

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP

Form 6-K

June 15, 2016

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Month of June 2016

Commission File Number: 001-13372

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

55 Jeollyeok-ro, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do, 58217, Korea

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F

Form 40-F

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes

No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):
82-_____.

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This Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K is deemed filed for all purposes under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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QUARTERLY BUSINESS REPORT

(For the period from January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016)

THIS IS A SUMMARY IN ENGLISH OF THE QUARTERLY BUSINESS REPORT ORIGINALLY PREPARED IN KOREAN AND IS IN SUCH FORM AS REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION OF KOREA.

IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS, SOME PARTS OF THE REPORT WERE REFORMATTED, REARRANGED OR SUMMARIZED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF READERS. NON-MATERIAL OR PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED INFORMATION IS OMITTED OR ABRIDGED.

UNLESS EXPRESSLY STATED OTHERWISE, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PRESENTED ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ADOPTED FOR USE IN KOREA, OR K-IFRS, WHICH DIFFER IN CERTAIN RESPECTS FROM GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. WE HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY OR QUANTIFY THE IMPACT OF THESE DIFFERENCES.

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I. Company Overview

1. Name of the company: Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

2. Information of the company

(Address) 55 Jeollyeok-ro, Naju-si, Jeollanam-do, 58217, Korea

(Phone number) 82-61-345-4261

(Website) <http://www.kepcoco.kr>

3. Major businesses

KEPCO, as the parent company, is engaged in the following activities:

- 1 development of electric power resources;
- 1 generation, transmission, transformation and distribution of electricity and other related activities;
- 1 research and development of technology related to the businesses mentioned above;
- 1 overseas business related to the businesses mentioned above;
- 1 investment or contributions related to the businesses mentioned above;
- 1 development and operation of certain real estate holdings; and
- 1 other businesses entrusted by the government.

Businesses operated by KEPCO's major subsidiaries are as follows: nuclear power generation by Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), thermal power generation by Korea South-East Power (KOSEP), Korea Midland Power (KOMIPO), Korea Western Power (KOWEPO), Korea Southern Power (KOSPO) and Korea East-West Power (EWP), other businesses including engineering service by KEPCO Engineering & Construction (KEPCO E&C), maintenance and repair of power plants by KEPCO Plant Service & Engineering (KEPCO KPS), nuclear fuel processing by KEPCO Nuclear Fuel (KEPCO NF), IT service by KEPCO KDN, and other overseas businesses and related investments.

4. Subsidiaries and affiliates of KEPCO

(As of March 31, 2016)

Classification	Consolidated subsidiaries	Associates and joint ventures	Total
Domestic	19	57	76
Overseas	60	38	98
Total	79	95	174

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5. Major changes in management

A. On March 25, 2016, Lee, Kang-Hee whose term of the office expired was reappointed as a non-standing director.

B. At the extraordinary meeting of shareholders of KEPCO held on February 22, 2016, Cho, Hwan-Eik whose term of the office expired was elected as the President and Chief Executive Officer.

6. Changes in major shareholders

On December 31, 2014, Korea Development Bank merged with Korea Finance Corporation, and became the largest shareholder of KEPCO.

7. Information regarding KEPCO shares

A. Issued share capital: Won 3,210 billion (Authorized capital: Won 6 trillion)

B. Total number of issued shares: 641,964,077

(Total number of shares authorized to for issuance: 1,200,000,000)

C. Dividends: Dividend payment of Won 3,100 per share for fiscal year 2015 (Won 1.99 trillion in aggregate). Dividend payments for fiscal year 2014 and 2013 were Won 500 and Won 90 per share respectively and no dividend was paid for fiscal year 2012.

II. Business Overview

1. Consolidated financial results by segment for the first three-month period ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(In billions of Won)

	January to March 2015		January to March 2016	
	Sales	Operating profit	Sales	Operating profit
Electricity sales	14,937	-194	15,566	289
Nuclear generation	2,736	1,196	3,310	1,683
Thermal generation	6,624	1,217	6,235	1,691
Others(*)	705	71	700	82
Subtotal	25,002	2,290	25,811	3,745
Adjustment for related- party transactions	-9,878	-50	-10,126	-140
Total	15,124	2,240	15,685	3,605

The figures may not add up to the relevant total numbers due to rounding.

(*)

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Others relate to 72 subsidiaries including KEPCO E&C, KEPCO KPS, KEPCO NF and KEPCO KDN, among others.

Sales and operating profit reflects amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements.

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2. Changes in unit prices of major products

(In Won per kWh)

Business			January to December	January to March
sector		Company	2015	2016
Electricity sold	Residential	KEPCO	123.69	129.91
	Commercial		130.46	129.40
	Educational		113.22	104.21
	Industrial		107.41	107.91
	Agricultural		47.31	47.56
	Street lighting		113.37	108.89
	Overnight usage		67.22	72.86
Electricity from nuclear generation	Nuclear Generation	KHNP	64.32	75.93
Electricity from thermal generation	Thermal generation	KOSEP	70.68	81.66
		KOMIPO	87.16	92.88
		KOWEPO	89.19	98.86
		KOSPO	90.90	100.14
		EWP	84.75	98.06

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3. Power purchase from generation companies for the first three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Company	Volume (MWh)	Expense (In billions of Won)
KHNP	43,129,909	3,279
KOSEP	16,881,077	1,379
KOMIPO	11,672,007	1,085
KOWEPO	12,410,222	1,227
KOSPO	10,903,123	1,092
EWP	12,789,974	1,254
Others	26,937,303	2,907
Total	134,723,615	12,225

Excludes expense related to the renewable portfolio standard provisions.

4. Intellectual property as of March 31, 2016

	Patents		Utility		Trademarks		Total
	Domestic	Overseas	models	Designs	Domestic	Overseas	
KEPCO	1,756	172	100	73	124	44	2,269
Consolidated subsidiaries	3,584	549	750	94	254	16	5,187
Total	5,340	721	850	167	378	60	7,456

III. Financial Information

1. Condensed consolidated financial results as of and for the first three-month period ended March 31, 2016

(In billions of Won)

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income				Consolidated statements of financial position			
	January to	January to	Change (%)		December 31, March 31,		Change (%)
	March	March			2015	2016	
	2015	2016			2015	2016	
Sales	15,124	15,685	3.7	Total assets	175,257	176,793	0.9
Operating profit	2,240	3,605	61.0	Total liabilities	107,315	108,815	1.4
Net income	1,223	2,163	76.8	Total equity	67,943	67,978	0.1

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2. Condensed separate financial results as of and for the first three-month period ended March 31, 2016

(In billions of Won)

	Separate statements of comprehensive income			Separate statements of financial position			
	January to March 2015	January to March 2016	Change (%)	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	Change (%)	
	Sales	14,937	15,566	4.2	Total assets	106,306	105,847
Operating profit	-194	289	248.8	Total liabilities	53,125	53,629	0.9
Net income	335	1,046	212.0	Total equity	53,181	52,218	-1.8

IV. Board of Directors (KEPCO Only)

1. The board of directors is required to consist of not more than 15 directors including the president. Under our Article of Incorporation, there may not be more than seven standing directors including president, and more than eight non-standing directors. The number of non-standing directors must exceed the number of standing directors, including our president.

* The Audit Committee consists of one standing director and two non-standing directors.

2. Board meetings and agendas for the first-three month period ended March 31, 2015

Number of meetings	Number of agendas	Resolutions	Results Approved as proposed	Reports	Results Accepted as reported
4	20	15		5	

* The audit committee held 4 meetings with 15 agendas (of which, 9 were resolved as proposed and 6 were approved as reported).

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3. Major activities of the Board of Directors

Date	Agenda	Results	Type
January 5, 2016	Approval to close the shareholders registry for extraordinary general meeting of shareholders	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval to call for the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for the fiscal year 2016	Approved as proposed	Resolution
February 19, 2016	Approval of the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration for directors in 2016	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval of consolidated and separate financial statements for the fiscal year 2015	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval to call for the annual general meeting of shareholders for the fiscal year 2015	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval of investment to a special purpose company for solar power project in Hokkaido, Japan	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Composition of the Director Nomination Committee to recommend candidates and approval of standards for examining candidates for a standing director and member of the Audit Committee	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval to close the shareholders registry for extraordinary general meeting of shareholders	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Report on the annual management of commercial papers in 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Evaluation report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Report on operating plan of Act on the Control and Supervision on Nuclear Power Suppliers	Accepted as reported	Report
February 29, 2016	Amendments on the Electricity Usage Agreement and Rules for Operation	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval of the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings for fiscal year 2015	Approved as proposed	Resolution
March 18, 2016	Approval of Agreement on Management Performance Assessment for Chief of Organization	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval of the establishment of the new organization	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Amendments on the Electricity Usage Agreement and Rules for Operation	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Approval of liquidation of Dolphin, the special purpose company in Nigeria	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Composition of the Director Nomination Committee to recommend candidates and approval of standards for examining candidates for non-standing directors	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Auditor's report to the board of directors for 2015	Accepted as reported	Report

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4. Major Activities and Attendance Status of Non-standing directors

Date	Agenda	Lee, Gang- Hee	Cho, Jeon- Hyeok	Choi, Ki- Ryun	Sung, Tae- Hyun	Koo, Ja- Yoon	Ahn, Choong- Yong	Ahn, Hyun- Ho ^(*)	Kim, Joo- Suen
January 5, 2016	Approval to close the shareholders registry for extraordinary general meeting of shareholders	For	For	For	For	For	For	Absence	For
	Approval to call for the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for the fiscal year 2016	For	For	For	For	For	For	Absence	For
February 19, 2016	Approval of the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration for directors in 2016	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of consolidated and separate financial statements for the fiscal year 2015	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Approval to call for the annual general meeting of shareholders for the fiscal year 2015	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Approval of investment to a special purpose company for solar power business in Hokkaido, Japan	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Composition of the Director Nomination Committee to recommend candidates and approval of standards for examining candidates for a standing director and member of the Audit Committee	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Approval to close the shareholders registry for extraordinary general meeting of shareholders	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
	Report on the annual management of commercial papers in								

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	2015								
	Report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015						Agenda for Report		
	Evaluation report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015						Agenda for Report		
	Report on operating plan of Act on the Control and Supervision on Nuclear Power Suppliers						Agenda for Report		
February 29, 2016	Amendments on the Electricity Usage Agreement and Rules for Operation	For	Absence	For	Absence	For	For	For	For
	Approval of the Statement of Appropriation of Retained Earnings for fiscal year 2015	For	Absence	For	Absence	For	For	For	For
March 18, 2016	Approval of Agreement on Management Performance Assessment for Chief of Organization	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	Resigned	For
	Approval of the establishment of the new organization	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	-	For
	Amendments on the Electricity Usage Agreement and Rules for Operation	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	-	For
	Approval of liquidation of Dolphin, the special purpose company in Nigeria	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	-	For
	Composition of the Director Nomination Committee to recommend candidates and approval of standards for examining candidates for a standing director and member of the Audit Committee	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	-	For
	Auditor's report to the board of directors for 2015	For	Absence	For	For	Absence	For	-	For
	Attendance Rate	100%	50%	100%	75%	75%	100%	66.7%	100%

(* Ahn, Hyun-Ho voluntarily resigned on March 17, 2016. Under Korean law, Mr. Ahn retains the rights and is subject to obligations as a non-standing director until his successor is appointed.

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4. Major activities of the Audit Committee

Date	Agenda	Results	Type
January 8, 2016	Approval of selection of independent auditors of subsidiaries	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Prior approval for non-audit service for subsidiaries by the independent auditor	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Auditor s report on the agendas for the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders	Accepted as reported	Report
	Evaluation report on joint selection of independent auditors for the period from fiscal year 2016 to 2018	Accepted as reported	Report
January 12, 2016	Approval of selection and remuneration for independent auditors for the period from fiscal year 2016 to 2018	Approved as proposed	Resolution
February 19, 2016	Auditor s report on the agendas for the annual general meeting of shareholders	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Audit plans for 2016	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Evaluation report on internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Education plans for auditors for 2016	Accepted as reported	Report
March 16, 2016	Approval of selection of independent auditors of subsidiaries	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Prior approval for non-audit service for subsidiaries by the independent auditor	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Amendments on the Charter of Ethics for KEPCO Employees and the Code of Conduct for KEPCO Executives and Staff members	Approved as proposed	Resolution
	Auditor s report to the board of directors for 2015	Accepted as reported	Report
	Independent auditor s report on the auditing results for the consolidated and separate financial statements for the fiscal year 2015	Accepted as reported	Report

The audit department, organized under the supervision of the Audit Committee, conducts internal audit over the entire company and takes administrative measures as appropriate in accordance with relevant internal regulations. KEPCO s District Divisions and Branch Offices also have separate audit teams which conduct internal inspections with respect to the relevant divisions or offices.

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1. List of shareholders as of March 8, 2016

		Number of shareholders	Shares owned	Percentage of total (%)
Government of the Republic of Korea		1	116,841,794	18.20
Korea Development Bank		1	211,235,264	32.90
Subtotal		2	328,077,058	51.10
National Pension Service		1	44,276,581	6.90
Public	Common shares	1,687	168,832,936	26.30
(non-Koreans)	American depository shares (ADS)	1	36,199,847	5.64
Public	Corporate	1,448	47,461,707	7.39
(Koreans)	Individual	340,532	17,115,948	2.67
Total		343,671	641,964,077	100.00

Percentages are based on issued shares of common stock.

All of our shareholder have equal voting rights.

Citibank, N.A. is our depository bank and each ADS represents one-half of one share of our common stock.

VI. Directors and employees as of and for the first three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (KEPCO Only)

1. Directors

(In thousands of Won)

Type	Number of directors	Total remuneration	Average remuneration per person
Standing director	7	174,190	24,884
Non-standing director	8	62,637	7,830
Total	15	236,827	15,788

2. Employees

(In thousands of Won)

Type	Number of employees		Average continuous	Total salaries	Average salaries
	Regular	Total			

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		Non-regular		service year		per person
Male	16,433	266	16,699	19.4	356,721,875	21,362
Female	3,598	128	3,726	14.1	59,032,242	15,843
Total	20,031	394	20,425	18.4	415,754,117	20,355

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1. Summary of shareholder s meetings for the first three-month period ended March 31

Type	Agenda	Results
Extraordinary General Meeting		Approved as proposed
held on		
February 22, 2016	Election of the President and Chief Executive Officer : Cho, Hwan-Eik	
Annual	Approval of financial statements for the fiscal year 2015	Approved as proposed
General Meeting		Approved as proposed
held on	Approval of the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration for directors in 2016	
March 22, 2016		

2. Pending legal proceedings as of March 31, 2016

(In billions of Won)

Type	Number of lawsuits	Amount claimed
Lawsuits where KEPCO and its subsidiaries are engaged as the defendants	750	1,123
Lawsuits where KEPCO and its subsidiaries are engaged as the plaintiffs	201	1,033

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SIGNATURES

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

By: /s/ Kim, Jong-soo
Name: Kim, Jong-soo
Title: Vice President

Date: June 15, 2016

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

(With Independent Auditors' Review Report Thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Review Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Korea Electric Power Corporation:

Reviewed Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of Korea Electric Power Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated interim statement of financial position as of March 31, 2016, the consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 and notes to the interim financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS) 1034, Interim Financial Reporting and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Review Responsibility

Our responsibility is to issue a report on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Review Standards for Quarterly and Semiannual Financial Statements established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Review Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements referred to above are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with K-IFRS 1034, Interim Financial Reporting.

Other Matters

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to review such consolidated interim financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

We have previously audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive

income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, which are not accompanying this report, and we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements in our report dated March 11, 2016. The accompanying consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2015, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements from which it has been derived.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

May 13, 2016

This report is effective as of May 13, 2016, the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,7,44	₩ 5,418,476	3,783,065
Current financial assets, net	5,10,11,12,44	3,871,688	5,335,621
Trade and other receivables, net	5,8,14,20,44,45,46	6,770,201	7,473,548
Inventories, net	13	5,014,272	4,946,413
Income tax refund receivables	40	7,916	9,081
Current non-financial assets	15	482,016	397,950
Assets held-for-sale	41	79,647	79,647
Total current assets		21,644,216	22,025,325
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets, net	5,6,9,10,11,12,44	2,548,714	2,495,554
Non-current trade and other receivables, net	5,8,14,44,45,46	1,817,616	1,798,419
Property, plant and equipment, net	18,27,48	142,976,442	141,361,351
Investment properties, net	19,27	224,940	269,910
Goodwill	16	2,582	2,582
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	21,27,45	888,504	855,832
Investments in associates	4,17	4,524,066	4,405,668
Investments in joint ventures	4,17	1,335,827	1,287,862
Deferred tax assets	40	701,713	623,623
Non-current non-financial assets	15	128,659	131,233
Total non-current assets		155,149,063	153,232,034
Total Assets	4	₩ 176,793,279	175,257,359

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables, net	5,22,24,44,46	₩ 6,436,194	4,735,697
Current financial liabilities, net	5,11,23,44,46	8,741,062	7,857,198
Income tax payables	40	2,303,607	2,218,060
Current non-financial liabilities	20,28,29	6,861,807	6,320,711
Current provisions	26,44	1,922,903	1,579,176
Total current liabilities		26,265,573	22,710,842
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current trade and other payables, net	5,22,24,44,46	3,678,377	3,718,435
Non-current financial liabilities, net	5,11,23,44,46	48,406,138	51,062,811
Non-current non-financial liabilities	28,29	7,154,576	7,092,252
Employee benefits liabilities, net	25,44	1,738,044	1,503,107
Deferred tax liabilities	40	8,625,036	8,362,683
Non-current provisions	26,44	12,947,374	12,864,754
Total non-current liabilities		82,549,545	84,604,042
Total Liabilities	4	₩ 108,815,118	107,314,884
Equity			
Contributed capital	1,30,44		
Share capital		₩ 3,209,820	3,209,820
Share premium		843,758	843,758
		4,053,578	4,053,578
Retained earnings	31		
Legal reserves		1,604,910	1,604,910
Voluntary reserves		31,847,274	23,720,167
Unappropriated retained earnings		14,785,312	22,862,164

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		48,237,496	48,187,241
Other components of equity	33		
Other capital surpluses		1,197,347	1,197,388
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(71,023)	(98,713)
Other equity		13,294,973	13,294,973
		14,421,297	14,393,648
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		66,712,371	66,634,467
Non-controlling interests	16,32	1,265,790	1,308,008
Total Equity		₩ 67,978,161	67,942,475
Total Liabilities and Equity		₩ 176,793,279	175,257,359

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won, except per share information</i>	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Sales	4,34,44,46		
Sales of goods		₩ 14,501,934	14,232,984
Sales of services		103,630	94,788
Sales of construction services	20	981,845	704,509
Revenue related to transfer of assets from customers		97,918	91,578
		15,685,327	15,123,859
Cost of sales	13,25,42,46		
Cost of sales of goods		(10,517,018)	(11,665,919)
Cost of sales of services		(93,234)	(89,159)
Cost of sales of construction services		(960,871)	(667,091)
		(11,571,123)	(12,422,169)
Gross profit		4,114,204	2,701,690
Selling and administrative expenses	25,35,42,46	(508,857)	(461,824)
Operating profit	4	3,605,347	2,239,866
Other non-operating income	36	92,302	117,365
Other non-operating expenses	36	(20,702)	(23,137)
Other gains, net	37	39,903	25,894
Finance income	5,11,38	352,422	187,207
Finance expenses	5,11,39	(719,635)	(681,424)
Profit related associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries	4,17		
Share in income of associates and joint ventures		185,781	207,554
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries			5,866
Share in loss of associates and joint ventures		(26,860)	(20,871)
		158,921	192,549

Profit before income tax		3,508,558	2,058,320
Income tax expense	40	(1,345,725)	(835,213)
Profit for the period		₩ 2,162,833	1,223,107

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income, Continued

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won, except per share information</i>	<i>Note</i>	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Other comprehensive income (loss)	5,11,25,31,33		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax	25,31	₩ (100,571)	(78,831)
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	31	(184)	(242)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net change in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	33	27,170	(9,647)
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax	5,11,33	(12,804)	11,998
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of tax	33	3,343	(52,013)
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	33	4,589	(10,791)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(78,457)	(139,526)
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩ 2,084,376	1,083,581
Profit or loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	43	₩ 2,135,450	1,200,083
Non-controlling interests		27,383	23,024
		₩ 2,162,833	1,223,107
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		₩ 2,068,034	1,068,780
Non-controlling interests		16,342	14,801
		₩ 2,084,376	1,083,581
Earnings per share	43		
Basic and diluted earnings per share		₩ 3,326	1,869

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the Company			Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
Balance at January 1, 2015	₩ 4,053,578	35,303,647	14,244,106	53,601,331	1,223,679	54,825,010
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period						
Profit for the period		1,200,083		1,200,083	23,024	1,223,107
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax		(74,360)		(74,360)	(4,471)	(78,831)
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		(242)		(242)		(242)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Net changes in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax			(9,647)	(9,647)		(9,647)
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax			15,483	15,483	(3,485)	11,998
Foreign currency translation of foreign			(51,746)	(51,746)	(267)	(52,013)

operations, net of tax						
Share in other						
comprehensive loss of						
associates and joint						
ventures, net of tax		(10,791)	(10,791)	(10,791)		(10,791)
Transactions with						
owners of the						
Company, recognized						
directly in equity						
Dividends paid	(320,982)		(320,982)	(55,044)		(376,026)
Equity transaction in						
consolidated scope						
other than issuance of						
share capital		(716)	(716)	(1,509)		(2,225)
Dividends paid (hybrid						
securities)				(4,105)		(4,105)
Others				(992)		(992)
Balance at March 31,						
2015	₩ 4,053,578	36,108,146	14,186,689	54,348,413	1,176,830	55,525,243

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the Company			Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
Balance at January 1, 2016	₩ 4,053,578	48,187,241	14,393,648	66,634,467	1,308,008	67,942,475
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period						
Profit for the period		2,135,450		2,135,450	27,383	2,162,833
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax		(94,930)		(94,930)	(5,641)	(100,571)
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		(176)		(176)	(8)	(184)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
Net changes in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax			27,172	27,172	(2)	27,170
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax			(12,796)	(12,796)	(8)	(12,804)
Foreign currency translation of foreign			8,729	8,729	(5,386)	3,343

operations, net of tax						
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		4,585	4,585	4	4,589	
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity						
Dividends paid	(1,990,089)		(1,990,089)	(56,901)	(2,046,990)	
Issuance of shares of capital by subsidiaries		(41)	(41)	2	(39)	
Changes in consolidation scope				2,453	2,453	
Dividends paid (hybrid securities)				(4,114)	(4,114)	
Balance at March 31, 2016	₩ 4,053,578	48,237,496	14,421,297	66,712,371	1,265,790	67,978,161

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	₩ 2,162,833	1,223,107
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	1,345,725	835,213
Depreciation	2,142,242	2,001,075
Amortization	20,096	19,864
Employee benefit expense	84,611	76,860
Bad debt expense (reversal of allowance for bad debt)	7,996	(3,745)
Interest expense	458,235	552,656
Loss on sale of financial assets		975
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	200	516
Loss on abandonment of property, plant, and equipment	93,761	61,727
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		3,285
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	134	5
Accretion expense to provisions, net	581,749	323,680
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net	(147,479)	61,740
Valuation and transaction loss (gain) on derivative instruments, net	124,316	(62,309)
Share in income of associates and joint ventures, net	(158,921)	(186,683)
Gain on sale of financial assets	(1,480)	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(18,598)	(17,915)
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries		(5,866)
Interest income	(80,319)	(49,493)
Dividend income	(9,367)	(5,456)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale securities		5,821
Others, net	1,738	148
	4,444,639	3,612,098
Changes in:		
Trade receivables	730,105	1,283,480
Non-trade receivables	(5,787)	69,047
Accrued income	(62,069)	(80,701)
Other receivables	2,236	(1,615)
Other current assets	(63,531)	69,597

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Inventories	(253,353)	(297,068)
Other non-current assets	(45,767)	(19,309)
Trade payables	(222,929)	(863,528)
Non-trade payables	(130,411)	(14,846)
Accrued expenses	23,138	(21,003)
Other payables		4,046
Other current liabilities	680,661	711,990
Other non-current liabilities	126,253	(28,258)
Investments in associates and joint ventures	17,385	16,839
Provisions	(197,898)	(98,760)
Payments of employee benefit obligations	(14,573)	(4,016)
Plan assets	(176)	
	583,284	725,895

(Continued)

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Cash generated from operating activities		
Dividends received	₩ 8,806	678
Interest paid	(508,430)	(593,028)
Interest received	49,748	44,607
Income taxes paid	(1,015,948)	(196,126)
Net cash from operating activities	5,724,932	4,817,231
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposals of associates and joint ventures	10,174	
Acquisition of associates and joint ventures	(38,031)	(31,010)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	20,502	3,209,129
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,599,135)	(3,894,434)
Proceeds from disposals of intangible assets	142	147
Acquisition of intangible assets	(15,612)	(5,057)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	2,337,693	40,263
Acquisition of financial assets	(1,049,866)	(946,425)
Increase in loans	(51,997)	(39,557)
Collection of loans	38,847	16,748
Increase in deposits	(139,472)	(60,846)
Decrease in deposits	52,519	44,839
Receipt of government grants	9,559	4,739
Usage of government grants	(10,215)	(4,434)
Net cash inflow from business acquisitions		553
Other cash inflow from investing activities, net	10,833	2,588
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,424,059)	(1,662,757)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of short-term borrowings, net	(480,293)	(290,350)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings and debt securities	791,808	532,900
Repayment of long-term borrowings and debt securities	(1,955,712)	(2,105,718)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(30,051)	(27,995)
Settlement of derivative instruments, net	42,952	9,031

Change in non-controlling interest	2,445	(11)
Dividends paid (hybrid bond)	(4,114)	(4,105)
Dividends paid	(56,902)	(14,572)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,689,867)	(1,900,820)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate fluctuations	1,611,006	1,253,654
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	24,405	4,422
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,635,411	1,258,076
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	3,783,065	1,796,300
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 5,418,476	3,054,376

See accompanying notes to the consolidated interim financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

1. Reporting Entity (Description of the controlling company)

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the controlling company as defined in Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS) 1110 Consolidated Financial Statements , 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. KEPCO also provides power plant construction services. KEPCO '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. The Company 's head office is located in Naju, Jeollanam-do.

As of March 31, 2016, KEPCO 's share capital amounts to ₩3,209,820 million and KEPCO 's shareholders are as follows:

	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Government of the Republic of Korea	116,841,794	18.20%
Korea Development Bank	211,235,264	32.90%
Other (*)	313,887,019	48.90%
	641,964,077	100.00%

(*) The number of shares held by foreign shareholders are 205,032,783 shares (31.94%) as of the most recent closing date of Register of Shareholders (March 8, 2016).

In accordance with the Restructuring Plan enacted on January 21, 1999 by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (the MTIE , formerly the Ministry of Knowledge Economy), KEPCO spun off its power generation divisions on April 2, 2001, resulting in the establishment of six power generation subsidiaries.

2. Basis of Preparation**(1) Statement of compliance**

These consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with K-IFRS 1034, Interim Financial Reporting as part of the period covered by KEPCO and subsidiaries (the Company) K-IFRS annual financial statements. The notes are included to explain events and transactions to give the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the last annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with K-IFRS, as prescribed in *the Act on External Audits of Corporations in the Republic of Korea*.

(2) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the consolidated statements of financial position:

derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value

available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value

liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets

(3) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won (Won), which is KEPCO's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(4) Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The followings are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, estimations on provision for decommissioning costs
The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. Management's assumptions could affect the determination of estimated economic useful lives.

The Company records the fair value of estimated decommissioning costs as a liability in the period in which the Company incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Company is required to record a liability for the dismantling (demolition) of nuclear power plants and disposal of spent fuel and low and intermediate radioactive wastes.

(ii) Deferred tax
The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities of each consolidated taxpaying entity. However, the amount of deferred tax assets may be different if the Company does not realize estimated future taxable income during the carry forward periods.

(iii) Valuations of financial instruments at fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of K-IFRS including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuation techniques should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(iv) Defined employee benefit liabilities

The Company offers its employees defined benefit plans. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. For actuarial valuations, certain inputs such as discount rates and future salary increases are estimated. Defined benefit plans contain significant uncertainties in estimations due to its long-term nature.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(4) Use of estimates and judgments, continued

(v) Unbilled revenue

Energy delivered but not yet metered nor billed are estimated at the reporting date based on consumption statistics and selling price estimates. Determination of the unbilled revenues at the end of the reporting period is sensitive to the estimated assumptions and prices based on statistics. Unbilled revenue recognized as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are ₩1,336,987 million and ₩1,413,414 million, respectively.

(5) Changes in accounting policies

(i) Amendments to K-IFRS 1016, Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1016 Property, Plant and Equipment, since January 1, 2016. Amendments to K-IFRS 1016, Property, Plant and Equipment specify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate.

Upon adoption of the amendments, there is no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements

(ii) Amendments to K-IFRS 1038, Intangible Assets

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1038, Intangible Assets, since January 1, 2016. Amendments to K-IFRS 1038, Intangible Assets, introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. This presumption can be rebutted only when revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated, or when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue.

Upon adoption of the amendments, there is no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements

(iii) Amendments to K-IFRS 1111, Joint Arrangement

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1111, Joint Arrangement, since January 1, 2016. Amendments to K-IFRS 1111, Joint Arrangement, require an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in K-IFRS 1103, Business Combinations.

Upon adoption of the amendments, there is no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements

(iv) Amendments to K-IFRS 1011, Construction Contracts

The Company has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1011, Construction Contracts, since January 1, 2016. Amendments to K-IFRS 1011, Construction Contracts, require the Company to disclose the construction contracts by each project or operating segment (refer to note 20).

(6) New standards and amendments not yet adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published for mandatory application for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2016, and the Company has not early adopted them. The management believes the impact on the consolidated financial statements upon the adoption of the amendments is immaterial.

(i) K-IFRS 1109, Financial Instruments

K-IFRS 1109, Financial Instruments specifies classification and measurement of financial instruments and changes the credit loss mode into an expected credit loss model from an incurred credit loss model. Additionally, this standard was aimed to align accounting more closely with risk management and expanded the types of eligible hedged item, hedging instrument, and hedged risk under new hedge accounting model. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(6) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted, continued

(ii) K-IFRS 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers , K-IFRS 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers , as a single standard applying to all contracts with customers, provides the five-step process for revenue recognition and replaces the risk-and-reward model, which is based on the control, under the current standards. The risk-and-reward model is changed to a single indicator implicating the satisfaction of a performance obligation. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparation of its financial statements are included below. Except as described in note 2.(5), the accounting policies applied by the Company in these separate financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(1) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of a group in which the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries are presented as those of a single economic entity. Subsidiaries are controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Income and expense of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those of the Company.

Transactions within the Company are eliminated during the consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the income or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to income or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognized as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under K-IFRS 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a jointly controlled entity.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Business combinations

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control.

The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in income or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with K-IFRS 1012, *Income Taxes* and K-IFRS 1019, *Employee Benefits*, respectively;

assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with K-IFRS 1105, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale* are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in income or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interest that is present on acquisition day and entitles the holder to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in an event of liquidation, may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement can be elected on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in other K-IFRSs.

When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the measurement period (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with K-IFRS 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, or with K-IFRS 1037, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in income or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Company obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in income or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Business combinations, continued

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

The assets and liabilities acquired under business combinations under common control are recognized at the carrying amounts recognized previously in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent. The difference between consideration transferred and carrying amounts of net assets acquired is recognized as part of share premium.

(3) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. If the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with K-IFRS 1105, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale*, any retained portion of an investment in associates that has not been classified as held for sale shall be accounted for using the equity method until disposal of the portion that is classified as held for sale takes place. If the Company holds 20% ~ 50% of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Company has significant influence.

After the disposal takes place, the Company shall account for any retained interest in associates in accordance with K-IFRS 1039, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* unless the retained interest continues to be an associates, in which case the entity uses the equity method.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the income or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Company's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net

investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in income or loss. The requirements of K-IFRS 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Company's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(3) Investments in associates, continued

Upon disposal of an associate that results in the Company losing significant influence over that associate, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with K-IFRS 1036. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to income or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to income or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over that associate.

When the Company transacts with its associate, incomes and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

(4) Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Joint arrangements are classified into two types: joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint ventures) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

If the Company is a joint operator, the Company is to recognize and measure the assets and liabilities (and recognize the related revenues and expenses) in relation to its interest in the arrangement in accordance with relevant K-IFRS applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. If the joint arrangement is a joint venture, the Company is to account for that investment using the equity method accounting in accordance with K-IFRS 1028, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures (see note 3. (3)), except when the Company is applying K-IFRS 1105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale.

(5) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Company will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(6) Goodwill

The Company measures goodwill which is acquired in a business combination at the amount recognized at the date on which it obtains control of the acquiree (acquisition date) less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business acquired.

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(Unaudited)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Goodwill, continued

Any impairment identified at the CGU level will first reduce the carrying value of goodwill and then be used to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Except for impairment losses in respect of goodwill which are never reversed, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(7) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods, rendering of services or use of the Company assets is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates, which are recognized as a reduction of revenue. Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

(i) Sales of goods

The Korean government approves the rates charged to customers by the Company's power transmission and distribution division. The Company's utility rates are designed to recover the Company's reasonable costs plus a fair investment return. The Company's power generation rates are determined in the market.

The Company recognizes electricity sales revenue based on power sold (transferred to the customer) up to the reporting date. To determine the amount of power sold, the Company estimates daily power volumes of electricity for residential, commercial, general and etc. The differences between the current month's estimated amount and actual (meter-read) amount, is adjusted for (trued-up) during the subsequent month.

(ii) Sales of other services

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed or

services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed or the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction or other methods that reliably measures the services performed.

(iii) Dividend income and interest income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iv) Rental income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 3. (9) below.

(v) Deferral of revenue - Transfer of Assets from Customers

The Company recovers a substantial amount of the cost related to its electric power distribution facilities from customers through the transfer of assets, while the remaining portion is recovered through electricity sales from such customers in the future. As such, the Company believes there exists a continued service obligation to the customers in accordance with K-IFRS 2118, "Transfer of Assets from Customers", when the Company receives an item of property, equipment, or cash for constructing or acquiring an item of property or equipment, in exchange for supplying electricity to customers. The Company defers the amounts received, which are subsequently recognized as revenue over the estimated service period which does not exceed the transferred asset's useful life.

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(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(8) Construction services revenue

The Company provides services related to the construction of power plants related to facilities of its customers, mostly in foreign countries.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognized based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred when it is probable the revenue will be realized. Contract costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

When contract costs incurred to date plus recognized income less recognized losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is shown as amounts due from customers for contract work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognized income less recognized losses, the surplus is shown as the amounts due to customers for contract work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are included in the consolidated statements of financial position, as a liability, as advances received. Amounts billed for work performed but not yet paid by the customer are included in the consolidated statements of financial position as accounts and other receivables.

(9) Leases

The Company classifies and accounts for leases as either a finance or operating lease, depending on the terms. Leases where the Company assumes substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(i) The Company as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic

rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) The Company as lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in income or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(9) Leases, continued

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(10) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency using the reporting date's exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (refer to note 3.(24) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting); and

Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to income or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are expressed in Korean won using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

(11) Borrowing costs

The Company capitalizes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized in expense as incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in income or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(12) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized unless there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the grant's conditions and that the grant will be received.

Benefit from a government loan at a below-market interest rate is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

(i) If the Company received grants related to assets

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets are deducted in calculating the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is recognized in profit or loss over the life of a depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

(ii) If the Company received grants related to income

Government grants which are intended to compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized as other income (government grants) in profit or loss over the periods in which the Company recognizes the related costs as expenses.

(13) Employee benefits

When an employee has rendered service to the Company during a period, the Company recognizes the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as a liability (accrued expense).

For defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits, the net periodic pension expense is actuarially determined by Pension Actuarial System developed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. However, if there is not a deep market, market yields on government bonds are used.

Net defined benefit liability's measurement is composed of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets excluding net interest on net defined benefit liability, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest, which will immediately recognized in other comprehensive income. The actuarial gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified into net profit or loss for later periods are immediately recognized in retained earnings. Past service cost will be recognized as expenses upon the earlier of the date of change or reduction to the plan, or the date of recognizing termination benefits.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to unrecognized actuarial losses and past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(14) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The taxable profit is different from the accounting profit for the period since the taxable profit is calculated excluding the temporary differences, which will be taxable or deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the asset-liability method, in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. However, deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities on investment properties measured at fair value, unless any contrary evidence exists, are measured using the assumption that the carrying amount of the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, except to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising

from investments in subsidiaries and associates, to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the related current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

(iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in income or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued**(15) Property, plant and equipment**

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

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives that appropriately reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. For loaded nuclear fuel related to long-term raw materials and spent nuclear fuels related to asset retirement costs, the Company uses the production method to measure and recognizes as expense the economic benefits of the assets.

The estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	8 ~ 40
Structures	8 ~ 50
Machinery	6 ~ 32
Vehicles	4
Loaded heavy water	30
Asset retirement costs	18, 30, 40
Finance lease assets	20
Ships	9
Others	4 ~ 9

A component that is significant compared to the total cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its separate useful life. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting

date and adjusted, if appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in income or loss when the asset is derecognized.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

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(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(16) Investment property

Property held for the purpose of earning rentals or benefiting from capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, investment property is carried at depreciated cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of investment property at cost or, if appropriate, as separate items if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Investment property except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 8 ~ 40 years as estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

(17) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and

The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. When the development expenditure does not meet the criteria listed above, an internally-generated intangible asset cannot be recognized and the expenditure is recognized in income or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued**(17) Intangible assets, continued**

The estimated useful lives and amortization methods of the Company's intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)	Amortization methods
Usage rights for donated assets	4 ~ 30	Straight
Software	4, 5	Straight
Industrial rights	5, 10	Straight
Development expenses	5	Straight
Others	4~20, 50	Straight
Mining right		Unit of production

(iii) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination are recognized separately from goodwill and are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

(iv) Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in income or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(18) Greenhouse gas emissions rights (allowances) and obligations

With Enforcement of Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Allowances, the Company applies the following accounting policies for emissions rights and obligations.

(i) Emissions rights

Greenhouse gas emissions rights consist of the allowances received free of charge from the government and the ones purchased. The cost of the emissions rights includes expenditures arising directly from the acquisition and any other costs incurred during normal course of the acquisition.

Emissions rights are held by the Company to fulfill the legal obligation and recorded as intangible assets. To the extent that the portion to be submitted to the government within one year from the end of reporting period, the emissions rights are classified as current assets Emissions rights recorded as intangible assets are initially measured at cost and substantially remeasured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Greenhouse gas emission rights are derecognized on submission to the government or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

(ii) Emissions obligations

Emissions obligations are the Company's present legal obligation to submit the emissions allowances to the government and recognized when an outflow of resources is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Emissions obligations are measured as the sum of the carrying amount of the allocated rights that will be submitted to the government and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period for any excess emission.

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March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets with definite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(20) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories, except for those in transit, are measured under the weighted average method and consists of the purchase price, cost of conversion and other

costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, are recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

(21) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(21) Provisions, continued

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(i) Provision for employment benefits

The Company determines the provision for employment benefits as the incentive payments based on the results of the individual performance evaluation or management assessment.

(ii) Provision for decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants

The Company records the fair value of estimated decommissioning costs as a liability in the period in which the Company incurs a legal obligation associated with retirement of long-lived assets that result from acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. 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.

(iii) Provision for disposal of spent nuclear fuel

Under the Radioactive Waste Management Act, the Company is levied to pay the spent nuclear fuel fund for the management of spent nuclear fuel. The Company recognizes the provision of present value of the payments.

(iv) Provision for low and intermediate radioactive wastes

Under the Radioactive Waste Management Act, the Company recognizes the provision for the disposal of low and intermediate radioactive wastes in best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation.

(v) Provision for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Under the regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Management Act, enacted in 2007, the Company is required to remove PCBs, a toxin, from the insulating oil of its transformers by 2025. 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. The Company's estimates and assumptions used to determine fair value can be affected by many factors, such as the estimated costs of inspection and disposal, inflation rate, discount rate, regulations and the general economy.

(vi) Provisions for power plant regional support program

Power plant regional support programs consist of scholarship programs to local students, local economy support programs, local culture support programs, environment development programs, and local welfare programs. The Company recognizes the provision in relation to power plant regional support program.

(vii) Provisions for transmission and transformation facilities-neighboring areas support program

The Company has present obligation to conduct transmission and transformation facilities-neighboring areas support program under Act on assistance to transmission and transformation facilities-neighboring areas. The Company recognizes the provision of estimated amount to fulfill the obligation.

(viii) Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) provisions

RPS program is recognized for the governmental regulations to require the production of energies from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(22) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognizes and measures non-derivative financial assets by the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The Company recognizes financial assets in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, non-derivative financial assets are measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or issuance.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

(i) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is classified as financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. A financial assets its acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term are classified as a short-term financial assets held for trading and also all the derivatives including an embedded derivate that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument are classified at the short-term trading financial asset as well. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking; or

It is derivative, including an embedded derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at financial assets at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

The financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

It forms a part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and with K-IFRS 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(22) Non-derivative financial assets, continued

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in income or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in income or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the finance income and finance expenses line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

A non-derivative financial asset with a fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturity, for which the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the valuation reserve. However, impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets are recognized in income or loss. Unquoted equity investments which are not traded in an active market, whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are carried at cost.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impairment losses are recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The fair value of available-for-sale monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses that

are recognized in income or loss are determined based on the amortized cost of the monetary asset. Other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(v) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for loans and receivables of which the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For listed and unlisted equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial asset, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment in addition to the criteria mentioned below.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or

Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or

It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or

The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(22) Non-derivative financial assets, continued

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period and, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets recorded at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in income or loss.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to income or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed

through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

(vii) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Company continues to recognize the transferred financial assets and recognizes financial liabilities for the consideration received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in income or loss.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(22) Non-derivative financial assets, continued

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in income or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(23) Non-derivative financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in income or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

(iv) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

It has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(23) Non-derivative financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company, continued

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

The financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and K-IFRS 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in income or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in income or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in finance income and finance expenses.

(v) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(vi) Financial guarantee contract liabilities

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of: (a) the amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with K-IFRS 1037, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; or (b) the amount initially recognized less, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with K-IFRS 1018, Revenue.

(vii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in income or loss.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(24) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps and others.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value.

The resulting gain or loss is recognized in income or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in such case the timing of the recognition in income or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset; a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

(i) Separable embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and when the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

An embedded derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the hybrid instrument to which the embedded derivative is part of, is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. All other embedded derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

(ii) Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

(iii) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in income or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk relating to the hedged items are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortized as income or loss as of that date.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(24) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting, continued

(iv) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in income or loss, and is included in the finance income and expense .

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to income or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognized in income or loss, in the same line of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the recognized hedged item. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in income or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in income or loss.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information

(1) Segment determination and explanation of the measurements

The Company's operating segments are its business components that generate discrete financial information that is reported to and regularly reviewed by the Company's the chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer, for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. The Company's reportable segments are Transmission and distribution, Electric power generation (Nuclear), Electric power generation (Non-nuclear), Plant maintenance & engineering service and Others; others mainly represent the business unit that manages the Company's foreign operations.

Segment operating profit (loss) is determined the same way that consolidated operating profit is determined under K-IFRS without any adjustment for corporate allocations. The accounting policies used by each segment are consistent with the accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Segment assets and liabilities are determined based on separate financial statements of the entities instead of on a consolidated basis. There are various transactions between the reportable segments, including sales of property, plant and equipment and so on, that are conducted on an arms-length basis at market prices that would be applicable to an independent third-party. For subsidiaries which are in a different segment from that of its immediate parent company, their carrying amount in separate financial statements is eliminated in the consolidating adjustments in the tables below. In addition, consolidation adjustments in the table below include adjustments of the amount of investment in associates and joint ventures from the cost basis amount reflected in segment assets to that determined using equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued

- (2) **Financial information of the segments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows:**

*In millions of
won*

March 31, 2016

Segment	Total segment revenue	Intersegment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Operating Profit (loss)	Depreciation and amortization	Interest income	Interest expense	Profit related associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries
Transmission and distribution	₩ 15,566,139	279,426	15,286,713	288,823	749,643	32,694	237,527	146,111
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	3,309,676	3,304,900	4,776	1,683,326	787,288	8,198	118,521	(180)
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	6,235,483	6,033,611	201,872	1,690,980	602,809	8,468	83,916	13,735
Plant maintenance & engineering service	561,254	482,035	79,219	57,902	24,682	3,373	490	(745)
Others	138,202	25,455	112,747	23,501	8,148	33,515	23,763	
Consolidation adjustments	(10,125,427)	(10,125,427)		(139,185)	(10,232)	(5,929)	(5,982)	
	₩ 15,685,327		15,685,327	3,605,347	2,162,338	80,319	458,235	158,921

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued

- (2) **Financial information of the segments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows, continued:**

*In millions of
won*

March 31, 2015

Segment	Total segment revenue	Intersegment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Operating profit (loss)	Depreciation and amortization	Interest income	Interest expense	Profit related associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries
Transmission and distribution	₩ 14,936,679	297,155	14,639,524	(194,166)	704,160	10,570	302,116	170,032
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	2,736,160	2,733,949	2,211	1,195,543	737,316	7,008	149,586	(658)
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	6,623,817	6,413,081	210,736	1,217,388	561,926	5,669	82,329	22,375
Plant maintenance & engineering service	553,716	414,213	139,503	56,615	19,898	3,024	39	800
Others	151,629	19,744	131,885	14,501	7,043	25,522	20,509	
Consolidation adjustments	(9,878,142)	(9,878,142)		(50,015)	(9,404)	(2,300)	(1,923)	
	₩ 15,123,859		15,123,859	2,239,866	2,020,939	49,493	552,656	192,549

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued

- (3) **Information related to segment assets and segment liabilities as of and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:**

In millions of won

Segment	March 31, 2016			
	Segment assets	Investments in associates and joint ventures	Acquisition of non-current assets	Segment liabilities
Transmission and distribution	₩ 105,847,101	4,473,337	2,205,380	53,628,994
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	52,449,434	16,204	497,957	28,243,723
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	45,604,103	1,318,073	806,166	25,786,733
Plant maintenance & engineering service	3,039,185	52,279	37,522	1,278,873
Others	5,886,185		32,638	2,316,351
Consolidation adjustments	(36,032,729)		35,084	(2,439,556)
Consolidated totals	₩ 176,793,279	5,859,893	3,614,747	108,815,118

In millions of won

Segment	December 31, 2015			
	Segment assets	Investments in associates and joint ventures	Acquisition of non-current assets	Segment liabilities
Transmission and distribution	₩ 106,306,250	4,338,888	5,885,919	53,125,589

Electric power generation (Nuclear)	51,043,890	16,385	2,647,304	27,386,113
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	44,453,545	1,283,432	5,063,195	25,587,071
Plant maintenance & engineering service	2,990,862	54,825	249,627	1,172,351
Others	5,962,546		144,846	2,312,658
Consolidation adjustments	(35,499,734)		146,942	(2,268,898)
Consolidated totals	₩ 175,257,359	5,693,530	14,137,833	107,314,884

(4) Geographic information

The following information on revenue from external customers and non-current assets is determined by the location of the customers and the assets:

In millions of won

Geographical unit	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets (*2)	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Domestic	₩ 14,581,263	14,307,620	145,762,660	143,788,043
Overseas (*1)	1,104,064	816,239	4,318,360	4,526,395
	₩ 15,685,327	15,123,859	150,081,020	148,314,438

(*1) Middle East and other Asian countries make up the majority of overseas revenue and non-current assets.

(*2) Amount excludes financial assets and deferred tax assets.

(5) Information on significant customers

There is no individual customer comprising more than 10% of the Company's revenue for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

5. Classification of Financial Instruments**(1) Classification of financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won*

	March 31, 2016					Total
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale financial assets	Held-to-maturity investments	Derivative assets (using hedge accounting)	
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	5,418,476				5,418,476
Current financial assets						
Held-to-maturity investments				418		418
Derivative assets	787				80,678	81,465
Other financial assets		3,789,805				3,789,805
Trade and other receivables		6,770,201				6,770,201
	787	15,978,482		418	80,678	16,060,365
Non-current assets						
Non-current financial assets						
Available-for-sale financial assets			626,183			626,183
Held-to-maturity investments				3,217		3,217
Derivative assets	205,381				162,439	367,820
Other financial assets		1,551,494				1,551,494
Trade and other receivables		1,817,616				1,817,616
	205,381	3,369,110	626,183	3,217	162,439	4,366,330

₩	206,168	19,347,592	626,183	3,635	243,117	20,426,695
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In millions of won

December 31, 2015

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available- for-sale financial assets	Held-to- maturity investments	Derivative assets (using hedge accounting)	Total	
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	3,783,065				3,783,065	
Current financial assets							
Held-to-maturity investments				381		381	
Derivative assets	1,498				95,759	97,257	
Other financial assets		5,237,983				5,237,983	
Trade and other receivables		7,473,548				7,473,548	
	1,498	16,494,596		381	95,759	16,592,234	
Non-current assets							
Non-current financial assets							
Available-for-sale financial assets			584,479			584,479	
Held-to-maturity investments				3,242		3,242	
Derivative assets	253,510				266,383	519,893	
Other financial assets		1,387,940				1,387,940	
Trade and other receivables		1,798,419				1,798,419	
	253,510	3,186,359	584,479	3,242	266,383	4,293,973	
	₩	255,008	19,680,955	584,479	3,623	362,142	20,886,207

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

5. Classification of Financial Instruments, Continued**(2) Classification of financial liabilities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won***March 31, 2016**

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost	Derivative liabilities (using hedge accounting)	Total
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	₩	827,983		827,983
Debt securities		7,898,037		7,898,037
Derivative liabilities	14,152		890	15,042
Trade and other payables		6,436,194		6,436,194
	14,152	15,162,214	890	15,177,256
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		1,683,218		1,683,218
Debt securities		46,542,092		46,542,092
Derivative liabilities	32,780		148,048	180,828
Trade and other payables		3,678,377		3,678,377
	32,780	51,903,687	148,048	52,084,515
	₩ 46,932	67,065,901	148,938	67,261,771

*In millions of won***December 31, 2015**

	Financial liabilities fair value through profit or	Financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost	Derivative liabilities (using hedge accounting)	Total
--	---	---	--	--------------

loss				
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	₩	1,144,027		1,144,027
Debt securities		6,702,926		6,702,926
Derivative liabilities	9,487		758	10,245
Trade and other payables		4,735,697		4,735,697
	9,487	12,582,650	758	12,592,895
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		1,932,259		1,932,259
Debt securities		48,974,287		48,974,287
Derivative liabilities	39,524		116,741	156,265
Trade and other payables		3,718,435		3,718,435
	39,524	54,624,981	116,741	54,781,246
	₩ 49,011	67,207,631	117,499	67,374,141

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

5. Classification of Financial Instruments, Continued**(3) Classification of comprehensive income from financial instruments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>		March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	Interest income	₩ 20,683	11,890
Available-for-sale financial assets	Dividends income	9,367	5,456
	Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets		(5,821)
	Gain (loss) on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	1,480	(975)
	Interest income		29
Held-to-maturity investments	Interest income	25	25
Loans and receivables	Interest income	6,938	6,775
Trade and other receivables	Interest income	31,061	24,981
Short-term financial instruments	Interest income	19,051	2,864
Long-term financial instruments	Interest income	2,561	2,929
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	(47,667)	30,365
	Gain (loss) on transaction of derivatives	(1,832)	1,666
Derivative assets (using hedge accounting)	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (profit or loss)	(46,054)	14,199
	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (equity, before tax) (*)	(12,036)	13,010
	Gain on transaction of derivatives	2,802	1,065
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	Interest expense of borrowings and debt securities	(321,009)	(379,204)
	Interest expense of trade and other payables	(16,403)	(20,909)
	Interest expense of others	(120,823)	(152,543)
	Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translations	116,237	(60,337)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Gain on valuation of derivatives	7,082	18,342
		2,131	(1,785)

	Gain (loss) on transaction of derivatives		
Derivative liabilities (using hedge accounting)	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (profit or loss)	(40,778)	1,857
	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (equity, before tax) (*)	(10,235)	13,737
	Loss on transaction of derivatives		(3,400)

(*) Items are included in other comprehensive income or loss. All other income and gain amounts listed above are included in finance income, and all expense and loss amounts listed above are included in finance expenses in the consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

6. Restricted Deposits**Restricted deposits as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>		March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	Escrow accounts	₩ 112	4,828
	Deposits for government project	5,643	5,839
	Collateral provided for borrowings	28,770	6,839
	Collateral provided for lawsuit	760	641
	Deposits for transmission regional support program	3,212	204
	Pledge		740
Short-term financial instruments	Restriction on withdrawal related to win-win growth program for small and medium enterprises	18,000	18,000
Long-term financial instruments	Guarantee deposits for checking account	2	2
	Guarantee deposits for banking accounts at overseas branches	327	333
	Decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants	652,700	652,700
	Collateral provided for borrowings		20
	Funds for developing small and medium enterprises (*1)	100,000	100,000
		₩ 809,526	790,146

(*1) Deposits for small and medium enterprise at IBK for construction of Bitgaram Energy Valley and support for the businesses as of March 31, 2016.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents**Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash	₩ 122	109
Other demand deposit	871,720	1,309,396
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	1,107,919	374,575
Short-term investments classified as cash equivalents	3,438,715	2,098,985
	₩ 5,418,476	3,783,065

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

8. Trade and Other Receivables**(1) Trade and other receivables as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won*

	March 31, 2016			
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Trade receivables	₩ 6,204,752	(54,861)	(5)	6,149,886
Other receivables	673,502	(51,145)	(2,042)	620,315
	6,878,254	(106,006)	(2,047)	6,770,201
Non-current assets				
Trade receivables	437,933			437,933
Other receivables	1,425,607	(39,481)	(6,443)	1,379,683
	1,863,540	(39,481)	(6,443)	1,817,616
	₩ 8,741,794	(145,487)	(8,490)	8,587,817

In millions of won

	December 31, 2015			
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Trade receivables	₩ 6,862,762	(51,956)	(14)	6,810,792
Other receivables	718,717	(52,778)	(3,183)	662,756
	7,581,479	(104,734)	(3,197)	7,473,548
Non-current assets				
Trade receivables	447,010			447,010
Other receivables	1,396,107	(38,968)	(5,730)	1,351,409

1,843,117 (38,968) (5,730) 1,798,419

~~₩~~ 9,424,596 (143,702) (8,927) 9,271,967

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

8. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued**(2) Other receivables as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won*

		March 31, 2016		
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Non-trade receivables	₩ 360,135	(51,145)		308,990
Accrued income	65,308			65,308
Deposits	184,935		(2,042)	182,893
Finance lease receivables	12,008			12,008
Others	51,116			51,116
	673,502	(51,145)	(2,042)	620,315
Non-current assets				
Non-trade receivables	84,860	(31,943)		52,917
Accrued income	1,389			1,389
Deposits	310,478		(6,443)	304,035
Finance lease receivables	925,232			925,232
Others	103,648	(7,538)		96,110
	1,425,607	(39,481)	(6,443)	1,379,683
	₩ 2,099,109	(90,626)	(8,485)	1,999,998

In millions of won

		December 31, 2015		
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Non-trade receivables	₩ 330,669	(52,778)		277,891
Accrued income	88,256			88,256
Deposits	235,745		(3,183)	232,562

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Finance lease receivables	12,098			12,098
Others	51,949			51,949
	718,717	(52,778)	(3,183)	662,756
Non-current assets				
Non-trade receivables	93,782	(31,829)		61,953
Accrued income	582			582
Deposits	256,745		(5,730)	251,015
Finance lease receivables	941,710			941,710
Others	103,288	(7,139)		96,149
	1,396,107	(38,968)	(5,730)	1,351,409
	₩ 2,114,824	(91,746)	(8,913)	2,014,165

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables, and are measured using the effective interest method. No interest is accrued for trade receivables related to electricity for the duration between the billing date and the payment due dates. But once trade receivables are overdue, the Company imposes a monthly interest rate of 2.0% on the overdue trade receivables. The Company holds deposits of three months' expected electricity usage for customers requesting temporary usage and customers with past defaulted payments.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

8. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued**(3) Aging analysis of trade receivables as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade receivables: (not overdue, not impaired)	₩ 6,498,505	7,198,403
Trade receivables: (overdue, not impaired)	1,436	891
Less than 60 days	1,436	891
Trade receivables: (impairment reviewed)	142,744	110,478
60 ~ 90 days	36,341	31,973
90 ~ 120 days	34,167	11,010
120 days ~ 1 year	32,734	35,097
Over 1 year	39,502	32,398
	6,642,685	7,309,772
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(54,861)	(51,956)
Less present value discount	(5)	(14)
	₩ 6,587,819	7,257,802

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired, and provides allowances for doubtful accounts which includes impairment for trade receivables that are individually significant. The Company considers receivables as overdue if the receivables are outstanding 60 days after the maturity and sets an allowance based on past experience of collection.

(4) Aging analysis of other receivables as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

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<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other receivables: (not overdue, not impaired)	₩ 1,868,922	1,918,132
Other receivables: (overdue, not impaired)	72,835	20,249
Less than 60 days	72,835	20,249
Other receivables: (impairment reviewed)	157,352	176,443
60 ~ 90 days	2,747	2,409
90 ~ 120 days	8,792	10,097
120 days ~ 1 year	36,113	21,433
Over 1 year	109,700	142,504
	2,099,109	2,114,824
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(90,626)	(91,746)
Less present value discount	(8,485)	(8,913)
	₩ 1,999,998	2,014,165

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

8. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

- (5) **Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Beginning balance	₩ 51,956	91,746	80,644	67,932
Bad debt expense	5,538	238	1,308	18,473
Write-off	(2,060)	(154)	(28,978)	(888)
Reversal	(500)	(987)	(1,018)	(413)
Others	(73)	(217)		6,642
Ending balance	₩ 54,861	90,626	51,956	91,746

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	
Listed:						
Korea District Heating Corp.	₩ 130,410			30,791		161,201
Kwanglim Co., Ltd. (*1)	262		(214)	598	(646)	319
Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.	299			20		5
Sungjee Construction. Co., Ltd.	5					5
Korea Line Corp.						
Namkwang Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	1					1
Pumyang Construction Co., Ltd.						
ELCOMTEC Co., Ltd.	53			16		69
PAN ocean Co., Ltd.	6					6
Borneo International Furniture Co., Ltd.	103					103
TONGYANG Inc. (*1)	217		(45)	25	(197)	
TONGYANG networks Inc. (*1)	6		(3)		(3)	
Nexolon Co., Ltd. (*1)	3,196		(3,138)	569	(627)	
PT Adaro Energy Tbk	21,012			5,892		26,904
Energy Fuels Inc.	5,926			(1,757)	216	4,385
Cockatoo Coal Limited	42				1	43
Denison Mines Corp.	34,457			1,531	1,864	37,852
Fission 3.0	30			(7)	2	25
Fission Uranium Corp.	554			(112)	28	470
	196,579		(3,400)	37,566	638	231,383
Unlisted:						
K&C - Gyeongnam youth job creation Investment Fund	1,207					1,207

Korea investment - KoreaEXIM Bank CERs Private Special Asset Investment Trust I	571			571
Troika Overseas Resource Development Private Equity Firm	1,553			1,553
IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth Private Equity firm (*1)	855		(621)	234
Global Dynasty Overseas Resource Development Private Equity Firm	2,233			2,233
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	1,375			1,375
Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable Energy Private Special Assets Investment Trust 1 (*1)	1,069	3,685	(323)	4,431
Construction Guarantee	805		(6)	799
Plant & Mechanical Contractors Financial Cooperative of Korea	36			36
Fire Guarantee	20			20
Korea Software Financial Cooperative	301			301
Engineering Financial Cooperative	60			60
Electric Contractors Financial Cooperative	152			152
Korea Specialty Contractor Financial Cooperative	417			417
Information & Communication Financial Cooperative	10			10
Korea Electric Engineers Association	40			40
Hwan Young Steel Co., Ltd.	97			97
Woobang ENC Co., Ltd	22			22
Dongnam Co., Ltd.	72			72
SAMBO AUTO. Co., Ltd.	38			38
Mobo Co., Ltd.	14			14
Poonglim Industrial Co., Ltd.	93			93

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Impairment Others	
HANKOOK Silicon Co., Ltd.	₩ 7,513					7,513
Kun Young Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5					5
Pumyang Asset Management Co., Ltd.	3					3
Dae Kwang Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	6					6
Sanbon Department Store	3					3
Woori Ascon Co., Ltd.	10					10
Miju Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.	51					51
BnB Sungwon Co., Ltd.	15					15
Hana Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.	1					1
KC Development Co., Ltd.	6					6
IMHWA Corp.	5					5
DAIM Special Vehicle Co., Ltd.	10					10
ASA JEONJU Co., Ltd.	69					69
KYUNGWON Co., Ltd.	14					14
Moonkyung Silica Co., Ltd.						
Yousung Remicon Co., Ltd.	4					4
Sungkwang Timber Co., Ltd.	4					4
Yongbo Co., Ltd.	3					3
HJ Steel Co., Ltd.	2					2
KS Remicon Co., Ltd.	3					3
Sewoong Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	40					40
SIN-E Steel Co., Ltd.	33					33
Joongang Platec Co., Ltd.	72					72
Pyungsan SI Ltd.	9					9
Samgong Development Co., Ltd.	7					7
Joongang Development Co., Ltd.	8					8

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AJS Co., Ltd.	32	32
SHIN-E B&P Co., Ltd.	10	10
MSE Co., Ltd.	9	9
Irim Nano Tec Co., Ltd.	15	15
Kwang Myeong Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	11	11
Youngjin Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	21	21
Dong Woo International Co., Ltd.	18	18
Bench Mark Construction Co., Ltd.		
Buyoung Co., Ltd.	3	3
Ilsuk Co., Ltd.	10	10
Dongyang Telecom Co., Ltd.	11	11
Han Young Construction Co., Ltd.	3	3
Jongwon Remicon Co., Ltd.	13	13
Ace Heat Treating Co., Ltd.	72	72
Zyle Daewoo Motor Sales Co., Ltd.		
Daewoo Development Co., Ltd.		
Seyang Inc.	27	27
Seungri Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	3
Onggane Food Co., Ltd	1	1

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	
Shin-E P&C Co., Ltd.	₩ 1					1
Ejung Ad Co., Ltd.	3					3
Solvus Co., Ltd.	3					3
Myung Co., Ltd.	2					2
Emotion Co., Ltd.	8					8
Youngdong Concrete Co., Ltd.	7					7
Shinil Engineering Co., Ltd.	3					3
Korea Castiron Industrial Co., Ltd.	22					22
FFG DMC Co., Ltd.	17					17
Daeseong Metal Co., Ltd.	47					47
Biwang Industry Co., Ltd	2					2
Huimun Co., Ltd.	4					4
Sunun IT F Co., Ltd.	8					8
Young Sung Co., Ltd.	27					27
Yuil Industrial Electronics Co., Ltd.	16					16
DN TEK Inc.	62					62
Daeyang FMS Corporation	3					3
Kwang Jin Structure Co., Ltd.	31					31
Woojin Industry Corporation	16					16
Kwang Sung Industry Co., Ltd.	7					7
Matsaeng Food Co., Ltd.	6					6
Futech Mold Co., Ltd.	14					14
Samcheonri Industrial Co., Ltd.	13					13
Woojoo Environment Ind. Co., Ltd.	13					13

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Cheongatti Co., Ltd.	4				4	
Hyungji Esquire Co., Ltd.	21				21	
Kolmar Pharma Co., Ltd.	52				52	
Morado Co., Ltd.	2				2	
Myung Sung Tex Co., Ltd.	2				2	
Kwang Sung Co., Ltd.					31	31
EverTechno. Co., Ltd.					147	147
Autowel Co., Ltd.					13	13
Baekseok Construction Co., Ltd.					4	4
Areva nc Expansion	170,118				3,573	173,691
Navanakorn Electric Co., Ltd.	17,951				(284)	17,667
PT. Kedap Saayq						
Set Holding	179,585					179,585
PT. Cirebon Energi Prasarana	635	721			(40)	1,316
	387,900	4,406	(944)	(6)	3,444	394,800
	₩ 584,479	4,406	(4,344)	37,560	4,082	626,183

(*1) The Company recognized gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets amounted to ₩1,480 million, from the sales of shares of Kwanglim Co., Ltd., TONGYANG Inc., TONGYANG networks Inc. and Nexolon Co., Ltd. and from the certain portion sales of IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth Private Equity Firm and Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable Energy Private Special Assets Investment Trust 1 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:**

In millions of won

	December 31, 2015						
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Impairment	Others	Ending Balance
Listed:							
Korea District Heating Corp.	₩ 127,241			3,169			130,410
Kwanglim Co., Ltd.	128			134			262
Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.	357			(58)			299
Sungjee Construction. Co., Ltd.	5						5
Korea Line Corp.							
Namkwang Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	2			(3)		2	1
Pumyang Construction Co., Ltd.							
ELCOMTEC Co., Ltd.	48			5			53
PAN ocean Co., Ltd.	5			1			6
Borneo International Furniture Co., Ltd.	4			7		92	103
TONGYANG Inc.	66			140		11	217
TONGYANG networks Inc.	3			3			6
Nexolon Co., Ltd.				59		3,137	3,196
PT Adaro Energy Tbk	44,109			(23,097)	(23,206)	23,206	21,012
Energy Fuels Inc.	11,568			(4,866)	(9,391)	8,615	5,926
Cockatoo Coal Limited	628			(572)	(572)	558	42
Denison Mines Corp.	62,339			(22,187)	(20,154)	14,459	34,457
Fission 3.0 (*1)	61		(57)	11		15	30
Fission Uranium Corp.	651			(28)		(69)	554
	247,215		(57)	(47,282)	(53,323)	50,026	196,579
Unlisted:							
K&C - Gyeongnam youth job creation Investment Fund (*1)	1,340		(133)				1,207

Hanwha Electric Power Venture Fund (*1)	1,804	(1,804)		
Korea investment - KoreaEXIM Bank CERs Private Special Asset Investment Trust I (*1)	4,752	(3,000)	(1,181)	571
Troika Overseas Resource Development Private Equity Firm	13,340		(11,787)	1,553
IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth Private Equity firm (*1)	2,325	(1,470)		855
Global Dynasty Overseas Resource Development Private Equity Firm	2,233			2,233
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	5,000		(3,625)	1,375
Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable Energy Private Special Assets Investment Trust 1 (*1)	498	802	(231)	1,069
Construction Guarantee Plant & Mechanical Contractors Financial Cooperative of Korea	795		10	805
Fire Guarantee	36			36
Korea Software Financial Cooperative	20			20
Engineering Financial Cooperative	301			301
Electric Contractors Financial Cooperative	60			60
Korea Specialty Contractor Financial Cooperative	152			152
Information & Communication Financial Cooperative	417			417
Korea Electric Engineers Association	10			10
Hwan Young Steel Co., Ltd.	40			40
Woobang ENC Co., Ltd	97			97
Dongnam Co., Ltd.	22			22
SAMBO AUTO. Co., Ltd.	72			72
Mobo Co., Ltd.	38			38
	14			14

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:**

In millions of won

	December 31, 2015						
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Impairment	Others	Ending
	balance						Balance
Poonglim Industrial Co., Ltd.	₩ 78					15	93
HANKOOK Silicon Co., Ltd.	7,513						7,513
Kun Young Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5						5
Pumyang Asset Management Co., Ltd.	3						3
Dae Kwang Semiconductor Co., Ltd.	6						6
Sanbon Department Store	124				(121)		3
Woori Ascon Co., Ltd.	10						10
Miju Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.	51						51
BnB Sungwon Co., Ltd.	15						15
Hana Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.	1						1
KC Development Co., Ltd.	6						6
IMHWA Corp.	5						5
IXELON Co., Ltd.	23				(23)		
DAIM Special Vehicle Co., Ltd.	10						10
ASA KIMJE Co., Ltd.	465				(465)		
ASA JEONJU Co., Ltd.	697				(628)		69
KYUNGWON Co., Ltd.	14						14
Moonkyung Silica Co., Ltd.							
Yousung Remicon Co., Ltd.	4						4
Sungkwang Timber Co., Ltd.	4						4
Yongbo Co., Ltd.	3						3
HJ Steel Co., Ltd.						2	2
Ildong Air Conditioning Co., Ltd.					(2)	2	
KS Remicon Co., Ltd.						3	3
Sewoong Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.						40	40
SIN-E Steel Co., Ltd.						33	33

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Joongang Platec Co., Ltd.		72	72
Hangjin Steel Co., Ltd.	(116)	116	
Pyungsan SI Ltd.		9	9
Samgong Development Co., Ltd.		7	7
Joongang Development Co., Ltd.		8	8
AJS Co., Ltd.		32	32
SHIN-E B&P Co., Ltd.		10	10
MSE Co., Ltd.		9	9
Iirim Nano Tec Co., Ltd.		15	15
Kwang Myeong Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.		11	11
Youngjin Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	(105)	126	21
Dong Woo International Co., Ltd.		18	18
Bench Mark Construction Co., Ltd.			
Buyoung Co., Ltd.		3	3
Ilsuk Co., Ltd.		10	10
Dongyang Telecom Co., Ltd.		11	11
Han Young Construction Co., Ltd.		3	3
Jongwon Remicon Co., Ltd.		13	13
Ace Heat Treating Co., Ltd.		72	72
Zyle Daewoo Motor Sales Co., Ltd.			
Daewoo Development Co., Ltd.			
Daewoo Songdo Development Co., Ltd.	(2)	2	
Seyang Inc.		27	27
Seungri Enterprise Co., Ltd.		3	3

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	December 31, 2015					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	
Onggane Food Co., Ltd.	₩				1	1
Shin-E P&C Co., Ltd.					1	1
Montista Telecom Co., Ltd.				(3)	3	3
Ejung Ad Co., Ltd.					3	3
Solvus Co., Ltd.					3	3
Myung Co., Ltd.					2	2
Emotion Co., Ltd.					8	8
Youngdong Concrete Co., Ltd.					7	7
Shinil Engineering Co., Ltd.					3	3
Korea Castiron Industrial Co., Ltd.					22	22
FFG DMC Co., Ltd.					17	17
Daeseong Metal Co., Ltd.					47	47
Biwang Industry Co., Ltd					2	2
Huimun Co., Ltd.					4	4
Sunun IT F Co., Ltd.					8	8
Young Sung Co., Ltd.					27	27
Yuil Industrial Electronics Co., Ltd.					16	16
DN TEK Inc.					62	62
Daeyang FMS Corporation					3	3
Kwang Jin Structure Co., Ltd.					31	31
Woojin Industry Corporation					16	16
Kwang Sung Industry Co., Ltd.					7	7
Matsaeng Food Co., Ltd.					6	6

Futech Mold Co., Ltd.						14	14
Samcheonri Industrial Co., Ltd.						13	13
Woojoo Environment Ind. Co., Ltd.						13	13
Cheongatti Co., Ltd.						4	4
Hyungji Esquire Co., Ltd.						21	21
Kolmar Pharma Co., Ltd.						52	52
Morado Co., Ltd.						2	2
Myung Sung Tex Co., Ltd.						2	2
Areva nc Expansion	227,876					(57,758)	170,118
Navanakorn Electric Co., Ltd.	16,836					1,115	17,951
PT. Kedap Saayq	12,989					(12,989)	
Set Holding	167,832			11,753			179,585
PT. Cirebon Energi Prasarana		635					635
	467,936	1,437	(6,638)	11,763	(31,047)	(55,551)	387,900
	₩ 715,151	1,437	(6,695)	(35,519)	(84,370)	(5,525)	584,479

(*1) The Company recognized gain and loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets amounted to ₩4 million and ₩3,008 million, respectively, from the sales of shares of Fission 3.0, K&C- Gyeongnam Youth Job Creation Investment Fund, Korea Investment - Korea EXIM Bank CERs Private Special Asset Investment Trust 1, IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth Private Equity Firm and others and from the liquidation of Hanwha Electric Power Venture fund for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016				
	Shares	Ownership	Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Listed					
Korea District Heating Corp.	2,264,068	19.55%	₩ 173,201	161,201	161,201
Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.	38,568	0.03%	428	319	319
Sungjee Construction. Co., Ltd.	1,053	0.01%	49	5	5
Korea Line Corp.	18	0.00%	1		
Namkwang Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	46	0.00%	15	1	1
Pumyang Construction Co., Ltd.	7	0.00%	2		
ELCOMTEC Co., Ltd.	32,875	0.04%	217	69	69
PAN ocean Co., Ltd.	1,492	0.00%	14	6	6
Borneo International Furniture Co., Ltd.	64,037	0.28%	97	103	103
PT Adaro Energy Tbk	480,000,000	1.50%	71,554	26,904	26,904
Energy Fuels Inc.	1,711,814	3.79%	16,819	4,385	4,385
Cockatoo Coal Limited	49,881,423	0.07%	18,445	43	43
Denison Mines Corp.	58,284,000	11.24%	84,134	37,852	37,852
Fission 3.0	300,000	0.17%		25	25
Fission Uranium Corp.	800,000	0.21%	785	470	470
			365,761	231,383	231,383
Unlisted (*1)					
K&C - Gyeongnam youth job creation Investment Fund	24	10.00%	1,207	1,207	
Korea investment - KoreaEXIM Bank CERs Private Special Asset Investment Trust I	1,758,731,002	14.18%	1,752	571	
Troika Overseas Resource Development Private Equity Firm	13,340,012,100	3.66%	13,340	1,553	
	171	6.30%	855	234	

IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth

Private Equity firm

Global Dynasty Overseas Resource

Development Private Equity Firm	2,233,407,439	7.46%	2,233	2,233
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Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	1,000,000	8.81%	5,000	1,375
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Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable

Energy Private Special Assets

Investment Trust 1	4,279,159,433	5.00%	4,431	4,431
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Construction Guarantee (*2)	571	0.02%	601	799	799
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Plant & Mechanical Contractors

Financial Cooperative of Korea	50	0.01%	36	36
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Fire Guarantee	40	0.02%	20	20
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Korea Software Financial

Cooperative	301	0.15%	301	301
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Engineering Financial Cooperative	528	0.10%	60	60
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Electric Contractors Financial

Cooperative	800	0.03%	152	152
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Korea Specialty Contractor

Financial Cooperative	476	0.01%	417	417
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Information & Communication

Financial Cooperative	70	0.01%	10	10
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Korea Electric Engineers

Association	400	0.26%	40	40
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Hwan Young Steel Co., Ltd.	10,916	0.14%	1,092	97
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Woobang ENC Co., Ltd	14	0.00%	22	22
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Dongnam Co., Ltd.	2,070	0.46%	72	72
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SAMBO AUTO. Co., Ltd.	15,066	0.02%	38	38
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Mobo Co., Ltd.	504	0.00%	14	14
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Poonglim Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,915	0.01%	93	93
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HANKOOK Silicon Co., Ltd.	7,513,022	10.44%	7,513	7,513
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Kun Young Engineering &

Construction Co., Ltd.	100	0.00%	5	5
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Pumyang Asset Management Co.,

Ltd.	13	0.00%	3	3
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Dae Kwang Semiconductor Co.,

Ltd.	589	0.07%	6	6
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Sanbon Department Store	828	0.01%	124	3
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Woori Ascon Co., Ltd.	25	0.34%	10	10
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Miju Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.	99,804	0.23%	51	51
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BnB Sungwon Co., Ltd.	589	0.07%	15	15
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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:

In millions of won

	Shares	Ownership	March 31, 2016		
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Hana Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.	23	0.00%	₩ 1	1	
KC Development Co., Ltd.	839	0.02%	6	6	
IMHWA Corp.	329	0.11%	5	5	
DAIM Special Vehicle Co., Ltd.	58	0.08%	10	10	
ASA JEONJU Co., Ltd.	34,846	1.34%	697	69	
KYUNGWON Co., Ltd.	2,812	0.17%	14	14	
Moonkyung Silica Co., Ltd.	42	0.56%			
Yousung Remicon Co., Ltd.	8	0.26%	4	4	
Sungkwang Timber Co., Ltd.	9	0.34%	4	4	
Yongbo Co., Ltd.	61	0.20%	3	3	
HJ Steel Co., Ltd.	218	0.07%	2	2	
KS Remicon Co., Ltd.	12	0.04%	3	3	
Sewoong Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	7,931	0.10%	40	40	
SIN-E Steel Co., Ltd.	109	0.08%	33	33	
Joongang Platec Co., Ltd.	3,591	0.75%	72	72	
Pyungsan SI Ltd.	434	0.01%	9	9	
Samgong Development Co., Ltd.	12	0.01%	7	7	
Joongang Development Co., Ltd.	540	0.12%	8	8	
AJS Co., Ltd.	12,906	0.23%	32	32	
SHIN-E B&P Co., Ltd.	119	0.13%	10	10	
MSE Co., Ltd.	429	0.13%	9	9	
Ilim Nano Tec Co., Ltd.	1,520	0.07%	15	15	
Kwang Myeong Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	113	0.37%	11	11	
Youngjin Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	2,512	0.25%	126	21	
Dong Woo International Co., Ltd.	90	0.37%	18	18	
Bench Mark Construction Co., Ltd.	2	0.00%			
Buyoung Co., Ltd.	270	0.00%	3	3	
Ilsuk Co., Ltd.	152	0.17%	10	10	

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Dongyang Telecom Co., Ltd.	1,760	0.01%	11	11
Han Young Construction Co., Ltd.	35	0.03%	3	3
Jongwon Remicon Co., Ltd.	31	0.18%	13	13
Ace Heat Treating Co., Ltd.	477	1.43%	72	72
Zyle Daewoo Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	22	0.00%		
Daewoo Development Co., Ltd.	8	0.00%		
Seyang Inc.	537	0.05%	27	27
Seungri Enterprise Co., Ltd.	93	0.05%	3	3
Onggane Food Co., Ltd.	5	0.07%	1	1
Shin-E P&C Co., Ltd.	12	0.00%	1	1
Ejung Ad Co., Ltd.	132	0.09%	3	3
Solvus Co., Ltd.	1,056	0.04%	3	3
Myung Co., Ltd.	89	0.05%	2	2
Emotion Co., Ltd.	167	0.61%	8	8
Youngdong Concrete Co., Ltd.	32	0.32%	7	7
Shinil Engineering Co., Ltd.	887	0.06%	3	3
Korea Castiron Industrial Co., Ltd.	617	1.86%	22	22
FFG DMC Co., Ltd.	12	0.00%	17	17
Daeseong Metal Co., Ltd.	518	2.37%	47	47
Biwang Industry Co., Ltd	406	0.04%	2	2
Huimun Co., Ltd.	263	0.26%	4	4
Sunun IT F Co., Ltd.	133	0.52%	8	8
Young Sung Co., Ltd.	89	0.40%	27	27
Yuil Industrial Electronics Co., Ltd.	804	0.32%	16	16
DN TEK Inc.	12,401	0.29%	62	62
Daeyang FMS Corporation	84	0.05%	3	3

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:**

In millions of won

	Shares	Ownership	March 31, 2016		
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Kwang Jin Structure Co., Ltd.	3,072	0.60%	₩ 31	31	
Woojin Industry Corporation	3	0.00%	16	16	
Kwang Sung Industry Co., Ltd.	325	0.35%	7	7	
Matsaeng Food Co., Ltd.	277	0.56%	6	6	
Futech Mold Co., Ltd.	274	0.27%	14	14	
Samcheonri Industrial Co., Ltd.	533	0.98%	13	13	
Woojoo Environment Ind. Co., Ltd.	101	0.11%	13	13	
Cheongatti Co., Ltd.	57	0.10%	4	4	
Hyungji Esquire Co., Ltd.	52	0.02%	21	21	
Kolmar Pharma Co., Ltd.	1,426	0.01%	52	52	
Morado Co., Ltd.	209	0.04%	2	2	
Myung Sung Tex Co., Ltd.	20	0.00%	2	2	
Kwang Sung Co., Ltd.	610	0.53%	31	31	
EverTechno. Co., Ltd.	29,424	0.73%	147	147	
Autowel Co., Ltd.	260	0.38%	13	13	
Baekseok Construction Co., Ltd.	30	0.01%	4	4	
Areva nc Expansion	1,077,124	13.49%	288,443	173,691	
Navanakorn Electric Co., Ltd. (*3)	4,442,800	29.00%	16,646	17,667	
PT. Kedap Saayq	671	10.00%	18,540		
Set Holding (*4)	1,100,220	2.50%	229,255	179,585	179,585
PT. Cirebon Energi Prasarana	11,420	10.00%	1,356	1,316	
			595,646	394,800	180,384
			₩ 961,407	626,183	411,767

(*1)

Book values of unlisted equity securities held by the Company were measured at cost as a quoted market price does not exist in an active market and its fair value cannot be measured reliably.

- (*2) The Company has estimated the fair value of the investment in Construction Guarantee based upon the price which would be applied when the investment is returned. The Company has recognized the difference between its fair value and book value as a gain or loss on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income or loss during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.
- (*3) Although the Company holds more than 20% of the equity shares of these investments, the Company cannot exercise significant influence.
- (*4) The Company has estimated the fair value of Set Holding by using the discounted cash flow method and has recognized the difference between its fair value and book value as gain or loss on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income or loss during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	Shares	Ownership	December 31, 2015		
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Listed					
Korea District Heating Corp.	2,264,068	19.55%	₩ 173,201	130,410	130,410
Kwanglim Co., Ltd.	84,515	0.44%	386	262	262
Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.	38,568	0.03%	428	299	299
Sungjee Construction Co., Ltd.	1,053	0.01%	49	5	5
Korea Line Corp.	18	0.00%	1		
Namkwang Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	232	0.00%	15	1	1
Pumyang Construction Co., Ltd.	7	0.00%	2		
ELCOMTEC Co., Ltd.	32,875	0.04%	217	53	53
PAN ocean Co., Ltd.	1,492	0.00%	14	6	6
Borneo International Furniture Co., Ltd.	64,037	0.28%	97	103	103
TONGYANG Inc.	78,511	0.03%	45	217	217
TONGYANG networks Inc.	4,422	0.01%	3	6	6
Nexolon Co., Ltd.	3,665,367	2.59%	3,138	3,196	3,196
PT Adaro Energy Tbk	480,000,000	1.50%	71,554	21,012	21,012
Energy Fuels Inc.	1,711,814	3.79%	16,819	5,926	5,926
Cockatoo Coal Limited	49,881,423	0.07%	18,445	42	42
Denison Mines Corp.	58,284,000	11.24%	84,134	34,457	34,457
Fission 3.0	300,000	0.17%		30	30
Fission Uranium Corp.	800,000	0.21%	785	554	554
			369,333	196,579	196,579

Unlisted (*1)

K&C - Gyeongnam youth job creation Investment Fund	24	10.00%	1,207	1,207	
Korea investment - KoreaEXIM Bank CERs Private Special Asset	1,758,731,002	14.18%	1,752	571	

Investment Trust I					
Troika Overseas Resource					
Development Private Equity Firm	13,340,012,100	3.66%	13,340	1,553	
IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth					
Private Equity firm	233	6.30%	855	855	
Global Dynasty Overseas Resource					
Development Private Equity Firm	2,233,407,439	7.46%	2,233	2,233	
Intellectual Discovery, Ltd.	1,000,000	8.81%	5,000	1,375	
Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable					
Energy Private Special Assets					
Investment Trust 1	1,069,432,095	5.00%	1,069	1,069	
Construction Guarantee (*2)	571	0.02%	601	805	805
Plant & Mechanical Contractors					
Financial Cooperative of Korea	50	0.01%	36	36	
Fire Guarantee	40	0.02%	20	20	
Korea Software Financial					
Cooperative	301	0.15%	301	301	
Engineering Financial Cooperative	528	0.10%	60	60	
Electric Contractors Financial					
Cooperative	800	0.03%	152	152	
Korea Specialty Contractor					
Financial Cooperative	476	0.01%	417	417	
Information & Communication					
Financial Cooperative	70	0.01%	10	10	
Korea Electric Engineers					
Association	400	0.26%	40	40	
Hwan Young Steel Co., Ltd.	10,916	0.14%	1,092	97	
Woobang ENC Co., Ltd.	14	0.00%	22	22	
Dongnam Co., Ltd.	2,070	0.46%	72	72	
SAMBO AUTO. Co., Ltd.	15,066	0.02%	38	38	
Mobo Co., Ltd.	504	0.00%	14	14	
Poonglim Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,915	0.01%	93	93	
HANKOOK Silicon Co., Ltd.	7,513,022	10.44%	7,513	7,513	
Kun Young Engineering &					
Construction Co., Ltd.					
	100	0.00%	5	5	
Pumyang Asset Management Co.,					
Ltd.					
	13	0.00%	3	3	
Dae Kwang Semiconductor Co.,					
Ltd.					
	589	0.07%	6	6	
Sanbon Department Store	828	0.01%	124	3	
Woori Ascon Co., Ltd.	25	0.34%	10	10	
Miju Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.	99,804	0.23%	51	51	
BnB Sungwon Co., Ltd.	589	0.07%	15	15	

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:

In millions of won

	Shares	Ownership	March 31, 2015		
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Hana Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.	23	0.00%	₩ 1	1	
KC Development Co., Ltd.	839	0.02%	6	6	
IMHWA Corp.	329	0.11%	5	5	
IXELON Co., Ltd.	2,292	0.02%	23		
DAIM Special Vehicle Co., Ltd.	58	0.08%	10	10	
ASA KIMJE Co., Ltd.	23,245	1.11%	465		
ASA JEONJU Co., Ltd.	34,846	1.34%	697	69	
KYUNGWON Co., Ltd.	2,812	0.17%	14	14	
Moonkyung Silica Co., Ltd.	42	0.56%			
Yousung Remicon Co., Ltd.	8	0.26%	4	4	
Sungkwang Timber Co., Ltd.	9	0.34%	4	4	
Yongbo Co., Ltd.	61	0.20%	3	3	
HJ Steel Co., Ltd.	218	0.07%	2	2	
Ildong Air Conditioning Co., Ltd.	218	0.16%	3		
KS Remicon Co., Ltd.	12	0.04%	3	3	
Sewoong Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.	7,931	0.10%	40	40	
SIN-E Steel Co., Ltd.	109	0.08%	33	33	
Joongang Platec Co., Ltd.	3,591	0.75%	72	72	
Hangjin Steel Co., Ltd.	116	1.08%	116		
Pyungsan SI Ltd.	434	0.01%	9	9	
Samgong Development Co., Ltd.	12	0.01%	7	7	
Joongang Development Co., Ltd.	540	0.12%	8	8	
AJS Co., Ltd.	12,906	0.23%	32	32	
SHIN-E B&P Co., Ltd.	119	0.13%	10	10	
MSE Co., Ltd.	429	0.13%	9	9	
Ilrim Nano Tec Co., Ltd.	1,520	0.07%	15	15	
Kwang Myeong Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.	113	0.37%	11	11	
Youngjin Hi-Tech Co., Ltd.	2,512	0.25%	126	21	
Dong Woo International Co., Ltd.	90	0.37%	18	18	

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Bench Mark Construction Co., Ltd.	2	0.00%		
Buyoung Co., Ltd.	270	0.00%	3	3
Ilsuk Co., Ltd.	152	0.17%	10	10
Dongyang Telecom Co., Ltd.	1,760	0.01%	11	11
Han Young Construction Co., Ltd.	35	0.03%	3	3
Jongwon Remicon Co., Ltd.	31	0.18%	13	13
Ace Heat Treating Co., Ltd.	477	1.43%	72	72
Zyle Daewoo Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	22	0.00%		
Daewoo Development Co., Ltd.	8	0.00%		
Daewoo Songdo Development Co., Ltd.	301	0.00%	2	
Seyang Inc.	537	0.05%	27	27
Seungri Enterprise Co., Ltd.	93	0.05%	3	3
Onggane Food Co., Ltd.	5	0.07%	1	1
Shin-E P&C Co., Ltd.	12	0.00%	1	1
Montista Telecom Co., Ltd.	5,409	0.00%	3	
Ejung Ad Co., Ltd.	132	0.09%	3	3
Solvus Co., Ltd.	1,056	0.04%	3	3
Myung Co., Ltd.	89	0.05%	2	2
Emotion Co., Ltd.	167	0.61%	8	8
Youngdong Concrete Co., Ltd.	32	0.32%	7	7
Shinil Engineering Co., Ltd.	887	0.06%	3	3
Korea Castiron Industrial Co., Ltd.	617	1.86%	22	22
FFG DMC Co., Ltd.	12	0.00%	17	17

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows, continued:

In millions of won

	Shares	Ownership	December 31, 2015		
			Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Daeseong Metal Co., Ltd.	518	2.37%	₩ 47	47	
Biwang Industry Co., Ltd.	406	0.04%	2	2	
Huimun Co., Ltd.	263	0.26%	4	4	
Sunun IT F Co., Ltd.	133	0.52%	8	8	
Young Sung Co., Ltd.	89	0.40%	27	27	
Yuil Industrial Electronics Co., Ltd.	804	0.32%	16	16	
DN TEK Inc.	12,401	0.29%	62	62	
Daeyang FMS Corporation	84	0.05%	3	3	
Kwang Jin Structure Co., Ltd.	3,072	0.60%	31	31	
Woojin Industry Corporation	3	0.00%	16	16	
Kwang Sung Industry Co., Ltd.	325	0.35%	7	7	
Matsaeng Food Co., Ltd.	277	0.56%	6	6	
Futech Mold Co., Ltd.	274	0.27%	14	14	
Samcheonri Industrial Co., Ltd.	533	0.98%	13	13	
Woojoo Environment Ind. Co., Ltd.	101	0.11%	13	13	
Cheongatti Co., Ltd.	57	0.10%	4	4	
Hyungji Esquire Co., Ltd.	52	0.02%	21	21	
Kolmar Pharma Co., Ltd.	1,426	0.01%	52	52	
Morado Co., Ltd.	209	0.04%	2	2	
Myung Sung Tex Co., Ltd.	20	0.00%	2	2	
Areva nc Expansion	1,077,124	13.49%	288,443	170,118	
Navanakorn Electric Co., Ltd. (*3)	4,442,800	29.00%	16,646	17,951	
PT. Kedap Saayq	671	10.00%	18,540		
Set Holding (*4)	1,100,220	2.50%	229,255	179,585	179,585
PT. Cirebon Energi Prasarana	420	10.00%	635	635	
			591,980	387,900	180,390
			₩ 961,313	584,479	376,969

- (*1) Book values of unlisted equity securities held by the Company were measured at cost as a quoted market price does not exist in an active market and its fair value cannot be measured reliably.
- (*2) The Company has estimated the fair value of the investment in Construction Guarantee based upon the price which would be applied when the investment is returned. The Company has recognized the difference between its fair value and book value as a gain or loss on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income or loss during the year ended December 31, 2015.
- (*3) Although the Company holds more than 20% of the equity shares of these investments, the Company cannot exercise significant influence.
- (*4) The Company has estimated the fair value of Set Holding by using the discounted cash flow method and has recognized the difference between its fair value and book value as gain or loss on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income or loss during the year ended December 31, 2015.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

10. Held-to-maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Impairment	Others	
Government bonds	₩ 3,623	28	(16)			3,635
	₩ 3,623	28	(16)			3,635
Current	₩ 380		(15)		53	418
Non-current	3,243	28	(1)		(53)	3,217
<i>In millions of won</i>	December 31, 2015					Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Impairment	Others	
Government bonds	₩ 3,601	432	(410)			3,623
Municipal bonds	13				(13)	
	₩ 3,614	432	(410)		(13)	3,623
Current	₩ 265		(186)		301	380
Non-current	3,349	432	(224)		(314)	3,243

11. Derivatives

(1) Derivatives as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivative assets				
Currency forward	₩ 787	22,538	1,498	24,896
Currency swap	80,678	341,305	95,759	491,219

Interest rate swap		3,977		3,778
	₩ 81,465	367,820	97,257	519,893
Derivative liabilities				
Currency forward	₩ 8,921	2,101	1,142	
Currency swap	890	88,455	758	66,976
Interest rate swap	5,231	90,272	8,345	89,289
	₩ 15,042	180,828	10,245	156,265

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued

(2) **Currency forward contracts which are not designated as hedge instruments as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:**

In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies

Counterparty	Contract Date	Maturity date	Contract amounts		Contract exchange rate	
			Pay	Receive		
KEB Hana Bank	2014.04.10	2021.07.12	₩	55,120	USD 52,000	1,060.00
KEB Hana Bank	2014.04.28	2021.07.12		50,784	USD 48,000	1,058.00
KEB Hana Bank	2014.05.09	2021.07.12		104,600	USD 100,000	1,046.00
Bank of America	2014.04.29	2021.07.12		105,400	USD 100,000	1,054.00
Standard Chartered	2016.03.04	2016.04.05		2,416	USD 2,000	1,208.14
Standard Chartered	2016.03.10	2016.04.11		2,427	USD 2,000	1,213.60
Standard Chartered	2016.03.09	2016.04.08		3,650	USD 3,000	1,216.65
Nova Scotia	2016.03.08	2016.04.07		8,451	USD 7,000	1,207.35
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.04.14		9,638	USD 8,000	1,204.72
Nova Scotia	2016.03.24	2016.04.25		9,339	USD 8,000	1,167.33
Citibank	2016.03.14	2016.04.15		3,564	USD 3,000	1,187.90
Citibank	2016.03.17	2016.04.18		10,578	USD 9,000	1,175.31
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.21	2016.04.20		10,499	USD 9,000	1,166.57
Credit Suisse	2016.03.28	2016.04.27		7,023	USD 6,000	1,170.50
HSBC	2016.03.31	2016.04.29		11,458	USD 10,000	1,145.84
BNP Paribas	2016.03.03	2016.04.07		6,097	USD 5,000	1,219.48
BNP Paribas	2016.03.15	2016.04.18		1,187	USD 1,000	1,187.30
BNP Paribas	2016.03.16	2016.04.07	USD	2,000	2,439	1,219.48
BNP Paribas	2016.03.16	2016.04.18		1,192	USD 1,000	1,192.20
BNP Paribas	2016.03.18	2016.05.20		1,163	USD 1,000	1,163.00
BNP Paribas	2016.03.29	2016.04.07	USD	2,500	3,049	1,219.48
BNP Paribas	2016.03.29	2016.05.20	USD	601	699	1,163.00
BNP Paribas	2016.03.30	2016.04.07	USD	500	610	1,219.48
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.22	2016.05.24		2,318	USD 2,000	1,158.85
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.24	2016.05.31		3,502	USD 3,000	1,167.47
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.28	2016.04.29		1,168	USD 1,000	1,168.00
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.28	2016.05.31		2,334	USD 2,000	1,167.20

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Mizuho Bank	2016.03.29	2016.05.31	2,329	USD	2,000	1,164.30
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.30	2016.06.01	1,153	USD	1,000	1,153.30
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.31	2016.06.07	3,437	USD	3,000	1,145.67
Nomura	2016.03.18	2016.04.22	3,498	USD	3,000	1,166.00
Nomura	2016.03.24	2016.04.22	USD 1,800		2,097	1,165.20
Standard Chartered	2016.03.07	2016.04.11	12,019	USD	10,000	1,201.85
Standard Chartered	2016.03.10	2016.04.14	3,630	USD	3,000	1,210.10
Standard Chartered	2016.03.21	2016.05.23	3,497	USD	3,000	1,165.75
Standard Chartered	2016.03.28	2016.04.29	1,169	USD	1,000	1,169.00
Standard Chartered	2016.03.30	2016.06.01	2,307	USD	2,000	1,153.50
Nova Scotia	2016.03.10	2016.05.16	11,859	USD	9,813	1,208.40
Nova Scotia	2016.03.03	2016.04.07	934	USD	769	1,214.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.29	2016.05.31	1,163	USD	1,000	1,162.95
Nova Scotia	2016.03.09	2016.05.11	1,308	USD	1,073	1,218.40
Nova Scotia	2016.03.07	2016.04.11	10,402	USD	8,662	1,200.90
Societe Generale	2016.03.22	2016.05.24	2,323	USD	2,000	1,161.50
Mizuho Bank	2016.03.24	2016.04.06	3,034	USD	2,600	1,167.10
Standard Chartered	2016.03.28	2016.04.06	3,395	USD	2,900	1,170.82
Nova Scotia	2016.03.30	2016.10.04	5,728	USD	5,000	1,145.60
Nova Scotia	2016.03.31	2016.10.04	5,733	USD	5,000	1,146.60
Societe Generale	2016.03.31	2016.10.04	3,444	USD	3,000	1,148.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.30	2016.10.04	5,781	USD	5,000	1,156.20
Societe Generale	2016.03.30	2016.07.01	3,466	USD	3,000	1,155.40
BNP Paribas	2016.03.22	2016.07.25	3,476	USD	3,000	1,158.50
Nova Scotia	2016.03.22	2016.09.26	3,479	USD	3,000	1,159.60
Societe Generale	2016.03.22	2016.07.25	3,478	USD	3,000	1,159.35
Citibank	2016.03.22	2016.07.25	3,481	USD	3,000	1,160.30
Societe Generale	2016.03.18	2016.07.22	5,808	USD	5,000	1,161.55
Nova Scotia	2016.03.22	2016.09.26	3,496	USD	3,000	1,165.30
Nova Scotia	2016.03.18	2016.07.22	3,495	USD	3,000	1,164.90

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued

(2) **Currency forward contracts which are not designated as hedge instruments, as of March 31, 2016 are as follows, continued:**

In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies

Counterparty	Contract Date	Maturity date	Contract amounts		Contract exchange rate	
			Pay	Receive		
Nova Scotia	2016.03.18	2016.07.22	₩	3,498	USD 3,000	1,165.90
Citibank	2016.03.17	2016.06.21		5,882	USD 5,000	1,176.40
HSBC	2016.03.17	2016.06.21		3,534	USD 3,000	1,177.90
Nova Scotia	2016.03.17	2016.06.21		4,136	USD 3,481	1,188.20
Nova Scotia	2016.03.17	2016.06.21		5,946	USD 5,000	1,189.20
HSBC	2016.03.15	2016.06.17		3,574	USD 3,000	1,191.20
Citibank	2016.03.15	2016.06.17		3,576	USD 3,000	1,191.95
Standard Chartered	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		3,591	USD 3,000	1,197.00
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		6,001	USD 5,000	1,200.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		6,006	USD 5,000	1,201.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		1,203	USD 1,000	1,203.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		1,204	USD 1,000	1,204.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		1,205	USD 1,000	1,205.10
Nova Scotia	2016.03.11	2016.06.15		1,206	USD 1,000	1,206.10
Standard Chartered	2016.03.10	2016.06.14		3,619	USD 3,000	1,206.40
Citibank	2016.03.10	2016.06.14		6,043	USD 5,000	1,208.60
Citibank	2016.03.10	2016.06.14		3,249	USD 2,686	1,209.60
Standard Chartered	2016.03.04	2016.06.08		2,891	USD 2,387	1,211.30
Nova Scotia	2016.03.09	2016.06.14		6,057	USD 5,000	1,211.30
Nova Scotia	2016.03.09	2016.06.14		6,062	USD 5,000	1,212.30
Standard Chartered	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		1,102	USD 905	1,217.20
Nova Scotia	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		5,224	USD 4,278	1,221.20
HSBC	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		6,113	USD 5,000	1,222.65
Nova Scotia	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		6,114	USD 5,000	1,222.70
Credit Agricole	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		6,118	USD 5,000	1,223.60
Nova Scotia	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		1,457	USD 1,190	1,224.20
BNP Paribas	2016.03.03	2016.05.09		882	USD 720	1,224.70

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KEB Hana Bank	2015.08.26	2017.07.31	JPY	630,000	6,377	10.12
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.04.11	IDR	29,424,110	USD 2,176	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.05.10	IDR	27,059,672	USD 2,001	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.06.10	IDR	22,987,586	USD 1,700	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.07.11	IDR	39,735,684	USD 2,938	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.08.10	IDR	30,737,686	USD 2,273	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.09.12	IDR	27,125,351	USD 2,006	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.10.11	IDR	26,862,636	USD 1,986	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.11.10	IDR	26,074,490	USD 1,928	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2016.12.12	IDR	13,135,763	USD 971	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.01.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.02.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.03.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.04.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.05.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.06.12	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.07.10	IDR	6,567,882	USD 486	13,525.00
BNP Paribas	2015.02.12	2017.08.10	IDR	2,889,868	USD 214	13,525.00

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March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued

(3) **Currency swap contracts which are not designated as hedge instruments as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:**

In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies

Counterparty	Contract year	Contract amount		Contract interest rate		Contract exchange rate
		Pay	Receive	Pay (%)	Receive (%)	
Deutsche Bank	2013~2018	₩ 110,412	JPY 10,000,000	6.21%	4.19%	11.04
IBK	2013~2018	111,800	USD 100,000	3.16%	2.79%	1,118.00
Bank of America	2013~2018	103,580	JPY 10,000,000	7.05%	4.19%	10.36
Credit Suisse	2014~2019	118,632	CHF 100,000	2.98%	1.50%	1,186.32
Standard Chartered	2014~2019	114,903	CHF 100,000	4.00%	1.50%	1,149.03
Standard Chartered	2014~2029	102,470	USD 100,000	3.14%	3.57%	1,024.70
Standard Chartered	2014~2017	51,215	USD 50,000	2.24%	3M Libor+0.55%	1,024.30
Mizuho Bank	2014~2017	153,645	USD 150,000	2.35%	3M Libor+0.65%	1,024.30
Societe Generale	2014~2024	105,017	USD 100,000	4.92%	5.13%	1,050.17
KEB Hana Bank	2015~2024	107,970	USD 100,000	4.75%	5.13%	1,079.70
Credit Agricole	2015~2024	94,219	USD 86,920	4.85%	5.13%	1,083.97
Citibank	2012~2022	112,930	USD 100,000	2.79%	3.00%	1,129.30
JP Morgan	2012~2022	112,930	USD 100,000	2.79%	3.00%	1,129.30
Bank of America	2012~2022	112,930	USD 100,000	2.79%	3.00%	1,129.30
Goldman Sachs	2012~2022	112,930	USD 100,000	2.79%	3.00%	1,129.30
HSBC	2012~2022	111,770	USD 100,000	2.89%	3.00%	1,117.70
KEB Hana Bank	2012~2022	111,770	USD 100,000	2.87%	3.00%	1,117.70
Standard Chartered	2012~2022	111,770	USD 100,000	2.89%	3.00%	1,117.70
Deutsche Bank	2012~2022	55,885	USD 50,000	2.79%	3.00%	1,117.70
DBS	2013~2018	108,140	USD 100,000	2.63%	3M Libor+0.84%	1,081.40
DBS	2013~2018	108,140	USD 100,000	2.57%	3M Libor+0.84%	1,081.40
DBS	2013~2018	108,140	USD 100,000	2.57%	3M Libor+0.84%	1,081.40
HSBC	2013~2018	107,450	USD 100,000	3.41%	2.88%	1,074.50
Standard Chartered	2013~2018	107,450	USD 100,000	3.44%	2.88%	1,074.50
JP Morgan	2013~2018	107,450	USD 100,000	3.48%	2.88%	1,074.50
Bank of America	2014~2018	107,450	USD 100,000	3.09%	2.88%	1,074.50

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Citibank	2014~2018	107,450	USD	100,000	3.09%	2.88%	1,074.50
JP Morgan	2014~2017	102,670	USD	100,000	2.89%	3M Libor+0.78%	1,026.70
Deutsche Bank	2014~2017	102,670	USD	100,000	2.89%	3M Libor+0.78%	1,026.70
HSBC	2014~2019	105,260	USD	100,000	2.48%	2.38%	1,052.60
Standard Chartered	2014~2019	105,260	USD	100,000	2.48%	2.38%	1,052.60
RBS	2014~2019	105,260	USD	100,000	2.48%	2.38%	1,052.60
Nomura	2015~2025	111,190	USD	100,000	2.60%	3.25%	1,111.90
Korea Development Bank	2015~2025	111,190	USD	100,000	2.62%	3.25%	1,111.90
Woori Bank	2015~2025	55,595	USD	50,000	2.62%	3.25%	1,111.90
KEB Hana Bank	2015~2025	55,595	USD	50,000	2.62%	3.25%	1,111.90

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued**(4) Currency swap contracts which are designated as hedge instruments as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:***In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies*

Counterparty	Contract year	Contract amount		Contract interest rate		Contract exchange rate
		Pay	Receive	Pay (%)	Receive (%)	
Citibank	2006~2016	₩ 113,200	USD 100,000	1.05%	6.00%	1,132.00
Barclays Bank PLC	2006~2016	113,200	USD 100,000	1.05%	6.00%	1,132.00
Credit Suisse	2006~2016	113,200	USD 100,000	1.05%	6.00%	1,132.00
Goldman Sachs	2011~2017	105,260	USD 100,000	3.99%	3.63%	1,052.60
Barclays Bank PLC	2011~2017	105,260	USD 100,000	3.99%	3.63%	1,052.60
Citibank	2011~2017	105,260	USD 100,000	3.99%	3.63%	1,052.60
Citibank	2013~2018	54,570	USD 50,000	2.90%	3M Libor+1.01%	1,091.40
Standard Chartered	2013~2018	54,570	USD 50,000	2.90%	3M Libor+1.01%	1,091.40
Credit Suisse	2013~2018	111,410	USD 100,000	3.22%	3M Libor+1.50%	1,114.10
HSBC	2014~2020	99,901	AUD 100,000	3.52%	5.75%	999.01
HSBC	2014~2020	100,482	AUD 100,000	3.48%	5.75%	1,004.82
Standard Chartered	2013~2020	117	AUD 125,000	3M Libor+1.25%	5.75%	0.94
Standard Chartered	2014~2020	126,032	USD 117,250	3.55%	3M Libor+1.25%	1,074.90
JP Morgan Morgan Stanley	2014~2019	107,190	USD 100,000	3.25%+Floating rate	2.75%	1,071.90
Deutsche Bank	2014~2019	107,190	USD 100,000	3.25%+Floating rate	2.75%	1,071.90
Korea Development Bank	2016~2021	121,000	USD 100,000	2.15%	2.50%	1,210.00
	2016~2021	121,000	USD 100,000	2.10%+Floating rate	2.50%	1,210.00

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Morgan Stanley							
BNP Paribas	2016~2021	121,000	USD 100,000	2.10%+Floating rate	2.50%		1,210.00
Barclays Bank PLC	2006~2016	71,888	USD 75,000	4.81%	5.50%		958.50
Deutsche Bank AG	2006~2016	71,888	USD 75,000	4.81%	5.50%		958.50
Barclays Bank PLC	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83%	3.13%		1,140.00
Morgan Stanley	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83%	3.13%		1,140.00
Credit Agricole	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83%	3.13%		1,140.00
JP Morgan	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83%	3.13%		1,140.00
Credit Agricole	2013~2019	118,343	CHF 100,000	3.47%	1.63%		1,183.43
Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2019	59,172	CHF 50,000	3.47%	1.63%		1,183.43
Nomura	2013~2019	59,172	CHF 50,000	3.47%	1.63%		1,183.43
Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2018	107,360	USD 100,000	3.34%	2.88%		1,073.60
Credit Agricole	2013~2018	107,360	USD 100,000	3.34%	2.88%		1,073.60
JP Morgan	2013~2018	161,040	USD 150,000	3.34%	2.88%		1,073.60
Standard Chartered	2013~2018	161,040	USD 150,000	3.34%	2.88%		1,073.60
Standard Chartered	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77%	2.63%		1,044.90
Credit Agricole	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77%	2.63%		1,044.90
Barclays Bank PLC	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77%	2.63%		1,044.90
Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2018	81,188	USD 75,000	2.65%	1.88%		1,082.50
Credit Agricole	2013~2018	81,188	USD 75,000	2.65%	1.88%		1,082.50
Deutsche Bank	2013~2018	81,188	USD 75,000	2.65%	1.88%		1,082.50
Citibank	2013~2018	81,188	USD 75,000	2.65%	1.88%		1,082.50
Standard Chartered	2014~2017	54,205	USD 50,000	2.93%	3M Libor+1.05%		1,084.10
Credit Agricole	2014~2017	54,205	USD 50,000	2.93%	3M Libor+1.05%		1,084.10
HSBC	2012~2017	115,140	USD 100,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40
BNP Paribas	2012~2017	115,140	USD 100,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40
KEB Hana Bank	2012~2017	115,140	USD 100,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40
Barclays Bank PLC	2012~2017	57,570	USD 50,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40
Standard Chartered	2012~2017	57,570	USD 50,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40
Nomura	2012~2017	57,570	USD 50,000	3.38%	2.50%		1,151.40

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Credit Agricole Societe Generale	2012~2017	57,570	USD 50,000	3.38%	2.50%	1,151.40
BNP Paribas	2013~2018	53,095	USD 50,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,061.90
KEB Hana Bank	2013~2018	53,095	USD 50,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,061.90

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued**(4) Currency swap contracts which are designated as hedge instruments as of March 31, 2016 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won and thousands of foreign currencies*

Counterparty	Contract year	Contract amount		Contract interest rate		Contract exchange rate
		Pay	Receive	Pay (%)	Receive (%)	
Standard Chartered	2013~2018	₩ 106,030	USD 100,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,060.30
Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2018	53,015	USD 50,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,060.30
KEB Hana Bank	2013~2018	31,809	USD 30,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,060.30
Societe Generale	2013~2018	21,206	USD 20,000	3.48%	2.63%	1,060.30
HSBC	2013~2018	53,015	USD 50,000	3.47%	2.63%	1,060.30
Nomura	2013~2018	53,015	USD 50,000	3.47%	2.63%	1,060.30
Credit Agricole	2014~2020	110,680	USD 100,000	2.29%	2.50%	1,106.80
Societe Generale	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.16%	2.50%	1,106.80
KEB Hana Bank	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.16%	2.50%	1,106.80
KEB Hana Bank	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80
Standard Chartered	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80
HSBC	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80
Nomura	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80
Barclays Bank PLC	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80
HSBC	2014~2020	55,340	USD 50,000	2.21%	2.50%	1,106.80

(5) Interest rate swap contracts which are not designated as hedge instruments as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:*In millions of won*

Counterparty	Contract year	Contract amount	Contract interest rate per annum	
			Pay (%)	Receive (%)
Korea Development Bank	2012~2016	₩ 200,000	3.57%	3M CD + 0.26%
Nonghyup Bank	2012~2016	100,000	3.49%	3M CD + 0.25%

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Korea Development Bank	2012~2016	50,000	3.49%	3M CD + 0.25%
HSBC	2012~2016	50,000	3.49%	3M CD + 0.25%
Standard Chartered	2012~2016	200,000	3.55%	3M CD + 0.26%
Standard Chartered	2012~2017	160,000	3.57%	3M CD + 0.32%
JP Morgan	2013~2018	150,000	3.58%	3M CD + 0.31%
KEB Hana Bank	2013~2016	200,000	2.57%	3M CD + 0.04%
KEB Hana Bank	2013~2016	100,000	2.75%	3M CD + 0.03%
Credit Suisse	2014~2018	200,000	2.98%	1Y CMT + 0.31%
Korea Development Bank (*)	2014~2029	40,000	3M CD - 0.03%	4.65%

(*) The contract is an interest rate swap hedging on Electricity Bonds 885, and the banks would notify the Company of the early termination every year on the early termination notification date (every year on April 28, from 2017 until 2028). The contract will be terminated if the early termination is notified.

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KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, Continued

March 31, 2016

(Unaudited)

11. Derivatives, Continued

(6) **Interest rate swap contracts which are designated as hedge instruments, as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:**

In thousands of U.S. dollars

Counterparty	Contract year	Contract amount	Contract interest rate per annum	
			Pay (%)	Receive (%)
BNP Paribas	2009~2027	USD 99,920	4.16%	6M USD Libor
KFW	2009~2027	USD 99,920	4.16%	6M USD Libor
CA-CIB (Credit Agricole)	2015~2033	USD 103,012	3.98%~4.10%	6M USD Libor
SMBC	2015~2033	USD 134,708	4.05%~4.18%	6M USD Libor
The Export-Import Bank of Korea	2015~2031	USD 8,826	2.67%	6M USD Libor
ING Bank	2015~2031	USD 7,861	2.67%	6M USD Libor
BNP Paribas	2015~2031	USD 7,861	2.67%	6M USD Libor

(7) **Gains and losses on valuation and transaction of derivatives for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows and included in finance income and costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	Net income effects of valuation gain (loss)		Net income effects of transaction gain (loss)		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (*)	
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Currency forward	₩ (10,575)	2,876	1,295	3,538		
Currency swap	(121,839)	68,567	2,478	(5,349)	(22,254)	34,667