

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the month of April 2024
Commission File Number 000-51138

GRAVITY Co., Ltd.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

15F, 396 World Cup buk-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 03925, Korea

(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F: Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (7):

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers, our independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 for our consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea, or Korean IFRS, have conducted audits and expressed opinions with regards to the consolidated statements of financial position of Gravity Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year ended at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, expressed in Korean Won.

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers, our independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 has also conducted audits and expressed opinions with regards to the separate statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 expressed in Korean Won.

The audited consolidated financial statements and the audited separate financial statements are attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and Exhibit 99.2, respectively, and are incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.

By: /s/ Heung Gon Kim
Name: Heung Gon Kim
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 12, 2024

Exhibit Index

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99. 1	<u>The Company's Korean IFRS Consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 202_3 and December 31, 2022 and the independent auditor's report</u>
99. 2	<u>The Company's Korean IFRS Separate financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 202_3 and December 31, 2022 and the independent auditor's report</u>

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Report

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Gravity Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statement of Gravity Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

Seoul, Korea

March 21, 2024

This report is effective as of March 21, 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.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	Notes		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,23	₩	184,081,815	169,877,341
Short-term financial instruments	6,23		277,215,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivable, net	6,7,14,23		71,212,897	77,256,816
Other receivables, net	6,7,23		3,637,586	139,785
Prepaid expenses	14		2,993,884	3,332,317
Other current financial assets	6,23		4,438,717	3,370,146
Other current assets			3,319,107	790,833
			<u>546,899,006</u>	<u>421,767,238</u>
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment, net	8,22		10,150,750	8,140,129
Intangible assets, net	9		6,369,958	3,869,478
Other non-current financial assets	6,23		1,824,076	2,175,769
Other non-current assets	10		6,984,797	2,481,845
Deferred tax assets	19		5,952,134	5,659,521
			<u>31,281,715</u>	<u>22,326,742</u>
Total assets		₩	<u>578,180,721</u>	<u>444,093,980</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Account payables	6,23	₩ 61,777,889	73,549,144
Deferred revenue	14	18,092,463	18,543,037
Withholdings		3,072,036	3,201,011
Accrued expenses	6,23	2,313,022	2,040,357
Income tax payable	19	16,927,054	5,469,061
Other current liabilities	6,22,23	4,251,029	2,907,298
		106,433,493	105,709,908
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term account payables	6,23	677,520	373,989
Long-term deferred revenue	14	1,784,849	30,239
Other non-current liabilities	6,22,23	3,174,635	4,968,325
Deferred tax liabilities	19	2,382,262	2,831,698
		8,019,266	8,204,251
Total liabilities	₩	114,452,759	113,914,159
Equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company			
Share capital	1,13	3,474,450	3,474,450
Capital surplus	13	27,098,264	27,098,264
Other components of equity	13	4,016,535	2,475,675
Retained earnings	13	428,498,582	296,479,528
Non-controlling interest		640,131	651,904
Total equity		463,727,962	330,179,821
Total liabilities and equity	₩	578,180,721	444,093,980

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won, except per share amounts)	Notes	2023	2022
Revenues	14,24,25		
Online games		₩ 81,017,362	89,256,406
Mobile games		629,604,084	358,771,544
Other revenue		14,894,489	15,589,922
		725,515,935	463,617,872
Cost of revenues	15	484,958,333	267,365,143
Gross profit		240,557,602	196,252,729
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,16	79,552,396	91,410,933
Operating profit	24	161,005,206	104,841,796
Non-operating income and expenses			
Finance income	6,17	23,266,528	15,953,466
Finance costs	6,17	(14,934,727)	(10,779,361)
Other non-operating income	18	913,359	605,316
Other non-operating expenses	18	(1,551,757)	(739,440)
Profit before income tax expense		168,698,609	109,881,777
Income tax expense	19	36,716,548	26,824,189
Profit for the year		₩ 131,982,061	83,057,588
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		₩ 132,019,054	83,161,723
Non-controlling interests		(36,993)	(104,135)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		1,558,944	285,034
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities		7,136	(3,659)
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩ 133,548,141	83,338,963
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		₩ 133,559,914	83,457,010
Non-controlling interests		(11,773)	(118,047)
Earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company			
Basic earnings per share (in won)	20	₩ 18,999	11,968
Diluted earnings per share (in won)	20	₩ 18,999	11,968

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Sub total		
Balance at January 1, 2022		₩ 3,474,450	27,098,264	2,180,388	213,317,805	246,070,907	769,951	246,840,858
Profit for the year		-	-	-	83,161,723	83,161,723	(104,135)	83,057,588
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities		-	-	(2,561)	-	(2,561)	(1,098)	(3,659)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	13	-	-	297,848	-	297,848	(12,814)	285,034
Balance at December 31, 2022		₩ 3,474,450	27,098,264	2,475,675	296,479,528	329,527,917	651,904	330,179,821
Balance at January 1, 2023		₩ 3,474,450	27,098,264	2,475,675	296,479,528	329,527,917	651,904	330,179,821
Profit for the year		-	-	-	132,019,054	132,019,054	(36,993)	131,982,061
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities		-	-	4,415	-	4,415	2,721	7,136
Foreign currency translation adjustments	13	-	-	1,536,445	-	1,536,445	22,499	1,558,944
Balance at December 31, 2023		₩ 3,474,450	27,098,264	4,016,535	428,498,582	463,087,831	640,131	463,727,962

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)

	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	₩	131,982,061	83,057,588
Adjustments	21	36,164,732	31,362,848
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	21	(17,915,061)	10,254,125
Interest received		10,434,574	3,032,676
Interest paid		(156,631)	(121,724)
Income taxes paid		(28,079,938)	(29,306,861)
Net cash provided by operating activities		132,429,737	98,278,652
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in other current financial asset		3,079	5,099
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	8	21,024	14,609
Increase in short-term financial instruments		(110,179,175)	(19,000,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	8	(2,461,226)	(739,413)
Purchase of intangible assets	9	(3,337,218)	(2,055,632)
Increase in other current financial assets		-	(200)
Increase in other non-current financial assets		(626,184)	(564,908)
Net cash used in investing activities		(116,579,700)	(22,340,445)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities	22	(4,083,272)	(3,917,977)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,083,272)	(3,917,977)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,437,709	(1,247,832)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		14,204,474	70,772,398
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	₩	169,877,341	99,104,943
		184,081,815	169,877,341

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. General Information

(1) The Parent Company

GRAVITY CO., LTD. ("the Parent Company") was incorporated on April 4, 2000, to engage in developing and publishing online and mobile games, and other related business. The Parent Company's headquarter is located at 15F, 396 World Cup buk-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea. The Parent Company's principal game product, "Ragnarok", a massive multi-player online role-playing game, was commercially launched in August 2002, and currently operated internationally in 91 markets. The Parent Company also operates many other games.

On February 8, 2005, the Parent Company listed its shares on the Nasdaq Stock Market in the United States, and issued 1,400,000 shares of common stocks in the form of American Depository shares ("ADSs") under the symbol "GRVY".

As of December 31, 2023, the Parent Company's total paid-in capital amounts to ₩3,474,450 thousand. The Parent Company's major shareholders and their respective percentage of ownership as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Number of shares	Ownership (%)
GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	4,121,737	59.31
Others	2,827,163	40.69
	6,948,900	100.00

(2) Consolidated subsidiaries

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

Subsidiaries	Location	Main business	Fiscal year end	Percentage of ownership (%)	
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	USA	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	Korea	Mobile Game Development and Service	December	99.53	99.53
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100
PT. Gravity Game Link	Indonesia	Online and mobile game services	December	70	70
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	Japan	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	Singapore	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100
Gravity Game Vision Limited	Hong Kong	Online and mobile game services	December	100	100

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. General Information, Continued

(3) Condensed financial information of subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023			
Subsidiaries	₩	Total assets(*)	Total liabilities(*)	Revenues(*)	Profit (loss) for the period(*)
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	₩	23,445,002	13,670,750	49,817,549	1,113,103
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		11,747,448	5,783,968	19,408,225	(1,270,425)
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		35,754,253	9,227,145	33,122,388	10,115,876
PT. Gravity Game Link		2,461,089	302,622	2,234,131	(103,406)
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		50,672,065	8,080,609	30,603,821	11,308,220
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.		7,058,412	1,683,204	3,806,986	(5,392,804)
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		74,229,285	37,718,412	287,949,942	34,159,815
Gravity Game Vision Limited		51,811,357	10,752,847	145,653,444	23,547,185

(*)Amounts before eliminating intercompany transactions.

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2022			
Subsidiaries	₩	Total assets(*)	Total liabilities(*)	Revenues(*)	Profit (loss) for the period(*)
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	₩	32,142,913	23,616,795	62,745,252	(2,448,061)
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		15,586,693	8,352,788	24,638,854	1,709,739
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		39,437,891	11,161,240	50,610,968	14,185,767
PT. Gravity Game Link		3,268,158	1,090,349	3,372,227	(373,901)
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		40,204,476	9,740,080	34,990,048	9,974,512
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.		3,066,904	988,401	3,451,554	(504,862)
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		4,846,247	2,726,020	4,351,866	(3,081,397)
Gravity Game Vision Limited		63,608,043	46,145,974	116,550,222	17,090,044

(*) Amounts before eliminating intercompany transactions.

2. Basis of Presentation

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"), as prescribed in the *Act on External Audits of Stock Companies, Etc. in the Republic of Korea*. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

Certain information attached to the Korean language financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Gravity Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") financial position, financial performance or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2024, and are expected to be submitted for approval at the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 29, 2024.

(1) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(2) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with K-IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(a) Deferred revenue

The Group sells virtual currency and items that can be used in mobile games to game users. For each game in each country, the Group estimates and applies the game user's life cycle in order to recognize revenue generated by micro-transactions. The game user's life cycle is estimated based on the average period from the game user's first payment date to the last access date for active paying game users. The Group considers a game user as an active user if the period between the time of the user's most recent access of the game and the end of reporting period equals or is shorter than the estimated game users' life cycle. For remaining amounts of virtual currency and items that active users own at period-end, the related revenue is deferred considering the items' attributes. The Group estimates the user's life cycle by analyzing game users' activity patterns such as payment and access and it periodically reviews if there is any change of these estimates.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

3. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year and Resulting Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing on January 1, 2023.

(1) Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statement' – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 define and require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements). The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(2) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statement' – Disclosure of gain or loss on valuation of financial liabilities subject to adjustment of exercise price

If the entire or a part of financial instrument, whose exercise price is subject to change due to the issuer's share price, is classified as a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability and related gains and losses shall be disclosed. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(3) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1008 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimate and Errors' – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments define accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish them from changes in accounting policies. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(4) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1012 'Income Taxes' – Deferred Tax related to Assets and liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments include an additional condition to the exemption to initial recognition of an asset or liability that a transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at the time of the transaction. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statement.

(5) New standards : K-IFRS No. 1117 'Insurance Contract'

Korean IFRS 1117 *Insurance Contracts* replaces Korean IFRS 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. This standard did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(6) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1012 'Income Taxes' – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two 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 Group applies the

3. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year and Resulting Changes in Accounting Policies, Continued

exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Since the Pillar Two legislation is scheduled to be effective from January 1, 2024, the Group has no current tax expense related to Pillar Two. The impact of the Pillar Two income taxes is described in Note 19.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the K-IFRS are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, except if mentioned otherwise in Note 3.

(1) Consolidation

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

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 consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on which 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 at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. 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 recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the profit as a bargain purchase.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between consolidated 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.

(2) Segment reporting

Information of each operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal business segment reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (Note 24). The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

(4) Financial Assets

(a) Classification

At initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- 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 investments when, and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the 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. Changes in fair value of equity instruments not elected as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income will be recognized in profit or loss.

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(b) Measurement

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

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

(i) 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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(4) Financial Assets, Continued

(b) Measurement, Continued

(i) Debt instruments, Continued

relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in 'finance income or costs' and impairment losses are presented in 'other non-operating expenses'.

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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 'finance income or costs' in the year in which it arises.

(ii) 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, which are held for long-term investment or strategic purpose, in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'other non-operating income or 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.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(4) Financial Assets, Continued

(c) Impairment

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

financial assets measured at amortized cost;
debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
contract assets under K-IFRS No. 1115.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for accounts and other receivables (including lease receivables) and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

the debtor is unlikely to pay its obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

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

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

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

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract

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and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(4) Financial Assets, Continued

(c) Impairment, Continued

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss.

(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.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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.

(5) Account receivables

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

(6) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially measured at cost. The cost of property and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable

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to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Property and Equipment, Continued

Property and equipment, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as a separate item if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

Depreciation of all property and equipment, except for 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:

Estimated Useful Lives	
Computer and other equipment	4 years
Furniture and fixture	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Leasehold improvements	(*)
Right-of-use assets	(*)

(*) The Group depreciates Right-of-use asset and the Leasehold improvements from the commencement date and the available date to the earlier date between the end of the lease term and the expiration date of Right-of-use asset's useful life using the straight-line method.

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

(7) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, except for goodwill, are initially recognized at its historical cost, and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Estimated Useful Lives	
Software	1~3 years
Industrial property rights	10 years
Other intangible assets	3 years

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient

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resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(7) Intangible Assets, Continued

The Group entered into a game licensing agreement with a number of third parties to gain exclusive rights to the games developed by those companies. The license fee payments are recognized as other intangible assets and amortized over the term of the contract using the straight-line method.

(8) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than contract assets, incremental costs of obtaining a contract, costs to fulfil a contract, employee benefit related assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amounts to their carrying amounts.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using an adjusted discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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

(9) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in K-IFRS No. 1116.

(a) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component by class of underlying asset.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that

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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.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(9) Leases, Continued

(a) As a lessee, Continued

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

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

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

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

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group

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changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(9) Leases, Continued

(a) As a lessee, Continued

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Other current liabilities' and 'Other non-current liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

(b) As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies K-IFRS No. 1115 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the de-recognition and impairment requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

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The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'non-operating income'.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(10) Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group's financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. A financial liability is held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. A derivative that is not a designated as hedging instruments and an embedded derivative that is separated are also classified as held for trading.

The 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 de-recognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost and present as 'accounts payable', 'other current liabilities' and 'other non-current liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(b) De-recognition

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.

(11) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

In addition, when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, a disclosure regarding the contingent liabilities is made in the notes to the financial statements.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(12) Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated 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 Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rate at the reporting date are generally recognized in profit or loss. They are recognized in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying effective portion of net investment hedges in a foreign operation.

Exchange differences arising on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively, as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(13) Statement of cash flows

The Group has elected to present cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. Cash flows denominated in a foreign currency are reported using average exchange rate.

(14) Revenues from contracts with customers

The Group engages in game licensing, IP licensing and game publishing businesses.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or rendering of services arising from the normal course of the business. Amounts recognized as revenue are net of value added taxes, returns, rebates and discounts.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Revenues from contracts with customers, Continued

(a) Revenue from micro-transaction and subscription

The Group recognizes micro-transaction revenue of online and mobile games when the Group satisfies its performance obligations.

Whether the performance obligations are satisfied depends on the natures of virtual currency and in-game virtual items. Items are categorized into consumable, periodic, and permanent in-game virtual items.

Consumable in-game virtual items are items that are consumed by the specific action of a game user, and periodic in-game virtual items are items that can be used repeatedly during a specified effective period. Permanent in-game virtual items are items that can be used by game users repeatedly without an effective period.

The accounting policy on revenue recognition is described below in relation to micro-transaction revenue from the sales of virtual currency and items.

(i) Online Games

The specific method of recognizing and deferring revenue for virtual currency and consumable, periodic, and permanent items purchased with virtual currency is as follows.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group defers the total amount of remaining virtual currency.

For consumable in-game virtual items, the related revenue is recognized when the in-game virtual item is consumed. The Group defers the revenue for remaining amounts of virtual items owned by active paying users within the estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

For periodic in-game virtual items, the related revenue is recognized ratably over the effective period. The Group defers the revenue for remaining effective period.

For permanent in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized ratably over the estimated user life cycle. The Group defers the revenue for remaining period of estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Mobile Games

The specific method of recognizing and deferring revenue for virtual currency and consumable, periodic, and permanent items purchased with virtual currency is as follows.

Mobile game users purchase virtual currency that can be used to purchase in-game items. The Group has no refund obligation after the game user purchase virtual currency.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group defers the revenue for the remaining virtual currency possessed by active paying users.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Revenues from contracts with customers, Continued

(a) Revenue from micro-transaction and subscription, Continued

(ii) Mobile Games, Continued

For consumable in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized when the in-game virtual item is consumed. The Group defers the revenue for remaining virtual items possessed by active users within the estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

For periodic in-game virtual items with effective period, revenue is recognized ratably over the effective period. The Group defers the revenue for remaining effective period.

For permanent in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized ratably over the estimated user life cycle. The Group defers the revenue for remaining period of estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Royalties and License Fees

In connection with the Group's online and mobile games, the Group enters into license agreement in connection with the right to access the intellectual property, such as game character images and stories. The Group believes that the agreement is a promise to provide a right to the customer to access the related IP because the Group will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights, the rights granted by the license directly expose the customer to any positive or negative effects of the Group's activities, and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as those activities occur. Therefore, the Group's performance obligations in connection with these agreements are satisfied over time.

Since the nature of the license promise is to provide customers with access to the intellectual property of the Group during the license period, the Group's performance obligation corresponds to the performance obligation satisfied over time, and revenue is recognized over the license period. The Group recognizes revenue for the license fee through the straight-line method during the contract period, and for the running royalty revenue, the revenue is recognized on an accrual basis at the time the revenue distribution is established in accordance with the terms of the contract. When the running royalty revenue based on the contractual royalty rate and the actual revenue of the licensee exceeds the ratably recognized minimum guarantee, the excess amount is then recognized as revenue and accounts receivable.

(c) Other revenue

Other revenue consists of revenue from sales of console games, game character merchandise, animation and other services, including website development and operation services for third parties. Revenues from development and operation services for third parties are recognized over time by measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Revenues from contracts with customers, Continued

(d) Incremental costs of obtaining contract

The Group pays platform processing fees to operate mobile games on third party platforms. These fees are charged based on the game users' purchases in cash and considered as incremental cost of obtaining contracts with customer and therefore capitalized. The Group presents these costs as prepaid expense and amortizes them to costs of revenue at the same time when the related revenue of the services provided to the game users are recognized.

(15) 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. The tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The 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.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting 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 tax credit.

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 tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis.

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4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(16) Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Post-employment benefits

The Group's retirement pension plans are divided into defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

The Group has a defined contribution pension plan with the related contribution to the pension plan recorded as severance benefit expenses for the employees with service period over a year. The Group recognizes provision for severance benefits for the employees with service period less than a year.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Generally, post-employment 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 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. Re-measurement 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. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

(17) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The following new and amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Non-current Liabilities with Covenant (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements')
- Supplier finance arrangement (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1007 'Statement of Cash Flows', K-IFRS No.1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures')
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1116 'Leases')
- Disclosure of Cryptographic Assets (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements')

5. Cash and cash equivalents

(1) Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand deposits, etc.	₩ 184,081,815	169,877,341

(2) The Group does not have any restricted cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

6. Financial Instruments by Category

(1) Carrying amounts of financial instruments by category as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 184,081,815	169,877,341
Short-term financial instruments	277,215,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivable, net	71,212,897	77,256,816
Other receivables, net	7,499	11,943
Other current financial assets(*1)	4,438,717	3,370,146
Other non-current financial assets(*2)	1,824,076	1,675,769
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term financial instruments	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	500,000
	₩ 538,780,004	419,692,015

(*1) Other current financial assets consist of accrued income and deposits.

(*2) Other non-current financial assets consist of deposits.

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable(*)	₩ 57,614,579	70,169,830
Long-term accounts payable	677,520	373,989
Accrued expenses(*)	395,264	429,132
Other current liabilities	4,225,209	2,906,064

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Other non-current liabilities	2,337,189	3,057,121
₩	<hr/> 65,249,761	<hr/> 76,936,136

(*) Annual leave allowance, bonus accruals, etc. that should be paid to employees are excluded.

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6. Financial Instruments by Category, Continued

(2) Net income(expenses) from financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Interest income	₩ 11,486,840	4,496,116
Differences in foreign currency	(1,653,930)	2,100,621
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest income	5,539	4,701
₩	9,838,449	6,601,438
<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Interest expense	₩ (161,809)	(126,826)
Differences in foreign currency	(1,344,837)	(1,300,507)
₩	(1,506,646)	(1,427,333)

(3) Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: all inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable (either directly that is, prices, or indirectly that is, derived from prices) for the asset or liability;
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is determined based on the quoted market price as of the end of the reporting period. If the quoted prices are readily and regularly available through exchanges, sellers, brokers, industry groups, rating agencies or regulators and such prices represent actual market transactions that occur regularly between independent parties, they are considered active markets. These products are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques use as much market observable information as possible and use the least amount of company-specific information. At this time, if all the significant input variables required to measure the fair value of a good are observable, the good is included in Level 2.

If more than one significant input variable is not based on observable market information, the item is included in Level 3.

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6. Financial Instruments by Category, Continued

(3) Fair value hierarchy, Continued

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of a financial instrument include:

- Market price or dealer price of a similar financial instrument
- The fair value of derivative instruments is determined by discounting the amount to present value using the leading exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period

For the other financial instruments, the Group applied other valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow, etc.

7. Accounts and Other Receivables

(1) Accounts and other receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Accounts receivables	Other receivables	Accounts receivables	Other receivables
Non-related party	₩	69,867,200	3,642,678	74,702,397	144,594
Related party		1,971,637	-	2,873,954	-
Less: Loss allowance		(625,940)	(5,092)	(319,535)	(4,809)
Accounts and other receivables, net	₩	71,212,897	3,637,586	77,256,816	139,785

(2) Changes in the loss allowance of accounts and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023		2022	
		Accounts receivables	Other receivables	Accounts receivables	Other receivables
Beginning balance	₩	319,535	4,809	689,610	4,809
Bad debt expenses		1,401,565	283	701,609	-
Write-off		(1,095,160)	-	(1,071,684)	-
Ending balance	₩	625,940	5,092	319,535	4,809

(3) Expected credit losses (ECLs) and credit risk exposures for accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows, Continued:

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7. Accounts and Other Receivables, Continued

(a) Accounts receivable

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.6	₩ 71,333,503	437,524
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	3.2	314,966	10,216
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	57.4	27,010	15,507
More than 270 days ~ Less than 1 year	87.3	5,240	4,575
More than 1 year	100.0	158,118	158,118
		₩ 71,838,837	625,940

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2022		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.1	₩ 77,072,945	85,459
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	18.2	318,245	57,955
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	46.6	3,735	1,739
More than 270 days ~ Less than 1 year	82.3	39,783	32,739
More than 1 year	100.0	141,643	141,643
		₩ 77,576,351	319,535

(b) Other receivables

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Bad debt allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.0	₩ 3,637,586	-
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	0.0	-	-
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	0.0	-	-
More than 270 days ~ Less than 1 year	0.0	-	-
More than 1 year	100	5,092	5,092
		₩ 3,642,678	5,092

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2022		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Bad debt allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.0	₩ 139,785	-
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	0.0	-	-
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	0.0	-	-
More than 270 days ~ Less than 1 year	0.0	-	-
More than 1 year	100	4,809	4,809
		₩ 144,594	4,809

In assessing the recoverability of accounts and other receivables, the Group considers changes in the credit rating of accounts and other receivables from the commencement of the credit to the end of the reporting period.

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7. Accounts and Other Receivables, Continued

The Group applies simplified approach for accounts and other receivables to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts and other receivables are grouped based on credit risk characteristics and the duration of past due balances. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

8. Property and Equipment

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

	(in thousands of won)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Computer and other equipment	₩	7,185,694	(5,649,592)	1,536,102	6,381,124	(5,268,055)	1,113,069
Furniture and fixture		1,887,411	(1,620,887)	266,524	1,786,591	(1,448,530)	338,061
Construction in- progress		1,209,024	-	1,209,024	-	-	-
Vehicles		9,101	(7,773)	1,328	9,101	(5,498)	3,603
Leasehold improvements		2,172,021	(1,655,049)	516,972	2,084,175	(1,357,187)	726,988
Right-of-use assets		15,513,706	(8,892,906)	6,620,800	16,197,337	(10,238,929)	5,958,408
	₩	<u>27,976,957</u>	<u>(17,826,207)</u>	<u>10,150,750</u>	<u>26,458,328</u>	<u>(18,318,199)</u>	<u>8,140,129</u>

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

	(in thousands of won)	2023					
		Computer and other equipment	Furniture and fixture	Construction in progress	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets
Beginning balance	₩	1,113,069	338,061	-	3,603	726,988	5,958,408
Rent Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	260,698
Acquisitions/Capital expenditure		1,065,137	104,851	1,209,024	-	82,215	4,443,047
Depreciation		(656,408)	(177,186)	-	(2,275)	(299,836)	(4,116,479)
Disposition/Disposals/Removals		(43)	(729)	-	-	-	-
Substitution		(875)	875	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences		15,222	652	-	-	7,605	75,126
Ending balance	₩	<u>1,536,102</u>	<u>266,524</u>	<u>1,209,024</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>516,972</u>	<u>6,620,800</u>
							<u>10,150,750</u>

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8. Property and Equipment, Continued

(In thousands of won)		2022				
	Computer and other equipment	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩ 1,454,552	380,458	5,878	757,111	8,740,000	11,337,999
Rent Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(64,070)	(64,070)
Acquisitions/Capital expenditure	305,568	181,944	-	251,901	1,209,063	1,948,476
Depreciation	(654,751)	(223,293)	(2,275)	(266,106)	(3,998,390)	(5,144,815)
Disposition/Disposals/						
Removals	(914)	(2,119)	-	(10,233)	(45,160)	(58,426)
Reclassification	(5,996)	5,996	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	14,610	(4,925)	-	(5,685)	116,965	120,965
Ending balance	<u>₩ 1,113,069</u>	<u>338,061</u>	<u>3,603</u>	<u>726,988</u>	<u>5,958,408</u>	<u>8,140,129</u>

(3) Classification of depreciation expenses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Cost of revenues	₩	1,853,122	2,027,837
Selling, general and administrative expenses(*)		3,399,062	3,116,978
	<u>₩</u>	<u>5,252,184</u>	<u>5,144,815</u>

(*) The depreciation expenses recognized as the research and development included in selling, general and administrative expenses was ₩30,500 thousand and ₩141,035 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(4) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no property and equipment that are pledged as collateral for the Group's debts.

9. Intangible Assets

(1) Details of intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization(*)	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization(*)	Carrying amount	
Software	₩ 17,567,637	(14,786,707)	2,780,930	16,285,046	(14,345,996)	1,939,050	
Patents	1,375,923	(751,056)	624,867	1,214,696	(670,424)	544,272	
Other intangible assets	9,877,474	(6,913,312)	2,964,162	6,160,164	(4,774,008)	1,386,156	
	<u>₩ 28,821,034</u>	<u>(22,451,075)</u>	<u>6,369,959</u>	<u>23,659,906</u>	<u>(19,790,428)</u>	<u>3,869,478</u>	

(*) Accumulated amortization includes the amount of accumulated impairment loss.

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9. Intangible Assets, Continued

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

(In thousands of won)		2023			
		Software	Patents	Other intangible assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩	1,939,050	544,272	1,386,156	3,869,478
Acquisitions/Capital expenditure		2,136,072	170,103	4,149,153	6,455,328
Amortization		(1,296,047)	(83,326)	(1,026,289)	(2,405,662)
Disposals		-	(6,182)	(11,745)	(17,927)
Impairment(*)		-	-	(1,531,081)	(1,531,081)
Foreign exchange differences		1,855	-	(2,032)	(177)
Ending balance	₩	2,780,930	624,867	2,964,162	6,369,959

(*) The Group recognized ₩1,531,081 thousand of impairment loss as carrying amount of the other intangible assets exceeded recoverable amount as of December 31, 2023.

(In thousands of won)		2022			
		Software	Patents	Other intangible assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩	1,264,737	482,313	1,594,978	3,342,028
Acquisitions/Capital expenditure		1,855,666	137,919	747,040	2,740,625
Amortization		(1,183,820)	(71,457)	(661,366)	(1,916,643)
Disposals		-	(4,503)	(5,132)	(9,635)
Impairment(*)		-	-	(293,239)	(293,239)
Foreign exchange differences		2,467	-	3,875	6,342
Ending balance	₩	1,939,050	544,272	1,386,156	3,869,478

(*) The Group recognized ₩293,239 thousand of impairment loss as carrying amount of the other intangible assets exceeded recoverable amount as of December 31, 2022.

(3) Classification of amortization in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023		2022	
		Software	Patents	Software	Patents
Cost of revenues	₩	708,379		718,992	
Selling, general and administrative expenses(*)		1,697,283		1,197,651	
	₩	2,405,662		1,916,643	

(*) The amortization recognized as the research and development included in selling, general and administrative expenses was ₩356,841 thousand and ₩42,509 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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10. Other non-current assets

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid Expenses(*)	₩ 6,308,818	₩ 2,036,254
Others	675,979	445,591
	₩ 6,984,797	₩ 2,481,845

(*) Prepaid Expenses consist of the minimum guaranteed royalty paid to third parties.

11. Employee Benefit

The expenses recognized in relation to defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are ₩2,413,403 thousand and ₩2,180,830 thousand, respectively. In addition, expenses related to defined benefit plans amounting to ₩47,481 thousand are included in other non-current liabilities as of December 31, 2023.

12. Commitments

- (1) The Group has entered into exclusive license agreements with foreign licensees, such as GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc., Innova Solution FZ LLC, Shanghai BING KUAI Network Technology Co. Ltd., Relaternity(Hong Kong) Limited and etc. to provide exclusive license to distribute and sell online and mobile games and receives a certain portion of each licensee's revenues (20-40%) as royalties.
- (2) In July 2021 and in January 2023, the Group entered into development agreements with Shanghai TA REN Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Xinghui Teamtop Interactive Entertainment Co., Ltd., respectively, to grant them the right to develop mobile games based on the contents of Ragnarok IP(ROIP) and distribute such games in China for 3 years from the agreement date. Under the terms of the agreement, the Group is entitled to receive from the licensee a royalty equal to a percentage of the applicable revenue generated.
- (3) The Group has entered into license agreements with various third-party game developers to secure exclusive right to publish the games developed by the third-party developers. Upfront license fees paid are capitalized and recognized as other intangible assets and minimum guaranteed royalties are capitalized and recognized as other non-current assets. Purchase obligations for future payment related to above agreements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are ₩4,941,782 thousand and ₩3,242,395 thousand, respectively.
- (4) As of December 31, 2023, the Group benefited from payment guarantee of USD 658,500 from KB Kookmin Bank regarding overseas IP contracts.
- (5) As of December 31, 2023, the Group has been provided with a payment guarantee amounting to ₩524,424 thousand from Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd.

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13. Share Capital and Capital Surplus

(1) Details of common shares as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In won and in number of shares)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of authorized shares	40,000,000	40,000,000
Value per share	₩ 500	500
Number of shares issued	6,948,900	6,948,900
Common shares	₩ 3,474,450,000	3,474,450,000

(2) Details of capital surplus as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid-in capital	₩ 25,292,211	25,292,211
Other capital surplus	1,806,053	1,806,053
	₩ 27,098,264	27,098,264

(3) Details of other components of equity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Foreign currency translation adjustments	₩ 4,016,614	2,480,169
Re-measurements of defined benefit liability	(79)	(4,494)
	₩ 4,016,535	2,475,675

(4) Details of retained earnings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unappropriated retained earnings	₩ 428,498,582	296,479,528

(5) According to the Parent Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Parent Company may issue 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock without voting rights, and there are no preferred shares issued as of December 31, 2023.

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14. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(1) Details of revenue from contracts with customers based on the service contract type and the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023		2022	
Service contract				
Micro-transaction and subscription revenue	₩	639,231,190		341,769,516
- Online Game		70,566,135		80,147,610
- Mobile Game		568,665,055		261,621,906
Royalties and license fees		71,390,256		106,258,433
- Online Game		10,451,227		9,108,796
- Mobile Game		60,939,029		97,149,637
Others		14,894,489		15,589,923
	₩	725,515,935		463,617,872
Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations				
At a point in time		119,329		24,867
Over time		725,396,606		463,593,005
	₩	725,515,935		463,617,872

(2) Accounts receivables, incremental costs of obtaining a contract and contract liabilities related to contracts with customers as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Accounts receivable	₩	71,212,897		77,256,816
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract (Prepaid expenses)		1,556,590		1,722,257
Contact liabilities (Deferred revenue)		19,874,620		18,573,276
Micro-transaction and subscription revenue		17,158,516		16,787,724
Royalties and license fees		2,426,104		100,835
Website and application development		290,000		1,684,717

(3) The amount of revenue recognized from previous period's contract liabilities satisfied during the years ended December 31, 2023 is ₩18,543,037 thousand (₩16,787,724 thousand in micro-transaction and subscription revenue, ₩70,596 thousand in royalties and license fees, and ₩1,684,717 thousand in website and application development).

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14. Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Continued

(4) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Micro transaction and subscription revenue	₩	17,158,516	16,787,724
- Online Game		10,216,116	9,917,830
- Mobile Game		6,942,400	6,869,894
Royalties and license fees		2,426,104	100,835
- Online Game		163,836	48,563
- Mobile Game		2,262,268	52,272
Website and application development		290,000	1,684,717
	₩	19,874,620	18,573,276

The Group's management expects to recognize 91.0% (₩18,089,771 thousand) of the transaction price allocated to contracts that have not been performed as of December 31, 2023 as revenue within 12 months. The remaining 9.0% (₩1,784,849) is expected to be recognized as revenue thereafter. The amounts disclosed above do not include variable consideration which is constrained.

(5) Details of incremental costs of obtaining a contract recognized as assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract recognized as at the reporting period-end	₩	1,556,590	1,722,257
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract recognized as cost of revenues		1,722,257	860,626

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15. Classification of expenses by nature

Details of classification of expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Fees and commissions	₩	472,324,331	259,023,534
Advertising expenses		13,661,333	29,897,515
Salaries		44,338,978	40,315,384
Outsourcing expenses		13,052,904	11,414,715
Rent		1,291,900	1,178,964
Employee benefits		4,256,315	3,895,228
Expenses related to defined contribution and benefit plans		2,504,956	2,255,265
Depreciation		5,252,184	5,144,815
Amortization		2,405,662	1,916,643
Others		5,422,166	3,734,013
	₩	564,510,729	358,776,076

Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses.

16. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Details of the selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Advertising expenses	₩	13,661,333	29,897,515
Fees and commissions		16,662,242	15,908,570
Salaries		20,687,935	17,597,803
Research and development		13,486,401	13,797,195
Employee benefits		2,256,402	1,971,902
Rent		712,342	645,868
Expenses related to defined contribution and benefit plans		991,422	782,814
Depreciation		3,368,562	2,975,943
Amortization		1,340,442	1,155,142
Other expenses		6,385,315	6,678,181
	₩	79,552,396	91,410,933

17. Finance Income and Costs

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(1) Details of finance income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Finance income		
Interest income	₩ 11,492,379	4,500,817
Unrealized foreign currency gain	1,416,446	688,970
Gain on foreign currency transactions	10,357,703	10,763,679
	₩ 23,266,528	15,953,466

(2) Details of finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Finance costs		
Interest expense	₩ 161,809	126,826
Unrealized foreign currency loss	1,594,709	1,311,650
Loss on foreign currency transactions	13,178,209	9,340,885
	₩ 14,934,727	10,779,361

18. Other Non-Operating Income and Expenses

(1) Details of other non-operating income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	20,302	14,557
Others	893,057	590,759
	₩ 913,359	605,316

(2) Details of other non-operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	43	18
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	6,182	4,503
Impairment loss on intangible assets	1,531,081	293,239
Impairment loss on other non-current assets	-	176,908
Miscellaneous loss	14,451	264,772
	₩ 1,551,757	739,440

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As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

19. Income tax expense

(1) Details of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Current tax expense		
Current year	₩ 37,458,597	27,932,523
Deferred tax expense		
Changes in net deferred tax assets	(742,049)	(1,108,334)
Income tax expense	<u>₩ 36,716,548</u>	<u>26,824,189</u>

(2) The differences between the tax expense on the Group's profit before tax and the amount that would arise using the statutory tax rates applicable to profits of the entities are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Profit before income tax expense	₩ 168,698,609	109,881,777
Income tax using the statutory tax rate of each country	31,300,275	23,951,343
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,693	7,251
Non taxable income	(130,680)	-
Withholding Tax	8,615,012	5,028,180
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(713,801)	(238,942)
Tax credit	(1,174,258)	(2,131,375)
Corporate tax on unappropriated earnings	(133,923)	1,085,166
Changes in deferred tax liabilities related to investment in subsidiaries	(421,511)	(1,100,831)
Others	<u>(633,259)</u>	<u>223,397</u>
Total Adjustment	<u>5,416,273</u>	<u>2,872,846</u>
Income tax expense	<u>₩ 36,716,548</u>	<u>26,824,189</u>
Effective tax rate	22%	24%

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19. Income tax expense, Continued

(3) Details of the changes in deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023			2022		
	Beginning balance	Increase (Decrease)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Increase (Decrease)	Ending balance
Property and equipment	₩ 38,494	12,672	51,166	33,573	4,921	38,494
Intangible assets	441,669	223,394	665,063	398,062	43,607	441,669
Other non-current assets	201,984	(176,985)	24,999	528,413	(326,429)	201,984
Accounts Payable	1,700,733	(182,678)	1,518,055	1,403,933	296,800	1,700,733
Accrued expenses	232,938	49,153	282,091	192,895	40,043	232,938
Deferred revenue	93,580	261,854	355,434	311,128	(217,548)	93,580
Allowance for doubtful account	299,028	879,952	1,178,980	367,279	(68,251)	299,028
Other non-current liabilities	80,768	1,202	81,970	75,468	5,300	80,768
Lease	(29,886)	(8,160)	(38,046)	(43,203)	13,317	(29,886)
Investment in subsidiaries	(2,791,379)	422,814	(2,368,565)	(3,758,889)	967,510	(2,791,379)
Others	(277,902)	1,159,572	881,670	(2,925)	(274,977)	(277,902)
Subtotal	(9,973)	2,642,790	2,632,817	(494,266)	484,293	(9,973)
Deferred tax due to carry-forward losses	758,972	(57,834)	701,138	134,931	624,041	758,972
Deferred tax due to tax credit carry-forward	2,078,824	(1,842,908)	235,916	2,078,824	-	2,078,824
Deferred tax asset(*)	₩ 5,659,521	292,612	5,952,133	1,719,489	3,940,032	5,659,521
Deferred tax liability	(2,831,698)	449,436	(2,382,262)	-	(2,831,698)	(2,831,698)

(*) The future realizability of deferred tax assets is assessed by taking into consideration various factors such as each subsidiaries' performance, the overall economic environment and industry outlook, expected future earnings, and deductible period of tax credit carry-forward and carry-forward losses. The Group periodically reviews these matters, and has recognized deferred tax assets related to temporary differences, carry-forward losses, based on the likelihood of each subsidiary's future taxable income as at December 31, 2023. This amount may change if the estimate for future taxable income changes.

(4) Details of unused tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credit carry-forwards that are not recognized as deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	Year of expiration	Unused loss carryforwards	Unused tax credit carryforwards
	2024	₩ 2,585,403	-
	2025	1,421,329	159,967
	2026	2,002,452	175,371
	2027	352,039	162,959
	2028	2,134,171	520,368
	After 2028	5,339,017	1,283,838
	Total	₩ 13,834,411	2,302,503

19. Income tax expense, Continued

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(5) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets relating to investments in subsidiaries for the temporary difference of ₩23,086,691 thousand and ₩22,409,140 as it is not probable such temporary differences can be utilized in the foreseeable future.

(6) The gross balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Deferred tax assets			
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	₩	1,601,321	1,934,909
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months		5,800,980	5,074,755
Sub-total		7,402,301	7,009,664
Deferred tax liabilities			
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months		(14,851)	(3,123,678)
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months		(3,817,579)	(1,058,163)
Sub-total		(3,832,430)	(4,181,841)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	₩	3,569,871	2,827,823

(7) Impact of Pillar Two income taxes

Under the Pillar Two legislation, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their GloBE effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. All entities within the Group have an effective tax rate that exceeds 15%, except for Gravity Game Vision Limited that operates in Hong Kong.

For 2023, the average effective tax rate (calculated in accordance with paragraph 86 of Korean IFRS 1012) of Gravity Game Vision Limited operating in Hong Kong is:

<i>(in thousands of Korean won)</i>	Gravity Game Vision Limited
Tax expense for year ending 31 December 2023	₩ 3,395,705
Profit before income tax	26,942,890
Average effective tax rate	12.6%

The Group is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect. This assessment indicates for Hong Kong that the average effective tax rate based on accounting profit is 12.6% for the annual reporting period to 31 December 2023. However, although the average effective tax rate is below 15%, the Group might not be exposed to paying Pillar Two income taxes in relation to Hong Kong. Also, even for those entities with an accounting effective tax rate above 15%, there may still be Pillar Two tax implications.

Due to the complexity and difficulty of approximating numerical impact preparing for the application of the legislation, the Group will review the impact through a rational methodology.

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20. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding each year.

(1) Basic earnings per share

<i>(In thousands won and in number of shares)</i>	2023	2022
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	₩ 132,019,054	83,161,723
Weighted average outstanding shares of common shares	6,948,900	6,948,900
Basic earnings per share(in won)	₩ 18,999	₩ 11,968

(2) Diluted earnings per share

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company does not have outstanding dilutive potential ordinary shares. Accordingly, the diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are the same as the basic earnings per share.

21. Cash flow information

(1) Adjustments for calculating cash generated from operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	₩ 5,252,184	5,144,815
Amortization	2,405,662	1,916,643
Bad debt expense	1,401,847	701,609
Unrealized foreign currency loss	1,594,709	1,311,650
Interest expense	161,809	126,826
Loss on disposal of property and plant	43	18
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	6,182	4,503
Impairment loss on intangible asset	1,531,081	293,239
Impairment loss on other non-current assets	-	176,908
Retirement benefit expenses	23,794	65,051
Income tax expense	36,716,548	26,824,189
Unrealized foreign currency gain	(1,416,446)	(688,970)
Gain on disposal of property and plant	(20,302)	(14,557)
Interest income	(11,492,379)	(4,500,817)
Other	-	1,741
	₩ 36,164,732	₩ 31,362,848

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
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As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

21. Cash flow information, Continued

(2) Changes in assets and liabilities arising from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Accounts receivable	₩	2,364,501	(38,198,514)
Other receivables		(3,769,670)	898,995
Prepayment		(1,103)	(1,640,590)
Prepaid expense		397,165	(104,362)
Other current assets		(601,359)	(52,753)
Other non-current assets		(3,485,716)	217,785
Accounts payable		(13,837,113)	43,899,612
Deferred revenue		(1,292,227)	4,915,259
Withholding		(262,365)	(631,006)
Accrued expense		254,830	546,763
Other current liabilities		164,940	301,121
Accrued income		(93,841)	86,830
Long-term deferred revenue		2,246,897	(12,577)
Other non-current liabilities		-	27,562
	₩	(17,915,061)	10,254,125

(3) Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Reclassification of prepayment to intangible assets	₩	101,846	63,841
Increase in accounts payable relating to the acquisition of software		2,032,500	608,575
Increase in accounts payable relating to the acquisition of other intangible assets		1,147,427	-
Reclassification of other non current financial assets to other non current assets		1,030,000	-
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		4,703,745	1,209,063

21. Cash flow information, Continued

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As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

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

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023	2022
Beginning of the year	₩	5,963,185	8,730,563
Cash flows used in financial activities – payment of lease liabilities		(4,083,272)	(3,917,977)
Cash flows used in operating activities – Interest paid		(156,631)	(121,724)
Non-cash transactions:			
Acquisitions – leases		4,357,828	1,209,063
Interest expense		156,631	121,724
Others		260,300	(124,245)
Translation difference		64,357	65,781
Ending of the year	₩	6,562,398	5,963,185

22. Leases

The Group leases offices, vehicles and others. The leases typically run for a period of 1~5 years with an option to renew or terminate the lease after that date. There are no restrictions or covenants imposed to leases, but the lease assets are not provided as collateral for borrowings.

(1) Details of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Right-of-use assets(*1)			
Offices	₩	4,720,419	5,066,896
Vehicles		367,030	64,692
Others		1,533,351	826,820
	₩	6,620,800	5,958,408
Lease liabilities(*2)			
Current		4,225,209	2,906,064
Non-current		2,337,189	3,057,121
	₩	6,562,398	5,963,185

(*1) Right-of-use assets are included in the 'Property and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(*2) Lease liabilities are included in the 'Other current liabilities' and 'Other non-current liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

22. Leases, Continued

(2) Changes in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

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As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)

		2023			
		Offices	Vehicles	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2023	₩	5,066,896	64,692	826,820	5,958,408
Depreciation		(2,793,560)	(239,457)	(1,083,462)	(4,116,479)
Rent Adjustment		210,139	51,886	(1,327)	260,698
Acquisitions		2,177,909	489,821	1,775,317	4,443,047
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Translation difference		59,035	88	16,003	75,126
Balance as of December 31, 2023	₩	<u>4,720,419</u>	<u>367,030</u>	<u>1,533,351</u>	<u>6,620,800</u>

(In thousands of won)

		2022			
		Offices	Vehicles	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2022	₩	6,698,105	292,432	1,749,463	8,740,000
Depreciation		(2,549,438)	(231,476)	(1,217,476)	(3,998,390)
Reassessment		1,035	(52,415)	(12,690)	(64,070)
Acquisitions		923,137	55,417	230,509	1,209,063
Disposals		(45,160)	-	-	(45,160)
Translation difference		39,217	734	77,014	116,965
Balance as of December 31, 2022	₩	<u>5,066,896</u>	<u>64,692</u>	<u>826,820</u>	<u>5,958,408</u>

(3) Details of amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities (included in finance cost)	₩	156,631	121,724
Expense relating to short-term leases		30,015	44,684
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets excluding short-term leases		22,258	22,987

(4) Details of amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Total cash outflows of leases	₩ 4,292,176	4,107,372

23. Financial Risk Management

The Group's operating activities expose itself to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk from which the Group's risk management program focuses on minimizing any adverse effects on its financial performance. The Group operates financial risk management policies and programs that closely monitor and respond to each risk factor.

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(1) Capital Risk Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so the Group can continue to provide returns and benefits for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. The debt ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total Liabilities	₩	114,452,759	113,914,159
Total Equity		463,727,962	330,179,821
Debt ratio		25%	35%

(2) Market Risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from royalty revenues and commission payment primarily with respect to the US dollar and etc. The Group's financial assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign currency risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won, in foreign currencies)

	December 31, 2023			
	Assets in foreign currency	Liabilities in foreign currency	Assets in Korean Won	Liabilities in Korean Won
USD	86,681,440	28,203,218	111,615,501	36,344,262
JPY	343,984,702	160,779,008	3,139,411	1,467,366
EUR	36,780	30,472	52,470	43,471
IDR	12,955,000	3,103,944	1,083	259
THB	28,510	7,379	1,073	278
VND	9,270,000	3,243,600	493	173
HKD	144,997	-	23,916	-
			₩ 114,833,947	37,855,809

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(2) Market Risk, Continued

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As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(a) Foreign exchange risk, Continued

(In thousands of won, in foreign currencies)

	December 31, 2022			
	Assets in foreign currency	Liabilities in foreign currency	Assets in Korean Won	Liabilities in Korean Won
USD	50,865,141	8,528,692	64,350,719	10,831,632
JPY	517,431,793	55,296,530	4,932,056	527,075
EUR	25,839	37,607	34,914	50,905
IDR	12,955,000	703,608,946	1,048	57,279
THB	28,510	7,379	1,045	270
VND	9,270,000	3,243,600	498	174
		₩	69,320,280	11,467,335

The Group measures foreign exchange risk at the exchange rate of 10% for each foreign currency, and the rate of change reflects the management's assessment of the risk of exchange rate fluctuation that can be reasonably experienced. The effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rate on profit before income tax for the years ended of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023		2022	
	Increased by 10%	Decreased by 10%	Increased by 10%	Decreased by 10%
USD	₩ 7,527,124	(7,527,124)	5,351,909	(5,351,909)
JPY	167,205	(167,205)	440,498	(440,498)
Others	3,485	(3,485)	(7,112)	7,112
	₩ 7,697,814	(7,697,814)	5,785,295	(5,785,295)

The sensitivity analysis is based on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Interest rate risk

There are no borrowings under variable interest rate conditions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(c) Price risk

There are no assets and liabilities exposed to price risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(3) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from normal trading and investing activities and occurs when a customer or a counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In order to manage these credit risks, the Group regularly evaluates the creditworthiness of customers based on their financial condition, past experiences and other factors.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent their maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

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(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	184,081,815	169,877,341
Short-term financial instruments		277,215,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivable, net		71,212,897	77,256,816
Other receivables, net		7,499	11,943
Other current financial assets		4,438,717	3,370,146
Other non-current financial assets		1,824,076	2,175,769
	₩	538,780,004	419,692,015

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term financial instruments are deposited in financial institutions with strong credit ratings. Accounts receivable are mainly due from payment processing companies and platform service providers, which the Group believes have low levels of credit risk.

(4) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management includes the maintenance of sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funds from appropriately committed credit lines, and the ability to settle market positions. The following table summarizes the financial liabilities of the Group by maturity according to the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023					
		Carrying value	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	Total
Accounts payable	₩	58,292,099	57,429,579	185,000	677,520	-	58,292,099
Accrued expense		395,264	395,264	-	-	-	395,264
Other liabilities (*)		6,562,398	1,081,291	3,258,890	1,902,024	475,402	6,717,607
	₩	65,249,761	58,906,134	3,443,890	2,579,544	475,402	65,404,970

(*) Other liabilities as of December 31, 2023 consist of lease liabilities.

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2022					
		Carrying value	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	Total
Accounts payable	₩	70,543,819	69,803,179	366,651	373,989	-	70,543,819
Accrued expense		429,132	429,132	-	-	-	429,132
Other liabilities (*)		5,963,185	1,015,699	2,022,828	2,475,989	617,724	6,132,240
	₩	76,936,136	71,248,010	2,389,479	2,849,978	617,724	77,105,191

(*) Other liabilities as of December 31, 2022 consist of lease liabilities.

The cash flows above are not discounted and the amount of accounts payable and accrued expense due within 12 months is the same as the carrying amount since the effect of the discount is not material.

24. Segment information

(1) Operating segments

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The Group determines its operating segments by establishing strategic decisions. Chief operating decision maker ("CODM") reviews operating profit by each segment in order to make decisions regarding the resources to be allocated to the segment and to evaluate the performance of the segment.

The reportable segments of the Group are in line with the organizational structure and CEO's review of operations, and include mobile, online, and others.

The Group assesses the performance of its operating segments based on its operating profit or loss, which does not differ from operating profit reported on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except for inter-segment transactions. The segment information for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

(In
 thousands
 of won)

	2023					
	Online	Mobile	Others	Total	Inter-segment eliminations(*)	Total
Revenue ₩	96,487,574	697,735,654	21,148,756	815,371,984		
Intersegment Revenue	(15,470,212)	(68,131,570)	(6,254,267)	(89,856,049)	89,856,049	-
External Revenue	81,017,362	629,604,084	14,894,489	725,515,935	-	725,515,935
Depreciation/amortization	1,436,068	2,157,722	4,064,056	7,657,846	-	7,657,846
Operating profit	42,727,438	120,233,338	(1,941,734)	161,019,042	(13,836)	161,005,206

(*) The Group reflects inter-segment eliminations as adjustments.

Other profit or loss items that do not constitute operating profit (loss) are not separately disclosed as they are not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker by operating segment.

(In
 thousands
 of won)

	2022					
	Online	Mobile	Others	Total	Inter-segment eliminations(*)	Total
Revenue ₩	107,325,802	404,363,059	21,739,535	533,428,396		
Intersegment Revenue	(18,069,396)	(45,591,515)	(6,149,613)	(69,810,524)	69,810,524	-
External Revenue	89,256,406	358,771,544	15,589,922	463,617,872	-	463,617,872
Depreciation/amortization	1,348,633	1,873,302	3,839,523	7,061,458	-	7,061,458
Operating profit	47,450,349	57,437,914	623,417	105,511,680	(669,884)	104,841,796

(*) The Group reflects inter-segment eliminations as adjustments.

Other profit or loss items that do not constitute operating profit (loss) are not separately disclosed as they are not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker by operating segment.

24. Segment information, Continued

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(2) Revenue from external customers by country for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		2023(*)	2022(*)
Korea	₩	86,058,286	46,718,924
Taiwan		176,070,633	175,663,666
Japan		18,999,243	26,132,619
United States of America		22,701,897	33,697,091
Thailand		136,874,077	75,498,392
Philippines		102,594,825	26,002,875
Indonesia		58,762,576	5,472,177
Hong Kong		22,655,848	24,397,107
Malaysia		58,552,957	24,829,781
Other		42,245,593	25,205,240
	₩	725,515,935	463,617,872

(*) Revenue was attributed to the country based on the customer's location.

(3) Non-current assets by geographical regions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>		December 31, 2023(*)	December 31, 2022(*)
Korea	₩	15,487,818	9,182,784
Overseas		8,017,686	5,308,667
Total	₩	23,505,504	14,491,451

(*) The amounts are exclusive of financial assets and deferred tax assets.

(4) There was no customer who represents more than 10% revenue in mobile segment for the year ended December 31, 2023 and Won 76,581 million, or 16.5% of revenue came from one major customer in the mobile segment for the year ended December 31, 2022.

25. Related Party Transactions

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

(1) Related parties of the Group include entities and individuals capable of exercising control or significant influence over the Group. Related parties include Gung Ho Online Entertainment, Inc. (the controlling shareholder with 59.31% common shares), its subsidiaries, management and their immediate families.

(2) Account balances with related party

Balances of receivables and payables with related party as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Related party	Name of entity	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Parent Company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ 1,971,637	2,685	2,873,954	2,804
Other	GungHo Online Entertainment America	-	1,380	-	29,692
	Total	1,971,637	4,065	2,873,954	32,496

(3) Transactions with related parties

The details of transactions with related party for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023		
Related party	Name of entity	Revenues		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ 17,681,836	735,281	-
Other	GungHo Online Entertainment America	-	-	-
		₩ 17,681,836	735,281	-

(In thousands of won)

		2023		
Related party	Name of entity	Purchases		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ -	-	15,379
Other	GungHo Online Entertainment America	54,884	-	-
		₩ 54,884	-	15,379

25. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(In thousands of won)

2022

GRAVITY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Related party	Name of entity
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.
Other	GungHo Online Entertainment America

Revenues		
	Royalty	Commission
₩	24,812,723	928,202
₩	24,812,723	928,202

(In thousands of won)

Related party	Name of entity
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.
Other	GungHo Online Entertainment America

2022		
	Purchases	
₩	Royalty	Commission
₩	-	12,671
	42,479	-
₩	42,479	12,671

(4) Other transactions with related parties

No financing transactions were made with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(5) Key management personnel compensation

The compensation given to key management personnel (registered directors) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Salaries	₩ 1,734,463	₩ 1,503,280

GRAVITY CO., LTD.

Separate Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Report

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Gravity Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Gravity Co., Ltd ("the Company"), which comprise the separate statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statements of changes in equity and separate statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

Seoul, Korea
March 21, 2024

This report is effective as of March 21, 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 separate 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.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	Notes		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,23	₩	32,157,091	42,985,625
Short-term financial instruments	6,23		249,000,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivables, net	6,7,15,23		31,529,998	35,117,290
Other receivables, net	6,7,23		1,760,646	961,918
Prepaid expenses	15		1,148,345	1,556,323
Other current financial assets	6,23		4,476,977	3,249,537
Other current assets			240,066	5,573
			<u>320,313,123</u>	<u>250,876,266</u>
Non-current assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	8		35,451,234	26,732,334
Property and equipment, net	9,22		4,179,602	3,520,385
Intangible assets, net	10		5,989,596	3,867,939
Deferred tax assets	20		4,068,410	3,689,765
Other non-current financial assets	6,23		1,164,926	2,048,028
Other non-current assets	11		5,279,592	1,574,623
			<u>56,133,360</u>	<u>41,433,074</u>
Total assets		₩	<u>376,446,483</u>	<u>292,309,340</u>

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	Notes		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	6,23	₩	24,162,504	17,641,888
Deferred revenue	15		4,627,119	4,258,298
Withholdings			1,230,318	1,540,197
Accrued expenses			1,101,738	881,213
Income tax payable	20		8,270,305	2,406,367
Other current liabilities	6,22,23		2,315,409	1,607,153
			<u>41,707,393</u>	<u>28,335,116</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term accounts payable	6,23		677,520	373,989
Long-term deferred revenue	15		1,790,097	30,239
Other non-current liabilities	6,22,23		<u>1,510,093</u>	<u>2,978,179</u>
			<u>3,977,710</u>	<u>3,382,407</u>
Total liabilities		₩	45,685,103	31,717,523
Equity				
Share capital	1,14		3,474,450	3,474,450
Share premium	14		27,482,683	27,482,683
Retained earnings	14		<u>299,804,247</u>	<u>229,634,684</u>
Total equity			330,761,380	260,591,817
Total liabilities and equity		₩	376,446,483	292,309,340

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)

	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	15,24		
Online games	₩	32,778,385	₩ 32,969,528
Mobile games		209,449,600	198,512,493
Other revenue		547,513	1,235,384
		242,775,498	232,717,405
Cost of revenue	16	121,571,928	112,512,407
Gross profit		121,203,570	120,204,998
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,17	50,448,535	58,060,198
Operating profit		70,755,035	62,144,800
Non-operating income and expenses			
Finance income	6,18	16,603,926	13,734,710
Finance costs	6,18	(7,260,236)	(9,975,732)
Other non-operating income	19	13,476,681	9,578,611
Other non-operating expenses	19	(1,512,666)	(278,780)
Profit before income tax		92,062,740	75,203,609
Income tax expense	20	21,893,177	20,288,885
Profit for the year	₩	70,169,563	₩ 54,914,724
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	₩	70,169,563	₩ 54,914,724

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	Notes	Share capital	Share Premium	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	₩	3,474,450	27,482,683	-	174,719,960	205,677,093
Total comprehensive income for the period:						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	54,914,724	54,914,724
Balance at December 31, 2022	₩	<u>3,474,450</u>	<u>27,482,683</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>229,634,684</u>	<u>260,591,817</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	₩	3,474,450	27,482,683	-	229,634,684	260,591,817
Total comprehensive income for the period:						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	70,169,563	70,169,563
Balance at December 31, 2023	₩	<u>3,474,450</u>	<u>27,482,683</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>299,804,247</u>	<u>330,761,380</u>

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Cash Flow

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(In thousands of won)

	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		₩ 70,169,563	₩ 54,914,724
Adjustments	21	5,891,373	12,550,795
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	21	6,014,580	(7,886,555)
Interest received		8,427,882	2,964,848
Dividend received		12,072,740	8,839,924
Interest paid		(91,294)	(61,533)
Income tax paid		(16,797,739)	(25,807,417)
Net cash provided by operating activities		85,687,105	45,514,786
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in other current financial assets		-	901
Disposal of property and equipment	9	20,295	1,368
Purchase of subsidiaries	8	(8,718,900)	(5,052,489)
Increase in short-term financial instruments		(81,999,800)	(19,000,000)
Increase in other current financial assets		-	(200)
Increase in other non-current financial assets		(545,000)	(500,000)
Acquisition of property and equipment	9	(704,398)	(291,433)
Acquisition of intangible assets	10	(2,645,435)	(1,601,496)
Net cash used in investing activities		(94,593,238)	(26,443,349)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities	22	(2,060,721)	(2,049,532)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,060,721)	(2,049,532)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		138,320	(638,402)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(10,828,534)	16,383,503
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		₩ 32,157,091	₩ 42,985,625

See accompanying notes to the separate financial statements.

GRAVITY CO., LTD.
Separate Statements of Cash Flow

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. General Information

GRAVITY CO., LTD. (the "Company") was incorporated on April 4, 2000, to engage in developing and publishing online and mobile games, and other related business. The Company's headquarter is located at 15F, 396 World Cup buk-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul, Korea. The Company's principal game product, "Ragnarok", a massive multi-player online role-playing game, was commercially launched in August 2002, and is currently operated internationally in 91 markets. The Company also operates many other games.

On February 8, 2005, the Company listed its shares on the Nasdaq Stock Market in the United States and issued 1,400,000 shares of common stocks in the form of American Depository shares ("ADSs") under the symbol "GRVY".

As of December 31, 2023, the total paid-in capital amounts to ₩3,474,450 thousand. The Company's major shareholders and their respective percentage of ownership as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Number of shares	Ownership (%)
GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	4,121,737	59.31
Others	2,827,163	40.69
	6,948,900	100.00

2. Basis of Presentation

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"), as prescribed in the *Act on External Audits of Stock Companies, Etc. in the Republic of Korea*. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

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

These separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2024, and are expected to be submitted for approval at the shareholders' meeting to be held on March 29, 2024.

(1) Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(2) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the separate financial statements in conformity with K-IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

2. Basis of Presentation, Continued

(2) Use of judgments and estimates, Continued

(a) Deferred revenue

The Company sells virtual currency and in-game items that can be used in mobile games to game users. For each game in each country, the Company estimates and applies the game user's life cycle in order to recognize revenue generated by micro-transactions. The game user's life cycle is estimated based on the average period from the game user's first payment date to the last access date for active paying game users. The Company considers a game user as an active user if the period between the time of the user's most recent access of the game and the end of reporting period equals or is shorter than the estimated game users' life cycle. For remaining amounts of virtual currency and items that active users own at period-end, the related revenue is deferred considering the items' attributes. The Company estimates the user's life cycle by analyzing game users' activity patterns such as payment and access and it periodically reviews if there is any change of these estimates.

3. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year and Resulting Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing on January 1, 2023.

(1) Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statement' – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 define and require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements). The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(2) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statement' – Disclosure of gain or loss on valuation of financial liabilities subject to adjustment of exercise price

If the entire or a part of financial instrument, whose exercise price is subject to change due to the issuer's share price, is classified as a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability and related gains and losses shall be disclosed. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(3) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1008 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimate and Errors' – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments define accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish them from changes in accounting policies. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(4) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1012 'Income Taxes' – Deferred Tax related to Assets and liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments include an additional condition to the exemption to initial recognition of an asset or liability that a transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at the time of the transaction. The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statement.

3. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted During the Year and Resulting Changes in Accounting Policies, Continued

(5) New Standard : K-IFRS No. 1117 'Insurance Contract'

Korean IFRS 1117 *Insurance Contracts* replaces Korean IFRS 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. This standard did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(6) Amendments to K-IFRS No. 1012 'Income Taxes' – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two 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 Company applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Since the Pillar Two legislation is scheduled to be effective from January 1, 2024, the Company has no current tax expense related to Pillar Two. The impact of the Pillar Two income taxes is described in Note 20.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements in accordance with the K-IFRS are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, except if mentioned otherwise in Note 3.

(1) Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures, and associates

These separate financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1027, Separate Financial Statements. The Company applies the cost method to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1027(Note 8) Dividends from subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividends is established.

(2) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Financial Assets

(a) Classification

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- measured at amortized cost.

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

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

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

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, for financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. 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.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Financial Assets

(b) Measurement, Continued

(i) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company 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.
- 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 'finance income or costs' and impairment losses are presented in 'other non-operating 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 'finance income or costs' in the year in which it arises.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Financial Assets, Continued

(b) Measurement, Continued

(ii) Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments, which are held for long-term investment or strategic purpose, in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'other non-operating 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 Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- contract assets under K-IFRS No. 1115.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for accounts and other receivables (including lease receivables) and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Financial Assets, Continued

(c) Impairment, Continued

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss.

(d) Recognition and Derecognition

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

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Financial Assets, Continued

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the 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 Company or the counterparty.

(4) Account receivables

Account 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. Account receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

(5) Property and Equipment

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

Property and equipment, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as a separate item if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

Depreciation of all property and equipment, except for 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:

Estimated Useful Lives	
Computer and other equipment	4 years
Furniture and fixture	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Leasehold improvements	(*)
Right-of-use assets	(*)

(*) The Company depreciates Right-of-use asset and the Leasehold improvements from the commencement date and the available date to the earlier date between the end of the lease term and the expiration date of Right-of-use asset's useful life using the straight-line method.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, except for goodwill, are initially recognized at its historical cost, and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Estimated Useful Lives	
Software	1~3 years
Industrial property rights	10 years
Other intangible assets	3 years

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company entered into a game licensing agreement with a number of third parties to gain exclusive rights to the games developed by those companies. The license fee payments are recognized as other intangible assets and amortized over the term of the contract using the straight-line method.

(7) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than contract assets, incremental costs of obtaining a contract, costs to fulfil a contract, employee benefit related assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amounts to their carrying amounts.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using an adjusted discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(8) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in K-IFRS No. 1116.

(a) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component by class of underlying asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. When the lessee and the lessor each has the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party, the Company should consider a termination penalty in determining the period for which the contract is enforceable.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(8) Leases, Continued

(a) As a lessee, Continued

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

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

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Other current liabilities' and 'Other non-current liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

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

(b) As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(8) Leases, Continued

(b) As a lessor, Continued

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies K-IFRS No.1115 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in K-IFRS No. 1109 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'non-operating income'.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(9) Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial instruments held for trading. A financial liability is held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. A derivative that is not a designated as hedging instruments and an embedded derivative that is separated are also classified as held for trading.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for derecognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost and present as 'accounts payable', 'other current liabilities' and 'other non-current liabilities' in the separate statement of financial position.

(b) Derecognition

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

(10) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

In addition, when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, a disclosure regarding the contingent liabilities is made in the notes to the financial statements.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(11) Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the "functional currency"), which the financial statements in the Company and its branch (Taiwan) are presented in Korean won (KRW) and New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), respectively. The separate financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the exchange rate at the reporting date are generally recognized in profit or loss. They are recognized in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying effective portion of net investment hedges in a foreign operation.

Exchange differences arising on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively, as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(12) Statement of cash flows

The Company has elected to present cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. Cash flows denominated in a foreign currency are reported using average exchange rate.

(13) Revenues from contracts with customers

The Company engages in game licensing, IP licensing, and game publishing businesses.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods or rendering of services arising from the normal course of the business. Revenue is recognized as net amounts excluding value added taxes, returns, rebates and discounts.

(a) Revenue from micro-transaction and subscription

The Company recognizes micro-transaction revenue of online and mobile games when the Company satisfies its performance obligations.

Whether the performance obligations are satisfied depends on the natures of virtual currency and in-game virtual items. Items are categorized into consumable, periodic, and permanent in-game virtual items.

Consumable in-game virtual items are items that are consumed by the specific action of a game user, and periodic in-game virtual items are items that can be used repeatedly during a specified effective period. Permanent in-game virtual items are items that can be used by game users repeatedly without an effective period.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(13) Revenues from contracts with customers, Continued

(a) Revenue from micro-transaction and subscription, Continued

The accounting policy on revenue recognition is described below in relation to micro-transaction revenue from the sales of virtual currency and items.

(i) Online Games

The specific method of recognizing and deferring revenue for virtual currency and consumable, periodic, and permanent items purchased with virtual currency is as follows.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company defers the total amount of remaining virtual currency.

For consumable in-game virtual items, the related revenue is recognized when the in-game virtual item is consumed. The Company defers the revenue for remaining amounts of virtual items owned by active paying users within the estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

For periodic in-game virtual items, the related revenue is recognized ratably over the effective period. The Company defers the revenue for remaining effective period.

For permanent in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized ratably over the estimated user life cycle. The Company defers the revenue for remaining period of estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Mobile Games

The specific method of recognizing and deferring revenue for virtual currency and consumable, periodic, and permanent items purchased with virtual currency is as follows.

Mobile game users purchase virtual currency that can be used to purchase in-game items. The Company has no refund obligation after the game user purchases virtual currency. At the end of the reporting period, the Company defers the revenue for the remaining virtual currency possessed by active paying users.

For consumable in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized when the in-game virtual item is consumed. The Company defers the revenue for remaining virtual items possessed by active users within the estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

For periodic in-game virtual items with effective period, revenue is recognized ratably over the effective period. The Company defers the revenue for remaining effective period.

For permanent in-game virtual items, revenue is recognized ratably over the estimated user life cycle. The Company defers the revenue for remaining period of estimated user life cycle at the end of the reporting period.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Royalties and License Fees

In connection with the Company's online and mobile games, the Company enters into license agreement in connection with the right to access the intellectual property, such as game character images and stories. The Company believes that the agreement is a promise to provide a right to the customer to access the related IP because the Company will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights, the rights granted by the license directly expose the customer to any positive or negative effects of the Company's activities, and those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or a service to the customer as those activities occur. Therefore, the Company's performance obligations in connection with these agreements are satisfied over time.

Since the nature of the license promise is to provide customers with access to the intellectual property of the Company during the license period, the Company's performance obligation corresponds to the performance obligation satisfied over the time, and revenue is recognized over the license period. The Company recognizes revenue for the license fee through the straight-line method during the contract period, and for the running royalty revenue, the revenue is recognized on an accrual basis at the time the revenue distribution is established in accordance with the terms of the contract. When the running royalty revenue based on the contractual royalty rate and the actual revenue of the licensee exceeds the ratably recognized minimum guarantee, the excess amount is then recognized as revenue and accounts receivable.

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(13) Revenues from contracts with customers, Continued

(c) Incremental costs of obtaining contract

The Company pays platform processing fees to operate mobile games on third party platforms. These fees are charged based on the game users' purchases in cash and considered as incremental cost of obtaining contracts with customer and therefore capitalized. The Company presents these costs as prepaid expense and amortizes them to costs of revenue at the same time when the related revenue of the services provided to the game users are recognized.

(14) 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. The tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The 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.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting 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 tax credit.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from such investments to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(15) Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Defined contribution pension plan

The Company has a defined contribution pension plan with the related contribution to the pension plan recorded as severance benefit expenses for the employees with service period over a year. The Company recognizes provision for severance benefits for the employees with service period less than a year.

(16) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these separate financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, Non-current Liabilities with Covenant (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements')
- Supplier finance arrangement (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1007 'Statement of Cash Flows', K-IFRS No.1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures')
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1116 'Leases')
- Disclosure of Cryptographic Assets (Amendment to K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements')

5. Cash and cash equivalents

(1) Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand deposits, etc.	₩ 32,157,091	42,985,625

(2) The Company does not have any restricted cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

6. Financial Instruments by Category

(1) Carrying amounts of financial instruments by category as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 32,157,091	42,985,625
Short-term financial instruments	249,000,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivable, net	31,529,998	35,117,290
Other receivables, net	995,094	830,176
Other current financial assets(*1)	4,476,977	3,249,537
Other non-current financial assets(*2)	1,164,926	1,548,028
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Other non-current financial assets	- ₩ 319,324,086	500,000 251,230,656

(*1) Other current financial assets consist of accrued income, deposits and lease receivable.

(*2) Other non-current financial assets consist of deposits and lease receivable.

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable(*)	₩ 20,523,174	14,734,688
Long-term accounts payable	677,520	373,989
Other current liabilities	2,315,409	1,607,153
Other non-current liabilities	1,007,489 ₩ 24,523,592	1,362,371 18,078,201

(*) Accounts payable that are not financial liabilities are excluded.

6. Financial Instruments by Category, Continued

(2) Net income(expenses) from financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Interest income	₩ 9,439,646	4,293,042
Differences in foreign currency	367,432	625,044
	<u>9,807,078</u>	<u>4,918,086</u>

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest income	5,539	4,701
	<u>₩ 9,812,617</u>	<u>4,922,787</u>

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Interest expense	₩ (96,473)	(66,635)
Differences in foreign currency	(372,454)	(1,097,174)
	<u>₩ (468,927)</u>	<u>(1,163,809)</u>

(3) Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: all inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable (either directly that is, prices, or indirectly that is, derived from prices) for the asset or liability;
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is determined based on the quoted market price as of the end of the reporting period. If the quoted prices are readily and regularly available through exchanges, sellers, brokers, industry groups, rating agencies or regulators and such prices represent actual market transactions that occur regularly between independent parties, they are considered active markets. These products are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques use as much market observable information as possible and use the least amount of company-specific information. At this time, if all the significant input variables required to measure the fair value of a good are observable, the good is included in Level 2.

If more than one significant input variable is not based on observable market information, the item is included in Level 3.

6. Financial Instruments by Category, Continued

(3) Fair value hierarchy, Continued

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of a financial instrument include:

- Market price or dealer price of a similar financial instrument
- The fair value of derivative instruments is determined by discounting the amount to present value using the leading exchange rate as of the end of the reporting period

For the other financial instruments, the Company applied other valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow, etc.

7. Accounts and Other Receivables

(1) Accounts and other receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Accounts receivables	Other receivables	Accounts receivables	Other receivables
Non-related party	₩	16,317,691	765,557	17,573,672	132,554
Related party		15,224,314	995,089	17,591,492	829,364
Less: Loss allowance		(12,007)	-	(47,874)	-
	₩	31,529,998	1,760,646	35,117,290	961,918

(2) Changes in the loss allowance of accounts receivables during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Accounts receivable	
		2023	2022
Beginning balance	₩	47,874	3,522
(Reversal of) Bad debt expenses		(35,867)	63,492
Write-off		-	(19,140)
Ending balance	₩	12,007	47,874

7. Accounts and Other Receivables, Continued

(3) Expected credit losses (ECLs) and credit risk exposures for accounts and other receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(a) Accounts receivables

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.00	₩ 31,510,119	982
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	8.77	21,756	1,908
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	19.75	3	1
More than 270 days ~ Less than 1 year	60.25	2,543	1,532
More than 1 year	100.00	7,584	7,584
		₩ 31,542,005	12,007

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2022		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying Amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.00	₩ 35,063,072	1,104
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days	44.20	99,081	43,789
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days	58.20	71	41
More than 270 days~ Less than 1 year	74.50	-	-
More than 1 year	100.00	2,940	2,940
		₩ 35,165,164	47,874

(b) Other receivables

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.00	₩ 1,760,646	-
		₩ 1,760,646	-

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2022		
	Expected loss rate(%)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Not due or overdue for less than 90 days	0.00	₩ 949,852	-
More than 90 days ~ Less than 180 days		3,870	-
More than 180 days ~ Less than 270 days		8,196	-
		₩ 961,918	-

7. Accounts and Other Receivable, Continued

(3) ECLs and credit risk exposures for accounts and other receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows, Continued:

In assessing the recoverability of accounts and other receivables, the Company considers changes in the credit rating of accounts and other receivables from the commencement of the credit to the end of the reporting period.

The Company applies simplified approach for accounts and other receivables to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts and other receivables are grouped based on credit risk characteristics and the duration of past due balances. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

8. Investment in Subsidiaries

(1) Details of investment in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Location	Main business	Fiscal year end	Percentage of ownership (%)	
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	USA	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	Korea	Mobile Game Development and Service	December	99.53	99.53
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00
PT. Gravity Game Link	Indonesia	Online and mobile game services	December	70.00	70.00
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	Japan	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	Singapore	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00
Gravity Game Vision Limited.	Hongkong	Online and mobile game services	December	100.00	100.00

8. Investment in Subsidiaries, Continued

(2) Changes in investment in subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023		
Subsidiary	₩	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Ending balance
Gravity Interactive, Inc. (*1)	₩	-	-	-
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		5,637,089	-	5,637,089
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		5,681,415	-	5,681,415
PT. Gravity Game Link		2,483,407	-	2,483,407
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		3,407,555	-	3,407,555
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd. (*2)		2,556,965	8,718,900	11,275,865
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		6,332,621	-	6,332,621
Gravity Game Vision Limited.		633,282	-	633,282
	₩	26,732,334	8,718,900	35,451,234

(*1) Prior to 2023, the Company recognized an impairment loss at its full amount as the recoverable amount was less than its book value.

(*2) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company participated in paid-in capital increase of Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd. however there were no change in the shareholding ratio.

(In thousands of won)		2022		
Subsidiary	₩	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Ending balance
Gravity Interactive, Inc. (*1)	₩	-	-	-
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		5,637,089	-	5,637,089
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		5,681,415	-	5,681,415
PT. Gravity Game Link		2,483,407	-	2,483,407
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		3,407,555	-	3,407,555
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd. (*2)		1,563,885	993,080	2,556,965
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd. (*2)		2,906,494	3,426,127	6,332,621
Gravity Game Vision Limited.(*3)		-	633,282	633,282
	₩	21,679,845	5,052,489	26,732,334

(*1) Prior to 2022, the Company recognized an impairment loss at its full amount as the recoverable amount was less than its book value.

(*2) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company participated in paid-in capital increase of Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd and Gravity Game Hub PTE. however there were no change in the shareholding ratio.

(*3) Gravity Game Vision Limited. was established during the year ended December 31, 2022 with 100% ownership interest held by the Company.

8. Investment in Subsidiaries, Continued

(3) Condensed financial information of subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)

Subsidiary	₩	2023			Profit (loss) for the year
		Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	₩	23,445,002	13,670,750	49,817,549	1,113,103
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		11,747,448	5,783,968	19,408,225	(1,270,425)
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		35,754,253	9,227,145	33,122,338	10,115,876
PT. Gravity Game Link		2,461,089	302,622	2,234,131	(103,406)
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		50,672,065	8,080,609	30,603,821	11,308,220
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.		7,058,412	1,683,204	3,806,986	(5,392,804)
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		74,229,285	37,718,412	287,949,942	34,159,815
Gravity Game Vision Limited.		51,811,357	10,752,847	145,653,444	23,547,185

(In thousands of won)

Subsidiary	₩	2022			Profit (loss) for the year
		Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	₩	32,142,913	23,616,795	62,745,252	(2,448,061)
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		15,586,693	8,352,788	24,638,854	1,709,739
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		39,437,891	11,161,240	50,610,968	14,185,767
PT. Gravity Game Link		3,268,158	1,090,349	3,372,227	(373,901)
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		40,204,476	9,740,080	34,990,048	9,974,512
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.		3,066,904	988,401	3,451,554	(504,862)
Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		4,846,247	2,726,020	4,351,866	(3,081,397)
Gravity Game Vision Limited.		63,608,043	46,145,974	116,550,222	17,090,044

9. Property and Equipment

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

(In thousands of won)

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Computer and other equipment	₩ 4,041,548	(3,280,112)	761,436	3,745,380	(3,310,543)	434,837
Furniture and fixture	874,914	(704,286)	170,628	836,180	(600,353)	235,827
Vehicles	9,101	(7,774)	1,327	9,101	(5,498)	3,603
Leasehold improvements	1,588,067	(1,321,009)	267,058	1,506,967	(1,148,863)	358,104
Right-of-use assets	7,459,267	(4,480,114)	2,979,153	7,560,119	(5,072,105)	2,488,014
	₩ 13,972,897	(9,793,295)	4,179,602	13,657,747	(10,137,362)	3,520,385

9. Property and Equipment, Continued

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

(In thousands of won)		2023					
		Computer and other equipments	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩	434,837	235,827	3,603	358,104	2,488,014	3,520,385
Rent adjustment		-	-	-	-	196,258	196,258
Acquisitions		584,564	38,734	-	81,100	2,166,557	2,870,955
Depreciation		(257,965)	(103,933)	(2,276)	(172,146)	(1,871,676)	(2,407,996)
Disposition		-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	₩	<u>761,436</u>	<u>170,628</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>267,058</u>	<u>2,979,153</u>	<u>4,179,602</u>

(In thousands of won)		2022					
		Computer and other equipments	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets	Total
Beginning balance	₩	456,272	254,903	5,878	513,354	4,377,913	5,608,320
Acquisitions		175,878	115,557	-	-	76,042	367,477
Depreciation		(197,313)	(134,633)	(2,275)	(155,250)	(1,892,899)	(2,382,370)
Disposition		-	-	-	-	(73,042)	(73,042)
Ending balance	₩	<u>434,837</u>	<u>235,827</u>	<u>3,603</u>	<u>358,104</u>	<u>2,488,014</u>	<u>3,520,385</u>

(3) Classification of depreciation expenses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Cost of revenues	₩	575,997	671,873
Selling, general and administrative expenses(*)		1,831,999	1,710,497
	₩	<u>2,407,996</u>	<u>2,382,370</u>

(*) The depreciation expenses recognized as the research and development included in selling, general and administrative expenses was ₩30,500 thousand and ₩41,713 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(4) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no property and equipment that are pledged as collateral for the Company's debts.

10. Intangible Assets

(1) Details of intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization(*)	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization (*)	Carrying amount
Software	₩	15,684,112	(13,033,269)	2,650,843	13,647,727	(11,938,905)	1,708,822
Patents		1,356,162	(744,814)	611,348	1,194,935	(666,157)	528,778
Other intangible assets		9,314,361	(6,586,956)	2,727,405	5,769,884	(4,139,545)	1,630,339
	₩	<u>26,354,635</u>	<u>(20,365,039)</u>	<u>5,989,596</u>	<u>20,612,546</u>	<u>(16,744,607)</u>	<u>3,867,939</u>

(*) Accumulated amortization includes the amount of accumulated impairment loss.

10. Intangible Assets, Continued

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

(In thousands of won)		2023		
		Software	Patents	Other intangible assets
				Total
Beginning balance	₩	1,708,822	528,778	1,630,339
Acquisitions		2,036,385	170,101	3,557,058
Amortization		(1,094,364)	(81,349)	(951,662)
Disposals		-	(6,182)	(11,745)
Impairment loss(*)		-	-	(1,496,585)
Ending balance	₩	<u>2,650,843</u>	<u>611,348</u>	<u>2,727,405</u>
				5,989,596

(*) The Company recognized ₩1,496,585 thousand of impairment loss as carrying amount of other intangible assets exceeded recoverable amount as of December 31, 2023.

(In thousands of won)		2022		
		Software	Patents	Other intangible assets
				Total
Beginning balance	₩	1,105,341	471,592	1,651,702
Acquisitions		1,551,118	131,195	604,177
Amortization		(947,637)	(69,506)	(413,161)
Disposals		-	(4,503)	(5,132)
Impairment loss(*)		-	-	(207,247)
Ending balance	₩	<u>1,708,822</u>	<u>528,778</u>	<u>1,630,339</u>
				3,867,939

(*) The Company recognized ₩207,247 thousand of impairment loss as carrying amount of other intangible assets exceeded recoverable amount as of December 31, 2022.

(3) Classification of amortization in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023		2022	
Cost of revenues	₩	624,762			410,543
Selling, general and administrative expenses(*)			1,502,613		1,019,761
Total	₩	<u>2,127,375</u>			<u>1,430,304</u>

(*) The amortization recognized as the research and development included in selling, general and administrative expenses was ₩356,842 thousand and ₩28,759 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

11. Other non-current assets

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid Expenses(*)	₩ 4,896,918	₩ 1,280,391
Others	382,674	294,232
	₩ 5,279,592	₩ 1,574,623

(*) Prepaid Expenses consist of the minimum guaranteed royalty paid to third parties.

12. Employee Benefit

The expenses recognized in relation to defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are ₩1,674,176 thousand and ₩1,397,941 thousand, respectively.

13. Commitments

- (1) The Company has entered into exclusive license agreements with foreign licensees, such as GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc., Innova Intellectual Properties S.a.r.l, Shanghai BING KUAI Network Technology Co., Ltd., Relaternity(Hong Kong) Limited and etc. to provide exclusive license to distribute and sell online and mobile games and receives a certain portion of each licensee's revenues (20-40%) as royalties.
- (2) In July 2021 and January 2023, the Company entered into development agreements with Shanghai TA REN Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Xinghui Teamtop Interactive Entertainment Co.,Ltd., respectively, to grant them the right to develop mobile games based on the contents of Ragnarok IP(ROIP) and distribute such games in China for 3 years from the agreement date.
- (3) The Company has entered into contracts with Gravity Interactive, Inc. and Gravity NeoCyon, Inc. for the exclusive rights of publishing and distributing online games and for the exclusive rights of developing, publishing and distributing mobile games, respectively. The Company also has entered into contracts with Gravity Communications Co., Ltd., Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd., PT. Gravity Game Link, Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd. and Gravity Game Vision Limited for the exclusive rights of publishing and distributing online and mobile games (Note 24).
- (4) The Company has entered into license agreements with various third-party game developers to secure exclusive right to publish the games developed by the third-party developers. Upfront license fees paid are capitalized and recognized as other intangible assets and minimum guaranteed royalties are capitalized and recognized as other non-current assets. Purchase obligations for future acquisition related to above agreements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are ₩4,160,767 thousand and ₩3,242,395 thousand, respectively.
- (5) As of December 31, 2023, the Company benefited from payment guarantee of USD 658,500 from KB Kookmin Bank regarding overseas IP contracts.

14. Share Capital and Share Premium

- (1) Details of common shares as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In won and in number of shares)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Number of authorized shares	40,000,000	40,000,000
Value per share <i>₩</i>	500	500
Number of shares issued	6,948,900	6,948,900
Common shares <i>₩</i>	<u>3,474,450,000</u>	<u>3,474,450,000</u>

(2) Details of share premium as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Additional paid-in capital <i>₩</i>	25,357,547	25,357,547
Other capital surplus	2,125,136	2,125,136
<i>₩</i>	<u>27,482,683</u>	<u>27,482,683</u>

(3) Details of retained earnings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unappropriated retained earnings <i>₩</i>	229,804,247	229,634,684

(4) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company may issue 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock without voting rights, and there are no preferred shares issued as of December 31, 2023.

(5) Statements of appropriation of retained earnings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Date of appropriation for 2023: March 29, 2024

Date of appropriation for 2022: March 31, 2023

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Retained earnings available for appropriation	-	-
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior year <i>₩</i>	229,634,684	174,719,960
Profit for the year	70,169,563	54,914,724
	<u>299,804,247</u>	<u>229,634,684</u>
Appropriation of retained earnings	-	-
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward <i>₩</i>	<u>299,804,247</u>	<u>229,634,684</u>

15. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(1) Details of revenue from contracts with customers based on the service contract type and the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Service contract			
Micro transaction & Subscription revenue	₩	99,540,249	80,679,602
Online games		6,876,424	5,849,555
Mobile games		92,663,825	74,830,047
Royalties & License fees		142,687,736	150,802,419
Online games		25,901,961	27,119,973
Mobile games		116,785,775	123,682,446
Others		547,513	1,235,384
		<u>242,775,498</u>	<u>232,717,405</u>
Major geographic market			
Taiwan		48,401,626	60,547,345
Korea		72,850,134	31,060,135
Thailand		22,364,780	28,836,790
Japan		18,108,899	25,781,650
United States of America		12,733,566	24,254,826
Philippines		19,396,307	14,439,380
Indonesia		6,945,007	2,232,554
Malaysia		17,529,473	19,910,558
Others		24,445,706	25,654,137
		<u>242,775,498</u>	<u>232,717,405</u>
Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations			
At a point in time		10,628	1,765
Over time		<u>242,764,870</u>	<u>232,715,640</u>
	₩	<u>242,775,498</u>	<u>232,717,405</u>

(2) Accounts receivables, incremental costs of obtaining a contract and contract liabilities related to contracts with customers as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accounts receivable	₩	31,529,998	35,117,290
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract (Prepaid expenses)		255,003	319,451
Contact liabilities (Deferred revenue)		6,076,229	4,010,583
Micro transaction & Subscription revenue		3,640,941	3,909,748
Royalties and License fees		2,435,288	100,835

15. Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Continued

(3) The amount of revenue recognized from previous period's contract liabilities satisfied during the year ended December 31, 2023 is ₩3,980,344 thousand (Micro transaction & Subscription revenue is ₩3,909,748 thousand and Royalties and License fees is ₩ 70,596 thousand respectively).

(4) Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Micro transaction & Subscription revenue	₩ 3,640,941	3,909,748
Online games	2,580,465	2,728,347
Mobile games	1,060,476	1,181,401
Royalties and License fees	2,435,288	100,835
Online games	163,835	48,563
Mobile games	2,271,453	52,272
	₩ 6,076,229	4,010,583

The Company's management expects to recognize 70.5% (₩4,286,132 thousands) of the transaction price allocated to contracts that have not been performed as of December 31, 2023 as revenue within 12 months. The remaining 29.5% (₩1,790,097 thousands) is expected to be recognized as revenue thereafter. The amounts disclosed above do not include variable consideration which is constrained.

(5) Details of incremental costs of obtaining a contract recognized as assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Incremental costs of obtaining a contract	₩ 255,003	319,451
Amortization costs recognized as cost of revenue	319,451	508,007

16. Classification of expenses by nature

Details of classification of expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Fees and commissions	₩ 111,509,001	107,938,551
Advertising expenses	6,671,077	14,471,166
Salaries	25,121,072	21,626,298
Outsourcing expenses	17,197,344	16,710,468
Rent	953,979	889,866
Employee benefits	2,145,080	1,892,672
Expenses related to defined contribution plan	1,650,957	1,428,917
Depreciation	2,407,996	2,382,370
Amortization	2,127,375	1,430,304
Bad debt expenses	(35,867)	63,492
Other expenses	2,272,449	1,738,501
	₩ 172,020,463	170,572,605

Total expenses consist of cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses.

17. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Details of selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
------------------------------	-------------	-------------

Advertising expenses	₩	6,671,077	₩	14,471,166
Fees and commissions		9,316,187		9,583,131
Research and development		11,649,172		12,160,829
Salaries		13,544,214		11,458,469
Employee benefits		1,481,778		1,289,362
Rent		589,299		536,110
Expenses related to defined contribution plan		848,514		697,190
Depreciation		1,801,500		1,668,784
Amortization		1,145,771		991,002
Bad debt expenses		(35,867)		63,492
Other expenses		3,436,890		5,140,663
	₩	<u>50,448,535</u>	₩	<u>58,060,198</u>

18. Finance Income and Costs

(1) Details of finance income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Finance income		
Interest income	₩ 9,445,185	4,297,743
Unrealized foreign currency gain	794,381	144,857
Gain on foreign currency transactions	6,364,360	9,292,110
	₩ <u>16,603,926</u>	<u>13,734,710</u>

(2) Details of finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Finance costs		
Interest expense	₩ 96,473	66,635
Unrealized foreign currency loss	265,269	1,302,961
Loss on foreign currency transactions	6,898,494	8,606,136
	₩ <u>7,260,236</u>	<u>9,975,732</u>

19. Other Non-Operating Income and Expenses

(1) Details of other non-operating income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	₩ 20,295	1,368
Dividend income	12,072,740	8,839,924
Others	1,383,646	737,319
	₩ <u>13,476,681</u>	<u>9,578,611</u>

(2) Details of other non-operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	₩ -	- -
Loss on disposal of on intangible assets	6,182	4,503
Impairment loss on intangible assets	1,496,585	207,247
Impairment loss on other non-current assets	- -	55,582
Others	9,899	11,448
	₩ 1,512,666	278,780

20. Income tax expense

(1) Details of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Current tax expense		
Current year	₩ 22,271,822	19,932,686
Deferred tax expense		
Changes in net deferred tax assets	(378,645)	356,199
Income tax expense	₩ 21,893,177	20,288,885

20. Income tax expense, Continued

(2) The differences between the tax expense on the Company's profit before tax and the amount that would arise using the statutory tax rates applicable to profits of the entities are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Profit before income tax expense	₩ 92,062,740	75,203,609
Income tax using the statutory tax rate	20,804,493	17,737,273
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,509	5,044
Non taxable income	(2,649,363)	- -

Withholding Tax	5,569,901	3,155,047
Tax credit	(1,174,258)	(2,006,562)
Corporate tax on unappropriated earnings	(133,923)	1,085,166
Others	(532,182)	312,917
Total adjustment	1,088,684	2,551,612
Income tax expense	₩ 21,893,177	20,288,885
Effective tax rate	24%	27%

(3) Details of the changes in deferred tax assets(liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023			2022		
	Beginning balance	Increase (Decrease)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Increase (Decrease)	Ending balance
Unearned revenue	₩ (429,792)	(224,793)	(654,585)	(124,497)	(305,295)	(429,792)
Property and equipment	48,911	1,185	50,096	50,225	(1,314)	48,911
Intangible assets	416,984	246,355	663,339	388,412	28,572	416,984
Prepaid expenses	185,600	(185,600)	-	502,703	(317,103)	185,600
Accounts Payable	729,183	124,409	853,592	623,975	105,208	729,183
Accrued expenses	204,441	51,162	255,603	172,779	31,662	204,441
Retirement benefit provision liabilities	42,341	(7,707)	34,634	33,336	9,005	42,341
Allowance for doubtful accounts	278,910	813,988	1,092,898	264,484	14,426	278,910
Asset retirement obligation	80,768	1,202	81,970	75,468	5,300	80,768
Others	53,595	1,401,352	1,454,947	(19,745)	73,340	53,595
Sub-total(I)	₩ 1,610,941	2,221,553	3,832,494	1,967,140	(356,199)	1,610,941
Deferred tax due to tax credit carry-forward(II)	2,078,824	(1,842,908)	235,916	2,078,824	-	2,078,824
Deferred tax assets (I+II+III) (*)	₩ 3,689,765	378,645	4,068,410	4,045,964	(356,199)	3,689,765

(*) The future realizability of deferred tax assets is assessed by taking into consideration various factors such as the Company's performance, the overall economic environment and industry outlook, expected future earnings, and deductible period of tax credit carry-forward. The Company periodically monitors those factors used in assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets related to temporary differences, carry-forward losses and tax credit carry-forward, which can be utilized based on the likelihood of future taxable income. This amount may change if the estimate for future taxable income changes.

20. Income tax expense, Continued

(4) The gross balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023		2022
Deferred tax assets			
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	₩	892,318	1,161,687
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months		4,587,351	3,624,324
Sub-total		5,479,669	4,786,011
Deferred tax liabilities			
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months		-	(323,004)
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months		(1,411,259)	(773,242)

Sub-total		(1,411,259)	(1,096,246)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	₩	4,068,410	3,689,765

(5) As of December 31, 2023, the Company did not recognize deferred income tax asset for the temporary difference of ₩30,123,686 thousand relating to investments in subsidiaries as it is not probable such temporary differences can be utilized in the foreseeable future.

(6) Impact of Pillar Two income taxes

Under the Pillar Two legislation, the Company and its subsidiaries is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between their GloBE effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. All entities within the Company and its subsidiaries have an effective tax rate that exceeds 15%, except for Gravity Game Vision Limited that operates in Hong Kong.

For 2023, the average effective tax rate (calculated in accordance with paragraph 86 of IAS 12) of Gravity Game Vision Limited operating in Hong Kong is:

(In thousands of Korean won)	Gravity Game Vision Limited
Tax expense for year ending 31 December 2023	₩ 3,395,705
Profit before income tax	26,942,890
Average effective tax rate	12.6%

The Company is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Pillar Two legislation for when it comes into effect. This assessment indicates for Hong Kong that the average effective tax rate based on accounting profit is 12.6% for the annual reporting period to 31 December 2023. However, although the average effective tax rate is below 15%, the Company might not be exposed to paying Pillar Two income taxes in relation to Hong Kong. Also, even for those entities with an accounting effective tax rate above 15%, there may still be Pillar Two tax implications.

Due to the complexity and difficulty of approximating numerical impact preparing for the application of the legislation, the Company will review the impact through a rational methodology.

21. Cash flow information

(1) Adjustments for calculating cash generated from operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	₩ 2,407,996	2,382,370
Amortization	2,127,375	1,430,304
Bad debt expense	-	63,492

Interest expense	96,473	66,635
Unrealized foreign currency loss	265,269	1,302,961
Loss on disposal of on intangible assets	6,182	4,503
Impairment loss on intangible asset	1,496,585	207,247
Impairment loss on other non-current assets	-	55,582
Retirement benefit expenses	(33,216)	30,976
Income tax expense	21,893,177	20,288,885
Unrealized foreign currency gain	(794,381)	(144,857)
Gain on disposal of property and plant	(20,295)	(1,368)
Interest income	(9,445,185)	(4,297,743)
Dividend income	(12,072,740)	(8,839,924)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	(35,867)	-
Others	-	1,732
	₩ 5,891,373	12,550,795

(2) Changes in assets and liabilities arising from operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Accounts receivable	₩	3,326,691	2,674,556
Other receivable		(775,527)	700,914
Long-term Prepayments		-	(160,936)
Other non-current assets		(2,613,091)	205,208
Prepaid expense		407,977	267,300
Lease receivable		239,044	220,246
Long-term prepaid expense		-	(50,959)
Accounts payable		3,390,159	(9,907,961)
Long-term Accounts payable		-	(667,078)
Deferred revenue		(118,218)	119,273
Long-term Deferred revenue		2,246,897	(168,823)
Withholdings		(309,879)	(1,214,150)
Accrued expenses		220,527	95,855
	₩ 6,014,580	(7,886,555)	

21. Cash flow information, Continued

(3) Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		2023	2022
Reclassification of Prepayment to intangible assets	₩	101,846	63,841
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		2,362,815	55,416
Increase in accounts payable relating to the acquisition of other intangible assets		1,147,427	-
Reclassification of other non current financial assets to other non current assets		1,030,000	-
Increase(Decrease) in accounts payable relating to the acquisition of software		2,032,560	608,575

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

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Beginning of the year	₩ 2,729,657	4,776,187
Cash flows used in financial activities—payment of lease liabilities	(2,060,721)	(2,049,532)
Cash flows used in operating activities – Interest paid	(91,294)	(61,533)
Non-cash transactions:		
Acquisitions – right-of-use asset	2,081,056	55,416
Acquisitions – leases receivables	99,151	-
Interest expense	91,294	61,533
Other	233,888	(52,114)
Ending of the year	₩ 3,083,031	2,729,657

22. Leases

The Company leases offices, vehicles and others. The leases typically run for a period of 1 to 5 years with an option to renew or terminate the lease after that date. There are no restrictions or covenants imposed to leases, but the lease assets are not to be provided as collateral for borrowings.

The Company has a sublease for a portion of the existing lease contract. The head lease and its sub-lease terminates in 2024.

22. Leases, Continued

(1) As a lessee

(a) Details of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized in the separate statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Right-of-use assets(*1)		
Offices	₩ 1,508,656	2,297,504
Vehicles	367,030	61,534
Others	1,103,467	128,976
	₩ 2,979,153	2,488,014
Lease liabilities(*2)		
Current	2,075,542	1,367,286

Non-current	1,007,489	1,362,371
₩	<u>3,083,031</u>	<u>2,729,657</u>

(*1) Right-of-use assets are included in the 'Property and equipment' in the separate statement of financial position.

(*2) Lease liabilities are included in the 'Other current liabilities' and 'Other non-current liabilities' in the separate statement of financial position.

(b) Changes in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)

		2023		
		Offices	Vehicles	Others
Balance as of January 1, 2023	₩	2,297,505	61,534	128,976
Depreciation		(1,137,684)	(236,746)	(497,246)
Reassessment		143,836	52,422	-
Acquisitions		204,999	489,820	1,471,737
Balance as of December 31, 2023	₩	<u>1,508,656</u>	<u>367,030</u>	<u>1,103,467</u>

(In thousands of won)

		2022		
		Offices	Vehicles	Others
Balance as of January 1, 2022	₩	3,366,359	283,570	727,984
Depreciation		(1,068,854)	(225,037)	(599,008)
Reassessment		-	(52,415)	-
Acquisitions		-	55,416	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	₩	<u>2,297,505</u>	<u>61,534</u>	<u>128,976</u>

22. Leases, Continued

(1) As a lessee, Continued

(c) Details of amounts recognized in the separate statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)

		2023	2022
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities (included in finance cost)	₩	91,294	61,533
Revenue from sub-lease of right-of-use asset		7,405	7,014
Expense relating to short-term leases		-	2,423
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets excluding short-term leases		4,493	4,968

(d) Details of amounts recognized in the separate statement of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023	2022
Total cash outflows of leases	₩ 2,156,508	₩ 2,118,456

(2) As a lessor

The Company has sub-leased part of its right-of-use assets. The Company recognized interest income related to the lease receivable amounting to ₩7,405 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The aging analysis with the amounts expressed in undiscounted lease receivables after the reporting date are as follows. The Company does not have any sublease as finance lease in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1116.

(In thousands of won)					
Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Contractual cash flow	Unrealized financial income	Net investment in the lease
₩ 246,449	35,365	5,894	287,709	5,335	282,374

23. Financial Risk Management

The Company's operating activities expose itself to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk from which the Company's risk management program focuses on minimizing any adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company operates financial risk management policies and programs that closely monitor and respond to each risk factor.

(1) Capital Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so the Company can continue to provide returns and benefits for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total capital. The debt ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total liabilities	₩ 45,685,103	₩ 31,717,523
Total equity	330,761,380	260,591,817
Debt ratio	14%	12%

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(2) Market Risk

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from royalty revenues and commission payment primarily with respect to the US dollar and etc. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign currency risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won, in foreign currencies)

	December 31, 2023			
	Assets in foreign currency	Liabilities in foreign currency	Assets in Korean Won	Liabilities in Korean Won
	USD 29,135,998	₩ 8,801,356	₩ 37,567,956	₩ 11,348,468
JPY 373,753,901		₩ 199,709,879	₩ 3,411,102	₩ 1,822,672
EUR 36,780		₩ 30,472	₩ 52,470	₩ 43,471

IDR	12,955,000	3,103,944	1,083	259
THB	28,510	7,379	1,073	278
VND	9,270,000	3,243,600	493	173
			<u>41,034,177</u>	<u>13,215,321</u>

(In thousands of won, in foreign currencies)

	December 31, 2022			
	Assets in foreign currency	Liabilities in foreign currency	Assets in Korean Won	Liabilities in Korean Won
USD	35,631,845	8,342,485	45,156,237	10,572,431
JPY	512,348,069	136,209,457	4,883,599	1,298,321
EUR	25,839	30,472	34,914	41,174
IDR	12,955,000	3,103,944	1,048	251
THB	28,510	7,379	1,045	270
VND	9,270,000	3,243,600	498	174
	₩		<u>50,077,341</u>	<u>11,912,621</u>

The Company measures foreign exchange risk at the exchange rate of 10% for each foreign currency, and the rate of change reflects the management's assessment of the risk of exchange rate fluctuation that can be reasonably experienced. The effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rate on profit before income tax for the years ended of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	2023		2022	
	Increased by 10%	Decreased by 10%	Increased by 10%	Decreased by 10%
USD	₩ 2,621,979	(2,621,979)	3,458,381	(3,458,381)
JPY	158,843	(158,843)	358,528	(358,528)
Others	1,094	(1,094)	(436)	436
	₩ 2,781,886	(2,781,886)	3,816,473	(3,816,473)

The sensitivity analysis is based on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency at the end of the reporting period.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(2) Market Risk, Continued

(b) Interest rate risk

There are no borrowings under variable interest rate conditions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(c) Price risk

There are no assets and liabilities exposed to price risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(3) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from normal trading and investing activities and occurs when a customer or a counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In order to manage these credit risks, the Company regularly

evaluates the creditworthiness of customers based on their financial condition, past experiences and other factors.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent their maximum exposure to credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 32,157,091	42,985,625
Short-term financial instruments	249,000,000	167,000,000
Accounts receivables, net	31,529,998	35,117,290
Other receivables, net	995,094	830,176
Other current financial assets	4,476,977	3,249,537
Other non-current financial assets	1,164,926	2,048,028
	₩ 319,324,086	251,230,656

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term financial instruments are deposited in financial institutions with strong credit ratings. Accounts receivable are mainly due from payment processing companies and platform service providers, which the Company believes have low levels of credit risk.

23. Financial Risk Management, Continued

(4) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management includes the maintenance of sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funds from appropriately committed credit lines, and the ability to settle market positions. The following table summarizes the financial liabilities of the Company by maturity according to the remaining period from the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

(In thousands of won)	December 31, 2023					
	Carrying value	Less than 3 months	to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	Total
Accounts payable	₩ 21,200,694	20,338,174	185,000	677,520	-	21,200,694
Other liabilities (*)	₩ 3,322,899	512,655	1,873,667	937,186	93,384	3,416,892
	₩ 24,523,593	20,850,829	2,058,667	1,614,706	93,384	24,617,586

(*) Other liabilities as of December 31, 2023 consist of lease deposits received and lease liabilities.

(In
thousands of
won)

		December 31, 2022					
		3 months					
		Carrying value	Less than 3 months	to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Total
Accounts payable	₩	15,108,676	14,358,036	376,651	373,989	-	15,108,676
Other liabilities (*)		2,969,525	519,582	931,919	1,417,449	197,844	3,066,794
	₩	<u>18,078,201</u>	<u>14,877,618</u>	<u>1,308,570</u>	<u>1,791,438</u>	<u>197,844</u>	<u>18,175,470</u>

(*) Other liabilities as of December 31, 2022 consist of lease deposits received and lease liabilities.

The cash flows above are not discounted and the amount due within 12 months is the same as the carrying amount since the effect of the discount is not material.

24. Related Party Transactions

(1) Related parties of the Company include entities and individuals capable of exercising control or significant influence over the Company and its subsidiaries. Related parties include Gung Ho Online Entertainment, Inc. and, its subsidiaries, management and their immediate families.

Ownership interests in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Name of entity	Percentage of ownership (%)	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Gravity Interactive, Inc.	100.00	100.00
Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	99.53	99.53
Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.	100.00	100.00
PT. Gravity Game Link	70.00	70.00
Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	100.00	100.00
Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	100.00	100.00

Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	100.00	100.00
Gravity Game Vision Limited	100.00	100.00

(2) Account balances with related parties

Balances of receivables and payables with related parties as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)			December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Related party	Name of entity		Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩	1,839,847	2,685	2,707,640	2,804
Others	GungHo Online Entertainment America		-	1,380	-	29,692
Subsidiaries	Gravity Interactive, Inc.		3,079,218	559,178	3,591,765	540,346
	Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.		364,676	1,020,207	460,846	904,356
	Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.		1,214,755	1,217,102	1,581,356	1,696,212
	PT. Gravity Game Link		26,426	47,333	412,174	270,362
	Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.		1,818,381	266,354	1,848,604	158,370
	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.		31,145	360,322	135,588	775,877
	Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.		6,804,745	4,213	707,855	-
	Gravity Game Vision Limited		1,322,583	921	7,359,665	-
		₩	16,501,776	3,479,695	18,805,493	4,378,019

24. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(3) Transactions with related parties

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

(In thousands of won)		2023		
Related party	Name of entity	Revenues		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ 17,681,836	-	-
Others	GungHo Online Entertainment America	-	-	-

Subsidiaries	Gravity Interactive, Inc.	10,162,095	-	32,894
	Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	42,120	-	311,317
	Gravity Communications Co., Ltd. (*1)	7,002,717	-	12,237,904
	PT. Gravity Game Link	126,912	-	-
	Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	7,346,201	-	164,040
	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	-	-	10,032
	Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	32,100,244	-	8,427
	Gravity Game Vision Limited	15,285,067	-	1,841
			₩	12,766,455
		89,747,192	-	

(In thousands of won)

Related party	Name of entity	2023		
		Purchases		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ -	-	15,379
Others	GungHo Online Entertainment America	54,884	-	-
Subsidiaries	Gravity Interactive, Inc.	-	1,582,796	21,293
	Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	435	5,889,364	5,780
	Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.	-	4,584,439	-
	PT. Gravity Game Link	-	151,217	-
	Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	-	60,685	-
	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	-	2,124,873	1,066,412
	Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	-	-	-
	Gravity Game Vision Limited	-	-	-
		₩ 55,319	14,393,374	1,108,864

24. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(3) Transactions with related parties, Continued

(In thousands of won)

Related party	Name of entity	2022		
		Revenues		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ 24,812,723	-	-
Others	GungHo Online Entertainment America	-	-	-

Subsidiaries	Gravity Interactive, Inc.	13,131,855	-	49,089
	Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	252,129	-	255,648
	Gravity Communications Co., Ltd. (*1)	10,234,910	-	9,021,934
	PT. Gravity Game Link	350,953	-	9,108
	Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	7,395,549	-	188,368
	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	-	-	27,928
	Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	868,645	-	23,680
	Gravity Game Vision Limited	13,252,829	-	4,602
		₩ 70,299,593		9,580,357

(In thousands of won)

Related party	Name of entity	2022		
		Purchases		
		Royalty	Commission	Other
Parent company	GungHo Online Entertainment, Inc.	₩ -	12,671	7,648
Others	GungHo Online Entertainment America	42,479	-	-
Subsidiaries	Gravity Interactive, Inc.	-	1,415,119	47,248
	Gravity NeoCyon, Inc.	23,515	7,032,473	8,211
	Gravity Communications Co., Ltd.	-	6,326,904	-
	PT. Gravity Game Link	-	205,573	278,705
	Gravity Game Tech Co., Ltd.	-	56,087	-
	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	-	2,813,005	588,731
	Gravity Game Hub PTE., Ltd.	-	-	-
	Gravity Game Vision Limited	-	-	-
		₩ 65,994	17,861,832	930,543

(*1) Other Revenues include dividend income of ₩12,072,740 thousand and ₩8,839,924 received in 2023 and 2022 respectively.

24. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(4) Other transactions with related parties

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

(In thousands of won)		Contribution	
Related party	Name of entity	2023	2022
Subsidiaries	Gravity Game Arise Co., Ltd.	₩ 8,718,900	₩ 993,080

Gravity Game Hub PTE., LTD	-	3,426,127
Gravity Game Vision Limited	-	633,282

No financing transactions were made with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(5) Key management personnel compensation

The compensation given to key management personnel (registered directors) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands of won)</i>	2023	2022
Salaries	₩ 1,654,463	1,423,280