

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP

Form 20-F

June 30, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2011

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549 F

Form 20-F

(Mark One)

**.. REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR**

**p ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010**

OR

**.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

OR

**.. SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-13372

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

The Republic of Korea
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

167 SAMSEONG-DONG, GANGNAM-GU, SEOUL 135-791, KOREA

(Address of principal executive offices)

Seung Bum Kim, +822 3456 4264, sbkim96@kepco.co.kr, +822 3456 4299

(Name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of company contact person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:
Common stock, par value Won 5,000 per share*
American depository shares, each representing
one-half of share of common stock

Name of each exchange on which registered:
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

7 3/4% Debentures due April 1, 2013

Twenty Year 7.40% Amortizing Debentures, due April 1, 2016

One Hundred Year 7.95% Zero-to-Full Debentures, due April 1, 2096

6% Debentures due December 1, 2026

7% Debentures due February 1, 2027

6 3/4% Debentures due August 1, 2027

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the last full fiscal year covered by the annual report:

641,567,712 shares of common stock, par value of Won 5,000 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files): Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

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CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

All references to Korea or the Republic in this annual report on Form 20-F, or this report, are references to The Republic of Korea. All references to the Government in this report are references to the government of the Republic. All references to we, us, our, ours, the Company

KEPCO in this report are references to Korea Electric Power Corporation and, as the context may require, its subsidiaries, and the possessive thereof, as applicable. All references to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance include the respective predecessors thereof. All references to tons are to metric tons, equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding. All references to Korean GAAP in this report are references to the accounting guidelines under the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, the Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associate Government Agency and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea, and all references to U.S. GAAP in this report are references to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Unless otherwise stated, all of our financial information presented in this report is prepared under Korean GAAP.

In addition, in this report, all references to:

KHNP are to Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.,

EWP are to Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd.,

KOMIPO are to Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.,

KOSEP are to Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.,

KOSPO are to Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd., and

KOWEPO are to Korea Western Power Co., Ltd.,
each of which is our wholly-owned generation subsidiary.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements (as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), including statements regarding our expectations and projections for future operating performance and business prospects. The words believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, project and similar words used in connection with any discussion of our future operating or financial performance identify forward-looking statements. In addition, all statements other than statements of historical facts included in this report are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report.

This report discloses, under the caption Item 3D. Risk Factors and elsewhere, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations (Cautionary Statements). All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the Cautionary Statements.

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| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| (in billions of Won and millions of US\$, except per share data) | | | | | | |
| Amounts in Accordance with U.S. GAAP⁽²⁾: | | | | | | |
| Operating revenue ⁽³⁾ | (Won) 27,408 | (Won) 29,189 | (Won) 31,634 | (Won) 34,181 | (Won) 39,512 | \$ 34,948 |
| Operating income (loss) | 3,727 | 3,231 | (2,971) | 2,544 | 2,129 | 1,884 |
| Net income (loss) | 2,665 | 1,876 | (3,778) | 1,151 | 443 | 392 |
| Controlling interest | 2,645 | 1,835 | (3,819) | 1,102 | 391 | 346 |
| Noncontrolling interest | 20 | 41 | 41 | 49 | 52 | 46 |
| Earnings (loss) per share | | | | | | |
| Basic | 4,146 | 2,952 | (6,134) | 1,770 | 628 | 0.56 |
| Diluted | 4,028 | 2,946 | (6,134) | 1,769 | 623 | 0.55 |
| Earnings (loss) per ADS | | | | | | |
| Basic | 2,073 | 1,476 | (3,067) | 885 | 314 | 0.28 |
| Diluted | 2,014 | 1,473 | (3,067) | 884 | 312 | 0.28 |
| Dividend per share | 1,000 | 750 | | | | |
| Other Data: | | | | | | |
| Ratio of earnings to fixed charges⁽⁴⁾: | | | | | | |
| Korean GAAP | 3.8 | 3.1 | (3.2) | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| U.S. GAAP ⁽²⁾ | 4.2 | 3.7 | (3.9) | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Data

| | 2006 | 2007 | As of December 31, 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| (in billions of Won and millions of US\$, except share and per share data) | | | | | | |
| Amounts in Accordance with Korean GAAP⁽²⁾: | | | | | | |
| Net working capital surplus (deficit) ⁽⁵⁾ | (Won) 171 | (Won) (3) | (Won) (197) | (Won) 281 | (Won) 802 | \$ 708 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 56,874 | 57,739 | 59,618 | 59,124 | 59,155 | 52,322 |
| Construction in progress | 8,393 | 9,824 | 10,178 | 14,909 | 19,744 | 17,463 |
| Total assets | 79,241 | 82,929 | 88,199 | 93,208 | 99,610 | 88,104 |
| Total stockholders equity | 43,235 | 44,267 | 41,275 | 41,404 | 41,489 | 36,696 |
| Controlling interest | 43,084 | 44,033 | 40,962 | 41,027 | 41,018 | 36,280 |
| Noncontrolling interest | 151 | 234 | 313 | 377 | 471 | 416 |
| Common stock | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 3,208 | 2,837 |
| Number of common shares as adjusted to reflect any changes in capital stock | | | | | | |
| | 641,567,712 | 641,567,712 | 641,567,712 | 641,567,712 | 641,567,712 | |
| Long-term debt (excluding current portion) | 15,428 | 16,121 | 23,319 | 27,856 | 33,107 | 29,283 |
| | 11,924 | 13,204 | 13,069 | 13,201 | 13,427 | 11,876 |

Other long term liabilities

Amounts in Accordance with U.S. GAAP⁽²⁾:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total assets | 72,513 | 76,616 | 82,230 | 87,631 | 94,568 | 83,644 |
| Total liabilities | 34,450 | 37,169 | 46,687 | 50,714 | 57,007 | 50,422 |
| Total stockholders equity | 38,063 | 39,447 | 35,543 | 36,917 | 37,561 | 33,222 |
| Controlling interest | 37,912 | 39,213 | 35,230 | 36,540 | 37,090 | 32,806 |
| Noncontrolling interest | 151 | 234 | 313 | 377 | 471 | 416 |

Notes:

- (1) See Item 5A. Operating Results for discussion of certain changes in Korean GAAP.
- (2) For discussion of significant differences between the application of Korean GAAP and U.S. GAAP, see Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP and Note 38 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

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Item 3C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable

Item 3D. Risk Factors

Our business and operations are subject to various risks, many of which are beyond our control. If any of the risks described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed.

Risks Relating to KEPCO

Increases in fuel prices will adversely affect our results of operations and profitability as we may not be able to pass on the increased cost to consumers at a sufficient level or on a timely basis.

Fuel costs constituted 47.2% and 49.1% of our operating revenues and operating expenses, respectively, in 2010. Our generation subsidiaries purchase substantially all of the fuel that they use (except for anthracite coal) from a limited number of suppliers outside Korea at prices determined in part by prevailing market prices in currencies other than Won. For example, most of the bituminous coal requirements (which accounted for approximately 43.6% of our entire fuel requirements in 2010 in terms of electricity output) are imported from a limited number of countries principally consisting of Indonesia and Australia and, to a lesser extent, Canada and China, which accounted for approximately 51%, 32%, 4% and 3%, respectively, of the annual bituminous coal requirements of our generation subsidiaries in 2010. Approximately 70.8% of the bituminous coal requirements of our generation subsidiaries in 2010 were purchased under long-term contracts and the remaining 29.2% from the spot market. Pursuant to the terms of our long-term supply contracts, prices are adjusted annually based on prevailing market conditions. In addition, our generation subsidiaries purchase a significant portion of their fuel requirements under contracts with limited duration. See Item 4B. Business Overview Fuel.

In recent years, the prices of bituminous coal, oil and liquefied natural gas, or LNG, have fluctuated significantly, resulting in a higher fuel cost to us. For example, the average free on board Newcastle coal price index ranged from US\$128.4 per ton in 2008 to US\$72.4 per ton in 2009 and to US\$98.8 per ton in 2010, and rose to US\$118.5 per ton as of June 3, 2011. The prices of oil and LNG are substantially dependent on the price of crude oil, and according to Bloomberg (Bloomberg Ticker: PGCRDUBA), the average daily spot price of Dubai crude oil fluctuated from US\$93.8 per barrel in 2008 to US\$61.7 per barrel in 2009 and US\$78.1 per barrel in 2010, and was US\$118.7 per barrel as of June 3, 2011. If fuel prices increase sharply within a short span of time, our generation subsidiaries may be unable to secure requisite fuel supplies at prices that they were able to obtain during prior periods. In addition, any significant interruption or delay in the supply of fuel, bituminous coal in particular, from any of their suppliers may cause our generation subsidiaries to purchase fuel on the spot market at prices higher than the prices available under existing supply contracts, resulting in an increase in the fuel cost. We cannot assure you that the fuel prices will not significantly increase in the remainder of 2011 or thereafter.

Because the Government regulates the rates we charge for the electricity we sell to our customers (see Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates), our ability to pass on such cost increases to our customers is limited. The increase in fuel prices led to our recording an operating loss in 2008 and a net loss from 2008 to 2010 under Korean GAAP and we expect that a high level of fuel prices will continue to have an adverse effect on our results of operation in 2011 and beyond. If fuel prices remain at the current level or continue to increase and the Government, out of concern for inflation or for other reasons, maintains the current level of electricity tariff or does not increase it to a level to sufficiently offset the impact of high fuel prices, the fuel price increases will significantly lower our profit margins or even cause us to suffer operating and/or net losses and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would seriously suffer. In addition, partly because the Government may have to undergo a lengthy deliberative process to approve an increase in electricity tariff, which represents a key component of the consumer price index, the electricity tariff may not be adjusted to a level sufficient to ensure a fair rate of return to us in a timely manner or at all. For

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example, in July 2009 and August 2010, the Government increased the electricity tariff by an average of 3.9% and 3.5%, respectively. However, such increases were insufficient to fully offset the adverse impact from the rise in fuel costs. Similarly, we cannot assure that any future tariff increase by the Government will be sufficient to fully offset the adverse impact on our results of operations from the current or potential rises in fuel costs.

On February 10, 2010, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced that it plans to overhaul the current system for determining electricity tariff chargeable to customers by more closely aligning the tariff levels to the movements in fuel prices, with the aim of providing more timely pricing signals to the market regarding the expected changes in electricity tariff levels and encouraging more efficient use of electricity by customers. Currently scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2011, the new tariff system is also intended to provide greater financial stability and ensure a minimum return on investment to electricity suppliers, such as us. However, there is no assurance that the new tariff system will be adopted as presently anticipated or at all, or that the new tariff system in its final form will fully cover our expenses on a timely basis or at all, or will not have unintended consequences that we are not presently aware of. In addition, the Government may not maintain or raise the tariff level to ensure our profitability until the implementation of the new tariff system in July 2011. Any of such developments may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See Item 4B. Business Overview Recent Developments Proposed Changes to the Electricity Tariff System.

The Government may adopt policy measures to substantially restructure the Korean electric power industry or our operational structure, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and profitability.

From time to time, the Government considers various policy initiatives to foster efficiency in the Korean electric power industry, and at times have adopted policy measures that have substantially modified our business and operations. For example, in January 1999, with the aim of introducing greater competition in the Korean electric power industry and thereby improving its efficiency, the Government announced a restructuring plan for the Korean electric power industry, or the Restructuring Plan. For a detailed description of the Restructuring Plan, see Item 4B. Business Overview Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea. As part of this initiative, in April 2001 the Government established the Korea Power Exchange to enable the sale and purchase of electricity through a competitive bidding process, established the Korea Electricity Commission to ensure fair competition in the restructured the Korean electric power industry, and, in order to promote competition in electricity generation, split off our electricity generation business to form one nuclear generation company and five non-nuclear generation companies to be wholly owned by us. In 2002, the Government introduced a plan to privatize one of our five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries, but this plan was suspended indefinitely in 2003 due to prevailing market conditions and other policy considerations.

In 2003, the Government established a Tripartite Commission consisting of representatives of the Government, leading businesses and labor unions in Korea to deliberate on ways to introduce competition in electricity distribution, such as by forming and privatizing new distribution subsidiaries. In 2004, the Tripartite Commission recommended not pursuing such privatization initiatives but instead creating independent business divisions within us to improve operational efficiency through internal competition. Following the adoption of such recommendation by the government in 2004 and further studies by Korea Development Institute, in 2006 we created nine strategic business units (which, together with our other business units, were subsequently restructured into 13 such units in December 2008) that came to have separate management structures (although with limits on its autonomy), financial accounting systems and performance evaluation systems, but with a common focus on maximizing profitability.

In 2009, the Government commissioned Korea Development Institute to undertake a study addressing concerns regarding inefficiencies in the cost structure of electricity generation, including by potentially consolidating one or more of our generation subsidiaries or merging them with us. On August 25, 2010, based on this study and deliberations with various interested parties, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced the Proposal for Improvements in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry, whose key initiatives include maintaining the current structure of having six generation subsidiaries but adopting several measures to improve

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operational efficiency, management autonomy and coordination among the generation subsidiaries. For further details of this Proposal, see Item 4B. Business Overview Recent Developments Proposal for the Improvement in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry.

In addition, in order to deal with the shortage of fuel and other resources and also to comply with various environmental standards, the Government is currently considering a plan to adopt the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), under which each generation subsidiary will be required to supply 2.0% and 10.0% of the total energy generated from such subsidiary in the form of renewable energy by 2012 and 2022, respectively, with fines being levied on any unit failing to do so in the prescribed timeline. We currently estimate that, if the RPS is implemented as currently planned, our generation subsidiaries will incur approximately Won 45 trillion in additional capital expenditure over the next 10 years. We expect that such additional capital expenditure will be covered by a corresponding increase in electricity tariff. However, there is no assurance that the Government will in fact raise the electricity tariff to a level sufficient to fully cover such additional capital expenditures or at all. For further details, see Item 4B. Business Overview Renewable Energy.

Other than as set forth above, we are not aware of any specific plan by the Government to resume the implementation of the Restructuring Plan or otherwise change the current structure of the electric power industry or the operations of us or our generation subsidiaries in the near future. However, for reasons relating to changes in policy considerations, economic and market conditions and/or other factors, the Government may resume the implementation of the Restructuring Plan or initiate other steps that may change the structure of the Korean electric power industry or the operations of us or our generation subsidiaries. Any such measures may have a negative effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition. In addition, the Government, which beneficially owns a majority of our shares and exercises significant control over our business and operations, may from time to time pursue policy initiatives with respect to our business and operations which may vary with the interest and objectives of our other shareholders.

Our capacity expansion plans, which are based on projections on long-term supply and demand of electricity in Korea, may prove to be inadequate.

We and our generation subsidiaries make plans for expanding or upgrading our generation capacity based on the Basic Plan Relating to the Long-Term Supply and Demand of Electricity, or the Basic Plan, which is generally announced and revised every two years by the Government. In December 2010, the Government announced the fifth Basic Plan relating to the future supply and demand of electricity. The fifth Basic Plan, which is effective for the period from 2010 to 2024, focuses on, among other things, (i) ensuring that electricity generation conforms to the National Energy Basic Plan relating to the overall energy management policy for Korea, (ii) expanding the base-load generation capacity to promote economical supply of electricity, (iii) preparing contingency planning to cover for, among others, delayed construction of generation facilities, and otherwise ensure stable long-term balance between electricity supply and demand, (iv) tightening supply management during 2011 to 2014 in response to the short-term decrease in facility reserve ratios, (v) fostering environmentally friendly electricity sources in line with the planned nationwide reduction in greenhouse gas emission, by giving priority in the construction of nuclear generation facilities and taking other green energy initiatives; (vi) appropriately adjusting the generation capacity expansion and (vii) improving transparency in planning and engaging a greater number of experts in the process of planning future basic plans. We cannot assure that the fifth Basic Plan, or the plans subsequently adopted, will successfully achieve their intended goals, the foremost of which is to formulate a capacity expansion plan that will result in balanced overall electricity supply and demand in Korea at an affordable cost to the end users. If there is a significant variance between the actual capacity expansions by us and our generation subsidiaries based on the projected electricity supply and demand and the actual supply and demand, this may result in inefficient use of our capital, mispricing of electricity and undue financing costs on the part of us and our generation subsidiaries, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

From time to time, we may experience temporary power shortages or circumstances bordering on power shortages due to factors beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions. For example, due to extremely

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cold weather, during the winter of 2010-2011 our electricity reserve level fell to a lower than normal level of 5.5% despite emergency measures mandated by the Government, such as reduced daytime railway services and reduced daytime industrial use of electricity during peak hours. These circumstances may lead to increased end-user complaints and greater public scrutiny over our capacity levels, which may in turn result in our need to modify our capacity expansion plans, and if we were to substantially modify our capacity plans, this may result in additional capital expenditures, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The movement of Won against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may have a material adverse effect on us.

The Won has fluctuated significantly against major currencies in recent years, especially as a result of the recent global financial crisis and the relatively speedy recovery of Korean economy therefrom. See Item 3A. Selected Financial Data Currency Translations and Exchange Rates. The depreciation of Won against U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies typically results in a material increase in the cost of fuel and equipment purchased from overseas and the cost of servicing our foreign currency-denominated debt as the prices for substantially all of the fuel materials and a significant portion of the equipment we purchase are stated in currencies other than Won, generally in U.S. dollars. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 26.1% of our long-term debt (including the current portion and discounts on debentures but excluding premium on debentures) before accounting for swap transactions was denominated in foreign currencies, principally in U.S. dollars, Yen and Euro. Since substantially all of our revenues are denominated in Won, we must generally obtain foreign currencies through foreign-currency denominated financings or from foreign currency exchange markets to make such purchases or service such debt. As a result, any significant depreciation of Won against the U.S. dollar or other major foreign currencies will have a material adverse effect on our profitability and results of operations.

We may not be successful in implementing new business strategies.

As part of our overall business strategy, we plan to undertake new, or expand existing, projects such as strengthening of our renewable energy generation capabilities under the Renewable Portfolio Standards initiative, adoption of the smart grid projects to improve the operational efficiency of our electricity transmission and distribution network, and expansion in overseas markets, particularly in the construction and operation of nuclear generation units.

Due to their inherent uncertainties, such new and expanded strategic initiatives expose us to a number of risks and challenges, including the following:

new and expanded business activities may require unanticipated capital expenditures and involve additional compliance requirements;

new and expanded business activities may result in less growth or profit than we currently anticipate, and there can be no assurance that such business activities will become profitable at the level we desire or at all;

certain of our new and expanded businesses, particularly in the areas of renewable energy, require substantial government subsidies to become profitable, and such subsidies may be substantially reduced or entirely discontinued;

we may fail to identify and enter into alternative business areas in a timely fashion, putting us at a disadvantage vis-à-vis competitors, particularly in overseas markets; and

we may need to hire or retrain personnel who are able to supervise and conduct the relevant business activities.

As part of our business strategy, we may also seek, evaluate or engage in potential acquisitions, mergers, joint ventures, strategic alliances, restructurings, combinations, rationalizations, divestments or other similar opportunities. The prospects of these initiatives are uncertain, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully implement or grow new ventures, and these ventures may prove more difficult or costly than we

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electricity power generation, transmission and distribution. As we are relatively inexperienced in these types of businesses, the actual revenues and profitability from, and investments and expenditures into, these business ventures may be substantially different from what we planned or anticipated and have a material adverse impact on our overall business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

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The proliferation of a competing system which enables regional districts to independently source electricity would erode our market position and hurt our business, growth prospects, revenues and profitability.

In July 2004, the Government adopted the Community Energy System to enable regional districts to source electricity from independent power producers to supply electricity without having to undergo the cost-based pool system used by our generation subsidiaries and most independent power producers to distribute electricity nationwide. A supplier of electricity under the Community Energy System must be authorized by the Korea Electricity Commission and be approved by the Minister of Knowledge Economy in accordance with the Electricity Business Act. The purpose of this system is to decentralize electricity supply and thereby reduce transmission costs and improve the efficiency of energy use. These entities do not supply electricity on a national level but are licensed to supply electricity on a limited basis to their respective districts under the Community Energy System. As of December 31, 2010, 12 districts were using this system and four other districts were preparing to launch it. The generation capacity installed or under construction of the electricity suppliers in these 16 districts amounted to approximately 1% of the aggregate generation capacity of our generation subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010. Since the introduction of the Community Energy System in 2004, a total of 31 districts have obtained the license to supply electricity through the Community Energy System, but 15 of such districts have reportedly abandoned plans to adopt the Community Energy System, largely due to the relatively high level of capital expenditure required, the rise in fuel costs and the lower-than-expected electricity output per cost. However, if the Community Energy System is widely adopted, it will erode our market position in the generation and distribution of electricity in Korea, which has been virtually monopolized by us until recently, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, growth, revenues and profitability.

Labor unrest may adversely affect our operations.

As of December 31, 2010, approximately 75.6% of our employees, 62.8% of the employees of our nuclear generation subsidiary and 66.9% of the employees of our non-nuclear generation subsidiaries were members of labor unions. Since the six-week labor strike in 2002 by the union members of our generation subsidiaries in response to the proposed privatization of one of our generation subsidiaries, there has been no material subsequent labor dispute. However, we cannot assure you that there will not be a major labor strike or other disruptions by the labor unions of us and our generation subsidiaries if the Government resumes privatization or other restructuring initiatives or for other reasons, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Planned relocation of the headquarters of us and our generation subsidiaries may reduce our operational efficiency.

In June 2005, as part of an initiative to foster balanced economic growth in the provinces, the Government announced a plan to relocate the headquarters of select government-invested enterprises, including us and our six generation and certain other subsidiaries, from the Seoul metropolitan area to other provinces in Korea by the end of 2012. Currently, our headquarters and those of our generation subsidiaries are within close vicinity of each other in the City of Seoul. Pursuant to the Government's relocation policy, our headquarters are scheduled to be relocated to Naju in Jeolla Province, which is approximately 300 kilometers south of Seoul, by the end of 2012. In addition, the headquarters of certain of our subsidiaries are scheduled to be relocated to various other cities in Korea. See Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Requirements for further details. While we intend to comply with the relocation plan, there can be no assurance that, following such relocation, we will be able to maintain the current level of operational efficiency due to geographic dispersion of our business units.

Operation of nuclear power generation facilities inherently involves numerous hazards and risks, any of which could result in a material loss of revenues or increased expenses.

Through KHNP, we currently operate 21 nuclear-fuel generation units. The operation of nuclear power plants is subject to certain hazards, including environmental hazards such as leaks, ruptures and discharge of toxic and radioactive substances and materials. These hazards can cause personal injuries or loss of life, severe

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In addition, because we and our non-nuclear generation subsidiaries do not carry insurance against terrorist attacks, an act of terrorism would result in significant financial losses. See Item 4B. Business Overview Insurance.

We may require a substantial amount of additional indebtedness to refinance existing debt and for future capital expenditures.

We anticipate that additional indebtedness will be required in the coming years in order to refinance existing debt, make capital expenditures for construction of generation plants and other facilities and make acquisitions and investments related to overseas natural resources. The amount of such additional indebtedness may be substantial. We expect that a portion of our long-term debt will need to be paid or refinanced through foreign currency-denominated borrowings and capital raising in international capital markets. Such financing may not be available on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all, especially if the global financial markets experience significant turbulence or a substantial reduction in liquidity.

We may not be able to raise equity capital in the future without the participation of the Government.

Under applicable laws, the Government is required to directly or indirectly own at least 51.0% of our issued capital stock. As of June 7, 2011, the Government, directly and through Korea Finance Corporation (a statutory banking institution wholly-owned by the Government), owned 51.1% of our issued capital stock. Accordingly, without changes in the existing Korean law, it may be difficult or impossible for us to undertake, without the participation of the Government, any equity financing in the future (other than sales of treasury stock).

Risks Relating to Korea and the Global Economy

Unfavorable financial and economic conditions in Korea and globally may have a material adverse impact on us.

We are incorporated in Korea, where most of our assets are located and most of our income is generated. As a result, we are subject to political, economic, legal and regulatory risks specific to Korea, and our business, results of operation and financial condition are substantially dependent on the Korean consumers' demand for electricity, which are in turn largely dependent on developments relating to the Korean economy. In addition, the Korean economy is closely integrated with, and is significantly affected by, developments in the global economy and financial markets. Starting in late 2008, the global economy and financial markets experienced significant hardship as a result of a substantial reduction in credit and liquidity following a crisis in the U.S. subprime mortgage market, which then spread to markets involving highly leveraged structured financial products. While the Korean and global economy have shown growing signs of recovery since the second half of 2009, there can be no assurance that there will not be further difficulties resulting from the recent financial and economic crisis. In addition, many governments worldwide, in particular in southern Europe, are showing increasing signs of fiscal stress and difficulties meeting debt burdens and there are signs of uncertainty relating to the major economies in the world, including the United States and China. Any of these or other developments could potentially trigger another financial and economic crisis, and government programs designed to manage these developments, including macroeconomic easing, fiscal stimulus or otherwise, may not have the desired effect and in fact may, for reasons related to timing, magnitude or other factors, have the unintended consequences of triggering, prolonging or worsening economic and financial difficulties. As Korea's economy is highly dependent on the health and direction of the global economy, investors' reactions to developments in one country can have adverse effects on the securities price of companies in other countries. Factors that determine economic and business cycles of the Korean or global economy are for the most part beyond our control and inherently uncertain. In light of the high level of interdependence of the global economy, any of the foregoing developments could have a material adverse effect on the Korean economy and financial markets, and in turn on our business and profitability.

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More specifically, factors that could hurt Korea's economy in the future include, among others:

volatility in foreign currency reserve levels, commodity prices (including oil prices), exchange rates (particularly against the U.S. dollar), interest rates and stock markets and inflows and outflows of foreign capital, either directly, into the stock markets, through derivatives or otherwise;

increased reliance on exports to service foreign currency debts, which could cause friction with Korea's trading partners;

adverse developments in the economies of countries to which Korea exports goods and services (such as the United States, China and Japan), or in emerging market economies in Asia or elsewhere that could result in a loss of confidence in the Korean economy;

the continued emergence of China, to the extent its benefits (such as increased exports to China) are outweighed by its costs (such as competition in export markets or for foreign investment and relocation of the manufacturing base from Korea to China);

social and labor unrest or declining consumer confidence or spending resulting from lay-offs, increasing unemployment and lower levels of income;

uncertainty and volatility in real estate prices arising, in part, from the Government's policy-driven tax and other regulatory measures;

a decrease in tax revenues and a substantial increase in the Government's expenditures for unemployment compensation and other social programs that together could lead to an increased Government budget deficit;

political uncertainty or increasing strife among or within political parties in Korea, including as a result of the increasing polarization of the positions of the ruling conservative party and the progressive opposition;

a deterioration in economic or diplomatic relations between Korea and its trading partners or allies, including such deterioration resulting from trade disputes or disagreements in foreign policy;

any other development that has a material adverse effect in the global economy, such as an act of war, a terrorist act or a breakout of an epidemic such as SARS, avian flu or swine flu;

hostilities involving oil-producing countries in the Middle East and elsewhere and any material disruption in the supply of oil or a material increase in the price of oil resulting from such hostilities; and

an increase in the level of tensions or an outbreak of hostilities in the Korean peninsula.

Any future deterioration of the Korean economy could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Tensions with North Korea could have an adverse effect on us and the market value of our shares.

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Relations between Korea and North Korea have been tense throughout Korea's modern history. The level of tension between the two Koreas has fluctuated and may increase abruptly as a result of current and future events. In recent years, there have been heightened security concerns stemming from North Korea's nuclear weapons and long-range missile programs and uncertainty regarding North Korea's actions and possible responses from the international community. In April 2009, after launching a long-range rocket over the Pacific Ocean which led to protests from the international community, North Korea announced that it would permanently withdraw from the six-party talks that began in 2003 to discuss Pyongyang's path to denuclearization. On May 25, 2009, North Korea conducted its second nuclear testing by launching several short-range missiles. In response to such actions, the Republic decided to join the Proliferation Security Initiative, an international campaign aimed at stopping the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, over Pyongyang's harsh rebuke and threat of war. After the United

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Nations Security Council passed a resolution on June 12, 2009, to condemn North Korea's second nuclear test and impose tougher sanctions such as a mandatory ban on arms exports. North Korea announced that it would produce nuclear weapons and take resolute military actions against the international community. In November 2010, North Korean forces fired artillery shells at Yeonpyeong Island off the west coast of Korea killing four South Koreans. Efforts at multilateral negotiations with North Korea have been made in response to North Korean provocations, but the prospects of such negotiations remain unclear.

There recently has been increased uncertainty about the future of North Korea's political leadership and its implications for the economic and political stability of the region. In June 2009, American and South Korean officials announced that Kim Jong-il, the North Korean ruler who reportedly suffered a stroke in August 2008, designated his third son, who is reported to be in his twenties, to become his successor. The succession plan, however, remains uncertain. In September 2010, Kim Jong-eun was made a general in the North Korean army, named the vice chairman of the Central Military Commission and appointed to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party in a series of measures widely believed to be part of the succession plan. In addition, North Korea's economy faces severe challenges. For example, on November 30, 2009, the North Korean government redenominated its currency at a ratio of 100 to 1 in an attempt to control inflation and reduce income gaps. In tandem with the currency redenomination, the North Korean government banned the use or possession of foreign currency by its residents and closed down privately run markets, which led to severe inflation and food shortages. Such developments may further aggravate social and political tensions within North Korea as well as the entire Korean peninsula.

There can be no assurance that the level of tension and instability in the Korean peninsula will not escalate in the future, or that the political regime in North Korea may not suddenly collapse. Any further increase in tension or uncertainty relating to the military or economic stability in the Korean peninsula, including a breakdown of diplomatic negotiations over the North Korean nuclear program, occurrence of military hostilities or heightened concerns about the stability of North Korea's political leadership, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation and could lead to a decline in the market value of our common shares and our American depositary shares.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Korean GAAP, which differ in significant respects from U.S. GAAP.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associate Government Agency and Korean GAAP, which differ in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP.

Korean GAAP and U.S. GAAP differ, among other ways, in respect of the following issues:

- treatment of asset revaluation;

- treatment of foreign exchange translation gains and losses;

- the establishment of regulatory assets and liabilities to offset the impact of foreign exchange translation losses and gains on our income statement, deferred income taxes and reserves for self-insurance; and

- treatment of liabilities for decommissioning costs.

See Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP and Note 38 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Our reported financial results under the new IFRS accounting standards may differ significantly for those under the existing Korean GAAP accounting standards.

In March 2007, the Government announced that all companies listed on the Korea Exchange, including us, will be required to comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted for use in

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Korea beginning January 1, 2011. In addition, we are required to comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) for our SEC reporting obligations. IFRS is the financial reporting standard adopted in more than 110 countries and has requirements that are substantially different from those under Korean GAAP. Starting in the first quarter of 2011, we currently prepare and report our financial statements under IFRS as adopted for use in Korea and publish such financial statements on the website of the Financial Supervisory Service of Korea as required under the applicable regulations and listing rules of the Korea Exchange. Compared to our previous reporting standards under Korean GAAP, IFRS provides for differing reporting requirements with respect to, among others, revenue recognition and property, plant and equipment, which may make it difficult for our shareholders and other investors to compare our reported financial results under IFRS to our reported financial results under the previous Korean GAAP and thereby make their investment decisions on a sufficiently informed basis. Beginning January 1, 2011, we will prepare and report our financial statements under IFRS as issued by the IASB and as adopted for use in Korea for our SEC reporting obligations. See Item 4B. Business Overview Recent Developments Adoption of IFRS.

We are generally subject to Korean corporate governance and disclosure standards, which differ in significant respects from those in other countries.

Companies in Korea, including us, are subject to corporate governance standards applicable to Korean public companies which differ in many respects from standards applicable in other countries, including the United States. As a reporting company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we are, and will continue to be, subject to certain corporate governance standards as mandated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. However, foreign private issuers, including us, are exempt from certain corporate governance standards required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. For a description of significant differences in corporate governance standards, see Item 16G. Corporate Governance. There may also be less publicly available information about Korean companies, such as us, than is regularly made available by public or non-public companies in other countries. Such differences in corporate governance standards and less public information could result in less than satisfactory corporate governance practices or disclosure to investors in certain countries.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Item 4A. History and Development of the Company

General Information

Our legal and corporate name is Korea Electric Power Corporation. We were established by the Government on December 31, 1981 as a statutory juridical corporation in Korea under the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) Act as the successor to Korea Electric Company. Our registered office is located at 167 Samseong-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea, and our telephone number is 82-2-3456-4264. Our website address is www.kepco.co.kr. Our agent in the United States is Korea Electric Power Corporation, New York Office, located at 16th Floor, 400 Kelby Street, Fort Lee, NJ 07024.

The Korean electric utility industry traces its origin to the establishment of the first electric utility company in Korea in 1898. On July 1, 1961, the industry was reorganized by the merger of Korea Electric Power Company, Seoul Electric Company and South Korea Electric Company, which resulted in the formation of Korea Electric Company. From 1976 to 1981, the Government acquired the private minority shareholdings in Korea Electric Company. After the Government acquired all the remaining shares of Korea Electric Company, Korea Electric Company dissolved, and we were incorporated in 1981 and assumed the assets and liabilities of Korea Electric Company. We ceased to be wholly-owned by the Government in 1989 when the Government sold 21.0% of our common stock. As of June 7, 2011, the Government maintained 51.1% ownership in aggregate of our common shares by direct holdings and indirect holdings through Korea Finance Corporation, a statutory banking institution wholly owned by the Government which was formed following the Government-managed split of Korea Development Bank into Korea Finance Corporation and KDB Financial Group in October 2009. Korea Development Bank, which formerly held our shares, transferred all of its equity interest in us to Korea Finance Corporation following the restructuring. Substantially all debt and other financial obligations owned by us have also been transferred to Korea Finance Corporation.

Under relevant laws of Korea, the Government is required to own, directly or indirectly, at least 51.0% of our capital. Direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of our outstanding common stock enables the Government to control the approval of certain corporate matters relating to us that require a stockholders' resolution, including approval of dividends. The rights of the Government and Korea Finance Corporation as holders of our common stock are exercised by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, based on the Government's ownership of our common stock and a proxy received from Korea Finance Corporation, in consultation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance.

We operate under the general supervision of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. The Ministry of Knowledge Economy, in consultation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, is responsible for approving, subject to review by the Korea Electricity Commission, the electricity rates we charge our customers. See Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates. We furnish reports to officials of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and other Government agencies and regularly consult with such officials on matters relating to our business and affairs. See Item 4B. Business Overview Regulation. Our non-standing directors, who comprise the majority of our board of directors, must be appointed by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee from a pool of candidates recommended by our director nomination committee and must have ample knowledge and experience in business management, and our President must be appointed by the President of the Republic upon the motion of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy following the nomination by our director nomination committee, the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee and an approval at the general meeting of shareholders. See Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management Board of Directors.

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Item 4B. Business Overview

Introduction

We are an integrated electric utility company engaged in the transmission and distribution of substantially all of the electricity in Korea. Through our six wholly-owned generation subsidiaries, we also generate substantially all of the electricity produced in Korea. As of December 31, 2010, we and our generation subsidiaries owned approximately 86.2% of the total electricity generating capacity in Korea (excluding plants generating electricity primarily for private or emergency use). In 2010, we sold to our customers approximately 434 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. We purchase electricity principally from our generation subsidiaries and to a lesser extent from independent power producers. Of the 455 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity we purchased in 2010, 31.5% was generated by KHNP, our wholly-owned nuclear and hydroelectric power generation subsidiary, 60.0% was generated by our wholly-owned five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries and 8.5% was generated by independent power producers. Our five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries are Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd, or KOSEP, Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd., or KOMIPO, Korea Western Power Co., Ltd., or KOWEPO, Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd., or KOSPO, and Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd., or EWP, each of which is wholly-owned by us and is incorporated in Korea. We derive substantially all of our revenues and profit from Korea, and substantially all of our assets are located in Korea.

In 2010, we had operating revenues of Won 39,426 billion and net loss of Won 20 billion compared to operating revenues of Won 33,994 billion and net loss of Won 48 billion in 2009. Our operating revenues increased primarily as a result of a 10.1% increase in kilowatt hours of electricity sold in 2010, which was attributable primarily to the general increase in demand for electricity among consumers in Korea as a result of the economic recovery in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in the volume of electricity sold was due to a 12.3% increase of electricity sold to the industrial sector, including light power usage, a 8.7% increase in kilowatt hours of electricity sold to the commercial sector and a 5.5% increase in kilowatt hours of electricity sold to the residential sector. See Item 5A. Operating Results.

Our revenues are closely tied to demand for electricity in Korea. Demand for electricity in Korea increased at a compounded average growth rate (CAGR) of 5.5% per annum from 2006 to 2010, compared to the real gross domestic product, or GDP, which increased at a CAGR of 3.8% during the same period, according to The Bank of Korea. The GDP growth rate was 6.2% for 2010 as compared to 0.3% for 2009. Demand for electricity in Korea increased by 10.1% from 2009 to 2010.

Strategy

In June 2009, we established a vision for ourselves to become, by 2020, one of the top utility service providers in the world in terms of environmentally-friendly clean energy, with a focus on substantially increasing our revenue, maintaining a fair level of return on investment, further expanding our overseas businesses and upgrading our technologies, including in the area of nuclear plant design. In order to achieve this vision, we have formulated the following strategies:

Become a global leader in green technology. With the increasing demand for, and embrace of, environmentally friendly, or green, energy worldwide in substitution of the conventional thermal energy, we believe that green energy represents an important business potential as well as a worthy corporate purpose befitting our status as a provider of public utility. In particular, our green growth initiatives will focus on the following:

- (i) *Development of capabilities to generate electricity with lower carbon emission* We are currently developing, or seek to develop, a standardized integrated gasification combined cycle generation unit, namely a generation unit that uses high-purity gas produced by pressurizing coal or other solid waste at high temperature for generation of electricity with relatively low carbon emission, with an installed capacity of 300 megawatts, a standardized carbon capture and storage facility with an installed capacity of 500 megawatts and a standardized nuclear power generation unit for export purposes.

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- (ii) *Improvement in efficiency in our electricity transmission and distribution* We are currently developing, or seek to develop, an intelligent power transmission and distribution network, or smart grids, based on advanced information technology, in order to promote a more efficient allocation and use of electricity by consumers, a superconducting technology that will improve efficiency in the transmission of electricity over such network and localized high-voltage direct current technology that will reduce electricity loss over the course of transmission and distribution.
- (iii) *Participation in the development of green energy infrastructure* We are currently developing, or seek to develop, charging facilities for electric vehicles and standard models for a residential unit that can be powered solely by electricity.

Capture and expand business opportunities. We seek to capture business opportunities presented by our leadership in green technology and transmission and distribution technology by developing commercial applications thereof, including by way of developing related information and communication technologies and diversifying our consulting business.

Expand overseas business. The primary focus of our overseas business diversification is twofold: (i) leveraging our experience and knowhow gained from our core business of electricity generation in Korea, including nuclear power generation, to capture business opportunities overseas so as to expand our growth potential, and (ii) direct participation in mining and other resource development projects overseas, by way of acquisition or equity investment, in order to facilitate and increase self-sufficiency in fuel procurement. We also plan to expand our geographic focus from Southeast Asia to various other regions in the world, including the resource-rich Middle East, Africa and Australia.

Advance innovation and operational efficiency. Promoting innovation and operational efficiency has been and will continue to be an important part of our business strategy. Specifically, we aim to foster further strategic cooperation among our affiliates and adopt innovative management systems that will enhance operational efficiency and cost control.

Recent Developments***Increase in Electricity Tariff Rates***

Effective as of August 1, 2010, the Government increased the electricity rates that we charge to the end-users by an average of 3.5% as further set forth in the following table:

| Type of usage | Residential | Commercial | Educational | Industrial | Agricultural | Street lighting | Night power usage |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| % increase | 2.0 | No change | 5.9 | 5.8 | No change | 5.9 | 8.0 |

We cannot assure you that such tariff increase will be sufficient to fully offset the adverse impact on our results of operations from the current or future movements in fuel costs.

Proposal for the Improvement in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry

On August 25, 2010, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced the Proposal for the Improvement in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry, whose key initiatives include the following: (i) maintain the current structure of having six generation subsidiaries, (ii) designate the six generation subsidiaries as market-oriented public enterprises under the Public Agency Management Act in order to foster competition among them and autonomous and responsible management by them, (iii) create a supervisory unit to act as a control tower in reducing inefficiencies created by arbitrary division of labor among the six generation subsidiaries and fostering economies of scale among them and require the presidents of the generation subsidiaries to hold regular meetings, (iv) create a nuclear power export business unit to systematically enhance our capabilities to win projects involving the construction and operation of nuclear power plants overseas, (v) further rationalize the

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winning a bid to construct and operate a 433-megawatts generation facility in Chihuahua, Mexico in August 2010;

winning a bid to construct and operate a 1,600-megawatts generation facility in Shuweihat, United Arab Emirates in October 2010;
and

joint venture for the construction and operation of a 97.5 megawatts wind-power electricity generation facilities in Chaoyang, the People's Republic of China.

For further details on these activities, see Overseas Activities.

Government Ownership and Our Interactions with the Government

The KEPCO Act requires that the Government own at least 51.0% of our capital stock. Direct or indirect ownership of more than 50.0% of our outstanding common stock enables the Government to control the approval of certain corporate matters which require a stockholders' resolution, including approval of dividends. The rights of the Government and Korea Finance Corporation as holders of our common stock are exercised by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy in consultation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance. The Government currently has no plan to cease to own, directly or indirectly, at least 51.0% of our outstanding common stock.

We play an important role in the implementation of the Government's national energy policy, which is established in consultation with us, among other parties. As an entity formed to serve public policy goals of the Government, we seek to maintain a fair level of profitability and strengthen our capital base in order to support the growth of our business in the long term.

The Government, through its various policy initiatives for the Korean energy industry as well as direct and indirect supervision of us and our industry, plays an important role in our business and operations. Most importantly, the electricity tariff rates we charge to our customers are established by the Government taking into account, among others, our needs to recover the costs of operations, make capital investments and provide a fair return to our security holders, as well as the Government's overall policy considerations, such as inflation. See Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates.

In addition, pursuant to the Basic Plan determined by the Government, we and our generation subsidiaries have made, and plan to make, substantial expenditures for the construction of generation plants and other facilities to meet increased demand for electric power. See Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Requirements.

Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea

On January 21, 1999, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy published the Restructuring Plan. The overall objectives of the Restructuring Plan consisted of: (i) introducing competition and thereby increasing efficiency in the Korean electric power industry, (ii) ensuring a long-term, inexpensive and stable electricity supply, and (iii) promoting consumer convenience through the expansion of consumer choice.

The following provides further details relating to the Restructuring Plan.

Phase I

During Phase I, which served as a preparatory stage for Phase II and lasted from the announcement of the Restructuring Plan in January 1999 until April 2001, we undertook steps to split our generation business units off into one wholly-owned nuclear generation subsidiary (namely, KHNP) and five non-nuclear wholly-owned subsidiaries (namely, KOMIPO, KOSEP, KOWEPO, KOSPO and EWP), each with its own management structure, assets and liabilities. These steps were completed upon the approval of the split-off at our shareholders' meeting in April 2001.

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The Government's principal objectives in the split-off of the generation units into separate subsidiaries were to: (i) introduce competition and thereby increase efficiency in the electricity generation industry in Korea, and (ii) ensure a stable supply of electricity in Korea.

Following the implementation of Phase I, we retained, until the adoption of the Community Energy System in July 2004 as further discussed in "Transmission and Distribution" below, our monopoly position with respect to the transmission and distribution of electricity in Korea.

While our ownership percentage of the non-nuclear and non-hydroelectric generation subsidiaries will depend on the further adjustments to the Restructuring Plan to be adopted by the Government, we plan to retain 100.0% ownership of both KHNP and our transmission and distribution business.

Phase II

At the outset of Phase II in April 2001, the Government introduced a cost-based competitive bidding pool system under which we purchase power from our generation subsidiaries and other independent power producers for transmission and distribution to customers. For a further description of this system, see "Purchase of Electricity - Cost-based Pool System" below.

In order to support the logistics of the cost-based pool system, the Government established the Korea Power Exchange in April 2001 pursuant to the Electricity Business Law. The primary function of the Korea Power Exchange is to deal with the sale of electricity and implement regulations governing the electricity market to allow for electricity distribution through a competitive bidding process. The Government also established the Korea Electricity Commission in April 2001 to regulate the Korean electric power industry and ensure fair competition among industry participants. To facilitate this goal, the Korea Power Exchange established the Electricity Market Rules relating to the operation of the bidding pool system. To amend the Electricity Market Rules, the Korea Power Exchange must have the proposed amendment reviewed by the Korea Electricity Commission and then obtain the approval of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy.

The Korea Electricity Commission's main functions include implementation of standards and measures necessary for electricity market operation and review of matters relating to licensing participants in the Korean electric power industry. The Korea Electricity Commission also acts as an arbitrator in tariff-related disputes among participants in the Korean electric power industry and investigates illegal or deceptive activities of the industry participants.

Privatization of Non-nuclear Generation Subsidiaries

In April 2002, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy released the basic privatization plan for five of our generation subsidiaries other than KHNP. Pursuant to this plan, we commenced the process for selling KOSEP in 2002. According to the original plan, this process was, in principle, to take the form of a sale of management control, potentially supplemented by an initial public offering as a way of broadening the investor base. In November 2003, KOSEP submitted its application to the Korea Exchange for a preliminary screening review, which was approved in December 2003. However, in June 2004, KOSEP made a request to the Korea Exchange to delay its stock listing due to unfavorable stock market conditions at that time. We may resume the stock listing process for KOSEP in due course, after taking into consideration the overall stock market conditions and other pertinent matters. The aggregate foreign ownership of our generation subsidiaries is limited to 30.0% of total power generation capacity in Korea. In consultation with us, the Government will determine the size of the ownership interest to be sold and the timing of such sale, with a view to encouraging competition and assuring adequate electricity supply and debt service capability.

We believe the Government currently has no specific plans to resume the public offering of KOSEP or commence the same for any of our other generation subsidiaries in the near future. However, we cannot assure that our generation subsidiaries will not become part of Government-led privatization initiatives in the future for reasons relating to a change in Government policy, economic and market conditions and/or other factors.

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Suspension of the Plan to Form and Privatize Distribution Subsidiaries

In 2003, the Government established a Tripartite Commission consisting of representatives of the Government, leading businesses and labor unions in Korea to deliberate on ways to introduce competition in electricity distribution, such as by forming and privatizing new distribution subsidiaries. In 2004, the Tripartite Commission recommended not pursuing such privatization initiatives but instead creating independent business divisions within us to improve operational efficiency through internal competition. Following the adoption of such recommendation by the government in 2004 and further studies by Korea Development Institute, in 2006 we created nine strategic business units (which, together with our other business units, were subsequently restructured into 13 such units in December 2008) that came to have separate management structures (although with limits on its autonomy), financial accounting systems and performance evaluation systems, but with a common focus on maximizing profitability.

Purchase of Electricity

Cost-based Pool System

Since April 2001, the purchase and sale of electricity in Korea is required to be made through the Korea Power Exchange, which is a statutory not-for-profit organization established under the Electricity Business Act with responsibilities for setting the price of electricity, handling the trading and collecting relevant data for the electricity market in Korea. The suppliers of electricity in Korea consist of our six generation subsidiaries, which were spun off from us in April 2001, and independent power producers, which numbered 406 as of December 31, 2010. We distribute electricity purchased through the Korea Power Exchange to the end users.

We have certain relationships with the Korea Power Exchange as follows: (i) we and our six generation subsidiaries are member corporations of the Korea Power Exchange and collectively own 100.0% of its share capital, (ii) three of the 10 members of the board of directors of the Korea Power Exchange are currently our or our subsidiaries employees, and (iii) one of our employees is currently a member in three of the key committees of the Korea Power Exchange that are responsible for evaluating the costs of producing electricity, making rules for the Korea Power Exchange and gathering and disclosing information relating to the Korean electricity market.

Notwithstanding the foregoing relationships, however, we have neither control nor significant influence over the Korea Power Exchange or its policies since, among others, (i) the Korea Power Exchange, its personnel, policies, operations and finances are closely supervised and controlled by the Government, namely through the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, and are subject to a host of laws and regulations, including, among others, the Electricity Business Act and the Public Agencies Management Act, as well as the Articles of Incorporation of the Korea Power Exchange, (ii) we are entitled to elect no more than one-third of the Korea Power Exchange directors and our representatives represent only a minority of its board of directors and committees (with the other members being comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, employees of the Korea Power Exchange, businesspersons and/or scholars), and (iii) the role of our representatives in the policy making process for the Korea Power Exchange is primarily advisory based on their technical expertise derived from their employment at us or our generation subsidiaries. Consistent with this view, the Finance Supervisory Service issued a ruling on April 12, 2005 that stated that we are not deemed to have significant influence or control over the decision-making process of the Korea Power Exchange relating to its business or financial affairs.

The price of electricity in the Korean electricity market is determined principally based on the cost of generating electricity using a system known as the cost-based pool system. Under the cost-based pool system, the price of electricity has two principal components, namely the marginal price (representing in principle the variable cost of generating electricity) and the capacity price (representing in principle the fixed cost of generating electricity).

Table of Contents*Marginal Price*

The primary purpose of the marginal price is to compensate the generation companies for fuel costs, which represents the principal component of the variable costs of generating electricity. The concept of marginal price under the cost-based pool system has undergone several changes in recent years in large part due to the sharp fluctuations in fuel prices. For example, prior to December 31, 2006, the marginal price operated on a two-tiered structure, namely, a base load marginal price applicable to electricity generated from nuclear fuels and coals, which tend to be less expensive per unit of electricity than electricity generated from liquefied natural gas, oil and hydroelectric power to which a non-base load marginal price applied. The base load marginal price and the non-base load marginal price were generally set at levels so that electricity generated from cheaper fuels could be utilized first while ensuring a relatively fair rate of return to all generation units. However, when the price of coal rose sharply beginning in the second half of 2006, the pre-existing base load marginal price was abolished and a market cap by the name of regulated market price was introduced in its stead for electricity generated from base load fuels, with the regulated market price being set at a level higher than the pre-existing base load marginal price in order to compensate the generation subsidiaries for the rapid rise in the price of coal. However, when the price of coal continued to rise sharply above the level originally assumed in setting the regulated market price, this had the effect of undercutting our profit margin as the purchaser of electricity from our generation subsidiaries, although the generation subsidiaries were able to maintain a better margin under the regulated market price regime than under the pre-existing base load marginal price regime. Accordingly, on May 1, 2008, the regulated market price regime was abolished, and the current system of system marginal price was introduced in order to set the marginal price in a more flexible way by using the concept of an adjusted coefficient tailored to each fuel type.

Under the system marginal price regime currently in effect, the marginal price of electricity at which our generation subsidiaries sell electricity to us is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Variable cost} + [\text{System marginal price} - \text{Variable cost}] * \text{Adjusted coefficient}$$

The system marginal price represents, in effect, the marginal price of electricity at a given hour at which the projected demand for electricity and the projected supply of electricity for such hour intersect, as determined by the merit order system, which is a system used by the Korea Power Exchange to allocate which generation units will supply electricity for which hour and at what price. To elaborate, the projected demand for electricity for a given hour is determined by the Korea Power Exchange based on a forecast made one day prior to trading, and such forecast takes into account, among others, historical statistics relating to demand for electricity nationwide by day and by hour, after taking into account, among others, seasonality and peak-hour versus non-peak hour demand analysis. The projected supply of electricity at a given hour is determined as the aggregate of the available capacity of all generation units that have submitted bids to supply electricity for such hour. These bids are submitted to the Korea Power Exchange one day prior to trading.

Under the merit order system, the generation unit with the lowest variable cost of producing electricity among all the generation units that have submitted a bid for a given hour is first awarded a purchase order for electricity up to the available capacity of such unit as indicated in its bid. The generation unit with the next lowest variable cost is then awarded a purchase order up to its available capacity in its bid, and so forth, until the projected demand for electricity for such hour is met. We refer to the variable cost of the generation unit that is the last to receive the purchase order for such hour as the system marginal price, which also represents the most expensive price at which electricity can be supplied at a given hour based on the demand and supply for such hour. Generation units whose variable costs exceed the system marginal price for a given hour do not receive purchase orders to supply electricity for such hour. The variable cost of each generation unit is determined by the Cost Evaluation Committee on a monthly basis and reflected in the following month based on the fuel costs as of two months prior to such determination. The final allocation of electricity supply, however, is further adjusted on the basis of other factors, including the proximity of a generation unit to the geographical area to which power is being supplied, network and fuel constraints and the amount of power loss.

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The purpose of the merit order system is to encourage generating units to reduce its electricity generation costs by making its generation process more efficient, sourcing fuels from most cost-effective sources or adopting other cost savings programs. The additional adjustment mechanism is designed to improve the overall cost-efficiency in the distribution and transmission of electricity to the end-users by adjusting for losses arising from the distribution and transmission process.

Under the merit order system, the electricity purchase allocation, the system marginal price and the final allocation adjustment are automatically determined based on an objective formula. The adjusted coefficient, the capacity price and the variable costs are determined in advance of trading by the Cost Evaluation Committee. Accordingly, a supplier of electricity cannot exercise control over the merit order system or its operations to such supplier's strategic advantage.

The adjusted coefficient applies uniformly to all generation units that use the same type of fuel, and is generally higher for generation units that use fuel types that inherently entail higher construction and maintenance costs, such as nuclear plants. The adjusted coefficient is determined by the Cost Evaluation Committee in principle on an annual basis, although in exceptional cases driven by external factors such as fuel costs and electricity tariff rates, the adjusted coefficient may be adjusted on a quarterly basis.

Capacity Price

In addition to payment in respect of the variable cost of generating electricity, our generation subsidiaries receive payment in the form of capacity price, the purpose of which is to compensate them for the costs of constructing generation facilities and to provide incentives for new construction. The capacity price is determined annually by the Cost Evaluation Committee based on the construction costs and maintenance costs of a standard generation unit and is paid to each generation company for the amount of available capacity indicated in the bids submitted the day before trading. From time to time, the capacity price is adjusted in ways to soften the impact of changes in the marginal price over time based on the expected rate of return for our generational subsidiaries. Currently, the capacity price is Won 7.63/kWh and since January 1, 2011 has applied equally to all generation units, regardless of fuel types used.

Effective as of January 1, 2007, a regionally differentiated capacity price system was introduced by setting a standard capacity reserve ratio in the range of 12.0% to 20.0% in order to prevent excessive capacity build-up as well as induce optimal capacity investment at the regional level. The capacity reserve ratio is the ratio of peak demand to the total available capacity. Under this system, generation units in a region where available capacity is insufficient to meet demand for electricity as evidenced by a failure to meet the standard capacity reserve ratio receive increased capacity price. Conversely, generation units in a region where available capacity exceeds demand for electricity as evidenced by satisfaction of the standard capacity reserve ratio receive reduced capacity price. Other than the foregoing region-based variations, the capacity price generally applies uniformly to all generation units regardless of fuel types used.

Following the suspension of the plan to form separate distribution subsidiaries through privatization (see "Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea - Suspension of the Plan to Form and Privatize Distribution Subsidiaries"), there was a discussion of replacing the current cost-based pool system with a more market-oriented system known as a two-way bidding pool system. Under the two-way bidding pool system, a pool of generating companies on the supply side and a pool of retail distributors on the demand side would each make a bid based on which the electricity price will be determined, which would contrast with the current system where we have a virtual monopoly of the demand side as the purchaser and distributor of substantially all of electricity in Korea. However, we believe that due to the indefinite suspension of the restructuring plan, the two-way bidding pool system is unlikely to be adopted in the near future absent any unexpected change in government policy.

Table of Contents*Proposed Changes to the Electricity Tariff System*

On February 10, 2010, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced that it plans to overhaul the current system for determining electricity tariff chargeable to customers by more closely aligning the tariff levels to the movements in fuel prices, with the aim of providing more timely pricing signals to the market regarding the expected changes in electricity tariff levels and encouraging more efficient use of electricity by customers. For example, the new tariff system contemplates adjusting the tariff rates on a monthly basis based on the three-month average moving fuel costs with a time lag of two months for such adjustment. Currently scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2011, the new tariff system is also intended to provide greater financial stability and ensure a minimum return on investment to electricity suppliers, such as us. However, there is no assurance that the new tariff system will be adopted as presently anticipated or at all, or that the new tariff system in its final form will fully cover our expenses on a timely basis or at all, or will not have unintended consequences that we are not presently aware of. In addition, the Government may not maintain or raise the tariff level to ensure our profitability until the implementation of the new tariff system in July 2011. Any of such developments may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Power Trading Results

The results of power trading, as effected through the Korea Power Exchange, for our generation subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| | | Volume (Gigawatt hours) | Percentage of Total Volume (%) | Sales to KEPCO (in billions of Won) | Percentage of Total Sales (%) | Unit Price (Won/kWh) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Generation Companies | KHNP | 143,316 | 32.5 | 5,826 | 18.0 | 40.65 |
| | KOSEP | 58,588 | 13.3 | 4,112 | 12.7 | 70.19 |
| | KOMIPO | 53,232 | 12.1 | 4,793 | 14.8 | 90.05 |
| | KOWEPO | 51,185 | 11.6 | 4,778 | 14.8 | 93.34 |
| | KOSPO | 57,667 | 13.1 | 5,172 | 16.0 | 89.68 |
| | EWP | 52,228 | 11.9 | 4,460 | 13.8 | 85.39 |
| | Others ⁽¹⁾ | 24,454 | 5.5 | 3,157 | 9.8 | 129.13 |
| | Total | 440,670 | 100 | 32,298 | 100 | 73.29 |
| Energy Sources | Nuclear | 141,832 | 32.2 | 5,630 | 17.4 | 39.70 |
| | Bituminous coal | 183,277 | 41.6 | 11,158 | 34.5 | 60.88 |
| | Anthracite coal | 7,645 | 1.7 | 842 | 2.6 | 110.13 |
| | Oil | 11,850 | 2.7 | 2,189 | 6.8 | 184.65 |
| | LNG | 5,685 | 1.3 | 837 | 2.6 | 147.20 |
| | Combined-cycle | 79,723 | 18.1 | 10,104 | 31.3 | 126.74 |
| | Hydro | 3,625 | 0.8 | 484 | 1.5 | 133.55 |
| | Pumped-storage | 2,773 | 0.6 | 612 | 1.9 | 220.81 |
| | Others | 4,260 | 1.0 | 442 | 1.4 | 103.86 |
| | Total | 440,670 | 100 | 32,298 | 100 | 73.29 |
| Load | Base load | 330,071 | 74.9 | 17,319 | 53.6 | 52.47 |
| | Non-base load | 110,599 | 25.1 | 14,979 | 46.4 | 135.44 |
| | Total | 440,670 | 100 | 32,298 | 100 | 73.29 |

Note:

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- (1) Others represent independent power producers that trade electricity through the cost-based pool system of power trading.

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Power Purchased from Independent Power Producers

In 2010, we purchased an aggregate of 4,228 gigawatt hours of electricity generated by independent power producers under existing power purchase agreements. These purchases were made outside of the cost-based pool system of power trading. These independent power producers had an aggregate generating capacity of 4,292 megawatts as of December 31, 2010.

Power Generation

As of December 31, 2010, our generation subsidiaries had a total of 487 generation units, including nuclear, thermal, hydroelectric and internal combustion units, representing total installed generating capacity of 65,559 megawatts. Our thermal units produce electricity using steam turbine generators and include units fired by coal and oil. Internal combustion units are diesel-fired gas turbine and combined-cycle units. Combined-cycle units consist of either LNG-fired combined-cycle units or oil-fired combined-cycle units. We also purchase power from several generation plants not owned by our generation subsidiaries.

The table below sets forth as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 the number of units, installed capacity and the average capacity factor for each type of generating facilities owned by our generation subsidiaries.

| | Number of Units | Installed Capacity ⁽¹⁾ (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor ⁽²⁾ (Percent) |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Nuclear | 20 | 17,716 | 92.2 |
| Thermal: | | | |
| Coal | 50 | 24,205 | 93.5 |
| Oil | 18 | 4,478 | 27.7 |
| LNG | 4 | 888 | 29.4 |
| Total thermal | 72 | 29,571 | 81.6 |
| Internal combustion | 176 | 351 | 36.4 |
| Combined-cycle | 100 | 13,386 | 65.7 |
| Hydro | 63 | 4,462 | 11.2 |
| Wind | 23 | 52 | 28.7 |
| Solar | 30 | 18 | 13.5 |
| Fuel cell | 3 | 3 | 96.8 |
| Total | 487 | 65,559 | 76.6 |

Notes:

- (1) Installed capacity represents the level of output that may be sustained continuously without significant risk of damage to plant and equipment.
- (2) Average capacity factor represents the total number of kilowatt hours of electricity generated in the indicated period divided by the total number of kilowatt hours that would have been generated if the generation units were continuously operated at installed capacity, expressed as a percentage.

The expected useful life of a unit, assuming no substantial renovation, is approximately as follows: nuclear, over 40 years; thermal, over 30 years, respectively; internal combustion, over 25 years; and hydroelectric, over 55 years. Substantial renovation can extend the useful life of thermal units by up to 20 years.

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We seek to achieve efficient use of fuels and diversification of generating capacity by fuel type. In the past, we relied principally upon oil-fired thermal generation units for electricity generation. Since the oil shock in 1974, however, Korea's power development plans have emphasized the construction of nuclear generation units. While nuclear units are more expensive to construct than non-nuclear units of comparable capacity, nuclear fuel is less expensive than fossil fuels in terms of electricity output per unit cost. However, efficient operation of

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| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Transmission and distribution losses ⁽⁵⁾ | 14,587 | 15,345 | 16,106 | 16,770 | 18,034 | 3.99 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|

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Notes:

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, percentages are based on gross generation.
- (2) Auxiliary use represents electricity consumed by generation units in the course of generation.
- (3) Pumped-storage represents electricity consumed during low demand periods in order to store water which is utilized to generate hydroelectric power during peak demand periods.
- (4) Total net generation is gross generation minus auxiliary and pumped-storage use.
- (5) Total transmission and distribution losses divided by total net generation.

The table below sets forth our total capacity at the end of, and peak and average loads during, the indicated periods.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | (Megawatts) | | | | |
| Total capacity | 65,514 | 68,268 | 72,491 | 73,470 | 76,078 |
| Peak load | 58,994 | 62,285 | 62,794 | 66,797 | 71,308 |
| Average load | 43,514 | 46,019 | 48,082 | 49,498 | 54,185 |

Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.

We commenced nuclear power generation activities in 1978 when our first nuclear generation unit, Kori-1, began commercial operation. On April 2, 2001, we transferred all of our nuclear and hydroelectric power generation assets and liabilities to KHNP.

KHNP owns and operates 20 nuclear generation units at four power plant complexes in Korea, located in Kori, Wolsong, Yonggwang and Ulchin as well as 27 hydroelectric generation units and two solar generation units and one wind generation unit as of December 31, 2010.

The table below sets forth the number of units and installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor by types of generation units in 2010.

| | Number of Units | Installed Capacity ⁽¹⁾ (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor ⁽²⁾ (Percent) |
|---------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Nuclear | 20 | 17,716 | 91.2 |
| Hydroelectric | 27 | 539 | 31.7 |
| Wind | 1 | 1 | 8.0 |
| Solar | 2 | 3 | 13.3 |
| Total | 50 | 18,259 | 100.0 |

Notes:

- (1) Installed capacity represents the level of output that may be sustained continuously without significant risk of damage to plant and equipment.
- (2)

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Average capacity factor represents the total number of kilowatt hours of electricity generated in the indicated period divided by the total number of kilowatt hours that would have been generated if the generation units were continuously operated at installed capacity, expressed as a percentage.

The Shin-Kori unit 1, with a 1,000 megawatt capacity, commenced commercial operation on February 28, 2011. We are currently building seven additional nuclear generation units, consisting of three units each with a 1,000 megawatt capacity and four units each with a 1,400 megawatt capacity at the Shin-Kori, Shin-Wolsong and Shin-Ulchin sites, respectively. We expect to complete these units between 2011 and 2017. In addition, we plan to build four additional nuclear units, each with a 1,400 megawatt capacity, at the Shin-Kori and Shin-Ulchin sites between 2018 and 2021.

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The table below sets forth the average capacity factor and average fuel cost per kilowatt for 2010 with respect to each nuclear generation unit of KHNP.

| Unit | Average Capacity Factor (Percent) | Average Fuel Cost Per kWh (Won) |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Kori-1 | 98.0 | 4.4 |
| Kori-2 | 90.3 | 5.2 |
| Kori-3 | 100.1 | 4.4 |
| Kori-4 | 93.6 | 4.5 |
| Wolsong-1 | | |
| Wolsong-2 | 93.7 | 6.1 |
| Wolsong-3 | 97.1 | 6.2 |
| Wolsong-4 | 94.3 | 6.5 |
| Yonggwang-1 | 93.5 | 4.3 |
| Yonggwang-2 | 90.2 | 4.4 |
| Yonggwang-3 | 91.8 | 4.3 |
| Yonggwang-4 | 100.9 | 4.2 |
| Yonggwang-5 | 97.8 | 4.0 |
| Yonggwang-6 | 91.7 | 4.4 |
| Ulchin-1 | 90.3 | 4.1 |
| Ulchin-2 | 91.5 | 4.3 |
| Ulchin-3 | 100.3 | 3.9 |
| Ulchin-4 | 93.4 | 3.9 |
| Ulchin-5 | 93.6 | 4.3 |
| Ulchin-6 | 91.8 | 4.3 |
| Total nuclear | 91.2 | 4.6 |

The average capacity factor of all of our nuclear units in aggregate has been maintained at 90.0% or more in each year since 2000.

Under extended-cycle operations, nuclear units can be run continuously for periods longer than the conventional 12-month period between scheduled shutdowns for refueling and maintenance. Since 1987, we have adopted the mode of extended-cycle operations for all of our pressurized light water reactor units and plan to use it for our newly constructed units. The average duration of shutdown for routine fuel replacement and maintenance was 28 days excluding Wolsong unit-1, or 52 days including Wolsong unit-1, in 2010.

KHNP's nuclear units experienced an average of 0.1 unplanned shutdowns per unit in 2010. In the ordinary course of operations, KHNP's nuclear units routinely experience damage and wear and tear, which are repaired during routine shutdown periods or during unplanned temporary suspensions of operations. No significant damage has occurred in any of KHNP's nuclear reactors, and no significant nuclear exposure or release incidents have occurred at any of KHNP's nuclear facilities since the first nuclear plant commenced operation in 1978. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to KEPCO Operation of nuclear power generation facilities inherently involves numerous hazards and risks, any of which could result in a material loss of revenues or increased expenses.

Table of Contents*Hydroelectric*

The table below sets forth certain information, including the installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor in 2010, regarding each hydroelectric unit of KHNP.

| Location of Unit | Number of Units | Classification | Year Built | Installed Capacity (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor (%) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hwacheon | 4 | Dam waterway | 1944 | 108 | 25.6 |
| Chuncheon | 2 | Dam | 1965 | 62 | 28.5 |
| Euam | 2 | Dam | 1967 | 45 | 34.3 |
| Cheongpyung | 3 | Dam | 1943 | 79 | 41.7 |
| Paldang | 4 | Dam | 1973 | 120 | 45.4 |
| Seomjingang | 3 | Basin deviation | 1945 | 35 | 42.3 |
| Boseonggang | 2 | Basin deviation | 1937 | 5 | 67.2 |
| Kwoesan | 2 | Dam | 1957 | 3 | 50.1 |
| Anheung | 3 | Dam waterway | 1978 | 0.5 | 53.3 |
| Kangreung | 2 | Basin deviation | 1991 | 82 | |
| Total | 27 | | | 539 | 31.7 |

In January 2011, pursuant to the Government's Proposal for Improvements in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry announced on August 25, 2010, the five non-nuclear generation companies transferred all of the assets and liabilities relating to their pumped-storage hydroelectric business units to KHNP.

Solar/Wind

The table below sets forth certain information, including the installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor in 2010, regarding each solar and wind power unit of KHNP.

| Location of Unit | Classification | Year Built | Installed Capacity (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor (Percent) |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Yonggwang | Solar | 2008 | 3 | 13.3 |
| Kori | Wind | 2008 | 1 | 8.0 |
| Total | | | 4 | 12.3 |

Korea Water Resources Corporation, which is a Government-owned entity, assumes full control of multi-purpose dams, while KHNP maintains the dams used for power generation. Existing hydroelectric power units have exploited most of the water resources in the Republic available for commercially viable hydroelectric power generation. Consequently, we expect that no new major hydroelectric power plants will be built in the foreseeable future. Due to the ease of its start-up and shut-down mechanism, hydroelectric power generation is reserved for peak demand periods.

Table of Contents**Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.**

The table below sets forth, by fuel type, the weighted average age and installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor and average fuel cost per kilowatt in 2010 based upon the net amount of electricity generated, of KOSEP.

| | Weighted Average Age of Units (Years) | Installed Capacity (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor (Percent) | Average Fuel Cost per kWh (Won) |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Bituminous: | | | | |
| Samchunpo #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | 18.8 | 3,246 | 93.4 | 53.8 |
| Yong Hung #1, 2, 3, 4 | 3.8 | 3,352 | 90.0 | 60.0 |
| Anthracite: | | | | |
| Yongdong #1, 2 | 33.4 | 325 | 84.2 | 96.5 |
| Oil-fired: | | | | |
| Yosu #1, 2 | 33.6 | 529 | 32.8 | 184.1 |
| | | | | |
| Total thermal | 18.7 | 7,452 | 87.2 | 61.9 |
| Combined cycle and internal Combustion: | | | | |
| Bundang gas turbine #1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8; steam turbine #1, 2 | 16.5 | 924 | 54.2 | 149.4 |
| Pumped storage:⁽¹⁾ | | | | |
| Muju #1, 2 | 15.7 | 600 | 8.8 | 177.4 |
| | | | | |
| Total | 17.7 | 8,976 | 78.5 | 69.3 |

Note:

- (1) During periods of low energy usage, the pumped-storage stations use electricity from other generating plants to pump water from lower to higher elevations to be available for increased production during periods of peak energy usage or to supplement production in case of unplanned shutdowns at other generating plants.

In January 2011, pursuant to the Government's Proposal for Improvements in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry announced on August 25, 2010, KOSEP transferred all of the assets and liabilities relating to its pumped-storage hydroelectric business units to KHNP.

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Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.

The table below sets forth, by fuel type, the weighted average age and installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor and average fuel cost per kilowatt in 2010 based upon the net amount of electricity generated, of KOMIPO.

| | Weighted Average Age of Units (Years) | Installed Capacity (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor (Percent) | Average Fuel Cost per kWh (Won) |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Bituminous: | | | | |
| Boryeong #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 | 15.9 | 4,000 | 95.7 | 41.5 |
| Anthracite: | | | | |
| Seocheon #1, 2 | 27.4 | 400 | 81.6 | 86.3 |
| Oil-fired: | | | | |
| Jeju #2, 3 | 10.4 | 150 | 52.7 | 171.2 |
| LNG-fired: | | | | |
| Seoul #4, 5 | 40.7 | 388 | 36.4 | 168.0 |
| Incheon #1, 2 | 38.3 | 500 | 24.1 | 153.5 |
| Total thermal | 20.4 | 5,438 | 75.5 | 53.9 |
| Combined-cycle and internal combustion: | | | | |
| Boryeong gas turbine #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; steam turbine #1, 2, 3, 4 | 11.6 | 1,800 | 45.7 | 113.1 |
| Incheon gas turbine #1, 2, 3, 4; steam turbine #1, 2 | 3.5 | 1,012 | 89.8 | 104.3 |
| Jeju Gas Turbine #3 | 34 | 55 | 0.2 | 553.0 |
| Jeju Internal Combustion Engine #1,2 | 3.5 | 80 | 61.1 | 139.7 |
| Total | 9.02 | 2,947 | 60.4 | 103.1 |
| Wind-powered: | | | | |
| Yangyang #1, 2 | 4.5 | 3 | 16.7 | 6.5 |
| Pumped-storage: | | | | |
| Yangyang #1, 2, 3, 4 | 4.6 | 1,000 | 8.2 | 113.3 |
| Hydroelectric: | | | | |
| Yangyang | 5.4 | 1.4 | 41.1 | 1.1 |
| Boryeong | 3 | 7.5 | 28.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 4.6 | 1,011.9 | 8.4 | 109.4 |
| Photovoltaic power & Fuel Cell generation: | | | | |
| Boryeong (Photo) site | 3 | 0.57 | 13.3 | 10.3 |
| Seocheon (Photo) site | 3 | 1.23 | 14.4 | |
| Jeju (Photo) site | 3 | 0.05 | 12.9 | |
| Boryeong (fuel Cell) site | 3 | 0.3 | 76.1 | 206.5 |
| Total Photovoltaic & Fuel Cell generation | 3 | 2.151 | 22.7 | 101.5 |
| Total | 17.2 | 9,399 | 67.7 | 70.5 |

In January 2011, pursuant to the Government's Proposal for Improvements in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry announced on August 25, 2010, KOMIPO transferred all of the assets and liabilities relating to its pumped-storage hydroelectric business units to KHNP.

Table of Contents***Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd.***

The table below sets forth, by fuel type, the weighted average age and installed capacity as of December 31, 2010 and the average capacity factor and average fuel cost per kilowatt in 2010 based upon the net amount of electricity generated, of KOSPO.

| | Weighted Average Age of Units (Years) | Installed Capacity (Megawatts) | Average Capacity Factor (Percent) | Average Fuel Cost per kWh (Won) |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Bituminous: | | | | |
| H Hadong #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 | 10 | 4,000 | 101.9 | 40.6 |
| Oil-fired: | | | | |
| Y Youngnam #1, 2 | 39.5 | 400 | 21.9 | 170.7 |
| N Nam Jeju #3, 4 | 4.5 | 200 | 76.3 | 163.4 |
| Total thermal | 12.3 | 4,600 | 93.9 | 47.6 |
| Combined cycle: | | | | |
| S Shin Incheon #9, 10, 11, 12 | 14.7 | 1,800 | 70.4 | 110.6 |
| B Busan #1, 2, 3, 4 | 7.5 | 1,800 | 84.1 | 104.1 |
| Yeongwol #1 | 0.3 | 848 | 47.2 | 108.7 |
| H Hallim | 14.5 | 105 | 5.1 | 231.7 |
| Total combined cycle | 9.1 | 4,553 | 73.5 | 107.2 |
| Internal combustion: | | | | |
| N Nam Jeju | 20.3 | 40 | 29.5 | 149.5 |
| Total internal combustion | 20.3 | 40 | 29.5 | 149.5 |
| Pumped storage: | | | | |
| C Cheongpyeong | 31.5 | 400 | 4.5 | 112.2 |
| Total pumped storage | 31.5 | 400 | 4.5 | 112.2 |
| Wind power: | | | | |
| H Hankyung | 4.9 | 21 | 26.6 | 0.6 |
| S Seongsan | 1.3 | 20 | 29.4 | 0.5 |
| Total wind power | 3.1 | 41 | 27.7 | 0.6 |
| Solar | 0.9 | 4 | 12.8 | 0 |
| Total | 11.6 | 9638 | 80.8 | 78.1 |

In January 2011, pursuant to the Government's Proposal for Improvements in the Structure of the Electric Power Industry announced on August 25, 2010, KOSPO transferred all of the assets and liabilities relating to its pumped-storage hydroelectric business units to KHNP.

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Power Plant Remodeling and Recommissioning

Our generation subsidiaries supplement power generation capacity through remodeling or recommissioning of thermal units. Recommissioning includes installation of anti-pollution devices, modification of control systems and overall rehabilitation of existing equipment.

| Power Plant | Capacity | Completed (Year) | Extension | Company |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Taean #1-8 | 4,000MW (500MW×8) | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 1998 to 2007 | Anti-pollution | KOWEPO |
| | | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2005 to 2007 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1995 to 2007 | | |
| | | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 1995 to 2007 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ upgrade(#5, 2009) | | |
| Pyeongtaek #1-4 | 1,400 MW (350×4) | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 2005 | Anti-pollution | KOWEPO |
| | | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2006 to 2007 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1992 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ upgrade(#1, 2009) | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ upgrade(#2, 2010) | | |
| Seoincheon CC | 1,800 MW (gas turbines 150 MW ×8) (steam turbines 75 MW ×8) | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 1992 | Anti-pollution | KOWEPO |
| | | Gas turbine upgrade | Efficiency | |
| | | (2003 to 2006) | improvement | |
| | | | | |
| Honam #1 | 250 MW | 2010 | 10 years | EWP |
| Honam #2 | 250 MW | 2010 | 10 years | EWP |
| Gunsan CC | 718.4 MW (gas turbines 233.3 MW ×2) (steam turbines 251.8 MW ×1) | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 2010 | Anti-pollution | KOWEPO |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Boryeong #1-8 | 4,000 MW (500×8) | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 1996 to 2009 | Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| | | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2006 to 2009 | | |
| | | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 1993 to 2009 | | |

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| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|---|----------------------------|--------|
| | | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1984 to 2009 | | |
| Incheon #1-2 | 500 MW | (250×2) | 2009 (#1,2) SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2002 to 2005 | 10 years Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| Seoul #4,5 | 387.5 MW | (137.5×1) | LNCS ⁽³⁾ : 2002 to 2005 SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2001 to 2002 | Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| Seocheon #1,2 | 400 MW | (250×1) | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 1998, SCR: 2006 | Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| | | (200×2) | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 2004 to 2005 | | |
| Incheon #1,2 | 500 MW | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1982 to 1983 1996(#1) | 10 years | KOMIPO |
| Jeju T/P #2~3 | 150 MW | (250×2) | 2002(#2) SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2010 | Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| Jeju D/P #1~2 | 80 MW | (75×2) | EP ⁽³⁾ : 2000 SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2005 to 2009 | Anti-pollution | KOMIPO |
| | | (40×2) | EP ⁽³⁾ : 2005 to 2009 | | |
| Yosu #2 | 335 MW | | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 2005 to 2009 2011 | 30 years | KOSEP |

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| Power Plant | Capacity | Completed (Year) | Extension | Company |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Yonghung #5-6 | 1,750 MW | 2014 | 30 years | KOSEP |
| | (870 × 2) | | | |
| Hadong #1-8 | 4,000 MW | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 1998 to 2009 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (500 × 8) | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1997 to 2009 | | |
| | | LNCS ⁽³⁾ : 1997 to 2009 | | |
| | | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2006 to 2009 | | |
| Shin-Incheon CC | 1,800 MW | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 1996 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (gas turbines | | | |
| | 150 × 8) | | | |
| | (steam turbines | | | |
| | 150 × 4) | | | |
| Busan CC | 1,800 MW | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 2003 to 2004 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (gas turbines | | | |
| | 150 × 8) | | | |
| | (steam turbines | | | |
| | 150 × 4) | | | |
| Youngnam #1-2 | 400 MW | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 1999 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (200 × 2) | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2002 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1988 to 1990 | | |
| | | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 2002- | | |
| Namjeju T/P #3-4 | 200 MW | FGD ⁽¹⁾ : 2006 to 2007 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (100×2) | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 2006 to 2007 | | |
| | | EP ⁽³⁾ : 2006 to 2007 | | |
| Namjeju D/P #1-4 | 40 MW | SCR ⁽²⁾ : 1999 to 2000 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (10×4) | EP ⁽³⁾ : 1990 to 1991 | | |
| Yeongwol CC | 848MW | LNCS ⁽⁴⁾ : 2010 | Anti-pollution | KOSPO |
| | (gas turbines | | | |
| | 183 × 3) | | | |
| | (steam turbines | | | |
| | 299 × 1) | | | |

Notes:

- (1) FGD means a flue gas desulphurization system.
- (2) SCR means a selective catalytic reduction system.
- (3) EP means an electrostatic precipitation system.
- (4) LNCS means a low nitrodioxide (NO₂) combustion system.

Transmission and Distribution

We currently transmit and distribute substantially all of the electricity in Korea.

In addition to us, under the Community Energy System there are also 12 other entities in Korea that are licensed to supply electricity in limited geographical areas, but their aggregate market share has to-date been insignificant. In July 2004, the Government adopted the Community Energy System to enable regional districts to source electricity from independent power producers to supply electricity without having to undergo the cost-based pool system used by our generation subsidiaries and most independent power producers to distribute electricity nationwide. A supplier of electricity under the Community Energy System must be authorized by the Korea Electricity Commission and be approved by the Minister of Knowledge Economy in accordance with the Electricity Business Act. The purpose of this system is to decentralize electricity supply and thereby reduce transmission costs and improve the efficiency of energy use. These entities do not supply electricity on a national level but are licensed to supply electricity on a limited basis to their respective districts under the Community

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Energy System. As of April 30, 2011, 12 districts were using this system and four other districts were preparing to launch it and there were 12 independent entities that were licensed to distribute electricity in all of such 16 districts, to which we also transmit and distribute electricity. The generation capacity installed or under construction of the electricity suppliers in these 12 districts amounted to approximately 1% of the aggregate generation capacity of our generation subsidiaries as of April 30, 2011. Since the introduction of the Community Energy System in 2004, a total of 31 districts have obtained the license to supply electricity through the Community Energy System, but 15 of such districts have reportedly abandoned plans to adopt the Community Energy System, largely due to the relatively high level of capital expenditure required, the rise in fuel costs and the lower-than-expected electricity output per cost. However, if the Community Energy System is widely adopted, it will erode our market position in the generation and distribution of electricity in Korea, which has been virtually monopolized by us until recently, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, growth, revenues and profitability.

The table below sets forth for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 and as of April 30, 2011, the number of districts with government permits to participate in the Community Energy Supply, the number of apartments in such districts and generating capacity to be installed.

| For the years ended and as of | Number of Districts with Permit to Participate | Number of Apartments (in thousands) | Generating Capacity (Megawatts) |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| December 31, 2009 | 31 | 320,271 | 1,474 |
| December 31, 2010 | 31 | 320,271 | 1,474 |
| April 30, 2011 ⁽¹⁾ | 31 | 320,271 | 1,474 |

Note:

- (1) Reflects 15 districts with a permit to participate in the Community Energy System, which have subsequently announced that they are abandoning plans to adopt such system. The number of apartments and generating capacity represented by such districts are approximately 183,000 units and 857 megawatts, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, our transmission system consisted of 30,676 circuit kilometers of lines of 765 kilovolts and others including high voltage direct current lines, and we had 731 substations with an aggregate installed transformer capacity of 256,317 megavolt-amperes.

As of December 31, 2010, our distribution system consisted of 101,692 megavolt-amperes of transformer capacity and 8,343,076 units of support with a total line length of 428,259 circuit kilometers.

In recent years, we have made substantial investments in our transmission and distribution systems to increase coverage and improve efficiency. Our current projects principally focus on increasing capabilities of the existing lines and reducing our transmission and distribution loss, which was 3.99% in 2010. In light of the increased damage to large-scale transmission and distribution facilities, we plan to reinforce stability of our transmission and distribution facilities through stricter design and material specifications. In addition, we also plan to expand underground transmission and distribution facilities to meet customer demand for more environment-friendly facilities. In order to reduce the interruption time in power distribution, which is an indicator of the quality of electricity transmission, we are also continuing to invest in upgrading our evaluation technologies, automation of electricity transmission and development of new transmission technologies. In particular, as part of our overall business strategy, we are currently developing, or seek to develop, an intelligent power transmission and distribution network, or smart grids, based on advanced information technology, in order to promote a more efficient allocation and use of electricity by consumers, a superconducting technology that will improve efficiency in the transmission of electricity over such network and localized high-voltage direct current technology that will reduce electricity loss over the course of transmission and distribution. See Strategy.

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Some of the facilities we own and use in our distribution system use rights of way and other concessions granted by municipal and local authorities in areas where our facilities are located. These concessions are generally renewed upon expiration.

Fuel

Nuclear

Uranium, the principal fuel source for nuclear power, accounted for 38.2%, 36.3% and 34.1% of our fuel requirements for electricity generation in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

All uranium ore concentrates are imported from, and conversion and enrichment of such concentrates are provided by, sources outside Korea and are paid for with currencies other than Won, primarily in U.S. dollars.

In order to ensure stable supply, KHNP enters into long-term and medium-term contracts with various suppliers and supplements such supplies with purchases in spot markets. In 2010, KHNP purchased 100.0%, or 3,142 tons, of its uranium concentrate requirement under long-term supply contracts with suppliers in Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, France, Nigeria and the United States. Under the long-term supply contracts, the purchase prices of uranium concentrates are adjusted annually based on base prices and spot market prices prevailing at the time of actual delivery. Overseas suppliers typically provide the conversion and enrichment of uranium concentrate, and Korean suppliers typically provide fabrication of fuel assemblies. Except for certain fixed contract prices, contract prices for processing of uranium are adjusted annually in accordance with the general rate of inflation. KHNP intends to obtain its uranium requirements in the future, in part, through purchases under medium- to long-term contracts and, in part, through spot market purchases.

Coal

Bituminous coal accounted for 42.3%, 45.7% and 43.6% of our fuel requirements for electricity generation in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, and anthracite coal accounted for 1.8%, 1.9% and 1.9% of our fuel requirements for electricity generation in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

In 2010, our generation subsidiaries purchased 74 million tons of bituminous coal, of which approximately 50.8%, 31.8%, 2.3%, 1.5% and 13.6% were imported from Indonesia, Australia, Canada, China and others, respectively. Approximately 70.8% of the bituminous coal requirements of our generation subsidiaries in 2010 were purchased under long-term contracts with the remaining 29.2% purchased in the spot market. Some of our long-term contracts relate to specific generating plants and extend through the end of the projected useful lives of such plants, subject in some cases to periodic renewal. Pursuant to the terms of our long-term supply contracts, prices are adjusted annually based on market conditions. The average cost of bituminous coal per ton purchased under such contracts amounted to Won 98,248, Won 107,010 and Won 107,413 in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Due to such price increases as well as increased shipping cost for bituminous coal, our generation subsidiaries may not be able to secure their respective bituminous coal supply at prices comparable to those of prior periods. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to KEPCO Increases in fuel prices will adversely affect our results of operations and profitability, as we may not be able to pass on the increased cost to consumers at a sufficient level or on a timely basis.

In 2010, our generation subsidiaries purchased 2.4 million tons of anthracite coal. In 2010, our generation subsidiaries purchased approximately 36.8% of our anthracite coal requirements in Korea under long-term contracts with Korea Coal Corporation, which is wholly-owned by the Government, and the Korea Coal Mines Cooperative, and approximately 63.2% from Vietnam and other countries. The prices for anthracite coal under such contracts are set by the Government. The average cost of anthracite coal per ton purchased under such contracts was Won 121,416, Won 111,155 and Won 130,836 in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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Oil

Oil accounted for 2.2%, 3.1% and 2.5% of our fuel requirements for electricity generation in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

In 2010, our generation subsidiaries purchased approximately 17.2 million barrels of fuel oil, of which 80.8% was purchased from domestic refiners and the remainder from foreign sources, in each case, through competitive open bidding. Purchase prices are based on the spot market price in Singapore. The average cost per barrel was Won 98,243, Won 76,678 and Won 98,023 in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

LNG

LNG accounted for 14.5%, 11.9% and 16.6% of our fuel requirements for electricity generation in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. In 2010, we purchased approximately 10 million tons of LNG from Korea Gas Corporation, a Government-controlled entity in which we currently own a 24.5% equity interest. Under the terms of the LNG contract with Korea Gas Corporation, our annual minimum purchase quantity is determined by our negotiations with Korea Gas Corporation, subject to the Government's approval, and may be adjusted through negotiations between the parties. Under this contract, all of our five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries are jointly and severally liable for a take-or-pay obligation to Korea Gas Corporation to the extent of our annual minimum purchase quantity in the amount of approximately 7.5 million tons. In addition, the annual minimum purchase quantity of LNG to be purchased from Korea Gas Corporation will exclude any amount of LNG purchased from a source other than Korea Gas Corporation. We believe the quantities of LNG provided under such contract will be adequate to meet the needs of our generation subsidiaries for LNG for the next several years. Our LNG supply contract with Korea Gas Corporation has a term of 20 years and expires in December 2026.

The annual purchase price for LNG is determined by our negotiations with Korea Gas Corporation, subject to approval by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. Korea Gas Corporation imports LNG primarily from Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Qatar, Oman, Australia, Egypt and Nigeria and supplies LNG to us and other Korean gas companies. The average cost per ton of LNG under our contract with Korea Gas Corporation was Won 953,667, Won 739,631 and Won 778,980 in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Hydroelectric

As of December 31, 2010, hydroelectric units represented 6.8% of our total installed generating capacity.

The availability of water for hydroelectric power depends on rainfall and competing uses for available water supplies, including residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural consumption. Pumped storage enables us to increase the available supply of water for use during periods of peak electricity demand.

As of January 1, 2011, assets and liabilities relating to the pumped storage units of the five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries were transferred to KHNP pursuant to the Government's Proposal for Improvements in the Korean Electric Power Industry.

Sales and Customers

Our sales depend principally on the level of demand for electricity in Korea and the rates we charge for the electricity we sell to the end-users.

Demand for electricity in Korea grew at a compounded average rate of 5.5% per annum for the five years ended December 31, 2010. According to The Bank of Korea, the compounded growth rate for real gross domestic product, or GDP, was approximately 3.8% for the same period. The GDP growth rate was 0.3% in 2009 and increased to 6.2% in 2010 amid signs of economic recovery.

Table of Contents***Demand Management***

Our ability to provide an adequate supply of electricity is principally measured by the facility capacity reserve ratio and the supply capability reserve ratio. The facility capacity reserve ratio represents the difference between the peak usage during a year and the installed capacity at the time of such peak usage, expressed as a percentage of such installed capacity. The supply capability reserve ratio represents the difference between the peak usage in a year and the average available capacity at the time of such peak usage, expressed as a percentage of such peak usage. The following table sets forth our facility capacity reserve ratio and supply capability reserve ratio for the periods indicated.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Facility reserve ratio | 9.8% | 7.9% | 12.0% | 9.7% | 6.7% |
| Supply reserve ratio | 10.5% | 7.2% | 9.1% | 7.9% | 6.2% |

Both the facility reserve ratio and the supply reserve ratio substantially decreased from 2009 to 2010, mainly due to economic recovery and extreme weather conditions in 2010.

While we seek to meet the growing demand for electricity in Korea primarily by continuing to expand our generating capacity through the addition of new generating facilities, we also implement several measures to curtail electricity consumption, especially during peak periods. The principal measure we take is to apply, for large-scale customers, time-of-use rate schedules, which are structured so that higher tariffs are charged at the time of peak demand. Our other demand management programs include applying a progressive rate structure for the residential use of electricity. We seek to reduce not only energy consumption but also greenhouse gas emission by deploying various high efficiency devices such as energy efficient lightings. Furthermore, we replace lightings for low-income households for free as part of government's energy welfare policy.

Electricity Rates

The Electricity Business Law and the Price Stabilization Act of 1975, each as amended, prescribe the procedures for the approval and establishment of rates charged for the electricity we sell. We submit our proposals for revisions of rates or changes in the rate structure to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. The Ministry of Knowledge Economy then reviews these proposals and, upon consultation with the Electricity Rates Expert Committee of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, makes the final decision. Under the Electricity Business Law, the Korea Electricity Commission must review our proposals prior to the Ministry of Knowledge Economy's final decision.

Under the Electricity Business Law and the Price Stabilization Act, electricity rates are established at levels that would enable us to recover our operating costs attributable to our basic electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations as well as receive a fair investment return on capital used in those operations. For the purposes of rate approval, operating costs are defined as the sum of our operating expenses and our adjusted income taxes.

Fair investment return represents an amount equal to the rate base multiplied by the rate of return. The rate base is equal to the sum of:

net utility plant in service (which is equal to utility plant minus accumulated depreciation minus revaluation reserve);

working capital for two months (equal to one-sixth of annual operating expenses other than depreciation expenses and any other non-cash expenses);

our equity interests in generation subsidiaries; and

the portion of construction-in-progress which is charged from our retained earnings.

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The amounts used for the variables in the rates are those projected by us for the periods to be covered by the rate approval. There is no provision for prior period adjustments to compensate us.

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On February 10, 2010, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced that it plans to overhaul the current system for determining electricity tariff chargeable to customers by more closely aligning the tariff levels to the movements in fuel prices, with the aim of providing more timely pricing signals to the market regarding the expected changes in electricity tariff levels and encouraging more efficient use of electricity by customers. Currently scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2011, the new tariff system is also intended to provide greater financial stability and ensure a minimum return on investment to electricity suppliers, such as us. However, there is no assurance that the new tariff system will be adopted as presently anticipated or at all, or that the new tariff system in its final form will fully cover our expenses on a timely basis or at all, or will not have unintended consequences that we are not presently aware of. In addition, the Government may not maintain or raise the tariff level to ensure our profitability until the implementation of the new tariff system in July 2011. See Item 4B. Business Overview Recent Developments Proposed Changes to the Electricity Tariff System.

The tariff rates we charge for electricity vary among the different classes of consumers, which principally consist of industrial, commercial, residential, educational and agricultural consumers. The tariff also varies depending upon the voltage used, the season, the time of day, the rate option selected by the user and, in the residential sector, the amount of electricity used per household, as well as other factors. For example, we adjust for seasonal tariff variations by excluding June from the summer season when peak rates are in effect and increasing the rates for the months of November, December, January and February to correspond more closely to peak demand trends.

Our current tariff schedule, which became effective as of August 1, 2010, is summarized below by the type of consumer:

Industrial. The basic charge varies from Won 4,510 per kilowatt to Won 7,000 per kilowatt depending on the type of contract, the voltage used and the rate option. The energy usage charge varies from Won 40.2 per kilowatt hour to Won 152.5 per kilowatt hour depending on the type of contract, the voltage used, the season, the time of day and the rate option.

Commercial. The basic charge varies from Won 5,280 per kilowatt to Won 6,660 per kilowatt depending on the type of contract, the voltage used and the rate option. The energy usage charge varies from Won 40.5 per kilowatt hour to Won 158.90 per kilowatt hour depending on the type of contract, the voltage used, the season, the time of day and the rate option.

Residential. Residential tariff includes a basic charge ranging from Won 380 for electricity usage of less than 100 kilowatt hours to Won 11,990 for electricity usage in excess of 500 kilowatt hours. Residential tariff also includes an energy usage charge ranging from Won 53.4 to Won 656.2 per kilowatt hour for electricity usage depending on the amount of usage and voltage.

Educational. The basic charge varies from Won 4,850 per kilowatt to Won 5,890 per kilowatt depending on the voltage used and the rate option. The energy usage charge varies from Won 48.2 per kilowatt hour to Won 84.1 per kilowatt hour depending on the voltage used, the season and the rate option.

Agricultural. The basic charge varies from Won 340 per kilowatt to Won 1,070 per kilowatt depending on the type of usage. The energy usage charge varies from Won 20.6 per kilowatt-hour to Won 36.4 per kilowatt hour depending on the type of usage.

Street-lighting. The basic charge is Won 4,780 per kilowatt and the energy usage charge is Won 65.40 per kilowatt hour. For electricity capacity of less than 1 kilowatt or for places where the installation of the electricity meter is difficult, a fixed rate of Won 28.5 per watt applies, with the minimum charge per month of Won 930.

In 2001, as part of implementing the Restructuring Plan, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy established the Electric Power Industry Basis Fund to enable the Government to take over certain public services previously performed by us. Since 2005, 3.7% of the tariff we collected from our customers is transferred to this fund prior to recognizing our sales revenue.

Table of Contents**Power Development Strategy**

We and our generation subsidiaries make plans for expanding or upgrading our generation capacity based on the Basic Plan Relating to the Long-Term Supply and Demand of Electricity, or the Basic Plan, which is announced and revised generally every two years by the Government.

In December 2010, the Government announced the fifth Basic Plan relating to the future supply and demand of electricity. The fifth Basic Plan, which is effective for the period from 2010 to 2024, focuses on, among other things, (i) ensuring that electricity generation conforms to the National Energy Basic Plan relating to the overall energy management policy for Korea, (ii) expanding the base-load generation capacity to promote economical supply of electricity, (iii) preparing contingency planning to cover for, among others, delayed construction of generation facilities, and otherwise ensuring stable long-term balance between electricity supply and demand, (iv) tightening supply management during 2011 to 2014 in response to the short-term decrease in facility reserve ratios, (v) fostering environmentally friendly electricity sources in line with the planned nationwide reduction in greenhouse gas emission by giving priority in the construction of nuclear generation facilities and taking other green energy initiatives, (vi) appropriately adjusting the generation capacity expansion and (vii) improving transparency in planning and engaging a greater number of experts in the process of planning future basic plans.

We cannot assure that the fifth Basic Plan, or the plans subsequently adopted, will successfully achieve their intended goals, the foremost of which is to formulate a capacity expansion plan that will result in balanced overall electricity supply and demand in Korea at an affordable cost to the end users. If there is a significant variance between the actual capacity expansions by us and our generation subsidiaries based on the projected electricity supply and demand and the actual supply and demand, this may result in inefficient use of our capital, mispricing of electricity and undue financing costs on the part of us and our generation subsidiaries, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Capital Investment Program

The table below sets forth, for each of the three years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the amounts of capital expenditures (including capitalized interest) for the construction of generation, transmission and distribution facilities. The figures in the table are derived from Additions to property, plant and equipment under the item cash flows from investing activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

| 2008 | 2009 (In billions of Won) | 2010 |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| (Won) 8,925 | (Won) 11,244 | (Won) 10,814 |

In accordance with the fifth Basic Plan, our generation subsidiaries currently intend to add new installed capacity of 37,000 megawatts during the period from 2011 to 2024 by newly constructing 13 nuclear units, 15 coal-fired units, 18 LNG-combined units, two pumped-storage hydroelectric units and others. According to the fifth Basic Plan, the total capacity of all generating facilities at the end of 2024 is expected to be 112,593 megawatts, with nuclear power plants accounting for 31.9% of the total capacity, coal-fired plants 27.9%, LNG combined plants 20.9%, oil-fired plants 3.6% and hydroelectric and other plants 13.9%.

The table below sets forth the currently estimated installed capacity for new or expanded generation units to be completed by our generation subsidiaries according to the fifth Basic Plan in each year from 2011 to 2013.

| Year | Number of Units | Type of Units | Total Installed Capacity (Megawatts) |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2011 | 1 | Nuclear power | 1,000 |
| | 2 | LNG-combined | 1,150 |
| 2012 | 2 | Pumped-storage hydroelectric | 800 |
| | 2 | LNG-combined | 1,300 |
| 2013 | 1 | Nuclear power | 1,000 |
| | 3 | LNG-combined | 1,650 |
| | 2 | Nuclear power | 2,400 |

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In the years between 2014 and 2024, our generation subsidiaries plan to complete nine nuclear units with an aggregate installed capacity of 12,800 megawatts, 15 coal-fired units with an aggregate installed capacity of 12,000 megawatts and 11 LNG-combined units with an aggregate installed capacity of 6,970 megawatts.

As part of our capital investment program, we also intend to add new transmission lines and substations, continue to replace overhead lines with underground cables and improve the existing transmission and distribution systems.

The actual number and capacity of generation units and transmission and distribution facilities we construct and the timing of such construction are subject to change depending upon a variety of factors, including, among others, demand growth projections, availability and cost of financing, changes in fuel prices and availability of fuel, ability to acquire necessary plant sites, environmental considerations and community opposition.

The table below sets forth, for the years from 2011 to 2014, the budgeted amounts of capital expenditures (including capitalized interest) for the construction of generation, transmission and distribution facilities pursuant to our capital investment program. The budgeted amounts may vary from the actual amounts of capital expenditures for a variety of reasons, including, among others, the implementation of the fourth Basic Plan, changes in the number of units to be constructed, the actual timing of such construction, changes in rates of exchange between the Won and foreign currencies and changes in interest rates.

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (in billions of Korean won) | | | | |
| Generation: | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 45,816 | 48,774 | 48,103 | 52,489 | 195,182 |
| Thermal | 19,479 | 48,934 | 59,412 | 63,336 | 191,161 |
| Sub-total | 65,295 | 97,708 | 107,515 | 115,825 | 386,343 |
| Transmission and Distribution: | | | | | |
| Transmission | 27,073 | 30,407 | 24,475 | 15,905 | 97,860 |
| Distribution | 21,704 | 23,788 | 22,711 | 22,277 | 90,480 |
| Sub-total | 48,777 | 54,195 | 47,186 | 38,182 | 188,340 |
| Others | 13,633 | 19,935 | 24,296 | 26,898 | 84,762 |
| Total | 127,705 | 171,838 | 178,997 | 180,905 | 659,445 |

We have financed, and plan to finance in the future, our capital investment programs primarily through net cash provided by our operating activities and financing in the form of debt securities and loans from domestic financial institutions, and to a lesser extent, borrowings from overseas financial institutions. In addition, in anticipation of potential liquidity shortage, we maintain several Won-denominated and US dollar-denominated credit facilities with domestic financial institutions in the aggregate amounts of Won 3,155 billion and US\$130 million, respectively, the full amount of which was available as of December 31, 2010. We and KHNP also maintain global medium-term note programs in the aggregate amount of US\$5 billion, of which approximately US\$2 billion remains currently available for future drawdown. See also Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Resources.

Environmental Programs

The Environmental Policy Basic Act, the Air Quality Preservation Act, the Water Quality Preservation Act, the Marine Pollution Prevention Act and the Waste Management Act, collectively referred in this report as the Environmental Acts, are the major laws of Korea that regulate atmospheric emissions, waste water, noise and other emissions from our facilities, including power generators and transmission and distribution units. Our existing facilities are currently in material compliance with the requirements of these environmental laws and international agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Montreal

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Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. In order to foster coordination among us and our generation subsidiaries in respect of climate change and development of renewable energy sources, we formed the Committee on Climate Change and the Committee on Renewable Energy in 2005.

In 2005, we became the first public company in Korea to join the United Nations Global Compact, an international voluntary initiative designed to hold a forum for corporations, United Nations agencies, labor and civic groups to promote reforms in economic, environmental and social policy. As part of our involvement with such initiative, since September 2005, we have issued an annual report named the Sustainability Report to disclose our activities from the perspectives of economy, environment and society, in accordance with the reporting guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative, the official collaborating center of the United Nations Environment Programme that works in cooperation with United Nations Secretary General. In November 2010, our report on the Communication on Progress was reviewed favorably by the United Nations Global Compact and was subsequently posted on its website in recognition of our strong commitment to compliance with the principles of United Nations Global Compact. In 2008 and 2009, our sustainability report was selected as a notable report on Communication on Progress by the United Nations Global Compact.

Atmospheric emissions from generating plants burning fossil fuels include, among others, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulates. The Environmental Acts establish emissions standards relating to, among other things, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulates. Such standards have become more stringent from January 1999 to reduce the amount of permitted emissions.

The table below sets forth the number of emission control equipment installed at coal-fired power plants by our generation subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010.

| | KOSEP | KOMIPO | KOWEPO | KOSPO | EWP |
|--|-------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| Flue Gas Desulphurization System | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction System | | | | | 2 |
| Selective Catalytic Reduction System | 8 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 13 |
| Electrostatic Precipitation System | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 18 |
| Low NO ₂ Combustion System | 18 | 31 | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| Total | 52 | 73 | 60 | 71 | 76 |

The table below sets forth the amount of annual emission from all generating facilities of our generation subsidiaries. The amount of CO₂ emissions is expected to increase in 2011 due to the construction of additional coal thermal power plants but is expected to decrease thereafter, principally due to an increased use of nuclear power and renewable energy.

| Year | Sox (g/MWh) | NOx (g/MWh) | Dust (g/MWh) | CO ₂ (kg/MWh) |
|------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 2008 | 167 | 288 | 9 | 455 |
| 2009 | 169 | 308 | 8 | 489 |
| 2010 | 158 | 283 | 8 | 467 |

In order to comply with the current and expected environmental standards and address related legal and social concerns, we intend to continue to install additional equipment, make related capital expenditures and undertake several environmentally friendly measures to foster community goodwill. For example, in October 2004, we and our generation subsidiaries reached an agreement with the Ministry of Environment and civic organizations to completely remove polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB, a toxin, from the insulating oil of our transformers by 2015. In addition, when constructing certain large new transmission and distribution facilities, we assess and disclose their environmental impact at the planning stage of such construction, as well as consult

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with local residents, environmental groups and technical experts to generate community support for such projects. We exercise additional caution in cases where such facilities are constructed near ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands or preservation areas. We also make reasonable efforts to minimize any negative environmental impact, for example, by using more environmentally-friendly technology and hardware. In addition, we also undertake measures to minimize losses during the transmission and distribution process by making our power distribution network more energy-efficient in terms of loss of power, as well as to lower consumption of energy, water and other natural resources. In addition, we and our subsidiaries have acquired the ISO 14000 certification which is an environmental management system widely adopted internationally and have made it a high priority to make our electricity generation and distribution more environmentally friendly.

Our environmental measures, including the use of environmentally friendly but more expensive parts and equipment and budgeting capital expenditures for the installation of such facilities, may result in increased operating costs and liquidity requirement. The actual cost of installation and operation of such equipment and related liquidity requirement will depend on a variety of factors which may be beyond our control. There is no assurance that we will continue to be in material compliance with legal or social standards or requirements in the future in relation to the environment.

As part of our long-term strategic initiatives, we plan to take other measures designed to promote the generation and use of environmentally friendly, or green, energy. See Item 4B. Business Overview Strategy.

Renewable Energy

Some of our generation facilities are powered by renewable energy sources, such as solar energy, wind power and hydraulic power. While such facilities are currently insignificant as a proportion of our total generating capacity or generation volume of our generation subsidiaries, we expect that the portion will increase in the future.

The following table sets forth the generating capacity and generation volume in 2010 of our generation facilities that are powered by renewable energy sources.

| | Generating Capacity (megawatts) | Generation Volume (gigawatt-hours) |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Hydraulic Power | 563.2 | 1,588.6 |
| Wind Power | 52.2 | 121.7 |
| Solar Energy | 18.4 | 15.9 |
| Fuel Cells | 3.0 | 22.3 |
| Subtotal | 636.8 | 1,748.5 |
| As percentage of total ⁽¹⁾ | 0.97% | 0.41% |

Note:

(1) As a percentage of the total generating capacity or total generation volume, as applicable, of all of our generation subsidiaries.

In order to deal with shortage of fuel and other resources and also to comply with various environmental standards, the Government is currently considering a plan to adopt the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) policy, under which each generation subsidiary will be required to supply 2.0% and 10.0% of the total energy generated from such subsidiary in the form of renewable energy by 2012 and 2022, respectively, with fines being levied on any unit failing to do so in the prescribed timeline. We currently estimate that, if the RPS is implemented as currently planned, our generation subsidiaries will incur approximately Won 45 trillion in additional capital expenditure over the next 10 years. We expect that such additional capital expenditure will be covered by a corresponding increase in electricity tariff. However, there is no assurance that the Government will in fact raise the electricity tariff at a level sufficient to fully cover such additional capital expenditures or at all.

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Recently, in response to the damage to the nuclear facilities (including nuclear meltdowns) in Japan as a result of the tsunami and earthquake in March 2011, the Government announced plans to further enhance the safety and security of nuclear power facilities, including by establishing a nuclear safety commission in July 2011 for neutral and independent safety appraisals, subjecting nuclear power plants to additional safety inspections by governmental authorities and civic groups and requiring KHNP to prepare a comprehensive safety improvement plan. As a result of the foregoing, KHNP is expected to incur additional compliance costs and capital expenditures.

Low and intermediate level waste, or LILW, and spent fuels are stored in temporary storage facilities at each nuclear site of KHNP. The temporary LILW storage facilities at Ulchin and Wolsong reached their full capacity in 2008 and 2009, respectively, and facilities at Yonggwang and Kori are expected to reach their full capacity by 2012 and 2014, respectively. We expect that the Korea Radioactive Waste Management Corporation will complete the construction of a LILW disposal facility in the city of Gyeongju by December 2012, and starting from December 2010, LILW stored in temporary storage facilities at Ulchin and Wolsong was transferred to a disposal facility in the city of Gyeongju.

In order to increase the storage capacity of temporary storage facilities for spent fuels, KHNP has been pursuing various projects, such as installing high-density racks in spent fuel pools, building dry storage facilities and transporting the spent fuels to other nuclear units within a nuclear site. Through these activities, we expect that the storage capacity for spent fuels in all nuclear sites will be sufficient to accommodate all the spent fuels produced by 2016. The policy for spent fuel management options is currently under development.

The Radioactive Waste Management Act (RWMA) was enacted in an effort to centralize the disposal of spent fuel and low and intermediate level radioactive waste and enhance the security and efficiency of related management processes. The RWMA became effective on January 1, 2009 and designated the Korea Radioactive-waste Management Corporation (KRMC) to manage the disposal of spent fuels and low and intermediate level radioactive waste. Pursuant to the RWMA, the Government established the Radioactive Waste Management Fund. The management expense for LILW is paid when LILW is transferred to KRMC, and the charge for spent fuel is paid based on the quantity of spent fuel generated every quarter.

All of KHNP's nuclear plants are in compliance with Korean law and regulations and the safety standards of the IAEA.

Since the submission of our annual report on Form 20-F in 2010, there have been no significant safety-related events or accidents in KHNP's nuclear power plants that would have a material adverse effect on us.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning of a nuclear power unit is the process whereby the unit is shut down at the end of its life, the fuel is removed and the unit is eventually dismantled. KHNP implements a dismantling policy under which dismantling would take place five to ten years after the unit's permanent shutdown. Kori unit-1, the first nuclear power plant in Korea, commenced its operation in 1978 and reached the end of its intended life in June 2007. KHNP obtained an approval to extend the Kori operation for another 10 years, and the unit resumed its operations in January 2008. Wolsong unit-1, the second nuclear power plant in Korea, will reach the end of its intended lifetime in November 2012. Applications for continued operation of Wolsong unit-1 were submitted to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in December 2009 and are currently being reviewed. Wolsong unit-1 is currently undergoing facility improvement until mid 2011.

While it does not carry a cash reserve for its decommissioning liability, KHNP retains financial responsibility for decommissioning its units. KHNP has accumulated the decommissioning cost as a liability since 1983. The decommissioning costs of nuclear facilities were estimated based on the study by the related committee and defined by the Radioactive-Waste Management Act, which requires KHNP to credit annual appropriations separately.

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For the accounting treatment of decommissioning costs, see Item 5A. Operating Results Critical Accounting Policies Decommissioning Costs.

Overseas Activities

We are actively engaged in a number of overseas activities. We believe that such activities help us to facilitate procurement of requisite fuels and diversify our revenue streams by leveraging the operational experience of us and our subsidiaries gathered from providing a full range of services, such as power plant construction, and specialized engineering and maintenance services in Korea, as well as to establish strategic relationships with a number of countries that are or may become providers of fuels.

The table set below summarizes the overseas projects that we are currently pursuing based on binding agreements.

| Region | Project Period | Project Description |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Malaya, Philippines | January 2011 to July 2011 | 650-megawatt oil-fired power plant operation and maintenance service |
| Ilijan, Philippines | March 1999 to June 2022 | 1,200-megawatt combined-cycle power plant project (BOT) ⁽²⁾ |
| Naga, Philippines | Since February 2006 | 448-megawatt power plant (ROMM/M&A) ⁽¹⁾ |
| Shanxi, China | April 2007 to April 2056 | 4,472-megawatt coal-fired power plants (BOO) ⁽³⁾ and coal mine projects |
| Gansu, China | September 2005 to August 2026 | 98.8-megawatt wind power plants (BOO) ⁽³⁾ |
| Inner Mongolia, China | May 2007 to January 2034 | 1,123-megawatt wind power plants (BOO) ⁽³⁾ |
| Indonesia | Since July 2010 | Acquisition of equity interest of PT Bayan Resources Tbk |
| Indonesia | Since July 2009 | Acquisition of PT Adaro Energy Tbk |
| Nigeria | Since March 2006 | Exploration of oil and gas for two offshore blocks |
| Jordan | May 2009 to October 2035 | 373-megawatt combined-cycle power plant (BOO) ⁽³⁾ |
| Mexico | January 2011 to May 2038 | 433-megawatt combined-cycle power plant project (BOT) ⁽³⁾ |
| Saudi Arabia | July 2009 to March 2033 | 1,204-megawatt oil-fired power plant (BOO) ⁽³⁾ |
| West Africa | September 2008 to October 2010 | Line Route and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study |
| Niger | Since December 2009 | Share subscription of ANCE, a uranium development company, and uranium procurement |
| Australia | Since January 2008 | Moolarben thermal coal mine development |
| Australia | Since November 2007 | Share subscription of Cockatoo Coal Limited |
| Australia | Since January 2010 | Bylong thermal coal mine development |

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| Region | Project Period | Project Description |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Canada | December 2007 to December 2011 | Uranium exploration project in the Cree East |
| Canada | January 2008 to May 2013 | Uranium exploration project in the Waterbury Lake |
| Canada | Since June 2009 | Share subscription of Denison Mines, a uranium development company, and uranium procurement |
| France | June 2009 to 2015 | Construction and operation of a uranium enrichment plant |
| Kazakhstan | February 2011 to 2013 | Rehabilitation of 500kV, 220kV 17 substations |
| Kazakhstan | February 2011 to 2013 | Construction 327km of 220kV transmission lines |

Notes:

- (1) Represents rehabilitation, operation, maintenance and management projects.
- (2) Represents build, operate and transfer projects.
- (3) Represents build, own and operate projects.

While strategically important, we believe that our overseas activities, as currently being conducted, are not in the aggregate significant in terms of scope or amount compared to our domestic activities. In addition, a number of the overseas contracts currently being pursued are based on non-binding memoranda of understanding and the details of such projects may significantly change during the course of negotiating the definitive agreements.

A description of the material overseas activities by us and our subsidiaries by key geographic region is provided below.

Asia***China***

In September 2005 and April 2006, we and China Datang Corporation of the PRC formed two joint ventures to build four wind-powered generation projects in China, consisting of one unit in Gansu province with total capacity of 49.3 megawatts and three units in Inner Mongolia with 139.4 megawatts. Since then, one unit with capacity of 49.5 megawatts has been added in Gansu and thirteen units have been added in Inner Mongolia with total capacity with 806.1 megawatts. In Liaoning province, we developed an additional four units under an understanding with the government of Chaoyang City. China Datang Corporation and we hold a 60:40 equity interest in the joint ventures. The joint ventures were capitalized with RMB 269 million for the Yumen projects in Gansu, RMB 3,137 million for the Inner Mongolia projects and RMB 573 for the Liaoning projects. One-third of the investment was funded with equity contribution and the remaining two-thirds with debt. These projects are currently in operation and generating additional revenue from the clean development mechanism, or CDM, business. Of 23 wind power generation units, 16 units with a total capacity of 727 megawatts are currently in operation.

We formed a limited partnership with Shanxi International Electricity Group and Deutsche Bank in China to develop and operate power projects and coal mines in Shanxi province, China, which was approved by the Chinese government in April 2007. As of December 31, 2010, the total installed capacity was 4,472 megawatts and our equity ownership in the partnership was 34.0%, representing 1,520 megawatts in installed capacity.

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program. The contract amount for the project is US\$18.6 billion, with the term of the contract to last from December 27, 2009 to May 1, 2020. Under the contract, we and the subcontractors, some of which are our subsidiaries, are to perform various duties in connection with the project, including, among others, (i) designing and constructing four nuclear power generation units (each with a capacity of 1,400 megawatts), (ii) supplying nuclear fuel for three fuel cycles including initial loading (with each cycle currently projected to last for approximately 18 months), and (iii) providing technical support, training and education to the plant operation personnel. The target completion dates for the four units are set for May 2017, May 2018, May 2019 and May 2020. In addition, in order to foster a long-term strategic partnership and stable management of the units post-construction, we currently plan to make an equity investment in an operation company to be established by ENEC. Details of such investment, including its size and structure, remain subject to further negotiation at this time, and we plan to make further disclosures regarding such investment in due course and as appropriate.

On October 18, 2010, a consortium including us was selected by Abu Dhabi Water & Electricity Authority (ADWEA), a state-run utilities provider in the United Arab Emirates, as the preferred bidder in an international bidding for the construction and operation of the combined-cycle natural gas-fired electricity generation facilities in Shuweihat, UAE with an expected aggregate generation capacity of 1,600 megawatts. On February 15, 2011, the consortium entered into a formal contract with ADWEA for the construction and operation of the generation facilities. This project is expected to involve three years of construction starting from March 2011, and operation for 25 years from March 2014 to March 2039. The total project cost is currently estimated to be US\$1.5 billion, of which approximately 20% will be financed through equity investments by the consortium members and the remaining 80% through project financing. Equity interests in the consortium are owned by ADWEA (60.0%), Sumitomo (20.4%) and us (19.6%), subject to further change. The total amount of our equity investment in the project is expected to be approximately Won 60.4 billion, and we plan to participate in this project through a special purpose vehicle.

Jordan

In March 2008, a consortium consisting of us and Xenel was selected as the preferred bidder for a gas-fired power plant project located in Al Qatrana, near Amman, Jordan. The power plant is expected to have an installed capacity of 373 megawatts, incur construction cost of US\$460 million and have an operating life of 25 years. The construction for the build-own-operate project began in May 2009 with target completion in August 2011. We and Xenel hold 80:20 equity interest, respectively, of the joint venture which will oversee the project. We believe that this project will help us to expand our business in the Middle East and position us as a competitive power producer in the global market.

Saudi Arabia

On December 1, 2008, we formed a consortium with ACWA Power International of Saudi Arabia and submitted a bid for the 1,204 megawatt oil-fired power project in Rabigh, Saudi Arabia. In March 2009, we were selected as the preferred bidder against competitors that included Suez of Belgium, IP of Britain and Oger of Saudi Arabia. The project's target completion date is 2013 and the project will involve operation of the plant for 20 years with an estimated project cost of US\$2.5 billion. We are expected to hold a 40.0% equity interest in the joint venture which will oversee the project. On July 11, 2009, we entered into a power purchase agreement with Saudi Electricity Company to construct and operate a heavy oil power plant at Rabigh in Saudi Arabia.

North America***Canada***

On December 14, 2007, a consortium consisting of four Korean companies, namely us, Korea Resources Corporation, Hanwha Corporation and SK Energy Co., Ltd., entered into an agreement with CanAlaska Uranium, Ltd., a uranium exploration company located in Canada (CanAlaska), to carry out a joint uranium exploration project to search for uranium deposits across mines in the Cree East area, Saskatchewan, Canada. Under the

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terms of the agreement, the consortium and CanAlaska each hold a 50.0% equity interest in the four-year project. The estimated capital expenditure for the project is C\$19 million, all of which is to be borne by the consortium through cash contributions over the term of the project. We have invested C\$4.75 million for which we have received a 12.5% equity interest in the project at the end of 2010. If additional capital expenditure is required, the amount in excess of C\$19 million is to be shared equally between CanAlaska and the consortium.

On January 30, 2008, a consortium consisting of us, KHNP, Korea Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd., Hanwha Corporation and Gravis Capital Corp., a Canadian company, entered into an agreement with Fission Energy Corp., a uranium exploration company located in Canada, to carry out a joint uranium exploration project in Waterbury Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada. Under the terms of the agreement, each of the consortium and Fission Energy Corp. holds a 50.0% equity interest in the three-year project. The estimated capital expenditure for the project is C\$15 million, all of which is to be borne by the consortium through cash contributions over the term of the project. Under the terms of the agreement, the consortium is required to purchase a 50.0% equity interest in the project held by Fission Energy Corp. upon the final payment of cash contributions by the consortium during the term of the project. We have a 20.0% equity interest in the project and are expected to make estimated cash contributions of C\$6 million. During the three-year exploration period, we discovered a high grade uranium mineralization after drilling 20 sites out of 97 sites. On August 16, 2010, the consortium entered into an agreement consisting of a limited partnership agreement, a shareholders agreement and a operating service agreement with Fission Energy Corp. to enlarge known mineralization and to produce a resource estimate. Under the terms of the agreement, each of the consortium and Fission Energy Corp. holds a 50.0% equity interest in a three-year term project, in which we are expected to make estimated cash contributions of C\$6 million. On April 12, 2011, Fission Energy Corp. exercised a Back-In Option under the limited partnership agreement dated August 16, 2010, and provided to the consortium consideration of C\$6 million. As a result of the exercise of the Back-In Option, the Fission Energy Corp.'s equity interest increased by 10% and the consortium's equity interest was reduced by 10%. Currently, Fission Energy Corp. and the consortium hold a 60% and 40% equity interest, respectively, in the special purpose entity established to operate this project, of which we hold a 16% equity interest. Subsequent to the exercise of the Back-In Option, the consortium and Fission Energy Corp. is required to make estimated cash contributions for the project on the basis of their respective equity interest.

On June 15, 2009, we, together with KHNP, entered into a definitive agreement with Denison Mines Corporation (Denison) under which we currently hold a 17.1% equity interest in Denison Mines and remain the largest shareholder thereof. Under the terms of the agreement, we are entitled to procure up to approximately 20.0% of Denison's current annual uranium production, during the period from 2010 to 2015. For the period from 2016, we will also be entitled to procure up to 20.0% of Denison's then annual uranium production so long as we beneficially own 10.0% or more of Denison's share capital. We procured 159 metric tons of uranium in 2010 and anticipate that the amount will increase in the near future.

On January 22, 2010, we entered into a Green Energy Investment Agreement with the Government of Ontario, Canada, jointly with Samsung C&T Corporation under a consortium. Under the terms of the Green Energy Investment Agreement, the consortium will develop and construct wind and solar-powered electricity generation units in Ontario, Canada, from 2013 to 2016, following which the consortium shall operate the facilities for a period of 20 years. The Green Energy Investment Agreement has an approximate value of US\$6 billion, and the roles and responsibilities between us and Samsung C&T will be decided based on further negotiations.

Mexico

On August 2, 2010, a consortium led by us was selected as the preferred bidder in an international auction for the construction and operation of the Norte II gas-fueled combined-cycle electricity generation facility in Chihuahua, Mexico, as ordered by the Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE) of Mexico. This facility is expected to have a generation capacity of 433 megawatts, and the project will be undertaken on a build, own and operate basis. The total size of the project, which is expected to commence in September 2010 and end in

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In October 2007, we invested US\$9.1 million in KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Ltd., or KERNL, a joint venture with the Nigerian government. We currently own 30.0% of KERNL's equity capital. In May 2007, KERNL entered into a share purchase agreement with the Nigerian government for the purchase of 51.0% of the equity capital of Egbin Power Plc in Nigeria, which owns and operates the Egbin power plant, for a consideration of approximately US\$280 million. The acquisition remains to be completed.

On December 30, 2009, we and KHNP, our wholly-owned nuclear generation subsidiary, entered into a definitive agreement with Areva NC Expansion (ANCE) to purchase 1.0 million shares, or 15.0%, of the share capital of ANCE at an aggregate purchase price of EUR 170 million. We are entitled to procure up to approximately 10.0% of Imouraren SA's current annual uranium production in Niger, which is estimated to be 740 metric tons based on ANCE's annual production plan during the period between 2013 and 2036. Imouraren SA is an ANCE-invested mine operating company. After 2013, we will also be entitled to procure up to 10.0% of Imouraren SA's current annual uranium production so long as we beneficially own 10.0% or more of ANCE's share capital.

Europe

On June 30, 2009, KHNP acquired a 2.5% equity interest in Societe D. Enrichissement Du Tricastin (SET Holding), which was established by Areva for the purpose of constructing and operating a uranium enrichment plant in Tricastin, France. KHNP has invested approximately 129 million Euros for the 2.5% equity interest, and Kansai Electric Power in Japan and Suez Energy International in Belgium have also acquired 2.5% and 5.0% equity interest, respectively, in SET Holding. The maximum production capability of the uranium enrichment plant is eight million Separative Work Unit or, SWU. We believe that this investment will help us secure a more stable and economical supply of enriched uranium.

North Korea

Kaesong Complex

Since 2005, we have provided electricity to the industrial complex located in Kaesong, North Korea, which was established pursuant to an agreement made during the summit meeting of the two Koreas in June 2000. The Kaesong complex is the largest economic project between the two Koreas and is designed to combine the Republic's capital and entrepreneurial expertise with the availability of land and labor of North Korea. In March 2005, we built a 22.9 kilovolt distribution line from Munsan substation in Paju, Gyeonggi Province to the Kaesong complex and became the first to supply electricity to pilot zones such as ShinWon Ebenezer. In April 2006, we started to construct a 154 kilovolt, 16 kilometer transmission line connecting Munsan substation to the Kaesong complex as well as Pyunghwa substation in the complex and began operations in May 2007.

In recent years, there have been heightened security concerns stemming from North Korea's military provocations, nuclear weapons and long-range missile programs and uncertainty regarding North Korea's actions and possible responses from the international community. Recently, in March 2010, a South Korean navy ship sank on the western coast of the Korean peninsula, allegedly as a result of a bombing by North Korean submarines, and in November 2010, North Korean forces fired artillery shells at Yeonpyeong Island off the west coast of Korea. Efforts at multilateral negotiations with North Korea have been made in response to North Korean provocations, but the prospects of such negotiations remain unclear. As of December 31, 2010, we supplied electricity to 238 units, including administrative agencies, support facilities and resident corporations, using a tariff structure identical to that of South Korea. No assurance can be given that we will not experience any material losses from this project as a result of, among other things, a project suspension or failure of the project as a result of a breakdown or escalation of hostilities in the relationship between the Republic and North Korea.

See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Korea and the Global Economy Tensions with North Korea could have an adverse effect on us and the market value of our shares.

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The Light Water Reactor Project

The Korean Peninsula Development Organization, or KEDO, was chartered in March 1995 as an international consortium stipulated by the Agreed Framework, which was signed by the United States and North Korea in October 1994. KEDO signed an agreement with North Korea in December 1995 to construct two light water reactors in North Korea in return for certain nuclear non-proliferation steps to be taken by North Korea. KEDO designated us as its prime contractor to build two units of pressurized light water reactors with total capacity of 2,000 megawatts. We entered into a fixed price turnkey contract with KEDO, which became effective on February 3, 2000. However, when North Korea did not meet the conditions required for the continuation of the project, KEDO suspended the project in December 2003. Following the suspension, KEDO notified us of the termination of the project and the related turnkey contract between KEDO and us. On December 12, 2006, we entered into a transfer agreement with KEDO. According to the transfer agreement, we assumed substantially all of KEDO's rights and obligations related to the light water reactor outside of North Korea. In exchange, we waived the right to claim any expenses incurred and any potential claims by subcontractors to KEDO. Pursuant to the terms of the transfer agreement, we are required to report to KEDO the disposal or reuse of the transferred equipment. The gains and losses from the transfer agreement will be shared with KEDO through further negotiations between the two parties.

In 2010, we decided to dispose of transferred equipment, and as a result we recognized revenue of Won 376 million on the remaining advance payments previously received from KEDO and Won 27 million of impairment loss on other non-current assets related to the transferred equipment during the period. Furthermore, in accordance with the transfer agreement, we recorded as other non-current assets the transferred equipment at fair value of Won 67 million as of December 31, 2010. We recorded as other long-term liabilities estimated claims from subcontractors amounting to Won 15 million.

Insurance

We and our generation subsidiaries carry insurance covering against certain risks, including fire, in respect of key assets, including buildings, equipment, machinery, construction-in-progress and procurement in transit, as well as, in the case of KEPCO, directors' and officers' liability insurance.

We and our generation subsidiaries maintain casualty and liability insurance against risks related to our and our subsidiaries' business to the extent we consider appropriate. As of December 31, 2010, we also self-insured against such risks to the extent permitted by law. We and our generation subsidiaries do not separately insure against terrorist attacks.

These insurance and indemnity policies, however, cover only a portion of the assets that we and our generation subsidiaries own and operate and do not cover all types or amounts of loss that could arise in connection with the ownership and operation of these assets.

Substantial liability may arise from the operation of nuclear-fueled generation units and from the use and handling of nuclear fuel and possible radioactive emissions associated with such nuclear fuel. KHNP maintains property and liability insurance against risks of its business to the extent required by the related law and regulations or considered as appropriate and otherwise self-insures against such risks. KHNP carries insurance for its generation units against certain risks, including property damage, nuclear fuel transportation and liability insurance for personal injury and property damage. Each of KHNP's four power plant complexes has property damage insurance coverage of up to US\$1 billion per accident in respect of such plant complex. KHNP maintains a nuclear liability insurance for personal injury and third-party property damage for a coverage of up to Won 50 billion per accident per plant complex, for a total coverage of Won 200 billion. KHNP is also the beneficiary of a Government indemnity with respect to such risks for damage claims of up to Won 50 billion per nuclear plant complex, for a total coverage of Won 200 billion. Under the Nuclear Damage Compensation Act of 1969, as amended, KHNP is liable only up to 300 million Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, which amounts to approximately US\$483 million, at the rate of 1 SDR = US\$1.6096 as posted on the Internet homepage of the

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International Monetary Fund on April 26, 2011, per single accident; provided that such limitation will not apply where KHNP intentionally causes harm or knowingly fails to prevent the harm from occurring. KHNP will receive the Government's support, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, if (i) the damages exceed the insurance coverage amount of Won 50 billion and (ii) the Government deems such support to be necessary for the purposes of protecting damaged persons and supporting the development of nuclear energy business. The amount of Government's support to KHNP for such qualifying nuclear incident would be 300 million SDRs, or the limit of KHNP's liability, minus the coverage amount of up to Won 50 billion as determined by the National Assembly. KHNP also carries insurance against terrorism with the insurance coverage being up to US\$300 million on property and Won 50 billion on liabilities. While KHNP carries insurance for its generation units and nuclear fuel transportation, the level of insurance is generally adequate and is in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, and KHNP is the beneficiary of a certain Government indemnity which covers a portion of liability in excess of the insurance, such insurance is limited in terms of amount and scope of coverage and does not cover all types or amounts of losses which could arise in connection with the ownership and operation of nuclear plants. Accordingly, material adverse financial consequences could result from a serious accident to the extent it is neither insured nor covered by the government indemnity.

Other than KHNP, neither we nor our generation subsidiaries carry any insurance against terrorist attacks specifically.

See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to KEPCO The amount and scope of coverage of our insurance are limited.

Competition

We currently transmit and distribute substantially all of the electricity in Korea. In addition to us, under the Community Energy System there are also 12 other entities in Korea that are licensed to supply electricity in limited geographical areas, but their aggregate market share has to-date been insignificant. In July 2004, the Government adopted the Community Energy System to enable regional districts to source electricity from independent power producers to supply electricity without having to undergo the cost-based pool system used by our generation subsidiaries and most independent power producers to distribute electricity nationwide. A supplier of electricity under the Community Energy System must be authorized by the Korea Electricity Commission and be approved by the Minister of Knowledge Economy in accordance with the Electricity Business Act. The purpose of this system is to decentralize electricity supply and thereby reduce transmission costs and improve the efficiency of energy use. These entities do not supply electricity on a national level but are licensed to supply electricity on a limited basis to their respective districts under the Community Energy System. As of April 30, 2011, 12 districts were using this system and four other districts were preparing to launch it and there were 12 independent entities that are licensed to distribute electricity in all of such 16 districts, to which we also transmit and distribute electricity. The generation capacity installed or under construction of the electricity suppliers in these 12 districts amounted to approximately 1% of the aggregate generation capacity of our generation subsidiaries as of April 30, 2011. Since the introduction of the Community Energy System in 2004, a total of 31 districts have obtained the license to supply electricity through the Community Energy System, but 15 of such districts have reportedly abandoned plans to adopt the Community Energy System, largely due to the relatively high level of capital expenditure required, the rise in fuel costs and the lower-than-expected electricity output per cost. However, if the Community Energy System is widely adopted, it will erode our market position in the generation and distribution of electricity in Korea, which has been virtually monopolized by us until recently, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, growth, revenues and profitability.

The electric power industry, which began its liberalization process with the establishment of our power generation subsidiaries in April 2001, may become further liberalized in accordance with the Restructuring Plan. See Item 4B. Business Overview Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea.

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In the residential sector, consumers may use natural gas, oil and coal for space and water heating and cooking. However, currently there is no practical substitute for electricity for lighting and other household appliances, which is available on commercially affordable terms.

In the commercial sector, electricity is the dominant energy source for lighting, office equipment and air conditioning. For its other uses, such as space and water heating, natural gas and, to a lesser extent, oil, provide competitive alternatives to electricity.

In the industrial sector, currently there is no practical substitute for electricity in a number of applications, including lighting and power for many types of industrial machinery and processes that are available on commercially affordable terms. For other uses, such as space and water heating, electricity competes with oil and natural gas and potentially with gas-fired combined heating and power plants.

Regulation

We are a statutory juridical corporation established under the KEPCO Act for the purpose of ensuring a stable supply of electric power and further contributing toward the sound development of the national economy through facilitating development of electric power resources and carrying out proper and effective operation of the electricity business. The KEPCO Act (including the amendment thereto) prescribes that we engage in the following activities:

- development of electric power resources;

- generation, transmission, transformation, distribution of electricity and other related business;

- investment, research and technology development related to the businesses mentioned in items 1 and 2;

- overseas business related to the businesses mentioned in items 1 through 3;

- investments or contributions related to the businesses mentioned in items 1 through 4;

- businesses incidental to items 1 through 5;

- development and operation of real estate holdings, subject to certain restrictions pursuant to Presidential Decree of the KEPCO Act; and

- other businesses entrusted by the Government.

The KEPCO Act currently requires that our profits be applied in the following order of priority:

- first, to make up any accumulated deficit;

- second, to set aside 20.0% or more of profits as a legal reserve until the accumulated reserve reaches one-half of our capital;

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third, to pay dividends to stockholders;

fourth, to set aside a reserve for expansion of our business;

fifth, to set aside a voluntary reserve for the equalization of dividends; and

sixth, to carry forward surplus profit.

Based on our consolidated financial results as of December 31, 2010, the legal reserve was Won 1,604 billion, the reserve for business expansion was Won 16,011 billion, and the reserve for investment of social overhead capital was Won 5,277 billion.

Under an amendment to the KEPCO Act, which took effect on October 13, 2010, we are permitted to engage in the development and operation of our real estate holdings, subject to certain restrictions. The key provisions of the amendment relate to categorizing the development and operation of real estate holdings as one

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of our permitted business activities, provided that such activities will be conducted by a professional real estate management company commissioned or entrusted by us. The legislation requires prior approval by the Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy prior to engaging in any such activity and proceeds from such activity are required to be used to fund construction of environment-friendly facilities related to electricity transmission, distribution and transformation, such as re-routing the transmission cables indoors or underground. We have also amended our Articles of Incorporation (included in this report) in line with the new amendment and plan to take follow-up measures related to engagement of professional real estate management companies.

We are under the supervision of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, which has principal responsibility with respect to director and management appointments and rate approval.

Because the Government owns part of our capital stock, the Government's Board of Audit and Inspection may audit our books.

The Electricity Business Act requires that licenses be obtained in relation to the generation, transmission and distribution and sale of electricity, with limited exceptions. We hold the license to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity. Several other companies have received a license solely for power generation. See Item 4B. Business Overview Purchase of Electricity Cost-based Pool System. Each of our six generation subsidiaries holds an electricity generation license. We and 12 other electricity suppliers (we nationally and the 12 other suppliers for a total of 16 districts) have a license for the distribution of electricity under the Community Energy System as authorized by the Korea Electricity Commission and approved by the Minister of Knowledge Economy in accordance with the Electricity Business Act. The Electricity Business Act also governs the formulation and approval of electricity rates in Korea. See Sales and Customers Electricity Rates above.

Our operations are subject to various laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and safety. See Community Programs above.

Proposed Sale by Us of Certain Power Plants and Equity Interests

The following table summarizes our current plans for sale of certain of our assets. The consummation of these plans, however, is subject to, among others, related Government policies and market conditions.

| Equity holdings | Primary business | Book value as of December 31, 2010 | Ownership percentage as of December 31, 2010 (in billions of Won) | Ownership percentage to be sold |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Overhauling and repairing power plants | 342 | 75.0% | 15.0% |
| LG Uplus Corp. | Electronics, telecommunications and Internet access services | 351 | 7.5% | 7.5% |
| KEPCO Engineering & Construction INC | Designing and engineering power plants | 102 | 77.9% | 20.0% |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. <i>KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd.</i> | Electricity metering | 17 | 29.0% | 29.0% |

In December 2007, we completed the initial public offering of KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd., or KPS, formerly our wholly-owned subsidiary, by listing approximately 20.0% of its equity interest on the Korea stock exchange for an aggregate consideration of Won 120 billion. Pursuant to the Third Phase of the Public Institution Reform Plan, we sold an additional 5.0% of KPS shares through a block sale and plan to sell an additional 15.0% of KPS's equity interest by the end of 2012.

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LG Uplus Corp.

We currently own a 7.46% equity interest in LG Uplus Corp., a telecommunications and Internet access service provider in Korea which is the surviving entity after the consolidation of LG Dacom, LG Telecom and LG Powercom in January 2010. Pursuant to the Fifth Phase of the Public Institution Reform Plan, we currently plan to sell our remaining equity interest in LG Uplus Corp. subject to prevailing economic and market conditions.

KEPCO Engineering & Construction Inc.

Pursuant to the Third Phase of the Public Institution Reform Plan announced by the Government in August 2008, we conducted the initial public offering of Korea Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., or KEPCO E&C formerly known as Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd., in December 2009. We owned 97.9% of KEPCO E&C s shares prior to the initial public offering and currently own 77.9% following the initial public offering. Gross proceeds from the initial public offering were Won 165.1 billion. In furtherance of the Third Phase of the Public Institution Reform Plan, we further plan to sell an additional 20.0% equity interest in KEPCO E&C by the end of 2012, subject to prevailing market conditions.

Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd.

In February 2003, we privatized Korea Electric Power Industrial Development, or KEPID, formerly our wholly-owned subsidiary, by selling 51.0% of its equity interest to Korea Freedom Federation. Pursuant to the Fifth Phase of the Public Institution Reform Plan announced by the Government in January 2009, we sold 20% of the KEPID shares through additional listing and currently plan to sell the remaining 29.0% of KEPID s equity interest based on, among others, considerations of economic and market conditions.

Item 4C. Organizational Structure

As of the date hereof, we have 37 subsidiaries and 20 affiliates (not including any special purpose entities).

Subsidiaries

Our wholly-owned six generation subsidiaries are KHNP, KOSEP, KOMIPO, KOWEPO, KOSPO and EWP. Our non-generation subsidiaries include KEPCO E&C, KEPCO KPS, KEPCO NF, and KEPCO KDN. For a full list of our subsidiaries, including foreign subsidiaries, and their respective jurisdiction of incorporation, please see Exhibit 8.1 attached to this report.

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We define our principal affiliates as companies in which we hold at least 20.0% and not more than 50.0% of the share capital, whose accounts are not required to be consolidated in our financial statements. We record our equity interests in these affiliates as investments under the equity method of accounting. See Note 6 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements. The table below sets forth for each of our principal affiliates the name and year of incorporation, our percentage shareholding and their principal activities as of December 31, 2010.

| | Year of Incorporation | Ownership (Percent) | Principal Activities |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Korea Gas Corporation | 1983 | 24.5 | Importing and wholesaling LNG |
| LG Uplus Corporation ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ | 1996 | 7.5 | Telecommunication and Internet access services |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 1990 | 29.0 | Electricity metering |
| YTN ⁽¹⁾ | 1993 | 21.4 | Broadcasting |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Windpower Co., Ltd. | 2005 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| SPC Power Corporation | 2006 | 40.0 | Operation of utility plant |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | 2006 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. | 2007 | 34.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Ltd. | 2007 | 30.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd. ⁽³⁾ | 2001 | 15.0 | Wind power generating |
| Hyundai Green Power Co. Ltd. | 2007 | 29.0 | Generating electricity |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 2005 | 30.0 | Generating and distributing vapor and hot/cold water |
| PT.Cirebon Electric Power | 2007 | 27.5 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 2009 | 40.0 | Combined heat and power generation and clean development mechanism business |
| Denison Mines Corporation ⁽³⁾ | 2003 | 17.1 | Uranium exploration and development |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 2009 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. ⁽³⁾ | 2005 | 14.6 | Oil and gas exploration in Nigeria |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. ⁽³⁾ | 2005 | 14.6 | Oil and gas exploration in Nigeria |
| Areva NC Expansion ⁽³⁾ | 2007 | 15.0 | Imouraren uranium mine development in Niger |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK. | 2004 | 20.0 | Resources development |

Notes:

- (1) KEPCO Data Network Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of KEPCO, owns the 21.4% equity interest in YTN.
- (2) LG Uplus Corp. is the surviving entity following the consolidation of LG Electronics, LG Telecom and LG Powercom in January 2010. Shares of LG Powercom held by us were exchanged into shares of LG Uplus Corp. following such consolidation.
- (3) Although we hold less than 20% of the total number of voting stock of LG Uplus Corp., Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd., Denison Mines Corporation, KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd., KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. and Areva NC Expansion, we use the equity method of accounting for such investment, as we possess significant influence over the operational and financial policies of these entities.

Item 4D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Our property consists mainly of power generation, transmission and distribution equipment and facilities in Korea. See Item 4B. Business Overview Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution and Capital Investment Program. In addition, we own our corporate headquarters building complex at 167 Samseong-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-791, Korea. On June 24, 2005, the Government announced its

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policy to relocate the headquarters of government-invested enterprises, including us and certain of our subsidiaries, out of the Seoul metropolitan area to other provinces in Korea by the end of 2012. As of December 31, 2010, the net book value of our property was Won 78,890 billion. No significant amount of our properties is leased. There are no material encumbrances on our properties, including power generation, transmission and distribution equipment and facilities.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We do not have any unresolved comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

You should read the following discussion on our operating and financial review and prospects together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes which appear elsewhere in this report. Our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may materially change from time to time due to various policy initiatives (including changes to the Restructuring Plan) by the Government in relation to the Korean electric power industry, and accordingly our historical performance may not be indicative of our future performance. See Item 4B. Business Overview Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea and Item 3D. Risk Factors The Government may adopt policy measures to substantially restructure the Korean electric power industry or our operational structure, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and profitability.

Item 5A. Operating Results

Overview

In 2008, 2009 and 2010, we had operating revenues of Won 31,560 billion, Won 33,994 billion and Won 39,426 billion, respectively, principally from the sale of electricity. As we are a predominant market participant in the Korean electric power industry, our business is heavily regulated by the Government with respect to the rates we charge to customers for the electricity we sell. In addition, our business requires a high level of capital expenditures for the construction of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities and is subject to a number of variable factors, including demand for electricity in Korea and fluctuations in fuel costs, which are in turn impacted by the movements in the exchange rates between the Won and other currencies.

In 2009 and 2010, we recorded an operating income of Won 1,715 billion and Won 1,580 billion, respectively, compared to an operating loss of Won 2,798 billion in 2008. Under the Electricity Business Law and the Price Stabilization Act, the Government generally establishes electricity rates at levels that are expected to permit us to recover our operating costs attributable to our basic electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations in addition to receiving a fair investment return on capital used in those operations. For a detailed description of the fair investment return, see Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates. Accordingly, we have recorded an operating income for every fiscal year since our inception in 1981, except in 2008 during which fuel prices rapidly increased beyond a level that could be offset by an increase in the electricity tariff rates we charge to our customers.

We estimate that fuel prices will continue to be volatile and accordingly have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and profitability in 2011 and beyond. In part to address these concerns, the Government from time to time increases the electricity tariff rates (most recently in June 2009 and August 2010). However, such increases may be insufficient to fully offset the adverse impact from the rise in the fuel costs, and since such increases typically require lengthy public deliberations in order to be implemented, the tariff increases often occur with a significant time lag and as a result our results of operations and cash flows may suffer.

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Recently, the Government announced that as of July 1, 2011 it will overhaul the existing tariff system by more closely aligning the tariff levels to fuel cost movements. We anticipate that the implementation of the new tariff system will reduce future uncertainties on our profitability arising from the volatility in fuel prices, leading to maintenance of a more stable financial structure. Furthermore, the implementation may lead to higher credit ratings and a reassessment of our share and shareholder value. However, details of the new tariff system remain subject to further discussion and there is no assurance that the new tariff system will be adopted as presently anticipated or at all. Furthermore, even if the new tariff system is implemented as currently anticipated, there is no assurance that the new tariff system will fully cover our expenses on a timely basis or at all, or will not have unintended consequences that we are not presently aware of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows. In addition, the Government may not maintain or raise the tariff level to ensure our profitability until the implementation of the new tariff system in July 2011. See Item 4B. Business Overview Recent Developments Proposed Changes to the Electricity Tariff System. While we will continue to negotiate with the Government for further measures to increase our profitability, we cannot guarantee that the Government will agree to such requests at the level desired by us or at all. If the new tariff system fails to fully cover our expenses or if our electricity tariff under the new tariff system fails to sufficiently offset the impact of rising fuel prices, fuel price increases may significantly hurt our business, results of operations and cash flows.

The results of our operations are largely affected by the following factors:

demand and supply of electricity;

electricity rates we charge to our customers;

fuel costs; and

the exchange rates of Won against other foreign currencies, in particular the U.S. dollar.

Demand and Supply of Electricity

Our sales are largely dependent on the level of demand for electricity in Korea and the rates we charge for the electricity we sell.

Demand for electricity in Korea grew at a compounded average rate of 5.5% per annum for the five years ended December 31, 2010. According to The Bank of Korea, the compounded growth rate for real gross domestic product, or GDP, was approximately 3.8% during the same period. The GDP increased, on a year-on-year basis, by 0.2% in 2009 and by 6.2% in 2010 due to general economic recovery.

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the annual rate of growth in Korea's gross domestic product, or GDP, and the annual rate of growth in electricity demand (measured by total annual electricity consumption).

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Growth in GDP (at 2006 constant prices) | 5.2% | 5.1% | 2.3% | 0.3% | 6.2% |
| Growth in electricity consumption | 4.9% | 5.7% | 4.5% | 2.4% | 10.1% |

Demand for electricity may be categorized either by the type of its usage or by the type of customers. The following describes the demand for electricity by the type of its usage, namely, industrial, commercial and residential:

The industrial sector currently represents the largest segment of electricity consumption in Korea. While demand from the industrial sector (including the agricultural sector) has increased steadily as a result of the economic expansion in Korea, it has gradually declined as a percentage of total demand from 57.3% in 2000 to 53.6% in 2010. Demand from the industrial sector increased by 12.3% to 25,456 gigawatt hours in 2010 from 2009, largely due to the recovery of the Korean economy, which led to greater utilization of industrial plants.

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Demand for electricity from the commercial sector has increased in recent years, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total demand, as a result of the continuing growth of the service sector in the Korean economy, which has led to an increased number of office buildings, office automation and use of air conditioners. Growth in the commercial sector is also attributable to the construction industry and the expansion of the leisure and distribution industries. Demand from the commercial sector increased by 8.7% to 7,791 gigawatt hours in 2010 from 2009, largely due to the recovery of the Korean economy, including the commercial sector, and continued construction of large office buildings, which use a substantial amount of air conditioning.

Demand for electricity from the residential sector increased by 5.5% to 4,342 gigawatt hours in 2010 from 2009, largely as a result of the recovery of the Korean economy, which increased consumer confidence. In 2010, we provided electricity to approximately 19 million households, which represent substantially all of the households in Korea. Population growth and increased use of air conditioners and other electrical appliances continues to contribute to the increase in demand for electricity from the residential sector.

For a discussion on demand by the type of customers, see Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Demand by the Type of Usage.

As for the supply of electricity in Korea, we have since our inception had, and, subject to any substantial future developments in respect of the Restructuring Plan, expect to have, the predominant market share, in terms of generation of electricity as well as transmission and distribution thereof to the end-users. As for transmission and distribution of electricity, we accounted for approximately 99% of the market share, in terms of transmission and distribution capacity, in 2008, 2009 and 2010. While as of April 30, 2011, there were 12 other entities in Korea that are also licensed to supply electricity under the Community Energy System, these suppliers are, by the terms of their licenses, permitted to supply electricity to limited geographical areas, and their aggregate transmission and distribution capacity accounted for approximately 1% of our capacity. Furthermore, since the introduction of the Community Energy System in 2004, a total of 31 districts have obtained the license to supply electricity through the Community Energy System, but 15 of such districts have reportedly abandoned plans to adopt the Community Energy System, largely due to the relatively high level of capital expenditure required, the rise in fuel costs and the lower-than-expected electricity output per cost. See Item 4B. Business Overview Transmission and Distribution. As for the generation of electricity that we purchase for transmission and distribution to our end-users, our generation subsidiaries accounted for 93.5%, 93.8% and 91.5% in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, with the remainder accounted for by independent power producers. We currently expect that our market dominance in the supply of electricity in Korea will continue for the foreseeable future, absent any substantial changes to the Restructuring Plan or other policy initiatives by the Government in relation to the Korean electric power industry, or an unexpected proliferation of districts opting for supply of electricity through the Community Energy System.

Electricity Rates

Under the Electricity Business Law and the Price Stabilization Act, electricity rates are established at levels that will permit us to recover our operating costs attributable to our basic electricity generation, transmission and distribution operations in addition to receiving a fair investment return on capital used in those operations. For further discussion of fair investment return, see Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates.

From time to time, our actual rate of return on invested capital may differ significantly from the rate of return on invested capital assumed for the purposes of electricity tariff approvals, for reasons, among others, related to movements in fuel prices, exchange rates and demand for electricity that differ from what is assumed for determining our fair rate of return. For example, between 1987 and 1990, the actual rate of return was above the assumed rate of return due to declining fuel costs and rising demand for electricity at a rate not anticipated for purposes of determining our fair rate of return. Similarly, depreciation of the Won against the U.S. dollar

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accounted for our actual rates of return being lower than the assumed rate of return for the period from 1996 to 2000, and for the period since 2006, our actual rates of return have been lower than the assumed rates of return largely to a general increase in fuel costs and higher facility investment costs. Partly in response to the variance between our actual rates of return and the assumed rates of return, the Government from time to time adjusts the electricity tariff rates, but there typically is a significant time lag for the tariff adjustment as such adjustment requires a series of deliberative processes and administrative procedures and the Government also has to consider other policy considerations, such as the inflationary effect of overall tariff increases and the efficiency of energy use from sector-specific tariff increases. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the tariff adjustments will have the desired effect at a level anticipated or at all, or that they will not have unintended adverse consequences.

Recent adjustments to the electricity tariff rates by the Government involve the following:

effective January 1, 2008, increases for industrial and night power tariff rates by 1.0% and 17.5%, respectively, and a decrease in commercial tariff rates by 3.2%, which had no material net effect on our average tariff rate. These changes were introduced principally to further rationalize the electricity tariff schedule by aligning the sector-specific prices to their related costs;

effective June 27, 2009, a 3.9% overall increase in our average tariff rate, consisting of increases in the industrial, commercial, educational, street lighting and night power usage tariff rates by 6.5%, 2.3%, 6.9%, 6.9% and 8.0%, respectively, while making no changes to the residential and agricultural tariff rates. These changes were introduced principally in response to the rapidly rising fuel prices which seriously hurt our profitability; and

effective August 1, 2010, a 3.5% overall increase in our average tariff rate, consisting of increases in the residential, educational, industrial, street lighting and night power usage tariff rates by 2.0%, 5.9%, 5.8%, 5.9% and 8.0%, while making no changes to the commercial and agricultural tariff. These changes were introduced principally in response to the rapidly rising fuel prices which seriously hurt our profitability.

On February 10, 2010, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced that it plans to overhaul the current system for determining electricity tariff chargeable to customers by more closely aligning the tariff levels to the movements in fuel prices, with the aim of providing more timely pricing signals to the market regarding the expected changes in electricity tariff levels and encouraging more efficient use of electricity by customers. For example, the new tariff system contemplates adjusting the tariff rates on a monthly basis based on the three-month average moving fuel costs with a time lag of two months for such adjustment. Currently scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2011, the new tariff system is also intended to provide greater financial stability and ensure a minimum return on investment to electricity suppliers, such as us. However, there is no assurance that the new tariff system will be adopted as presently anticipated or at all, or that the new tariff system in its final form will fully cover our expenses on a timely basis or at all, or that it will not have unintended consequences that we are not presently aware of. In addition, the Government may not maintain or raise the tariff level to ensure our profitability until the implementation of the new tariff system in July 2011. Any of such developments may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

See Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates and Item 4B. Recent Developments Proposed Changes to the Electricity Tariff System.

Fuel Costs

Our results of operations are also significantly affected by the cost of producing electricity, which is subject to a variety of factors, including, in particular, the cost of fuel.

Cost of fuel in any given year is a function of the volume of fuels consumed and the unit fuel cost for the various types of fuel used for generation of electricity (i) by our generation subsidiaries or (ii) by independent

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We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at each separate taxpaying entity. Under Korean GAAP, a deferred tax asset is recognized only when its realization is probable and an appropriate write-down of a previously recognized deferred tax asset is deducted directly from the deferred tax asset. Under U.S. GAAP, a deferred tax asset is recognized for temporary difference that will result in deductible amounts in future years and for carry forwards. If, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recognized.

We believe that the accounting estimate related to establishing tax valuation allowances is a critical accounting estimate because: (i) it requires management to make assessments about the timing of future events, including the probability of expected future taxable income and available tax planning opportunities, and (ii) the difference between these assessments and the actual performance could have a material impact on the realization of tax benefits as reported in our results of operations. Management's assumptions require significant judgment because actual performance has fluctuated in the past and may continue to do so.

Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

In accordance with Korean GAAP, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, except in the case of revaluation made in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Assets Revaluation Law of Korea. Depreciation is computed by the declining-balance method (straight-line method for buildings, structures, loaded heavy water and capitalized asset retirement cost of nuclear power plants and waste electric transformer, unit-of-production method for loaded nuclear fuel (PWR) and capitalized asset retirement cost of loaded nuclear fuel) using rates based on the estimated useful lives. Net property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2010, totaled Won 78,900 billion representing more than 79.2% of total assets. Given the significance of property, plant and equipment and the associated depreciation expense to our financial statements, the determination of an asset's economic useful life is considered to be a critical accounting estimate.

Economic useful life is the duration of time the asset is expected to be productively employed by us, which may be less than its physical life. Management's assumptions on the following factors, among others, affect the determination of estimated economic useful life: wear and tear, obsolescence, technical standards, changes in market demand and technological changes. We apply the following useful lives for our property, plant and equipment:

| | Estimated useful life |
|---|-----------------------|
| Buildings | 8 ~ 40 |
| Structures | 8 ~ 30 |
| Machinery | 4 ~ 16 |
| Vehicles | 4 ~ 5 |
| Loaded heavy water (included in nuclear fuel) | 30 |
| Loaded nuclear fuel | |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of nuclear power plants | 30 ~ 40 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of waste electric transformer | 8 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of loaded nuclear fuel | |
| Others | 4 ~ 9 |

Generally, useful life is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If technological changes were to occur more rapidly than anticipated or in a different form than anticipated or the assets experienced unexpected levels of wear and tear, the useful lives assigned to these assets may need to be shortened, resulting in the recognition of increased depreciation expenses in future periods.

Table of Contents***Impairment of Long-lived Assets***

Long-lived assets generally consist of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. We review the long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. The assessment of impairment is a critical accounting estimate, because significant management judgment is required to determine: (i) if an indicator of impairment has occurred, (ii) how assets should be grouped, (iii) the forecast of undiscounted expected future cash flow over the asset's estimated useful life to determine if an impairment exists, and (iv) if an impairment exists, the fair value of the asset or asset group. If management's assumptions about these assets change as a result of events or circumstances, and management believes the assets may have declined in value, we may record impairment charges, resulting in lower profits. Our management uses its best estimate in making these evaluations and considers various factors, including the future prices of energy, fuel costs and other operating costs. However, actual market prices and operating costs could vary from those used in the impairment evaluations, and the impact of such variations could be material.

Accrual for Loss Contingencies for Legal Claims

We are involved in legal proceedings regarding matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Related to these matters, as of December 31, 2010, we were engaged in 442 lawsuits as a defendant and 112 lawsuits as a plaintiff. The total amount claimed against us was Won 127 billion and the total amount claimed by us was Won 145 billion as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, we had an accrual for loss contingencies of Won 2.4 billion. We record liabilities for estimated loss contingencies when we assess that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The determination for a loss contingency is based on management judgment and estimates with respect to the likely outcome of the matter, including the analysis of different scenarios. Liabilities are recorded or adjusted when events or circumstances cause these judgments or estimates to change. In assessing whether a loss is a reasonable possibility, we may consider the following factors: the nature of the litigation, claim or assessment, available information, opinions or views of legal counsel and other advisors, and the experience gained from similar cases. We provide disclosures for material contingencies when there is a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may be incurred.

As new developments occur or more information becomes available, our assumptions and estimates of these liabilities may change. Revisions to contingent liabilities are generally reflected in income when new or different facts or information become known or circumstances change that affect previous assumptions with respect to the likelihood or amount of loss. If changes in these or other assumptions or the anticipated outcomes we use to estimate contingencies cause a loss to become more likely, it could materially affect future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period.

Actual amounts realized upon settlement of contingencies may be different than amounts recorded and disclosed and could have a significant impact on the liabilities and expenses recorded on the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Results of Operations***2010 Compared to 2009***

In 2010, our consolidated revenues from the sale of electric power, the principal component of our operating revenues, increased by 13.4% to Won 37,518 billion from Won 33,092 billion in 2009, reflecting primarily a 10.1% increase in the volume of electricity sold from 394,475 gigawatt hours in 2009 to 434,160 gigawatt hours in 2010 and a 3.5% increase in our overall average electricity tariff rates effective August 1, 2010. The overall increase in the volume of electricity sold was primarily attributable to a 12.3% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the industrial sector, which represents the largest segment of electricity consumption in Korea, from 207,216 gigawatt hours in 2009 to 232,672 gigawatt hours in 2010, and, to a lesser extent, an 8.7% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the commercial sector from 89,619 gigawatt hours in 2009 to 97,410 gigawatt

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hours in 2010, and a 5.5% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the residential sector, including overnight power usage, from 78,548 gigawatt hours in 2009 to 82,890 gigawatt hours in 2010. The increases in the volume of electricity sold to the industrial sector and the commercial sector were primarily due to the general increase in demand for electricity in these sectors in Korea as a result of the economic recovery, which involved an increased input of industrial output, greater capacity utilization in industrial plants, increased construction of commercial buildings and an increased use of air conditioning at commercial buildings. The increase in the volume of electricity sold to the residential sector was primarily due to an increased use of heaters, air conditioners and electrical appliances at home as well as an overall increase in consumer confidence from the general economic recovery. For a discussion of the increase in our electricity tariff rates, see Item 4B. Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates.

Our consolidated operating expenses increased by 17.2% to Won 37,846 billion in 2010 from Won 32,279 billion in 2009, primarily due to a 21.2% increase in fuel costs. Fuel costs increased from Won 15,348 billion in 2009 to Won 18,600 billion in 2010. The fuel costs accounted for 52.0% and 53.8% of the power generation, transmission, and distribution expenses in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Such increase in fuel costs was primarily due to a 55.6% increase in fuel cost for LNG, which was partially offset by a 0.6% decrease in fuel cost for coal. Fuel cost for LNG, which accounted for 41.8% of the total fuel cost in 2010, increased mainly due to a 5.17% increase in unit cost of LNG and a 48.0% increase in LNG consumption mainly due to increased energy consumption as a result of the general economic recovery and extreme weather conditions in 2010. Fuel cost for coal, which accounted for 42.3% of the total fuel cost in 2010, decreased by 0.6%, mainly due to a 7.4% decrease in unit cost for bituminous coal, which was partially offset by a 7.9% increase in the use of electricity mainly as a result of the general economic recovery. For further information on the increase in fuel costs, see Item 4B. Business Overview Fuel. Depreciation and amortization costs slightly increased by 0.4% from Won 5,423 billion in 2009 to Won 5,443 billion in 2010. Maintenance costs decreased by 19.9% from Won 1,623 billion in 2009 to Won 1,300 billion in 2010, primarily as a result of cost savings from technological, engineering and process innovations in facilities construction and operation. Purchased power, which accounted for 14.2% of the total operating expenses in 2010, increased by 46.8% to Won 5,382 billion in 2010 from Won 3,666 billion in 2009, primarily due to a 45.6% increase in the volume of power purchased from independent power producers (who generate electricity primarily through LNG-fired power plants), from 26,575 gigawatt hours in 2009 to 38,682 gigawatt hours in 2010, primarily to compensate for the shortfall in the supply of electricity due to the higher than anticipated rise in demand for electricity in 2010.

Our consolidated selling and administrative expenses increased by 7.4% to Won 1,659 billion in 2010 from Won 1,545 billion in 2009, primarily due to an increase in labor cost, which increased by 9.7% from Won 545 billion in 2009 to Won 598 billion in 2010, which was mainly due to a payout of performance incentives in 2010 based on comparative rankings among government-controlled entities, as well as an increase in fees and dues payable related to the increase in the sales of electricity. As a result of the foregoing, we recorded consolidated operating income of Won 1,580 billion in 2010 and Won 1,715 billion in 2009, respectively. Our consolidated operating profit margin decreased from 5.0% in 2009 to 4.0% in 2010, largely due to the 21.2% increase in fuel costs and the 46.8% increase in purchased power which more than offset the 13.4% increase in our revenue from the sale of electricity.

Our consolidated net non-operating loss decreased by 17.9% to Won 1,143 billion in 2010 from Won 1,392 billion in 2009, as a result of the reduction in volatility of Korean Won against U.S. dollar in 2010 compared to 2009, which resulted in a decrease in net valuation loss on financial derivatives.

As a result of the foregoing, we recorded consolidated income before income taxes of Won 437 billion in 2010 and Won 322 billion in 2009, respectively. We recorded consolidated income tax expenses of Won 457 billion in 2010 and Won 370 billion in 2009, respectively.

As a cumulative result of the above factors, our consolidated net loss decreased by 58.3% to Won 20 billion in 2010 from Won 48 billion in 2009, and our consolidated net loss margin remained unchanged at 0.1% in 2009 and 2010.

Table of Contents***2009 Compared to 2008***

In 2009, our consolidated revenues from the sale of electric power, the principal component of our operating revenues, increased by 7.8% to Won 33,092 billion from Won 30,709 billion in 2008, reflecting primarily a 2.4% increase in the volume of electricity sold from 385,070 gigawatt hours in 2008 to 394,475 gigawatt hours in 2009 and a 3.9% increase in our overall average electricity tariff rates effective June 27, 2009. The overall increase in the volume of electricity sold was primarily attributable to a 1.8% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the industrial sector, which represents the largest segment of electricity consumption in Korea, from 203,475 gigawatt hours in 2008 to 207,216 gigawatt hours in 2009, and, to a lesser extent, a 3.2% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the commercial sector from 86,827 gigawatt hours in 2008 to 89,619 gigawatt hours in 2009, and a 1.7% increase in the volume of electricity sold to the residential sector, including overnight power usage, from 77,269 gigawatt hours in 2008 to 78,548 gigawatt hours in 2009. The increases in the volume of electricity sold to the industrial sector and the commercial sector were primarily due to the general increase in demand for electricity in these sectors in Korea as a result of the economic recovery in the second half of 2009. The increase in the volume of electricity sold to the residential sector was primarily due to an increased use of heaters, air conditioners and electrical appliances at home. For a discussion of the increase in our electricity tariff rates, see Item 4B. **Business Overview Sales and Customers Electricity Rates.**

Our consolidated operating expenses decreased by 6.1% to Won 32,279 billion in 2009 from Won 34,358 billion in 2008, primarily due to a 5.5% decrease in fuel costs. Fuel costs decreased from Won 16,139 billion in 2008 to Won 15,348 billion in 2009. The fuel costs accounted for 51.2% and 52.0% of the power generation, transmission, and distribution expenses in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Such decrease in fuel costs was primarily due to a 35.1% decrease in fuel cost for LNG, which was partially offset by a 26.4% increase in fuel cost for coal. Fuel cost for LNG, which accounted for 33.0% of the total fuel cost in 2009, decreased mainly due to a 22.0% decrease in unit cost of LNG and a 17.0% decrease in LNG consumption mainly due to a relative increase in the coal-fired generation capacity in 2009 in line with the planned capacity expansion plans. Fuel cost for coal, which accounted for 52.0% of the total fuel cost in 2009, increased by 26.4%, mainly due to a 16.4% and 8.6% increase in consumption and unit cost, respectively, for bituminous coal. For further information on the increase in fuel costs, see Item 4B.

Business Overview Fuel. Depreciation and amortization costs increased by 2.0% from Won 5,315 billion in 2008 to Won 5,423 billion in 2009 mainly due to an increase in newly constructed facilities. Maintenance costs increased by 1.9% from Won 1,593 billion in 2008 to Won 1,623 billion in 2009, primarily as a result of the increased generation capacity. Purchased power, which accounted for 11.4% of the total operating expenses in 2009, decreased by 17.3% to Won 3,666 billion in 2009 from Won 4,434 billion in 2008, primarily due to a 2.0% decrease in the volume of power purchased from independent power producers (who generate electricity primarily through LNG-fired power plants), from 27,106 gigawatt hours in 2008 to 26,575 gigawatt hours in 2009, primarily due to our relatively greater ability to meet the electricity demand at peak hours with power generated by our generation subsidiaries using coal-fired generation facilities in light of the reduced peak demand following the downturn in Korean economy in the first half of 2009.

Our consolidated selling and administrative expenses decreased by 11.2% to Won 1,545 billion in 2009 from Won 1,740 billion in 2008, primarily due to a decrease in labor cost, which decreased by 16.3% from Won 651 billion in 2008 to Won 545 billion in 2009 primarily as a result of a decrease in bonus payouts, the amount of which is determined annually in accordance with the overall performance evaluation of us by the Government, as well as a decrease in general costs resulting from our cost reduction effort. As a result of the foregoing, we recorded consolidated operating income of Won 1,715 billion in 2009 compared to consolidated operating loss of Won 2,798 billion in 2008. We recorded a consolidated operating profit margin of 5.0% in 2009 compared to a consolidated operating loss margin of 8.9% in 2008, largely due to the 5.5% decrease in fuel costs and the 7.8% increase in our revenue from the sale of electricity.

Our consolidated net non-operating loss increased by 33.1% to Won 1,392 billion in 2009 from Won 1,046 billion in 2008, principally due to a net valuation loss on financial derivatives and a loss on foreign currency transaction resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as well as an increase in interest expenses resulting from an increase in debt related to capital expenditures and fuel purchases.

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As a result of the foregoing, we recorded consolidated income before income taxes of Won 322 billion in 2009 compared to consolidated loss before income taxes of Won 3,844 billion in 2008. We recorded consolidated income tax expenses of Won 370 billion in 2009 compared to consolidated income tax benefit of Won 930 billion in 2008, largely due to the reasons set forth below. Equity income from a subsidiary is eliminated as part of our intercompany elimination process. However, the related tax effect of equity income is not eliminated because under Korean tax laws, equity income or losses are taxable or deductible only upon the sale of the subsidiary. We recorded income tax benefit of Won 930 billion and loss before income tax benefit of Won 3,844 billion in 2008 and income tax expense of Won 370 billion and income before income tax expense of Won 322 billion in 2009, which resulted in a significant increase in our consolidated effective tax rate from 24.2% in 2008 to 114.8% in 2009. In addition, we recorded the tax effects of equity income of consolidated subsidiaries of Won (40) billion and Won 328 billion in 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate was mainly due to the increase in tax effects of our subsidiaries equity income which were not eliminated. The increase of such tax effects was mainly due to an increase in our generation subsidiaries net income from 2008 to 2009. However, on a consolidated basis, we recognized an overall loss and significantly low income during 2008 and 2009, respectively, due to the loss of the parent company (KEPCO) during these periods. However, as discussed above, the related tax effects were not eliminated resulting in a significantly increased effective tax rate. Accordingly, we recorded significantly higher overall income tax expenses and therefore a higher effective tax rate on a consolidated basis than on a non-consolidated basis due to the tax effect of equity income during periods where our subsidiaries record net income on a non-consolidated basis. See Note 28 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this report.

As a cumulative result of the above factors, we recorded consolidated net loss of Won 48 billion in 2009 compared to consolidated net loss of Won 2,914 billion in 2008, and we recorded consolidated net loss margin of 0.1% in 2009 compared to consolidated net loss margin of 9.2% in 2008.

Inflation

The effects of inflation in Korea on our financial condition and results of operations are reflected primarily in construction costs as well as in labor expenses. Inflation in Korea has not had a significant impact on our results of operations in recent years. It is possible that inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Segment Results

We operate the following business segments: transmission and distribution, power generation and all other. The transmission and distribution segment, which is operated by KEPCO, the parent company, consists of operations related to the transmission, distribution and sale to end-users of electricity purchased from our generation subsidiaries as well as from independent power producers. The power generation segment, which is operated by KEPCO's six generation subsidiaries, consists of operations related to the generation of electricity sold to KEPCO through the Korea Power Exchange. The transmission and distribution segment and the power generation segment together represent our electricity business. The remainder of our operation is categorized as all other. The all other segment consists primarily of operations related to the engineering and maintenance of generation plants, information services, sales of nuclear fuel, communication line leasing, overseas businesses and others. In 2009 and 2010, the unaffiliated revenues of the power generation segment (representing the six generation subsidiaries) and all our other revenues in the aggregate amounted to only 2.4% and 4.8% of our consolidated revenues, respectively, and the results of operations for our business segments substantially mirror our consolidated results of operations.

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Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect that our capital requirements, capital resources and liquidity position may change in the course of implementing the Restructuring Plan. See Item 4B. Business Overview Restructuring of the Electric Power Industry in Korea and Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to KEPCO The Government may adopt policy measures to substantially restructure the Korean electric power industry or our operational structure, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and profitability.

Capital Requirements

We anticipate that the following represent the major sources of our capital requirements in the short-term to intermediate future:

capital expenditures pursuant to our capital investment program;

working capital requirements, the largest component of which is fuel purchases;

payment of principal and interest on our existing debt;

relocation expenses related to Government policy in 2005; and

overseas investments.

In addition, if there were to occur unanticipated material changes to the Restructuring Plan, the Basic Plan or other major policy initiatives of the Government relating to the electric power industry, or natural disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan and caused a meltdown in several nuclear reactors, such developments may require a significant amount of additional capital requirements.

Capital Expenditures

We anticipate that capital expenditures will be the most significant use of our funds for the next several years. Our capital expenditures relate primarily to the construction of new generation units, maintenance of existing generation units and a significant expansion of our transmission and distribution systems. Our capital expenditures generally follow budgets established under the fifth Basic Plan, which contains projections relating to the supply and demand of electricity of Korea based on which we plan the construction of additional generation units and transmission systems. See Item 4B. Business Overview Capital Investment Program for a further description of our capital investment program.

Our total capital expenditures were Won 8.9 trillion, Won 11.2 trillion and Won 10.8 trillion in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively, and, under our current budgets, are estimated to be approximately Won 12.8 trillion, Won 17.2 trillion and Won 17.9 trillion in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. We plan to finance our capital expenditures primarily through borrowings from financial institutions, issuance of securities in the capital markets and construction grants.

In addition, in order to deal with shortage of fuel and other resources and also to comply with various environmental standards, in April 2010 the Government announced a plan to adopt the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) policy, under which each of our generation subsidiaries will be required to supply 2.0% and 10.0% of the total electricity generated from it in the form of renewable energy by 2012 and 2022, respectively, with fines being levied on any unit failing to do so in the prescribed timeline. We currently estimate that, if the Renewable Portfolio Standard is implemented as currently planned, our generation subsidiaries will incur approximately Won 45 trillion in additional capital expenditure over the next 10 years. We expect that such additional capital expenditure will be covered by a corresponding increase in electricity tariff. However, there is no assurance that the Government will in fact raise the electricity tariff at a level sufficient to fully cover such additional capital expenditures or at all. See Item 4B. Business Overview Renewable Energy for a further description of the Renewable Portfolio Standard and our related past capital expenditures.

Table of Contents**Fuel Purchases**

We require significant funds to finance our operations, principally in relation to the purchase of fuels by our generation subsidiaries for generation of electricity. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, fuel costs accounted for 49.8%, 45.2% and 47.2% of our operating revenues and 45.8%, 47.5% and 49.1% of our operating expenses, respectively. We plan to fund our fuel purchases primarily with net operating cash, although in cases of rapid increases in fuel prices as was the case in 2008, we may also rely on borrowings and issuance of debt securities in the capital markets.

Repayment of Existing Debt

Payments of principal and interest on indebtedness will require considerable resources. The table below sets forth the scheduled maturities of our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2010 for each year from 2011 to 2015 and thereafter:

| Year ended | Local currency borrowings | Foreign currency borrowings | Domestic Debentures | Foreign debentures | Exchangeable bonds | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| December 31 ⁽¹⁾ | | | (in millions of Won) | | | |
| 2011 | 1,311,209 | 42,681 | 3,780,000 | 1,105,287 | 76,490 | 6,315,667 |
| 2012 | 686,285 | 89,148 | 4,180,000 | 710,172 | | 5,665,605 |
| 2013 | 962,695 | 308,991 | 3,980,000 | 1,595,301 | | 6,846,987 |
| 2014 | 42,500 | 234,864 | 3,890,000 | 1,879,814 | | 6,047,178 |
| 2015 | 23,411 | 39,462 | 3,940,000 | 1,651,783 | | 5,654,656 |
| Thereafter | 122,746 | 554,123 | 6,270,010 | 2,003,544 | | 8,950,423 |
| Total | 3,148,846 | 1,269,269 | 26,040,010 | 8,945,901 | 76,490 | 39,480,516 |

Note:

- (1) As of December 31, 2010, we had borrowings under conditional agreements of Won 18 billion, of which Won 8 billion was denominated in Won and Won 10 billion in foreign currencies, with maturity dates between 2021 and 2026. Such loans are not included in the above table. Under the terms of the conditional loans, we are not obligated to repay the principal and interest on such loans if the underlying projects fail.

We have incurred interest charges (including capitalized interest) of Won 1,311 billion, Won 1,878 billion and Won 2,119 billion in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. We anticipate that interest charges will increase in future years because of, among other factors, anticipated increases in our long-term debt. See **Capital Resources** below. The weighted average rate of interest on our debt was 5.47%, 5.52% and 5.12% in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

We plan to repay the principal and interest on our existing debt primarily through borrowings from financial institutions, issuance of securities in the capital markets and net operating cash.

Relocation Expenses

In June 2005, the Government announced its policy to relocate the headquarters of government-invested enterprises, including us and certain of our subsidiaries including six generation subsidiaries, out of the Seoul metropolitan area to other provinces in Korea by the end of 2012. Pursuant to this policy, our headquarters are scheduled to be relocated to Naju in Jeolla Province, which is approximately 300 kilometers south of Seoul, by the end of 2012, subject to market conditions and other policy considerations. In addition, the headquarters of certain of our subsidiaries are scheduled to be relocated to various other cities in Korea. Under the current relocation plan as approved by the Government in 2007 and in accordance with the relevant statute and related guidelines, the total relocation cost for us and our generation subsidiaries is estimated to be Won 1,425 billion, which will be paid out over the construction period. Under a special act enacted for this purpose, we are

required to sell the property in our current headquarters within one year after the relocation.

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We plan to finance our relocation costs primarily through borrowings from financial institutions and issuance of securities in the capital markets, as well as net operating cash.

Overseas Investments

As part of our revenue diversification and fuel procurement strategy, we plan to continue to make overseas investments on a selective basis, which will be funded primarily through foreign currency-denominated borrowings and securities issuances as well as net operating cash from such projects.

Capital Resources

We have traditionally met our working capital and other capital requirements primarily from net cash provided by operating activities, issuance of debt securities, borrowings from financial institutions and construction grants. Net cash provided by operating activities was Won 1,961 billion, Won 5,738 billion and Won 5,638 billion in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Total long-term debt as of December 31, 2010 (including the current portion and discounts on debentures and excluding premium on debentures) was Won 39,499 billion, of which Won 29,199 billion was denominated in Won and an equivalent of Won 10,300 billion was denominated in foreign currencies, primarily U.S. dollars. Construction grants received were Won 1,142 billion, Won 1,197 billion and Won 1,293 billion in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. In addition, in anticipation of potential liquidity shortage, we maintain several credit facilities with domestic financial institutions amounting to Won 3,155 billion and US\$130 million, the full amount of which was available as of December 31, 2010. In addition, we and KHNP also maintain Won-denominated and U.S. dollar-denominated global medium-term note programs in the aggregate amount of US\$5 billion, of which approximately US\$2 billion remains currently available for future drawdown.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, our long-term debt, excluding the current portion thereof, as a percentage of shareholders' equity was 67.3% and 79.8%, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the current portion of our long-term debt was Won 5,779 billion and Won 6,312 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, our short-term borrowings amounted to Won 684 billion and Won 457 billion, respectively. See Note 17 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Subject to the implementation of our capital expenditure plan and the sale of our interests in our generation subsidiaries and other subsidiaries, our long-term debt may increase or decrease in future years. Until recently, a substantial portion of our long-term debt was raised through foreign currency borrowings. However, in order to reduce the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations, we have reduced the proportion of our debt which is denominated in foreign currencies and plan to adjust the proportion of foreign currency debt in order to optimize our foreign currency exposure in light of, among others, the fluctuations in the value of Won, the cost of funding by each currency and the maturity of fund available in each market. Our foreign currency-denominated long-term debt increased from Won 8,532 billion as of December 31, 2009 to Won 10,300 billion as of December 31, 2010.

Our ability to incur long-term debt in the future is subject to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, the implementation of the Restructuring Plan and the amount of capital that other Korean entities may seek to raise in capital markets. Economic, political and other conditions in Korea may also affect investor demand for our securities and those of other Korean entities. In addition, our ability to incur debt will also be affected by the Government's policies relating to foreign currency borrowings, the liquidity of the Korean capital markets and our operating results and financial condition. In case of adverse developments in Korea, however, the price at which such financing may be available may not be acceptable to us.

We incur our short-term borrowings primarily through commercial papers sold to domestic financial institutions. We have not had, and we do not expect to have, any material difficulties in obtaining short-term borrowings.

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We may raise capital from time to time through the issuance of equity securities. However, there are certain restrictions on our ability to issue equity, including limitations on shareholdings by foreigners. In addition, without changes in the existing KEPCO Act which requires that the Government, directly or pursuant to the Korea Finance Corporation Act, through Korea Finance Corporation, own at least 51% of our capital stock, it may be difficult or impossible for us to undertake any equity financing other than sales of treasury stock without the participation of the Government. In case of adverse economic developments in Korea, however, the share price at which such financing may be available may not be acceptable to us. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Korea and the Global Economy.

Our total stockholders' equity increased from Won 41,404 billion as of December 31, 2009 to Won 41,489 billion as of December 31, 2010.

Liquidity

Our liquidity is substantially affected by our construction expenditures and fuel purchases. Construction in progress increased from Won 14,909 billion as of December 31, 2009 to Won 19,744 billion as of December 31, 2010. Fuel costs represented 44.9% and 48.3% of revenues from sale of electric power in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Due to the capital-intensive nature of our business as well as significant volatility in fuel prices, from time to time we operate with a working capital deficit, and we may have substantial working capital deficit in the future. In order to meet capital requirements related to working capital deficit, we intend to continue to rely primarily upon net cash provided by operating activities, sales of debt securities, borrowings from financial institutions and construction grants. See Capital Resources. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, we had a working capital surplus of Won 281 billion and Won 802 billion, respectively.

We may face liquidity concerns in the case of significant depreciation of Korean Won against major foreign currencies over a short period of time. While substantially all of our revenues are denominated in Won, we pay for substantially all of our fuel purchases in foreign currencies and a substantial portion of our long-term debt is denominated in foreign currencies, and payment of principal and interest thereon is made in foreign currencies. In the past, we have incurred foreign currency debt principally due to the limited availability and the high cost of Won-denominated financing in Korea. However, in light of the increasing sophistication of the Korean capital markets and the recent increase in liquidity in the Korean financial markets, we plan to reduce the portion of our debt which is denominated in foreign currencies although we intend to continue to raise certain amounts of capital through long-term foreign currency debt for purposes of maintaining diversity in our funding sources as well as paying for overseas investments in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2010, 26.1% of our long-term debt (including the current portion and discounts on debentures but excluding premium on debentures) before accounting for swap transactions (or 7.5% after accounting for swap transactions), was denominated in currencies other than Won.

We enter into currency swaps and other hedging arrangements with respect to our debt denominated in foreign currencies only to a limited extent due primarily to the limited size of the Korean market for such derivative arrangements. Such instruments include combined currency and interest rate swap agreements, interest rate swaps and foreign exchange agreements. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments in order to hedge market risk resulting from fluctuations in fuel costs. Our policy is to hold or issue derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes only. Our derivative financial instruments are entered into with major financial institutions, thereby minimizing the risk of credit loss. See Note 25 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

We did not pay any dividends in 2009 and 2010, and we currently have no plans to pay dividends in 2011 as we recorded net losses in 2010.

Table of Contents**Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP**

The following table sets forth the effects of the significant adjustments to net income and stockholders' equity which would be required if U.S. GAAP were to be applied to our financial statements instead of Korean GAAP.

Adjustments to Net Income:

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | | |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) UNDER KOREAN GAAP | (Won) (2,914,039) | (Won) (47,732) | (Won) (19,855) | \$ (17,561) |
| ADJUSTMENTS: | | | | |
| OPERATING INCOME | | | | |
| Asset revaluation | 341,605 | 286,749 | 324,781 | 287,264 |
| Special depreciation | (2,776) | | | |
| Regulated operation | 157,423 | 167,557 | (23,768) | (21,022) |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | 134,714 | 123,738 | 107,463 | 95,050 |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates | (7,631) | (8,464) | 14,130 | 12,498 |
| Liabilities for decommissioning costs and capitalized asset retirement costs | (844,988) | 54,192 | 51,598 | 45,638 |
| Reserve for self-insurance | 5,995 | 6,148 | 1,682 | 1,488 |
| Revenue recognition | 73,784 | 187,372 | 86,341 | 76,367 |
| Intangible assets | (4,965) | 15,135 | (3,857) | (3,411) |
| Classification differences in the consolidated statements of income ⁽¹⁾ | (25,807) | (3,113) | (8,963) | (7,928) |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) | | | | |
| Asset revaluation equity investments | 12,339 | 12,257 | 12,764 | 11,290 |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | (863) | (6,284) | 12,860 | 11,375 |
| Convertible bonds | (520,731) | 659,405 | 25,973 | 22,973 |
| Gain on disposal of subsidiaries | | | | |
| Equity income of affiliates ⁽²⁾ | (110,871) | (52,516) | (84,401) | (56,151) |
| Scope of equity method (Note 38(s)) | | 17,788 | (20,102) | (17,780) |
| Credit valuation adjustment | (15,698) | 13,719 | 5,086 | 4,498 |
| Classification differences in the consolidated statements of income ⁽¹⁾ | 25,807 | 3,113 | 8,963 | 7,928 |
| INCOME TAX EXPENSES | | | | |
| Deferred income taxes | (198,222) | (336,739) | (134,255) | (118,747) |
| Change in enacted tax rates | 6,366 | | | |
| FIN48 Liabilities | (178) | 6,449 | 2,171 | 1,920 |
| Tax effect of gain on disposal of subsidiaries | | | | |
| Tax effect of equity income of affiliates ⁽²⁾ | 17,492 | 2,624 | 11,112 | 9,828 |
| EQUITY INCOME OF AFFILIATES, NET OF TAX ⁽²⁾ | 93,379 | 49,892 | 52,372 | 46,322 |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) (3,777,865) | (Won) 1,151,290 | (Won) 443,012 | \$ 391,839 |
| CONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) (3,819,165) | (Won) 1,102,306 | (Won) 390,711 | \$ 345,579 |
| NONCONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) 41,300 | (Won) 48,984 | (Won) 52,301 | \$ 46,260 |

Notes:

(1)

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Certain donations and gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recorded in other income or expenses under Korean GAAP while recorded in operating expenses under U.S. GAAP since those are regarded as operating expenses. This reclassification does not affect the net income under U.S. GAAP.

- (2) Under Korea GAAP, equity income of affiliates is presented as other income, while it is shown after income tax expense under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents**Adjustments to Stockholders' Equity:**

| | Korean Won | | Translation into U.S. Dollars |
|--|--|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY UNDER KOREAN GAAP | (Won) 41,403,807 | (Won) 41,488,601 | \$ 36,696,091 |
| ADJUSTMENTS: | | | |
| Current Asset | | | |
| Account Receivables Revenue recognition | 1,256,543 | 1,342,884 | 1,187,762 |
| UTILITY PLANT | | | |
| Asset revaluation | (6,138,447) | (5,813,666) | (5,142,107) |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs | (825,000) | (783,342) | (692,855) |
| Construction in progress | | | |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | (929,493) | (809,170) | (715,700) |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates | 99,454 | 113,584 | 100,463 |
| INTANGIBLE ASSETS | | | |
| Future radioactive wastes repository sites usage rights | | | |
| Research and development cost | (33,843) | (37,700) | (33,345) |
| Scope of consolidation | | 464,586 | 410,920 |
| INVESTMENT SECURITIES | | | |
| Asset revaluation | (24,189) | (11,425) | (10,105) |
| Available-for-sale securities | 10,873 | 56,649 | 50,105 |
| Scope of equity method | 20,575 | 72,472 | 64,100 |
| Scope of consolidation | | (464,586) | (410,920) |
| FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES | | | |
| Credit valuation adjustments | (20,387) | (14,475) | (12,803) |
| DEFERRED INCOME TAXES | 1,007,101 | 842,018 | 744,753 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Liabilities for decommissioning costs | 1,410,014 | 1,419,954 | 1,255,929 |
| Regulated operation | (406,360) | (430,128) | (380,442) |
| Reserve for self-insurance | 121,416 | 123,098 | 108,878 |
| Convertible bonds | (27,856) | (1,883) | (1,665) |
| FIN48 Liabilities | (8,200) | (2,013) | (1,780) |
| Credit valuation adjustments | 588 | 5,299 | 4,687 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) 36,916,566 | (Won) 37,560,757 | \$ 33,221,966 |
| CONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) 36,539,993 | (Won) 37,090,019 | \$ 32,805,605 |
| NONCONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) 376,573 | (Won) 470,738 | \$ 416,361 |

Note 38 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements provides a description of the principal differences between Korean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to us.

The material differences between Korean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as applied to our consolidated statements of income relate to the following.

Revenue Recognition

We read meters and bill customers on a monthly basis. We do not accrue revenue for power sold to customers between the meter-reading date and end of the reporting period but record the revenue in the subsequent period. Under Korean GAAP, such practice is consistent with the Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associated Government Agency, which have been approved by the Korean Ministry of Strategy and

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Finance (formerly the Korean Ministry of Finance and Economy) and considered by the utility industry in Korea as Korean GAAP. However under U.S. GAAP, we recognize unbilled revenue related to the sale of power between the meter-reading dates, at the end of each reporting period.

Asset Revaluation and Depreciation

Under Korean GAAP, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, except for those assets that are stated at their appraised values in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Assets Revaluation Law of Korea. If an asset revaluation occurs, the revaluation becomes the new established basis for the property, plant and equipment.

Under U.S. GAAP, property, plant and equipment must be stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The revaluation of property, plant and equipment and the resulting depreciation of revalued amounts are not considered in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. When revalued assets are sold, revaluation surplus related to those assets under Korean GAAP would be reflected in income as additional gain on the sale of property, plant and equipment under U.S. GAAP.

Special Depreciation

Under Korean GAAP, a special depreciation has been allowed prior to 1994, which represents an accelerated depreciation of certain facilities and equipment acquired for energy saving and anti-pollution purposes. However, such special depreciation is not in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The U.S. GAAP reconciliation reflects the adjustment of special depreciation to our normal depreciation method, based on the economic useful life of the asset. In 2008, the related facilities and equipment became fully depreciated under U.S. GAAP and as such no reconcilable GAAP difference exists.

Accounting for Regulation

Under U.S. GAAP accounting guidance for accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, a regulated utility is required to defer the recognition of costs (a regulatory asset) or recognize obligations (a regulatory liability) if it is probable that, through the rate-making process, there will be a corresponding increase or decrease in future utility rates, while under Korean GAAP no such guidance exists.

The Government approves the rates that we charge to our customers. Our utility rates are designed to recover our reasonable costs plus a fair investment return. However, on April 2, 2001, six power generation subsidiaries were established in accordance with the Restructuring Plan. Since the power generation subsidiaries' rates are determined by a competitive system in the market, they no longer meet the criteria for application of the guidance. Accordingly, since 2001, only our power transmission and distribution divisions have been subject to the criteria for the application of the guidance.

We recognize a regulatory liability or regulatory asset in the consolidated financial statements by a charge or credit to operations to match revenues and expenses under the regulations for the establishment of utility rates. These assets or liabilities relate to the adjustments for capitalized foreign currency translation, reserve for self-insurance and deferred income taxes.

The following table shows the components of regulated assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------|
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | (Won) 559,357 | (Won) 495,465 | \$ 438,232 |
| Reserve for self-insurance | (121,416) | (123,098) | (108,878) |
| Deferred income taxes | (844,301) | (802,495) | (709,796) |
| Total | (Won) (406,360) | (Won) (430,128) | \$ (380,442) |

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The regulated assets resulting from capitalized foreign currency translation are anticipated to be recovered over the weighted-average useful life of property, plant, and equipment.

Regulatory assets and liabilities are established based on the current regulations and rate-making process. Accordingly, these assets and liabilities may be significantly changed due to the potential future deregulation or changes in the rate-making process.

Reversal of Eliminated Profit on Transactions with Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Under Korean GAAP, our share of the profit on transactions between KEPCO and its affiliated companies is eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Under U.S. GAAP for regulated enterprises, where the sales prices are reasonable and it is probable that, through the rate-making process, future revenues approximately equal to the sales price will result from our use of the utility plant no elimination of profit is necessary for reporting under purposes.

Foreign Currency Translation

Under Korean GAAP, we capitalize certain foreign exchange transaction and translation gains and losses on borrowings associated with certain qualified assets during the construction period.

Under U.S. GAAP, all foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, referred to as either transaction or translation gains and losses under Korean GAAP, should be included in the results of operations for the current period. Accordingly, the amounts of foreign exchange transaction and translation gains and losses included in property, plants and equipment under Korean GAAP were reversed and recognized in current period earnings under U.S. GAAP.

Under Korean GAAP, convertible bonds denominated in foreign currency are regarded as non-monetary liabilities since they have equity-like characteristics. Accordingly, we do not recognize the associated foreign currency translation gain or loss.

Under U.S. GAAP, convertible bonds denominated in foreign currency are translated at exchange rates as of the end of the reporting period, and the resulting foreign currency transaction gain or loss is recognized in the period's earnings.

Intangible Assets

Under Korean GAAP, all costs incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred during the development phase are recognized as an asset only if all of the following criteria for recognition are satisfied: (1) it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow into the entity, and (2) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. If the costs incurred fail to satisfy all of these criteria, they are recorded as periodic expense as incurred.

Under U.S. GAAP, all costs incurred during the research and development stages are expensed as incurred, except for internal and external costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage, which should be capitalized.

Until 2008, under Korean GAAP, we recognized our payment to the City of Gyeongju, in the amount of Won 300,000 million, which was used for negotiations (based on government regulation) to establish a radioactive waste facility in the City, as an intangible asset. However, under U.S. GAAP, we recognized such amount as construction-in-progress for utility plants.

In 2009, due to the transfer of roles related to the disposal of radioactive waste to KRMC, we transferred our intangibles asset under Korean GAAP and our construction-in-progress under U.S. GAAP to KRMC. We reclassified such amounts from respective accounts to other receivables, resulting in no GAAP difference.

Table of Contents***Deferred Income Taxes***

Under Korean GAAP, the effect of changes in tax law related to items recorded directly in shareholders' equity is reflected directly in the shareholders' equity, while under U.S. GAAP, the effect is reflected in continuing operations in the period of new tax law enactment.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In July 2006, under U.S. GAAP new accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes, which sets out a consistent framework to be used to determine the appropriate level of tax reserve for uncertain tax positions was issued. This guidance uses a two-step approach wherein a tax benefit is recognized if a position is more likely than not to be sustained. The amount of the benefit is then measured to be the highest tax benefit which has greater than 50.0% likelihood of being realized. The difference between the benefit recognized for a position in accordance with this guidance and the tax benefit claimed on a tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit, while under Korean GAAP no such guidance exists.

The beginning balance of unrecognized tax benefits reconciles to the balance as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 as follows:

| | Korean Won | | Translation into U.S. Dollars |
|---|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | |
| Total unrecognized tax benefits at January 1 | (Won) 12,695 | (Won) 5,987 | \$ 5,295 |
| Amount of increase for current year's tax position | 71 | | |
| Gross amount of increases for prior years' tax position | 53 | 35 | 31 |
| Gross amount of decreases for prior years' tax position | (6,832) | (4,609) | (4,077) |
| Total unrecognized tax benefits at December 31 | (Won) 5,987 | (Won) 1,413 | \$ 1,249 |

Any changes in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits related to temporary differences would result in a reclassification to deferred tax liability, and any changes in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits related to permanent differences would result in an adjustment to income tax expense and therefore, our effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the unrecognized tax benefits included above which would, if recognized, affect the effective tax rate were Won 1,312 million and Won 755 million, respectively.

Our continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to income tax matters in income tax expense. After the adoption of the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes, we have total gross accrual for interest expense and penalties of Won 2,213 million and Won 600 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Our major tax jurisdiction is the Republic of Korea, and during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, tax audits by National Tax Service for six entities, including our corporate entity, were carried out. The unrecognized tax benefits of the entities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 reflect the results of tax audits.

Liabilities for Decommissioning Costs

Under Korean GAAP, since 2004, we have adopted SKAS No. 17 which requires us to recognize our liability for decommissioning costs at estimated fair value. We should estimate the fair value using a discounted cash flow, for our asset retirement obligations for dismantling and disposal of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste, along with recording a corresponding utility asset in the same amount. Expense is recorded for the period-to-period changes in the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows, as the balance is accreted to the ultimate amount payable.

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Under Korean GAAP, the discount rate of 4.36% was set upon adoption in 2004 for all liabilities prior to that date and such rate is used for those liabilities for all future periods. Liabilities incurred for facilities built subsequent to the adoption of this guidance are discounted at the then applicable discount rate under Korean GAAP. Upward and downward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows are discounted at the initial rate used for that facility.

Under U.S. GAAP, we adopted the guidance related to asset retirement in 2003, which requires us to recognize an estimated liability for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets. The fair value of the liabilities for decommissioning costs is determined using a present value approach and expense is recorded in each period for the accretion due to the passage of time to the amount ultimately payable. A corresponding amount is recorded as part of the book value of the related long-lived assets and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets.

Under U.S. GAAP, the discount rate for existing decommissioning liabilities prior to 2003 was set at adoption, at 6.49%. Liabilities incurred for facilities built subsequent to the adoption of this guidance, should be discounted at the then applicable discount rate under U.S. GAAP also. In addition, any changes that result in upward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows shall be treated as a new liability and discounted at the then current discount rate. Any downward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows will result in a reduction of the liability for decommissioning costs and is reduced from the recorded discounted liability at the rate that was used at the time the obligation was originally recorded.

As a result, substantially all of the difference between the Korean GAAP liability and the U.S. GAAP liability is due to the different guidance adoption dates and the resulting different discount rates which impact the liabilities assessed prior to the respective adoption dates, as discussed above. Also, subsequent to 2004, we use the same discount rates under both GAAPs for liabilities related to new facilities, so no further GAAP differences will be created unless there are upward revisions in the amount payable.

In 2008, effective as of January 1, 2009, the Radioactive Waste Management Act (RWMA) was enacted by the Government, in an effort to centralize the disposal of spent fuel and low and intermediate radioactive waste and related management processes. The RWMA designated the Korea Radioactive Waste Management Corporation (KRMC) as the entity in charge of performing the disposal of spent fuel and low and intermediate radioactive waste. As a result, our related asset retirement obligation liabilities transferred to KRMC on the date the RWMA was enacted.

As a result of the RWMA, the GAAP differences related to the asset retirement obligation liabilities for disposal of spent fuel and low and intermediate radioactive waste (for such liabilities related to periods prior to respective guidances' adoptions) were eliminated, as we no longer need to discount such liabilities at a different discount rate.

Amounts reconciled from Korean GAAP to U.S. GAAP for capitalized asset retirement costs, net of accumulated depreciation and liabilities for decommission costs, are as follows:

| | Korean Won | | Translation into U.S. Dollars |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | |
| Decrease in capitalized asset retirement costs, net of accumulated depreciation | (Won) (825,000) | (Won) (783,342) | \$ (692,855) |
| Decrease in liabilities for decommissioning costs | 1,410,014 | 1,419,954 | 1,255,929 |
| Increase in shareholders' equity | (Won) 585,014 | (Won) 636,612 | \$ 563,074 |

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Details of our asset retirement costs as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

| | Korean Won | | Translation into |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | U.S. Dollars |
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | 2010 |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs | (Won) 1,198,381 | (Won) 1,239,066 | \$ 1,095,937 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (493,862) | (498,419) | (440,845) |
| | (Won) 704,519 | (Won) 740,647 | \$ 655,092 |

Changes in liabilities for decommissioning costs for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

| | Korean Won | | Translation into |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | U.S. Dollars |
| | (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | | 2010 |
| Balance at beginning of year | (Won) 4,073,284 | (Won) 4,285,210 | \$ 3,790,209 |
| Liabilities incurred | 255,360 | 321,812 | 284,638 |
| Accretion expense for the year | 210,853 | 224,586 | 198,643 |
| Payments | (254,287) | (275,236) | (243,442) |
| Balance at end of year | (Won) 4,285,210 | (Won) 4,556,372 | \$ 4,030,048 |

Convertible Bonds

Under Korean GAAP, the value of conversion rights is recognized as capital surplus. In addition, convertible bonds are subject to foreign currency translation only when it is almost certain that a conversion right will not be exercised, as convertible bonds are generally regarded as non-monetary foreign currency liabilities.

Under U.S. GAAP, unless a conversion right is considered an embedded derivative instrument requiring bifurcation, no portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the convertible debt securities should be attributed to the conversion feature. We have determined that the conversion feature embedded in our convertible debt should not be bifurcated. In addition, the convertible bonds are subject to foreign currency translation as these convertible bonds are regarded as monetary foreign currency liabilities under U.S. GAAP.

Principles of Consolidation

Under Korean GAAP, an entity is consolidated if we or our controlled subsidiaries own more than 30% of the total outstanding voting stock and are the largest stockholder of such entity. Generally under U.S. GAAP, an entity in which we own 20% to 50% percent of the total outstanding voting stock still may not be consolidated if we do not have control over such entity, and such entity should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. For investments in entities in which we own 30% to 50%, the consolidated financial statements did not reflect an adjustment in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation as the impact is considered immaterial.

Under Korean GAAP, majority-owned subsidiaries with total assets below Won 10 billion at prior year end are not consolidated. Under U.S. GAAP, we are required to consolidate all majority-owned subsidiaries regardless of total asset size if we have control over such subsidiaries. Due to such differences, for U.S. GAAP purposes, KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty., Ltd., is consolidated for the year ended December 31, 2010, while under Korean GAAP the entity is considered as investment security. Except for KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty., Ltd., we did not consolidate majority-owned subsidiaries with total assets below Won 10 billion at prior year end as we believe the impact of such difference to be immaterial.

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Reserve for Self-insurance

Under Korean GAAP, in accordance with Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise-Associate Government Agency, we provide a self-insurance reserve for loss from accident and liability to third parties that may arise in connection with our non-insured facilities. The self-insurance reserve is recorded until the amount meets a certain percentage of non-insured buildings and machinery.

U.S. GAAP considers loss from accidents and liability to third parties to be a contingency that is only provided for when a liability has been incurred. Contingent losses for self-insurance are generally recognized as a liability (undiscounted) when probable and reasonably estimable.

Gain on Valuation of Non-marketable Securities

Under Korean GAAP, non-marketable securities should be classified as available-for-sale and carried at cost or fair value if applicable, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported as other comprehensive income until realized.

Under U.S. GAAP, investments in non-marketable equity securities without significant influence that do not have a readily determinable fair value are stated at cost using the cost method.

Fair Value Hierarchy

We measure our investments in accordance with the following accounting guidance on fair value measurements:

- (i) Defines fair value as 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, and establishes a framework for measuring fair value;
- (ii) Establishes a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the observable inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability at the measurement date;
- (iii) Requires consideration of nonperformance risk when valuing liabilities; and
- (iv) Expands disclosures about instruments measured at fair value.

We classify fair value balances based on the fair value hierarchy defined by the accounting guidance for fair value measurements. The classification of valuation hierarchy for fair value measurements is based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose significant inputs are observable; and
- Level 3 Instruments whose significant inputs are unobservable.

Effective January 1, 2010, we adopted the new fair value disclosure accounting guidance which requires a number of additional disclosures, including amounts and reasons for significant transfers between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy as well as the presentation of certain information in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements on a gross basis. As we do not have any instruments classified as a Level 3 instrument, the initial adoption of this accounting guidance resulted in additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated

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financial statements but does not have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. The adoption of the remaining portions of this accounting guidance will result in additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements but is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, as discussed below in Transition to IFRS in 2011, we began financial reporting in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB in 2011.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies we use for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Investment Securities

We classify available-for-sale equity securities with marketability within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy if quoted prices are available in an active market. We generally classify our securities within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy if quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets are not available. We determine the fair values of our securities using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow models. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value and yield curve as well as other relevant economic measures.

Derivatives

Derivatives consist of cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps are valued using internal models that use readily observable market inputs, such as foreign currency exchange rates and swap rates. We classify derivatives within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

Under Korean GAAP, fair value of derivatives is determined assuming the same nonperformance risk for the entity and the counterparty. However, U.S. GAAP requires consideration of both the entity's nonperformance risk and counterparty nonperformance risk in determining the fair value of a derivative instrument. Due to such differences, for U.S. GAAP purpose, net loss decreased by Won 13,719 million and Won 5,086 million, and other comprehensive income increased by Won 50,856 million and Won 5,567 million, compared to those under Korean GAAP for year ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Level 1 | 2009 Level 2 | Total | Level 1 | 2010 Level 2 | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | |
| Investment securities | (Won) 123,123 | (Won) 9,980 | (Won) 133,103 | (Won) 864,051 | (Won) | (Won) 864,051 |
| Financial derivatives | | 880,096 | 890,076 | | 461,429 | 461,429 |
| Total Assets | (Won) 123,123 | (Won) 880,096 | (Won) 1,013,199 | (Won) 864,051 | (Won) 461,429 | (Won) 1,325,480 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Financial derivatives | (Won) | (Won) 36,996 | (Won) 36,996 | (Won) | (Won) 214,913 | (Won) 214,913 |
| Total Liabilities | (Won) | (Won) 36,996 | (Won) 36,996 | (Won) | (Won) 214,913 | (Won) 214,913 |

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The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair value of each class of significant financial instruments in which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and cash equivalents, short term financial instruments, trade receivables, short-term borrowings and trade payables: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of its nature or relatively short maturity.

Investments: The fair value of investments with marketability is estimated based on quoted market prices for those or similar investments. For other investments for which there are no quoted market prices, it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of investments in unlisted companies.

Long-term debt: The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues, or on the current rates offered for debt of the same remaining maturities.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our consolidated financial instruments as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Carrying Amount | Fair value (In millions of Won and thousands of US\$) | Carrying Amount | Fair value |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (Won) 1,489,390 | (Won) 1,489,390 | (Won) 2,097,285 | (Won) 2,097,285 |
| Short-term financial instruments | 356,115 | 356,115 | 571,310 | 571,310 |
| Trade receivables and account receivables-other | 4,531,443 | 4,531,443 | 5,026,846 | 5,026,846 |
| Investments: | | | | |
| Practicable to estimate fair value | 133,103 | 133,103 | 864,051 | 864,051 |
| Not practicable | 155,734 | N/A | 767,439 | N/A |
| Short-term borrowings | (684,480) | (684,480) | (457,426) | (457,296) |
| Trade payables and accounts payable-other | (2,763,509) | (2,763,509) | (3,047,273) | (3,047,273) |
| Long-term other account payable | (3,576,369) | (3,576,369) | (3,894,914) | (3,894,914) |
| Long-term debt, including current portion | (33,634,756) | (33,221,281) | (39,419,407) | (40,155,473) |

Supplementary U.S. GAAP Disclosures

Our supplementary information for the statement of cash flows is as follows:

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | (Won) 928,119 | (Won) 1,378,799 | (Won) 1,410,966 | \$ 1,247,980 |
| Interest paid, net of capitalized portion | | | | |
| Income taxes paid | 699,070 | 428,371 | 174,939 | 154,731 |

Scope of Equity Method

Under Korean GAAP, a company should account for its investment under the equity method of accounting, if it has significant influence. A company is presumed to have significant influence if it has the ability to nominate a board member, regardless of overall ownership percentage or other conditions that would be considered under U.S. GAAP.

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Under U.S GAAP, to presume that a company has significant influence, the following are some of the conditions it would consider: ability to nominate a board member, such board member's voting power and limitation (if any), overall ownership percentage, influence compared to other investors, relationship between the

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investor and investee, etc. Due to such difference in guidance and practice, certain investments which are accounted for under the equity method under Korean GAAP are accounted for as an available-for-sale investment under the cost basis with unrealized gains and losses reported as other comprehensive income until realized at each reporting date under U.S. GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, net income decreased by Won 20,102 million and accumulated other comprehensive income increased by Won 74,786, compared to that under Korean GAAP for year ended December 31, 2010.

Transition to IFRS in 2011

As of January 1, 2011, we began preparing our financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted for use in the Republic of Korea and IFRS as issued by the IASB. Our transition date to IFRS is January 1, 2010.

Going forward, we will discontinue to report under Korean GAAP and will report under IFRS as issued by the IASB. As such, our 2010 consolidated financial statements under IFRS may be materially different than the accompanying 2010 consolidated financial statements under Korean GAAP.

Other

Our operations are materially affected by the policies and actions of the Government. See Item 4B. **Business Overview** **Regulation**.

Item 5C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Research and Development

We maintain a research and development program focused on developing highly advanced electric power technology necessary to become a global leader in the electric power industry. In order to achieve this goal, we have adopted the **Electric Technology Development Plan** toward 2010 which is expected to be modified in the near future to reflect the **2020 Mid- and Long-Term Strategic Management Plan** that we announced in 2009. This strategic plan is being implemented across all areas of our in-house research and development programs. In addition, we and our six generation subsidiaries have created a **Technology Roadmap** to develop technologies in the area of thermal and nuclear generation. In addition, consistent with our goal of becoming a leading global utilities company, we have developed and adopted the **Green Technology Development Strategy and Roadmap**. This strategic roadmap consists of low carbon power generating technology, high efficiency power transmission and distribution technology and the demand-creating green technology.

In the field of hydroelectric and thermal power, our research and development efforts are primarily focused on developing technologies required for the efficient operation of thermal power plants, such as our **Development of Advanced Thermal Power Plant** project using the **Ultra-Super Critical Technology**. We also emphasize enhancing plant maintenance, which has proven to be of great importance in maintaining a competitive edge in this field, through accurate damage analysis, environmentally-friendly inspections and various other protective and optimization measures.

In the field of nuclear power, our research and development efforts are primarily focused on developing technology for enhancing the safety and economy of nuclear plants, such as our **Basic Design for Advanced Power Reactor** project. Our research and development objective for this field is to obtain technologies necessary to perform reactor/plant safety analysis, radiation control and radioactive waste reduction, and seismic monitoring and analysis.

In the field of electric power systems, we have focused our research and development efforts on developing required technology and providing technical support for the stable and reliable operation of electrical power systems, such as the **Development of Intelligent Robot System** for the check-up of transmission line insulator. We have developed the technology for an efficient distribution system, preventive maintenance for substations, system automation, power utilization and power line communication.

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As part of our strategy for future growth, we have placed a high priority in the development of the following green energy projects:

a dynamic simulator to test a 300 megawatt integrated gasification combined-cycle plant in Korea;

a high-efficiency solid solvent for carbon capture;

an infrastructure for electricity-powered vehicles;

a high-tech smart grid test bed in Jeju Island;

a conversion system for a 80kV high voltage direct current;

export-level nuclear reactors; and

an all-electrified house.

In addition, we have been cooperating closely with many foreign electric utilities and research institutes on a diverse range of projects.

We invested approximately Won 321 billion in 2010 and currently plan to invest Won 411 billion in 2011 on research and development. We had approximately 588 employees engaged in research and development activities as of December 31, 2010. As a result of our research, 4,200 applications were submitted in Korea and abroad, out of which 2,146 applications have been registered to date. In addition, we are currently constructing management infrastructure to facilitate development of high value-added intellectual properties. We also seek to market the technologies we have developed by identifying key items that have market potential in light of intellectual property, overseas market conditions and cost-efficiency issues. We are continuously upgrading our research and development programs, restructuring our research and development organization and reallocating and reassigning research personnel.

Item 5D. Trend Information

Trends, uncertainties and events which could have a material impact on our sales, operating revenues and liquidity and capital resources are discussed above in Item 5A. Operating Results and Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Item 5E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2010.

Item 5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes certain of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

| Contractual Obligations ⁽¹⁾ | Total | Payments Due by Period | | | |
|--|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1 3 years (in billions of Won) | 4 5 years | After 5 years |
| | | | | | |

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| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Long-term debt ⁽²⁾ | (Won) 39,481 | (Won) 6,316 | (Won) 12,513 | (Won) 11,702 | (Won) 8,950 |
| Interest payments on long-term debt ⁽³⁾ | 10,552 | 1,914 | 3,123 | 1,758 | 3,757 |
| Short-term borrowings | 457 | 457 | | | |
| Plant construction ⁽⁴⁾ | 55,875 | 7,027 | 22,766 | 26,082 | |
| Accrual for retirement and severance benefits ⁽⁵⁾ | 1,320 | 26 | 121 | 299 | 874 |
| Total | (Won) 107,436 | (Won) 15,760 | (Won) 38,504 | (Won) 39,685 | (Won) 13,487 |

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Notes:

- (1) We entered into capital lease agreements with Korea Development Leasing Corporation and others for certain computer systems. We believe the remaining annual payments under capital and operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2010 were immaterial.
- (2) Includes the current portion and excludes amortization of note discount and issue costs.
- (3) A portion of our long-term debt carried a variable rate of interest. We used the interest rate in effect as of December 31, 2010 for the variable rate of interest in calculating the interest payments on long-term debt for the periods indicated.
- (4) Based on budgeted amounts, as of December 31, 2010, of capital expenditure for the construction of generation facilities through 2015. The budgeted amounts may differ from the actual amounts of expenditure.
- (5) Represents, as of December 31, 2010, the amount of the severance and retirement benefits which we will be required under applicable Korean laws to pay to all of our employees when they reach their normal retirement age.

For a description of our commercial commitments and contingent liabilities, see Note 33 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

We entered into a power purchasing agreement with GS EPS Co., Ltd. and other independent power producers, under which we are required to annually purchase a minimum amount of power from these companies. Power we purchased from these companies amounted to Won 2,228 billion, Won 1,508 billion and Won 2,195 billion for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

We have entered into contracts with domestic and foreign suppliers (including Korea Gas Corporation, a related party) to purchase bituminous coal, anthracite coal and LNG. These contracts generally have terms of three months to one year and provide for periodic price adjustments to then-market prices. Under most of the coal purchase contracts, we are required to purchase an annual quantity of coal. See Note 33 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for further details of these contracts. We have also entered into long-term transportation contracts with Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd. and others.

We import all uranium ore concentrates from sources outside Korea (including the United States, United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, France, Russia, South Africa, Canada and Australia) through medium- to long-term contracts and pay for such concentrates with currencies other than Won, primarily U.S. dollars. Contract prices for processing of uranium are generally based on market prices. See Note 33 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements for further details of these contracts.

Under the Long-term Transmission and Substation Plan approved by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, which took effect on March 13, 2009, we are liable for the construction of all of our power transmission facilities and the maintenance and repair expenses for such facilities.

In July 2005, nine government-invested utilities companies, including us, entered into a Renewable Portfolio Agreement with the Government in order to expand the generation and distribution of renewable energy. This agreement contemplates two phases of capacity build-up for the generation and distribution of renewable energy. Under the current phase, which is Phase II and lasts from 2009 to 2011, we and our generation subsidiaries are scheduled to make capital expenditures of Won 1,226.9 billion in the aggregate to construct renewable energy generation capacity of 534 megawatts.

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Payment guarantee and short-term credit facilities from financial institutions as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Payment guarantee

| Description | Financial Institutions | Credit Lines (In millions of Won or thousands of US\$, JPY,INP,OMR,SAR, CHF, and EUR) | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| Payment of import letter of credits | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) 160,613 | |
| | | USD 1,365,773 | |
| | | THB 12,829 | |
| | | GBP 61,169 | |
| Inclusive credits | Kookmin Bank and others | (Won) 215,100 | |
| | | Hana Bank and others | US\$ 1,473 |
| Borrowings | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) 859,282 | |
| | | US\$ 319,527 | |
| Guarantees for bid | Korea Exchange Bank | US\$ 118,816 | |
| | | INR 30,000 | |
| Performance guarantees | Export-Import Bank of Korea and others | US\$ 440,880 | |
| | | SAR 100,000 | |
| | | AED 54,880 | |
| Payment of foreign currency | Shinhan Bank and others | (Won) 13,655 | |
| | | Shinhan Bank and others | US\$ 244,537 |
| | | Bank of Kathmandu | NPR 228,429 |
| Other guarantees | Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. | (Won) 1,650 | |
| Overdraft and Others | | | |

| Description | Financial Institutions | Credit Lines (In millions of Won or thousands of US\$, JPY) |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Overdraft | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) 870,000 |
| Commercial paper | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) 2,215,000 |
| | | US\$ 130,000 |
| Trade financing | Industrial Bank of Korea and others | (Won) 70,000 |
| Repayment guarantees for foreign currency debentures | Korea Develop Bank | US\$ 617,385 |

(1) Surviving entity of the former Korea Development Bank.

We are provided with guarantees from Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. and others for performance of contract, warranty fees and bids for construction work in relation to overseas constructions.

We provided a promissory note of Won 1.8 billion to Hyundai Heavy Industry, Co., Ltd. as a guarantee for performance of contract. We also provided six promissory notes and two blank checks to Korea Resource Corporation. In the event we fail to perform, we may be required to fund the promissory note which will be repayable.

We have entered into contracts with Doosan Industrial Co., Ltd. and others in the aggregate amount of Won 13,469 billion as of December 31, 2010 for construction of power plant facilities and facility maintenance.

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We have provided the following guarantees for our subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010:

| Type | Guaranteed company | Amounts (thousands) |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| Subsidiary | KEPCO Ilijan Co. ⁽¹⁾ | US\$ 72,000 |
| Subsidiary | KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd. ⁽²⁾ | US\$ 180,000 |
| | | RMB800,000 |
| Subsidiary | KEPCO Lebanon SARL. ⁽³⁾ | US\$ 17,113 |
| Subsidiary | KEPCO Netherlands B.V. ⁽⁴⁾ | SAR100,000 |
| Subsidiary | Qatrana Electric Power Company ⁽⁵⁾ | US\$ 17,600 |
| Subsidiary | KOMIPO Global Pte Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾ | US\$ 54,000 |
| | KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾ | |
| Affiliate | KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾ | US\$ 59,468 |

Notes:

- (1) KEPCO Ilijan Corporation, which is a subsidiary of KEPCO International Philippines Inc., is engaged in the power generation business in the Philippines and borrowed US\$242 million in 2000 as project financing from Japan Bank of International Cooperation and others. In connection with the borrowing, KEPCO Ilijan Corporation's investment securities held by KEPCO International Philippines Inc. were pledged as collateral. We have provided the National Power Corporation and others with the guarantee not to exceed US\$72 million on performance of the power generation business of KEPCO Ilijan Corporation.
- (2) KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd. (the wholly-owned subsidiary) formed the consortium with Deutsche Bank and Shanxi International Electric Power Ltd. to invest in the Chinese electric power generation business. The consortium established Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. (34.0% of ownership) to support this business. We have provided HSBC and Export-Import Bank of Korea (the EXIM Bank) with the payment guarantee for KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd.'s loan of US\$180 million. We agreed with Deutsche Bank to refund the investment of RMB800 million and pay the additional interest of Libor + 2% for the period from initial investment date to the unqualified date in accordance with terms of the agreement, if Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. fails to be listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange within six years from the establishment date.
- (3) We have provided performance guarantees related to the operation of the Lebanon power generation plant amounting to US\$17.2 million to the Lebanon Electricity Agency.
- (4) We invested in power plant construction business in Rabigh, Saudi Arabia through KEPCO Netherlands B.V. (the wholly-owned subsidiary), and established Rabigh Electricity Company (having a 40% ownership) to operate this business. Rabigh Electricity Company has provided the Saudi Electricity Company with the performance guarantee for PPA contract through Saudi British Bank and counter guarantees through EXIM Bank. In relation to the guarantee, we have provided the payment guarantee amounting SAR 100 million to EXIM Bank for the above counter guarantees.
- (5) We invested in a power plant construction project in Al Qatrana, Jordan through KEPCO Middle East Holding Company SPC (our wholly-owned subsidiary), and established the Qatrana Electric Power Company (80% of ownership) to operate this project. Qatrana Electric Power Company provided the Jordanian Electric Power Company with a performance guarantee for this project. We provided a payment guarantee of US\$17.6 million to Qatrana Electric Power Company.
- (6) We established PT Cirebon Electric Power (27.5% ownership) and its operating company, PT Cirebon Power Services (27.5% ownership) through KOMIPO Global Pte Ltd. with Marubeni Corporation, Samtan Co., Ltd. and PT Indika Energy Tbk for the construction and operation of a coal-fired power plant in Cirebon, Indonesia. In addition, our subsidiary, KOMIPO, provided a payment guarantee in relation to the payment obligation of KOMIPO Global Pte Ltd. to PT Cirebon Power Services (which includes obligations to pay for capital for establishment and additional capital, among others).
- (7) In August 2005, a consortium consisting of us, Korea National Oil Corporation, a state-controlled enterprise, and Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering won a bid from the federal government of Nigeria for the exploration and production of oil in two off-shore blocks. This consortium holds a 60% equity interest in the special purpose vehicle established to carry out the project regarding these two blocks.

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We hold a 15% equity interest in the consortium. In March 2006, the consortium entered into production sharing contracts with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in connection with this project. Under these contracts, if the consortium is successful in finding oil, it will be entitled to operate the related facilities for 20 years. Regarding the exploration and development project, we provided the Nigeria government with a performance guarantee of US\$59.5 million. However, on January 9, 2009, the consortium was informed of a unilateral decision by the government of Nigeria to void allocation of the oil blocks granted to the consortium and refund the prepaid signature bonus. The leader of the consortium, Korea National Oil Corporation has filed a suit in the Nigerian court and won the case on August 21, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, Nigeria's government has appealed a federal court's decision and the case is currently pending. Other than as described in this report and also in Notes 32 and 33 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements, we did not have any other material credit lines and guarantee commitments provided to any third parties as of December 31, 2010.

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings. For a description of our legal proceedings, see Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

We also have contingent liabilities under the termination agreement with the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization. See Note 33(d) of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management

Board of Directors

Under the KEPCO Act, the Public Agencies Management Act and our Articles of Incorporation, our board of directors, which is required to consist of not more than 15 directors, including the president, is vested with the authority over our management.

Pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation and the Public Agencies Management Act, we have two types of directors: standing directors (sangim-isa in Korean) and non-standing directors (bisangim-isa in Korean). The standing directors refer to our directors who serve their positions in full-time capacity. Many of our standing directors concurrently hold executive positions with us or our subsidiaries. The non-standing directors refer to our directors who do not serve their positions in full-time capacity. The non-standing directors currently do not hold any executive positions with us or our subsidiaries.

Under our Articles of Incorporation, there may not be more than seven standing directors, including our president, and more than eight non-standing directors. The number of standing directors, including our president, may not exceed the number of non-standing directors. A senior non-standing director appointed by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance becomes our chairman of the board following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee.

Our president is appointed by the President of the Republic upon the motion of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy following the nomination by our director nomination committee, the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act and an approval at the general meeting of our shareholders. Our controller & auditor general is appointed by the President of the Republic upon the motion of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance following the nomination by our director nomination committee, the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act and an approval at the general meeting of our shareholders. Standing directors (other than our president and controller & auditor general) are appointed by our president with the approval at the general meeting of our shareholders.

The non-standing directors must be appointed by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee from a pool of candidates recommended by the director nomination committee and must have ample knowledge and experience in business management. Government officials that are not part of the teaching staff in national and public schools are ineligible to become our non-standing directors. Our president serves as our chief executive officer and represents us and administers our day-to-day business in all matters and bears the responsibility for the management's performance. The term of our president is three years, while that of our directors is two years. According to the Public Agencies Management Act, our president's term cannot be terminated unless done so by the President of the Republic pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act or upon an event as specified in our Articles of Incorporation.

Attendance by a majority of the board members constitutes a voting quorum for our board meetings, and resolutions can be passed by a majority of the board members. In the event the president acts in violation of law or the Articles of Incorporation, is negligent in his duties, or otherwise is deemed to be significantly impeded in performing his official duties as chief executive officer, the board of directors may by resolution request the Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy to dismiss or recommend the dismissal of the president.

Non-standing directors may request any information necessary to fulfill their duties from the chief executive officer, and except in special circumstances, the chief executive officer must comply with such request.

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The names, titles and outside occupations, if any, of the directors as of June 30, 2011 and the respective years in which they took office are set forth below.

| Name | Age | Title | Outside Occupation | Position Held Since |
|------------------|------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Kim, Ssang-Su | (66) | President and Chief Executive Officer and Standing Director | None | August 27, 2008 |
| Han, Dae-Soo | (66) | Standing Director and Controller & Auditor General | None | January 24, 2011 |
| Kim, Woo-Kyum | (57) | Standing Director and Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer | None | May 17, 2010 |
| Byun, Jun-Yeon | (56) | Standing Director and Executive Vice President & Chief Nuclear Project Officer | None | April 22, 2011 |
| Cho, In-Kook | (56) | Standing Director and Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer | None | March 11, 2011 |
| Kim, Jong-Ho | (56) | Standing Director and Executive Vice President & Chief Human Resources Officer | None | March 11, 2011 |
| Kim, Chong-Young | (56) | Standing Director and Executive Vice President & Chief Technology Officer | None | March 11, 2011 |
| Kim, Jung-Gook | (64) | Non-Standing Director and Member of the Audit Committee | Chief Executive Officer, Bogo Economic Research Institute | October 31, 2008 |
| Chung, Dong-Rack | (65) | Non-Standing Director | Advisor, The National Unification Advisory Council. | October 19, 2009 |
| Lee, Gi-Pyo | (53) | Non-Standing Director | Chief, Boyun Social Welfare Center of Busan | October 19, 2009 |
| Kang, Seog-Hoon | (46) | Non-Standing Director | Professor, Department of Economics, Sungshin Women's University | July 5, 2010 |
| Shin, Il-Soon | (63) | Non-Standing Director | Policy advisor of Grand National Party | April 11, 2011 |
| Lee, Tae-Sik | (65) | Non-Standing Director | Advisor, SK Energy Co., Ltd. | June 8, 2011 |
| Kim, Kyung-Min | (63) | Non-Standing Director | Professor, Department of Political Science and Diplomacy, Hanyang University | June 8, 2011 |
| Chung, Hae-Joo | (68) | Non-Standing Director | Chairman of the Board, Korea Testing & Research Institute | June 30, 2011 |

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Kim, Ssang-Su has been our President, Chief Executive Officer and Standing Director since August 27, 2008. Prior to his current position, he served as Vice Chairman of, and subsequently as Senior Adviser to, LG Electronics, a leading electronics manufacturer based in Korea. Mr. Kim received a B.S. in mechanical engineering from Hanyang University.

Han, Dae-Soo has been our Standing Director and Controller & Auditor General since January 24, 2011. Prior to his current position, he served as Second Deputy Secretary-General of the Grand National Party, the current ruling political party in Korea. Mr. Han received an M.A. in public administration from Yonsei University.

Kim, Woo-Kyum has been our Standing Director since May 17, 2010. Mr. Kim also currently serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer and previously served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Construction Officer. Mr. Kim received an M.S. in electrical engineering from Hanyang University.

Byun, Jun-Yeon has been our Standing Director since April 22, 2011. Mr. Byun also currently serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Nuclear Project Officer and previously served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Global Business Officer. Mr. Byun received a B.S. in electrical engineering from Korea University.

Cho, In-Kook has been our Standing Director since March 11, 2011. Mr. Cho also currently serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and previously served as our Vice President of the KEPCO Academy. Mr. Cho received a B.A. in economics from Hanyang University.

Kim, Jong-Ho has been our Standing Director since March 11, 2011. Mr. Kim also currently serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer and previously served as our Vice President of the Labor Management Department. Mr. Kim received a B.A. in economics from Chung-Ang University.

Kim, Chong-Young has been our Standing Director since March 11, 2011. Mr. Kim also currently serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer and previously served as our Vice President of the KEPCO Research Institute. Mr. Kim received a D.S. in metallurgical engineering from Seoul National University.

Kim, Jung-Gook has been our Non-Standing Director since October 31, 2008 and member of our Audit Committee since December 8, 2008. Mr. Kim currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer of Bogo Economic Research Institute. Mr. Kim received his B.A. in business administration from Seoul National University.

Chung, Dong-Rack has been our Non-Standing Director since October 19, 2009. Mr. Chung is currently an advisor of the National Unification Advisory Council. Mr. Chung received a B.A. in law from Korea University.

Lee, Gi-Pyo has been our Non-Standing Director since October 19, 2009. Mr. Lee is currently a chief of Bohyun Social Welfare Center of Busan.

Kang, Seog-Hoon has been our Non-Standing Director since July 5, 2010. Mr. Kang is currently a professor of economics at Sungshin Women's University. Mr. Kang received a B.A. in economics from Seoul National University and a Ph.D in economics from University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Shin, Il-Soon has been our Non-Standing Director since April 11, 2011. Mr. Shin is currently a policy advisor to the Grand National Party. Mr. Shin received a B.S. in electrical engineering from U.S. Military Academy (West Point), an M.A. in military art and science from the United States Army Command and General Staff College and a M.A. in business administration from Kyungnam University.

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Lee, Tae-Sik has been our Non-Standing Director since June 8, 2011. Mr. Lee is currently an advisor of SK Energy Co., Ltd. Mr. Lee received a B.A. in political science from Seoul National University and an M.A. in international public policy from Johns Hopkins University.

Kim, Kyung-Min has been our Non-Standing Director since June 8, 2011. Mr. Kim is currently a professor of political science and diplomacy in Hanyang University. Mr. Kim received a B.A. in politics from Hanyang University and a Ph.D in political science from the University of Missouri.

Chung, Hae-Joo has been our Non-Standing Director since June 30, 2011. Mr. Chung is currently the chairman of the board of the Korea Testing & Research Institute. Mr. Jung received a B.A. in law from Seoul National University and completed a public policy course at Seoul National University Graduate School of Public Administration.

The business address of our directors is 167 Samseong-Dong, Gangnam-Gu, Seoul, Korea.

Audit Committee

Under the Public Agencies Management Act, which took effect as of April 1, 2007, we are designated as a market-oriented public enterprise and, as such, are required to establish an audit committee in lieu of the preexisting board of auditors upon expiration of the term of the last remaining member of the board of auditors. In September 2007, we amended our Articles of Incorporation to establish, in lieu of the pre-existing board of auditors, an audit committee meeting the requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under the Public Agencies Management Act, the Enforcement Decree of the Korean Commercial Code and the amended Articles of Incorporation, we are required to maintain an audit committee consisting of three members, of which not less than two members are required to be the non-standing directors. The roles and responsibilities of our audit committee members are to perform the functions of an audit committee meeting the requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our audit committee was established on December 8, 2008.

At an extraordinary general meeting of our shareholders held on December 8, 2008, we appointed three members of our board of directors, namely Kang, Seong-Chul, a standing director, Kim, Seon-Jin and Kim, Jung-Gook, each a non-standing director, to our audit committee. On May 17, 2010, at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, Kim, Seon-Jin was reappointed as a non-standing director and a member of the audit committee for an additional term of one year. Following the expiry of Mr. Kang's term on December 7, 2010, Han, Dae Soo was appointed as a new standing director and as a standing member of the audit committee at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on January 17, 2011. At such meeting, Kim, Jung-Gook was reappointed as a non-standing member of the audit committee for an additional term of one year. Following the expiry of Kim, Seon-Jin's term on June 29, 2011, the board of directors resolved on June 16, 2011 to nominate Kim, Kyung-Min to succeed Kim, Seon-Jin as a non-standing director and member of the audit committee of the Company. Kim, Kyung-Min's appointment is subject to the shareholders' approval at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held on July 5, 2011, and upon such approval, Kim, Kyung-Min will succeed Kim, Seon-Jin as a non-standing director and member of the audit committee of the Company.

All such members of the audit committee are independent within the meaning of the Korea Stock Exchange listing standards, the regulations promulgated under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and the New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

Item 6B. Compensation of Directors and Supervisors

In 2010, the aggregate amount of remuneration paid and accrued to our directors and executive officers in the aggregate was Won 1,393 million. The aggregate amount we paid or accrued in 2010 to provide retirement and severance benefits for our directors and executive officers was Won 20 million.

Item 6C. Board Practices

Under the Public Agencies Management Act and our Articles of Incorporation, which became effective on April 1, 2007, the term of office for our directors and executive officers that are appointed after April 1, 2007 is three years for the president and two years for other executive officers and auditors. The officers, the directors

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and the auditors may be reappointed for an additional term of one year. In order to be reappointed, the president must be evaluated on the basis of his management performance; a standing director, on the basis of the performance of the duties for which he was elected to perform, or if the standing director has executed an incentive bonus contract, on the basis of his performance under the contract; and a non-standing director, on the basis of his performance of the duties for which he was elected to perform.

Our board currently does not maintain a compensation committee. See Item 16G. Corporate Governance. However, we currently maintain an audit committee meeting the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to perform the roles and responsibilities of the compensation committee. Prior to the establishment of the audit committee on December 8, 2008 pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act, we maintained a board of auditors, which performed the roles and responsibilities required of an audit committee under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including the supervision of the financial and accounting audit by the independent registered public accountants.

The president's management contract provides for benefits upon termination of his employment. The amount for termination benefits payable equals the average value of compensation for one month times the number of years the president is employed by us, provided that the president is only eligible for termination benefits after more than one year of continuous service.

The termination benefits for standing directors are determined in accordance with our internal regulations for executive compensation. Standing directors are only eligible for benefits upon termination of employment or death following one year of continuous service.

See also Item 16G. Corporate Governance for a further description of our board practices.

Item 6D. Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we and our generation subsidiaries had a total of 37,332 regular employees, almost all of whom are employed within Korea. Approximately 8.8% of our regular employees (including employees of our generation subsidiaries) are located at our head office in Seoul.

The following table sets forth the number of and other information relating to our employees, not including directors or senior management, as of December 31, 2010.

| | KEPCO | KHNP | KOSEP | KOMIPO | KOWEPO | KOSPO | EWP | Total |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Regular Employees | | | | | | | | |
| Administrative | 4,429 | 675 | 224 | 214 | 210 | 225 | 212 | 6,189 |
| Engineers | 9,243 | 6,126 | 1,512 | 1,715 | 1,423 | 1,471 | 1,667 | 23,157 |
| Others | 6,031 | 1,046 | 231 | 217 | 174 | 176 | 111 | 7,986 |
| Total | 19,703 | 7,847 | 1,967 | 2,146 | 1,807 | 1,872 | 1,990 | 37,332 |
| Head Office Employees | 1,243 | 840 | 268 | 228 | 236 | 225 | 260 | 3,300 |
| % of total | 6.3 | 10.7 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 8.8 |
| Members of Labor Union | 14,892 | 4,924 | 1,334 | 1,463 | 1,145 | 1,230 | 1,377 | 26,365 |
| % of total | 75.6 | 62.8 | 67.8 | 68.2 | 63.4 | 65.7 | 69.2 | 70.6 |

We and each of our generation subsidiaries have separate labor unions. Approximately 70.6% of our employees in the aggregate are members of these labor unions, each of which negotiates a collective bargaining agreement for its members each year. Under applicable Korean law, an employee-employer cooperation committee, which is composed of eight representatives of management and eight representatives of labor, is required to be, and has been, established at KEPCO and at each of our generation subsidiaries. The committee meets periodically to discuss various labor issues.

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Since our formation in 1981, our businesses had not been interrupted by any work stoppages or strikes except in early 2002, when employees belonging to our five non-nuclear generation subsidiaries went on strike for six weeks to protest the Government's decision to privatize such non-nuclear generation subsidiaries according to the Restructuring Plan, which privatization plan has since been suspended indefinitely. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to KEPCO The Government may adopt policy measures to substantially restructure the Korean electric power industry or our operational structure, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and profitability.

We believe our relations with our employees are generally good.

Item 6E. Share Ownership

None of our directors and members of our administrative, supervisory or management bodies own more than 0.1% of our common stock.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****Item 7A. Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth certain information relating to certain owners of our capital stock as of June 7, 2011, the date we last closed our shareholders registry:

| Title of Class | Identity of Person or Group | Shares Owned | Percentage of Class⁽¹⁾(%) |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Common stock | Government | 135,917,118 | 21.17 |
| | Korea Finance Corporation ⁽²⁾ | 192,159,940 | 29.94 |
| | Sub Total | 328,077,058 | 51.11 |
| | Korea Resolution & Collection Corporation ⁽³⁾ | 32,210,933 | 5.02 |
| | National Pension Corporation | 18,959,398 | 2.95 |
| | KEPCO (held in the form of treasury stock) | 18,929,995 | 2.95 |
| | Employee Stock Ownership Association | | |
| | Directors and executive officers as a group | | |
| | Public (non-Koreans) | 163,767,966 | 25.51 |
| | Common shares | 99,804,011 | 15.55 |
| | American depositary shares | 63,963,955 | 9.96 |
| | Sub Total | 561,945,350 | 87.54 |
| | Public (Koreans) | 80,018,727 | 12.46 |
| Total | 641,964,077 | 100.00 | |

Notes:

- (1) Percentages are based on issued shares of common stock (including treasury stock).
- (2) Following the split of Korea Development Bank into Korea Finance Corporation and KDB Financial Group pursuant to government policy as of October 28, 2009, the entire 192,159,940 common shares, or 29.95% of our common stock, held by Korea Development Bank as of such date, were transferred to Korea Finance Corporation, a Government-controlled entity. The total number of common shares held directly or indirectly by the Government, which amounted to 327,680,693 shares, or 51.07% of our outstanding common shares as of October 28, 2009, did not change as a result of the split of Korea Development Bank.
- (3) Korea Resolution & Collection Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation that specializes in engaging in resolution, management and collection of debts and assets originated from troubled financial institutions.

All of our shareholders have equal voting rights. See Item 10B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Description of Capital Stock Voting Rights.

Item 7B. Related Party Transactions

We are engaged in a variety of transactions with our affiliates. Our affiliates with whom we have related party transactions primarily consist of Korea Finance Corporation, one of our major shareholders, other Government-controlled entities such as Korea Gas Corporation, our consolidated subsidiaries and our equity investees. See Note 31 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this report for a description of transaction and balances with our related parties.

In the past three years, our related party transactions principally consisted of purchases of LNG from Korea Gas Corporation, sales of electricity to Korea District Heating Co., Ltd., and long-term borrowings from Korea Development Bank. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, we and our generation subsidiaries purchased LNG from Korea Gas Corporation in the aggregate amount of Won 7,882 billion, Won 6,023 billion and Won 6,930

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billion, respectively. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, we sold electricity to Korea District Heating in the aggregate amount of Won 270 billion, Won 212 billion and Won 28 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, we had long-term borrowings from Korea Finance Corporation in the aggregate amount of Won 1,029 billion.

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We also engage in extensive transactions with our consolidated generation subsidiaries, including the purchase of electricity from them through Korea Power Exchange, sales of electricity to them, payment and receipt of commissions for services and receivables and payables transactions. These are eliminated in the consolidation process. We also provide guarantees for certain of our affiliates. See Item 5F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations Overdraft and Others. We also have certain relationships with the Korea Power Exchange. See Item 4B. Business Overview Purchase of Electricity Cost-based Pool System.

For a further description of our transactions with our affiliates, see Note 31 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this report. For a further description of our transactions with our consolidated subsidiaries, see Note 32 of the Notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Item 7C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not Applicable

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 8A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in compliance with requirements under Item 18. Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

As of December 31, 2010, we, including our generation subsidiaries, were engaged in 442 lawsuits as the defendant and 112 lawsuits as the plaintiff. As of the same date, the total amount of damages claimed against us was Won 127 billion, for which we have made a reserve of Won 2.4 billion as of December 31, 2010, and the total amount claimed by us was Won 145 billion as of December 31, 2010. While the outcome of these lawsuits cannot presently be determined, our management believes that the final results from these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial position or results of operation.

Our generation subsidiaries, currently and from time to time, are involved in lawsuits incidental to the conduct of their business. A significant number of such lawsuits are based on the claim that the construction and operation of the electricity generation units owned by our generation subsidiaries have impaired neighboring fish farms. Our generation subsidiaries normally pay compensation to the members of fishery associations near our power plant complex for expected losses and damages arising from the construction and operation of their power plants in advance. Despite such compensation paid by us, a claim may still be filed against our generation subsidiaries challenging the compensation paid by us. We do not believe such claims or proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, have had or will have a material adverse effect on us and our generation subsidiaries. However, we cannot assure you that this will be the case in the future, given the possibility that we may become subject to more litigation and lawsuits arising from changes in the environmental laws and regulations applicable to us and our generation subsidiaries and people's growing demand for more compensation.

Dividend Policy

For our dividend policy, see Item 10B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Description of Capital Stock Dividend Rights. For a description of the tax consequences of dividends paid to our shareholders, see Item 10E. Taxation Korean Taxes Shares or ADSs Dividends on the Shares of Common Stock or ADSs and Item 10E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income and Estate Tax Consideration for U.S. Persons Tax Consequences with Respect to Common Stock and ADSs Distributions on Common Stock or ADSs.

Item 8B. Significant Changes

Not Applicable

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We have issued the following registered notes and debentures, which are traded principally in the over-the counter market:

7-3/4% Debentures due April 1, 2013 (the 7-3/4% Debentures);

7.40% Amortizing Debentures, due April 1, 2016 (the 7.40% Debentures);

7.95% Zero-To-Full Debentures, due April 1, 2096 (the 7.95% Debentures);

6% Debentures due December 1, 2026, (the 6% Debentures);

7% Debentures due February 1, 2027 (the 7% Debentures); and

6-3/4% Debentures due August 1, 2027 (the 6-3/4% Debentures, and together with the 7-3/4% Debentures, the 7.40% Debentures, the 7.95% Debentures, the 6% Debentures and the 7% Debentures, the Registered Debt Securities).

Sales prices for the Registered Debt Securities are not regularly reported on any United States securities exchange or other United States securities quotation service.

Share Capital

The principal trading market for our common stock is the Korea Exchange. Our common stock is also listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of ADSs. The ADSs have been issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank as depository and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol KEP. One ADS represents one-half of one share of our common stock. As of June 7, 2011, the date we last closed our shareholders registry, 127,927,910 ADSs representing 9.96% shares of our common stock were outstanding.

Common Stock

Shares of our common stock are listed on the KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange. The table below shows the high and low closing prices on the KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange for our common stock since January 1, 2006.

| Period | Price | |
|----------------|----------|--------|
| | High | Low |
| | (In Won) | |
| 2006 | | |
| First Quarter | 42,800 | 37,200 |
| Second Quarter | 45,600 | 35,150 |
| Third Quarter | 37,850 | 34,000 |
| Fourth Quarter | 42,400 | 35,600 |
| 2007 | | |

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| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| First Quarter | 44,800 | 37,500 |
| Second Quarter | 42,300 | 37,500 |
| Third Quarter | 47,700 | 40,150 |
| Fourth Quarter | 43,300 | 37,250 |
| 2008 | | |
| First Quarter | 39,500 | 28,200 |
| Second Quarter | 34,150 | 30,200 |
| Third Quarter | 42,300 | 37,500 |
| Fourth Quarter | 32,950 | 21,000 |

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| Period | Price | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | High | Low |
| (In Won) | | |
| 2009 | | |
| First Quarter | 32,500 | 23,000 |
| Second Quarter | 30,600 | 25,700 |
| Third Quarter | 35,800 | 28,000 |
| Fourth Quarter | 35,700 | 31,550 |
| 2010 | | |
| First Quarter | 41,600 | 33,800 |
| Second Quarter | 36,600 | 30,700 |
| Third Quarter | 33,600 | 28,800 |
| Fourth Quarter | 32,700 | 27,700 |
| 2011 | | |
| First Quarter: | | |
| January | 30,050 | 28,000 |
| February | 29,350 | 27,600 |
| March | 27,600 | 25,800 |
| Second Quarter (through June 8): | | |
| April | 27,550 | 25,600 |
| May | 30,000 | 26,100 |
| June (through June 8) | 28,950 | 28,000 |

ADSs

The table below shows the high and low trading prices on the New York Stock Exchange for the outstanding ADSs since January 1, 2006. Each ADS represents one-half of one share of our common stock.

| Period | Price | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| | High | Low |
| (In US\$) | | |
| 2006 | | |
| First Quarter | 22.90 | 19.76 |
| Second Quarter | 24.81 | 17.95 |
| Third Quarter | 20.19 | 17.81 |
| Fourth Quarter | 22.95 | 19.40 |
| 2007 | | |
| First Quarter | 23.64 | 19.82 |
| Second Quarter | 22.77 | 20.38 |
| Third Quarter | 25.71 | 20.75 |
| Fourth Quarter | 23.87 | 19.75 |
| 2008 | | |
| First Quarter | 20.66 | 13.99 |
| Second Quarter | 16.83 | 14.40 |
| Third Quarter | 16.32 | 12.08 |
| Fourth Quarter | 12.50 | 7.23 |
| 2009 | | |
| First Quarter | 12.38 | 6.90 |
| Second Quarter | 12.37 | 9.34 |
| Third Quarter | 15.24 | 10.99 |
| Fourth Quarter | 15.25 | 13.52 |

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| Period | Price | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | High | Low |
| | (In US\$) | |
| 2010 | | |
| First Quarter | 17.89 | 14.86 |
| Second Quarter | 16.55 | 12.70 |
| Third Quarter | 14.19 | 12.28 |
| Fourth Quarter | 14.54 | 11.91 |
| 2011 | | |
| First Quarter: | | |
| January | 13.48 | 12.43 |
| February | 13.10 | 12.20 |
| March | 12.43 | 11.39 |
| Second Quarter (through June 8): | | |
| April | 12.56 | 11.86 |
| May | 13.74 | 12.24 |
| June (through June 8) | 13.18 | 12.98 |

Item 9B. Plan of Distribution

Not Applicable

Item 9C. Markets**The Korea Exchange**

The Korea Exchange began its operations in 1956, originally under the name of the Korea Stock Exchange. On January 27, 2005, pursuant to the Korea Securities and Futures Exchange Act, the Korea Exchange was officially created through the consolidation of the Korea Stock Exchange, the Korea Futures Exchange, the KOSDAQ Stock Market, Inc., or KOSDAQ, and the KOSDAQ Committee within the Korea Securities Dealers Association, which was in charge of the management of the KOSDAQ. The KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange, formerly the Korea Stock Exchange, has a single trading floor located in Seoul. The Korea Exchange is a limited liability company, the shares of which are held by (i) securities companies and futures companies that were the members of the Korea Stock Exchange or the Korea Futures Exchange and (ii) the stockholders of the KOSDAQ.

As of May 31, 2011, the aggregate market value of equity securities listed on the KOSPI of the Korea Exchange was approximately Won 1,201,535 billion. The average daily trading volume of equity securities for 2010 was approximately 381 million shares with an average transaction value of Won 5,620 billion.

The Korea Exchange has the power in some circumstances to suspend trading of shares of a given company or to de-list a security. The Korea Exchange also restricts share price movements. All listed companies are required to file accounting reports annually, semi-annually and quarterly and to release immediately all information that may affect trading in a security.

The Government has in the past exerted, and continues to exert, substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector business community which can have the intention or effect of depressing or boosting the market. In the past, the Government has informally both encouraged and restricted the declaration and payment of dividends, induced mergers to reduce what it considers excess capacity in a particular industry and induced private companies to publicly offer their securities.

The Korea Exchange publishes the Korea Composite Stock Price Index, or KOSPI, every thirty seconds, which is an index of all equity securities listed on the KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange. On January 1, 1983, the method of computing KOSPI was changed from the Dow Jones method to the aggregate value method.

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In the new method, the market capitalizations of all listed companies are aggregated, subject to certain adjustments, and this aggregate is expressed as a percentage of the aggregate market capitalization of all listed companies as of the base date, January 4, 1980.

Movements in KOSPI in the past five years are set out in the following table:

| | Opening | High | Low | Closing |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 2006 | 1,383.3 | 1,464.7 | 1,203.9 | 1,434.5 |
| 2007 | 1,435.3 | 2,064.4 | 1,192.8 | 1,897.1 |
| 2008 | 1,853.5 | 1,888.9 | 938.8 | 1,124.5 |
| 2009 | 1,157.4 | 1,718.9 | 1,018.8 | 1,682.8 |
| 2010 | 1,696.1 | 2,043.5 | 1,552.8 | 2,043.5 |
| 2011 (through June 8) | 2,070.1 | 2,229.0 | 1,923.9 | 2,083.4 |

Source: The Korea Exchange

Shares are quoted ex-dividend on the first trading day of the relevant company's accounting period; since the calendar year is the accounting period for the majority of listed companies, this may account for the drop in KOSPI between its closing level at the end of one calendar year and its opening level at the beginning of the following calendar year.

With certain exceptions, principally to take account of a share being quoted ex-dividend and ex-rights, upward and downward movements in share prices of any category of shares on any day are limited under the rules of the Korea Exchange to 15% of the previous day's closing price of the shares, rounded down as set out below:

| Previous Day's Closing Price (Won) | Rounded Down to (Won) |
|---|------------------------------|
| less than 5,000 | 5 |
| 5,000 to less than 10,000 | 10 |
| 10,000 to less than 50,000 | 50 |
| 50,000 to less than 100,000 | 100 |
| 100,000 to less than 500,000 | 500 |
| 500,000 or more | 1,000 |

As a consequence, if a particular closing price is the same as the price set by the fluctuation limit, the closing price may not reflect the price at which persons would have been prepared, or would be prepared to continue, if so permitted, to buy and sell shares. Orders are executed on an auction system with priority rules to deal with competing bids and offers.

Due to deregulation of restrictions on brokerage commission rates, the brokerage commission rate on equity securities transactions may be determined by the parties, subject to commission schedules being filed with the Korea Exchange by the securities companies. In addition, a securities transaction tax will generally be imposed on the transfer of shares or certain securities representing rights to subscribe for shares. A special agricultural and fishery tax of 0.15% of the sales prices will also be imposed on transfer of these shares and securities on the Korea Exchange. See Item 10E. **Taxation** Korean Taxes.

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The number of companies listed on the KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange in the past five years, the corresponding total market capitalization at the end of the periods indicated and the average daily trading volume for those periods are set forth in the following table:

| Year | Number of Listed Companies | Total Market Capitalization on the last day for each period | | Average Daily Trading Volume, Value | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | (Millions of Won) | (Thousands of U.S. dollars) ⁽¹⁾ | (Millions of Won) | (Thousands of U.S. dollars) ⁽¹⁾ | Thousands of U.S. dollars ⁽¹⁾ |
| 2006 | 731 | 704,587,508 | 757,946,975 | 279,096 | 3,435,180 | 3,595,353 |
| 2007 | 746 | 951,900,447 | 1,014,612,517 | 363,732 | 5,539,588 | 5,919,628 |
| 2008 | 765 | 576,927,703 | 458,789,426 | 355,205 | 5,189,644 | 4,126,953 |
| 2009 | 770 | 887,935,183 | 760,478,917 | 485,657 | 5,795,552 | 4,963,645 |
| 2010 | 777 | 1,141,885,458 | 1,002,621,352 | 380,859 | 5,619,768 | 4,934,382 |
| 2011 (as of May 31) | 778 | 1,201,535,708 | 1,111,915,332 | 337,736 | 7,483,080 | 6,924,930 |

Source: The Korea Exchange

Note:

- (1) Converted at the Concentration Base Rate of The Bank of Korea or the market average exchange rate as announced by Seoul Money Brokerage Services, Ltd. in Seoul, as the case may be, at the end of the periods indicated.

The Korean securities markets are principally regulated by the Financial Services Commission and the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act. The law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, requires specified information to be made available by listed companies to investors and establishes rules regarding margin trading, proxy solicitation, takeover bids, acquisition of treasury shares and reporting requirements for shareholders holding substantial interests. Beginning on February 4, 2009, the Korean securities markets became subject to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act.

Protection of Customer's Interest in Case of Insolvency of Financial Investment Companies with a Brokerage License

Under Korean law, the relationship between a customer and a financial investment company with a brokerage license in connection with a securities sell or buy order is deemed to be consignment, and the securities acquired by a consignment agent (i.e., the financial investment company with a brokerage license) through such sell or buy order are regarded as belonging to the customer insofar as the customer and the consignment agent's creditors are concerned. Therefore, in the event of bankruptcy or reorganization procedures involving a financial investment company with a brokerage license, the customer of such financial investment company is entitled to the proceeds of the securities sold by such financial investment company.

When a customer places a sell order with a financial investment company with a brokerage license which is not a member of the Korea Exchange and this financial investment company places a sell order with another financial investment company with a brokerage license which is a member of the Korea Exchange, the customer is still entitled to the proceeds of the securities sold received by the non-member company from the member company regardless of the bankruptcy or reorganization of the non-member company.

Likewise, when a customer places a buy order with a non-member company and the non-member company places a buy order with a member company, the customer has the legal right to the securities received by the non-member company from the member company, because the purchased securities are regarded as belonging to the customer insofar as the customer and the non-member company's creditors are concerned.

Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, the Korea Exchange is obliged to indemnify any loss or damage incurred by a counterparty as a result of a breach by its members. If a financial

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investment company with a brokerage license which is a member of the Korea Exchange breaches its obligation in connection with a buy order, the Korea Exchange is obliged to pay the purchase price on behalf of the breaching member.

As the cash deposited with a financial investment company with a brokerage license is regarded as belonging to such financial investment company, which is liable to return the same at the request of its customer, the customer cannot take back deposited cash from the financial investment company with a brokerage license if a bankruptcy or reorganization procedure is instituted against such financial investment company and, therefore, can suffer from loss or damage as a result. However, the Depositor Protection Act provides that Korean Deposit Insurance Corporation will, upon the request of the investors, pay investors up to Won 50 million per depositor per financial institution in case of the such financial investment company's bankruptcy, liquidation, cancellation of securities business license or other insolvency events (collectively, the Insolvency Events). Pursuant to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, subject to certain exceptions, financial investment companies with a brokerage license are required to deposit the cash received from their customers to the extent the amount is not covered by the Depositor Protection Act with the Korea Securities Finance Corporation, a special entity established pursuant to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act. Set-off or attachment of cash deposits by financial investment companies with a brokerage license is prohibited. The premiums related to this insurance under the Depositor Protection Act are paid by financial investment companies with a brokerage license.

Item 9D. Selling Shareholders

Not Applicable

Item 9E. Dilution

Not Applicable

Item 9F. Expenses of the Issue

Not Applicable

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ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Item 10A. Share Capital

Not Applicable

Item 10B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation

Set forth below is information relating to our capital stock, including brief summaries of material provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, the KEPCO Act, the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, the Korean Commercial Code and certain related laws of Korea, all currently in effect. The following summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to our Articles of Incorporation and the applicable provisions of the KEPCO Act, Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, the Korean Commercial Code and certain related laws of Korea. In order to comply with the Public Agencies Management Act, we amended our Articles of Incorporation and our internal regulations in March 2009, and in March 2010 and March 2011, we again amended our Articles of Incorporation to reflect the amendments to the KEPCO Act, the Korean Commercial Code and the Public Agencies Management Act.

Objects and Purposes

We are a statutory juridical corporation established under the KEPCO Act for the purpose of ensuring stabilization of the supply and demand of electric power, and further contributing toward the sound development of the national economy through expediting development of electric power resources and carrying out proper and effective operation of the electricity business. The KEPCO Act and our Articles of Incorporation contemplate that we will engage in the following activities:

development of electric power resources;

generation, transmission, transformation and distribution of electricity and other related business activities;

related investment, research and technology development mentioned under the first two bullet points;

overseas business related to the aforementioned bullet points;

investments or contributions related to the aforementioned bullet points;

businesses incidental to the aforementioned bullet points;

development and operation of certain real estate holdings; and

other businesses entrusted by the Government.

Our registered name is Hankook Chollryuk Kongsae in Korean and Korea Electric Power Corporation in English. Our registration number in the commercial registry office is 114671-0001456.

Directors

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Under the KEPCO Act and our Articles of Incorporation, our board of directors consists of our president, standing directors and non-standing directors. A majority of the board members constitutes a voting quorum, and resolutions will be passed by a majority of the board members. Directors who have an interest in certain agenda proposed to the board may not vote on such issues.

The standards of remuneration for our officers, including directors, shall be determined by a resolution of the board of directors, provided that the maximum amount of remuneration to be paid to our officers shall be determined by shareholder resolution and provided that the remuneration standards for the president and standing directors shall be determined by board resolution in accordance with the guideline thereon established by the Minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance through review and resolution of our management committee. Directors who have an interest may not participate in the meeting of the board of directors for determining the remuneration for officers.

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Neither the KEPCO Act nor our Articles of Incorporation have provisions relating to (i) borrowing powers exercisable by the directors and how such borrowing powers can be varied, (ii) retirement or non-retirement of directors under an age limit requirement, or (iii) the number of shares required for a director's qualification.

Share Capital

Currently, our authorized share capital is 1,200,000,000 shares, which consists of shares of common stock and shares of non-voting preferred stock, par value Won 5,000 per share. Under our Articles of Incorporation, we are authorized to issue up to 150,000,000 non-voting preferred shares. As of June 7, 2011, the last day on which the shareholder registry was closed for purposes of identifying shareholders of record, 641,964,077 common shares were issued and no non-voting preferred shares have been issued. As of June 7, 2011, we held 18,929,995 shares of our common stock as treasury stock. All of the issued and outstanding common shares are fully-paid and non-assessable and are in registered form. Share certificates are issued in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 shares.

Description of Capital Stock

Dividend Rights

Under the KEPCO Act, we are authorized to pay preferential dividends on our shares held by public shareholders as opposed to those held by the Government. Dividends to public shareholders are distributed in proportion to the number of shares of the relevant class of capital stock owned by each public shareholder following approval by the shareholders at a general meeting of shareholders. Korea Finance Corporation may receive dividends in proportion to the numbers of our shares held by them. Under the Korean Commercial Code and our Articles of Incorporation, we will pay full annual dividends on newly issued shares.

Under our Articles of Incorporation, holders of non-voting preferred shares (of which there are currently none) are entitled to receive an amount not less than 8% of their par value as determined by a resolution of the board of directors at the time of their issuance. However, if the dividends on our common shares exceed the dividends on our non-voting preferred shares, the holders of non-voting preferred shares will be entitled to participate in the distribution of such excess amount with the holders of the common shares at an equal rate.

We declare our dividend annually at the annual general meeting of shareholders which is held within three months after the end of the fiscal year. The annual dividend is paid to the shareholders on record as of the end of the fiscal year preceding the annual shareholders' meeting. Annual dividends may be distributed either in cash or in our shares. However, a dividend of shares must be distributed at par value, and dividends in shares may not exceed one-half of the annual dividend.

Under the Korean Commercial Code and our Articles of Incorporation, we do not have an obligation to pay any annual dividend unclaimed for five years from the payment date.

The KEPCO Act provides that we shall not pay an annual dividend unless we have made up any accumulated deficit and set aside as a legal reserve an amount equal to 20.0% or more of our net profit until our accumulated reserve reaches one-half of our stated capital.

Distribution of Free Shares

In addition to dividends in the form of shares to be paid out of retained or current earnings, the Korean Commercial Code permits us to distribute to our shareholders an amount transferred from our capital surplus or legal reserve to stated capital in the form of free shares.

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Voting Rights

Holders of our common shares are entitled to one vote for each common share, except that voting rights with respect to any common shares held by us or by a corporate shareholder, more than one-tenth of whose outstanding capital stock is directly or indirectly owned by us, may not be exercised. Any person (with certain exceptions) who holds more than 3% of our issued and outstanding shares cannot exercise voting rights with respect to the shares in excess of this 3% limit. See *Limitation on Shareholdings*. Pursuant to the Korean Commercial Code and the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, cumulative voting is permissible in relation to the appointment of directors. Under the Korean Commercial Code and the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, a cumulative vote can be requested by the shareholders of a corporation representing more than 1% of the total voting shares of such corporation if the relevant shareholders' meeting is intended to elect more than two seats of the board of directors and the request for cumulative voting is made to the management of the corporation in writing at least six weeks in advance of the shareholders' meeting. Under this new voting method, each shareholder will have multiple voting rights corresponding to the number of directors to be appointed in such voting and may exercise all such voting rights to elect one director. Shareholders are entitled to vote cumulatively unless the Articles of Incorporation expressly prohibit cumulative voting. Our current Articles of Incorporation do not prohibit cumulative voting. Except as otherwise provided by law or our Articles of Incorporation, a resolution can be adopted at a general meeting of shareholders by affirmative majority vote of the voting shares of the shareholders present or represented at a meeting, which must also represent at least one-fourth of the voting shares then issued and outstanding. The holders of our non-voting preferred shares (other than enfranchised preferred shares (as described below)) are not entitled to vote on any resolution or to receive notice of any general meeting of shareholders unless the agenda of the meeting includes consideration of a resolution on which such holders are entitled to vote. If we are unable to pay any dividend to holders of non-voting preferred shares as provided in our Articles of Incorporation, the holders of non-voting preferred shares will become enfranchised and will be entitled to exercise voting rights until such dividends are paid. The holders of these enfranchised preferred shares have the same rights as holders of our common shares to request, receive notice of, attend and vote at a general meeting of shareholders. Pursuant to the KEPCO Act and our Articles of Incorporation, the appointment of standing directors, the president and standing statutory auditor are subject to shareholder approval.

Under the Korean Commercial Code, for the purpose of electing our statutory auditor, a shareholder (together with certain related persons) holding more than 3% of the total shares having voting rights may not exercise voting rights with respect to shares in excess of such 3% limit.

The Korean Commercial Code provides that the approval by holders of at least two-thirds of those shares having voting rights present or represented at a meeting, where such shares also represent at least one-third of the total issued and outstanding shares having voting rights, is required in order to, among other things:

amend our Articles of Incorporation;

remove a director or statutory auditor;

effect any dissolution, merger, consolidation or spin-off of us;

transfer the whole or any significant part of our business;

effect the acquisition by us of all of the business of any other company;

effect the acquisition by us of the business of another company that may have a material effect on our business;

reduce capital; or

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issue any new shares at a price lower than their par value.

Under our Articles of Incorporation, an approval by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy is required in order to amend the Articles of Incorporation. Any change to our authorized share capital requires an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation.

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In addition, in the case of amendments to our Articles of Incorporation or any merger or consolidation of us or in certain other cases which affect the rights or interests of the non-voting preferred shares a resolution must be adopted by a meeting of the holders of non-voting preferred shares approving such event. This resolution may be adopted if approval is obtained from holders of at least two-thirds of those non-voting preferred shares present or represented at such meeting and such non-voting preferred shares also represent at least one-third of our total issued and outstanding non-voting preferred shares.

A shareholder may exercise his voting rights by proxy. The proxy shall present the power of attorney prior to the start of the general meeting of shareholders. Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and our Articles of Incorporation, no one other than us may solicit a proxy from shareholders.

Subject to the provisions of the Deposit Agreement, holders of our American Depositary Shares (ADSs) are entitled to instruct the Depository, whose agent is the record holder of the underlying common shares, how to exercise voting rights relating to those underlying common shares.

Preemptive Rights and Issuance of Additional Shares

Authorized but unissued shares may be issued at such times and, unless otherwise provided in the Korean Commercial Code, upon such terms as our board of directors may determine. The new shares must be offered on uniform terms to all our shareholders who have preemptive rights and who are listed on the shareholders register as of the record date. Subject to the limitations described under Limitation on Shareholdings below and with certain other exceptions, all our shareholders are entitled to subscribe for any newly issued shares in proportion to their existing shareholdings. Under the Korean Commercial Code, we may vary, without shareholder approval, the terms of such preemptive rights for different classes of shares. Public notice of the preemptive rights to new shares and their transferability must be given not less than two weeks (excluding the period during which the shareholders register is closed) prior to the record date. Our board of directors may determine how to distribute shares for which preemptive rights have not been exercised or where fractions of shares occur.

Our Articles of Incorporation provide that new shares that are (1) publicly offered pursuant to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, (2) issued to members of our employee stock ownership association, (3) represented by depositary receipts, (4) issued through offering to public investors, or (5) issued to investors in kind under the State Property Act may be issued pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors to persons other than existing shareholders, who in such circumstances will not have preemptive rights.

We may issue convertible bonds or bonds with warrants each up to an aggregate principal amount of Won 2,000 billion and Won 1,000 billion, respectively, to persons other than existing shareholders. However, the aggregate principal amount of convertible bonds and bonds with warrants so issued to persons other than existing shareholders may not exceed Won 2,000 billion.

Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and our Articles of Incorporation, members of our employee stock ownership association, whether or not they are our shareholders, have a preemptive right, subject to certain exceptions, to subscribe for up to 20.0% of any shares publicly offered pursuant to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act. This right is exercisable only to the extent that the total number of shares so acquired and held by members of our employee stock ownership association does not exceed 20.0% of the total number of shares then outstanding.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of our liquidation, the assets remaining after payment of all debts, liquidation expenses and taxes will be distributed among shareholders in proportion to the number of shares held. Holders of our non-voting preferred shares have no preference in liquidation.

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Rights of Dissenting Shareholders

In certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, the transfer of the whole or any significant part of our business or the merger, or consolidation upon a split-off of us with another company), dissenting holders of shares have the right to require us to purchase their shares. To exercise such right, shareholders must submit a written notice of their intention to dissent to us prior to the general meeting of shareholders or the class meeting of holders of non-voting preferred shares, as the case may be. Within 20 days after the date on which the relevant resolution is passed at such meeting, such dissenting shareholders must request us in writing to purchase their shares. We are obligated to purchase the shares of dissenting shareholders within one month after the expiration of such 20-day period. The purchase price for such shares must be determined through negotiation between the dissenting shareholders and us. Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, if we cannot agree on a price through negotiation, the purchase price will be the average of (1) the weighted average of the daily share price on the Korea Exchange for a two-month period before the date of adoption of the relevant board resolution, (2) the weighted average of the daily share price on the Korea Exchange for the one month period before such date and (3) the weighted average of the daily share price on the Korea Exchange for the one week period before such date. However, if we or dissenting shareholders who requested us to purchase their shares oppose such purchase price, the determination of a purchase price may be filed with a court. Holders of ADSs will not be able to exercise dissenters rights unless they have withdrawn the underlying Common Stock and become our direct shareholders.

Transfer of Shares

Under the Korean Commercial Code, the transfer of shares is effected by delivery of share certificates, but in order to assert shareholders rights against us, the transferee must have his name and address registered on our register of shareholders. For this purpose, shareholders are required to file one's name, address and seal with our transfer agent. Under our Articles of Incorporation, non-resident shareholders must appoint an agent authorized to receive notices on their behalf in Korea and file a mailing address in Korea. These requirements do not apply to the holders of ADSs. Under current Korean regulations, the Korea Securities Depository, foreign exchange banks (including domestic branches of foreign banks), financial investment companies with a dealing, brokerage or collective investment license and internationally recognized foreign custodians are authorized to act as agents and provide related services for foreign shareholders. Our transfer agent is the Kookmin Bank, located at 9-1, Namdaemun-ro, 2-ga, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea. Certain foreign exchange controls and securities regulations apply to the transfer of our shares by non-residents of Korea or non-Koreans. See Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

Acquisition of Our Own Shares

We generally may not acquire our own shares except in certain limited circumstances, including, without limitation, a reduction in capital. Under the Korean Commercial Code, except in case of a reduction in capital, any of our shares acquired by us must be sold or otherwise transferred to a third party within a reasonable time. In general, our 50.0% or more owned-subsiidiaries are not permitted to acquire our shares.

In addition, we may acquire our shares through purchase on the Korea Exchange or through a tender-offer. We may also acquire interests in our own shares through trust agreements with financial investment companies with a trust license. The aggregate purchase price for our shares may not exceed the total amount available of dividends at the end of the preceding fiscal year, less the amount of dividends and mandatory reserves required to be set aside for that fiscal year, subject to certain procedural requirements.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The ordinary general meeting of our shareholders is held within three months after the end of each fiscal year, and subject to board resolution or court approval, an extraordinary general meeting of our shareholders may be held as necessary or at the request of shareholders holding an aggregate of 1.5% or more of our outstanding

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common shares for at least six consecutive months. Under the Korean Commercial Code, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders may be convened at the request of our audit committee, subject to a board resolution or court approval. Holders of non-voting preferred shares may only request a general meeting of shareholders once the non-voting preferred shares have become enfranchised as described under Description of Capital Stock Voting Rights above. Written notices setting forth the date, place and agenda of the meeting must be given to shareholders at least two weeks prior to the date of the general meeting of shareholders. However, pursuant to the Korean Commercial Code and our Articles of Incorporation, with respect to holders of less than 1% of the total number of our issued and outstanding shares which are entitled to vote, notice may be given by placing at least two public notices at least two weeks in advance of the meeting in at least two daily newspapers published in Seoul or by placing a public notice in the electrical disclosure system of the Financial Supervisory Service or the Korea Exchange, at least two weeks in advance of the meeting. Currently, for giving such notice, we use two daily newspapers published in Seoul as well as an electronic disclosure system available for access at a website maintained by the FSS (known as the Data Analysis, Retrieval and Transfer System, or DART). Shareholders not on the shareholders register as of the record date are not entitled to receive notice of the general meeting of shareholders or attend or vote at such meeting. Holders of the enfranchised preferred shares on the shareholders register as of the record date are entitled to receive notice of, and to attend and vote at, the general meetings. Otherwise, holders of non-voting preferred shares are not entitled to receive notice of general meetings of shareholders or vote at such meetings but may attend such meetings.

The general meeting of shareholders is held in Seoul.

Register of Shareholders and Record Dates

Our transfer agent, Kookmin Bank, maintains the register of our shareholders at its office in Seoul, Korea. It registers transfers of our shares on the register of shareholders upon presentation of the share certificates.

The record date for annual dividends is December 31. For the purpose of determining the holders of shares entitled to annual dividends, the register of shareholders may be closed from January 1 to January 31 of each year. Further, the Korean Commercial Code and our Articles of Incorporation permit us at least two weeks public notice to set a record date and/or close the register of shareholders for not more than three months for the purpose of determining the shareholders entitled to certain rights pertaining to our shares. The trading of our shares and the delivery of certificates in respect of them may continue while the register of shareholders is closed.

Annual Report

At least one week prior to the annual general meeting of shareholders, our annual report and audited non-consolidated financial statements must be made available for inspection at our principal office and at all branch offices. Copies of annual reports, the audited non-consolidated financial statements and any resolutions adopted at the general meeting of shareholders will be available to our shareholders.

Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, we must file with the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange an annual report within 90 days after the end of our fiscal year, a half-year report within 45 days after the end of the first six months of our fiscal year and quarterly reports within 45 days after the end of the first three months and nine months of our fiscal year. However, due to our adoption of IFRS starting in January 1, 2011 pursuant to regulatory requirements for listed companies in Korea, we are required to file half-year and quarterly reports containing interim financial statements and notes thereto on a consolidated basis in addition to non-consolidated basis. The filing deadline for such reports will be temporarily extended to 60 days for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Therefore, we are required to file our half-year report within 60 days after the end of the first six months of 2011 and 2012 and our quarterly reports within 60 days after the end of the first three months and nine months of 2011 and 2012.

Limitation on Shareholdings

No person other than the Government, our employee stock ownership association and persons who obtain an approval from the Financial Services Commission may hold for its account more than 3% of our total issued and outstanding shares. In calculating shareholdings for this purpose, shares held by your spouse and your certain

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relatives or by your certain affiliates (such spouses, relatives and affiliates are together referred to as **Affiliated Holders**) are deemed to be held by you. If you hold our shares in violation of this 3% limit, you are not entitled to exercise the voting rights or preemptive rights of our shares in excess of such 3% limit and the Financial Services Commission may order you to take necessary corrective action. In addition, the KEPCO Act currently requires that the Government, directly or through Korea Finance Corporation, own not less than 51% of our capital. For other restrictions on shareholdings, see Item 9. **The Offer and Listing.**

Change of Control

The KEPCO Act requires that the Government, directly or pursuant to the Korea Finance Corporation Act, through Korea Policy Banking Corporation, own not less than 51.0% of our capital.

Disclosure of Share Ownership

Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, any person whose direct or beneficial ownership of a listed company's shares with voting rights, equity-related debt securities including convertible bonds, bonds with warrants, exchangeable bonds, certificates representing the rights to subscribe for common shares, derivatives-linked securities and depository receipts of the aforementioned securities (collectively referred to as **Equity Securities**), together with the Equity Securities directly or beneficially owned by certain related persons or by any person acting in concert with the person, accounts for 5% or more of our total outstanding Equity Securities is required to report the status and purpose (in terms of whether the purpose of shareholding is to participate in the management of the issuer) of the holdings and the material contents of the agreements relating to the Equity Securities and other matters prescribed by the Presidential Decree under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act to the Financial Services Commission of Korea and the Korea Exchange within five business days after reaching the 5% ownership interest threshold.

In addition, any change (i) in the purpose of the shareholding or in the ownership, (ii) the major terms and conditions of agreements relating to Equity Securities owned (such as trust agreements and collateral agreements) to the extent the number of relevant Equity Securities is 1% or more of the total outstanding Equity Securities, or (iii) the type of ownership (direct ownership or holding) to the extent the number of relevant Equity Securities is 1% or more of the total outstanding Equity Securities, must be reported to the Financial Services Commission of Korea and the Korea Exchange within five business days from the date of such change (or by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the change occurs, in the case of a person with no intent to seek management control). Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain professional investors designated by the Financial Services Commission may report such matters to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange by the tenth day of the month immediately following the end of the quarter in which such 5.0% ownership interest is reached or the change occurs.

When filing a report to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange in accordance with the reporting requirements described above, a copy of such report must be sent to the relevant listed company. Violation of these reporting requirements may subject a person to sanctions such as prohibition on the exercise of voting rights with respect to the Equity Securities for which the reporting requirement was violated or fines or imprisonment. Furthermore, the Financial Services Commission may order the disposal of the Equity Securities for which the reporting requirement was violated.

A person reporting to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange that his purpose of holding the Equity Securities is to participate in the management of the listed company is prohibited from acquiring additional Equity Securities of the listed company and exercising voting rights during the period commencing from the date on which the event triggering the reporting requirements occurs to the fifth day from the date on which the report is made.

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Item 10C. Material Contracts

Not applicable.

Item 10D. Exchange Controls

General

The Foreign Exchange Transaction Act and the Presidential Decree and regulations under that Act and Decree, or collectively the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws, regulate investment in Korean securities by non-residents and issuance of securities outside Korea by Korean companies. Non-residents may invest in Korean securities pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws. The Financial Services Commission has also adopted, pursuant to its authority under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, regulations that regulate investment by foreigners in Korean securities and issuance of securities outside Korea by Korean companies.

Subject to certain limitations, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance has the authority to take the following actions under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws: (i) if the Government deems it necessary on account of war, armed conflict, natural disaster or grave, sudden and significant changes in domestic or foreign economic circumstances or similar events or circumstances, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance may temporarily suspend performance under any or all foreign exchange transactions, in whole or in part, to which the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws apply (including suspension of payment and receipt of foreign exchange) or impose an obligation to deposit, safe-keep or sell any instruments of payment to the Bank of Korea or certain other governmental agencies or financial institutions, and (ii) if the Government concludes that the international balance of payments and international financial markets are experiencing or are likely to experience significant disruption or that the movement of capital between Korea and other countries are likely to adversely affect the Korean Won, exchange rates or other macroeconomic policies, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance may take action to require any person who intends to effect or effects a capital transaction to deposit all or a portion of the instruments of payment acquired in such transactions with the Bank of Korea or certain other governmental agencies or financial institutions.

Government Review of Issuances of Debt Securities and ADSs and Report for Payments

In order for us to issue debt securities of any series outside of the Republic, we are required to file a report with our designated foreign exchange bank or the Ministry of Strategy and Finance on the issuance of such debt securities, depending on the issuance amount. The Ministry of Strategy and Finance may at its discretion direct us to take measures as necessary to avoid undue exchange rate fluctuations before it accepts such report. Furthermore, in order for us to make payments of principal of or interest on the debt securities of any series and other amounts as provided in an indenture and such debt securities, we are required to present relevant documents to the designated foreign exchange bank at the time of each actual payment. The purpose of such presentation is to ensure that the actual remittance is consistent with the terms of the transaction reported to our designated foreign exchange bank or the Ministry of Strategy and Finance.

In order for us to offer for purchase shares of our common stock held in treasury in the form of ADSs or issue shares of our common stock represented by the ADSs, we are required to file a prior report of such offer or issuance with our designated foreign exchange bank or the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, depending on the offering amount. The Ministry of Strategy and Finance may at its discretion direct us to take measures as necessary to avoid undue exchange rate fluctuations before it accepts such report. No further Governmental approval is necessary for the initial offering and issuance of the ADSs.

In order for a depository to acquire any existing shares of our common stock from holders of these shares of common stock (other than from us) for the purpose of issuance of depository receipts representing these shares of common stock, the depository would be required to obtain our consent for the number of shares to be deposited

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in any given proposed deposit which exceeds the difference between (1) the aggregate number of shares deposited by us or with our consent for the issuance of ADSs (including deposits in connection with the initial and all subsequent offerings of ADSs and stock dividends or other distributions related to these ADSs) and (2) the number of shares on deposit with the depository at the time of such proposed deposit. We may not grant this consent for the deposit of shares of our common stock in the future, if our consent is required. Therefore, a holder of ADSs who surrenders ADSs and withdraws shares of our common stock may not be permitted subsequently to deposit such shares and obtain ADSs.

In addition, we are also required to notify the Ministry of Strategy and Finance upon receipt of the full proceeds from the offering of ADSs. No additional Governmental approval is necessary for the offering and issuance of ADSs.

Reporting Requirements for Holders of Substantial Interests

Under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, any person whose direct beneficial ownership of a listed company's Equity Securities, together with the Equity Securities beneficially owned by certain related persons or by any person acting in concert with such person, accounts for 5% or more of our total outstanding Equity Securities is required to report the status and purpose (namely, whether the purposes of the share ownership is to participate in the management of the issuer) of the holdings and the material contents of the agreements relating to the Equity Securities and other matters prescribed by the Presidential Decree under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange within five business days after reaching the 5% ownership interest.

In addition, any change (i) in the purpose of the shareholding or in the ownership, (ii) the major terms and conditions of agreements relating to Equity Securities owned (such as trust agreements and collateral agreements) to the extent the number of relevant Equity Securities is 1% or more of the total outstanding Equity Securities, or (iii) the type of ownership (direct ownership or holding) to the extent the number of relevant Equity Securities is 1% or more of the total outstanding Equity Securities, must be reported to the Financial Services Commission of Korea and the Korea Exchange within five business days from the date of such change (or by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the change occurs, in the case of a person with no intent to seek management control). Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain professional investors designated by the Financial Services Commission may report such matters to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange by the tenth day of the month immediately following the end of the quarter in which such 5.0% ownership interest is reached or the change occurs.

When filing a report to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange in accordance with the reporting requirements described above, a copy of such report must be sent to the relevant listed company. Violation of these reporting requirements may subject a person to sanctions such as prohibition on the exercise of voting rights with respect to the Equity Securities for which the reporting requirement was violated or fines or imprisonment. Furthermore, the Financial Services Commission may order the disposal of the Equity Securities for which the reporting requirement was violated.

A person reporting to the Financial Services Commission and the Korea Exchange that his purpose of holding the Equity Securities is to participate in the management of the listed company is prohibited from acquiring additional Equity Securities of the listed company and exercising voting rights during the period commencing from the date on which the event triggering the reporting requirements occurs to the fifth day from the date on which the report is made.

In addition to the reporting requirements described above, any person whose direct or beneficial ownership of our voting stock and/or depository receipts for our voting stock accounts for 10.0% or more of the total issued and outstanding voting stock, whom we refer to as a major shareholder, must file a report to the Securities and Futures Commission and to the Korea Exchange within five business days after the date on which the person

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reached such shareholding limit. In addition, such person must file a report to the Securities and Futures Commission and to the Korea Exchange regarding any subsequent change in his/her shareholding. Such report on subsequent change in shareholding must be filed within five business days of the occurrence of any such change. Violation of these reporting requirements may subject a person to criminal sanctions such as fines and imprisonment.

Restrictions Applicable to ADSs

No Governmental approval is necessary for the sale and purchase of ADSs in the secondary market outside Korea or for the withdrawal of shares of our common stock underlying ADSs and the delivery inside Korea of the withdrawn shares. However, a foreigner who intends to acquire shares must obtain an Investment Registration Card from the Financial Supervisory Service as described below. The acquisition of shares by a foreigner must be reported by the foreigner or his standing proxy in Korea immediately to the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service.

Special Reporting Requirement for Companies Whose Securities Are Listed on Foreign Exchanges

Under the regulations of the Financial Services Commission amended on December 24, 2009, (i) if a company listed on the Korea Exchange has submitted a public disclosure of material matters to a foreign financial investment supervisory authority pursuant to the laws of the foreign jurisdiction, then it must submit a copy of the public disclosure and a Korean translation thereof to the Financial Services Commission of Korea and the Korea Exchange, and (ii) if a company listed on the Korea Exchange is approved for listing on a foreign stock market or determined to be de-listed from the foreign stock market or actually listed on, or de-listed from, a foreign stock market, then it must submit a copy of any document, which it submitted to or received from the relevant foreign government, foreign financial investment supervisory authority or the foreign stock market, and a Korean translation thereof to the Financial Services Commission of Korea and the Korea Exchange.

Persons who have acquired shares of our common stock as a result of the withdrawal of shares of common stock underlying ADSs may exercise their preemptive rights for new shares, participate in free distributions and receive dividends on shares of our common stock without any further governmental approval.

Restrictions Applicable to Common Stock

Under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws and Financial Services Commission regulations promulgated thereunder (together, the Investment Rules), foreigners are permitted to invest, subject to certain exceptions and procedural requirements, in all shares of Korean companies unless prohibited by specific laws. Foreign investors may trade shares listed on the Korea Exchange only through the Korea Exchange except for certain limited circumstances. These circumstances include, among others, (1) odd-lot trading of shares, (2) acquisition of shares by a foreign company as a result of a merger, (3) acquisition or disposal of shares in connection with a tender offer, (4) acquisition of shares by exercise of warrant, conversion right under convertible bonds, exchange right under exchangeable bonds or withdrawal right under depositary receipts issued outside of Korea by a Korean company, such shares being Converted Shares, (5) acquisition of shares through exercise of rights under securities issued outside of Korea, (6) acquisition of shares as a result of inheritance, donation, bequest or exercise of shareholders' rights (including preemptive rights or rights to participate in free distributions and receive dividends), (7) over-the-counter transactions between foreigners of a class of shares for which a ceiling on aggregate acquisition by foreigners (as explained below) exists and has been reached or exceeded, (8) acquisition of shares by direct investment under the Foreign Investment Promotion Law, (9) acquisition and disposal of shares on an overseas stock exchange market, if such shares are simultaneously listed on the KRX KOSPI Market or the KRX KOSDAQ Market of the Korea Exchange and such overseas stock exchange, and (10) arm's length transactions between foreigners in the event all such foreigners belong to an investment group managed by the same person. For over-the-counter transactions of shares listed on the Korea Exchange outside the Korea Exchange between foreigners of a class of shares for which a ceiling on aggregate acquisition by

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foreigners exists and has been reached or exceeded, a financial investment company with a brokerage license in Korea must act as an intermediary. Odd-lot trading of shares listed on the Korea Exchange outside the Korea Exchange must involve a financial investment company with a dealing license in Korea as the other party. Foreign investors are prohibited from engaging in margin transactions with respect to shares subject to a ceiling on acquisition by foreigners.

The Investment Rules require a foreign investor who wishes to invest in or dispose of shares on the Korea Exchange (including Converted Shares) to register his/her identity with the Financial Supervisory Service prior to making any such investment or disposal unless he/she had previously registered. However, such registration requirement does not apply to foreign investors who acquire Converted Shares with the intention of selling them within three months from the date they were acquired. Upon registration, the Financial Supervisory Service will issue to the foreign investor an Investment Registration Card which must be presented each time the foreign investor opens a brokerage account with a financial investment company or financial institution in Korea. Foreigners eligible to obtain an Investment Registration Card include any foreign nationals who are individuals (with residence abroad for six months or more), foreign governments, foreign municipal authorities, foreign public institutions, international financial institutions or similar international organizations, corporations incorporated under foreign laws and any person in any additional category designated by the Decree of the Minister of Strategy and Finance. All Korean branches of a foreign corporation as a group are treated as a separate foreigner from the head office of the foreign corporation. However, a foreign branch of a Korean securities company, a foreign corporation or a depository issuing depository receipts may obtain one or more Investment Registration Cards in its name in certain circumstances as described in the relevant regulations.

Upon a foreign investor's purchase of shares through the Korea Exchange, no separate report by the investor is required because the Investment Registration Card system is designed to control and oversee foreign investment through a computer system. However, a foreign investor's acquisition or sale of shares outside the Korea Exchange (as discussed above) must be reported by the foreign investor or his standing proxy to the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service at the time of each acquisition or sale. However, a foreign investor must ensure that any acquisition or sale by it of shares outside the Korea Exchange in the case of trades in connection with a tender offer, odd-lot trading of shares or trades of a class of shares for which the aggregate foreign ownership limit has been reached or exceeded, is reported to the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service by the Korea Securities Depository, financial investment companies with a dealing or brokerage license or securities finance companies engaged to facilitate such transactions. In the event a foreign investor desires to acquire or sell shares outside the Korea Exchange and the circumstances in connection with such sale or acquisition do not fall within the exceptions made for certain limited circumstances described above, then the foreign investor must obtain the prior approval of the Governor. In addition, in the event a foreign investor acquires or sells shares outside the Korea Exchange, a prior report to the Bank of Korea may also be required in certain circumstances. A foreign investor may appoint one or more standing proxies from among the Korea Securities Depository, foreign exchange banks (including domestic branches of foreign banks), financial investment companies with a dealing, brokerage or collective investment license and certain eligible foreign custodians which will exercise shareholders' rights or perform any matters related to the foregoing activities if the foreign investor does not perform these activities himself. However, a foreign investor may be exempted from complying with these standing proxy rules with the approval of the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service in cases deemed inevitable by reason of conflict between the laws of Korea and those of the home country of the foreign investor.

Certificates evidencing shares of Korean companies must be kept in custody with an eligible custodian in Korea, the Korea Securities Depository, foreign exchange banks (including domestic branches of foreign banks), financial investment companies with a dealing, brokerage or collective investment license and certain eligible foreign custodians are eligible to be a custodian of shares for a non-resident or foreign investor. A foreign investor must ensure that his custodian deposits his shares with the Korea Securities Depository. Generally, a foreign investor may not permit any person, other than his/her standing proxy, to exercise rights relating to his shares or perform any tasks related thereto on his behalf. However, a foreign investor may be exempted from

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complying with this deposit requirement with the approval of the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service in circumstances where compliance is made impracticable, including cases where such compliance would contravene the laws of the home country of the foreign investor.

Under the Investment Rules, with certain exceptions, a foreign investor may acquire shares of a Korean company without being subject to any single or aggregate foreign investment ceiling. However, certain designated public corporations are subject to a 40.0% ceiling on acquisitions of shares by foreigners in the aggregate and a ceiling on acquisitions of shares by a single foreign investor provided in the Articles of Incorporation of such corporations. Of the Korean companies listed on the Korea Exchange, we are so designated. The Financial Services Commission may increase or decrease these percentages if it deems it necessary for the public interest, protection of investors or industrial policy. Generally, the ownership of Converted Shares constitutes foreign ownership for purposes of such aggregate foreign ownership limit. However, the acquisition of Converted Shares is one of the exceptions under which foreign investors may acquire shares of designated corporations in excess of the 40.0% ceiling.

In addition to the aggregate foreign investment ceiling set by the Financial Services Commission under authority of the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, our Articles of Incorporation set a 3% ceiling on acquisition by a single investor (whether domestic or foreign) of the shares of our common stock. Any person (with certain exceptions) who holds more than 3% of our issued and outstanding shares cannot exercise voting rights with respect to our shares in excess of this 3% limit.

The ceiling on aggregate investment by foreigners applicable to us may be exceeded in certain limited circumstances, including as a result of acquisition of:

shares by a depositary issuing depositary receipts representing such shares (whether newly issued shares or outstanding shares);

Converted Shares;

shares from the exercise of shareholders' rights; or

shares by gift, inheritance or bequest.

A foreigner who has acquired shares in excess of any ceiling described above may not exercise his voting rights with respect to the shares exceeding such limit and the Financial Services Commission may take necessary corrective action against him.

Under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws, a foreign investor who intends to acquire shares must designate a foreign exchange bank at which he must open a foreign currency account and a Won account exclusively for stock investments. No approval is required for remittance into Korea and deposit of foreign currency funds in the foreign currency account. Foreign currency funds may be transferred from the foreign currency account at the time required to place a deposit for, or settle the purchase price of, a stock purchase transaction to a Won account opened at a securities company. Funds in the foreign currency account may be remitted abroad without any governmental approval.

Dividends on shares of our common stock are paid in Won. No governmental approval is required for foreign investors to receive dividends on, or the Won proceeds of the sale of, any shares to be paid, received and retained in Korea. Dividends paid on, and the Won proceeds of the sale of, any shares held by a non-resident of Korea must be deposited either in a Won account with the investor's securities company or the investor's Won account. Funds in the investor's Won account may be transferred to his foreign currency account or withdrawn for local living expenses, provided that any withdrawal of local living expenses in excess of a certain amount is reported to the tax authorities by the foreign exchange bank at which Won account is maintained. Funds in the investor's Won account may also be used for future investment in shares or for payment of the subscription price of new shares obtained through the exercise of preemptive rights.

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Financial investment companies with a securities dealing, brokerage or collective investment license are allowed to open foreign currency accounts with foreign exchange banks exclusively for accommodating foreign investors' stock investments in Korea. Through these accounts, these securities companies and asset management companies may enter into foreign exchange transactions on a limited basis, such as conversion of foreign currency funds and Won funds, either as a counterparty to or on behalf of foreign investors without the foreign investors having to open their own accounts with foreign exchange banks.

Item 10E. Taxation

Korean Taxes

The following summary describes the material Korean tax consequences of ownership of the Registered Debt Securities and ADSs. Persons considering the purchase of the Registered Debt Securities or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the application of the Korean income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction. Reference is also made to a tax treaty between the Republic and the United States entitled "Convention Between the Government of The Republic of Korea and the Government of the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and the Encouragement of International Trade and Investment," signed on June 4, 1976 and entered into force on October 20, 1979.

The following summary of Korean tax considerations applies to you so long as you are not:

a resident of Korea;

a corporation organized under Korean law or having its head office, principal place of business or place of effective management in Korea; or

engaged in a trade or business in Korea through a permanent establishment or a fixed base to which the relevant income is attributable or with which the relevant income is effectively connected.

Registered Debt Securities

Taxation of Interest

Pursuant to the Special Tax Treatment Control Law (STTCL), when we make payments of interest to you on the Registered Debt Securities, no amount will be withheld from such payments for, or on account of, any income taxes of any kind imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by Korea or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein.

If the tax exemption under the STTCL referred to above were to cease to be in effect, the rate of income tax or corporation tax applicable to the interest on the Registered Debt Securities would be 14% of income for a non-resident without a permanent establishment in Korea. In addition, a tax surcharge called a local income surtax would be imposed at the rate of 10.0% of the income tax or corporation tax (which would increase the total tax rate to 15.4%), unless reduction is available under an applicable income tax treaty. If you are a qualified resident in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with Korea, you may qualify for an exemption or a reduced rate of Korean withholding tax. See the discussion under Shares or ADSs Tax Treaties below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

In order to obtain the benefits of an exemption or a reduced withholding tax rate under a tax treaty, you must submit to us, prior to the interest payment date, such evidence of tax residence as may be required by the Korean tax authorities in order to establish your entitlement to the benefits of the applicable tax treaty.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Korean tax laws currently exclude from Korean taxation gains made by a non-resident without permanent establishment in Korea from the sale of a Registered Debt Security to another non-resident (except where a

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non-resident sells Registered Debt Securities to another non-resident who has permanent establishments in Korea, if any). In addition, capital gains realized from the transfer of Registered Debt Securities outside Korea by non-residents with or without permanent establishments in Korea are currently exempt from taxation by virtue of the STTCL, provided that the issuance of such Registered Debt Securities is deemed to be an overseas issuance under the STTCL. If you sell or otherwise dispose of a Registered Debt Security through other ways than those mentioned above, any gain realized on the transaction will be taxable at ordinary Korean withholding tax rates (which is the lesser of 22.0% (including local income surtax) of the net gain or 11.0% (including local income surtax) of the gross sale proceeds, subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition cost of such Registered Debt Securities and net of certain direct transaction costs attributable to the disposal of such Registered Debt Securities), unless an exemption is available under an applicable income tax treaty. See the discussion under *Shares or ADSs Tax Treaties* below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

If you die while you are the holder of Registered Debt Securities, the subsequent transfer of the Registered Debt Securities by way of succession will be subject to Korean inheritance tax. Similarly, if you transfer Registered Debt Securities as a gift, the donee will be subject to Korean gift tax and you may be required to pay the gift tax if the donee fails to do so.

At present, Korea has not entered into any tax treaty relating to inheritance or gift taxes.

Shares or ADSs

Dividends on the Shares of Common Stock or ADSs

We will deduct Korean withholding tax from dividends (whether in cash or in shares) paid to you at a rate of 22% (inclusive of local income surtax). If you are a qualified resident in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with Korea, you may qualify for a reduced rate of Korean withholding tax. See the discussion under *Tax Treaties* below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

In order to obtain the benefits of a reduced withholding tax rate under a tax treaty, you must submit to us, prior to the dividend payment date, such evidence of tax residence as may be required by the Korean tax authorities in order to establish your entitlement to the benefits of the applicable tax treaty. Evidence of tax residence may be submitted to us through the ADS depository. If we distribute to you free shares representing a transfer of certain capital reserves or asset revaluation reserves into paid-in capital, such distribution may be subject to Korean withholding tax.

Taxation of Capital Gains

As a general rule, capital gains earned by non-residents upon the transfer of the common shares or ADSs would be subject to Korean withholding tax at a rate equal to the lesser of (i) 11.0% of the gross proceeds realized or (ii) 22.0% of the net realized gain (subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition costs and certain direct transaction costs arising out of the transfer of such common shares or ADSs), unless such non-resident is exempt from Korean income taxation under an applicable Korean tax treaty into which Korea has entered with the non-resident's country of tax residence. Please see the discussion under *Tax Treaties* below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits. Even if you do not qualify for any exemption under a tax treaty, you will not be subject to the foregoing withholding tax on capital gains if you qualify for the relevant Korean domestic tax law exemptions discussed in the following paragraphs.

You will not be subject to Korean income taxation on capital gains realized upon the transfer of our common stocks or ADSs through the Korea Exchange if you (i) have no permanent establishment in Korea and (ii) did not own or have not owned (together with any shares owned by any entity which you have a certain

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special relationship with and possibly including the shares represented by the ADSs) 25.0% or more of our total issued and outstanding shares at any time during the calendar year in which the sale occurs and during the five calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the sale occurs.

It should be noted that (i) capital gains earned by you (regardless of whether you have a permanent establishment in Korea) from the transfer of ADSs outside Korea will be exempted from Korean income taxation provided that ADSs are deemed to have been issued overseas, but (ii) if and when an owner of the underlying shares of stock transfers ADSs after conversion of the underlying shares into ADSs, the exemption described in (i) is not applicable.

If you are subject to tax on capital gains with respect to the sale of ADSs, or of shares of common stock which you acquired as a result of a withdrawal, the purchaser or, in the case of the sale of shares of common stock on the Korea Exchange or through an investment dealer or investment broker under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, an investment dealer or investment broker is required to withhold Korean tax from the sales price in an amount equal to 11.0% (including resident surtax) of the gross realization proceeds and to make payment of these amounts to the Korean tax authority, unless you establish your entitlement to an exemption under an applicable tax treaty or domestic tax law or produce satisfactory evidence of your acquisition cost and transaction costs for the shares of common stock or the ADSs.

However, if you transfer the ADSs following an exchange of the underlying shares of stock owned by you for ADSs, you are obligated to file a corporate income tax return and pay tax on gain realized from such transfer unless a purchaser or an investment dealer or investment broker, as the case may be, withholds and remits the tax on capital gains derived from transfer of ADSs, as discussed above. Further, if you transfer the shares of common stock outside of Korea (excluding a transfer on a foreign exchange) to non-residents or foreign companies without having permanent establishments in Korea, you are obligated to file an income tax return and pay income tax on capital gain realized from such transfer unless exempt under an applicable tax treaty or domestic law. If a purchaser or an investment dealer or investment broker, as the case may be, withhold and remits the tax on capital gains derived from transfer of shares of common stock or ADSs, your obligation to file an income tax return and pay income tax will be exempt.

To obtain the benefit of an exemption from tax pursuant to a tax treaty, you must submit to the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, or through the ADS depository, as the case may be, prior to or at the time of payment, such evidence of your tax residence as the Korean tax authorities may require in support of your claim for treaty benefits. Please see the discussion under *Tax Treaties* below for an additional explanation on claiming treaty benefits.

Tax Treaties

Korea has entered into a number of income tax treaties with other countries (including the United States), which would reduce or exempt Korean withholding tax on dividends on, and capital gains on transfer of, shares of our common stock or ADSs. For example, under the Korea-United States income tax treaty, reduced rates of Korean withholding tax of 16.5% or 11.0% (respectively, including local income surtax, depending on your shareholding ratio) on dividends and an exemption from Korean withholding tax on capital gains are available to residents of the United States that are beneficial owners of the relevant dividend income or capital gains. However, under Article 17 (Investment of Holding Companies) of the Korea-United States income tax treaty, such reduced rates and exemption do not apply if (i) you are a United States corporation, (ii) by reason of any special measures, the tax imposed on you by the United States with respect to such dividends or capital gains is substantially less than the tax generally imposed by the United States on corporate profits, and (iii) 25.0% or more of your capital is held of record or is otherwise determined, after consultation between competent authorities of the United States and Korea, to be owned directly or indirectly by one or more persons who are not individual residents of the United States. Also, under Article 16 (Capital Gains) of the Korea-United States income tax treaty, the exemption on capital gains does not apply if you are an individual, and (a) you maintain a

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fixed base in Korea for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year and your ADSs or shares of common stock giving rise to capital gains are effectively connected with such fixed base or (b) you are present in Korea for a period or periods of 183 days or more during the taxable year.

You should inquire for yourself whether you are entitled to the benefit of an income tax treaty with Korea. It is the responsibility of the party claiming the benefits of an income tax treaty in respect of dividend payments or capital gains to submit to us, the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, as applicable, a certificate as to his tax residence. In the absence of sufficient proof, we, the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, as applicable, must withhold tax at the normal rates. Further, in order for you to obtain the benefit of a tax exemption on certain Korean source income (e.g., interest, dividends and capital gains) under an applicable tax treaty, Korean tax law requires you (or your agent) to submit the application for tax exemption along with a certificate of your tax residency issued by a competent authority of your country of tax residence, subject to certain exceptions. Such application should be submitted to the relevant district tax office by the ninth day of the month following the date of the first payment of such income.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

If you die while holding an ADS or donate an ADS, it is unclear whether, for Korean inheritance and gift tax purposes, you will be treated as the owner of the shares of common stock underlying the ADSs. If the tax authority interprets depository receipts as the underlying share certificates, you may be treated as the owner of the shares of common stock and your heir or the donee (or in certain circumstances, you as the donor) will be subject to Korean inheritance or gift tax presently at the rate of 10.0% to 50.0%, depending on the value of the ADSs or shares of common stock.

If you die while holding a share of common stock or donate a share of common stock, your heir or donee (or in certain circumstances, you as the donor) will be subject to Korean inheritance or gift tax at the same rate as indicated above.

At present, Korea has not entered into any tax treaty relating to inheritance or gift taxes.

Securities Transaction Tax

If you transfer shares of common stock on the Stock Market of the Korea Exchange, you will be subject to securities transaction tax at the rate of 0.15% and an agriculture and fishery special surtax at the rate of 0.15% of the sale price of the shares of common stock. If your transfer of the shares of common stock is not made on the Stock Market of the Korea Exchange, subject to certain exceptions you will be subject to securities transaction tax at the rate of 0.5% and will not be subject to an agriculture and fishery special surtax.

Under the Securities Transaction Tax Law, capital gains from a transfer of depository receipts listed on the New York Stock Exchange, NASDAQ National Market or other qualified foreign exchanges will be exempt from the securities transaction tax.

In principle, the securities transaction tax, if applicable, must be paid by the transferor of the shares or rights. When the transfer is effected through the Korea Securities Depository, the Korea Securities Depository is generally required to withhold and pay the tax to the tax authorities. When such transfer is made through an investment dealer or investment broker under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act only, such investment dealer or investment broker is required to withhold and pay the tax. Where the transfer is effected by a non-resident without a permanent establishment in Korea, other than through the Korea Securities Depository or an investment dealer or investment broker, the transferee is required to withhold the securities transaction tax for payment to the Korean tax authority.

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U.S. Federal Income and Estate Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons

The following is a summary of certain U.S. Federal income and estate tax consequences for beneficial owners of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock and ADSs that are U.S. Persons. For purposes of this summary, you are a U.S. Person if you are any of the following for U.S. Federal income tax purposes:

an individual citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. Federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if (1) it is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

This summary is based on current law, which is subject to change (perhaps retroactively), is for general purposes only and should not be considered tax advice. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the federal income and estate tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances. The discussion set forth below is applicable to you if (i) you are a resident of the United States for purposes of the current income tax treaty between the United States and Korea (the Treaty), (ii) your Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs are not, for purposes of the Treaty, effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Korea and (iii) you otherwise qualify for the full benefits of the Treaty. Except where noted, it deals only with Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs held as capital assets, and it does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. Federal income and estate tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. Federal income tax laws (including if you are a dealer in securities or currencies, a financial institution, a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust, an insurance company, a tax exempt organization, a person holding the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle, a person owning 10.0% or more of our voting stock, a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings, a person liable for the alternative minimum tax, an investor in a pass-through entity, or a U.S. Person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar). We cannot assure you that a change in law will not alter significantly the tax considerations that we describe in this summary.

If a partnership holds the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our Registered Debt Securities, common stock, or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

Because of the 100 year maturity of the One Hundred Year 7.95% Zero-to-Full Debentures, due April 1, 2096 (the ZTF Debentures), it is not certain whether the ZTF Debentures will be treated as debt for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. The discussion below assumes that the ZTF Debentures (as well as the other Registered Debt Securities) will be treated as debt, except that a summary of the consequences to you if the ZTF Debentures were not treated as debt is provided under Tax Consequences with Respect to Registered Debt Securities Generally Payments ZTF Debentures Treated as Equity below.

The discussion of the tax consequences of ownership of common stock and ADSs below, is based, in part, upon representations made by the Depositary to us and assumes that the Deposit Agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

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You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the particular U.S. Federal income and estate tax consequences to you of the ownership of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock and ADSs, as well as the consequences to you arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Consequences with Respect to Registered Debt Securities Generally

Payments

Except as provided below with regard to original issue discount on the ZTF Debentures, interest payments on a Registered Debt Security will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with your method of accounting for tax purposes. Principal payments on an amortizing Registered Debt Security generally will constitute a tax-free return of capital to you.

Although interest payments to you are currently exempt from Korean taxation, if the Korean law providing for the exemption is repealed, then, in addition to interest payments on the Registered Debt Securities and original issue discount (as defined below) on the ZTF Debentures, you will be required to include in income any additional amounts and any Korean tax withheld from interest payments notwithstanding that you in fact did not receive such withheld tax. You may be entitled to deduct or credit such Korean tax (up to the Treaty rate), subject to applicable limitations in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Your election to deduct or credit foreign taxes will apply to all of your foreign taxes for a particular taxable year. Interest income on a Registered Debt Security (including additional amounts and any Korean taxes withheld in respect thereof) and original issue discount on a ZTF Debenture generally will constitute foreign source income and generally will be considered passive category income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit. You may be denied a foreign tax credit for Korean taxes imposed with respect to the Registered Debt Securities where you do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which you are not protected from risk of loss. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Original Issue Discount

The ZTF Debentures were issued with original issue discount, or OID, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between (i) the sum of all scheduled amounts payable on the ZTF Debentures (including the interest payable on such ZTF Debentures) and (ii) the issue price of the ZTF Debentures. The issue price of each ZTF Debenture is the first price at which a substantial amount of the ZTF Debentures was sold to the public (other than to an underwriter, broker, placement agent or wholesaler). If you hold ZTF Debentures, then you generally must include OID in gross income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income, regardless of your method of accounting. However, you generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the ZTF Debentures, even if denominated as interest.

The amount of OID includible in income by the initial holder of a ZTF Debenture is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the ZTF Debenture for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which such holder held such ZTF Debenture, or accrued OID (for a discussion relevant to subsequent purchasers, see Market Discount and Bond Premium, below). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The accrual period for a ZTF Debenture may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the ZTF Debenture, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period other than the final accrual period is an amount equal to the product of the ZTF Debenture's adjusted issue price at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period). OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a ZTF Debenture at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period (for

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subsequent purchasers, determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below) and reduced by any payments previously made on such ZTF Debenture. Under these rules, you will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. We are required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on ZTF Debentures held of record by persons other than corporations and other exempt holders.

As discussed above, although interest payments to you are currently exempt from Korean taxation, if the Korean law providing for the exemption is repealed, then Korean withholding tax may be imposed at times that differ from the times at which you are required to include interest or OID in income for U.S. Federal income tax purposes and this disparity may limit the amount of foreign tax credit available.

Market Discount

If you purchase a Registered Debt Security other than a ZTF Debenture for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity, or, in the case of a ZTF Debenture, its adjusted issue price, the amount of the difference will be treated as market discount for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, unless that difference is less than a specified de minimis amount. Under the market discount rules, you will be required to treat any payment, other than qualified stated interest (as defined in the Code), on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a Registered Debt Security as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that you have not previously included in income and are treated as having accrued on the Registered Debt Security at the time of its payment or disposition. In addition, you may be required to defer, until the maturity of the Registered Debt Security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness attributable to the Registered Debt Security.

Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the Registered Debt Security, unless you elect to accrue on a constant interest method. Your election to accrue market discount on a constant interest method is to be made for the taxable year in which you acquired the Registered Debt Security, applies only to that Registered Debt Security and cannot be revoked. You may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues, on either a ratable or constant interest method, in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Your election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired by you on or after the first taxable year to which your election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Bond Premium

If you purchase a ZTF Debenture for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the ZTF Debenture after the purchase date, you will be considered to have purchased that ZTF Debenture at an acquisition premium. Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID that you must include in gross income with respect to a ZTF Debenture for any taxable year will be reduced by the portion of the acquisition premium properly allocable to that year.

If you purchase a Registered Debt Security for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Registered Debt Security after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest, you will be considered to have purchased the Registered Debt Security at a premium and, if such Registered Debt Security is a ZTF Debenture, you will not be required to include any OID in income. You generally may elect to amortize the premium over the remaining term of the Registered Debt Security on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under your regular accounting method. In the case of instruments that provide for alternative payment schedules, bond premium is calculated by assuming that (a) you will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes your yield, and (b) we will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes your yield (except that we will be assumed to exercise call options in a manner that

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maximizes your yield). If you do not elect to amortize bond premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss you would otherwise recognize on disposition of a Registered Debt Security. Your election to amortize premium on a constant yield method will also apply to all debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by you on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. You may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Registered Debt Securities

When you sell, exchange or retire a Registered Debt Security, you will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you receive (not including an amount equal to any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income) and your adjusted tax basis in the Registered Debt Security. Your tax basis in a Registered Debt Security other than a ZTF Debenture will generally be your cost of obtaining the Registered Debt Security increased by any market discount included in income and reduced by payments of principal you receive and any bond premium that you elect to amortize. Your adjusted tax basis in a ZTF Debenture will, in general, be your cost therefor, increased by any market discount and OID previously included in income and reduced by any cash payments on the ZTF Debentures and any bond premium that you elect to amortize. Your gain or loss realized on selling, exchanging or retiring a Registered Debt Security will generally be treated as United States source income. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Korean tax imposed on the disposition of Registered Debt Securities unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. Except as described above with respect to market discount, your gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale, exchange or retirement of a Registered Debt Security, you have held the Registered Debt Security for more than one year. If you are an individual and the Registered Debt Security being sold, exchanged or retired is a capital asset that you held for more than one year, you may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any capital gain recognized. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

ZTF Debentures Treated as Equity

If the ZTF Debentures were treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, amounts deemed paid with respect to the ZTF Debentures would be deemed dividends for U.S. Federal income tax purposes to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. Federal income tax purposes).

You would include the amounts deemed paid by us on the ZTF Debentures (before reduction for Korean withholding tax, if any) as dividend income when actually or constructively paid by KEPCO. Section 305 of the Code, which would apply to the ZTF Debentures if they were treated as equity for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, requires current accrual of dividends under principles similar to the accrual of OID. Amounts treated as dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations.

Tax Consequences with Respect to Common Stock and ADSs

In general, for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying common stock that is represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common stock by holders of ADSs will not be subject to U.S. Federal income tax. However, the U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holder of an ADS and the issuer of the security underlying the ADS may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by the holders of ADSs. Such actions would also be inconsistent with the claiming of the reduced rate of tax applicable to dividends received by certain non-corporate holders. Accordingly, the analysis of creditability of Korean taxes and the availability of the reduced tax rate for dividends received by certain non-corporate holders, each described below, could be affected by future actions that may be taken by such intermediaries.

Table of Contents*Distributions on Common Stock or ADSs*

The gross amount of distributions (other than certain distributions of common stock or rights to subscribe for common stock) to holders of common stock or ADSs (including amounts withheld in respect of Korean withholding taxes) will be treated as dividend income to such holders, to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. Federal income tax principles. Such income (including withheld taxes) will be includable in the gross income of a holder as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by the holder, in the case of common stock, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Persons, certain dividends paid by a qualified foreign corporation and received by such holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013 may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, if such treaty contains an exchange of information provision and the United States Treasury Department had determined that the treaty is satisfactory for purposes of the legislation. The United States Treasury Department has determined that the Treaty, which contains an exchange of information provision, is (in the absence of additional guidance) satisfactory for these purposes. In addition, we believe we are eligible for the benefits of the United States-Korean income tax treaty. However, a foreign corporation is also treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Shares of our common stock will generally not be considered readily tradable for these purposes. However, United States Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSs, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years. Non-corporate U.S. Persons that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from a risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as investment income pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of our status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing rules to their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in Won will equal the United States dollar value of the Won received calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is received by the holder, in the case of common stock, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the Won are converted into U.S. dollars. If the Won received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a holder will have a basis in the Won equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Won will be treated as United States source ordinary income or loss. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of distribution.

The maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends paid to you pursuant to the Treaty is 16.5%. You will be required to properly demonstrate to us and the Korean tax authorities your entitlement to the reduced rate of withholding under the Treaty. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Korean withholding taxes (up to the Treaty rate) will be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. Federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the common stock or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income and will generally constitute passive category income. Further, in certain circumstances, if you have held common stock or ADSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or are obligated to make payments related to the dividends, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on common stock or ADSs. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances including the possible adverse impact on creditability to the extent you are entitled to a refund of any Korean tax withheld or a reduced rate of withholding.

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To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under U.S. Federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of the common stock or ADSs (thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, to be recognized by the investor on a subsequent disposition of the common stock or ADSs), and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange of property. Consequently, such distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would not give rise to foreign source income and you generally would not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Korean withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. tax due on other foreign source income in the appropriate category for foreign tax credit purposes. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. Federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of common stock or rights to subscribe for common stock that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. Federal income tax. Consequently such distributions will not give rise to foreign source income and you generally will not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Korean withholding tax unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. tax due on other income derived from foreign sources. The basis of the new common stock or rights so received will be determined by allocating your basis in the old common stock between the old common stock and the new common stock or rights received, based on their relative fair market value on the date of distribution. However, the basis of the rights will be zero if (i) the fair market value of the rights is less than 15% of the fair market value of the old common stock at the time of distribution, unless the taxpayer elects to determine the basis of the old common stock and of the rights by allocating between the old common stock and the rights the adjusted basis of the old common stock or (ii) the rights are not exercised and thus expire.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of ADSs or Common Stock

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or common stock, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the ADSs or common stock. The capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange or other disposition, the ADSs or common stock have been held by you for more than one year. Under current law, long-term capital gains of individuals are, under certain circumstances, taxed at lower rates than items of ordinary income. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Korean tax imposed on the disposition of ADSs or common stock unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

You should note that any Korean securities transaction tax will not be treated as a creditable foreign tax for U.S. Federal income tax purposes, although you may be entitled to deduct such taxes, subject to applicable limitations under the Code.

Estate and Gift Taxation

As discussed above in *Korean Taxes Registered Debt Securities Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax* and *Korean Taxes Shares or ADSs Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax*, Korea may impose an inheritance tax on your heir who receives ADSs and will impose an inheritance tax on an heir who receives common stock or Registered Debt Securities. The amount of any inheritance tax paid to Korea may be eligible for credit against the amount of U.S. Federal estate tax imposed on your estate. Prospective purchasers should consult their personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they may be entitled to such credit. Korea also imposes a gift tax on the donation of any property located within Korea. The Korean gift tax generally will not be treated as a creditable foreign tax for United States tax purposes.

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Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to principal, interest, OID and premium payments on Registered Debt Securities and dividend payments in respect of the common stock or ADSs or the proceeds received on the sale, exchange or redemption of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs paid within the United States (and in certain cases, outside of the United States) to holders other than certain exempt recipients, and a backup withholding may apply to such amounts if you fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or to report interest and dividends required to be shown on your U.S. Federal income tax returns. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to you will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. Federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Item 10F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not Applicable

Item 10G. Statements by Experts

Not Applicable

Item 10H. Documents on Display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act, and, in accordance therewith, are required to file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. You may inspect and copy these materials, including this report and the exhibits thereto, at SEC's Public Reference Room 100 Fifth Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. As a foreign private issuer, we are also required to make filings with the Commission by electronic means. Any filings we make electronically will be available to the public over the Internet at the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 10I. Subsidiary Information

Not Applicable

Table of Contents**ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

Our primary market risk exposures are to fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and fuel prices. We are exposed to foreign exchange risk related to foreign-currency denominated liabilities. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 26.1% of our long-term debt (including the current portion and discounts on debentures but excluding premium on debentures) before accounting for swap transactions was denominated in foreign currencies, principally in the U.S. dollar, Yen and Euro. However, substantially all of our revenues are denominated in Won. As a result, changes in exchange rates, particularly between the Won and the U.S. dollar, significantly affect us due to our significant amounts of foreign-currency denominated debt and the effect of such changes on the amount of funds required by us to make interest and principal payments on such debt. In order to reduce the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on our results of operations, we have recently been reducing and plan to continue to reduce the proportion of our debt which is denominated in foreign currencies and the proportion of its foreign currency debt which is denominated in U.S. dollars.

We are also exposed to foreign exchange risk related to our purchases of fuels since we obtain substantially all of our fuel materials (other than anthracite coal) directly or indirectly from sources outside Korea. Prices for such fuel materials are quoted based on prices stated in, and in many cases are paid for in, currencies other than Won. In 2010, fuel costs represented 48.3% of our revenue from the sale of electric power.

We are exposed to interest rate risk due to significant amounts of debt. Upward fluctuations in interest rates increase the cost of additional debt and the interest cost of outstanding floating rate borrowings. We are also exposed to fluctuations in prices of fuel materials. In 2010, for electricity generation, uranium accounted for 34.1% of our fuel requirements, coal accounted for 45.5%, LNG accounted for 16.6% and oil accounted for 1.5%. In 2009, measured on the same basis, uranium accounted for 36.3% of our fuel requirements, coal accounted for 47.6%, LNG accounted for 11.9% and oil accounted for 3.1%, measured in each case by the amount of electricity we generated.

For additional discussions of our market risks, see Item 3D. Risk Factors and Item 5B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Liquidity.

We have entered into various swap contracts to hedge exchange rate risks arising from foreign currency-denominated debts. Details of currency swap contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Counterparty | Contract Year | Settlement Year | Contract amounts in millions | | | | Contract interest rate per annum | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Pay | Receive | Pay (%) | Receive (%) | | |
| ANZ | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,025 | USD 50 | 5.17 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | | |
| Barclays | 2008 | 2013 | KRW 187,020 | USD 200 | 7.5 | 7.75 | | |
| Barclays | 2006 | 2016 | KRW 94,735 | USD 100 | 5.26 | 6 | | |
| Barclays | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.29 | 6.25 | | |
| BNP Paribas | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 5.92 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | | |
| BTMU | 2009 | 2012 | KRW 138,018 | JPY 10,000 | 4.1 | EuroYenTibor + 2.5 | | |
| BTMU | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 56,525 | USD 50 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor + 0.91 | | |
| CITI | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.27 | 6.25 | | |
| CITI | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.97 | 3.125 | | |
| Credit Agricole | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 5.92 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | | |
| Credit Suisse | 2008 | 2013 | KRW 140,265 | USD 150 | 6.94 | 7.75 | | |
| CSFB | 2006 | 2016 | KRW 94,735 | USD 100 | 5.26 | 6 | | |

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| Counterparty | Contract Year | Settlement Year | Contract amounts in millions | | Contract interest rate per annum | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Pay | Receive | Pay (%) | Receive (%) |
| CSFB | 2009 | 2013 | KRW 197,475 | USD 150 | 5.12 | 4.75 |
| DBS | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 51,730 | USD 50 | 5.78 | 3M USD Libor + 1.70 |
| DBS | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 6.01 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 |
| DBS | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 226,900 | USD 200 | 3.7 | 3M USD Libor + 0.25 |
| Deutsche Bank | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.39 | 6.25 |
| Deutsche Bank | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 |
| Deutsche Bank | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.98 | 3.13 |
| HSBC | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 112,320 | USD 100 | 6.71 | 5.5 |
| HSBC | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.23 | 3.13 |
| ING | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 50,495 | USD 50 | 6.24 | 6M USD Libor + 1.50 |
| ING | 2010 | 2012 | KRW 117,900 | USD 100 | 3.64 | 3M USD Libor + 1.37 |
| JP Morgan | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 |
| MIZUHO | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 28,860 | JPY 3,000 | 5.82 | 3M JPY Libor + 1.70 |
| MIZUHO | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 56,750 | USD 50 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor + 0.92 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2012 | KRW 120,000 | USD 100 | 3.75 | 3M USD Libor + 1.90 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.32 | 6.25 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.3 | 6.25 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 112,320 | USD 100 | 6.71 | 5.5 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 118,800 | USD 100 | 4.16 | 3M USD Libor + 1.64 |
| M-UFJ | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,100 | USD 100 | 4 | 3M USD Libor + 1.00 |
| Nomura | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 253,220 | USD 200 | 5.35 | 6.25 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 141,125 | USD 125 | 6.78 | 5.5 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.97 | 3.13 |
| SMBC | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 113,400 | USD 100 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor+0.90 |
| UBS | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.23 | 3.125 |
| Shinhan Bank | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 84,615 | USD 75 | 6.83 | 5.5 |
| Woori Investment & Securities | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 10,346 | USD 10 | 5.78 | 3M USD Libor + 1.70 |

Under these currency swap contracts, we recognized a valuation gain of Won 21,151 million and loss of Won 226,054 million in 2010.

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Details of interest rate contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Counterparty | Notional amount in millions | | Contract interest rate per annum | | Term |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | Pay % | Receive (%) | |
| BNP Paribas | KRW | 50,000 | 4.16 | 1M USD Libor | 2009-2027 |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank | KRW | 50,000 | 4.65 | Within 3 years: 4.875 After 42 years: 4.875-(10.9-JPY/ KRW Spot rate) | 2005-2011 |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 6.13 | 3M CD + 0.54 | 2008-2011 |
| KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH | KRW | 100,000 | 4.16 | 6M USD Libor | 2009-2027 |
| RBS | KRW | 100,000 | 4.79 | 3M CD + 0.55 | 2009-2012 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 4.9 | 3M CD + 1.05 | 2010-2015 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW | 200,000 | 4.83 | 3M CD + 0.90 | 2010-2015 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 4.77 | 3M CD + 0.90 | 2010-2015 |
| Korea Industrial Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 6.32 | 3M CD + 0.66 | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 200,000 | 5.3 | 3M CD + 0.35 | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 5.17 | 3M CD + 0.38 | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 200,000 | 4.69 | 3M CD + 0.50 | 2009-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 4.18 | 3M CD + 0.58 | 2010-2013 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 200,000 | 4.88 | 3M CD + 0.54 | 2009-2012 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW | 100,000 | 4.11 | 3M CD + 0.25 | 2010-2013 |

Under these interest rate swap contracts, we recognized a valuation gain of Won 2,693 million and loss of Won 5,445 million in 2010.

The following analysis sets forth the sensitivity of our consolidated net income before income taxes (our pre-tax income) to changes in exchange rates, interest rates and fuel costs. For purposes of this section, we and the generation subsidiaries will be deemed one entity. The range of changes in such risk categories represents our view of the changes that are reasonably possible over a one-year period, although it is difficult to predict such changes as a result of adverse economic developments in Korea. See Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Relating to Korea and the Global Economy Unfavorable financial and economic conditions in Korea and globally may have a material adverse impact on us. The following discussion only addresses material market risks faced by us and does not discuss other risks which we face in the normal course of business, including country risk, credit risk and legal risk. Unless otherwise specified, all calculations are made under Korean GAAP.

The following modeling assumptions were made in the following sensitivity analysis for 2011:

- (1) For any one year period, the Won/U.S. dollar exchange rate at the beginning of such period was assumed to be Won 1,138.90 to US\$1.00, which was the market exchange rate as of December 31, 2010. For the purpose of calculating realized foreign exchange transaction losses, a selected change in the exchange rate was assumed to be the change in the average exchange rate for a one-year period;
- (2) The amount of foreign currency debt to be incurred by us in 2011 was assumed to be US\$2,900 million (or the equivalent amount thereof in other foreign currency) for each year; and
- (3) For any one-year period, we used prices of fuel materials in our budget for 2011 as the beginning fuel prices.

If Won depreciates against U.S. dollar by 10% and all other variables are held constant from their levels as of December 31, 2010, we estimate that our unrealized foreign exchange translation losses will increase by Won 528 billion in 2011. Under Korean GAAP, such unrealized translation losses are to be credited or charged to

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current operations. However, realized and unrealized foreign exchange translation losses during the construction period on debt incurred for the construction of utility plants are permitted to be capitalized under Korean GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, all such foreign exchange translation losses are included in the results of operations for the current period unless offset by the establishment of a regulatory asset. See Item 5B.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP and Note 38 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

In addition, if Won depreciates against U.S. dollar by 10% and all other variables are held constant from their levels as of December 31, 2010, we estimate that our income before income taxes will decrease (1) as a result of increased realized foreign exchange transaction losses (not reflecting the fact that a portion of such transaction losses on debt incurred for construction of utility plant may be capitalized under Korean GAAP) by Won 40 billion in 2011, (2) as a result of increased interest expenses by Won 18 billion in 2011, and (3) as a result of increased fuel expenses by Won 1,853 billion in 2011.

If the foreign and domestic interest rates increase by 1% point and all other variables are held constant from their levels as of December 31, 2010, we estimate that our income before income taxes will decrease by Won 100 billion in 2011 (not reflecting the fact that a portion of such interest may be capitalized under Korean GAAP).

If the fuel prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, oil and LNG rise by 10% and all other variables are held constant at their levels as of December 31, 2010, we estimate that our income before income taxes will decrease by Won 1,853 billion in 2011.

The above discussion and the estimated amounts generated from the sensitivity analyses referred to above include forward-looking statements, which assume for analytical purposes that certain market conditions may occur. Accordingly, such forward-looking statements should not be considered projections by us of future events or losses.

Table of Contents**ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES****Item 12A. Debt Securities**

Not applicable.

Item 12B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

Item 12C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

Item 12D. Depositary Fees and Charges

Under the terms of the Deposit Agreement in respect of our ADSs, the holder and beneficiary owners of ADSs, any party depositing or withdrawing or surrendering ADSs or ADRs, whichever applicable, may be required to pay the following fees and charges to JPMorgan Chase Bank acting as depositary for our ADSs:

| Item | Services | Fees |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1 | Taxes and other governmental charges | As applicable |
| 2 | Registration of transfer of common shares generally on our shareholders register, any institution authorized under the applicable law to effect book-entry transfers of securities (including Korea Securities Depositary), or any entity that presently carries out the duties of registrar for the common shares, and applicable to transfers of common shares to the name of the Depositary or its nominee on the making of deposits or withdrawals | A fee of \$1.50 or less per ADS |
| 3 | Cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses | As applicable |
| 4 | Expenses incurred by the Depositary in the conversion of foreign currency | As applicable |
| 5 | Execution and delivery of ADRs and the surrender of ADRs | Fee of \$0.05 or less per ADS |
| 6 | Cash distribution made by the Depositary or its agent | Fee of \$0.02 or less per ADS |
| 7 | Fee for the distribution of proceeds of sales of securities or rights for distribution other than cash, common shares or rights to subscribe for shares, distribution in shares or distribution in rights to subscribe for shares | Lesser of (i) the fee for the execution and delivery of ADRs referred to above which would have been charged as a result of the deposit by the holders of securities or common shares received in exercise of rights distributed to them, but which securities or rights are instead sold by the Depositary and the net proceeds distributed and (ii) the amount of such proceeds |
| 8 | Depositary services performed in administering the ADRs (which fee shall be assessed against holders of ADSs as of the record date or dates and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the Depositary by billing such holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions) | Fee of US\$0.02 or less per ADS per calendar year |

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Depository fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depository by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly-issued ADSs from the depository and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depository for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these transaction fees to their clients.

Depository fees payable in connection with distributions of cash or securities to ADS holders and the depository services fee are charged by the depository to the holders of record of ADSs as of the applicable ADS record date. The depository fees payable for cash distributions are generally deducted from the cash being distributed. In the case of distributions other than cash (i.e., stock dividends, rights offerings), the depository charges the applicable fee to the ADS record date holders concurrent with the distribution. In the case of ADSs registered in the name of the investor (whether certificated or un-certificated in direct registration), the depository sends invoices to the applicable record date ADS holders. In the case of ADSs held in brokerage and custodian accounts via the central clearing and settlement system, The Depository Trust Company (DTC), the depository generally collects its fees through the systems provided by DTC (whose nominee is the registered holder of the ADSs held in DTC) from the brokers and custodians holding ADSs in their DTC accounts. The brokers and custodians who hold their clients ADSs in DTC accounts in turn charge their clients' accounts the amount of the fees paid to the depository.

In the event of refusal to pay the depository fees, the depository may, under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, refuse the requested service until payment is received or may set-off the amount of the depository fees from any distribution to be made to the ADS holder.

The fees and charges the ADS holders may be required to pay may vary over time and may be changed by us and by the depository. The ADS holders will receive prior notice of such changes.

Depository Payments for the Fiscal Year 2010

The following table sets forth our expenses incurred in 2010, which were reimbursed by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., acting as depository for our ADSs:

| | In thousands of U.S. dollars) | |
|---|--|-------|
| Reimbursement of listing fees on the New York Stock Exchange | US\$ | 124 |
| Reimbursement of legal fees | | 17 |
| Reimbursement of accounting fees | | 422 |
| Contributions towards our investor relations and other financing efforts (including investor conferences, non-deal roadshows and market information services) | | 1,962 |
| Other | | 24 |
| Total | US\$ | 2,549 |

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Control

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2010. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon our evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2010 were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file and submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decision regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, for our company. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the framework established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of a company's assets, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that a company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of a company's management and directors, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of a company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to consolidated financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules as promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 using criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010 based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting has been audited by Deloitte Anjin LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, who has also audited our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte Anjin LLC has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting under Auditing Standard No. 5 of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which is filed as Exhibit 15.5 to this report.

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

We operate an integrated ERP system for a transparent and efficient management of the core ERP components, including personnel, accounting, procurement, construction and facilities maintenance. In addition, we also operate a strategic enterprise management system that includes business warehouse, management information and business planning and simulation systems. We continue to upgrade and improve the ERP system, which is being used as our core information infrastructure.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that we have at least one audit committee financial expert as such term is defined by the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission issued pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Our audit committee financial expert is Kim, Jung-Gook. Such member currently remains a member of the audit committee and is independent within the meaning of the Korea Stock Exchange listing standards, the regulations promulgated under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and the New York Stock Exchange listing standards. For biographic information of our audit committee financial expert, Kim, Jung-Gook, see Item 6A. Directors and Senior Management.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions as required under Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, together with an insider reporting system in compliance with Section 301 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The code of ethics is available on our website, www.kepcoco.kr. We have not granted any waiver, including an implicit waiver, from a provision of the code of ethics to any of the above-mentioned officers during our most recently completed fiscal year.

Table of Contents**ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed for each of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 for professional services rendered by our principal accountants for such year, for various types of services and a brief description of the nature of such services. Deloitte Anjin LLC, a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, was our principal accountant for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, and we currently expect them to serve as our principal accountant for the year ended December 31, 2011.

| Type of services | Aggregate fees billed during the Year Ended December 31, | | Nature of services |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| | 2009 (Deloitte Anjin) (In millions of Won) | 2010 (Deloitte Anjin) (In millions of Won) | |
| Audit Fees | (Won) 1,687 | (Won) 3,439 | Audit service for KEPCO and its subsidiaries. |
| Audit-Related Fees | 120 | 100 | Accounting advisory service. |
| Tax Fees | 14 | 4 | Tax return and consulting advisory service. |
| All Other Fees | 103 | | All other services which do not meet the three categories above. |
| Total | (Won) 1,924 | (Won) 3,543 | |

United States law and regulations in effect since May 6, 2003 generally require all engagements of the principal accountants be pre-approved by an independent audit committee or, if no such committee exists with respect to an issuer, by the entire board of directors. We have adopted the following policies and procedures for consideration and approval of requests to engage our principal accountants to perform audit and non-audit services. Engagement requests of audit and non-audit services for us and our subsidiaries must in the first instance be submitted to our Treasury Department subject to reporting to our Chief Financial Officer. If the request relates to services that would impair the independence of our principal accountants, the request must be rejected. If the engagement request relates to audit and permitted non-audit services, it must be forwarded to our audit committee.

In addition, United States law and regulations in effect since May 6, 2003 permit the pre-approval requirement to be waived with respect to engagements for non-audit services aggregating no more than five percent of the total amount of revenues we paid to our principal accountants, if such engagements were not recognized by us at the time of engagement and were promptly brought to the attention of our audit committee or a designated member thereof and approved prior to the completion of the audit.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Neither we nor any affiliated purchaser, as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) of the Exchange Act, purchased any of our equity securities during the period covered by this report.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANTS

Not applicable.

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ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We are committed to high standards of corporate governance. We are in compliance with the corporate governance provisions of the KEPCO Act, the Public Agencies Management Act, the Korean Commercial Code, the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea and the Listing Rules of the Korea Exchange. We, like all other companies in Korea, must comply with the corporate governance provisions under the Korean Commercial Code, except to the extent the KEPCO Act and the Public Agencies Management Act otherwise require. In addition, as a listed company, we are subject to the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea, unless the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea otherwise provides.

The Public Agencies Management Act

On April 1, 2007, the Government-Invested Enterprise Management Basic Act, which was enacted in 1984, was abolished and the Public Agencies Management Act took effect. Unless stated otherwise, the Public Agencies Management Act takes precedence over any other laws and regulations in the event of inconsistency. Under this Act, the Minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance designated us as a market-oriented public enterprise, as defined under this Act, on April 2, 2007, and we became subject to this Act accordingly.

The Public Agencies Management Act requires a number of changes in the appointment process for our executive officers, which we have incorporated in our amendment to our Articles of Incorporation in September 2007. A senior non-standing director appointed by the Minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance becomes our chairman of the board following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee. Our president is appointed by the President of the Republic upon the motion of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy following the nomination by our director nomination committee, the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act and an approval at the general meeting of our shareholders. Standing directors other than our president must be appointed by our president with the approval at the general meeting of our shareholders from a pool of candidates recommended by our director nomination committee. Prior to the enactment of the Act, standing directors were appointed directly by the Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. The non-standing directors must be appointed by the Minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee from a pool of candidates recommended by the director nomination committee and must have ample knowledge and experience in business management. Government officials that are not part of the teaching staff in national and public schools are ineligible to become our non-standing directors.

Under the Public Agencies Management Act and our Articles of Incorporation, the term of office for directors that are appointed after the effective date of such act, or April 1, 2007, is three years for the president and two years for other directors. The directors may be reappointed for an additional term of one year. In order to be reappointed, the president must be evaluated on the basis of his management performance; a standing director, on the basis of the performance of the duties for which he was elected to perform, or if the standing director has executed an incentive bonus contract, on the basis of his performance under the contract; and a non-standing director, on the basis of his performance of the duties for which he was elected to perform.

Under the Public Agencies Management Act and our Articles of Incorporation, a recommendation from the director nomination committee is required for the appointment of our executive officers, except in the case of reappointments. The director nomination committee consists of five to fifteen members, including private-sector members appointed by the board of directors. Non-standing directors must comprise at least the majority of the director nomination committee. One of the private-sector members must be able to represent our opinion and must not be currently employed by us. As required under the Public Agencies Management Act, we established an audit committee. At least two-thirds of the audit committee members must be non-standing directors, and at least one committee member must be an expert in finance or accounting. According to the Public Agencies Management Act, our president's term cannot be terminated unless done so by the President of the Republic pursuant to the Public Agencies Management Act or upon an event as specified in our Articles of Incorporation.

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As required under Public Agencies Management Act, we submit to the Government by October 31 every year a report on our medium- to long-term management goals. Under the Public Agencies Management Act, we are also required to give separate public notice of important management matters, such as our budget and financial statements, status of directors and annual reports. In addition, for purposes of providing a comparison of the management performances of government agencies, we are required to post on a designated website a notice on a standard form detailing our management performance. Following consultation with the Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy and the review and resolution of the operating committee, the Minister of Strategy and Finance must examine the adequacy and competency of government agencies and establish plans on merger, abolishment, restructuring and privatization of public agencies. In such case, the Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy must execute these plans and submit a performance report to the Minister of Strategy and Finance.

The Korea Electric Power Corporation Act and other laws that had conflicted with the Public Agencies Management Act were amended on May 17, 2010. We amended our Articles of Incorporation to reflect the relevant provisions of the Public Agencies Management Act at a general meeting of our shareholders resolution on September 7, 2007. We also revised our internal regulations as necessary to comply with the Public Agencies Management Act.

Differences in Korean/New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Practices

We are a foreign private issuer (as such term is defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act), and our ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. Under Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, NYSE-listed companies that are foreign private issuers are permitted to follow home country practice in lieu of the corporate governance provisions specified by the NYSE with limited exceptions. Under the NYSE Listed Company Manual, we as foreign private issuers are required to disclose significant differences between NYSE's corporate governance standards and those we follow under Korean law. The following summarizes some significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies listed on the NYSE under the listing rules of the NYSE:

Majority of Independent Directors on the Board

Under the NYSE listing rules, U.S. companies listed on the NYSE must have a board the majority of which is comprised of independent directors satisfying the requirements of independence as set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. No director qualifies as independent unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). The NYSE rules include detailed tests for determining director independence. While as a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from this requirement, our board of directors is in compliance with this requirement as it currently consists of 15 directors, of which eight directors satisfy the requirements of independence as set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. U.S. companies listed on the NYSE are required to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines. Under the Public Agencies Management Act, more than one-half of our directors must be non-standing directors. The Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea deems a non-standing director nominated pursuant to other applicable laws (such as the Public Agencies Management Act) as an outside or non-executive director. Under the Public Agencies Management Act, a non-standing director is appointed by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance following the review and resolution of the Public Agencies Operating Committee from a pool of candidates recommended by the director nomination committee and must have ample knowledge and experience in business management. Government officials that are not part of the teaching staff in national and public schools are ineligible to become our non-standing directors.

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Executive Session

Under the NYSE listing rules, non-management directors of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE are required to meet on a regular basis without management present and independent directors must meet separately at least once per year. While no such requirement currently exists under applicable Korean law, listing standards or our Articles of Incorporation, 12 exclusive sessions were held in 2010 in order to promote the exchange of diverse opinions by non-standing directors.

Audit Committee

Under the NYSE listing rules, listed companies must have an audit committee that has a minimum of three members, and all audit committee members must satisfy the requirements of independence set forth in Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. We are in compliance with this requirement as our audit committee is comprised of three outside directors meeting the requirements of independence set forth in Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. The audit committee must be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accountants. Consistent with the application of the legal requirements then in effect, in June 2005, we amended our Articles of Incorporation, among others, to comply with the general exemptions provided under the audit committee requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, embodied in Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and established a board of auditors, consisting of one standing auditor and two non-standing auditors. Beginning in the second half of 2005, our board of auditors performed the roles and responsibilities required of an audit committee under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including the supervision of the audit by the independent registered public accountants. Following the enactment of the Public Agencies Management Act, which took effect as of April 1, 2007, we are designated as a market-oriented public enterprise, which is required to establish an audit committee in lieu of a board of auditors upon expiration of the term of the last remaining member of the board of auditors. In September 2007, we further amended our Articles of Incorporation to establish, in lieu of the pre-existing board of auditors, an audit committee meeting the requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Currently, our audit committee consists of three independent directors. Under the Korea Exchange listing rules and the Korean Commercial Code, a large listed company must also establish an audit committee of which at least two-thirds of its members must be outside directors and whose chairman must be an outside director. In addition, at least one member of the audit committee who is an outside director must also be an accounting or financial expert. We are also in compliance with the foregoing requirements.

Nomination/Corporate Governance Committee

Under the NYSE listing rules, U.S. companies listed on the NYSE must have a nomination/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors. In addition to identifying individuals qualified to become board members, this committee must develop and recommend to the board a set of corporate governance principles. Under the Public Agencies Management Act, we are required to have a director nomination committee which consists of non-standing directors and ad hoc members appointed by our Board of Directors. Our standing directors and executives as well as governmental officials that are not part of the teaching staff in national and public schools are ineligible to become a member of our director nomination committee. There is no requirement to establish a corporate governance committee under applicable Korean law.

Pursuant to the NYSE listing standards, non-management directors must meet on a regular basis without management present and independent directors must meet separately at least once per year. No such requirement currently exists under applicable Korean law.

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Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Under the NYSE listing rules, U.S. companies listed on the NYSE are required to establish corporate governance guidelines and to adopt a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from this requirement. Pursuant to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we have adopted a code of ethics applicable to our President & Chief Executive Officer and all other directors and executive officers including the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Accounting Officer, as well as all financial, accounting and other officers that are involved in the preparation and disclosure of our consolidated financial statements and internal control of financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We have also adopted an insider reporting system in compliance with Section 301 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The code of ethics applicable to our executive officers as well as the financial officers of the holding company and its subsidiaries are available on www.kepco.co.kr.

Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

Under the NYSE listing rules, shareholders of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE are required to approve all equity compensation plans. Meanwhile, we currently don't have any equity compensation plans.

Annual Certification of Compliance

Under the NYSE listing rules, a chief executive officer of a U.S. company listed on the NYSE must annually certify that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance standards. As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to this requirement. However, in accordance with rules applicable to both U.S. companies and foreign private issuers, we are required to promptly notify the NYSE in writing if any executive officer becomes aware of any material noncompliance with the NYSE corporate governance standards applicable to us. In addition, foreign private issuers, including us, are required to submit to the NYSE an annual written affirmation relating to compliance with Sections 303A.06 and 303A.11 of the NYSE listed company manual, which are the NYSE corporate governance standards applicable to foreign private issuers. All written affirmations must be executed in the form provided by the NYSE, without modification. An annual written affirmation is required to be submitted to the NYSE within 30 days of filing with the SEC our annual report on Form 20-F. We have been in compliance with this requirement in all material respects and plan to submit such affirmation within the prescribed time line.

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reference is made to Item 19 Exhibits for a list of all financial statements and schedules filed as part of this report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

(a) Financial Statements filed as part of this Annual Report

See Index to Financial Statements on page F-1 of this report.

(b) Exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report

See Index of Exhibits beginning on page E-1 of this report.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

By: /s/ Kim, Ssang-Su
Name: **Kim, Ssang-Su**
Title: **President and Chief Executive Officer**

Date: June 30, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC

ACCOUNTING FIRM ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

Korea Electric Power Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for, each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, all expressed in Korean Won. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of certain consolidated subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect 9.9 and 5.1 percent of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and 26.0, 24.4 and 10.7 percent of consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those companies, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. As of December 31, 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 the financial statements of Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. and Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.; and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, the financial statements of Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd; were audited by other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditor provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the results of their operations, changes in their shareholders' equity and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise-Associate Government Agency and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Korean Won amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside of the Republic Korea.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 38 of the consolidated financial statements.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 30, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors.

/s/ Deloitte Anjin LLC

Deloitte Anjin LLC

Seoul, Korea
June 30, 2011

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

Korea Electric Power Corporation:

We have audited Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We did not examine the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of certain subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets and revenues constituting 5.1 percent and 10.7 percent, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The effectiveness of certain consolidated subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting was audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the effectiveness of certain consolidated subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditor, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

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We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, our report dated June 30, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements with explanatory paragraphs relating to our audits comprehending the translation of Korean won amounts to U.S. dollar amounts and information relating to the nature and effect of differences between accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Deloitte Anjin LLC

Deloitte Anjin LLC

Seoul, Korea

June 30, 2011

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Report of independent registered public accounting firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholder

Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.

We have audited the statement of financial position of Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. (the Company) as of December 31, 2010, and the related statements of income, appropriations of retained earnings, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. at December 31, 2010, the results of its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

Accounting practices used by the Company in preparing the accompanying financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of Korea, but do not conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The description of the significant differences and the reconciliation of net income and stockholder's equity to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are set forth in Note 32 to the financial statements.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young Han Young

June 28, 2011

Seoul, Republic of Korea

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**Report of independent registered public accounting firm on
internal control over financial reporting**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of

Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.

We have audited Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statement of financial position of Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2010, and the related statements of income, appropriations of retained earnings, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and our report dated June 28 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young Han Young

June 28, 2011

Seoul, Republic of Korea

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholder

Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd.:

We have audited consolidated statement of financial position of Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholder s equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

As further described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company derives substantially all of its operating revenue from KEPCO and engages in other significant transactions with related parties.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in the note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

June 25, 2010

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp., a corporation established under Korean

law, is a member firm of KPMG International, a Swiss Cooperative.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholder

Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.:

We have audited consolidated statement of financial position of Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholder s equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

As further described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company derives substantially all of its operating revenue from KEPCO and engages in other significant transactions with related parties.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

June 28, 2010

Table of Contents**KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2010**

| | 2009 | Won (In millions) | 2010 | U.S. dollars (Note 2) 2010 (In thousands) |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Assets | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment (Notes 3 and 4): | (Won) 115,483,190 | | (Won) 122,262,324 | \$ 108,139,328 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | (50,183,508) | | (56,099,984) | (49,619,657) |
| Less: accumulated impairment losses | (22,935) | | (13,265) | (11,733) |
| Less: construction grants | (6,152,485) | | (6,993,712) | (6,185,841) |
| | 59,124,262 | | 59,155,363 | 52,322,097 |
| Construction in-progress | 14,909,169 | | 19,744,150 | 17,463,427 |
| Net property, plant and equipment | 74,033,431 | | 78,899,513 | 69,785,524 |
| Investments and other assets: | | | | |
| Long-term investment securities (Note 6) | 3,542,283 | | 4,764,710 | 4,214,320 |
| Long-term loans (Notes 7 and 20) | 584,327 | | 812,232 | 718,408 |
| Financial derivatives (Note 25) | 756,034 | | 375,757 | 332,352 |
| Intangible assets (Notes 5 and 32) | 682,345 | | 455,852 | 403,195 |
| Deferred income tax assets (Note 28) | 1,689,851 | | 1,145,548 | 1,013,221 |
| Other non-current assets (Notes 8, 9, 20 and 33) | 890,860 | | 768,286 | 679,538 |
| Total non-current assets | 82,179,131 | | 87,221,898 | 77,146,558 |
| Current assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 9 and 20) | 1,489,390 | | 2,097,285 | 1,855,019 |
| Trade receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of (Won)61,094 million in 2009 and (Won)30,961 million in 2010 (Notes 20, 31 and 32) | 3,189,923 | | 3,695,384 | 3,268,516 |
| Other accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of (Won)28,380 million in 2009 and (Won)25,420 million in 2010 (Notes 5, 20, 31 and 32) | 1,341,520 | | 1,331,462 | 1,177,660 |
| Short-term investment securities (Note 6) | 10,420 | | 509 | 450 |
| Short-term financial instruments (Notes 9 and 20) | 356,115 | | 571,310 | 505,316 |
| Financial derivatives (Note 25) | 144,449 | | 100,148 | 88,580 |
| Inventories (Notes 4 and 10) | 3,894,878 | | 3,479,690 | 3,077,737 |
| Deferred income tax assets (Note 28) | 353,103 | | 786,630 | 695,763 |
| Other current assets (Notes 7, 11 and 20) | 249,102 | | 326,082 | 288,415 |
| Total current assets | 11,028,900 | | 12,388,500 | 10,957,456 |
| Total assets | (Won) 93,208,031 | | (Won) 99,610,398 | \$ 88,104,014 |

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2010

| | 2009 | Won | 2010 | U.S. dollars (Note 2) 2010 (In thousands) |
|---|-------------------|-----|-------------------|---|
| | (In millions) | | | |
| Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | | | | |
| Shareholders' equity: | | | | |
| Common stock of (Won)5,000 par value authorized 1,200,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding 641,567,712 shares in 2009 and 2010 (Note 12) | (Won) 3,207,839 | | (Won) 3,207,839 | \$ 2,837,289 |
| Capital surplus (Notes 3 and 12) | 14,668,563 | | 14,764,631 | 13,059,111 |
| Capital adjustments (Note 13) | (741,587) | | (741,587) | (655,923) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (Notes 14) | 487,211 | | 453,928 | 401,493 |
| Retained earnings: | | | | |
| Appropriated (Note 15) | 23,509,731 | | 23,432,019 | 20,725,295 |
| Before appropriations | (104,523) | | (98,967) | (87,535) |
| Noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiaries | 376,573 | | 470,738 | 416,361 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 41,403,807 | | 41,488,601 | 36,696,091 |
| Long-term liabilities: | | | | |
| Long-term debt, net (Notes 18 and 31) | 27,840,626 | | 33,089,245 | 29,266,978 |
| Borrowings under conditional agreements (Note 19) | 15,317 | | 18,295 | 16,182 |
| Long-term other account payable (Note 22) | 3,576,369 | | 3,576,369 | 3,163,249 |
| Accrual for retirement and severance benefits, net (Note 21) | 1,772,680 | | 1,688,189 | 1,493,180 |
| Liability for decommissioning costs (Note 22) | 5,695,224 | | 5,976,326 | 5,285,977 |
| Provision for decontamination of transformer (Note 23) | 231,470 | | 278,011 | 245,897 |
| Reserve for self insurance | 121,416 | | 123,098 | 108,878 |
| Financial derivatives (Note 25) | 34,983 | | 209,448 | 185,254 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 28) | 972,077 | | 990,116 | 875,744 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 796,359 | | 585,314 | 517,702 |
| Total long-term liabilities | 41,056,521 | | 46,534,411 | 41,159,041 |
| Current liabilities: | | | | |
| Trade payables (Notes 20, 31 and 32) | 1,928,442 | | 2,425,394 | 2,145,227 |
| Other accounts payable (Notes 20, 31 and 32) | 835,067 | | 621,879 | 550,043 |
| Short-term borrowings (Note 17) | 684,480 | | 457,426 | 404,587 |
| Current portion of long-term debt, net (Note 18) | 5,778,813 | | 6,311,867 | 5,582,759 |
| Income tax payable | 82,844 | | 256,198 | 226,604 |
| Accrued expense | 531,167 | | 605,595 | 535,640 |
| Financial derivatives (Note 25) | 3,023 | | 10,763 | 9,520 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 28) | 18,023 | | 9,065 | 8,018 |
| Other current liabilities (Notes 20 and 24) | 885,844 | | 889,199 | 786,484 |
| Total current liabilities | 10,747,703 | | 11,587,386 | 10,248,882 |
| Total liabilities | 51,804,224 | | 58,121,797 | 51,407,923 |

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Commitments and contingencies (Note 33)

| | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Total shareholders' equity and liabilities | (Won) 93,208,031 | (Won) 99,610,398 | \$ 88,104,014 |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010**

| | 2008 | Won 2009 | 2010 | U.S. dollars (Note 2) 2010 |
|---|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| | (In millions, except per share amounts) | | | (In thousands, except per share amounts) |
| OPERATING REVENUES: | | | | |
| (Notes 31 and 32) | | | | |
| Sale of electricity | (Won) 30,708,544 | (Won) 33,091,577 | (Won) 37,518,463 | \$ 33,184,560 |
| Other operating revenues | 851,556 | 902,275 | 1,907,497 | 1,687,155 |
| | 31,560,100 | 33,993,852 | 39,425,960 | 34,871,715 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | |
| (Notes 26, 27, 31 and 32): | | | | |
| Power generation, transmission and distribution costs | 27,101,532 | 25,829,287 | 29,185,920 | 25,814,541 |
| Purchased power | 4,433,889 | 3,666,468 | 5,382,428 | 4,760,683 |
| Other operating costs | 1,083,050 | 1,238,619 | 1,618,402 | 1,431,454 |
| Selling and administrative expenses | 1,739,702 | 1,544,656 | 1,659,057 | 1,467,413 |
| | 34,358,173 | 32,279,030 | 37,845,807 | 33,474,091 |
| OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) | (2,798,073) | 1,714,822 | 1,580,153 | 1,397,624 |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES): | | | | |
| Interest income | 170,951 | 113,865 | 119,477 | 105,676 |
| Interest expenses | (1,000,773) | (1,583,863) | (1,624,824) | (1,437,134) |
| Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translation, net | (1,845,392) | 662,812 | 119,919 | 106,066 |
| Donations | (40,112) | (21,109) | (30,884) | (27,316) |
| Equity income of affiliates, net (Note 6) | 98,611 | 22,473 | 75,477 | 66,758 |
| Gain on disposal of investments, net | 4,241 | 310 | 4,482 | 3,964 |
| Impairment loss on investment securities | | (60,636) | | |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net | 14,305 | 38,896 | 21,921 | 19,389 |
| Valuation gain (loss) on financial derivatives, net (Note 25) | 1,341,887 | (357,004) | (206,084) | (182,278) |
| Transaction loss (gain) on financial derivatives (Note 25) | (154,114) | 42,856 | 3,456 | 3,057 |
| Loss on early repayment of exchangeable bond (Note 18) | | (540,593) | | |
| Other, net | 364,866 | 289,584 | 374,073 | 330,862 |
| | (1,045,530) | (1,392,409) | (1,142,987) | (1,010,956) |
| INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX | (3,843,603) | 322,413 | 437,166 | 386,668 |

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| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| INCOME TAX EXPENSES (BENEFITS) (Note 28) | (929,564) | 370,145 | 457,021 | 404,229 |
| NET LOSS | (2,914,039) | (47,732) | (19,855) | (17,561) |
| Controlling interest | (Won) (2,955,339) | (Won) (96,716) | (Won) (72,156) | \$ (63,821) |
| Noncontrolling interest | 41,300 | 48,984 | 52,301 | 46,260 |
| | (Won) (2,914,039) | (Won) (47,732) | (Won) (19,855) | \$ (17,561) |
| BASIC LOSS PER SHARE (Note 29) | (Won) (4,746) | (Won) (155) | (Won) (116) | \$ (0.103) |
| DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (Note 29) | (Won) (4,746) | (Won) (155) | (Won) (116) | \$ (0.103) |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010

| | Common stock | Capital surplus | Capital adjustments | Won (in millions) Accumulated other comprehensive income | Retained earnings | Minority interests | Total |
|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Balances at January 1, 2008 | (Won) 3,207,839 | (Won) 14,558,256 | (Won) (741,825) | (Won) 83,915 | (Won) 26,924,227 | (Won) 234,441 | (Won) 44,266,853 |
| Net income (loss) | | | | | (2,955,339) | 41,300 | (2,914,039) |
| Dividends declared | | | | | (466,964) | | (466,964) |
| Exercise of conversion right | | (61) | | | | | (61) |
| Gain on disposal of subsidiary's securities | | 148 | | | | | 148 |
| Gain on disposal of treasury stock, net of tax | | 188 | | | | | 188 |
| Changes in treasury stock | | | 336 | | | | 336 |
| Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities | | | | (8,274) | | | (8,274) |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | | | | 205,359 | | | 205,359 |
| Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries | | | | 45,266 | | | 45,266 |
| Changes in valuation of derivatives | | | | 108,798 | | | 108,798 |
| Changes in minority interests | | | | | | 37,204 | 37,204 |
| Balances at December 31, 2008 | 3,207,839 | 14,558,531 | (741,489) | 435,064 | 23,501,924 | 312,945 | 41,274,814 |
| Net income (loss) | | | | | (96,716) | 48,984 | (47,732) |
| Changes in discount on stock issuance | | | (98) | | | | (98) |
| Changes in other capital surplus | | 110,032 | | | | | 110,032 |
| Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities | | | | 18,086 | | | 18,086 |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | | | | 107,968 | | | 107,968 |
| Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries | | | | (31,303) | | | (31,303) |
| Changes in valuation of derivatives | | | | (42,604) | | | (42,604) |
| Changes in minority interests | | | | | | 14,644 | 14,644 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Balances at December 31,2009 | 3,207,839 | 14,668,563 | (741,587) | 487,211 | 23,405,208 | 376,573 | 41,403,807 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|

(Continued)

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Table of Contents**KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010**

| | Won (in millions) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Common stock | Capital surplus | Capital adjustments | Accumulated other comprehensive income | Retained earnings | Minority interests | Total |
| Net income (loss) | | | | | (72,156) | 52,301 | (19,855) |
| Gain on disposal of subsidiary securities | | 96,101 | | | | | 96,101 |
| Changes in other capital surplus | | (33) | | | | | (33) |
| Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities | | | | 1,407 | | | 1,407 |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | | | | (13,400) | | | (13,400) |
| Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries | | | | 17,168 | | | 17,168 |
| Changes in valuation of derivatives | | | | (38,458) | | | (38,458) |
| Changes in minority interests | | | | | | 41,864 | 41,864 |
| Balances at December 31, 2010 | (Won) 3,207,839 | (Won) 14,764,631 | (Won) (741,587) | (Won) 453,928 | (Won) 23,333,052 | (Won) 470,738 | (Won) 41,488,601 |
| U.S. dollars (In thousands) (Note 2) | \$ 2,837,289 | \$ 13,059,111 | \$ (655,923) | \$ 401,493 | \$ 20,637,760 | \$ 416,361 | \$ 36,696,091 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010**

| | 2008 | Won 2009 (In millions) | 2010 | U.S. dollars (Note 2) 2010 (In thousands) |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Net loss | (Won) (2,914,039) | (Won) (47,732) | (Won) (19,855) | \$ (17,561) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 6,233,033 | 6,318,534 | 6,415,199 | 5,674,154 |
| Property, plant and equipment removal loss | 302,288 | 276,724 | 266,889 | 236,060 |
| Provision for severance and retirement benefits | 483,909 | 238,001 | 423,221 | 374,333 |
| Provision for decommissioning costs, net | 379,281 | 223,387 | 234,528 | 207,437 |
| Provision for decontamination of Transformer, net | 13,016 | 16,222 | 15,022 | 13,287 |
| Bad debt expense | 20,616 | 28,397 | 2,217 | 1,961 |
| Amortization of discount on debentures Issued and long-term loans, net | 38,735 | 197,217 | 182,624 | 161,528 |
| Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net | 1,586,241 | (659,151) | (91,187) | (80,654) |
| Equity income of affiliates, net | (98,611) | (22,473) | (75,477) | (66,758) |
| Impairment loss on investment securities | | 60,636 | | |
| Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net | (14,305) | (38,896) | (21,921) | (19,389) |
| Gain on disposal of investment assets, net | | | (4,482) | (3,964) |
| Deferred income tax expense, net | (1,540,780) | 282,931 | 119,858 | 106,013 |
| Valuation loss (gain) on financial derivatives | (1,341,887) | 357,004 | 206,084 | 182,278 |
| Transaction loss (gain) on financial derivatives | 154,114 | (42,856) | (3,456) | (3,057) |
| Loss on early repayment of exchangeable bond | | 540,593 | | |
| Other losses (gains), net | (135,364) | 38,859 | 87,195 | 77,122 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | | | |
| Trade receivables | (216,627) | (452,910) | (494,690) | (437,546) |
| Other accounts receivable | (176,891) | 229,266 | 13,271 | 11,738 |
| Inventories | (1,779,959) | (672,328) | (842,584) | (745,254) |
| Investments under the equity method | 33,102 | 28,973 | 35,574 | 31,465 |
| Other current assets | 55,700 | 6,610 | (76,684) | (67,826) |
| Trade payables | 773,558 | (315,952) | 513,145 | 453,870 |
| Other accounts payable | 69,415 | (33,951) | (302,523) | (267,577) |
| Income tax payable | (14,157) | (387,739) | 173,832 | 153,752 |
| Accrued expense | 41,973 | (9,150) | 85,695 | 75,795 |
| Other current liabilities | 83,130 | 58,274 | (4,437) | (3,924) |
| Payment of severance and retirement benefits, net | (78,204) | (173,430) | (579,624) | (512,669) |
| Payment of decommissioning costs | (8,791) | (254,287) | (275,238) | (243,444) |
| Payment of other provision | (54,238) | (114,793) | (91,608) | (81,026) |
| Other, net | 67,032 | 62,511 | (252,425) | (223,267) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 1,961,290 | 5,738,491 | 5,638,163 | 4,986,877 |

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010

| | 2008 | Won 2009 (In millions) | 2010 | U.S. dollars (Note 2) 2010 (In thousands) |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | (Won) 47,669 | (Won) 232,274 | (Won) 100,766 | 89,126 |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | (8,924,622) | (11,243,965) | (10,813,733) | (9,564,597) |
| Receipt of construction grants | 1,141,724 | 1,197,173 | 1,293,347 | 1,143,947 |
| Proceeds from disposal of investment securities | 71,308 | 119 | 1,210 | 1,070 |
| Acquisition of investment securities | (164,014) | (752,164) | (1,155,326) | (1,021,870) |
| Increase in long-term loans, net | (177,278) | (2,628) | (302,684) | (267,720) |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | (360,604) | (249,677) | (59,437) | (52,571) |
| Increase (decrease) in other non-current assets, net | (157,363) | (330,207) | 214,290 | 189,537 |
| Increase (decrease) in short-term financial instruments, net | 1,357,132 | 97,787 | (205,340) | (181,620) |
| Decrease in current portion of long-term loans, net | 23,095 | 39,616 | 38,227 | 33,811 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (7,142,953) | (11,011,672) | (10,888,680) | (9,630,887) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Proceeds from long-term debt | 9,887,176 | 11,821,305 | 11,511,316 | 10,181,599 |
| Proceeds from borrowings under conditional agreements | 3,032 | 3,447 | 2,041 | 1,805 |
| Repayment of long-term debt | (4,681,712) | (5,964,054) | (5,790,266) | (5,121,410) |
| Proceed from short-term borrowings, net | 509,670 | (594,340) | (207,492) | (183,524) |
| Dividends paid | (492,286) | (45,920) | (32,498) | (28,744) |
| Settlement of financial derivatives | (211,688) | 37,056 | 316,173 | 279,651 |
| Other, net | 11,023 | 35,772 | 53,062 | 46,933 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 5,025,215 | 5,293,266 | 5,852,336 | 5,176,310 |
| INCREASE (DECREASE) FROM CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES | | | | |
| | (4,689) | 661 | 10,586 | 9,363 |
| CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FROM THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES | | | | |
| | 39,094 | 16,358 | (4,510) | (3,989) |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | | | |
| | (122,043) | 37,104 | 607,895 | 537,674 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR | | | | |
| | 1,574,329 | 1,452,286 | 1,489,390 | 1,317,345 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR | | | | |
| | (Won) 1,452,286 | (Won) 1,489,390 | (Won) 2,097,285 | \$ 1,855,019 |

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2010

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Organization and Description of Business

Korea Electric Power Corporation (the "KEPCO") was incorporated on January 1, 1982 in accordance with the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act (the "KEPCO Act") to engage in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and development of electric power resources in the Republic of Korea. The Company was given the status of a government-invested enterprise on December 31, 1983 following the enactment of the Government-Invested Enterprise Management Basic Act. The Company's stock was listed on the Korea Stock Exchange on August 10, 1989 and the Company listed its Depository Receipts (DR) on the New York Stock Exchange on October 27, 1994. On April 1, 2007 KEPCO was designated as a market orientated enterprise by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

On October 28, 2009, Korea Development Bank (the "KDB") transferred its 29.95% shares of the Company to Korea Finance Corporation (the "KoFC"); both are wholly owned companies of the Korean Government. As of December 31, 2010, the Korean Government, KoFC, and foreign investors held 21.12%, 29.95% and 23.09%, respectively of the Company's shares.

In accordance with the restructuring plan by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (the "MKE") on January 21, 1999 (the "Restructuring Plan"), the Company spun off its power generation division on April 2, 2001, resulting in the establishment of six power generation subsidiaries. In addition, KEPCO has been contemplating the gradual privatization of KEPCO's power generation subsidiaries and distribution business. In 2002, the Company commenced the sale of one of its generation subsidiaries. However, this sale was delayed due to unfavorable stock market conditions at the time. The Company intends to resume its stock-listing process in due course, after taking into consideration the overall stock market and other pertinent matters. The privatization of the power generation subsidiaries may result in a change in pricing of electric power, operational organization, related regulations and general policies for supply and demand of energy. The privatization of KEPCO's distribution business was discontinued according to the recommendation of the Korea Tripartite Commission on June 30, 2004. In lieu of privatization, the Korea Tripartite Commission recommended the creation of independent business divisions, namely, the "strategic business units," to create internal competition among the business divisions and ultimately to improve efficiency. On September 25, 2006, KEPCO established nine strategy business units with a separate management structure with limited autonomy, separate financial accounting and performance evaluation criteria, which, together with certain other business units of KEPCO, were restructured into 13 integrated business units with a focus on profit maximization in December 2008, following a two-year evaluation period.

(b) Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

KEPCO maintains its accounting records in Korean Won and prepares the consolidated financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in conformity with the KEPCO Act, Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associate Government Agency, which have been approved by the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance and, in the absence of specialized accounting regulations for utility companies, the accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea (collectively "Korean GAAP"). Certain accounting principles applied by the Company that conform with financial accounting standards and accounting principles in the Republic of Korea may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements are intended solely for use by those who are informed about Korean accounting principles and practices, the KEPCO Act and Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associate Government Agency. The accompanying consolidated financial statements

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have been condensed, restructured and translated into English (with certain expanded descriptions) from the Korean language consolidated financial statements. Certain information included in the Korean language consolidated financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Korea Accounting Standards Board (the KASB) has published a series of Statements of Korea Accounting Standards (SKAS), which replace the existing financial accounting standards, established by the Korean Financial and Supervisory Board. The Company prepared its financial statements as of December 31, 2010 in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and SKAS in the Republic of Korea.

(c) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KEPCO and its controlled subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company). Controlled subsidiaries include majority-owned entities by either the Company or controlled subsidiaries and other entities where the Company or its controlled subsidiary owns more than 30% of total outstanding common stock and is the largest shareholder.

For investments in companies, whether or not publicly held, that are not controlled, but under the Company's significant influence, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company can exercise influence over the operating and financial policies of an investee. The ability to exercise that influence may be indicated in several ways, such as the Company's representation on its board of directors, the Company's participation in its policy making processes, material transactions with the investee, interchange of managerial personnel, or technological dependency. Also, if the Company owns directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee and the investee is not required to be consolidated, the Company generally presumes that the investee is under significant influence.

When a controlling company still has control over its subsidiaries even after the controlling company sold a portion of its investment in the subsidiaries, the disposal gain or loss realized in connection with the sale of a subsidiary's common stock should be presented as additions or deductions of consolidated capital surplus in the consolidated financial statements.

All intercompany balances including trade receivables and trade payables are eliminated in consolidation. Profits and losses on intercompany sales of products, property or other assets are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements based on the gross profit or loss recognized. For downstream sales, the full amount of intercompany profit is eliminated in the consolidated statements of income. For upstream sales, the elimination is allocated proportionately to consolidated income and minority interests. Details of unrealized income eliminated as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| Account | Won (millions) | | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | Controlling interest | Minority interest | |
| Property, plant and equipment | (Won) 251,903 | 55,359 | 307,262 |
| Intangible assets | 3,515 | 43 | 3,558 |
| Others | (6,456) | (684) | (7,140) |
| | (Won) 248,962 | 54,718 | 303,680 |

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| Account | Won (millions) | | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | Controlling interest | Minority interest | |
| Property, plant and equipment | (Won) 308,160 | 67,141 | 375,301 |
| Intangible assets | 3,177 | 58 | 3,235 |
| Others | 4,777 | (2,589) | 2,188 |
| | (Won) 316,114 | 64,610 | 380,724 |

(d) Consolidated Subsidiaries

| Subsidiaries | Year of establishment | Ownership percentage (%) | | Primary business |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd.(*1) | 2001 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Power generation |
| KEPCO Engineering & Construction Inc. | 1977 | 77.9 | 77.9 | Engineering for utility plant |
| KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd. | 1984 | 75.0 | 75.0 | Utility plant maintenance |
| KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd. | 1982 | 96.4 | 96.4 | Nuclear fuel |
| KEPCO Knowledge, Data & Network Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Information services |
| Garolim Tidal Power Plant Co., Ltd.(*4) | 2007 | 49.0 | 49.0 | Power generation |
| Daegu Green Power Co., Ltd.(*3, *5) | 2010 | | 41.0 | Power generation |
| KEPCO International Hong Kong Ltd. | 1995 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO International Philippines Inc. | 2000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Gansu International Ltd. | 2005 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Philippines Holdings Inc. | 2005 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Asia International Ltd. | 2005 | 85.0 | 85.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Philippines Corporation(*2) | 1995 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Utility plant rehabilitation and operation |
| KEPCO Ilijan Corporation(*2) | 1997 | 51.0 | 51.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO SPC Power Corporation | 2005 | 60.0 | 60.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO Lebanon SARL | 2006 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO Neimenggu International Ltd. | 2006 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |

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| Subsidiaries | Year of establishment | Ownership percentage (%) | | Primary business |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | |
| KEPCO Shanxi international Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KOMIPO Global Pte Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO Canada Energy Inc. | 2008 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Netherlands B.V. | 2009 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| KEPCO Imouraren Uranium Investment Ltd. | 2009 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Uranium mine development |
| KEPCO Australia Pty. Ltd. | 2005 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KOSEP Australia Pty. Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KOMIPO Australia Pty. Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KOWEPO Australia Pty. Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KOSPO Australia Pty. Ltd. | 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KEPCO Middle East Holding Company(*3) | 2008 | | 100.0 | Holding Company |
| Qatrana Electric Power Company(*3) | 2009 | | 80.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| PT Wampu Electric Power(*3, *5) | 2008 | | 46.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KHNP Canada Energy Ltd.(*3) | 2010 | | 100.0 | Resources development |
| KEPCO Canada Uranium Investment Limited Partnership(*3) | 2009 | | 100.0 | Resources development |

(*1) Six new power generation subsidiaries were established on April 2, 2001 through the spin-off of KEPCO's power generation division in accordance with the Restructuring Plan.

(*2) Under the project agreement between the National Power Corporation of Philippines and KEPCO, the cooperation period of KEPHILCO and KEILCO is until January 24, 2011 and June 4, 2022, respectively. At the end of the agreement period, the power plant complex will be transferred to the National Power Corporation in Philippines free of any liens or encumbrances and without payment of compensation. KEPCO Ilijan Corporation's investment securities under the equity method held by KEPCO International Philippines Inc. are pledged as collateral to Japan Bank of International Corporation and others.

(*3) As of December 31, 2010, Daegu Green Power Co., Ltd., KEPCO Middle East Holding Company, Qatrana Electric Power Company, PT Wampu Electric Power, KHNP Canada Energy Ltd. and KEPCO Canada Uranium Investment Limited Partnership were newly included in consolidation.

(*4) The Company owns less than 50% of the shares of Garolim Tidal Power Plant Co., Ltd. However, as the Company holds power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body, Garolim Tidal Power Plant Co., Ltd. was included in consolidation.

(*5) The Company owns less than 50% of the shares of Daegu Green Power Co., Ltd. and PT Wampu Electric Power. However, they are included in consolidation since the Company is the largest shareholder as it holds more than 30% of total issued shares (except non-voting share).

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The power generation subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the sale of electricity to KEPCO through the Korea Power Exchange. Details of those subsidiaries are as follows:

| Name of the subsidiaries | Major power plant |
|--|---|
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. (KHNP) | Hydroelectric power plant and nuclear power plant in Gori |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. (KOSEP) | Thermoelectric power plant in Samchonpo |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. (KOMIPO) | Thermoelectric power plant in Boryung |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (KOWEPO) | Thermoelectric power plant in Tae-an |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (KOSPO) | Thermoelectric power plant in Hadong |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. (EWP) | Thermoelectric power plant in Dangjin |

(e) Affiliates Accounted for Using the Equity Method

| Affiliate | Ownership percentage (%) | | Primary business |
|---|--------------------------|------|--|
| | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | 24.5 | 24.5 | Importing and wholesaling LNG |
| LG Uplus Corporation (formerly LG Telecom) | | 7.5 | Telecommunications and Internet access services |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 49.0 | 29.0 | Electricity metering |
| YTN | 21.4 | 21.4 | Broadcasting |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| SPC Power Corporation | 40.0 | 40.0 | Operation of utility plant |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Power Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. | 34.0 | 34.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Ltd. | 30.0 | 30.0 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd | 15.0 | 15.0 | Wind power generating |
| Hyundai Green Power Co., Ltd. | 29.0 | 29.0 | Generating electricity |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 30.0 | 30.0 | Generating and distributing vapor and hot/cold water |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 27.5 | 27.5 | Construction and operation of utility plant |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 40.0 | 40.0 | Combined heat and power generation and CDM business |
| Denison Mines Corporation | 17.1 | 17.1 | Uranium exploration and development |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 40.0 | 40.0 | Construction and operation of utility |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|
| | | | plant |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | 14.6 | 14.6 | Oil and gas exploration in Nigeria |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | 14.6 | 14.6 | Oil and gas exploration in Nigeria |
| Areva NC Expansion | 15.0 | 15.0 | Uranium exploration and |
| | | | development |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK. | | 20.0 | Resources development |

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(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, except in the case of revaluation made in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Assets Revaluation Law of Korea. Significant additions or improvements extending useful lives of assets are capitalized. However, normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

The Company capitalizes interest cost and other financial charges on borrowing associated with the manufacture, purchase, or construction of property, plant and equipment, incurred prior to completing the acquisition, as part of the cost of such assets. The calculation of capitalized interest includes exchange differences arising from foreign borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs, which is limited to the extent of interest cost calculated by the weighted average interest rate of local currency borrowings. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the amounts of capitalized interest were (Won)309,971 million, (Won)293,999 million and (Won)494,430 respectively.

Depreciation is computed by the declining-balance method (straight-line method for buildings, structures, loaded heavy water and capitalized asset retirement cost of nuclear power plants and waste electric transformer, unit-of-production method for loaded nuclear fuel (PWR) and capitalized asset retirement cost of loaded nuclear fuel) using rates based on the estimated useful lives as follows:

| | Estimated useful life |
|---|------------------------------|
| Buildings | 8 ~ 40 |
| Structures | 8 ~ 30 |
| Machinery | 4 ~ 16 |
| Vehicles | 4 ~ 5 |
| Loaded heavy water (included in loaded nuclear fuel) | 30 |
| Loaded nuclear fuel | |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of nuclear power plants | 30 ~ 40 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of waste electric transformer | 8 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost of loaded nuclear fuel | |
| Others | 4 ~ 9 |

As described in Note 1(v), in 2004, the Company adopted SKAS No. 17, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs at the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows to settle the asset retirement obligations of dismantlement of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste. In addition, the corresponding asset (calculated at the net book value amount as of January 1, 2004) related to all existing plants was recognized as a utility asset. The Company subsequently depreciates the capitalized asset retirement costs using the straight-line for dismantling costs and units-of-production depreciation method for spent fuel.

As described in Note 23, under the new regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Management Act, enacted in 2007, the Company is required to remove polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a toxin, from the insulating oil of its transformers by 2015. According to the enactments, the Company is required to inspect the PCBs contents of transformers and dispose of PCBs in excess of safety standards under the legally settled procedures. The Company recognized related costs as a liability and capitalized the amount related to all existing utility plants.

When the Company receives grants which relate to the construction of transmission and distribution facilities, such amounts are initially recorded and presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as deductions from the assets acquired under such grants and are offset against depreciation expense during the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

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(g) Asset Impairment

When the book value exceeds the estimated recoverable value of an asset due to obsolescence, physical damage or decline in market value, and the amount is material, the impaired asset is recorded at the recoverable value with the resulting impairment loss charged to current operations. If the recoverable value exceeds the adjusted book value of the asset in a subsequent period, the recoveries of previously recognized losses are recognized as gain in subsequent periods to the extent the net realizable value equals the book value of the assets before the loss is recognized after consideration of accumulated depreciation.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. These computations utilize judgments and assumptions inherent in management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows to determine recoverability of an asset. Management uses its best estimate in making these evaluations and considers various factors, including the future prices of energy, fuel costs and operating costs. However, actual market prices and operating costs could vary from those used in the impairment evaluations, and the impact of such variations could be material. If management believes the assets may have declined in value based on these assumptions, the Company records impairment charges to reflect the estimated recoverable value.

(h) Investment Securities
Classification of Securities

At acquisition, the Company classifies securities into one of the three categories: trading, held-to-maturity or available-for-sale. Trading securities are those that were acquired principally to generate profits from short-term fluctuations in prices. Held-to-maturity securities are those with fixed and determinable payments and fixed maturity that an enterprise has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Available-for-sale securities are those not classified either as held-to-maturity or trading securities. Trading securities are classified as short-term investment securities, whereas held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities are classified as long-term investment securities, except for those whose maturity dates or whose likelihood of being disposed of are within one year from the end of the reporting period, which are classified as short-term investment securities.

Valuation of Securities

Securities are recognized initially at cost (determined by the moving average method for equity securities and by the specific identification for debt securities), which includes the market value of the consideration given and incidental expenses. If the market price of the consideration given is not available, the market prices of the securities purchased are used as the basis for measurement. If neither the market prices of the consideration given nor those of the acquired securities are available, the acquisition cost is measured at the best estimates of its fair value.

After initial recognition, held-to-maturity securities are valued at amortized cost. The difference between their acquisition costs and face values (commonly referred to as discounts or premiums on debt securities) is amortized over the remaining term of the securities by applying the effective interest method and added to or subtracted from the acquisition costs and interest income of the remaining period.

Trading securities are valued at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in current operations. Available-for-sale securities are also valued at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), until the securities are sold or if the securities are determined to be impaired and the lump-sum cumulative amount of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is reflected in current operations. For those securities that are traded in an active market (marketable securities), fair values refer to the quoted market prices, which are measured as the closing price at the end of the reporting period. The fair values of non-marketable debt securities are measured at

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the discounted future cash flows by using the discount rate that appropriately reflects the credit rating of the issuing entity assessed by a publicly reliable independent credit rating agency. If application of such measurement method is not feasible, estimates of the fair values may be made using a reasonable valuation model or quoted market prices of similar debt securities issued by entities conducting similar business in similar industries.

Securities are evaluated at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment loss. When any such evidence exists, unless there is a clear counter-evidence that recognition of impairment is unnecessary, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the impaired security and recognizes any impairment loss in current operations. The amount of impairment loss of the held-to-maturity security or non-marketable equity security is measured as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of held-to maturity security is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the securities' original effective interest rate. For available-for-sale debt or equity security stated at fair value, the amount of impairment loss to be recognized in the current period is determined by subtracting the amount of impairment loss of debt or equity security already recognized in prior period from the amount of amortized cost in excess of the recoverable amount for debt security or the amount of the acquisition cost in excess of the fair value for equity security. For non-marketable equity securities accounted for at acquisition costs, the impairment loss is equal to the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

If the realizable value subsequently recovers, in case of a security stated at fair value, the increase in value is recorded in current operations, up to the amount of the previously recognized impairment loss, while for the security stated at amortized cost or acquisition cost, the increase in value is recorded in current operation, so that its recovered value does not exceed what its amortized cost would be as of the recovery date if there had been no impairment loss.

Reclassification of Securities

When transfers of securities between categories are needed because of changes in an entity's intention and ability to hold those securities, such transfer is accounted for as follows:

Trading securities should not be reclassified as other categories of securities. However, when those securities can no longer be held for sale in the near-term to generate profits from short-term price differences, the trading securities can be reclassified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity securities. When those securities are no longer traded in an active market, such securities are reclassified as available-for-sale securities. When trading securities are reclassified to other categories, the fair value (latest market value) as of the date of the reclassification becomes new acquisition cost of the security and the security's unrealized holding gain or loss through the date of the reclassification should be recorded in the non-operating income or expenses.

Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity securities can be reclassified into each other after fair value recognition. When a held-to-maturity security is reclassified into as a available-for-sale security, the difference between the book value and fair value is reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Whereas, in case of an available-for-sale security being reclassified into a held-to-maturity security, the difference is reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and amortized over the remaining term of the securities using the effective interest method.

(i) Investment Securities under the Equity Method of Accounting

For investments in companies, whether or not publicly held, if the Company has significant influence over its investment, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company can exercise influence over the operating and financial policies of an investee. The ability to exercise that influence may be indicated in several ways, such as the Company's

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representation on its board of directors, the Company's participation in its policy making processes, material transactions with the investee, interchange of managerial personnel, or technological dependency. Also, if the Company owns directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee, the Company generally presumes that the investee is under significant influence. The change in the Company's share of an investee's net equity resulting from a change in an investee's net equity is reflected in current operations, retained earnings, and accumulated other comprehensive income in accordance with the causes of the change which consist of the investee's net income (loss), changes in retained earnings, and changes in capital surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Under the equity method of accounting, the Company's initial investment is recorded at cost and is subsequently increased to reflect the Company's share of the investee income and reduced to reflect the Company's share of the investee losses or dividends received. The Company does not record its share of losses of an affiliate when such losses would make the Company's investment in such entity less than zero unless the Company has guaranteed obligations of the investee or is otherwise committed to provide additional financial support.

Any excess in the Company's acquisition cost over the Company's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets is considered as goodwill and amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. The amortization of such goodwill is recorded against the equity income (losses) of affiliates. When events or circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable, the Company reviews goodwill for any impairment.

Under the equity method of accounting, unrealized gains and losses on transactions with an investee are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee. However, unrealized gains and losses from a down-stream transaction with a subsidiary are eliminated in its entirety.

Assets and liabilities of foreign-based companies accounted for using the equity method are translated at the current rate of exchange at the end of the reporting period while profit and loss items in the statement of income are translated at the average rate and the capital account at the historical rate. The translation gains and losses arising from collective translation of the foreign currency financial statements of foreign-based companies are netted and recognized as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

(j) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization, as described below.

(i) Research and Development Costs

All costs incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred during the development phase are recognized as an asset only if all of the following criteria for recognition are satisfied: (1) it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow into the entity; and (2) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. If the costs incurred fail to satisfy all of these criteria, they are recorded as periodic expenses as incurred. The capitalized expenditure includes the cost of materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years.

(ii) Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets, which consist of industrial rights, land rights, computer software and others, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Such intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over a reasonable period, from 4 years to 50 years, based on the nature of the asset.

The Company assesses its intangible assets for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

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The Company considers short-term financial instruments with maturities of three months or less at the acquisition date to be cash equivalents.

(l) Financial Instruments

Short-term financial instruments are financial instruments handled by financial institutions which are held for short-term cash management purposes or will mature within one year, including time deposits, installment savings deposits and restricted bank deposits.

(m) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on an analysis of individual accounts and past experience of collection. Smaller-balance homogeneous receivables are evaluated considering current economic conditions and trends, prior charge-off experience and delinquencies.

A roll-forward of the allowance for doubtful accounts of trade receivables is as follows:

| | 2008 | Won (millions) 2009 | 2010 |
|---|--------------|------------------------|----------|
| Balance at beginning of the year | (Won) 53,924 | 48,161 | 61,094 |
| Provision for bad debts | 20,616 | 28,397 | 2,217 |
| Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts | (2,173) | (726) | (18,538) |
| Write off | (24,206) | (14,738) | (13,812) |
| Balance at end of the year | (Won) 48,161 | 61,094 | 30,961 |

(n) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost being determined using the weighted-average method for raw materials, the specific identification method for materials in transit, moving-average method for supplies and specific-identification method for other inventories. The Company maintains perpetual inventory records, which are adjusted through physical counts at the end of each year.

(o) Valuation of Receivables and Payables at Present Value

Receivables and payables arising from long-term cash loans/borrowings and other similar loan/borrowing transactions are stated at present value. The difference between the nominal value and present value is deducted directly from the nominal value of related receivables or payables and is amortized using the effective interest rate method. The amount amortized is included in interest expense or interest income.

(p) Convertible Bonds

When issuing convertible bonds, the value of the conversion rights is recognized separately as a component of capital surplus. Consideration for conversion rights is measured by deducting the present value of ordinary or straight debt securities from the gross proceeds of the convertible bonds received at the date of issuance. The amortization of conversion right adjustment is recorded as a component of interest expense.

Convertible bonds are not subject to foreign currency translation because convertible bonds are regarded as non-monetary foreign currency liabilities in accordance with Korean GAAP.

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(q) Discount (Premium) on Debentures and Debt Issuance Costs

Discount (premium) on debentures issued, which represents the difference between the face value and issuance price of debentures, is amortized using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. The amount amortized is included in interest expense.

Unamortized debt issuance costs are accounted for as a reduction of the related bond liability and amortized over the life of the bond. Upon early redemption, the amount of debt issuance costs is written off proportionally.

(r) Retirement and Severance Benefits

Employees and directors who have been with the Company for more than one year are entitled to lump-sum payments based on current salary rates and length of service when they leave the Company. The Company's estimated liability under the plan which would be payable if all employees left on the end of the reporting period is accrued in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position.

Funding of the retirement and severance benefits are not required, however, tax deductions are limited if the liability is not funded. The Company purchased individual severance insurance deposits, which meet the funding requirement for tax deduction purposes, in which the beneficiary is the respective employee, with a balance of (Won)490,061 million and (Won)378,612 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively, and are presented as a deduction from the accrual of retirement and severance benefits.

Through March 1999, under the National Pension Scheme of Korea, the Company transferred a certain portion of retirement allowances to the National Pension Fund. The amount transferred reduces the retirement and severance benefit amount payable to the employees when they leave the Company and is accordingly reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position as a reduction of the retirement and severance benefit liability. However, since April 1999, due to change in regulation such transfers to the National Pension Fund are no longer required.

Since the beginning of the current year, the Company provides defined contribution benefit plans to its employees and associated benefit plan assets or pension assets are deducted from a provision for severance indemnities liabilities. If an employee's service period met the requirements to receive the benefit payment and elected to be the recipient of such severance payment upon termination, present value of total severance liability to be paid to the terminated employee subsequent to the balance sheet date is estimated, recorded as a severance payable and deducted from a provision for severance indemnities liabilities.

(s) Reserve for Self-Insurance

In accordance with the Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise-Associate Government Agency, the Company provides a self-insurance reserve for loss from accidents and liabilities to third parties that may arise in connection with the Company's non-insured facilities. The self-insurance reserve is recorded until the amount meets 15.8 percent of all the non-insured buildings and machinery's value. Payments made to settle applicable claims are charged to this reserve.

(t) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries maintain their accounts in Korean Won. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Korean Won based on the prevailing rates of exchange on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Korean Won at the end of the reporting period, with the resulting gains and losses recognized in current results of operations. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Korean Won at (Won)1,167.6 and (Won)1,138.9 to USD1, the rate of exchange on December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into Korean Won at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

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Foreign currency assets and liabilities of foreign-based operations and the Company's overseas subsidiaries are translated at the current rate of exchange at the end of the reporting period while profit and loss items in the statement of income are translated at the average rate and capital account at the historical rate. The translation gains and losses arising from collective translation of the foreign currency financial statements of foreign-based operations and the Company's overseas subsidiaries are offset and the balance is accumulated as an accumulated other comprehensive income.

(u) Derivatives

All derivative instruments are accounted for at fair value with the valuation gain or loss recorded as an asset or liability. If the derivative instrument is not part of a transaction qualifying as a hedge, the adjustment to fair value is reflected in current operations. The accounting for derivative transactions that are part of a qualified hedge based both on the purpose of the transaction and on meeting the specified criteria for hedge accounting differs depending on whether the transaction is a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge. Fair value hedge accounting is applied to a derivative instrument designated as hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability or a firm commitment (hedged item) that is attributable to a particular risk. The gain or loss both on the hedging derivative instruments and on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in current operations.

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to a derivative instrument designated as hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows of an asset or a liability or a forecasted transaction that is attributable to a particular risk. The effective portion of gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge is recorded as an accumulated other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recorded in current operations. Accumulated gain or loss in shareholder's equity is recorded in the income statement in the periods in which the hedged item will affect profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecasted transaction is ultimately recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

(v) Liability for Decommissioning Costs

In October 2004, Korea Accounting Standard Board issued SKAS No. 17, Provision and Contingent Liability & Asset. In January 2005, the Company decided to early adopt SKAS No. 17. Under this standard, the Company retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs at the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows (based on engineering studies and the expected decommissioning dates) to settle the liabilities for decommissioning costs and the same amount was recognized as an utility asset included in property, plant and equipment. The liability for decommissioning costs is adjusted based on management's best estimates on each end of the reporting period. Under SKAS No. 17, the discount rate was set at the date of adoption (January 1, 2004) and such rate is applied in all future periods. In addition, any new obligation arising from new plant would use the discount rate in effect at the time plant commences operations. Accretion expense consists of period-to-period changes in the liability for decommissioning costs resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows. The Company subsequently depreciates the asset retirement costs of nuclear power plants and the asset retirement costs of loaded nuclear fuel using the straight-line and units-of-production depreciation method, respectively.

(w) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of electric power based on meter readings made on a monthly basis. The Company does not accrue revenue for power sold after the meter readings but prior to

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the end of the accounting period. Revenue other than sale of electric power and revenue on long-term contracts is recognized when the Company's revenue-earning activities have been substantially completed, the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the Company will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction.

(x) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is determined by adding or deducting the total income tax and surtaxes to be paid for the current period and the changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences with some exceptions and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current based on the classification of related assets or liabilities for financial reporting purposes.

(y) Dividends payable

Dividends are recorded when approved by the shareholders' meeting.

(z) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after addition for the effect of expenses related to dilutive securities on net income, by the weighted average number of common shares plus the dilutive potential common shares.

(aa) Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries

Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries is presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(ab) Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(ac) Accounting Principles

Certain subsidiaries apply different accounting methods for cost of inventory and the depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets than those of KEPCO. The effect of the different accounting is not considered material.

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(i) Cost of Inventory

| Company | Raw material(*) | Supplies | Others |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| KEPCO | Weighted-average | Moving-average | Specific identification |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | Moving-average | | Moving average |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | | Weighted-average | Weighted-average |
| KEPCO Engineering & Construction Inc. | | FIFO | FIFO |
| KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd. | | Weighted-average | |
| KEPCO Knowledge, Data & Network Co., Ltd. | Moving-average | | Moving-average |
| KEPCO Philippines Corporation | | Weighted-average | Weighted-average |
| KEPCO Ilijan Corporation | | Weighted-average | Weighted-average |

(ii) Depreciation Methods

| Company | Machinery | Vehicles | Others | Computer software |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| KEPCO | Declining-balance | Declining-balance | Declining-balance | Straight-line |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | | | | Declining-balance |
| KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd. | | | | Declining-balance |
| KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd. | Straight-line | Straight-line | Straight-line | |
| KEPCO Knowledge, Data & Network Co., Ltd. | Straight-line | Straight-line | Straight-line | |
| KEPCO Philippines Corporation | Straight-line | Straight-line | Straight-line | |
| KEPCO Ilijan Corporation | Straight-line | Straight-line | Straight-line | |

(ad) Elimination of Investments and Shareholders' Equity

For consolidated subsidiaries and investments accounted for under the equity method, if the acquisition date is not as of the fiscal year end of the investee, the nearest fiscal year end of such investee is considered as the acquisition date in determining the amount of goodwill or negative goodwill.

The elimination entries of the KEPCO's investments against the related investees' shareholders' equity at December 31, 2010 are summarized as follows:

| Accounts | Won (millions) Amount | Accounts | Won (millions) Amount |
|--|--|--|--|
| Common stock | (Won) 3,956,596 | Investments in affiliates | (Won) 19,675,121 |
| Capital surplus | 15,937,035 | Consolidated capital surplus | 2,147 |
| Capital adjustments | (280) | Consolidated capital adjustments | (178) |
| Retained earnings | 9,450,775 | Consolidated retained earnings | 9,220,766 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (27,102) | Accumulated other comprehensive income | (27,608) |
| | | Minority interests | 446,776 |
| | (Won) 29,317,024 | | (Won) 29,317,024 |

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(ae) Reclassification in the prior year's financial statements

For the purpose of improving the quality of the Company's report, certain reclassifications have been made in the prior year's financial statements to conform to the classifications used in the current year. The reclassification of prior year's financial statements had no impact on equity or net income.

(2) Basis of Translating Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Korean Won and, solely for the convenience of the reader, the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, have been translated into United States dollars at the rate of (Won)1,130.6 to USD1, the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in Won as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of December 30, 2010. The translation should not be construed as a representation that any or all of the amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate.

(3) Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Asset Revaluation

The Company revalued its property, plant and equipment in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Asset Revaluation Law (the latest revaluation date was January 1, 1999). As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company has a revaluation gain of (Won)12,552,973 million as a reserve for asset revaluation, a component of capital surplus.

(b) Officially Declared Value of Land

The officially declared value of land at December 31, 2010, as announced by the Minister of Land and Transportation and Maritime Affairs is as follows:

| Purpose | Won (millions) | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | Book value | Declared value |
| Land - utility plant, transmission and distribution sites and other | (Won) 6,402,061 | 9,754,910 |

The officially declared value of land, which is used for government purposes, is not intended to represent fair value.

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(c) Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment and construction grants for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) 2009 | | | | | Book value as of December 31, 2009 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---|
| | Book value as of January 1, 2009 | Acquisitions | Disposals | Depreciation | Others(*) | |
| Land | (Won) 6,296,608 | 26,527 | (160,315) | | 208,048 | 6,370,868 |
| Buildings | 7,267,266 | 15,087 | (21,090) | (684,783) | 329,857 | 6,906,337 |
| Structures | 29,821,715 | 288 | (8,678) | (1,387,818) | 2,302,908 | 30,728,415 |
| Machinery | 17,919,407 | 53,286 | (52,348) | (3,396,540) | 3,155,796 | 17,679,601 |
| Vehicles | 31,211 | 7,875 | (787) | (18,552) | 6,706 | 26,453 |
| Loaded nuclear fuel | 1,060,951 | | | (447,294) | 536,151 | 1,149,808 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost | 1,807,794 | | | (269,711) | 167,792 | 1,705,875 |
| Others | 748,876 | 105,547 | (3,008) | (203,477) | 61,452 | 709,390 |
| Construction in-progress | 10,177,567 | 11,035,355 | | | (6,303,753) | 14,909,169 |
| Construction grants | (5,336,110) | (1,197,173) | | 393,490 | (12,692) | (6,152,485) |
| | (Won) 69,795,285 | 10,046,792 | (246,226) | (6,014,685) | 452,265 | 74,033,431 |

| | Won (millions) 2010 | | | | | Book value as of December 31, 2010 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---|
| | Book value as of January 1, 2010 | Acquisitions | Disposals | Depreciation | Others(*) | |
| Land | (Won) 6,370,868 | 28,922 | (67,592) | | 69,863 | 6,402,061 |
| Buildings | 6,906,337 | 18,917 | (7,375) | (714,452) | 602,460 | 6,805,887 |
| Structures | 30,728,415 | 3,098 | (577) | (1,471,903) | 2,603,952 | 31,862,985 |
| Machinery | 17,679,601 | 243,664 | (22,059) | (3,362,717) | 3,007,709 | 17,546,198 |
| Vehicles | 26,453 | 2,368 | (6) | (17,405) | 21,365 | 32,775 |
| Loaded nuclear fuel | 1,149,808 | | | (490,574) | 430,857 | 1,090,091 |
| Capitalized asset retirement cost | 1,705,875 | | | (282,142) | 317,217 | 1,740,950 |
| Others | 709,390 | 72,513 | (557) | (207,469) | 94,251 | 668,128 |
| Construction in-progress | 14,909,169 | 10,444,251 | | | (5,609,270) | 19,744,150 |
| Construction grants | (6,152,485) | (1,293,347) | | 329,564 | 122,556 | (6,993,712) |
| | (Won) 74,033,431 | 9,520,386 | (98,166) | (6,217,098) | 1,660,960 | 78,899,513 |

(*) Others include transfers between asset categories, acquisition of capitalized asset retirement cost, and other non-cash items.

Table of Contents**(4) Insured Assets**

Insured assets as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Insured assets | Insurance type | Won (millions) Insured value |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Fire insurance | (Won) 1,217,868 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Nuclear property insurance | 1,719,779 |
| Inventory and Property, Plant and Equipment | Construction and shipping insurance | 17,757,555 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | General insurance | 30,205,132 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Construction insurance | 4,935,478 |
| Inventory and Property, Plant and Equipment | Shipping insurance | 3,380,302 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Others | 11,141,103 |
| | | 70,357,217 |

In addition, as of December 31, 2010, the Company carries compensation and responsibility insurance in relation to the operation of the nuclear power plants and gas accidents, construction and other general insurance for its utility plants and inventories and general insurance for vehicles.

(5) Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Book value as of January 1, 2009 | Won (millions) 2009 | | | Book value as of December 31, 2009 |
|--|---|------------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | Acquisitions | Amortization | Others(*1) | |
| Port facility usage right | (Won) 81,243 | | (6,601) | | 74,642 |
| Water usage right | 40,314 | | (16,952) | (293) | 23,069 |
| Dam usage right | 6,109 | | (145) | | 5,964 |
| Electricity usage right | 38,935 | 5,498 | (97,495) | 66,610 | 13,548 |
| Future radioactive wastes repository sites usage rights(*2) | 300,000 | | | (300,000) | |
| Computer software and capitalized research and development costs | 188,517 | 19,081 | (71,315) | 14,603 | 150,886 |
| Others | 291,729 | 225,098 | (35,681) | (66,910) | 414,236 |
| | (Won) 946,847 | 249,677 | (228,189) | (285,990) | 682,345 |

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| | Book value as of January 1, 2010 | Acquisitions | Won (millions) 2010 | | Book value as of December 31, 2010 |
|---|---|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Amortization | Others (*1) | |
| Port facility usage right | (Won) 74,642 | | (6,601) | | 68,041 |
| Water usage right | 23,069 | | (17,663) | | 5,406 |
| Dam usage right | 5,964 | | (144) | | 5,820 |
| Electricity usage right | 13,548 | | (10,793) | 8,561 | 11,316 |
| Computer software and capitalized research and development costs | 150,886 | 18,545 | (60,954) | 33,476 | 141,953 |
| Others | 414,236 | 40,892 | (32,873) | (198,939) | 223,316 |
| | (Won) 682,345 | 59,437 | (129,028) | (156,902) | 455,852 |

(*1) Others include transfers between asset categories and other non-cash items.

(*2) In November 2005, Gyeongju City was selected as the repository site for Low and Intermediate- Level Radioactive Waste (LILRW). In relation to this future repository site, the Korean government enacted the Special Act for the Region Hosting a Low and Intermediate Radioactive Waste Repository Site (the Act) to support the area. In compliance with the Act, the Company was obligated to pay (Won)300,000 million to the region to build the repository site. As a result, the Company recognized this obligation as an intangible asset and other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2005. The Company paid the entire amount in 2006. In 2009, the Company reclassified (Won)300,000 million from intangible asset to other accounts receivable related to the disposal of its radio-asset waste facilities to Korea Radio-active Waste Management Corporation (KRMC). (Refer to note 22 and 38(j) for further information)

In addition, the Company expensed research and development cost amounting to (Won)618,008 million, (Won)575,473 million and (Won)670,607 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

(6) Investment Securities

(a) Short-term Investment securities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Trading Securities | (Won) 9,980 | |
| Held-to-maturity securities | 440 | 509 |
| | (Won) 10,420 | 509 |

Held-to-maturity securities consist of debt securities including government and municipal bonds.

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(b) Long-term investments other than those under the equity method as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| | Acquisition cost | Book value |
| 2009 | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | |
| Equity securities(*1): | | |
| Kanglim Co., Ltd.(*2) | (Won) 208 | (Won) 118 |
| Cockatoo Coal Ltd.(*2) | 20,290 | 20,176 |
| PT Adaro Energy Tbk(*2) | 71,544 | 102,803 |
| Korea Power Exchange(*4) | 127,839 | 116,966 |
| Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership | 3,429 | 3,429 |
| Datang Chaoyang Renewable Power Co., Ltd. | 2,385 | 2,385 |
| Hyundai Energy Co., Ltd. | 5,141 | 5,141 |
| Other securities | 25,453 | 25,069 |
| | 256,289 | 276,087 |
| Held-to-maturity: | | |
| Government and municipal bonds | 2,330 | 2,330 |
| | (Won) 258,619 | (Won) 278,417 |

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| | Acquisition cost | Book value |
| 2010 | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | |
| Equity securities(*1): | | |
| Kanglim Co., Ltd.(*2) | (Won) 208 | (Won) 168 |
| Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.(*2) | 428 | 325 |
| Korea District Heating Corp.(*2, *3) | 195,428 | 179,541 |
| Cockatoo Coal Ltd.(*2) | 20,290 | 30,612 |
| PT Adaro Energy Tbk(*2) | 71,544 | 152,804 |
| Korea Power Exchange(*4) | 127,839 | 105,184 |
| SET Holdings(*5) | 229,255 | 195,262 |
| Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership | 11,135 | 11,135 |
| Datang Chaoyang Renewable Power Co., Ltd. | 17,458 | 17,458 |
| Hyundai Energy Co., Ltd. | 32,395 | 32,395 |
| KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty., Ltd. | 464,586 | 464,586 |
| Other securities | 63,834 | 61,240 |
| | 1,234,400 | 1,250,710 |
| Held-to-maturity: | | |
| Government and municipal bonds | 2,142 | 2,142 |
| | (Won) 1,236,542 | (Won) 1,252,852 |

(*1) The equity securities other than listed securities are non-marketable securities and are stated at cost due to the lack of available information to determine its fair value.

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(*2) The listed shares are evaluated with closing price as of December 31, 2010 and unrealized gains and losses of available-for-sale securities are recognized under accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

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- (*3) The stock of Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. was listed on the Korea Exchange on January 29, 2010. The Company did not participate in the paid-in capital increase due as part of the public listing of Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. As a result, the Company's ownership interest in Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. decreased from 26.07% to 19.55%. Thus, the Company could no longer apply the equity method on investments in Korea District Heating Co., Ltd.; the Company reclassified the remaining balance of its investment securities using the equity method to available-for-sale securities. The Company also reclassified unrealized equity loss of affiliates of (Won)1,353 million related to the investment as loss on valuation of available-for-sale securities.
- (*4) Korea Power Exchange operates under the regulations for government affiliated organization, electric power market managerial regulations, and the Electricity Enterprises Act. Moreover, considering the purpose of establishment and articles of incorporation of Korea Power Exchange, the Company does not appear to have significant management control. Therefore, the investment is accounted for as available-for-sale at fair value. Based on the valuation report by the third party, the Company recorded valuation loss of (Won)22,656 million for its investment in Korea Power Exchange, which have been accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive income in 2010.
- (*5) In 2009, the Company accounted for its investment in SET Holdings as an equity method investment. However, during the current period, as the company has less than 20% investment in SET Holdings and has determined that it does not have significant influence over SET, the company has reclassified its investment as an available-for-sale security at fair value. Based on the valuation report by the third party, the Company recorded valuation loss of (Won)33,993 million for its investment in SET Holdings, which have been accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive income in 2010.
- (c) Investments accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Ownership % | Won (millions) | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | Acquisition cost | Net asset value | Book value |
| Korea Gas Corporation | 24.5 | (Won) 94,500 | 1,256,891 | 1,256,891 |
| Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. | 26.1 | 5,660 | 226,596 | 226,596 |
| LG Powercom Corporation | 38.8 | 323,470 | 351,349 | 326,096 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 49.0 | 7,987 | 26,553 | 26,553 |
| YTN | 21.4 | 59,000 | 35,074 | 35,076 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 16,500 | 18,131 | 18,131 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 40.0 | 20,635 | 28,691 | 28,580 |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 78,574 | 108,998 | 108,997 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co. Ltd. | 34.0 | 413,153 | 546,300 | 546,300 |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 30.0 | 8,463 | 7,267 | 7,267 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 15.0 | 5,725 | 7,360 | 7,412 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co. Ltd. | 29.0 | 38,135 | 36,253 | 36,253 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 30.0 | 18,200 | 16,870 | 16,946 |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 27.5 | 35,999 | 37,343 | 37,343 |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 40.0 | 6,529 | 6,529 | 6,529 |
| Denison Mines Corporation | 17.1 | 84,134 | 152,479 | 64,176 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 40.0 | 1,357 | (2,069) | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | 14.6 | 12 | (4,048) | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | 14.6 | 12 | (3,644) | |
| SET Holdings | 2.5 | 229,255 | 229,255 | 229,255 |
| Areva NC Expansion | 15.0 | 285,465 | 55,229 | 285,465 |
| | | (Won) 1,732,765 | 3,137,407 | 3,263,866 |

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| | Ownership % | Won (millions) 2010 | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | Acquisition cost | Net asset value | Book value |
| Korea Gas Corporation(*1) | 24.5 | (Won) 94,500 | 1,295,617 | 1,295,617 |
| LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom)(*1,*2,*3) | 7.5 | 329,552 | 294,436 | 350,261 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd.(*1) | 29.0 | 4,727 | 17,473 | 17,473 |
| YTN(*1) | 21.4 | 59,000 | 35,569 | 35,569 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 16,682 | 21,485 | 21,485 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 40.0 | 20,635 | 31,830 | 31,830 |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | 40.0 | 98,631 | 134,822 | 134,822 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co. Ltd. | 34.0 | 413,153 | 531,476 | 531,476 |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 30.0 | 8,463 | 6,867 | 6,867 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd.(*2) | 15.0 | 5,725 | 8,527 | 8,527 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co. Ltd. | 29.0 | 38,135 | 43,114 | 43,114 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.(*4) | 30.0 | 30,000 | 26,018 | 26,075 |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 27.5 | 35,999 | 20,985 | 20,985 |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 40.0 | 6,529 | 9,661 | 9,661 |
| Denison Mines Corporation(*1,*2) | 17.1 | 84,134 | 157,303 | 80,063 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 40.0 | 1,357 | (27,567) | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd.(*2) | 14.6 | 12 | (7,262) | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd.(*2) | 14.6 | 12 | (6,642) | |
| Areva NC Expansion(*2) | 15.0 | 285,465 | 53,034 | 283,270 |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK.(*1) | 20.0 | 615,860 | 76,762 | 614,763 |
| | | (Won) 2,148,571 | 2,723,508 | 3,511,858 |

(*1) The quoted market value (based on closing price at the Korea Stock Exchange) of Korea Gas Corporation, LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom), Korea Electronic Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. and YTN as of December 31, 2010 was (Won)916,650 million, (Won)275,395 million, (Won)124,320 million and (Won)33,120 million respectively.

Denison Mines Corporation is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and New York Stock Exchange, and as of December 31, 2010, the quoted market value based on the Toronto Stock Exchange was (Won)225,206 million ((Won)225,912 million based on the New York Stock Exchange). Also, PT Bayan Resources TBK is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, and as of December 31, 2010, the quoted market value was (Won)1,519,200 million.

(*2) Despite holding less than 20% of the total number of voting stock of LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom), Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd., Denison Mines Corporation, KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd., KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. and Areva NC Expansion, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting to the investment, as the Company has significant influence over the operating and financial policies of those entities.

(*3) As LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom) merged with LG Powercom on January 5, 2010, shares of LG Powercom which the Company owns was exchanged for shares of LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom).

(*4) Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (the wholly owned subsidiary) pledged as collateral its investment securities in Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. to Korea Exchange Bank and Hana Bank, for the payment guarantee it provides on Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. s PF borrowings through the aforementioned banks.

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(d) Changes in investments under the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) 2009 | | | Book value as of December 31, 2009 |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Book value as of January 1, 2009 | Equity income (loss) of affiliates | Others(*1) | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | (Won) 1,022,928 | 27,164 | 206,799 | 1,256,891 |
| Korea District Heating Co. Ltd. | 186,445 | 39,110 | 1,041 | 226,596 |
| LG Powercom Corporation | 384,901 | 1,831 | (60,636) | 326,096 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development, Ltd. | 28,717 | 3,607 | (5,771) | 26,553 |
| YTN | 29,991 | 5,283 | (198) | 35,076 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 14,256 | 76 | 3,799 | 18,131 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 30,507 | 3,661 | (5,588) | 28,580 |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | 105,734 | 10,979 | (7,716) | 108,997 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co. Ltd. | 591,911 | 816 | (46,427) | 546,300 |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 8,646 | (666) | (713) | 7,267 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 7,093 | 1,170 | (851) | 7,412 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co. Ltd. | 37,218 | (892) | (73) | 36,253 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 4,823 | (320) | 12,443 | 16,946 |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 54,096 | | (16,753) | 37,343 |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | | | 6,529 | 6,529 |
| Denison Mines Corporation | | (17,788) | 81,964 | 64,176 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | | (44,889) | 44,889 | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | | (3,506) | 3,506 | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | | (3,163) | 3,163 | |
| SET Holdings | | | 229,255 | 229,255 |
| Areva NC Expansion | | | 285,465 | 285,465 |
| | (Won) 2,507,266 | 22,473 | 734,127 | 3,263,866 |

| | Won (millions) 2010 | | | Book value as of December 31, 2010 |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| | Book value as of January 1, 2010 | Equity income (loss) of affiliates | Others(*1) | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | (Won) 1,256,891 | 55,968 | (17,242) | 1,295,617 |
| Korea District Heating Co. Ltd. | 226,596 | | (226,596) | |
| LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom)(*2) | 326,096 | 20,499 | 3,666 | 350,261 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development, Ltd.(*3) | 26,553 | 9,410 | (18,490) | 17,473 |
| YTN | 35,076 | 768 | (275) | 35,569 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 18,131 | 3,090 | 264 | 21,485 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 28,580 | 6,231 | (2,981) | 31,830 |
| Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | 108,997 | 22,939 | 2,886 | 134,822 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co. Ltd. | 546,300 | (22,586) | 7,762 | 531,476 |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 7,267 | (136) | (264) | 6,867 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd.(*2) | 7,412 | 1,547 | (432) | 8,527 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co. Ltd. | 36,253 | 6,861 | | 43,114 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.(*2) | 16,946 | (2,551) | 11,680 | 26,075 |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 37,343 | (2,586) | (13,772) | 20,985 |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 6,529 | | 3,132 | 9,661 |
| Denison Mines Corporation(*2) | 64,176 | (815) | 16,702 | 80,063 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company(*4) | | (20,765) | 20,765 | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | | (3,586) | 3,586 | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | | (3,339) | 3,339 | |
| SET Holdings | 229,255 | | (229,255) | |
| Areva NC Expansion(*2) | 285,465 | 418 | (2,613) | 283,270 |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK.(*2) | | 4,110 | 610,653 | 614,763 |
| | (Won) 3,263,866 | 75,477 | 172,515 | 3,511,858 |

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- (*1) Others is composed of acquisition (disposal)/transfers of investment, dividends and the changes in values in equity due to capital surplus and gain (loss) on investment securities in accumulated other comprehensive income.
- (*2) Details of changes in the differences between the acquisition cost and net asset value of investments under the equity method for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

| | Beginning balance | Won (millions) | | Ending balance |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Acquisition | Amortization (Reversal) | |
| LG Uplus Corporation | | 70,602 | (14,777) | 55,825 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co., Ltd | 49 | | (49) | |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 76 | | (19) | 57 |
| Denison Mines Corporation | (88,303) | | 11,063 | (77,240) |
| Areva NC Expansion | 230,236 | | | 230,236 |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK. | | 541,426 | (3,425) | 538,001 |
| Total | 142,058 | 612,028 | (7,207) | 746,879 |

The Company's portion on the negative accumulated other comprehensive income amounts were (Won)27,510 million and (Won)22,896 million, and positive accumulated other comprehensive income amounts of (Won)465,451 million and (Won)447,437 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Such unrealized gains and losses on equity securities are accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive income within the Company's shareholders' equity.

- (*3) As the Company sold a 20% stake of Korea Electric Power Industrial, the Company recorded gain on disposal of investment securities of (Won)22,518 million as non-operating income.
- (*4) As of December 31, 2010, unrealized profits of (Won)65,654 million from transactions with the investment were eliminated.
- (e) Summary of unrecognized equity in accumulated other comprehensive income of affiliates, subsequent to the discontinuation of the equity method of accounting, due to the investment balance being zero, as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | (Won) (3,426) | (28,924) |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | (555) | (182) |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | (495) | (152) |
| | (Won) (4,476) | (29,258) |

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- (f) Summarized financial information regarding investments under the equity method as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 is shown in the following table (Won in millions).

| 2009 | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Affiliated Companies | Total Assets | Total Liabilities | Sales | Net Income(Loss) |
| Korea Gas Corporation | (Won) 22,933,499 | 17,794,943 | 19,391,829 | 215,404 |
| Korea District Heating Co. | 2,902,148 | 2,032,962 | 1,248,195 | 149,179 |
| LG Powercom Corporation | 2,043,231 | 1,137,621 | 1,468,313 | 25,853 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 124,685 | 67,736 | 125,303 | 4,718 |
| YTN | 329,654 | 165,974 | 105,432 | 26,038 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 135,760 | 90,256 | 11,583 | 189 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 87,873 | 13,369 | 27,507 | 9,479 |
| Datang Chifeng Renewable Co., Ltd. | 877,027 | 604,504 | 97,018 | 28,293 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. | 1,611,481 | 4,714 | | (14,013) |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 33,990 | 9,767 | | (878) |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co. | 148,096 | 99,025 | 28,603 | 8,060 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co., Ltd. | 376,924 | 251,915 | | (3,076) |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 223,220 | 166,985 | 3,024 | (1,011) |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 433,702 | 300,686 | | (3,879) |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 10,919 | | | |
| Denison Mines Corporation | 1,064,202 | 171,097 | 61,507 | (141,534) |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 790,210 | 795,382 | | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | 256,243 | 283,919 | | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | 153,075 | 177,994 | | |
| SET Holdings | 2,351,637 | 11,795 | | |
| Areva NC Expansion | 102,709 | 7 | | |
| 2010 | | | | |
| Affiliated Companies | Total Assets | Total Liabilities | Sales | Net Income(Loss) |
| Korea Gas Corporation | (Won) 24,292,411 | 18,995,531 | 22,611,376 | 206,216 |
| LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom) | 8,376,670 | 4,429,801 | 6,467,408 | 562,818 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 107,529 | 47,278 | 241,644 | 18,208 |
| YTN | 316,535 | 150,558 | 116,676 | 5,121 |
| Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | 135,697 | 81,985 | 14,712 | 4,676 |
| SPC Power Corporation | 92,381 | 12,805 | 24,239 | 15,605 |
| Datang Chifeng Renewable Co., Ltd. | 1,040,214 | 703,160 | 116,416 | 42,942 |
| Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. | 4,251,804 | 2,688,636 | 768,528 | (62,287) |
| KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | 31,524 | 8,634 | 5,843 | 493 |
| Gangwon Wind Power Co. | 162,533 | 105,684 | 19,949 | 7,106 |
| Hyundai Green Power Co., Ltd. | 509,667 | 361,000 | 76,224 | 24,167 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | 332,163 | 245,437 | 6,963 | (7,467) |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | 730,804 | 654,495 | | (9,402) |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd. | 24,153 | | | |
| Denison Mines Corporation | 1,084,773 | 163,256 | 148,371 | (6,437) |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | 1,193,950 | 1,262,867 | | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | 254,420 | 304,057 | | (8,311) |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | 153,399 | 198,800 | | (7,865) |
| Areva NC Expansion | 393,410 | 39,849 | | 2,790 |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK. | 1,048,244 | 664,435 | 1,111,654 | 37,673 |

Table of Contents**(7) Loans to Employees**

The Company has provided housing and tuition loans to employees as follows as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

| | Won (millions) | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Current portion of long-term loans | (Won) 42,175 | 43,605 |
| Long-term loans | 441,808 | 456,175 |
| | (Won) 483,983 | 499,780 |

(8) Other Non-current Assets

Other non-current assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Leasehold deposits | (Won) 277,327 | 278,663 |
| Assets received from KEDO (Note 33(d)) | 93,519 | 66,738 |
| Loans for oversea business | 372,972 | 283,534 |
| Others | 147,042 | 139,351 |
| | (Won) 890,860 | 768,286 |

(9) Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and Financial Instruments

There are certain amounts included in cash and cash equivalents and financial instruments, which are restricted in use for certain business purposes as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (Won) 77,469 | 68,463 |
| Short-term financial instruments | 65,858 | 73,929 |
| Long-term financial instruments | 5 | 5 |
| | (Won) 143,332 | 142,397 |

(10) Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Raw materials(*) | (Won) 2,346,478 | 2,564,865 |
| Supplies | 1,066,922 | 595,478 |
| Other | 481,478 | 319,347 |

(Won) 3,894,878 3,479,690

(*) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010 the Company has nuclear fuel in process amounting to (Won)1,590,958 million and (Won)1,859,535 million, respectively.

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Table of Contents**(11) Other Current Assets**

Other current assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Current portion of long-term loans | (Won) 45,468 | 44,526 |
| Accrued income | 48,090 | 54,567 |
| Advance payments | 43,510 | 26,417 |
| Prepaid expenses | 35,497 | 154,158 |
| Others | 76,537 | 46,414 |
| | (Won) 249,102 | 326,082 |

(12) Shareholders' Equity**(a) Capital Stock**

The Company's authorized share capital is 1,200,000,000 shares, which consists of common stock and non-voting preferred stock, par value (Won)5,000 per share. Under the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue up to 150,000,000 shares of non-voting preferred stock. No shares of preferred stock have ever been issued. As of December 31, 2010, 641,567,712 shares of common stock have been issued.

(b) Capital Surplus

Capital surplus as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|------------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Paid-in capital in excess of par value | (Won) 835,140 | 835,140 |
| Reserves for asset revaluation | 12,552,973 | 12,552,973 |
| Tax adjustment related to asset revaluation | 742,125 | 742,125 |
| Other capital surplus | 538,325 | 634,393 |
| | (Won) 14,668,563 | 14,764,631 |

The Company revalued its property, plant and equipment in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Asset Revaluation Law, and recorded a revaluation gain of (Won)12,552,973 million as a reserve for asset revaluation. The reserve for asset revaluation can be used for capital injection or offset against any accumulated deficit by resolution of the shareholders.

(13) Capital Adjustments

Capital adjustments of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|--|----------------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |

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| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Treasury stock(*) | (Won) 741,489 | 741,489 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|

(*) The Company has 18,929,955 shares of treasury stock amounting to (Won) 741,489 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 for the purpose of stock price stabilization.

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Table of Contents**(14) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|----------------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Gain on valuation of available-for-sale securities, net | (Won) 14,327 | 15,734 |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | 437,941 | 424,541 |
| Overseas operation translation credit | (36,901) | (19,733) |
| Gain on valuation of cash flow hedges (Note 25) | 71,844 | 33,386 |
| | (Won) 487,211 | 453,928 |

(15) Appropriated Retained Earnings

Appropriated retained earnings as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|--|------------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Involuntary: | | |
| Legal reserve(*1) | (Won) 1,603,919 | 1,603,919 |
| Voluntary: | | |
| Reserve for investment on social overhead capital(*2) | 5,277,449 | 5,277,449 |
| Reserve for research and human resources Development(*2) | 330,000 | 330,000 |
| Reserve for business expansion | 16,088,363 | 16,010,651 |
| Reserve for dividend equalization | 210,000 | 210,000 |
| | 21,905,812 | 21,828,100 |
| | (Won) 23,509,731 | 23,432,019 |

(*1) The KEPCO Act requires the Company to appropriate a legal reserve equal to at least 20 percent of net income for each accounting period until the reserve equals 50 percent of the Company's common stock. The legal reserve is not available for cash dividends; however, this reserve may be credited to paid-in capital or offset against accumulated deficit by the resolution of the shareholders.

(*2) The reserve for the investment on social overhead capital and the reserve for research and human development are appropriated by the Company to avail qualified tax credits to reduce corporate tax liabilities. These reserves are not available for cash dividends for a certain period as defined in the Tax Incentive Control Law.

Table of Contents**(16) Dividends**

Details of dividends for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions, except per share amount) | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Outstanding shares of common stock | Dividend rate | Dividend per share | Total dividend |
| 2008: | | | | |
| Outstanding shares of common stock | 622,637,757 | % | (Won) | (Won) |
| Treasury shares | 18,929,955 | | | |
| | 641,567,712 | | | (Won) |
| 2009: | | | | |
| Outstanding shares of common stock | 622,637,757 | % | (Won) | (Won) |
| Treasury shares | 18,929,955 | | | |
| | 641,567,712 | | | (Won) |
| 2010: | | | | |
| Outstanding shares of common stock | 622,637,757 | % | (Won) | (Won) |
| Treasury shares | 18,929,955 | | | |
| | 641,567,712 | | | (Won) |

(17) Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| Currency | Lender | Type | Annual interest rate % | Won (millions) | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Local currency | Shinhan Bank & etc. | Commercial paper & etc. | 2.81 | (Won) 307,000 | 50,000 |
| Foreign currency | A.N.Z KOREA & etc. | General & etc. | 0.7~1.8 | 377,480 | 407,426 |
| | | | | (Won) 684,480 | 457,426 |

Table of Contents**(18) Long-term Debt**

Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

(a) Local Currency Long-term Borrowings

| Lender | Type | Annual interest rate | Won (millions) | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Korea Development Bank | Facility | 0.50~3.13 | (Won) 1,937,702 | 46,635 |
| Korea Finance Corporation | Facility | 2.92~6.32 | | 867,222 |
| Ministry of Knowledge Economy | Development of power resource | 4.00 | 10,000 | |
| Industrial Bank of Korea | Development of power resource | 4.00 | 57,866 | 32,466 |
| | Facility | 4.00 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | General and others | Base rate 1.25, 4.00 | 27,800 | 39,200 |
| Nonghyup Bank | Development of power resource and others | 3.54~4.00 | 66,875 | 19,375 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | Development of power resource | 4.00 | 88,000 | 66,000 |
| | Energy rationalization Facility | 2.25~2.75 | 11,332 | 9,932 |
| | Others | 2.66~3.38 CD + 0.25, CD + 0.54, 3.16~6.13 | 1,000,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Others | General and others | 1.25~4.00 | 314,838 | 248,016 |
| | | | 3,834,413 | 3,148,846 |
| Less: Current portion | | | (1,809,612) | (1,311,209) |
| | | | (Won) 2,024,801 | 1,837,637 |

(b) Foreign Currency Long-term Borrowings

| Lender | Type | Annual interest rate % | Won (millions) | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Korea Finance Corporation | Project loans | 3M Libor+1.63 6M Libor+2.5, | (Won) | 161,851 |
| Woori Bank | Project loans | LIBOR+30bp | 103,024 | 153,395 |
| EXIM Bank | Project loans | 6M Libor+3.1 | 82,420 | 94,716 |
| | Facility | 7.27 p.a. fixed, | 28,109 | 21,521 |

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| | | 10 p.a. fixed | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| | Project loans | Libor+2.6~3.7 | | 249,865 |
| USEXIM Bank | Facility | 4.48 p.a. fixed | 56,120 | 42,972 |
| Australia Exchange Bank | Project loans | 3M Libor + 1.63 (a) 8.28% p.a. fixed and (b) 6M LIBOR | | 23,416 |
| Japan Bank for international cooperation | Facility | +1.20 bps | 105,611 | 80,548 |
| ADB | Project loans | 6.19 | | 94,716 |
| DBS | Facility | Libor+0.25 | | 227,779 |
| IDB | Facility Direct | Libor+3.5 | | |
| | Long term Loan | | | 64,068 |
| Proparco | Facility Direct | Libor+3.5 | | |
| | Long term Loan | | | 40,042 |
| ANZ Manila | General | 3M Libor+0.70 | 114,684 | |
| ANZ Singapore | General | 3M Libor+3.05 | 35,107 | |
| Others | Facility | 8.00 | | 14,380 |
| | | | 525,075 | 1,269,269 |
| Less: Current portion | | | (193,548) | (42,681) |
| | | | (Won) 331,527 | 1,226,588 |

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(c) Debentures

| | Annual interest rate % | Won (millions) | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Local currency debentures: | | (Won) 15,500,000 | 20,040,000 |
| Electricity bonds | 3.35~7.19 | 5,840,010 | 6,000,010 |
| Corporate bonds | 4.06~7.55 | 21,340,010 | 26,040,010 |
| Foreign currency debentures: | | | |
| FY-93 | 7.75 | 408,660 | 398,615 |
| FY-96 | 6.00~8.37 | 296,313 | 287,762 |
| FY-97 | 6.75~7.00 | 367,463 | 358,431 |
| FY-03 | 5.12 | 175,140 | 170,835 |
| FY-04 | 4.88~5.75 | 992,460 | 968,065 |
| FY-05 | 5.25 | 768,850 | 341,670 |
| FY-06 | 5.24~5.50 | 758,940 | 740,285 |
| FY-07 | 1.30~5.09 | 707,179 | |
| FY-08 | 3M USD Libor+1.5~1.8, | 1,596,007 | 1,611,325 |
| | 3M JPY Libor+1.3~1.7, 4.06~5.38 | | |
| FY-09 | 3M EuroYenTibor+2.5, 5.5~6.25 | 1,877,682 | 1,848,058 |
| FY-10 | 3M USD Libor+1.0~1.9, 3.0~3.13 | | 2,220,855 |
| | | 7,948,694 | 8,945,901 |
| | | 29,288,704 | 34,985,911 |
| Less: Current portion | | (3,775,653) | (4,883,370) |
| Less: Discount | | (76,358) | (77,521) |
| | | (Won) 25,436,693 | 30,025,020 |

(d) Exchangeable Bonds

| Description | Annual interest rate % | Won (millions) | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Overseas exchangeable bonds(*) | 0.00 | (Won) 25,638 | 45,240 |
| Overseas exchangeable bonds(*) | 0.00 | 24,736 | 31,250 |
| | | 50,374 | 76,490 |
| Less: Current portion | | | |
| Plus: Premium on debentures issued | | | |
| Less: Discount on debentures issued | | (1,500) | (944) |
| Less: Conversion right adjustment | | (1,269) | (939) |
| Exchangeable bonds, net | | (Won) 47,605 | 74,607 |

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| | |
|---|----------|
| Less: Current portion | (76,490) |
| Less: Current discount on debentures issued | 944 |
| Less: Current conversion right adjustment | 939 |

Total (Won) 47,605

(*) On November 21, 2006, the Company issued overseas exchangeable bonds of JPY61,345,128,000 and EUR463,320,780 at a discounted value of JPY60,810,000,000 and EUR401,700,000, respectively. The main terms of the bonds are as follows:

Maturity date: November 23, 2011

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Amount to be paid at maturity: JPY 61,345,128,000 and EUR 463,320,780

Exchange period: From January 4, 2007 to 10th day prior to its maturity.

Shares to be exchanged: Common stock of the Company or its equivalent DR

Exchange price: (Won)51,000 per share

Put option: Bondholders have a put option that they can exercise for JPY 61,132,293,000 and EUR 437,612,000 on November 23, 2009. The Notes will be redeemable at the option of the holder of notes, by depositing a demand of redemption at the specified office of a paying agent, not less than 30 or more than 60 days prior to November 23, 2009.

Call option: The Company has a call option that it can exercise on or at any time after November 23, 2009. Notes are callable if the closing price per common share on the Korea Stock Exchange or the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange in each case, for each of any 20 trading days in a 30 consecutive trading period ending not more than 5 days prior to the date on which notice such redemption is given, is at least 120% of the conversion price or of the conversion price per ADS.

In accordance with Article 17 Issuance of Convertible Bonds and Article 11 Calculation of Dividend for New Shares of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, distribution of dividends on new shares resulting from conversion of exchangeable bonds is deemed to have been issued at the beginning of the fiscal year.

On November 23, 2009, bondholders exercised a put option, 94.72% of JPY60, 810,000 thousand and 95.54% of EUR401,700 thousand. The Company recorded a loss on early repayment of exchangeable bond amounting to (Won)540,593 million.

(e) Foreign currency debts, by currency, as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions), foreign currency (thousands) | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2009 | | | 2010 | |
| | Foreign currency | | Won equivalent | Foreign currency | Won equivalent |
| Short-term | | | | | |
| borrowings | USD | 244,840 | (Won) 285,875 | USD | 357,736 |
| | PHP | 3,616,476 | 91,605 | PHP | (Won) 407,426 |
| | | | 377,480 | | 407,426 |
| Long-term | | | | | |
| borrowings | USD | 321,414 | 375,283 | USD | 727,254 |
| | PHP | 5,913,600 | 149,792 | PHP | 9,824,544 |
| | | | | AUD | 160,000 |
| | | | 525,075 | | 1,269,269 |
| Debentures | USD | 5,378,496 | 6,279,932 | USD | 7,327,384 |
| | | | | | 8,345,157 |

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------|-----------------|-----|------------|------------------|
| | JPY | 99,000,000 | 1,250,192 | JPY | 43,000,000 | 600,744 |
| | EUR | 250,000 | 418,570 | EUR | | |
| | | | 7,948,694 | | | 8,945,901 |
| Exchangeable | | | | | | |
| bond | JPY | 3,238,248 | 25,638 | JPY | 3,238,248 | 45,240 |
| | EUR | 20,646 | 24,736 | EUR | 20,646 | 31,250 |
| | | | 50,374 | | | 76,490 |
| | | | (Won) 8,901,623 | | | (Won) 10,699,086 |

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(f) Aggregate maturities of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Year ended December 31 | Won (millions) | | | | | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Local currency borrowings | Foreign currency borrowings | Domestic debentures | Foreign debentures | Exchangeable bonds | |
| 2011 | (Won) 1,311,209 | 42,681 | 3,780,000 | 1,105,287 | 76,490 | 6,315,667 |
| 2012 | 686,285 | 89,148 | 4,180,000 | 710,172 | | 5,665,605 |
| 2013 | 962,695 | 308,991 | 3,980,000 | 1,595,301 | | 6,846,987 |
| 2014 | 42,500 | 234,864 | 3,890,000 | 1,879,814 | | 6,047,178 |
| 2015 | 23,411 | 39,462 | 3,940,000 | 1,651,783 | | 5,654,656 |
| Thereafter | 122,746 | 554,123 | 6,270,010 | 2,003,544 | | 8,950,423 |
| | (Won) 3,148,846 | 1,269,269 | 26,040,010 | 8,945,901 | 76,490 | 39,480,516 |

(19) Long-term debt under conditional agreements

Borrowings under conditional agreements as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| Lender | Type | Maturity | Annual interest rate (%) | Won (In millions) | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Korea Resources Corporation(*1) | Overseas | 2022~2026 | 3 year treasury notes 2.25 | (Won) 7,039 | 10,017 |
| | business | | | | |
| Korea National Oil Corporation(*2) | Oil development business | 2021~2023 | 3 year treasury notes 2.25 | 8,278 | 8,278 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | (Won) 15,317 | 18,295 |

(*1) The Company has borrowings under conditional agreements from Korea Resources Corporation for overseas resources development projects related to uranium research in Christ and Waterbury, Canada.

(*2) The Company has borrowings under conditional agreements from Korea National Oil Corporation for overseas resources development projects related to deepwater OPL321 and OPL323 exploration in Nigeria. In case the projects mentioned above fail, the Company is not obliged to repay the principal and interest. The Company shall make additional payments other than the principle and interest after commercial production begins.

Table of Contents**(20) Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies**

Significant assets and liabilities of the Company (excluding foreign subsidiaries) denominated in foreign currencies other than those mentioned in Note 18 as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions), foreign currency (thousands) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
| | Foreign currency (thousands)(*) | Won equivalent (millions) | Foreign currency (thousands)(*) | Won equivalent (millions) |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | USD 162,469 | (Won) 189,699 | USD 86,663 | (Won) 98,662 |
| | AED | | AED 20 | 6 |
| | PHP 2,575 | 65 | PHP 3,163 | 82 |
| | INR 111,761 | 2,803 | INR 124,330 | 3,160 |
| | AUD 4,129 | 4,315 | AUD 3 | 3 |
| | EUR 1,798 | 3,011 | EUR 2,053 | 3,107 |
| | IDR | | IDR 72,689 | 9 |
| | PKR 14,236 | 199 | PKR 7,649 | 102 |
| | MGA 20,035 | 12 | MGA 666,220 | 354 |
| Short-term financial instruments | INR 20,664 | 518 | INR | |
| Short-term loan | USD 2,250 | 2,627 | USD | |
| Trade receivables | USD 8,138 | 9,502 | USD 21,928 | 24,972 |
| | EUR 1,899 | 3,179 | EUR 959 | 1,452 |
| | INR 137,328 | 3,444 | INR 179,708 | 4,568 |
| | PKR 14,974 | 209 | PKR 14,974 | 199 |
| Other accounts receivable | USD 4,853 | 5,666 | USD 29 | 33 |
| | PHP 108 | 3 | PHP 77 | 2 |
| | INR 48 | 1 | INR | |
| | EUR 84 | 141 | EUR | |
| Accrued income | AUD 41 | 43 | AUD | |
| | INR 291 | 7 | INR | |
| Advance payments | USD 285 | 333 | USD | |
| Other current assets | PKR 125 | 2 | PKR 125 | 2 |
| | PHP 1,506 | 38 | PHP 1,724 | 45 |
| | INR 7,131 | 179 | INR 10,067 | 256 |
| | AUD 49 | 51 | AUD 84 | 98 |
| | IDR | | IDR 90,809 | 11 |
| | MGA | | MGA 102,674 | 54 |
| Long-term other accounts receivables | USD 61 | 71 | USD | |
| Long-term loan | USD | | USD 38,100 | 43,392 |
| Other non-current assets | USD 449 | 524 | USD 7 | 8 |
| | EUR 15 | 25 | EUR 523 | 11 |
| | JPY 520 | 7 | JPY 12,390 | 19 |
| | CNY 14 | 2 | CNY 14 | 2 |
| | | (Won) 226,676 | | (Won) 180,609 |

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| | Won (millions), foreign currency (thousands) | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
| | Foreign currency (thousands)(*) | Won equivalent (millions) | Foreign currency (thousands)(*) | Won equivalent (millions) |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Trade payables | USD 443,794 | (Won) 518,173 | USD 440,041 | (Won) 501,163 |
| | EUR 517 | 866 | EUR 653 | 989 |
| | AED | | AED 2,000 | 620 |
| | CNY 4,111 | 703 | CNY | |
| | SEK 270 | 44 | SEK | |
| | INR 592 | 15 | INR 27,006 | 686 |
| | AUD | | AUD 11 | 13 |
| | GBP 84 | 157 | GBP 50 | 89 |
| | CAD 166 | 184 | CAD 40 | 45 |
| Other accounts payable | USD 799 | 933 | USD 37,438 | 42,638 |
| | EUR 664 | 1,112 | EUR 1,361 | 2,060 |
| | JPY 10,606,304 | 133,938 | JPY 20,862 | 291 |
| | CAD 327 | 362 | CAD 682 | 777 |
| | PKR 4,078 | 57 | PKR 1,704 | 23 |
| | INR 13,144 | 330 | INR 3,695 | 94 |
| | CHF 101 | 114 | CHF 1,089 | 1,324 |
| | GBP 22 | 42 | GBP 59 | 104 |
| | SEK | | SEK 1,042 | 176 |
| | AUD | | AUD 1 | 1 |
| Withholdings | USD 80 | 93 | USD 462 | 527 |
| | EUR 6 | 10 | EUR | |
| | CAD 36 | 40 | CAD | |
| Other current liabilities | USD 421 | 492 | USD 430 | 489 |
| | INR 25,516 | 640 | INR 24,787 | 630 |
| | AUD 100 | 105 | AUD 175 | 203 |
| | | (Won) 658,410 | | (Won) 552,942 |

(*) Foreign currencies other than USD, JPY and EUR are converted into USD.

(21) Retirement and Severance Benefits

Changes in retirement and severance benefits for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Estimated accrual at beginning of year | (Won) 2,190,771 | 2,262,829 |
| Provision for retirement and severance benefits | 245,470 | 434,354 |
| Payments | (173,430) | (579,624) |
| Others | 18 | 3,723 |
| Estimated accrual at end of year | 2,262,829 | 2,121,282 |
| Transfer to National Pension Fund | (88) | (88) |
| Deposit for severance benefit insurance | (490,061) | (378,612) |
| Benefit plan assets | | (54,393) |
| Net balance at end of year | (Won) 1,772,680 | 1,688,189 |

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As of December 31, 2010, the future retirement and severance benefits which are expected to be paid to the Company's employees upon their normal retirement age are as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) (Won) | Translation into U.S. Dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) USD |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2010 | 26,027 | 23,021 |
| 2011 | 43,378 | 38,367 |
| 2012 | 77,752 | 68,770 |
| 2013 | 114,657 | 101,413 |
| 2014 | 184,430 | 163,126 |
| 2015 - 2019 | 874,121 | 773,148 |

The above amounts were determined based on the employees' current salary rates as of end of the reporting period and the number of service years that is expected to be accumulated upon their retirement date. The amounts do not include amounts that might be paid to employees that will cease working with the Company before their normal retirement age.

(22) Liability for Decommissioning Costs

Under the Korean Electricity Business Act (EBA) Article 94, the Company is required to record a liability for the dismantling of nuclear power plants and disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive wastes. In addition, under the Korean Atomic Energy Act (AEA), an entity which constructs and operates a nuclear power reactor and related facilities must obtain permission from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (the MEST, formerly the Ministry of Science and Technology).

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company early adopted SKAS No. 17 and retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs to the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows to settle the asset retirement obligations of dismantling and disposal of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste.

In 2008, Radio-active Waste Management Act (RWMA) was enacted by the Korean Government, which became effective as of January 1, 2009, in an effort to centralize the disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste and related management process.

The enactment of RWMA did not change the Company's responsibility for dismantling of nuclear power plants. But performing the disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste has been transferred to newly established Korea Radio-active Waste Management Corporation (KRMC), a government-owned entity.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company has recorded a liability of (Won)5,695,224 million and (Won)5,976,326 million, respectively, for dismantling and decontaminating existing nuclear power plants; consisting of dismantling costs of nuclear plants of (Won)4,498,716 million and (Won)4,694,607 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and storage costs of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste of (Won)1,196,508 million and (Won)1,281,719 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Accretion expense consists of period-to-period changes in the liability for decommissioning costs resulting from passage of time and changes in estimate related to either the timing or the amount of the initial estimate of undiscounted cash flows. This cost is included in cost of electric power in the accompanying statements of operations.

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Changes in the liability for decommissioning costs for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Balance at beginning of year | (Won) 5,470,764 | 5,695,224 |
| Liabilities incurred | 255,360 | 321,812 |
| Accretion expense for year | 223,387 | 234,528 |
| Payments for year | (254,287) | (275,238) |
| Balance at end of year | (Won) 5,695,224 | 5,976,326 |

(*) For spent fuel discharged prior to December 31, 2008, the Company has accrued liability of (Won)3,576,369 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010. Under newly enacted RWMA, the Company is required to pay the disposal costs of spent fuel to KRMC over 15 years, after a 5 year grace period along with an interest of 4.36% per annum. The related accrued interest expenses of (Won)155,821 and (Won)318,545 as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 respectively, are recorded in other long-term liabilities.

(23) Provision for Decontamination of Transformer

Under the regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Management Act, enacted in 2007, the Company is required to remove polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a toxin, from the insulating oil of its transformers by 2015. As a result of the enactments, the Company is required to inspect the PCBs contents of transformers and dispose of PCBs in excess of safety standards under the legally settled procedures.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company has recorded a liability of (Won)231,470 million and (Won)278,011 million for inspection and disposal cost related to decontamination of existing transformers, respectively. Actual cost of decontaminating are expected to vary from those because of changes in assumed dates of regulatory requirement, technology, and costs of labor, material and equipment.

(24) Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Advance received | (Won) 61,735 | 32,030 |
| Withholdings | 207,702 | 226,873 |
| Unearned revenue | 87,608 | 90,439 |
| Dividends payable | 17,923 | 1,473 |
| Others | 510,876 | 538,384 |
| | (Won) 885,844 | 889,199 |

Table of Contents**(25) Derivative Instruments Transactions**

The Company has entered into the various swap contracts to hedge risks involving foreign currency and interest rate of foreign currency debts.

(a) Currency swap contracts as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Counterparty | Contract Year | Settlement Year | Contract amounts in millions | | | Contract interest rate per annum | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Pay | Receive | Pay (%) | Receive (%) | |
| ANZ | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,025 | USD 50 | 5.17 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | |
| Barclays | 2008 | 2013 | KRW 187,020 | USD 200 | 7.5 | 7.75 | |
| Barclays | 2006 | 2016 | KRW 94,735 | USD 100 | 5.26 | 6 | |
| Barclays | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.29 | 6.25 | |
| BNP Paribas | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 5.92 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | |
| BTMU | 2009 | 2012 | KRW 138,018 | JPY 10,000 | 4.1 | EuroYenTibor + 2.5 | |
| BTMU | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 56,525 | USD 50 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor + 0.91 | |
| CITI | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.27 | 6.25 | |
| CITI | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.97 | 3.125 | |
| Credit Agricole | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 5.92 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | |
| Credit Suisse | 2008 | 2013 | KRW 140,265 | USD 150 | 6.94 | 7.75 | |
| CSFB | 2006 | 2016 | KRW 94,735 | USD 100 | 5.26 | 6 | |
| CSFB | 2009 | 2013 | KRW 197,475 | USD 150 | 5.12 | 4.75 | |
| DBS | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 51,730 | USD 50 | 5.78 | 3M USD Libor + 1.70 | |
| DBS | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 52,375 | USD 50 | 6.01 | 3M USD Libor + 1.80 | |
| DBS | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 226,900 | USD 200 | 3.7 | 3M USD Libor + 0.25 | |
| Deutsche Bank | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.39 | 6.25 | |
| Deutsche Bank | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 | |
| Deutsche Bank | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.98 | 3.13 | |
| HSBC | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 112,320 | USD 100 | 6.71 | 5.5 | |
| HSBC | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.23 | 3.13 | |
| ING | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 50,495 | USD 50 | 6.24 | 6M USD Libor + 1.50 | |
| ING | 2010 | 2012 | KRW 117,900 | USD 100 | 3.64 | 3M USD Libor + 1.37 | |
| JP Morgan | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 | |
| MIZUHO | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 28,860 | JPY 3,000 | 5.82 | 3M JPY Libor + 1.70 | |
| MIZUHO | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 56,750 | USD 50 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor + 0.92 | |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2012 | KRW 120,000 | USD 100 | 3.75 | 3M USD Libor + 1.90 | |
| Morgan Stanley | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.32 | 6.25 | |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 5.3 | 6.25 | |

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| Counterparty | Contract Year | Settlement Year | Contract amounts in millions | | Contract interest rate per annum | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Pay | Receive | Pay (%) | Receive (%) |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 112,320 | USD 100 | 6.71 | 5.5 |
| Morgan Stanley | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 118,800 | USD 100 | 4.16 | 3M USD Libor + 1.64 |
| M-UFJ | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,100 | USD 100 | 4 | 3M USD Libor + 1.00 |
| Nomura | 2009 | 2014 | KRW 253,220 | USD 200 | 5.35 | 6.25 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 141,125 | USD 125 | 6.78 | 5.5 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 126,610 | USD 100 | 4.93 | 6.25 |
| RBS | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.97 | 3.13 |
| SMBC | 2010 | 2013 | KRW 113,400 | USD 100 | 3.92 | 3M USD Libor+0.90 |
| UBS | 2010 | 2015 | KRW 116,080 | USD 100 | 3.23 | 3.125 |
| Shinhan Bank | 2010 | 2014 | KRW 84,615 | USD 75 | 6.83 | 5.5 |
| Woori Investment & Securities | 2008 | 2011 | KRW 10,346 | USD 10 | 5.78 | 3M USD Libor + 1.70 |

(b) Interest rate swap contracts as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Counterparty | Notional amount in millions | Pay (%) | Contract interest rate per annum | | Term |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | Receive (%) | | |
| BNP Paribas | KRW 149,126 | 4.16 | 1M USD Libor | | 2009-2027 |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank | KRW 172,800 | 4.65 | Within 3 years: 4.875 | | 2005-2011 |
| | | | After 4 years: | | |
| | | | [4.875-(10.9-JPY/KRW Spot rate)] | | |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank | KRW 100,000 | 6.13 | 3M CD + 0.54 | | 2008-2011 |
| KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH | KRW 149,126 | 4.16 | 6M USD Libor | | 2009-2027 |
| RBS | KRW 100,000 | 4.79 | 3M CD + 0.55 | | 2009-2012 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW 100,000 | 4.90 | 3M CD + 1.05 | | 2010-2015 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW 100,000 | 4.83 | 3M CD + 0.90 | | 2010-2015 |
| Nonghyup Bank | KRW 50,000 | 4.77 | 3M CD + 0.90 | | 2010-2015 |
| Korea Development Bank | KRW 100,000 | 6.32 | 3M CD + 0.66 | | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 100,000 | 5.30 | 3M CD + 0.35 | | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 100,000 | 5.17 | 3M CD + 0.38 | | 2008-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 200,000 | 4.69 | 3M CD + 0.50 | | 2009-2011 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 100,000 | 4.18 | 3M CD + 0.58 | | 2010-2013 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 100,000 | 4.88 | 3M CD + 0.54 | | 2009-2012 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | KRW 100,000 | 4.11 | 3M CD + 0.25 | | 2010-2013 |

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(c) Currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

| Counterparty | Contract Date | Settlement Date | Contract amounts | | Contract exchange rate |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | | Receive (millions) | Pay (millions) | |
| Barclays | 2010.11.08 | 2011.02.07 | USD 3,968 | KRW 4,436 | 1,117.90 |
| Barclays | 2010.12.30 | 2011.01.03 | USD 3,000 | KRW 3,408 | 1,136.10 |
| Barclays | 2010.12.31 | 2011.01.03 | USD 3,000 | KRW 3,376 | 1,125.30 |
| BNP | 2010.12.07 | 2011.01.10 | USD 2,699 | KRW 3,066 | 1,135.97 |
| BNP | 2010.12.30 | 2011.02.07 | USD 10,000 | KRW 11,424 | 1,142.40 |
| Citibank | 2010.12.30 | 2011.02.07 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,691 | 1,138.20 |
| Credit Agricole | 2010.12.31 | 2011.01.03 | USD 3,000 | KRW 3,382 | 1,127.20 |
| Credit Suisse | 2010.10.13 | 2011.01.11 | USD 5,985 | KRW 6,718 | 1,122.45 |
| Credit Suisse | 2010.11.10 | 2011.02.08 | USD 8,885 | KRW 9,928 | 1,117.45 |
| Credit Suisse | 2010.12.20 | 2011.01.24 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,811 | 1,162.10 |
| Credit Suisse | 2010.12.29 | 2011.01.31 | USD 4,111 | KRW 4,712 | 1,146.25 |
| Credit Suisse | 2010.12.30 | 2011.02.07 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,714 | 1,142.80 |
| Goldman Sachs | 2010.12.21 | 2011.01.24 | USD 716 | KRW 825 | 1,153.05 |
| Goldman Sachs | 2010.12.27 | 2011.01.31 | USD 2,242 | KRW 2,580 | 1,150.90 |
| RBS | 2010.10.04 | 2011.01.03 | USD 12,107 | KRW 13,678 | 1,129.71 |
| RBS | 2010.10.12 | 2011.01.10 | USD 13,177 | KRW 14,789 | 1,122.37 |
| RBS | 2010.11.09 | 2011.02.07 | USD 8,000 | KRW 8,931 | 1,116.40 |
| RBS | 2010.12.20 | 2011.01.24 | USD 10,000 | KRW 11,621 | 1,162.10 |
| RBS | 2010.12.28 | 2011.01.31 | USD 6,000 | KRW 6,894 | 1,149.00 |
| RBS | 2010.12.30 | 2011.01.03 | USD 2,065 | KRW 2,347 | 1,136.50 |
| RBS | 2010.12.30 | 2011.01.03 | USD 3,000 | KRW 3,410 | 1,136.60 |
| RBS | 2010.12.30 | 2011.02.07 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,704 | 1,140.80 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.01.24 | KRW 1,393 | USD 1,241 | 1,123.10 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.02.21 | KRW 1,202 | USD 1,070 | 1,124.10 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.03.28 | KRW 1,216 | USD 1,080 | 1,125.15 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.04.25 | KRW 802 | USD 712 | 1,126.00 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.05.30 | KRW 802 | USD 712 | 1,127.20 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.06.27 | KRW 1,432 | USD 1,269 | 1,128.10 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.07.25 | KRW 804 | USD 712 | 1,129.00 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.08.29 | KRW 805 | USD 712 | 1,130.15 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.09.26 | KRW 805 | USD 712 | 1,131.00 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.10.24 | KRW 806 | USD 712 | 1,131.60 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.11.28 | KRW 806 | USD 712 | 1,132.60 |
| SC First Bank | 2010.10.06 | 2011.12.26 | KRW 807 | USD 712 | 1,133.20 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.10.04 | 2011.01.03 | USD 2,870 | KRW 3,242 | 1,129.56 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.10.11 | 2011.01.10 | USD 3,137 | KRW 3,504 | 1,116.87 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.10.11 | 2011.01.10 | USD 5,591 | KRW 6,244 | 1,116.87 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.10.12 | 2011.01.10 | USD 10,000 | KRW 11,225 | 1,122.45 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.10.15 | 2011.01.13 | USD 5,027 | KRW 5,621 | 1,118.20 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.11.01 | 2011.01.31 | USD 11,831 | KRW 13,296 | 1,123.80 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.11.01 | 2011.01.31 | USD 3,164 | KRW 3,556 | 1,123.80 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.11.09 | 2011.02.07 | USD 8,024 | KRW 8,965 | 1,117.35 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.11.11 | 2011.02.09 | USD 9,022 | KRW 10,027 | 1,111.40 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.02 | 2011.01.03 | USD 10,000 | KRW 11,471 | 1,147.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.03 | 2011.01.06 | USD 1,000 | KRW 1,147 | 1,147.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.07 | 2011.01.03 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,736 | 1,147.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.10 | 2011.01.13 | USD 1,000 | KRW 1,138 | 1,138.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.20 | 2011.01.03 | USD 5,000 | KRW 5,736 | 1,147.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.20 | 2011.01.06 | USD 1,000 | KRW 1,147 | 1,147.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.20 | 2011.01.13 | USD 1,000 | KRW 1,138 | 1,138.10 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.30 | 2011.01.31 | USD 4,000 | KRW 4,581 | 1,145.35 |
| Korea Exchange Bank | 2010.12.30 | 2011.01.31 | USD 2,000 | KRW 2,286 | 1,143.10 |

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(d) Fair value of the financial derivatives as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Asset derivatives | | Liability derivatives | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Cash flow hedging instruments | | | | |
| Non-current asset (liability): | | | | |
| Cross currency swaps | (Won) 618,347 | 288,131 | 18,100 | 32,936 |
| Current asset (liability): | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | | | | 1,179 |
| Cross currency swaps | | 62,179 | | 3,713 |
| Total cash flow hedge | (Won) 618,347 | 350,310 | 18,100 | 37,828 |
| Trading instruments | | | | |
| Non-current asset (liability): | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | (Won) 378 | 172 | 5,350 | 12,772 |
| Cross currency swaps | 137,309 | 87,454 | 11,533 | 163,740 |
| Current asset (liability): | | | | |
| Currency forward contracts | 23 | 91 | 226 | 775 |
| Interest rate swaps | | | 2,797 | 2,936 |
| Cross currency swaps | 144,426 | 37,877 | | 2,160 |
| Total trading | (Won) 282,136 | 125,594 | 19,906 | 182,383 |
| Total financial derivatives | (Won) 900,483 | 475,904 | 38,006 | 220,211 |

(e) Valuation gains and losses on swap and forward contracts that do not qualify as hedges recorded as other income or expense for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Currency swaps | | | |
| Gains | (Won) 1,365,831 | 12,193 | 21,151 |
| Losses | (5) | (382,517) | (226,054) |
| Interest rate swaps | | | |
| Gains | | 13,828 | 2,693 |
| Losses | (23,890) | (300) | (5,445) |
| Currency forward contracts | | | |
| Gains | 3 | 18 | 2,346 |
| Losses | (52) | (226) | (775) |
| | (Won) 1,341,887 | (357,004) | (206,084) |

(f) The gains on currency and interest swap contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges are reflected within accumulated other comprehensive income amounting to (Won)71,844 million and (Won)33,386 million, as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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- (g) The transaction gains on derivatives are (Won)127,043 million, (Won)72,957 million and (Won)98,809 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The transaction losses on derivatives are (Won)281,157 million, (Won)30,101 million and (Won)95,353 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Transaction gains and losses are included in other income (expense) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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Table of Contents**(26) Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Expenses**

Power generation, transmission and distribution expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | |
|--|------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Fuel | (Won) 15,721,978 | 14,857,559 | 18,114,518 |
| Labor | 2,189,385 | 1,881,694 | 2,198,633 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 5,314,557 | 5,423,418 | 5,442,846 |
| Maintenance | 1,592,774 | 1,622,887 | 1,299,733 |
| Provision for decommissioning costs/accretion and related expenses | 365,617 | 431,744 | 196,164 |
| Research and development cost | 461,079 | 464,377 | 545,901 |
| Others | 1,456,142 | 1,147,608 | 1,388,125 |
| | (Won) 27,101,532 | 25,829,287 | 29,185,920 |

(27) Selling and Administrative Expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Labor | (Won) 651,426 | 544,668 | 597,709 |
| Employee benefits | 80,001 | 80,699 | 77,950 |
| Sales commissions | 384,305 | 384,119 | 401,895 |
| Compensation for damages | 9,317 | 561 | 1,437 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 138,215 | 89,423 | 91,384 |
| Promotion | 23,399 | 18,134 | 18,227 |
| Commission-others | 62,888 | 83,086 | 108,443 |
| Bad debts | 20,616 | 28,397 | 2,217 |
| Maintenance | 15,833 | 13,236 | 9,348 |
| Research and development cost | 106,529 | 102,914 | 115,241 |
| Others | 247,173 | 199,419 | 235,206 |
| | (Won) 1,739,702 | 1,544,656 | 1,659,057 |

(28) Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

(a) Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Current income tax expense | (Won)737,426 | 138,106 | 321,373 |
| Deferred income tax expense (benefit) | (1,666,990) | 232,039 | 135,648 |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | (Won)(929,564) | 370,145 | 457,021 |

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- (b) The provision for income taxes calculated using the normal tax rates differs from the actual provision for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 for the following reasons:

| | Won (millions) | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Provision for income taxes at nominal tax rate | (Won) (1,107,127) | 78,024 | 105,794 |
| Tax effects of permanent differences: | | | |
| Dividend income(*1) | (143,743) | (8,107) | (37,576) |
| Other | 3,044 | 11,567 | 1,800 |
| Tax effects of investment in subsidiaries(*2) | (39,580) | 328,081 | 561,346 |
| The tax effect of tax rate revision(*3) | 270,385 | (33,518) | (19,710) |
| Tax credit | (8,681) | (33,379) | (15,523) |
| Changes in unrecognized deferred income tax | 27,243 | 2,933 | (63,624) |
| Other, net | 68,895 | 24,544 | (75,486) |
| Actual provision for income taxes | (Won) (929,564) | 370,145 | 457,021 |
| Effective tax rate | 24.2% | 114.8% | 104.5% |

(*1) Under the Corporate Income Tax Act Article 18 paragraph 2, a certain portion of dividend income is not taxable. In this regard, certain portions of equity in net income of affiliates are considered permanent differences.

(*2) Equity income of consolidated subsidiaries was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. However, tax effect of equity income was not eliminated as disposal gains or losses are taxable or deductible upon sales of subsidiaries.

(*3) As a result of the revision of income tax law in 2010, 24.2% is applied in 2011 and 22% is applied for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2012.

- (c) The tax effects of temporary differences that result in significant portions of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are presented below:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Loss on valuation of derivatives | (Won) (94,528) | (50,571) |
| Retirement and severance benefits | 311,986 | 345,286 |
| Deferred foreign exchange translation loss | 8,213 | 12,939 |
| Liability for decommissioning costs | 1,246,837 | 1,307,892 |
| Accounts payable purchase of electricity | 177,213 | 286,043 |
| Deferred tax asset for deficit carryforward | 1,605,786 | 1,571,776 |
| Deferred foreign exchange translation gain | (33,631) | (10,467) |
| Reserve for social overhead capital investment | (34,589) | (11,846) |
| Reserve for research and human resource development | (35,943) | (34,821) |
| Investment in subsidiaries and affiliates | (2,338,845) | (2,737,592) |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs | (336,494) | (383,009) |
| Others, net | 576,849 | 637,367 |
| Net deferred tax assets (liabilities) | (Won) 1,052,854 | 932,997 |

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| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| Total deferred tax assets (liabilities) | | |
| Current assets | 353,103 | 786,630 |
| Non-current assets | 1,689,851 | 1,145,548 |
| Current liabilities | (18,023) | (9,065) |
| Non-current liabilities | (972,077) | (990,116) |
| | (Won) 1,052,854 | 932,997 |

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Table of Contents**(29) Loss Per Share**

Basic loss per common share are calculated by dividing controlling interest in net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 as follows:

| | | Won (millions) | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Controlling interest in net loss | (Won) (2,955,339) | (96,716) | (72,156) | |
| Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | |
| Basic loss per common share | (Won) (4,746) | (155) | (116) | |

Diluted loss per share are calculated by dividing diluted controlling interest in net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common equivalent stock outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 as follows:

| | | Won (millions) | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Controlling interest in net loss | (Won) (2,955,339) | (96,716) | (72,156) | |
| Exchangeable bond interest | | | | |
| Diluted net loss | (2,955,339) | (96,716) | (72,156) | |
| Weighted-average number of common shares and diluted securities outstanding | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | |
| Diluted loss per share | (Won) (4,746) | (155) | (116) | |

In 2010, diluted loss per share are the same as the basic loss per share due to the anti-dilutive effect.

Exchangeable bonds to be convertible into common stocks as of December 31, 2010 are presented below:

| | Exchange price (Won) | Exchange period | Number of shares to be issued |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Overseas exchangeable bonds 2 nd | 51,000 | 2007.01.04 ~ 2011.11.11 | 919,908 |

(30) Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities

Significant non-cash investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Transfer into current portion of debentures | (Won) 1,929,869 | 4,885,287 |
| Transfer into current portion of long-term borrowings | 1,728,332 | 1,353,890 |
| Transfer into current portion of exchangeable bonds | | 76,490 |

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(31) Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

(a) The nature of the relationship as of December 31, 2010 is as follows:

| The nature of the relationship | Related Party | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Shareholder of the Company | Ministry of Knowledge Economy | |
| | Korea Finance Corporation | |
| | Korea Gas Corporation | |
| | LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom) | |
| | Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | |
| | YTN | |
| | Gansu Datang Yumen Wind Power Co., Ltd. | |
| | SPC Power Corporation | |
| | Datang Chifang Renewable Co., Ltd. | |
| | Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. | |
| | KEPCO Energy Resource Nigeria Limited. | |
| | Affiliate of the Company | Gangwon Wind Power Co. |
| | | Hyundai Green Power Co., Ltd. |
| | | Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. |
| PT. Cirebon Electric Power | | |
| Eco Biomass Energy Sdn. Bhd | | |
| Denison Mines Corporation | | |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd. | | |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd. | | |
| Areva NC Expansion | | |
| PT. Bayan Resources TBK. | | |

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- (b) Significant transactions between the Company and related parties for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| Related Party | Transactions | Won (millions) | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Operating revenue and other income: | | | | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | | (Won) 4,814 | 40,672 | 47,069 |
| Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. | Sales of electricity and others | 270,339 | 212,010 | 27,756 |
| LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom) | | | | 128,652 |
| LG Powercom Corporation | | 73,093 | 77,238 | |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | | 9,887 | 9,396 | 6,348 |
| YTN | | | 6,861 | |
| Hyundai Green Power Co., Ltd. | | | | 1,162 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | | | | 1,274 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | | | 44,889 | 20,765 |
| | | (Won) 358,133 | 391,066 | 233,026 |
| Operating and other expenses: | | | | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | Purchases of LNG | (Won) 7,881,723 | 6,022,633 | 6,929,719 |
| Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. | Commissions for service and others | 456,165 | 380 | 53,571 |
| LG Uplus Corp. (formerly LG Telecom) | | | | 73,291 |
| LG Powercom Corporation | | 73,153 | 71,794 | |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | | 157,766 | 173,372 | 194,121 |
| YTN | | | 560 | 20 |
| | | (Won) 8,568,807 | 6,268,739 | 7,250,722 |

- (c) Receivables and payables arising from related parties transactions as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| Related party | Accounts | Won (millions) | |
|---|---|----------------|-----------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Receivables: | | | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | Trade receivables and other accounts receivable | (Won) 4,677 | 5,391 |
| Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. | | 42,580 | |
| LG Powercom Corporation | | 2,603 | |
| LG Uplus Corporation | | | 5,379 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | | 181 | 3,144 |
| Hyundai Green Power Company | | | 105 |
| Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. | | | 1,402 |
| Rabigh Electricity Company | | 227,607 | 221,990 |
| Datang Chifeng Renewable Power Co., Ltd. | | 93,408 | 81,114 |
| Others | | | 22,752 |
| | | (Won) 371,056 | 341,277 |
| Payables: | | | |
| Korea Gas Corporation | Trade payables and other accounts payable | (Won) 722,495 | 1,085,588 |

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| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| Korea District Heating Co., Ltd. | 2,175 | |
| LG Powercom Corporation | 2,691 | |
| LG Uplus Corporation | | 2,471 |
| Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | 14,623 | 18,674 |
| YTN | 99 | |
| | (Won) 742,083 | 1,106,733 |

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(d) Long-term debt from related parties as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| Lender | Type | interest rate (%) | Won (millions) | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Korea Finance Corporation | Facility | 2.92~6.32 | (Won) | 867,222 |
| | Project loan | 3M Libor + 1.63 | | 161,851 |
| Ministry of Knowledge Economy | Rural area development | 4.0 | | 10,000 |
| Less: Current portion | | | (10,000) | |
| | | | (Won) | 1,029,073 |

(e) The Company has provided guarantees for related companies as of December 31, 2010 as follows:

| Guaranteed company | Type | Foreign currencies (In thousands) | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | | USD | |
| KNOC Nigerian East Oil Co., Ltd.(*) | Affiliated | USD | 59,468 |
| KNOC Nigerian West Oil Co., Ltd.(*) | | | |

(*) In August 2005, a consortium consisting of the Company, Korea National Oil Corporation, a state-controlled enterprise, and Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering won a bid from the federal government of Nigeria for exploration and production of oil in two off-shore blocks. This consortium holds 60% of the equity interest in the special purpose vehicle established to carry out the project regarding these two blocks and the Company holds 15% of the interest in the consortium. In March 2006, the consortium entered into production sharing contracts with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in connection with this project. Under these contracts, if the consortium is successful in finding oil, it will be entitled to operate the related facilities for 20 years. Regarding the exploration and development project, the Company provides the Nigeria government with performance guarantee of USD 59,468 thousand.

However, on January 9, 2009, the consortium was informed of a unilateral decision by the government of Nigeria to void allocation of the oil blocks granted to the consortium and refund the prepaid signature bonus. The leader of the consortium, Korea National Oil Corporation has filed a suit in the Nigerian court and won the case on August 21, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, Nigeria's government has appealed a federal court's decision and the case is facing the second trial.

(f) The salaries and other compensations the Company has paid to the key members of management for the year ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

| | Won (In millions) | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Annual compensation | Average payment |
| Salaries | (Won) 1,737 | (Won) 116 |
| Retirement and severance benefits | 58 | 8 |

Table of Contents**(32) Transactions and Balances with Consolidated Subsidiaries**

- (a) Significant transactions among KEPCO and consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows. These were eliminated in consolidation:

| Consolidated subsidiaries | Transactions | Won (millions) | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Operating revenue and other income: | | | | |
| KEPCO | Sales of electricity and others | (Won) 631,700 | 601,710 | 714,692 |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | | 5,801,584 | 5,150,848 | 5,844,745 |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | | 3,102,176 | 3,723,306 | 4,109,086 |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | | 3,608,107 | 3,714,084 | 4,795,124 |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | | 3,687,034 | 3,809,276 | 4,781,012 |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | | 4,647,023 | 4,613,557 | 5,170,151 |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | | 3,883,761 | 3,822,546 | 4,457,708 |
| Others | Commissions for service and others | 1,352,502 | 1,492,928 | 1,697,976 |
| | | (Won) 26,713,887 | 26,928,255 | 31,570,494 |
| Operating and other expenses: | | | | |
| KEPCO(*) | Purchased power and others | (Won) 25,077,826 | 25,190,362 | 29,614,096 |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | Commissions for service and others | 809,484 | 895,516 | 954,140 |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | | 172,245 | 185,398 | 182,828 |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | | 198,752 | 194,730 | 210,372 |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | | 182,435 | 173,284 | 221,919 |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | | 95,618 | 112,063 | 155,225 |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | | 164,536 | 156,889 | 182,938 |
| Others | | 12,991 | 20,013 | 48,976 |
| | | (Won) 26,713,887 | 26,928,255 | 31,570,494 |

(*) KEPCO has purchased electricity from its power generation subsidiaries through Korea Power Exchange.

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- (b) Receivables and payables arising from KEPCO and consolidated subsidiaries transactions as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are as follows. These were eliminated in the consolidation:

| Consolidated subsidiaries | Accounts | Won (millions) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 |
| Receivables: | | | |
| KEPCO | Trade receivables and other accounts receivable | (Won) 1,237,686 | 1,251,319 |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | | 1,172,682 | 457,936 |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | | 811,137 | 351,819 |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | | 415,385 | 468,837 |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | | 539,282 | 480,583 |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | | 583,022 | 498,834 |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | | 667,567 | 452,935 |
| Others | | 226,997 | 485,752 |
| | | (Won) 5,653,758 | 4,448,015 |
| Payables: | | | |
| KEPCO | Trade payables and other accounts payable | (Won) 4,123,008 | 2,638,205 |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | | 336,327 | 302,105 |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | | 521,257 | 483,516 |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | | 50,042 | 63,765 |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | | 112,469 | 142,577 |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | | 113,029 | 128,272 |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | | 245,137 | 287,078 |
| Others | | 152,489 | 402,496 |
| | | (Won) 5,653,758 | 4,448,014 |

- (c) The elimination entries of revenues and expenses among KEPCO and consolidated subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2010 are summarized as follows:

| Won (millions) | | Won (millions) | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Accounts | Amount | Accounts | Amount |
| Operating revenues | (Won) 31,460,668 | Operating expenses | (Won) 31,408,354 |
| Rental income | 21,942 | Rent expenses | 11,220 |
| Interest income | 72,159 | Commissions | 75,332 |
| Other income | 15,726 | Interest expenses | 68,877 |
| | | Other expenses | 6,712 |
| | (Won) 31,570,495 | | (Won) 31,570,495 |

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- (d) The elimination entries of receivables and payables among KEPCO and consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 are summarized as follows:

| Won (millions) | | Won (millions) | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Accounts | Amount | Accounts | Amount |
| Trade payables | (Won) 2,627,648 | Trade receivables | (Won) 2,846,081 |
| Other accounts payable | 398,579 | Current portion of long-term account receivable | 5,465 |
| Advances received | 82,770 | Short-term loans | 11,174 |
| Accrued expense | 17,251 | Accounts receivables | 170,041 |
| Unearned revenue | 12,364 | Accrued income | 864 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 11,152 | Advanced payments | 83,453 |
| Other current liability | 20,338 | Prepaid expense | 10,964 |
| Long-term debt | 296,290 | Other quick assets | 25,306 |
| Long-term accounts payable | 981,623 | Long-term loans | 131,099 |
| Construction grants | 1,717,356 | Other investments | 166,881 |
| | | Long-term trade receivables | 8,548 |
| | | Long-term accounts receivables | 974,389 |
| | | Deposits | 13,750 |
| | | Construction in-progress | 1,266 |
| | | Intangible assets | 1,716,090 |

- (e) The Company has provided guarantees for related companies as of December 31, 2010 as follows:

| Guaranteed company | Type | Amounts (In thousands) |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| KEPCO Ilijan Co.(*1) | Subsidiary | USD 72,000 |
| KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd.(*2) | Subsidiary | USD 180,000 |
| | | RMB 800,000 |
| KEPCO Lebanon SARL.(*3) | Subsidiary | USD 17,113 |
| KEPCO Netherlands B.V.(*4) | Subsidiary | SAR 100,000 |
| Qatrana Electric Power Company(*5) | Subsidiary | USD 17,600 |
| KOMIPO Global Pte Ltd.(*6) | Subsidiary | USD 54,000 |

(*1) KEPCO Ilijan Corporation, which is a subsidiary of KEPCO International Philippines Inc., is engaged in the power generation business in the Philippines and borrowed USD242 million in 2000 as project financing from Japan Bank of International Corporation and others. In connection with the borrowing, KEPCO Ilijan Corporation's investment securities under the equity method held by KEPCO International Philippines Inc. were pledged as collateral. The Company has provided the National Power Corporation and others with performance guarantees up to USD72 million for the performance of the power generation business of KEPCO Ilijan Corporation.

(*2) KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd. (the wholly owned subsidiary) formed the consortium(34% of ownership) with Deutsche Bank and Shanxi International Electric Power Ltd. to invest in the Chinese electric power generation business. The consortium established Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. (34% of ownership) to support this business. KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd. agreed with Deutsche Bank to acquire the investments of Deutsche Bank in the consortium at RMB800,000 thousand with the interest of Libor + 2%, if Gemeng International Energy Group Co., Ltd. fails to be listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange within 6 years from the establishment date. And the Company has guaranteed for this agreement.

In addition, the Company provided HSBC and Export-Import Bank of Korea (the EXIM Bank) with the payment guarantee for KEPCO Shanxi International Ltd.'s loan of USD180 million.

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(*3) The Company has provided performance guarantees related to the operation of the Lebanon power generation plant amounting to USD 17,113 thousand to the Lebanon Electricity Agency.

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- (*4) The Company invested in power plant construction business in Rabigh, Saudi Arabia through KEPCO Netherlands B.V. (the wholly owned subsidiary), and established Rabigh Electricity Company (40% of ownership) to operate this business. Rabigh Electricity Company provided the Saudi Electricity Company with the performance guarantee for PPA contract through Saudi British Bank and counter guarantees through EXIM Bank. Also, The Company provided the payment guarantee amounting SAR 100 million for Rabigh Electricity Company.
- (*5) The Company invested in power plant construction business in Al Qatrana, Jordan through KEPCO Middle East Holding Company SPC (the wholly owned subsidiary), and established Qatrana Electric Power Company (80% of ownership) to operate this business. Qatrana Electric Power Company has provided the Jordanian Electric Power Company with the performance guarantee for above business. The Company has provided the payment guarantee amounting USD 17,600 thousand for Qatrana Electric Power Company.
- (*6) The Company has established PT Cirebon Electric Power (27.5% ownership) and its operating company, PT Cirebon Power Services(27.5% ownership) through Komipo Global Pte Ltd. with Marubeni Corporation, Samtan Co., Ltd. and PT Indika energy Tbk for Indonesia Cirebon fire power plant construction and operation business. Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, provided payment guarantee regarding Komipo Global Pte Ltd. s payment obligation to PT Cirebon Power Services (obligation to pay capital for establishment, additional capital and others).
- (33) Commitments and Contingencies**

- (a) The Company is involved in legal proceedings regarding matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Related to these matters, as of December 31, 2010, the Company is engaged in 442 lawsuits as a defendant and 112 lawsuits as a plaintiff. The total amount claimed against the Company is (Won) 126,886 million and the total amount claimed by the Company is (Won) 144,511 million as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded a liability related to the above claims amounting to (Won) 2,387 million in other long-term liabilities. The outcome of these lawsuits cannot presently be determined. In the opinion of management, the ultimate results of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial position, results of operation, or liquidity.

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(b) Short-term Credit Facilities

Payment guarantee and short-term credit facilities from financial institutions as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

(i) Payment Guarantee

| Description | Financial institution | Won (millions), foreign currency (thousands) | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| | | | |
| Payment of import letter of credit | Korea Exchange Bank and others | KRW | 160,613 |
| | | USD | 1,365,773 |
| | | THB | 12,829 |
| | | GBP | 61,169 |
| Inclusive credits | Korea Exchange Bank Hana Bank and others | KRW | 215,100 |
| | | USD | 1,473 |
| Borrowings | Korea Exchange Bank and others | KRW | 859,282 |
| | | USD | 319,527 |
| Guarantees for bid | Korea Exchange Bank and others | USD | 118,816 |
| | | INR | 30,000 |
| Performance guarantees | Export-Import Bank of Korea and others | USD | 440,880 |
| | | SAR | 100,000 |
| | | AED | 54,880 |
| Payment of foreign currency | Shinhan Bank and others Shinhan Bank and others Bank of Kathmandu | KRW | 13,655 |
| | | USD | 244,537 |
| | | NPR | 228,429 |
| Other guarantees | Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. | KRW | 1,650 |

(*) Foreign currencies other than USD and SAR are converted into USD.

(ii) Overdraft and Others

| Description | Financial institution | Credit lines Won (millions), USD (thousands) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | |
| Overdraft | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) | 870,000 |
| Commercial paper | Korea Exchange Bank and others | (Won) | 2,215,000 |
| | | USD | 130,000 |
| Trade financing | Industrial Bank of Korea and others | (Won) | 70,000 |
| Repayment guarantees for foreign currency debentures | Korea Develop Bank and others | USD | 617,385 |

(c) The Company has provided promissory notes as a guarantees as follows:

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| Objective | Providing company | Provided company | Description |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Success repayable loan | KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd | Korea Resources Corporation | 6 promissory notes(blank) 2 checks(blank) |

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(d) The Company entered into an arrangement with the Korea Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) on December 15, 1999, to construct two 1,000,000 KW-class pressurized light-water reactor units in North Korea. But, the executive board of KEDO decided to terminate the light water reactor project on May 31, 2006 due to the political environment surrounding the Korean peninsula. On December 12, 2006, the Company entered into the Termination Agreement (TA) with KEDO. According to the TA, all rights and obligations related to the light water reactor outside of North Korea will transfer to the Company, from KEDO. In exchange, the Company waives the right to claim to KEDO any expenses incurred and any potential claims by subcontractors. Pursuant to the terms of the TA, the Company is required to report to KEDO the disposal or reuse of the transferred equipments. The gains and losses from the TA will be shared with KEDO through further negotiations between the two parties. In 2010, the Company decided to dispose of transferred equipments, discussed above. The Company recognized (Won)376,040 million, of the remaining advance payments previously received from KEDO, as revenue; and (Won)26,648 million of impairment loss on other non-current assets related to the transferred equipments during the period.

Furthermore, in accordance with the TA, as of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded the transferred equipment at fair value of (Won)66,738 million as other non-current assets. The Company also recorded estimated claims from subcontractors, amounting to (Won)15,139 million, as other long-term liabilities.

(e) The Company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement with GS EPS Co., Ltd. and other independent power producers, under which the Company is required to annually purchase a minimum amount of power from the companies. The power purchased from the companies amounted to (Won)2,228,262 million, (Won)1,507,741 million and (Won)2,195,015 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

(f) In 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation in the United Arab Emirates, for the sum of (Won)3,434,045 million and USD 18,351,874 thousand, related to the construction of four nuclear power plants, supply of nuclear fuel after completion, training of local employees, and operational & maintenance support. As of December 31, 2010, in accordance with SKAS No. 12 Construction Contracts , the Company recognized accumulated construction revenue of (Won) 601,369 million. The amount earned & billed but not yet received as of December 31, 2010 is (Won)6,212 million of the recognized accumulated construction income. Subsequent to year end in January 2011, the Company received the aforementioned remaining billed amount.

(g) During 2001, the Company voluntarily suspended operations of the Gangneung hydroelectric generating plant to improve the quality of water used in generating electricity. The expenses related to the suspension of operations, including depreciation on the utility plant during 2009 and 2010 amounting to (Won)5,722 million and (Won)5,225 million, respectively, were charged to other expenses. In December 2005, a hearing was held by government officials, and attended by representatives of the Company, Gangneung residents and Korea Environment Institute (KEI). At the hearing, the Korean government ordered the conditional suspension of operations based on the KEI findings on the environmental effect of Gangneung hydroelectric generating plant. As of December 31, 2010, Gangneung hydroelectric generating plant is still under conditional suspension of operations based on the KEI findings. The Company will be able to utilize this plant in the future provided that the quality of the water improves and the residents of Gangneung consent to operations. As of December 31, 2010, if the plant were to be discontinued, the tangible and intangible assets amounting to (Won)59,323 million would be impaired. No adjustment has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements related to this matter.

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- (h) As of December 31, 2010, the details of the contracts for construction of power plant facilities and facility maintenance are as follows:

| (In millions of KRW) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Company Name | Contractor | Contract Amount | Remark |
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | Doosan Heavy Industries & Construction Co., Ltd. and others | 11,168,100 | Sin-Kori 1 st and 2 nd and others |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | SK Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. and others | 1,576,757 | YoungHeung #5,6 power plant sub-facilities and other construction |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | Kumho Industrial Co., Ltd. | 150,629 | Incheon complex power plant 3 rd and others |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. and others | 244,550 | TaeAn construction of loading dock for the firepower, the 3 rd fuel and others |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | Iljin Energy Co., Ltd. | 224,160 | Design the construction of SamCheok firepower 1 st , 2 nd and others |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | KEPCO Engineering & Construction Company, Inc. | 104,756 | Design of DangJin firepower 9 th , 10 th and others |

- (i) The Company committed the purchase contracts for bituminous coal, anthracite coal, oil and LNG with domestic and foreign suppliers including Korea Gas Corporation (a related party) as of December 31, 2010. Under these contracts, the Company must purchase an annual quantity of coal. The purchase price is determined based on market prices. In addition, in relation to coal imports, the Company entered into long-term transportation contracts with Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd. and others as of December 31, 2010.

| Fuel type | Contract period | Quantity |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Indonesia Coal | 2004~2022 | 32,724 |
| Australia Coal | 2006~2014 | 23,195 |
| Russia Coal | 2006~2011 | 2,588 |
| America Coal | 2010~2015 | 2,420 |
| China Coal | 2007~2011 | 1,573 |
| Others | 2007~2013 | 4,613 |
| Total | | 67,113 |

- (j) The Company imports all uranium ore concentrates from sources outside Korea (including the United States, United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, France, Russia, South Africa, Canada and Australia) which are paid for with currencies other than Won, primarily in U.S. dollars. In order to ensure stable supply, the Company entered into long-term and medium-term contracts with various suppliers, and supplements such supplies with purchases of fuels on spot markets. The long-term and medium-term contract periods vary among contractors and the stages of fuel manufacturing process. Contract prices for

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processing of uranium are generally based on market prices. Contract periods for ore concentrates, conversion, enrichment and design and fabrication are as follows:

| Source of supply | Contract Year | Quantity |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Concentrates | 2010~2019 | 22,036 Ton U3O8 |
| Transformation | 2010~2012 | 11,083 Ton U |
| Enrichment | 2010~2029 | 38,903 Ton SWU |
| Enriched Uranium | 2010~2022 | 1,296 Ton U (4.65% enrichment) |
| Fuel design and fabrication | 2010~2011 | 1,693 Ton U |

(34) Segment Information

The Company's segments are based on the management's disaggregation of the Company for making operating decisions. Operating segments that have similar economic characteristics and are similar in terms of the nature of their products and services, the nature of the production process, the type or class of customer, and methods of distribution have been aggregated into a segment.

Other segments that cannot be classified into the above-mentioned two segments have been combined and disclosed in an all other category. All other consists primarily of the operations from the engineering and maintenance for utility plant, information services, and sales of nuclear fuel, communication line leasing and others.

The Company evaluates performance of each segment based on net income. There are no revenues from transactions with a single external customer that amount to 10 percent or more of the consolidated revenues of the Company.

(a) The following table provides information for each operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

| | Won (millions) | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Electric business | | | Consolidation | Consolidated |
| | Transmission & distribution | Power generation | All other | adjustment | |
| Unaffiliated revenues | (Won) 30,980,762 | 34,550 | 544,788 | | 31,560,100 |
| Intersegment revenues | 541,621 | 24,712,237 | 1,371,855 | (26,625,713) | |
| Total operating revenues | 31,522,383 | 24,746,787 | 1,916,643 | (26,625,713) | 31,560,100 |
| Power generation, transmission and distribution costs | (29,378,477) | (23,855,042) | | 26,131,987 | (27,101,532) |
| Purchased power | (4,433,889) | | | | (4,433,889) |
| Other operating cost | (59,359) | (9,193) | (1,413,450) | 398,952 | (1,083,050) |
| Selling and administrative expenses | (1,309,860) | (311,032) | (235,969) | 117,159 | (1,739,702) |
| Operating income (loss) | (3,659,202) | 571,520 | 267,224 | 22,385 | (2,798,073) |
| Interest income | 90,590 | 98,993 | 54,911 | (73,543) | 170,951 |
| Interest expense | (752,366) | (281,970) | (39,796) | 73,359 | (1,000,773) |
| Equity income of affiliates | (64,944) | (9) | 1,824 | 161,740 | 98,611 |
| Other, net | (120,310) | (197,260) | 109,352 | (106,101) | (314,319) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (4,506,232) | 191,274 | 393,515 | 77,840 | (3,843,603) |
| Income taxes | 1,553,763 | (523,598) | (82,233) | (18,368) | 929,564 |
| Segment earnings before minority interests | (Won) (2,952,469) | (332,324) | 311,282 | 59,472 | (2,914,039) |

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| | Won (millions) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Electric business | | | Consolidation adjustment | Consolidated |
| | Transmission & distribution | Power generation | All other | | |
| | (Won) | | | | |
| Unaffiliated revenues | 33,164,995 | 214,305 | 614,552 | | 33,993,852 |
| Intersegment revenues | 520,719 | 24,817,778 | 1,496,018 | (26,834,515) | |
| Total operating revenues | 33,685,714 | 25,032,083 | 2,110,570 | (26,834,515) | 33,993,852 |
| Power generation, transmission and distribution costs | (29,372,297) | (22,818,239) | | 26,361,249 | (25,829,287) |
| Purchased power | (3,666,468) | | | | (3,666,468) |
| Other operating cost | (56,048) | (12,371) | (1,491,164) | 320,964 | (1,238,619) |
| Selling and administrative expenses | (1,159,598) | (275,081) | (207,784) | 97,807 | (1,544,656) |
| Operating income (loss) | (568,697) | 1,926,392 | 411,622 | (54,495) | 1,714,822 |
| Interest income | 89,362 | 42,547 | 60,111 | (78,155) | 113,865 |
| Interest expense | (988,368) | (640,474) | (33,233) | 78,212 | (1,583,863) |
| Equity income of affiliates | 1,513,752 | (6,513) | (8,117) | (1,476,649) | 22,473 |
| Other, net | (166,488) | 261,813 | 67,888 | (108,097) | 55,116 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (120,439) | 1,583,765 | 498,271 | (1,639,184) | 322,413 |
| Income taxes | 42,727 | (329,695) | (103,836) | 20,659 | (370,145) |
| Segment earnings (loss) before minority interests | (Won) (77,712) | 1,254,070 | 394,435 | (1,618,525) | (47,732) |

| | Won (millions) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Electric business | | | Consolidation adjustment | Consolidated |
| | Transmission & distribution | Power generation | All other | | |
| | (Won) | | | | |
| Unaffiliated revenues | 37,530,631 | 247,736 | 1,647,593 | | 39,425,960 |
| Intersegment revenues | 630,662 | 29,142,948 | 1,687,058 | (31,460,668) | |
| Total operating revenues | 38,161,293 | 29,390,684 | 3,334,651 | (31,460,668) | 39,425,960 |
| Power generation, transmission and distribution costs | (33,719,987) | (25,968,570) | | 30,502,637 | (29,185,920) |
| Purchased power | (5,382,428) | | | | (5,382,428) |
| Other operating cost | | (34,019) | (2,304,948) | 720,565 | (1,618,402) |
| Selling and administrative expenses | (1,211,826) | (306,125) | (217,026) | 75,920 | (1,659,057) |
| Operating income (loss) | (2,152,948) | 3,081,970 | 812,677 | (161,546) | 1,580,153 |
| Interest income | 76,592 | 49,069 | 65,976 | (72,160) | 119,477 |
| Interest expense | (1,121,584) | (551,082) | (21,036) | 68,878 | (1,624,824) |
| Equity income of affiliates | 2,365,103 | 6,741 | 4,494 | (2,300,861) | 75,477 |
| Other, net | 291,047 | 56,690 | 135,217 | (196,071) | 286,883 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (541,790) | 2,643,388 | 997,328 | (2,661,760) | 437,166 |
| Income taxes | 195,306 | (541,881) | (183,545) | 73,099 | (457,021) |
| Segment earnings (loss) before minority interests | (Won) (346,484) | 2,101,507 | 813,783 | (2,588,661) | (19,855) |

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(b) The following table provides asset information for each operating segment as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

| | Won (millions) | | | | Consolidated |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Electric business | | All other | Consolidation adjustment | |
| | Transmission & distribution | Power generation | | | |
| December 31, 2009 | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | (Won) 33,346,531 | 38,398,615 | 1,205,295 | 1,082,990 | 74,033,431 |
| Intangible assets | 105,134 | 2,028,491 | 58,333 | (1,509,613) | 682,345 |
| Total assets | 69,985,451 | 51,816,641 | 4,930,354 | (33,524,415) | 93,208,031 |
| December 31, 2010 | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | (Won) 34,673,383 | 41,208,242 | 1,697,861 | 1,320,027 | 78,899,513 |
| Intangible assets | 96,424 | 2,016,087 | 63,581 | (1,720,240) | 455,852 |
| Total assets | 74,398,204 | 54,878,905 | 6,232,432 | (35,899,143) | 99,610,398 |

(35) Comprehensive Statement of Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is summarized as follows:

| | 2008 | Won (millions) | | 2010 | Translation into U.S. |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | | Dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
| Net loss | (Won) (2,914,039) | (47,732) | (19,855) | \$ (17,561) | |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax: | | | | | |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of available-for-sale securities | (8,274) | 18,086 | 1,407 | 1,244 | |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | 205,359 | 107,968 | (13,400) | (11,852) | |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives | 108,798 | (42,604) | (38,458) | (34,016) | |
| Overseas operations translation | 45,266 | (31,303) | 17,168 | 15,185 | |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | (Won) (2,562,890) | (Won) 4,415 | (Won) (53,138) | \$ (47,000) | |

The amounts of tax allocated to the other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

| | 2008 | Won (millions) | | 2010 | Translation into U.S. |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | | Dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of available-for-sale securities | (Won) 4,143 | (5,101) | (398) | \$ (352) | |
| Equity in other comprehensive income of affiliates | (44,346) | (30,453) | 3,779 | 3,342 | |
| Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives | (71,774) | 12,017 | 10,847 | 9,594 | |
| Overseas operations translation | (14,233) | 8,829 | (4,842) | (4,283) | |
| Comprehensive income | (Won) (126,210) | (Won) (14,708) | (Won) 9,386 | \$ 8,301 | |

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Table of Contents**(36) Plan and Progress for Adoption of K-IFRS**

- (a) The Company is scheduled to prepare financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (the K-IFRS) effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2011. The Company has set up a special task force and has been assessing the impact that the adoption of K-IFRS may have on financial statements and has been conducting on-the-job training and off-the-job training for its employees. In addition, the task force has been regularly reporting the introduction plan and progress of K-IFRS to management.
- (b) Significant differences between Korean GAAP and K-IFRS applicable to the Company are as follows:

| | Issues | K-IFRS | K-GAAP |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| First-Adoption of Korean IFRS | Business combination | The Company has elected not to apply K-IFRS 1103, <i>Business combinations</i> , retrospectively to past business combinations which have occurred prior to January 1, 2010 (transition date). | Not applicable |
| | Deemed cost of Tangible assets | The Company selected to use deemed cost for selected tangible assets by measuring fair value of individual assets as at K-IFRS transition date. | Not applicable |
| | Employee benefits | The Company has elected to recognize all cumulative actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans in equity at January 1, 2010 (transition date). | Not applicable |
| | Cumulative translation differences | The Company has elected to reset its cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments from translation of foreign operations to zero at January 1, 2010 (transition date). | Not applicable |
| | Investment securities accounted for under the equity method | Book value as at transition date or fair value as of transition date is to be used as deemed cost and measured at cost from then after. | Not applicable |
| Employee benefits | | The present value of the estimated retirement benefits calculated using actuarial assumptions and discount rates is accrued for as defined benefit obligation, in accordance with the Company's severance policy. | The Company accrued for estimated severance indemnities calculated as if all employees with more than one year of service were to terminate as of the period end date, in accordance with the Company's severance policy. |
| Deferred income tax | | Classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities is always non-current | Classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities is split between current and non-current components based on the classification of underlying asset or liability, or on the expected reversal of items not related an asset or liability. |

Table of Contents**(37) Subsequent Event**

- (a) On April 21, 2011, the board of directors of KEPCO approved the new issuance of 396,365 shares of common stock to the Korean government. The Company issued new shares in consideration for the Korean government's capital contribution to the Company; in relation to the transfer of certain electricity transmission lines and related equipments from the Korean military.

| | Before Issuance | | After Issuance | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Number of shares | Ownership Percentage | Number of shares | Ownership Percentage |
| Korean Government | 135,520,753 | 21.12% | 135,917,118 | 21.17% |

- (b) The Company issued various debentures after December 31, 2010 and details of the issued debentures are as follows (Won in millions):

| Subsidiary | Type | Annual interest rate (%) | Issue date | Maturity date | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.66 | 2011.03.25 | 2021.03.25 | (Won) 100,000 |
| | | 4.89 | 2011.03.25 | 2031.03.25 | 100,000 |
| | | 4.32 | 2011.04.15 | 2016.04.15 | 100,000 |
| | | 4.68 | 2011.04.15 | 2021.04.15 | 100,000 |
| | | 4.88 | 2011.04.15 | 2031.04.15 | 100,000 |
| Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.12 | 2011.03.29 | 2014.03.29 | 100,000 |
| Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.24 | 2011.04.11 | 2015.04.11 | 150,000 |
| | | 4.07 | 2011.05.09 | 2014.05.09 | 150,000 |
| | | 4.09 | 2011.05.27 | 2016.05.27 | 100,000 |
| Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.19 | 2011.05.27 | 2018.05.27 | 100,000 |
| | | 4.07 | 2011.04.19 | 2014.04.19 | 110,000 |
| Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.31 | 2011.04.19 | 2016.04.19 | 110,000 |
| | | 4.04 | 2011.05.26 | 2016.05.26 | 40,000 |
| Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. | Corporate bond | 4.38 | 2011.05.26 | 2021.05.26 | 290,000 |

(38) Reconciliation to United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Korean GAAP which differs in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles of the United States (U.S. GAAP). The significant differences between Korean GAAP and U.S. GAAP that affect the Company's consolidated financial statements are described below.

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company reads meters and bills customers on a cycle basis. The Company does not accrue revenue for power sold to customers between the meter-reading date and end of the reporting period but records the revenue in the subsequent period. Under Korean GAAP, such practice is consistent with the Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise Associated Government Agency, which has been approved by the Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance (formerly the Korean Ministry of Finance and Economy) and considered

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by the utility industry in Korea as Korean GAAP. However, for U.S. GAAP purposes beginning in 2006, the Company began to estimate and recognize unbilled revenue related to the sale of power between the meter-reading dates and the end of the reporting period.

(b) Asset Revaluation and Depreciation

Under Korean GAAP, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, except for those assets that are stated at their appraised values in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Assets Revaluation Law of Korea. If an asset revaluation occurs, the revaluation becomes the new basis for the property, plant and equipment is established.

Under U.S. GAAP, property, plant and equipment must be stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The revaluation of property, plant and equipment and the resulting depreciation of revalued amounts are not considered in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

(c) Special Depreciation

Under Korean GAAP, a special depreciation has been allowed prior to 1994, which represents an accelerated depreciation of certain facilities and equipment acquired for energy saving and anti-pollution purposes. However, such special depreciation is not in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The U.S. GAAP reconciliation reflects the adjustment of special depreciation to the Company's normal depreciation method, based on the economic useful life of the asset. In 2008, the related facilities and equipment became fully depreciated under U.S. GAAP and as such no reconciling GAAP difference exists.

(d) Accounting for Regulation

Under U.S. GAAP accounting guidance for accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, a regulated utility is required to defer the recognition of costs (a regulatory asset) or recognize obligations (a regulatory liability) if it is probable that, through the rate-making process, there will be a corresponding increase or decrease in future utility rates, while under Korean GAAP no such guidance exists.

The Government of the Republic of Korea approves the rates that the Company charges to its customers. The Company's utility rates are designed to recover its reasonable costs plus a fair investment return. However, as discussed in Note 1(a), on April 2, 2001, six power generation subsidiaries were established in accordance with the Restructuring Plan. Since the power generation subsidiaries' rates are determined by a competitive system in the market, they no longer meet the criteria for application of the guidance. Accordingly, since 2001, only the Company's power transmission and distribution divisions have been subject to the criteria for the application of the guidance.

The Company recognizes a regulatory liability or regulatory asset in the consolidated financial statements by a charge or credit to operations to match revenues and expenses under the regulations for the establishment of utility rates. These assets or liabilities relate to the adjustments for capitalized foreign currency translation, reserve for self-insurance and deferred income taxes.

The following table shows the components of regulated assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

| | Won (millions) | | Translation into U.S. Dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|--|-----------------|-----------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | (Won) 559,357 | 495,465 | \$ 438,232 |
| Reserve for self-insurance | (121,416) | (123,098) | (108,878) |
| Deferred income taxes | (844,301) | (802,495) | (709,796) |
| | (Won) (406,360) | (430,128) | \$ (380,442) |

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The regulated assets resulting from capitalized foreign currency translation are anticipated to be recovered over the weighted-average useful life of property, plant and equipment.

Regulatory assets and liabilities are established based on the current regulations and rate-making process. Accordingly, these assets and liabilities may be significantly changed due to the potential future deregulation or changes in the rate-making process.

(e) Reversal of Eliminated Profit on Transactions with Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Under Korean GAAP, the Company's share of the profit on transactions between KEPCO and its affiliated companies is eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Under U.S. GAAP for regulated enterprises, where the sales prices are reasonable and it is probable that, through the rate making process, future revenues approximately equal to the sales price will result from the Company's use of the utility plant, no elimination of profit is necessary for reporting purposes.

(f) Foreign Currency Translation

As discussed in Note 1(f), under Korean GAAP, the Company capitalizes certain foreign exchange transaction and translation gains and losses on borrowings associated with certain qualified assets during the construction period.

Under U.S. GAAP, all foreign exchange transaction gains and losses, referred to as either transaction or translation gains or losses under Korean GAAP, should be included in the results of operations for the current period. Accordingly, the amounts of foreign exchange transaction and translation gains and losses included in property, plant and equipment under Korean GAAP were reversed and recognized in current period earnings under U.S. GAAP.

Under Korean GAAP, convertible bonds denominated in foreign currency are regarded as non-monetary liabilities since they have equity-like characteristics. Accordingly, the Company does not recognize the associated foreign currency translation gain or loss.

Under U.S. GAAP, convertible bonds denominated in foreign currency are translated at exchange rates as of the end of the reporting period, and the resulting foreign currency transaction gain or loss is recognized in the period's earnings.

(g) Intangible Assets

Under Korean GAAP, all costs incurred during the research phase are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred during the development phase are recognized as an asset only if all of the following criteria for recognition are satisfied; (1) it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow into the entity; and (2) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. If the costs incurred fail to satisfy all of these criteria, they are recorded as periodic expense as incurred.

Under U.S. GAAP, all costs incurred during the research and development stages are expensed as incurred, except for internal and external costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage should be capitalized.

Until 2008, as discussed in Note 5, under Korean GAAP, the Company recognized its payment to the City of Gyeongju, in the amount of (Won) 300,000 million which was used for negotiations (based on government regulation) to establish a radio-active waste facility in the City, as an intangible asset. However, under U.S. GAAP, the Company recognized such amount as construction-in-progress for utility plants.

In 2009, as discussed in Notes 5 and 22, due to the transfer of roles related to the disposal of radio-active waste to KRMC, the Company transferred its intangibles asset, under Korean GAAP and its construction-in-progress, under U.S. GAAP to KRMC. The Company reclassified such amounts from respective accounts to other receivables, resulting in no GAAP difference.

Table of Contents**(h) Deferred Income Taxes**

Under Korean GAAP, the effect of changes in tax law related to items recorded directly in shareholders' equity is reflected directly in the shareholders' equity, while under U.S. GAAP, the effect is reflected in continuing operations in the period of new tax law enactment.

(i) Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In July 2006, under U.S. GAAP new accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes, which sets out a consistent framework to use to determine the appropriate level of tax reserve for uncertain tax positions, was issued. This guidance uses a two-step approach wherein a tax benefit is recognized if a position is more-likely-than-not to be sustained. The amount of the benefit is then measured to be the highest tax benefit which is greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. The difference between the benefit recognized for a position in accordance with this guidance and the tax benefit claimed on a tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit. Under Korean GAAP no such guidance exists.

The beginning balance of unrecognized tax benefits reconciles to the balance as of December 31, 2009, and 2010 as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | Translation into U.S. Dollar (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--------------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Total unrecognized tax benefits at January 1 | (Won) 12,695 | 5,987 | \$ 5,295 |
| Amount of increase for current year's tax position | 71 | | |
| Gross amount of increases for prior years' tax position | 53 | 35 | 31 |
| Gross amount of decreases for prior years' tax position | (6,832) | (4,609) | (4,077) |
| Total unrecognized tax benefits at December 31 | (Won) 5,987 | 1,413 | \$ 1,249 |

Any changes in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits related to temporary differences would result in a reclassification to deferred tax liability, and any changes in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits related to permanent differences would result in an adjustment to income tax expense and therefore, the Company's effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the unrecognized tax benefits included above which would, if recognized, affect the effective tax rate is W 1,312 million and W 755 million, respectively.

The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to income tax matters in income tax expense. After the adoption of the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes, the Company has total gross accrual for interest expense and penalties of W 2,213 million and W 600 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Company's major tax jurisdiction is the Republic of Korea, and during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, tax audits by National Tax Service for six entities, including the Company's corporate entity were carried out. The unrecognized tax benefits of the entities as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 reflect the results of tax audits.

(j) Liabilities for Decommissioning Costs

Under Korean GAAP, as discussed in Note 22, since 2004, the Company has adopted SKAS No. 17 which requires companies to recognize its liability for decommissioning costs at estimated fair value. The Company should estimate the fair value using a discounted cash flow, for its asset retirement obligations for dismantling and disposal of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste; along with recording a corresponding utility asset in the same amount. Expense is recorded for the period to period changes in the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows, as the balance is accreted to the ultimate amount payable.

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Under Korean GAAP, the discount rate (4.36%) was set upon adoption in 2004 for all liabilities prior to that date and that rate is used for those liabilities for all future periods. Liabilities incurred for facilities built subsequent to the adoption of this guidance are discounted at the then applicable discount rate under Korean GAAP. Upward and downward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows are discounted at the initial rate used for that facility.

Under U.S. GAAP, the Company adopted the guidance related to asset retirement in 2003, which requires the Company to recognize an estimated liability for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets. The fair value of the liabilities for decommissioning costs is determined using a present value approach and expense is recorded in each period for the accretion due to the passage of time to the amount ultimately payable. A corresponding amount is recorded as part of the book value of the related long-lived assets and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets.

Under U.S. GAAP, the discount rate for existing decommissioning liabilities prior to 2003 was set at adoption (6.49%). Liabilities incurred for facilities built subsequent to the adoption of this guidance, should be discounted at the then applicable discount rate under U.S. GAAP also. In addition, any changes that result in upward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows shall be treated as a new liability and discounted at the then current discount rate. Any downward revisions to the undiscounted estimated cash flows will result in a reduction of the liability for decommissioning costs and is reduced from the recorded discounted liability at the rate that was used at the time the obligation was originally recorded.

As a result, substantially all of the difference between the Korean GAAP liability and the U.S. GAAP liability is due to the different guidance adoption dates and the resulting different adoption date discount rates which impacts the liabilities assessed prior to the respective adoption dates, as discussed above. Also, subsequent to 2004, the Company uses the same discount rates under both GAAPs for liabilities related to new facilities, so no further GAAP differences will be created unless there are upward revisions in the amount payable.

In 2008, as discussed in Note 22, effective as of January 1, 2009, the Radio-active Waste Management Act (RWMA) was enacted by the Korean Government, in an effort to centralize the disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste and related management process. The RWMA designated the Korea Radio-active Waste Management Corporation (KRMC) as the entity in charge of performing the disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste. As a result, the Company's related asset retirement obligation liabilities transferred to KRMC on RWMA enactment date.

As a result of the RWMA, the GAAP differences related to the asset retirement obligation liabilities for disposal of spent fuel and low & intermediate radioactive waste (for such liabilities related to periods prior to respective guidance's adoptions) was eliminated, as the Company no longer needs to discount such liabilities at a different discount rate.

Amounts reconciled from Korean GAAP to U.S. GAAP for capitalized asset retirement costs, net of accumulated depreciation and liabilities for decommission costs are as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. Dollar (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Decrease in capitalized asset retirement costs, net of accumulated depreciation | (Won) (825,000) | (783,342) | \$ (692,855) |
| Decrease in liabilities for decommissioning costs | 1,410,014 | 1,419,954 | 1,255,929 |
| Increase in shareholders' equity | (Won) 585,014 | 636,612 | \$ 563,074 |

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Details of the Company's asset retirement costs as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. Dollar (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs | (Won) 1,198,381 | 1,239,066 | \$ 1,095,937 |
| Less : accumulated depreciation | (493,862) | (498,419) | (440,845) |
| | (Won) 704,519 | 740,647 | \$ 655,092 |

Changes in liabilities for decommissioning costs for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. Dollar (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Balance at beginning of year | (Won) 4,073,284 | 4,285,210 | \$ 3,790,209 |
| Liabilities incurred | 255,360 | 321,812 | 284,638 |
| Accretion expense for the year | 210,853 | 224,586 | 198,643 |
| Payments | (254,287) | (275,236) | (243,442) |
| Balance at end of year | (Won) 4,285,210 | 4,556,372 | \$ 4,030,048 |

(k) Convertible Bonds

Under Korean GAAP, the value of conversion rights is recognized as capital surplus. Additionally, the convertible bonds are subject to foreign currency translation, only when it is almost certain that the conversion right will not be exercised, as the convertible bonds are generally regarded as non-monetary foreign currency liabilities.

Under U.S. GAAP, unless a conversion right is considered as an embedded derivative instrument requiring bifurcation, no portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the convertible debt securities should be attributed to the conversion feature. The Company has determined that the conversion feature embedded in its convertible debt should not be bifurcated. Additionally, the convertible bonds are subject to foreign currency translation as these convertible bonds are regarded as monetary foreign currency liabilities under U.S. GAAP.

(l) Principles of Consolidation

Under Korean GAAP, an entity is consolidated if the Company or a controlled subsidiary of the Company owns more than 30% of the total outstanding voting stock and is the largest stockholder. Under U.S. GAAP, generally an entity of which the Company owns 20% to 50% percent of total outstanding voting stock still may not be consolidated if control does not exist; rather that entity should be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. For investments in entities where the Company owns 30% to 50%, the consolidated financial statements did not reflect an adjustment in the U.S. GAAP reconciliation as the impact is considered immaterial.

Under Korean GAAP, majority-owned subsidiaries with total assets below (Won) 10 billion at prior year end are not consolidated. Under U.S. GAAP a company is required to consolidate all majority-owned subsidiaries regardless of total asset size, if it has control of the subsidiary. Due to such differences, for U.S. GAAP purposes, KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty., Ltd. is included in consolidation for the year ended

December 31,

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2010, while under Korean GAAP the entity is considered as investment security. Except for KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty., Ltd., the Company did not consolidate majority-owned subsidiaries with total assets below (Won) 10 billion at prior year end as it believes the impact of such difference to be immaterial.

(m) Reserve for Self-insurance

Under Korean GAAP, in accordance with Accounting Regulations for Public Enterprise-Associate Government Agency, the Company provides a self-insurance reserve for loss from accident and liability to third parties that may arise in connection with the Company's non-insured facilities. The self-insurance reserve is recorded until the amount meets a certain percentage of non-insured buildings and machinery.

U.S. GAAP considers loss from accidents and liability to third parties to be a contingency that is only provided for when a liability has been incurred. Contingent losses for self-insurance are generally recognized as a liability (undiscounted) when probable and reasonably estimable.

(n) Gain on Valuation of Non-marketable Securities

Under Korean GAAP, non-marketable securities should be classified as available-for-sale and carried at cost or fair value if applicable, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported as other comprehensive income until realized.

Under U.S. GAAP, investments in non-marketable equity securities without significant influence that do not have a readily determinable fair value are stated at cost using the cost method.

(o) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures its instruments in accordance with the following accounting guidance on fair value measurements.

- (i) Defines fair value as 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, and establishes a framework for measuring fair value;
- (ii) Establishes a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements based upon the observable inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability at the measurement date;
- (iii) Requires consideration of nonperformance risk when valuing liabilities; and
- (iv) Expands disclosures about instruments measured at fair value.

The Company classifies fair value balances based on the fair value hierarchy defined by the accounting guidance for fair value measurements. The classification of valuation hierarchy for fair value measurements is based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose significant inputs are observable; and

Level 3 Instruments whose significant inputs are unobservable.

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Effective January 1, 2010, the Company adopted the new fair value disclosure accounting guidance which requires a number of additional disclosures, including amounts and reasons for significant transfers between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy, and presentation of certain information in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements on a gross basis. As the Company does not have any instruments classified as a Level 3 instrument, the initial adoption of this accounting guidance resulted in additional disclosure in

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the notes to the consolidated financial statements but does not have an impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. The adoption of the remaining portions of this accounting guidance will result in additional disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements but is also not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, as discussed in Note 38 (s) below, the Company will begin its financial reporting in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, beginning the year ended December 31, 2011.

Investment securities

The Company classified available-for-sale equity securities with marketability within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy if quoted prices are available in an active market. The Company generally classifies its securities within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy if quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets are not available. The Company determines the fair values of its securities using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow models. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value and yield curve as well as other relevant economic measures.

Derivatives

Derivatives are composed of cross currency swap and interest rate swaps valued using internal models that use readily observable market inputs, such as foreign currency exchange rates and swap rates. The Company classified derivatives as Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy.

Under Korean GAAP, fair value of derivatives is determined assuming the same nonperformance risk for the entity and the counterparty. However, U.S. GAAP requires consideration of both the entity's nonperformance risk and counterparty nonperformance risk in determining the fair value of a derivative instrument. Due to such differences, for U.S. GAAP purpose, net loss decreased by (Won) 13,719 million and (Won) 5,086 million, and other comprehensive income increased by (Won) 50,856 million and (Won) 5,567 million, compared to those under Korean GAAP for year ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2010:

| | Won (millions) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Level 1 | 2009 Level 2 | Total | Level 1 | 2010 Level2 | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | |
| Investment securities | (Won) 123,123 | 9,980 | 133,103 | 864,051 | | 864,051 |
| Financial derivatives | | 880,096 | 880,096 | | 461,429 | 461,429 |
| Total Assets | (Won) 123,123 | 890,076 | 1,013,199 | 864,051 | 461,429 | 1,325,480 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Financial derivatives | (Won) | 36,996 | 36,996 | | 214,913 | 214,913 |
| Total Liabilities | (Won) | 36,996 | 36,996 | | 214,913 | 214,913 |

(p) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of significant financial instruments in which it is practicable to estimate that value:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, short term financial instruments, trade receivables, short-term borrowings, and trade payables: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of its nature or relatively short maturity.

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(ii) Investments: The fair value of investments with marketability is estimated based on quoted market prices for those or similar investments. For other investments for which there are no quoted market prices, it was not practicable to estimate the fair value of investments in unlisted companies.

(iii) Long-term debt: The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues, or on the current rates offered for debt of the same remaining maturities.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's consolidated financial instruments as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
| | Carrying Amount | Fair value | Carrying Amount | Fair value |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (Won) 1,489,390 | 1,489,390 | 2,097,285 | 2,097,285 |
| Short-term financial instruments | 356,115 | 356,115 | 571,310 | 571,310 |
| Trade receivables and other account receivables | 4,531,443 | 4,531,443 | 5,026,846 | 5,026,846 |
| Investments: | | | | |
| Practicable to estimate fair value | 133,103 | 133,103 | 864,051 | 864,051 |
| Not practicable | 155,734 | N/A | 767,439 | N/A |
| Short-term borrowings | (684,480) | (684,480) | (457,426) | (457,426) |
| Trade payables and other accounts payable | (2,763,509) | (2,763,509) | (3,047,273) | (3,047,273) |
| Long-term other account payable | (3,576,369) | (3,576,369) | (3,894,914) | (3,894,914) |
| Long-term debt, including current portion | (33,634,756) | (33,221,281) | (39,419,407) | (40,155,473) |

(q) Supplementary U.S. GAAP Disclosures

The Company's supplementary information for the statement of cash flows is as follows:

| | Won (millions) | | | Translation into U.S. Dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Interest paid, net of capitalized portion | (Won) 928,119 | 1,378,799 | 1,410,966 | \$ 1,247,980 |
| Income taxes paid | 699,070 | 428,371 | 174,939 | 154,731 |

(r) Scope of Equity Method

Under Korean GAAP, a company should account for its investment under the equity method of accounting, if it has significant influence. A company is presumed to have significant influence if it has the ability to nominate a board member, regardless of overall ownership percentage or other conditions that would be considered under U.S. GAAP.

Under U.S. GAAP, to presume if a company has significant influence or not, the followings are some of the conditions it would consider; ability to nominate a board member, such board member's voting power and limitation (if any), overall ownership percentage, influence compared to other investors, relationship between the investor and investee and etc. Due to such difference in guidance and practice, certain investments which are accounted for under the equity method under Korean GAAP, are accounted for as an available-for-sale investment under the cost basis with unrealized gains and losses reported as other comprehensive income until realized at each reporting date under U.S. GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, net income decreased by (Won) 20,102 million and accumulated other comprehensive income increased by (Won) 74,786 million, compared to that under Korean GAAP for year ended December 31, 2010.

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(s) Transition to IFRS in 2011

As of January 1, 2011, the Company began preparing its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the Republic of Korea and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Company's transition date to IFRSs is January 1, 2010.

Going forward, the Company will discontinue to report under Korean GAAP and will report under IFRS as issued by the IASB. As such, the Company's 2010 consolidated financial statements under IFRSs may be materially different than the accompanying 2010 consolidated financial statements under Korean GAAP.

(t) Effect on Net Income and Shareholders' Equity

The effects of the significant adjustments to net income and shareholders' equity that are required if U.S. GAAP were applied instead of Korean GAAP are summarized as follows:

| | 2008 | Won (millions) 2009 | 2010 | Translation into U.S.dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|---|
| NET LOSS UNDER KOREAN GAAP | (Won) (2,914,039) | (47,732) | (19,855) | \$ (17,561) |
| ADJUSTMENTS: | | | | |
| OPERATING INCOME | | | | |
| Asset revaluation (Note 38(b)) | 341,605 | 286,749 | 324,781 | 287,264 |
| Special depreciation (Note 38(c)) | (2,776) | | | |
| Regulated operation (Note 38(d)) | 157,423 | 167,557 | (23,768) | (21,022) |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation (Note 38(f)) | 134,714 | 123,738 | 107,463 | 95,050 |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 38(e)) | (7,631) | (8,464) | 14,130 | 12,498 |
| Liabilities for decommissioning costs and capitalized asset retirement costs (Note 38(j)) | (844,988) | 54,192 | 51,598 | 45,638 |
| Reserve for self-insurance (Note 38(m)) | 5,995 | 6,148 | 1,682 | 1,488 |
| Revenue recognition (Note 38(a)) | 73,784 | 187,372 | 86,341 | 76,367 |
| Intangible assets (Note 38(g)) | (4,965) | 15,135 | (3,857) | (3,411) |
| Classification differences in the consolidated statements of income (*1) | (25,807) | (3,113) | (8,963) | (7,928) |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES) | | | | |
| Asset revaluation equity investments (Note 38(b)) | 12,339 | 12,257 | 12,764 | 11,290 |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation (Note 38(f)) | (863) | (6,284) | 12,860 | 11,375 |
| Convertible bonds (Note 38(k)) | (520,731) | 659,405 | 25,973 | 22,973 |
| Equity income of affiliates (*2) | (110,871) | (52,516) | (63,484) | (56,151) |
| Scope of equity method (Note 38(r)) | | 17,788 | (20,102) | (17,780) |
| Credit valuation adjustment (Note 38(o)) | (15,698) | 13,719 | 5,086 | 4,498 |
| Classification differences in the consolidated statements of income (*1) | 25,807 | 3,113 | 8,963 | 7,928 |
| INCOME TAX EXPENSES | | | | |
| Deferred income taxes | (198,222) | (336,739) | (134,255) | (118,747) |
| Change in enacted tax rates (Note 38(h)) | 6,366 | | | |
| FIN48 Liabilities (Note 38(i)) | (178) | 6,449 | 2,171 | 1,920 |
| Tax effect of equity income of affiliates (*2) | 17,492 | 2,624 | 11,112 | 9,828 |
| EQUITY INCOME OF AFFILIATES, NET OF TAX (*2) | 93,379 | 49,892 | 52,372 | 46,322 |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) (3,777,865) | 1,151,290 | 443,012 | \$ 391,839 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|-----------|---------|----|---------|
| CONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) | (3,819,165) | 1,102,306 | 390,711 | \$ | 345,579 |
| NONCONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) | 41,300 | 48,984 | 52,301 | \$ | 46,260 |

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- (*1) Certain donations and gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recorded in other income or expenses under Korean GAAP while recorded in operating expenses under U.S. GAAP. This reclassification does not affect the net income under U.S. GAAP.
- (*2) Under Korean GAAP, equity income of affiliates is presented as other income, while it is shown after income tax expense under U.S. GAAP.

| | Won (millions) | | Translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
|---|------------------|-------------|--|
| | 2009 | 2010 | |
| SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY UNDER KOREAN GAAP ADJUSTMENTS: | (Won) 41,403,807 | 41,488,601 | \$ 36,696,091 |
| Current Asset | | | |
| Account Receivables Revenue recognition (Note 38(a)) | 1,256,543 | 1,342,884 | 1,187,762 |
| UTILITY PLANT | | | |
| Asset revaluation (Note 38(b)) | (6,138,447) | (5,813,666) | (5,142,107) |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs (Note 38(j)) | (825,000) | (783,342) | (692,855) |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation (Note 38(f)) | (929,493) | (809,170) | (715,700) |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 38(e)) | 99,454 | 113,584 | 100,463 |
| INTANGIBLE ASSETS | | | |
| Research and development cost (Note 38(g)) | (33,843) | (37,700) | (33,345) |
| Scope of consolidation (Note 38(l)) | | 464,586 | 410,920 |
| INVESTMENT SECURITIES | | | |
| Asset revaluation (Note 38(b)) | (24,189) | (11,425) | (10,105) |
| Available-for-sale securities (Note 38(n)) | 10,873 | 56,649 | 50,105 |
| Scope of equity method (Note 38(r)) | 20,575 | 72,472 | 64,100 |
| Scope of consolidation (Note 38(l)) | | (464,586) | (410,920) |
| FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES | | | |
| Credit valuation adjustments (Note 38(o)) | (20,387) | (14,475) | (12,803) |
| DEFERRED INCOME TAXES | 1,007,101 | 842,018 | 744,753 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Liabilities for decommissioning costs (Note 38(j)) | 1,410,014 | 1,419,954 | 1,255,929 |
| Regulated operation (Note 38(d)) | (406,360) | (430,128) | (380,442) |
| Reserve for self-insurance (Note 38(m)) | 121,416 | 123,098 | 108,878 |
| Convertible bonds (Note 38(k)) | (27,856) | (1,883) | (1,665) |
| FIN48 Liabilities (Note 38(i)) | (8,200) | (2,013) | (1,780) |
| Credit valuation adjustments (Note 38(o)) | 558 | 5,299 | 4,687 |
| SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY UNDER U.S. GAAP | (Won) 36,916,566 | 37,560,757 | \$ 33,221,966 |
| CONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S.GAAP | 36,539,993 | 37,090,019 | 32,805,605 |
| NONCONTROLLING INTEREST UNDER U.S.GAAP | 376,573 | 470,738 | 416,361 |

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The reconciliation of operating income from Korean GAAP to U.S. GAAP for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | | Translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Operating income (loss) under Korean GAAP | (Won) (2,798,073) | 1,714,822 | 1,580,153 | \$ 1,397,624 |
| Asset revaluation | 341,605 | 286,749 | 324,781 | 287,264 |
| Special depreciation | (2,776) | | | |
| Regulated operation | 157,423 | 167,557 | (23,768) | (21,022) |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | 134,714 | 123,738 | 107,463 | 95,050 |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates | (7,631) | (8,464) | 14,130 | 12,498 |
| Asset retirement obligation | (844,988) | 54,192 | 51,598 | 45,638 |
| Reserve for self-insurance | 5,995 | 6,148 | 1,682 | 1,488 |
| Revenue recognition | 73,784 | 187,372 | 86,341 | 76,367 |
| Research and development cost | (4,965) | 15,135 | (3,857) | (3,411) |
| Classification differences in the consolidated statements of income | (25,807) | (3,113) | (8,963) | (7,928) |
| Operating income (loss) under U.S. GAAP | (Won) (2,970,719) | 2,544,136 | 2,129,560 | \$ 1,883,568 |

The reconciliation of utility plant from Korean GAAP to U.S. GAAP at December 31, 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Utility plant, net under Korean GAAP | (Won) 74,033,431 | 78,899,513 | \$ 69,785,524 |
| Asset revaluation | (6,138,447) | (5,813,666) | (5,142,107) |
| Capitalized asset retirement costs | (825,000) | (783,342) | (692,855) |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | (929,493) | (809,170) | (715,700) |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates | 99,454 | 113,584 | 100,463 |
| Utility plant, net under U.S. GAAP | (Won) 66,239,945 | 71,606,919 | \$ 63,335,325 |

The reconciliation of total assets from Korean GAAP to U.S. GAAP at December 31, 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Total assets under Korean GAAP | (Won) 93,208,031 | 99,610,398 | \$ 88,104,014 |
| Adjustments: | | | |
| Account Receivables | 1,256,543 | 1,342,884 | 1,187,762 |

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| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Utility Plant | (7,793,486) | (7,292,594) | (6,450,199) |
| Intangible assets | (33,843) | (37,700) | (33,345) |
| Investment securities | 7,259 | 117,696 | 104,100 |
| Financial derivatives | (20,387) | (14,475) | (12,803) |
| Deferred income taxes | 1,007,101 | 842,018 | 744,753 |
| Total assets under U.S. GAAP | (Won) 87,631,218 | 94,568,227 | \$ 83,644,282 |

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The tax effects of temporary differences that resulted in significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2009 and 2010, computed under U.S. GAAP, and the description of the financial statement items that created these differences are as follows:

| | Korean Won (in millions) | | Translation into U.S. |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| | 2009 | 2010 | dollars (Note 2) (in thousands) 2010 |
| Deferred tax assets adjustments: | | | |
| Asset revaluation | (Won) 1,178,901 | 1,101,005 | \$ 973,824 |
| Convertible bond | 6,128 | 414 | 366 |
| Regulated operation | 89,399 | 94,628 | 83,698 |
| Capitalized foreign currency translation | 204,488 | 178,017 | 157,454 |
| Research and development cost | 7,445 | 8,294 | 7,336 |
| FIN48 Liabilities | 4,674 | 658 | 582 |
| Scope of equity method | 14,119 | | |
| Credit valuation adjustments | 4,485 | 3,185 | 2,817 |
| Total deferred tax assets adjustments | 1,509,639 | 1,386,201 | 1,226,077 |
| Deferred tax liabilities adjustments: | | | |
| Asset retirement obligation, net | (128,703) | (140,055) | (123,877) |
| Reserve for self insurance | (26,712) | (27,082) | (23,954) |
| Reversal of eliminated profit on transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates | (21,880) | (24,988) | (22,102) |
| Revenue Recognition | (304,083) | (324,978) | (287,439) |
| Available-for-sale securities | (2,392) | (9,970) | (8,817) |
| Scope of equity method | (18,645) | (15,944) | (14,102) |
| Credit valuation adjustments | (123) | (1,166) | (1,031) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities adjustments | (Won) (502,538) | (544,183) | \$ (481,322) |
| Net deferred tax assets adjustments: | 1,007,101 | 842,018 | \$ 744,755 |
| Net deferred tax assets under Korean GAAP | (Won) 1,052,854 | 932,997 | \$ 825,223 |
| Net deferred tax assets under U.S. GAAP | (Won) 2,059,955 | 1,775,015 | \$ 1,569,978 |

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Basic earnings (loss) per share (EPS) excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. Earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 under U.S. GAAP are as follows:

| | | Korean Won (in millions, except per share data) | | | Translation into U.S. dollars (Note 2) (in thousands, except per share data) |
|---|-------|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Controlling interest under U.S. GAAP (a) | (Won) | (3,819,165) | 1,102,306 | 390,711 | \$ 345,579 |
| Effect of dilutive securities | | | 77 | (2,515) | (2,224) |
| Adjusted net income (b) | (Won) | (3,819,165) | 1,102,383 | 388,196 | \$ 343,355 |
| Weighted-average shares (c) | | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 | 622,637,717 |
| Effect dilutive securities | | | 498,802 | 421,106 | 421,106 |
| Adjusted weighted average shares (d) | | 622,637,717 | 623,136,519 | 623,058,823 | 623,058,823 |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share under U.S. GAAP (a)/(c) | (Won) | (6,134) | 1,770 | 628 | \$ 0.56 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share under U.S. GAAP (b)/(d) (*) | (Won) | (6,134) | 1,769 | 623 | \$ 0.55 |
| Basic earnings (loss) per ADS under U.S. GAAP | (Won) | (3,067) | 885 | 314 | \$ 0.28 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per ADS under U.S. GAAP (*) | (Won) | (3,067) | 884 | 312 | \$ 0.28 |

(*) In 2008, Euro and JPY denominated exchangeable bonds issued on November 21, 2006 that could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because those would have been antidilutive.

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- 1.1 Articles of Incorporation, as amended on March 21, 2011 (in English)
- 2.1 Form of Deposit Agreement*
- 8.1 List of Subsidiaries
- 12.1 Certifications of our Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act (Certifications under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 12.2 Certifications of our Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act (Certifications under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 13.1 Certifications of our Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350) (Certifications under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 13.2 Certifications of our Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350) (Certifications under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 15.1 The Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, as amended (in Korean and English)**
- 15.2 Enforcement Decree of the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, as amended (in Korean and English)***
- 15.3 Government-Invested Enterprise Management Basic Act of 1983, as amended (in Korean and English)***
- 15.4 Enforcement Decree of the Government-Invested Enterprise Management Basic Act of 1983, as amended (in Korean and English)***

* Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-6 with respect to the ADSs, registered under Registration No. 33-84612.

** Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.

*** Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed on March 8, 2000, registered under Registration No. 333-9180.