posco 2020 Earnings Release

Jan 28, 2021



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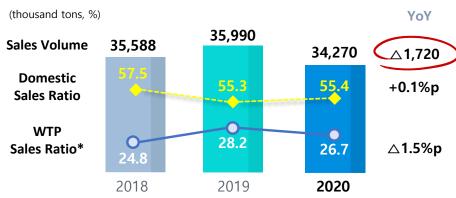
2020 Business Performance

- Parent Performance
- Consolidated Performance
- Financial Structure
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- **Mid-term Business Strategies**
- **Appendix**



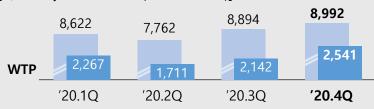
Parent Performance_Sales/Production

Sales

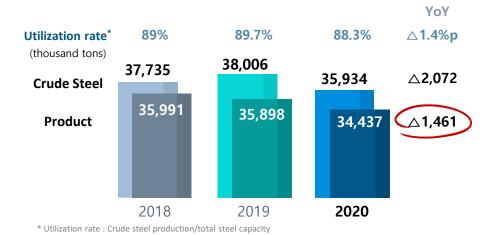


- * Categorized based on 2020. Excluded ex-order, semi-product from total sales volume
- Sales volume bounced as of 2H 2020 by increasing high value-added product sales while yearly sales volume dropped due to sluggish demand under COVID-19
 - Year-on-Year sales volume (k tons): HR +233, CR/Plated steel △1,359





Production



- Production volume decreased due to flexible operation towards slow orders and revamp of Gwangyang #3 BF
 - ullet Year-on-Year production volume (k tons) : HR +389, CR/Plated steel \triangle 777

[Quarterly Production]

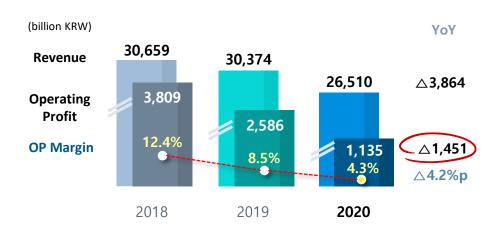
(thousand tons)	'20.1Q	'20.2Q	'20.3Q	'20.4Q
Carbon	8,241	7,460	8,477	8,460
STS	481	391	425	502

[Inventory(k tons)] '18.E) $1,500 \rightarrow '19.E) 1,087 \rightarrow '20.E)$ 943

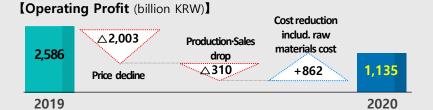


Parent Performance_P/L

2020

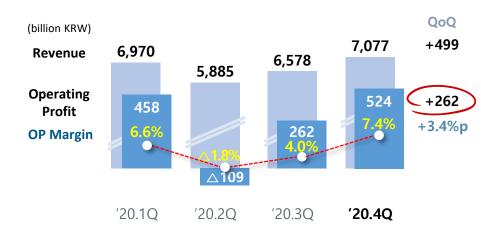


Operating profit declined as product price fell and both production/sales volume decreased



- Price (Carbon steel, thousand KRW/tons): '19) 722 \Rightarrow '20) 662 (\triangle 60)
- Hard coking coal Index (FOB Aus., yearly avg., U\$/t) : '19) 177 \Rightarrow '20) 124 (\triangle 53)

2020 4Q



 4Q operating profit edged up QoQ as WTP product sales expanded and product price increased as major demand industries started to pick up

[Operating Profit (billion KRW)]

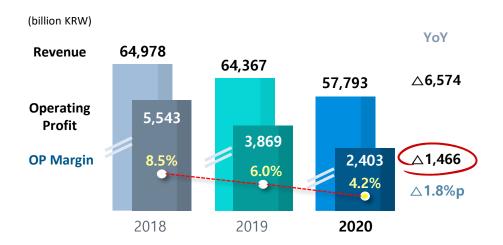


- Price (Carbon steel thousand KRW/ton): '20.3Q) 634 → '20.4Q) 679 (+45)
- WTP ratio(%): '20.3Q) 25.2% → '20.4Q) 29.7% (+4.5%p)



Consolidated Performance_P/L

2020

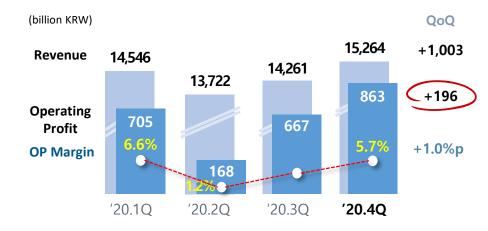


 Maintained stable performance from Global Infrastructure sector, while steel sector profit fell YoY due to slow market, affected by COVID-19

[Aggregated Operating Profit]

	(billion KRW)	2018	2019	2020	YoY
St	eel	4,519	2,688	1,205	△1,483
	Overseas Steel (mil U\$)	45	∆2	3	+5
Gl	lobal&Infra.	1,030	1,179	1,188	+9
Ne	ew Growth	104	82	54	△28

2020 4Q



 4Q operating profit rose QoQ as steel sector profitability improved, supported by extended overseas steel profit and higher WTP product sales towards auto industries

[Aggregated Operating Profit]

(billion KRW)	'20.1Q	'20.2Q	'20.3Q	'20.4Q	QoQ
Steel	383	△197	341	679	+338
Overseas Steel (mil U\$)	△7	∆8	6	12	+6
Global&Infra.	376	282	308	223	△85
New Growth	14	1	18	21	+3



Financial Structure

Separate

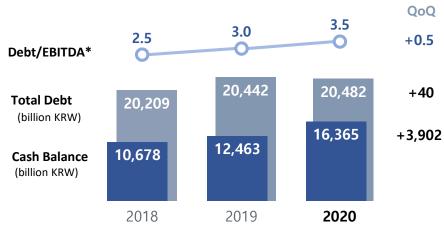


- Cash increased due to preemptive financing for debt repayment and operation under cash-based management
- Refinancing: U\$940 million, €500 million * Repayment schedule : ('21.) 1.4 trillion KRW
- Inventory: '19.E) 5.0 → '20.E) 4.1 trillion (△0.9 trillion)

[Liabilities ratio, EBITDA]

(billion KRW)	2018	2019	2020	YoY
Liabilities ratio	19.6%	22.1%	25.9%	+3.8%p
EBITDA	5,990	4,824	3,516	△1,308
※ Operating cash flow	4,776	3,601	5,153	+1,552

Consolidated



^{*} Based on Moody's standard (Consider unrecorded liabilities in debt and net finance cost in EBITDA)

Cash grew in an effort to reduce net working capital, while total debt and liabilities ratio levelled off yearly despite OP drop

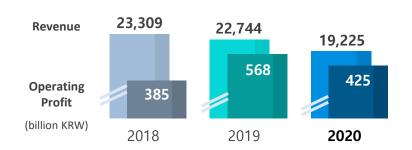
Net Working Capital Receivables Inventories Payables	9.3 11.5	16.6 9.1 10.9	(tri 13.4 8.1 9.0 3.7	∆3.2 △1.0 △1.9 +0.3
(billion KRW)	2018	2019	2020	YoY
Liabilities ratio	67.3%	65.4%	65.9%	+0.5%p
EBITDA	8,810	7,330	6,025	△1,305



Subsidiary Performance_Domestic

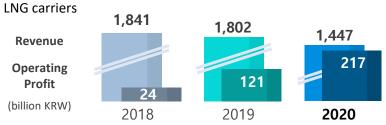
POSCO International

- · Profit fell as sales volume declined due to maintenance of Myanmar gas field(Sep 4~23) and price drop from lower oil price
- Sales volume △16.3 billion ft³, (YoY, Avg. basis) WTI △32.4% (YoY)



POSCO Energy

- · Profit went up due to direct purchase of LNG and expansion of terminal-related businesses
- Power generation profitability improved as Incheon #3 and #4 power plants applied low-cost LNG through direct purchase
- Expanded terminal related businesses, including test operation of



POSCO E&C

- Profit surged YoY as construction and plant sector performance improved
- -OP by major sector (YoY): Construction +33.6 billion KRW, Plant +80.8 billion KRW



POSCO Chemical

- · Profit from refractory and general chemicals slid due to slower steel production and lower oil price
- Revenue edged up YoY as cathode and anode material sales increased





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Subsidiary Performance_Overseas

PT. Krakatau POSCO

- Recorded OP loss as price dropped under the effect of COVID-19, though started its recovery from 2H20
- Sales price(YoY) : SLAB △9.8%, Plate △19.5%
- Operating Profit (U\$ million): '20.1H) \triangle 66 \rightarrow '20.2H) +8 (+74)



POSCO Maharashtra

- Profit went up as price hiked due to 2H demand recovery, albeit sales volume dropped from lockdown during 1H
 - Sales volume (k tons) : '19) 1,567 \rightarrow '20) 1,051 (\triangle 566)



Zhangjiagang STS (PZSS)

- Profit improved YoY through WTP product sales expansion and cost reduction efforts as managing raw material spot purchase, adaptable to market fluctuation
 - Sales volume (k tons) : '19) 1,247 \rightarrow '20) 1,259 (+12)
 - WTP sales volume(%): '19) 37 \rightarrow '20) 46 (+9%p)



PY VINA

- Turned profit from August as business restructuring started to take effect, which pushed up 2H OP level
- Operating profit (U\$ million) : '20.1H) \triangle 12.2 \rightarrow '20.2H) 2.3 (+14.5)





Mid-term Business Strategy



Business Strategies by Sectors

Major Business Target



Strategic Direction

Push for growth and innovation under the corporate citizenship management philosophy

Building a Better Future Together





Secure new competitiveness in steel business

Nurture next-generation growth business

Strategic Direction



Become a figure of a sustainable company



Build a corporate culture that pushes relentless innovation

Steel

- Secure "Multi Core" profit source to preoccupy future demand
- Build highly efficient production system by upgrading high-grade steel production capacity and expanding smart factories

Global Infra.

- Expedite results of LNG business by enhancing group synergy and nurture next-generation growth business such as food
- Explore eco-friendly business opportunities and review profitability of key businesses as construction and power plants

New Growth

- Become a global top market player by fortifying business capabilities on secondary battery materials
- Build the ground to become a company with an expertise in hydrogen in preparation of upcoming hydrogen economy



Business Strategies by Sectors

Steel

Secure stable profitability source ("Multi-core") by preoccupying future new demand

Mega-trend from Steel Industry

Mobility



Build biz-platform of eco-friendly vehicles based on steel

Construction



Expand sales of INNOVILT* products

Environment&Energy



Preoccupy new market by fortifying eco-friendly products and solutions (off-shore wind power, hydrogen-related steel etc.)

Strengthen manufacturing competitiveness by building low-cost, high-quality, high-efficiency production system

- Increase optimized level of production lines with larger application of smart factories
- Strengthen quality competitiveness and increase high-end steel production capabilities through facility enhancement
- Innovate cost structure by further reducing fixed cost

Global&Infra.

- Expand LNG business synergy within subsidiaries and nurture food business
- Focus strengths of subsidiaries to expedite results of LNG business



- Build 10 million tons of food production system through expansion throughout the value chain
- Review profitability of core biz and explore new business opportunities related to the environment

[Construction] Expand orders from Green/Digital sector linked to Korean New Deal policy

- Renewable energy plants as offshore solar/wind-power, and hydrogen cities, etc.

[Power Plant] Enhance strength in LNG power plant and venture new growth potential related to the environment



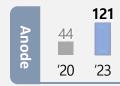
^{*} Innovation, Value, and Built

Business Strategies by Sectors

Secondary battery materials

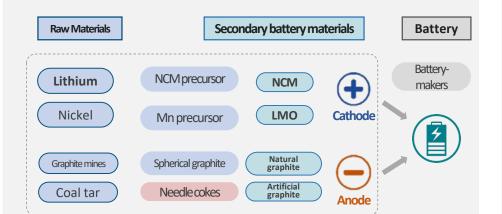
- Become a global top market player in secondary battery materials
- Secure market up-hand by moving forward on capacity expansion







 Upgrade competitiveness by expanding value chain in raw materials (as lithium, Nickel, graphite)



Hydrogen

- Build the groundwork to become a hydrogen-based company as hydrogen economy is at the merge
- Enter hydrogen business using group capacity and gradually develop production and sales
 - Explore sales opportunities while running test businesses and secure key-technologies
 - Utilize group resources and explore demand with leading companies both home and abroad

Step 1 ('21~'22)

Add additional 2,000t of off-gas hydrogen by ramping-up existing facilities

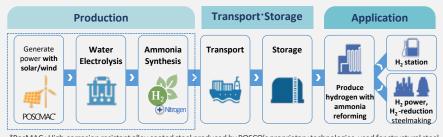
Step 2 ('23~'25)

Build 70,000 t/yr* of production by investing in hydrogen extraction facilities

Step 3 ('26~)

Produce blue hydrogen & embark green hydrogen (2mil t/yr by 2040)

(Target) Become a market leader by developing green hydrogen

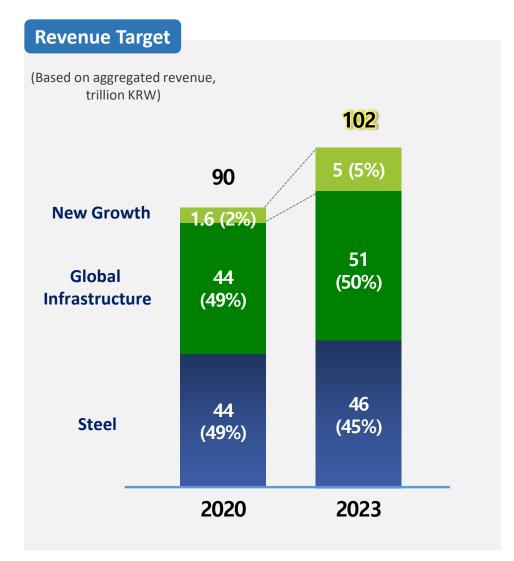


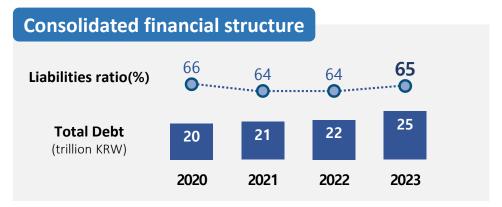
*PosMAC: High-corrosion resistant alloy coated steel produced by POSCO's proprietary technologies, used for structural steel for solar power plant

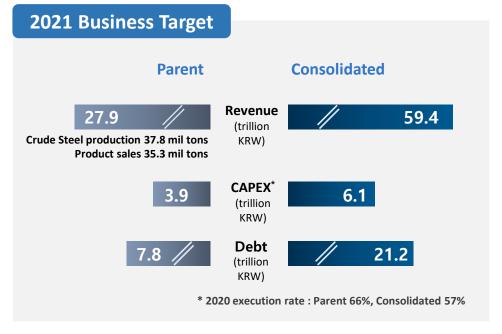


^{*} Amount rechargeable for 0.46 mil tons of passenger vehides: Require 0.15t/yr per unit, based on yearly average mileage from Korea Transportation Safety Authority and authorized mileage of hydrogen vehide

Major Business Target









Appendix

Summarized Financial Statements

- Summarized F/S_Parent (IS, BS)
- Summarized F/S_Consolidated (IS, BS)

Earnings Trend and Financial Soundness



Summarized F/S_Parent Income Statement

		I	I	
	2018	2019	2020	YoY
Crude Steel Production (thousand tons)	37,735	38,006	35,934	△2,072
Product Sales (thousand tons)	35,588	35,990	34,270	△1,720
STS	2,001	1,968	1,819	△149
Carbon Steel Sales Price (thousand KRW)	733	722	662	△60
				(billion KRV
Revenue	30,659	30,374	26,510	∆3,864
Cost of Goods Sold	25,728	26,701	24,323	△2,378
Gross Profit	4,931	3,673	2,187	△1,486
SG&A	1,122	1,086	1,051	∆35
Operating Profit	3,809	2,586	1,135	△1,451
(Operating Margin)	(12.4%)	(8.5%)	(4.3%)	△4.2%p
Non-Operating Profit	△1,575	△755	△117	+638
Net Profit	1,073	1,176	966	△210
(Net Margin)	(3.5%)	(3.9%)	(3.6%)	△0.3%p



Summarized F/S_Parent Balance Sheet

(billion KRW)

				(10111111111111111111111111111111111111
	2018	2019	2020	YoY
Current Assets	16,796	18,216	19,580	+1,364
Cash Balance*	7,284	8,822	11,430	+2,608
Accounts Receivable	3,968	3,987	3,694	△293
Inventories	5,288	4,989	4,094	△895
Current Ratio	431.1%	546.8%	384.7%	△162.1%p
Non-Current Assets	37,330	37,495	37,215	△280
Other Long-term financial assets	1,177	1,258	1,073	△185
PP&E	20,154	20,132	20,217	+85
Total Assets	54,126	55,711	56,795	+1,084
Liabilities	8,854	10,097	11,680	+1,583
Current Liabilities	3,896	3,332	5,089	+1,757
Non-Current Liabilities	4,958	6,765	6,591	△174
Interesting-bearing Debt	4,271	6,338	7,755	+1,417
Liabilities Ratio	19.6%	22.1%	25.9%	+3.8%
Equity	45,272	45,614	45,115	△499

^{*} Cash Balance: Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term financial instruments, Short-term trading securities, Short-term securities, Current portion of held-to-maturity securities



Summarized F/S_Consolidated Income Statement

(billion KRW)

			(511101111
2018	2019	2020	YoY
64,978	64,367	57,793	△6,574
7,972	6,250	4,720	△1,530
(12.3%)	(9.7%)	(8.2%)	△1.5%p
2,430	2,382	2,317	△65
5,543	3,869	2,403	△1,466
(8.5%)	(6.0%)	(4.2%)	△1.8%p
△1,554	△719	△296	+423
113	274	133	△141
△538	△370	△215	+155
△204	∆36	229	+265
1,892	1,983	1,788	△195
(2.9%)	(3.1%)	(3.1%)	-
1,691	1,835	1,602	△233
	64,978 7,972 (12.3%) 2,430 5,543 (8.5%) △1,554 113 △538 △204 1,892 (2.9%)	64,978 64,367 7,972 6,250 (12.3%) (9.7%) 2,430 2,382 5,543 3,869 (8.5%) (6.0%) △1,554 △719 113 274 △538 △370 △204 △36 1,892 1,983 (2.9%) (3.1%)	64,978 64,367 57,793 7,972 6,250 4,720 (12.3%) (9.7%) (8.2%) 2,430 2,382 2,317 5,543 3,869 2,403 (8.5%) (6.0%) (4.2%) △1,554 △719 △296 113 274 133 △538 △370 △215 △204 △36 229 1,892 1,983 1,788 (2.9%) (3.1%) (3.1%)

^{*} Transportation charge is re-categorized from SG&A to cost of goods sold in accordance with the amendment of K-IFRS 1115 (Recognized since 4Q18)



Summarized F/S_Consolidated Balance Sheet

(billion KRW)

				<u> </u>
	2018	2019	2020	YoY
Current Assets	33,651	34,842	35,831	+989
Cash Balance*	10,678	12,463	16,365	+3,902
Accounts Receivable	9,283	9,078	8,105	△973
Inventories	11,500	10,920	9,052	△1,868
Current Ratio	177.7%	213.4%	213.9%	+0.5%p
Non-Current Assets	44,597	44,216	43,256	△960
Other Long-term financial assets	1,648	1,669	1,562	△107
PP&E	30,018	29,926	29,400	△ 526
Total Assets	78,248	79,059	79,087	+28
Liabilities	31,489	31,264	31,412	+148
Current Liabilities	18,938	16,324	16,855	+531
Non-Current Liabilities	12,551	14,940	14,557	△383
Interesting-bearing Debt	20,209	20,442	20,482	+40
Liabilities Ratio	67.3%	65.4%	65.9%	+0.5%p
Equity	46,760	47,795	47,675	△120
Owners of the Controlling Company	43,371	44,472	44,331	△141

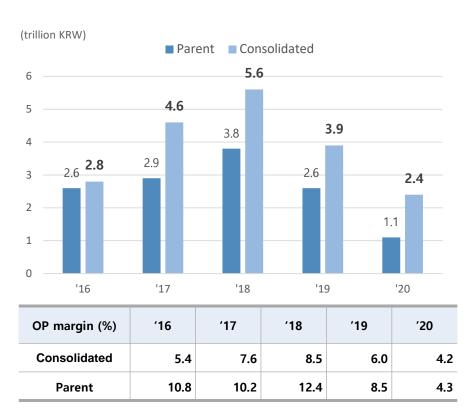
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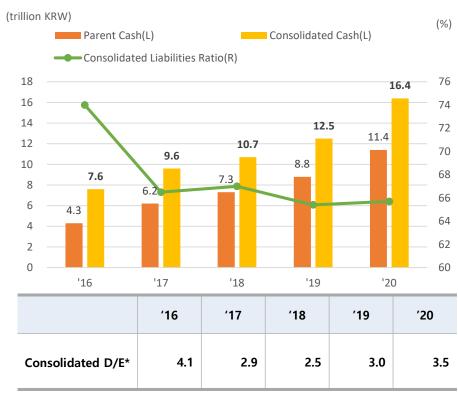
Earnings Trend

Endeavour to keep sound profitability and continue improving financial structure

Operating Profit



Financial Structure



^{*} Debt/EBITDA: Moody's formula applied (Off-balance sheet liabilities included in debt, finance costs included in EBITDA)

