

SK hynix

## Disclaimer

This material contains forward-looking statements which can be subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially.

All financial information contained in this document is based on consolidated K-IFRS.

Review of the FY2019 Q4 financial results has not been finalized. Figures in this earnings release are subject to changes during the independent auditing process.


FY2019 Q4 Financial Results

## Results of Operation

Income Statement

| (Unit: KRW Billion) | Q4'19 | Q3'19 | Q4'18 | QoQ | YoY |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Revenue | 6,927 | 6,839 | 9,938 | $+1 \%$ | $-30 \%$ |
| Gross Profit | 1,653 | 1,816 | 5,774 | $-9 \%$ | $-71 \%$ |
| Operating Profit | 236 | 473 | 4,430 | $-50 \%$ | $-95 \%$ |
| EBITDA* |  |  |  |  |  |

* EBITDA $=$ Operating Profit + Depreciation \& Amortization

【Note】 All figures in this presentation are rounded to KRW Billions, leading to some statements not adding up completely

## Profit Margins



## Sales Analysis - 1

## Revenue Trend

(Unit: KRW Billion)

$\bigcirc$ With active response to demand recovery and improvement of pricing trend, 4Q'19 revenue increased $1 \%$ QoQ despite USD depreciation
Recorded Annual Revenue of KRW 27T, Operating Profit of KRW 2.7T and Net Profit of KRW 2T

DRAM
O QoQ B/G +8\%, ASP -7\%
O Responded actively to continuing PC replacement demand
from Windows 7 service termination and increasing procurement from IDC customers following their inventory normalization, which led to increased shipment
$\bigcirc$ Price erosion slowed down in all applications

O QoQ B/G +10\%, ASP Flat
O Expanded sales to solution markets such as PC SSD with continued sound demand trend, and mobile market with new smartphone launches, which led to increased shipment

O Although price rebound began for major applications,
blended ASP remained flat QoQ due to increased sales mix of high-density products which carried lower price per unitDespite solid demand for high-end products, demand for mid to low-end products was relatively sluggish, which led to decreased revenueRevenue declined 9\% QoQ, and revenue mix was also slightly reduced

## Sales Analysis - 2

## Revenue Breakdown by Application



* Amidst gradual inventory level decline, driven by suppliers' efforts to adjust their production, demand started to recover, leading to improved supply-demand dynamics

Sales portion of Server DRAM increased QoQ backed by accelerated procurement from especially IDC customers after their inventory level normalized

$\bigcirc$Solid Server customer's procurement trend is expected to continueDemand from smartphones showed relatively modest demand increase, due to base effect of continued strong growth in previous two quarters

O However, newly launched smartphone sales from certain customers was in good shape, and trend of memory contents increase continuedPC replacement demand from enterprise led to continuous solid demand for PC-related components as drew near to the Windows 7 service terminationAdoption rate increase trend of high-density SSDs within PC continued and server SSD demand improved as server customer resume procurement
○ SSD revenue portion out of NAND exceeded $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$

## Profit Analysis

## Q4'19 Profit


[Net Income】


Sales mix increase of relatively lower profit products in response to demand improvement, and initial cost burden from new tech migration led to increase in COGS. Gross Profit reached KRW 1.7B(-9\% QoQ) and Operating Profit recorded KRW 236B(-50\% QoQ) in Q4'19While Depreciation \& Amortization expenses rose slightly as capital investments and asset acquisitions continued, Operating Profits decreased. Thus, EBITDA of KRW 2.5T was recorded, with EBITDA margin of $36 \%$

With loss on foreign currency related items following appreciation of the KRW at quarter-end, and recognition of fair valuation loss in Kioxia investment asset led to Net Non-operating Loss of KRW 469BNet Loss reached KRW -118B, with Net margin of -2\%

## Capital Structure

Balance Sheet

| (Unit: KRW Billion) | Q4'19 | Q3'19 | Q4'18 | QoQ | Vs. <br> $Q^{\prime} 18$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Assets | 64,789 | 63,672 | 63,658 | $+1,118$ | $+1,131$ |
| Cash* | 3,995 | 3,256 | 8,369 | +739 | $-4,375$ |
| Liabilities | 16,846 | 15,406 | 16,806 | $+1,441$ | +40 |
| Debt ** | 10,524 | 9,703 | 5,282 | +821 | $+5,242$ |
| Shareholders' <br> Equity | 47,943 | 48,266 | 46,852 | -323 | $+1,091$ |
| Capital <br> Stock | 3,658 | 3,658 | 3,658 |  | - |
| Retained <br> Earnings | 42,931 | 43,123 | 42,034 | -192 | +897 |

*Cash = Cash \& Cash Equivalents + Short-term Financial Instruments

Stability Ratios


[^0]** Debt $=$ Short-term Borrowings + Current portion of Long-term Borrowings + Debentures + Long-Term Borrowings

## Cash Flow

## Cash Flow

| (Unit: KRW Billion) | Q4'19 | Q3'19 | Q4'18 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Beginning Cash Balance | 3,256 | 3,110 | 5,675 |
| CF from Operating Activities | 2,594 | 2,509 | 6,995 |
| Net Profit | $(118)$ | 495 | 3,398 |
| D\&A* | 2,245 | 2,160 | 1,753 |
| Changes in Working Capital, etc. | 467 | $(146)$ | 1,844 |
| CF from Investing Activities | $(2,781)$ | $(3,092)$ | $(4,613)$ |
| Acquisition of PP\&E | $(2,531)$ | $(2,892)$ | $(4,278)$ |
| CF from Financing Activities | 951 | 711 | 296 |
| Changes in Debt | 1,071 | 776 | 296 |
| Dividend Payout | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Share Repurchase | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Effect of F/X rate changes on Cash $\&$ | $(25)$ | 18 | 15 |
| Equivalents | 739 | 146 | 2,694 |
| Net Changes in Cash | 3,995 | 3,256 | 8,369 |
| Ending Cash Balance |  |  |  |

Q4'19 Net Cash Flow
(Unit: KRW Billion)


## Dividend Policy Review

## Mid－term dividend policy（FY19～FY21）

## 『KRW1，000 per share＋Additional 5\％of Annual FCF＊』

＊FCF＝Cash Flow from Operating Activities－Acquisition of PP\＆E
（based on consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the Fiscal Year）

○ Paying『Fixed DPS』plus『Additional Dividend』based on earnings result，to reflect business volatility and enhance shareholders＇minimum visibility in annual shareholder return －As FCF turned into negative in＇19，reevaluation of FCF－based shareholder return policy was required＇19 Dividend Per Share＝KRW 1，000
－Despite sharp erosion of FCF，maintaining DPS level of＇17 upturnReevaluation planned after applying to＇ $19 \sim$＇ 21 ，if required
IDividend Trend】

| （KRW Billion） | 14 | 15 | $' 16$ | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DPS＊（KRW） | 300 | 500 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Total Dividend <br> Amount | 218 | 353 | 424 | 706 | 1,026 | 684 |
| Payout Ratio＊＊ | $5.2 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $34.0 \%$ |
| Dividend Yield | $0.6 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |

[^1]SK hynix＊＊Consolidated basis

## DPS under new dividend Policy


（Unit：KRW Billion）
＇19

## [Attachment1] Statement of Financial Position

## K-IFRS (KRW Billion)

|  | Q4'19 | Q3'19 | Q4'18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |  |
| Current Assets | 14,458 | 14,175 | 19,894 |
| Cash \& Cash Equivalents* | 3,995 | 3,256 | 8,369 |
| Accounts Receivables | 4,262 | 4,758 | 6,320 |
| Inventories | 5,296 | 5,474 | 4,423 |
| Non-Current Assets | 50,332 | 49,496 | 43,764 |
| Property, plant \& equipment | 39,950 | 38,938 | 34,953 |
| Intangible Assets | 2,571 | 2,566 | 2,679 |
| Total Assets | 64,789 | 63,672 | 63,658 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |
| Interest-bearing Debts | 10,524 | 9,703 | 5,282 |
| S-T Borrowings | 1,168 | 1,072 | 586 |
| Current Portion of LT Borrowings | 1,569 | 1,225 | 1,029 |
| Bonds/Convertible Bonds | 2,745 | 2,866 | 1,506 |
| L-T Borrowings | 5,040 | 4,539 | 2,162 |
| Accounts Payables | 1,043 | 915 | 1,096 |
| Total Liabilities | 16,846 | 15,406 | 16,806 |
| Shareholders' Equity |  |  |  |
| Capital Stock | 3,658 | 3,658 | 3,658 |
| Capital Surplus | 4,144 | 4,144 | 4,144 |
| Retained Earnings | 42,931 | 43,123 | 42,034 |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | 47,943 | 48,266 | 46,852 |


| QoQ | YoY |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| +282 | $-5,437$ |
| +739 | -4,375 |
| -496 | -2,058 |
| -178 | +873 |
| +836 | +6,568 |
| +1,012 | +4,997 |
| +5 | -108 |
| +1,118 | +1,131 |
| +821 | +5,242 |
| +96 | +583 |
| +344 | +541 |
| -120 | +1,239 |
| +501 | +2,879 |
| +128 | -54 |
| +1,441 | +40 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| -192 | +897 |
| -323 | +1,091 |

[^2]K-IFRS (KRW Billion)

|  |  | Q4'19 | Q3'19 | QoQ | 2019 | 2018 | YoY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue |  | 6,927 | 6,839 | +1\% | 26,991 | 40,445 | -33\% |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  | 5,274 | 5,023 | +5\% | 18,825 | 15,181 | +24\% |
| Gross Profit |  | 1,653 | 1,816 | -9\% | 8,165 | 25,264 | -68\% |
| SG\&A Expenses |  | 1,417 | 1,343 | +5\% | 5,453 | 4,420 | +23\% |
| Operating Profit |  | 236 | 473 | -50\% | 2,713 | 20,844 | -87\% |
| Net Financial Profit/Loss |  | -62 | -63 |  | -208 | -32 |  |
| Net F/X Transaction \& Translation Profit/Loss |  | -173 | 79 |  | 109 | 340 |  |
| Income (Expense) From Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates, Net |  | 10 | 4 |  | 24 | 15 |  |
| Others |  | -244 | 28 |  | -195 | 175 |  |
| EBITDA |  | 2,478 | 2,631 | -6\% | 11,251 | 27,260 | -59\% |
| Income Before Tax |  | -233 | 520 | -145\% | 2,443 | 21,341 | -89\% |
| Tax Expense/Benefit |  | -115 | 25 | -563\% | 426 | 5,801 | -93\% |
| Net Profit |  | -118 | 495 | N/A | 2,016 | 15,540 | -87\% |
| EPS(KRW) | Basic | -173 | 721 |  | 2,943 | 22,255 |  |
|  | Diluted | -173 | 721 |  | 2,943 | 22,252 |  |
| Shares Outstanding (Mil. Shares) | Basic | 684 | 684 |  | 684 | 698 |  |
|  | Diluted | 684 | 684 |  | 684 | 698 |  |

## 이 종목의 더 많은 IR정보 확인하기

IRGO 주주와 기업을 연결하고 응원합니다.


[^0]:    + Short-term Investments

[^1]:    ＊Dividend Per Share

[^2]:    * Short-term Financial Instruments included

