

World Taekwondo

Financial statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(With independent auditors' report thereon)



Table of contents

	Page
Independent auditors' report	1
Financial statements	
Statements of financial position	5
Statements of comprehensive income	6
Statements of changes in equity	7
Statements of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9-37
Appendixes	38-45

Independent Auditors' Report

(Based on a report originally issued in Korean)

**To the President of
World Taekwondo**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Taekwondo (the "Federation"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Federation'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 Federation or to cease operations.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 KSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Federation'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 Federation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Federation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

March 29, 2024

Nexia Samduk

Seoul, Korea

This audit report is effective as at March 29, 2024, the independent auditors' report date. Accordingly, certain material subsequent events or circumstances may have occurred during the period from the date of the independent auditors' report to the time this report is used. Such events and circumstances could significantly affect the accompanying financial statements and may result in modifications to this report.

World Taekwondo

Financial statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

“The accompanying financial statements, including all footnotes and disclosures, have been prepared by,
and are the responsibility of, the Federation”

Chungwon Choue
President
World Taekwondo

World Taekwondo
Statements of financial position
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,5,19	₩ 961,075	\$ 745,366	₩ 3,276,940	\$ 2,541,446
Short-term financial instruments	4,5,19	11,777,525	9,134,112	14,333,627	11,116,509
Other current financial assets	4,5,19	1,263,413	979,846	1,709,385	1,325,721
Other current assets		55,090	42,725	3,668	2,845
Total current assets		14,057,103	10,902,049	19,323,620	14,986,521
Non-current assets:					
Property and equipment, net	7	82,423	63,924	204,883	158,898
Right-of-use assets	20	1,507,005	1,168,765	168,828	130,935
Intangible assets, net	8	64,583	50,088	40,375	31,313
Other non-current financial assets	5,6,19	707,506	548,709	680,557	527,809
Total non-current assets		2,361,517	1,831,486	1,094,643	848,955
Total assets		₩ 16,418,620	\$ 12,733,535	₩ 20,418,263	\$ 15,835,476
Liabilities and net assets					
Current liabilities:					
Short-term financial liabilities	5,9,19	₩ 208,355	\$ 161,591	₩ 218,214	\$ 169,237
Other current liabilities	10	122,002	94,619	355,639	275,817
Advance received from IOC Fund	11	4,512,674	3,499,825	9,025,347	6,999,649
Lease liabilities	5,20	723,292	560,952	253,753	196,799
Income tax payable		327	254	9,390	7,282
Total current liabilities		5,566,650	4,317,241	9,862,343	7,648,784
Non-current liabilities:					
Severance and retirement benefits	12	278,512	216,001	319,353	247,676
Lease liabilities	5,20	847,004	656,898	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	17	8,138	6,311	9,712	7,532
Total non-current liabilities		1,133,654	879,210	329,065	255,208
Total liabilities		6,700,304	5,196,451	10,191,408	7,903,992
Net assets					
Net assets with no restriction:					
Unappropriated retained earning	13	9,716,316	7,535,533	10,224,855	7,929,933
		9,716,316	7,535,533	10,224,855	7,929,933
Net assets with permanent restriction	13	2,000	1,551	2,000	1,551
Total net assets		9,718,316	7,537,084	10,226,855	7,931,484
Total liabilities and net assets		₩ 16,418,620	\$ 12,733,535	₩ 20,418,263	\$ 15,835,476

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

World Taekwondo
Statements of comprehensive income
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	2023		2022	
		Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Operating revenue	14				
Non-profit segment revenue		₩ 12,616,381	\$ 9,784,691	₩ 12,431,995	\$ 9,641,690
Profit making segment revenue		1,534,270	1,189,910	1,996,919	1,548,720
Total operating revenue		14,150,651	10,974,601	14,428,914	11,190,410
Operating expenses	15	(15,018,768)	(11,647,873)	(11,808,308)	(9,157,987)
Net operating income(loss)		(868,117)	(673,272)	2,620,606	2,032,423
Non-operating revenue	16	969,448	751,860	1,793,868	1,391,242
Non-operating expenses	16	384,595	298,274	489,914	379,955
Net income before income taxes		(283,264)	(219,686)	3,924,560	3,043,710
Income tax expense	17	3,566	2,766	90,790	70,413
Net income(loss)		₩ (286,830)	\$ (222,452)	₩ 3,833,770	\$ 2,973,297
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year					
Remeasurement income (loss) on net of defined benefit liability	12	(221,709)	(171,947)	184	143
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(221,709)	(171,947)	184	143
Total comprehensive income(loss) for the year		₩ (508,539)	\$ (394,399)	₩ 3,833,954	\$ 2,973,440

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

World Taekwondo
Statements of changes in equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Net assets with permanent constraints		Net assets without constraints		Total equity	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
As at January 1, 2022	₩ 2,000	\$ 1,551	₩ 6,390,901	\$ 4,956,493	₩ 6,392,901	\$ 4,958,044
Profit for the year	-	-	3,833,770	2,973,297	3,833,770	2,973,297
Remeasurement income on net of defined benefit liabilities	-	-	184	143	184	143
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	3,833,954	2,973,440	3,833,954	2,973,440
As at December 31, 2022	₩ 2,000	\$ 1,551	₩ 10,224,855	\$ 7,929,933	₩ 10,226,855	\$ 7,931,484
As at January 1, 2023	₩ 2,000	\$ 1,551	₩ 10,224,855	\$ 7,929,933	₩ 10,226,855	\$ 7,931,484
Loss for the year	-	-	(286,830)	(222,452)	(286,830)	(222,452)
Remeasurement loss on net of defined benefit liabilities	-	-	(221,709)	(171,948)	(221,709)	(171,948)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(508,539)	(394,400)	(508,539)	(394,400)
As at December 31, 2023	₩ 2,000	\$ 1,551	₩ 9,716,316	\$ 7,535,533	₩ 9,718,316	\$ 7,537,084

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

World Taekwondo
Statements of cash flows
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income(loss)	₩ (286,830)	\$ (222,452)	₩ 3,833,770	\$ 2,973,297
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows (Note 18)	(3,831,990)	(2,971,917)	(4,623,442)	(3,585,731)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 18)	(66,041)	(51,218)	(1,758,360)	(1,363,704)
Interest received	355,257	275,521	46,961	36,421
IOC subsidy received	-	-	1,706,135	1,323,201
Income tax paid	(55,089)	(42,725)	(11,172)	(8,664)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(3,884,693)	(3,012,791)	(806,108)	(625,180)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Decrease in leasehold deposits	₩ -	\$ -	₩ 20,000	\$ 15,511
Increase in leasehold deposits	(26,949)	(20,900)	-	-
Increase in property and equipment	(54,667)	(42,397)	(40,000)	(31,022)
Decrease in property and equipment	1,273	987	-	-
Decrease in other financial assets	14,310,080	11,098,247	8,139,724	6,312,800
Increase in other financial assets	(11,895,540)	(9,225,640)	(16,544,065)	(12,830,824)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	2,334,197	1,810,297	(8,424,341)	(6,533,535)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repayment of lease liabilities	₩ (756,524)	\$ (586,726)	₩ (617,456)	\$ (478,871)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(756,524)	(586,726)	(617,456)	(478,871)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,307,020)	(1,789,220)	(9,847,905)	(7,637,586)
Net foreign exchange difference	(8,845)	(6,860)	520,958	404,030
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	3,276,940	2,541,446	12,603,887	9,775,002
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 961,075	\$ 745,366	₩ 3,276,940	\$ 2,541,446

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

1. Corporate information

World Taekwondo (the “Federation”) was founded on May 28, 1973 and approved by the 83th IOC General Assembly held in Moscow in 1980. Taekwondo was adopted in the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games by the 103th IOC General Assembly in Paris.

The Federation is aiming at standardizing Taekwondo, the traditional heritage originated in Korea, and spreading it globally. The Federation regularly holds World Taekwondo Championships, World Taekwondo Poomsae Championships, World Taekwondo Para Championships, World Taekwondo Cadet Championships, World Taekwondo Team Championships and so forth. The Federation also has 213 member nations under 5 Continental branches, to popularize Taekwondo worldwide.

The Federation consists of the General Assembly, WTF Council, Sectional Committees and other supporting groups.

The financial statements of the Federation will be approved by the General Assembly in Chuncheon, Korea which is scheduled to be held on September 30, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation and a summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Federation prepares financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (KIFRS) enacted by the *Act on External Audit of Stock Companies*. The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the Korean language financial statements. In the event of any differences in interpreting the financial statements or the independent auditors’ report thereon, the Korean version, which is used for regulatory reporting purposes, shall prevail.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments and certain other assets that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Korean won and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

Financial statement translation

The accompanying financial statements are expressed in Korean won, and solely for the convenience of the reader, have been translated into United States dollars at the rate of ₩1,289.40 to US\$1, the year-end exchange rate on December 31, 2023. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the Korean won amounts can actually be converted into United States dollars at the exchange rate used for the purpose of such translation.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.2.1 Foreign currencies

The Federation’s financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the functional currency. For each entity, the Federation determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Federation uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

The Federation presents its financial statements based on Korean won which is the functional currency and the reporting currency of the Federation.

2.2.1 Foreign currencies (cont'd)

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Federation's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss is also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

The fair value adjustments for the carrying amounts of goodwill, assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition of foreign operations are translated at the closing rate based on the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations.

2.2.2 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Federation expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Federation has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

IOC subsidy income

The incomes from the IOC relating to the Olympic Summer Games (OSG) are usually received by the ISU during the year of the OSG and the balance during the year following the OSG. In line with a long standing practice, the IOC subsidy income is equally allocated throughout the years of the Olympic cycle.

Marketing income

Marketing income is recognized to the extent that vesting process is completed, and it is very probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Federation and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the installation of fire extinguishers, fire prevention equipment and fire-retardant fabrics is recognized by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as AFS, interest income is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.2.2 Revenue from contracts with customers (cont'd)

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognized to the extent that vesting process is completed and it is very probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Federation and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

2.2.3 Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 Taxes (cont'd)

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

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

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

2.2.4 Pension benefits

The Federation operates a defined benefit pension plan in Korea, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Federation recognizes the changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'cost of sales' and 'selling and general administrative expenses; in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.2.5 Financial instruments

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

1) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Federation's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Federation has applied the practical expedient, the Federation initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Federation has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under KIFRS 1115. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.2.2 Revenue from contracts with customers.

2.2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Federation's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to an associate and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling And

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

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

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

2.2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

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

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Federation benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Federation elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Federation had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Federation of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Federation's statement of financial position) when:

2.2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

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

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in Note 3 (disclosures for significant assumptions), Note 5 (trade accounts receivable) and Note 5 (other accounts receivable).

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

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

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

2.2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Federation applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Federation evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Federation reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Federation considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Federation's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the Good Credit Rating Agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Federation's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Federation uses the ratings from the Good Credit Rating Agency both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Federation considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Federation may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Federation is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Federation. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Federation that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by KIFRS 1039. Separate embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in KIFRS 1039 are satisfied. The Federation has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

2.2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Loans and borrowings

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

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

4) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

	<u>Useful life</u>
Vehicles	5
Equipment	5
Leasehold improvements	5

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.2.7 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Federation 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 Federation by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Federation 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 Federation's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Federation uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Federation 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.

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

2.2.8 Intangible assets

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

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

2.2.8 Intangible assets (cont'd)

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

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized. Amortization is recognized as an expense based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 5 years.

2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

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

2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at December 31 at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.2.10 Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

2.2.11 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Federation classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.2.12 Fair value measurement

The Federation measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

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

2.2.12 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Federation's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted AFS financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation. The Valuation Committee is comprised of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Federation's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, chief finance officers and the managers of each property.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

	<u>Notes</u>
➤ Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy	20
➤ Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)	5

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and AFS financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Federation's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Federation's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Federation's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Valuation Committee, in conjunction with the Federation's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

2.2.12 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Federation's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Federation's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

2.3 Estimates and assumptions

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

2.3.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.3.2 Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

2.4 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Federation applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Although these new standards and amendments were applied for the first time in 2023, they did not have a material impact on the annual financial statements of the Federation.

- Amendments to KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to KIFRS 1008: Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to KIFRS 1012: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

3. Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- Amendments to KIFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- Amendments to KIFRS 1107: Supplier Finance Arrangements
- Amendments to KIFRS 1116: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

4. Cash and cash equivalents and financial instruments

Details of the cash and cash equivalents and financial instruments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalent	Cash	₩ 300	₩ 1,528
	Foreign currency	12,164	4,639
	Deposits at banks	211,845	1,569,671
	Foreign deposits at banks	736,621	1,652,778
	Deposits for government grants	145	48,324
		<u>₩ 961,075</u>	<u>₩ 3,276,940</u>
Short-term financial instruments	Time deposits at banks	₩ 11,777,525	₩ 14,333,627
		<u>₩ 12,738,600</u>	<u>₩ 17,610,567</u>

5. Financial instruments

(1) Details of financial instruments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

December 31, 2023

	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Asset :			
Cash and cash equivalent	₩ 961,075	₩ -	₩ 961,075
Short-term financial instruments	11,777,525	-	11,777,525
Other financial assets	1,970,919	-	1,970,919
	<u>₩ 14,709,519</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 14,709,519</u>
Liability:			
Other financial liabilities	₩ -	₩ 208,355	₩ 208,355
Lease liabilities	-	1,570,296	1,570,296
	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 1,778,651</u>	<u>₩ 1,778,651</u>

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

5. Financial instruments (cont'd)

December 31, 2022

	Financial assets at amortized cost		Financial liabilities at amortized cost		Total
Asset :					
Cash and cash equivalent	₩	3,276,940	₩	-	₩ 3,276,940
Short-term financial instruments		14,333,627		-	14,333,627
Other financial assets		2,389,942		-	2,389,942
	₩	20,000,509	₩	-	₩ 20,000,509
Liability:					
Other financial liabilities	₩	-	₩	218,214	₩ 218,214
Lease liabilities		-		253,753	253,753
	₩	-	₩	471,967	₩ 471,967

(2) The credit rating of accounts receivables which are not delayed or damaged is measured according to the customer's characteristics and the historical information of business experiences.

(3) Details of finance income and costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

		2023	2022
	Interest revenues	₩ 532,940	₩ 195,184
	Gains on foreign exchange translation	63,059	946,869
	Losses on foreign exchange translation	(209,002)	(427,064)
Financial assets at amortized cost	Gains on foreign exchange transaction	372,131	651,802
	Losses on foreign exchange transaction	(15,077)	(7,738)
	Bad debt expenses (reversal of impairment loss)	(1,693)	(4,705)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Interest expenses	(155,374)	(50,112)

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

6. Other financial assets

(1) Details of other financial assets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Other accounts receivables	₩ 1,116,604	₩ -	₩ 1,738,566	₩ -
Allowance for other accounts receivables	(183,820)	-	(182,127)	-
Accrued income	330,629	-	152,946	-
Leasehold deposits	-	665,947	-	638,998
Other deposits	-	41,559	-	41,559
	₩ 1,263,413	₩ 707,506	₩ 1,709,385	₩ 680,557

(2) Changes in allowance for bad debt loan on other financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
January 1	₩ (182,127)	₩ (165,970)
Bad debt expenses (reversal of impairment loss)	(1,693)	(4,705)
Losses on foreign exchange translation	-	(11,452)
December 31	₩ (183,820)	₩ (182,127)

7. Property and equipment

(1) Details of property and equipment as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

December 31, 2023

	Acquisition value	Depreciation allowance	Net book value
Vehicles	₩ 35,866	₩ (3,586)	₩ 32,280
Office equipment	6,933	(6,933)	-
Leasehold improvements	573,700	(523,557)	50,143
	₩ 616,499	₩ (534,076)	₩ 82,423

December 31, 2022

	Acquisition value	Depreciation allowance	Net book value
Vehicles	₩ 25,429	₩ (25,429)	₩ -
Office equipment	6,933	(6,933)	-
Leasehold improvements	573,700	(408,817)	164,883
Construction in progress	40,000	-	40,000
	₩ 646,062	₩ (441,179)	₩ 204,883

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

7. Property and equipment (cont'd)

(2) Details of changes in book value of property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	2023				
	January 1	Acquisition (Disposal)	Replacement	Depreciation expense	December 31
Leasehold improvements	₩ 164,883	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (114,740)	₩ 50,143
Vehicles	-	35,886	-	(3,586)	32,280
Construction in progress	40,000	18,800	(58,800)	-	-
	<u>₩ 204,883</u>	<u>₩ 54,666</u>	<u>₩ (58,800)</u>	<u>₩ (118,326)</u>	<u>₩ 82,423</u>

	2022				
	January 1	Acquisition (Disposal)	Replacement	Depreciation expense	December 31
Leasehold improvements	₩ 279,623	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (114,740)	₩ 164,883
Construction in progress	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
	<u>₩ 279,623</u>	<u>₩ 40,000</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ (114,740)</u>	<u>₩ 204,883</u>

8. Intangible assets

(1) Details of intangible assets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

December 31, 2023

	Acquisition value	Depreciation allowance	Net book value
Other intangible assets	₩ 785,024	₩ (720,441)	₩ 64,583

December 31, 2022

	Acquisition value	Depreciation allowance	Net book value
Other intangible assets	₩ 726,224	₩ (685,849)	₩ 40,375

(2) Details of changes in book value of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	2023				
	January 1	Acquisition (Disposal)	Replacement	Depreciation expense	December 31
Other intangible assets	₩ 40,375	₩ -	₩ 58,800	₩ (34,592)	₩ 64,583

	2022				
	January 1	Acquisition (Disposal)	Replacement	Depreciation expense	December 31
Other intangible assets	₩ 74,593	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (34,218)	₩ 40,375

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

9. Other financial Liabilities

Details of short-term other financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Accounts payable	₩	22,962	₩	60,163
Accrued expenses		185,393		158,051
	₩	208,355	₩	218,214

10. Other Liabilities

Details of other current liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Income in advance	₩	66,865	₩	279,255
Withholdings		36,052		35,244
Value added tax withheld		19,085		41,141
	₩	122,002	₩	355,640

11. Advance received from IOC Fund

(1) Advance received from IOC Fund of the Federation are Olympic Games dividends from IOC, which is to be deferred for 4 years. Details of advance received from IOC Fund as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Advance received from IOC Fund	₩	4,512,674	₩	9,025,347

(2) Changes in advances received from IOC Fund for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023			
	Beginning balance	Dividends	Profit	Ending balance
Advance received from IOC Fund	₩ 9,025,347	₩ -	₩ (4,512,673)	₩ 4,512,674

	2022			
	Beginning balance	Dividends	Profit	Ending balance
Advance received from IOC Fund	₩ 12,258,420	₩ 1,706,134	₩ (4,939,207)	₩ 9,025,347

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

12. Defined benefit liabilities

The Federation operates a defined benefit pension plan for its employees, which is recorded at present value of benefits using the projected unit credit method based on actuarial assumptions and on a discount basis by an independent actuary firm.

(1) Details of defined benefit liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Present value of defined benefit liabilities	₩ 1,731,725	₩	1,332,817
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(1,453,213)</u>		<u>(1,013,464)</u>
	<u>₩ 278,512</u>	₩	<u>319,353</u>

(2) Revenues and expenses incurred in relation to the defined benefit pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Current service cost	₩ 173,179	₩	120,612
Net value of net defined benefit liabilities	<u>2,708</u>		<u>4,699</u>
	<u>₩ 175,887</u>	₩	<u>125,311</u>

(3) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Benefit liability as at January 1	₩ 1,332,817	₩	1,477,408
Payroll expenses (current net income):			
Current service cost	173,179		183,613
Interest cost	57,833		36,993
Benefits paid	(42,736)		(344,622)
Re-measurement gain (loss) in OCI:			
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	87,172		(235,588)
Others	123,460		215,013
Benefit liability as at December 31	<u>₩ 1,731,725</u>	₩	<u>1,332,817</u>

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

12. Defined benefit liabilities (cont'd)

(4) Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Fair value of plan assets as at January 1	₩ 1,013,464	₩ 1,077,983
Payroll expenses (current net income):		
Interest income	55,126	95,295
Benefits paid	(50,041)	(333,406)
Re-measurement gain (loss) in OCI:		
Revenues of plan assets	(16,218)	(20,386)
Contributions by employer	450,882	193,978
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31	<u>₩ 1,453,213</u>	<u>₩ 1,013,464</u>

(5) Other comprehensive incomes incurred in relation to the re-measurement of the net defined benefit pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Re-measurement income (loss) in OCI before income taxes	₩ (226,849)	₩ 189
Effect of income taxes	5,140	(5)
Re-measurement income (loss) in OCI after income taxes	<u>₩ (221,709)</u>	<u>₩ 184</u>

(6) The principal assumptions used in actuarial calculation as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%
Discount rate	4.46%	5.32%

(7) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at December 31, 2023 is as shown below (Korean won in thousands):

	<u>Impact on the net defined benefit obligation</u>		
	<u>The range of fluctuation</u>	<u>Impact by increase</u>	<u>Impact by decrease</u>
Discount rate	1.00%	₩ (98,921)	₩ 112,551
Future salary increases	1.00%	114,393	(102,146)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

13. Net assets

Details of net assets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net assets without constraints	₩ 9,716,316	₩ 10,224,855
Net assets with permanent constraints	2,000	2,000
	<u>₩ 9,718,316</u>	<u>₩ 10,226,855</u>

14. Operating revenue

(1) Details of non-profit segment revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
IR fee & annual membership fee	₩ 1,365,496	₩ 1,175,615
Kukkiwon subsidy	709,481	1,280,807
Donation	1,347,626	1,329,608
Other subsidies	2,173,220	1,224,822
Education program	725,352	861,942
IOC subsidy	4,512,674	4,939,207
Competitions	1,782,532	1,619,994
	<u>₩ 12,616,381</u>	<u>₩ 12,431,995</u>

(2) Details of profit making segment revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
Marketing income	₩ 1,254,563	₩ 1,980,790
Sales of broadcasting rights	173,318	11,128
Advertisement	106,390	5,000
	<u>₩ 1,534,271</u>	<u>₩ 1,996,918</u>

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

15. Operating expenses

Details of operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows. (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
Salaries	₩ 2,718,803	₩ 2,486,146
Provision for severance and retirement benefits	175,886	125,312
Service contract expenses	419,855	410,908
Employee benefits	307,677	395,645
Travel	17,442	18,577
Entertainment	68,804	68,673
Telephone & Communication	23,851	27,802
Taxes and dues	76,189	103,159
Depreciation	697,843	621,223
Office rental	52,139	76,209
Insurance expenses	43,622	37,976
Vehicles maintenance	52,225	72,241
Delivery and freight costs	7,489	12,739
Training	338,959	547,351
Printing	163,873	130,176
Conference	747,748	578,357
Supplies	33,480	28,108
Consultancy fees and related expenses	1,716,590	1,238,066
Event	368,785	10,077
Advertising	199,083	225,999
Amortization	34,591	34,219
Other supporting expenses	366,783	382,528
Competition	2,450,511	1,088,866
Development fund	1,405,470	1,225,094
Taekwondo demo team	592,341	430,932
Supporting expenses by government fund	1,237,423	645,301
Antidoping fee	682,613	754,846
Bad debt expenses	1,693	4,705
Others	17,000	27,073
	₩ 15,018,768	₩ 11,808,308

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

16. Other revenues and expenses

Other revenues and expenses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

(1) Other revenues incurred for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Interest income	₩	532,940	₩	195,184
Gain on foreign currency transaction		372,131		651,802
Gain on foreign currency translation		63,059		946,869
Gain on disposition of tangible assets		1,273		-
Other gain		45		13
	₩	969,448	₩	1,793,868

(2) Other expenses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Interest expenses	₩	155,374	₩	50,112
Loss on foreign currency transaction		15,077		7,738
Donations		5,000		5,000
Loss on foreign currency translation		209,002		427,064
Other expenses		142		1
	₩	384,595	₩	489,915

17. Income taxes

(1) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Current income tax charge	₩	-	₩	19,186
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		(1,575)		71,609
Income taxes recognized directly to equity		5,141		(5)
Income tax expense	₩	3,566	₩	90,790

(2) Details of income taxes recognized directly to equity as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Re-measurement income (loss) on net of defined benefit liability	₩	5,141	₩	(5)

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

17. Income taxes (cont'd)

(3) A reconciliation of income before income taxes at the Korea statutory tax rate to income tax expense at the effective tax rate of the Federation is summarized as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
Income(loss) before income taxes	₩ (283,264)	₩ 3,924,560
Tax at the statutory income tax rate	-	798,233
Adjustments:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(23,590)	(5,722)
Tax exemption of revenue	9	686
Others	27,147	(702,407)
Income tax expense	₩ 3,566	₩ 90,790
Effective income tax rate	-%(*)	2.3%

(*) Effective income tax rate did not calculated due to loss before income taxes.

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

(5) The Federation offsets tax assets and liabilities if, and only if, it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(6) Details of deferred tax as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years then ended are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023			
	January 1	Changes in profit and loss	Changes in OCI	December 31
Deferred tax asset:				
Bad debt expenses	₩ 37,043	₩ 907	₩ -	₩ 37,950
Accrued expenses	3,506	(32)	-	3,474
Lease liabilities	53,034	275,158	-	328,192
Severance and retirement benefits	38,552	(4,451)	5,141	39,242
	132,135	271,582	5,141	408,858
Deferred tax liability:				
Allowance for non-profit segment	(45,282)	45,282	-	-
Accrued income	(31,966)	(37,136)	-	(69,102)
Right-of-use assets	(35,285)	(279,679)	-	(314,964)
Allowance for retirement pension	(29,314)	(3,617)	-	(32,931)
	(141,847)	(275,150)	-	(416,996)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	₩ (9,712)	₩ (3,568)	₩ 5,141	₩ (8,138)

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

17. Income taxes (cont'd)

	December 31, 2022			
	January 1	Changes in profit and loss	Changes in OCI	December 31
Deferred tax asset:				
Bad debt expenses	₩ 36,101	₩ 942	₩ -	₩ 37,043
Accrued expenses	1,829	1,677	-	3,506
Lease liabilities	180,641	(127,607)	-	53,034
Severance and retirement benefits	42,915	(4,358)	(5)	38,552
	<u>261,486</u>	<u>(129,346)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>132,135</u>
Deferred tax liability:				
Allowance for non-profit segment	(12,716)	(32,566)	-	(45,282)
Accrued income	-	(31,966)	-	(31,966)
Right-of-use assets	(148,568)	113,283	-	(35,285)
Allowance for retirement pension	(38,306)	8,992	-	(29,314)
	<u>(199,590)</u>	<u>57,743</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(141,847)</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>₩ 61,896</u>	<u>₩ (71,603)</u>	<u>₩ (5)</u>	<u>₩ (9,712)</u>

18. Statements of cash flows

(1) Significant transactions not involving cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023	2022
Provision for severance and retirement benefits	₩ 175,887	₩ 125,311
Depreciation	697,843	621,223
Amortization	34,592	34,218
Bad debt expenses	1,693	4,705
IOC subsidy	(4,512,674)	(4,939,207)
Gain on foreign currency translation, net	(63,059)	(946,869)
Loss on foreign currency translation, net	209,002	427,064
Gain on disposition of tangible assets	(1,274)	-
Interest income	(532,940)	(195,184)
Interest expense	155,374	-
Income tax expense	3,566	90,790
Others	-	154,507
	<u>₩ (3,831,990)</u>	<u>₩ (4,623,442)</u>

World Taekwondo
Notes to the financial statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

18. Statements of cash flows (cont'd)

(2) Significant transactions net working capital for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Other accounts receivable	₩	626,426	₩	(1,540,659)
Other current assets		3,669		(134,340)
Other liabilities		(252,559)		121,834
Retirement pension		(400,841)		139,428
Payment of severance and retirement benefits		(42,736)		(344,622)
	₩	(66,041)	₩	(1,758,359)

(3) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (Korean won in thousands):

	January 1, 2023		Cash flows		Foreign exchange difference		Other		December 31, 2023	
Lease liabilities	₩	253,753	₩	(756,524)	₩	-	₩	2,073,067	₩	1,570,296

	January 1, 2022		Cash flows		Foreign exchange difference		Other		December 31, 2022	
Lease liabilities	₩	821,097	₩	(617,456)	₩	-	₩	50,112	₩	253,753

19. Fair value

(1) Fair value of financial instruments (Korean won in thousands)

	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
	Book value		Fair value		Book value		Fair value	
Financial assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	961,075	₩	961,075	₩	3,276,940	₩	3,276,940
Current and non-current financial assets		11,777,525		11,777,525		14,333,627		14,333,627
Other financial assets		1,970,919		1,970,919		2,389,942		2,389,942
	₩	14,709,519	₩	14,709,519	₩	20,000,509	₩	20,000,509
Financial liabilities:								
Other financial liabilities	₩	208,355	₩	208,355	₩	218,214	₩	218,214
Lease liabilities		1,570,296		1,570,296		253,753		253,753
	₩	1,778,651	₩	1,778,651	₩	471,967	₩	471,967

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

19. Fair value (cont'd)

(2) Fair value hierarchy

The Federation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 : Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 : Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value, and those inputs are not based on observable market data

20. Lease

(1) The following are the amounts of right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Right-of-use assets	₩	1,507,005	₩	168,828

(2) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	₩	579,517	₩	506,483
Interest expense on lease liabilities		155,374		50,112

(3) Details of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Current lease liabilities	₩	723,292	₩	253,753
Non-current lease liabilities		847,004		-
	₩	1,570,296	₩	253,753

(4) Details of minimum lease payments and present value of the payments are as follows (Korean won in thousands):

	2023		2022	
	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments
Within one year	₩ 773,782	₩ 723,292	₩ 259,390	₩ 253,753
After one year but not more than five years	1,050,430	847,004	-	-
	₩ 1,824,212	₩ 1,570,296	₩ 259,390	₩ 253,753

Appendixes

World Taekwondo Statements of financial position (Non-profit segment) As at December 31, 2023 and 2022

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Assets				
Current assets:				
Quick assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 856,887	\$ 664,563	₩ 2,830,109	\$ 2,194,904
Short-term financial instruments	8,008,648	6,211,143	11,101,257	8,609,630
Other current financial assets	892,700	692,338	1,249,571	969,110
Total current assets	9,758,235	7,568,044	15,180,937	11,773,644
Non-current assets:				
Property and equipment:				
Vehicles	35,866	27,816	25,429	19,722
Accumulated depreciation	(3,586)	(2,781)	(25,429)	(19,722)
Office equipment	4,566	3,541	4,566	3,541
Accumulated depreciation	(4,566)	(3,541)	(4,566)	(3,541)
	32,280	25,035	-	-
Intangible assets, net:				
Other intangible assets	56,233	43,612	21,271	16,497
Other non-current assets:				
Leasehold deposits	665,947	516,478	638,998	495,578
Other deposits	41,559	32,231	41,559	32,231
	707,506	548,709	680,557	527,809
Total non-current assets	796,019	617,356	701,828	544,306
Total assets	₩ 10,554,254	\$ 8,185,400	₩ 15,882,765	\$ 12,317,950

(Continued)

Appendixes

World Taekwondo Statements of financial position (Non-profit segment) As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 (cont'd)

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Liabilities and net assets				
Current liabilities:				
Accrued expenses	₩ 165,292	\$ 128,193	₩ 136,178	\$ 105,613
Other accounts payable	20,473	15,878	51,836	40,202
Withholdings	32,143	24,929	30,366	23,550
Income in advance	66,865	51,857	279,255	216,577
Advance received from IOC Fund	4,512,674	3,499,825	9,025,347	6,999,649
Total current liabilities	4,797,447	3,720,682	9,522,982	7,385,591
Non-current liabilities:				
Severance and retirement benefits	1,543,964	1,197,428	1,148,359	890,615
Allowance for retirement pension	(1,295,650)	(1,004,847)	(873,204)	(677,217)
Total non-current liabilities	248,314	192,581	275,155	213,398
Total liabilities	5,045,761	3,913,263	9,798,137	7,598,989
Net assets				
Net assets with no restriction:				
Unappropriated retained earning	5,506,493	4,270,586	6,082,628	4,717,410
Net assets with permanent restriction	2,000	1,551	2,000	1,551
Total net assets	5,508,493	4,272,137	6,084,628	4,718,961
Total liabilities and net assets	₩ 10,554,254	\$ 8,185,400	₩ 15,882,765	\$ 12,317,950

Appendixes

World Taekwondo Statements of income (Non-profit segment) For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Operating revenue:				
IR fee & annual membership fee	₩ 1,365,496	\$ 1,059,017	₩ 1,175,615	\$ 911,754
Kukkiwon subsidy	709,481	550,241	1,280,807	993,336
Other subsidies	2,173,220	1,685,451	1,224,822	949,916
Education program	725,352	562,550	861,942	668,483
IOC subsidy	4,512,674	3,499,825	4,939,207	3,830,624
Donation	1,347,626	1,045,157	1,329,608	1,031,183
Competitions	1,782,532	1,382,451	1,619,995	1,256,394
Total operating revenue	12,616,381	9,784,692	12,431,996	9,641,690
Operating expenses				
Salaries	2,424,019	1,879,959	2,142,071	1,661,293
Provision for severance and retirement benefits	156,816	121,619	107,969	83,736
Service contract expenses	374,333	290,316	354,040	274,577
Employee benefits	274,317	212,748	340,889	264,378
Travel	15,551	12,061	16,006	12,414
Entertainment	61,344	47,576	59,168	45,888
Telephone & Communication	21,265	16,492	23,954	18,578
Antidoping fee	682,613	529,404	754,846	585,424
Taxes and dues	67,928	52,682	88,882	68,933
Office rental	46,486	36,052	65,662	50,924
Insurance expenses	38,892	30,163	32,720	25,376
Vehicles maintenance	46,563	36,112	62,243	48,273
Delivery and freight costs	6,677	5,178	10,976	8,512
Training	302,208	234,379	471,599	365,751
Printing	146,105	113,312	112,160	86,986
Conference	666,674	517,042	498,314	386,470
Competition	2,184,817	1,694,445	938,170	727,602
Supplies	29,850	23,150	24,218	18,782
Consultancy fees and related expenses	1,530,470	1,186,963	1,076,191	834,645
Advertising	177,498	137,659	194,721	151,017
Event	328,800	255,002	8,682	6,733
Amotization	14,038	10,887	21,579	16,736
Development fund	1,405,470	1,090,019	1,225,094	950,127
Supporting expenses by government fund	1,237,423	959,689	645,301	500,466
Taekwondo demo team	592,341	459,393	430,932	334,211
Other supporting expenses	327,653	254,113	330,610	256,406
Others	14,518	11,260	22,306	17,300
Total operating expenses	13,174,669	10,217,675	10,059,303	7,801,538
Net operating income(loss)	(558,288)	(432,983)	2,372,693	1,840,152

(Continued)

Appendixes

World Taekwondo Statements of income (Non-profit segment) For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (cont'd)

	2023		2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Non-operating revenue				
Gain on foreign currency transaction	₩ 331,783	\$ 257,316	₩ 561,594	\$ 435,547
Gain on foreign currency translation	56,222	43,603	815,825	632,717
Gain on disposition of tangible assets	1,273	987	-	-
Miscellaneous gain	40	31	12	9
Total non-operating revenue	389,318	301,937	1,377,431	1,068,273
Non-operating expenses				
Loss on foreign currency transaction	13,442	10,425	6,667	5,171
Donation	5,000	3,878	5,000	3,878
Loss on foreign currency translation	186,341	144,518	367,960	285,373
Miscellaneous loss	128	99	-	-
Total non-operating expenses	204,911	158,920	379,627	294,422
Net income(loss)	₩ (373,881)	\$ (289,966)	₩ 3,370,497	\$ 2,614,003

Appendixes

World Taekwondo

Statements of financial position (Profit-making segment)

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Assets				
Current assets:				
Quick assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 104,188	\$ 80,803	₩ 446,831	\$ 346,542
Short-term financial instruments	3,768,877	2,922,970	3,232,370	2,506,879
Other accounts receivable	40,084	31,087	306,869	237,994
Accrued income	330,629	256,421	152,945	118,617
Other current assets	55,089	42,724	3,669	2,846
Total current assets	4,298,867	3,334,005	4,142,684	3,212,878
Non-current assets:				
Property and equipment:				
Leasehold improvements	573,700	444,936	573,700	444,936
Accumulated depreciation	(523,557)	(406,047)	(408,817)	(317,060)
Office equipment	2,368	1,837	2,368	1,837
Accumulated depreciation	(2,368)	(1,837)	(2,368)	(1,837)
Construction in progress	-	-	40,000	31,022
Total property and equipment	50,143	38,889	204,883	158,898
Intangible assets, net:				
Other intangible assets	8,350	6,476	19,103	14,815
Total intangible assets, net	8,350	6,476	19,103	14,815
Other non-current assets:				
Right-of-use assets	1,507,005	1,168,765	168,828	130,935
Total other non-current assets	1,507,005	1,168,765	168,828	130,935
Total non-current assets	1,565,498	1,214,130	392,814	304,648
Total assets	₩ 5,864,365	\$ 4,548,135	₩ 4,535,498	\$ 3,517,526

(Continued)

Appendixes

World Taekwondo

Statements of financial position (Profit-making segment)

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 (cont'd)

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Liabilities and net assets				
Current liabilities:				
Accrued expenses	₩ 20,101	\$ 15,589	₩ 21,874	\$ 16,964
Other accounts payable	2,490	1,931	8,326	6,457
Withholdings	3,908	3,032	4,877	3,782
Value added tax withheld	19,085	14,801	41,142	31,908
Income tax payable	327	254	9,390	7,282
Lease liabilities	723,292	560,952	253,753	196,799
Total current liabilities	769,203	596,559	339,362	263,192
Non-current liabilities:				
Severance and retirement benefits	187,761	145,619	184,458	143,057
Allowance for retirement pension	(157,563)	(122,199)	(140,260)	(108,779)
Lease liabilities	847,004	656,899	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	8,138	6,311	9,712	7,532
Total non-current liabilities	885,340	686,630	53,910	41,810
Total liabilities	1,654,543	1,283,189	393,272	305,002
Net assets				
Net assets with no restriction:				
Unappropriated retained earning	4,209,822	3,264,946	4,142,226	3,212,524
Total net assets	4,209,822	3,264,946	4,142,226	3,212,524
Total liabilities and net assets	₩ 5,864,365	\$ 4,548,135	₩ 4,535,498	\$ 3,517,526

Appendixes

World Taekwondo

Statements of income (Profit-making segment)

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Operating revenue:				
Marketing income	₩ 1,254,563	\$ 972,982	₩ 1,980,790	\$ 1,536,211
Sales of broadcasting rights	106,390	82,511	5,000	3,878
Advertisement	173,318	134,418	11,128	8,630
Total operating revenue	1,534,271	1,189,911	1,996,918	1,548,719
Operating expenses				
Salaries	294,784	228,621	344,075	266,849
Provision for severance and retirement benefits	19,070	14,790	17,343	13,450
Service contract expenses	45,522	35,305	56,868	44,104
Employee benefits	33,360	25,872	54,756	42,466
Travel	1,891	1,467	2,571	1,994
Entertainment	7,460	5,786	9,504	7,371
Telephone & Communication	2,586	2,006	3,848	2,984
Taxes and dues	8,261	6,407	14,277	11,073
Office rental	5,653	4,384	10,547	8,180
Insurance expenses	4,730	3,668	5,256	4,076
Vehicles maintenance	5,662	4,391	9,998	7,754
Delivery and freight costs	812	630	1,763	1,367
Training	36,751	28,502	75,752	58,750
Printing	17,768	13,780	18,016	13,972
Conference	81,074	62,877	80,043	62,078
Competition	265,694	206,060	150,696	116,873
Supplies	3,630	2,815	3,890	3,017
Consultancy fees and related expenses	186,120	144,346	161,875	125,543
Advertising	21,585	16,740	31,278	24,258
Event	39,985	31,011	1,395	1,082
Depreciation	697,843	541,215	621,223	481,792
Amotization	20,553	15,940	12,640	9,803
Bad debt expenses	1,693	1,313	4,705	3,649
Other supporting expenses	39,130	30,347	51,918	40,265
Others	2,482	1,925	4,769	3,699
Total operating expenses	1,844,099	1,430,198	1,749,006	1,356,449
Net operating income (loss)	(309,828)	(240,287)	247,912	192,270

(Continued)

Appendixes

World Taekwondo

Statements of income (Profit-making segment)

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 (cont'd)

	2023		2022	
	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)	Korean won in thousands	U.S. dollar (Note 2)
Non-operating revenue				
Interest income	₩ 532,940	\$ 413,324	₩ 195,184	\$ 151,376
Gain on foreign currency transaction	40,348	31,292	90,207	69,960
Gain on foreign currency translation	6,837	5,302	131,044	101,632
Miscellaneous gain	5	4	2	2
Total non-operating revenue	580,130	449,922	416,437	322,970
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses	155,374	120,501	50,112	38,865
Loss on foreign currency transaction	1,635	1,268	1,071	831
Loss on foreign currency translation	22,661	17,575	59,104	45,838
Miscellaneous loss	15	12	-	-
Total non-operating expenses	179,685	139,356	110,287	85,534
Net income before income taxes	90,617	70,279	554,062	429,706
Income tax expense	3,566	2,766	90,789	70,412
Net income	₩ 87,051	\$ 67,513	₩ 463,273	\$ 359,294