

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP

Form 6-K

March 22, 2017

Table of Contents

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 March 2017

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)

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

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- .

Table of Contents

At the annual general meeting (AGM) of shareholders of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) held on March 21, 2017, all the agendas set forth below submitted for shareholder approval were approved by the shareholders as originally proposed:

1. Agendas for Shareholder Approval:

- 1) Approval of financial statements for the fiscal year 2016

Dividend per share : KRW 1,980

- 2) Approval of the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration for directors in 2017

Aggregate ceiling on remuneration for directors in 2017 : 2,108,298 thousand won

- 3) Election of President and CEO

Candidate : Cho, Hwan-Eik

2. Voting Results

Agenda	Outstanding Shares	Attendant Shares	Shares for
1. 1)	641,964,077	526,952,568	512,271,351 (97.21%)
1. 2)	641,964,077	526,952,568	511,942,129 (97.15%)
1. 3)	641,964,077	526,952,568	512,229,285 (97.21%)

Details on the proposed agenda for the AGM are attached hereto.

Table of Contents

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: March 21, 2017

Table of Contents

Attachment

Agenda 1. Approval of Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year 2016

Disclaimer: The financial statements for the fiscal year 2016 as presented below is in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard adopted in Korea (K-IFRS).

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Table of Contents

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Independent Auditors Report</u>	1
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	9
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	11

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Korea Electric Power Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial statements of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matters

Table of Contents

Without qualifying our audit report, we draw attention to the following key audit matters of the build-to-order industry that were of significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, which determination is based on auditor's professional judgment and communications with those who charged with governance, in accordance with Practical Guide of Korean Standards on Auditing 2016-1. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. We have considered the results from audit procedures for these key audit matters in forming our audit opinion on the 2016 consolidated financial statements.

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, the Company recognizes contract revenue and costs based on the percentage-of-completion method at the end of the reporting period. Also, the gross amount due from customers for contract work is presented for all contracts in which costs incurred plus recognized profits exceed progress billings. The gross amount due to customers for contract work is presented for all contracts in which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profits.

Table of Contents

Total contract revenue is measured based on an agreed contract price; however, it may fluctuate due to the variation of construction work. The measurement of contract revenue is affected by various uncertainties resulting from unexpected future events. Total contract costs are estimated based on the estimates of future costs such as material costs, labor costs and construction period. The uncertainty of estimated total contract costs and changes in such estimates have an impact on the completion progress and contract revenue.

Considering the impacts from these uncertainty and changes in estimates on profit or loss for the current or future periods, we identified the Company's revenue recognition accounting policy utilizing the input method, uncertainty of estimated total contract costs, assessment of the percentage-of-completion and accounting for the variation of construction works as significant risks.

We conducted the following audit procedures regarding the Company's accounting policy of revenue recognition utilizing the input method as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Review of the appropriateness of accounting policy of revenues recognition by the input method

Inquiry and analytical review of current progress and significant changes in major projects as of period end

Inquiry and analytical review of financial indicators such as contract price, estimated contract costs, cost ratio, ratio of amounts due from customers for contract work, major components of total contract costs by the reporting period, accumulated contract costs, fluctuations in total contract costs and others

Testing of design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over construction contracts with changed terms and conditions

Testing of design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over new construction contracts

Recalculation of the percentage of completion independently for the contracts in which the percentage of completion was significantly changed

Independent testing of appropriateness of input costs, cut-off, and attribution of costs to each construction contract

Review of whether financial statement disclosures on changes in constructions are disclosed appropriately

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

March 6, 2017

This report is effective as of March 6, 2017, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,7,45	₩ 3,051,353	3,783,065
Current financial assets, net	5,10,11,12,45	2,671,989	5,335,621
Trade and other receivables, net	5,8,14,20,45,46,47	7,788,876	7,473,548
Inventories, net	13	5,479,443	4,946,413
Income tax refund receivables	41	19,163	9,081
Current non-financial assets	15	631,860	397,950
Assets held-for-sale	42	65,842	79,647
Total current assets		19,708,526	22,025,325
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets, net	5,6,9,10,11,12,45	2,657,494	2,495,554
Non-current trade and other receivables, net	5,8,14,45,46,47	1,903,515	1,798,419
Property, plant and equipment, net	18,27,49	145,743,056	141,361,351
Investment properties, net	19,27	353,680	269,910
Goodwill	16	2,582	2,582
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	21,27,46	980,821	855,832
Investments in associates	4,17	4,092,252	4,405,668
Investments in joint ventures	4,17	1,418,196	1,287,862
Deferred tax assets	41	795,131	623,623
Non-current non-financial assets	15	181,789	131,233
Total non-current assets		158,128,516	153,232,034
Total Assets	4	₩ 177,837,042	175,257,359

(Continued)

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables, net	5,22,24,45,47	₩ 5,585,411	4,735,697
Current financial liabilities, net	5,11,23,45,47	8,942,329	7,857,198
Income tax payables	41	1,843,288	2,218,060
Current non-financial liabilities	20,28,29	6,368,210	6,320,711
Current provisions	26,45	1,999,988	1,579,176
Total current liabilities		24,739,226	22,710,842
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current trade and other payables, net	5,22,24,45,47	3,558,175	3,718,435
Non-current financial liabilities, net	5,11,23,45,47	44,835,562	51,062,811
Non-current non-financial liabilities	28,29	7,591,605	7,092,252
Employee benefits liabilities, net	25,45	1,686,258	1,503,107
Deferred tax liabilities	41	8,948,520	8,362,683
Non-current provisions	26,45	13,427,151	12,864,754
Total non-current liabilities		80,047,271	84,604,042
Total Liabilities	4	₩ 104,786,497	107,314,884
Equity			
Contributed capital	1,30,45		
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		31,847,275	23,720,167
Unappropriated retained earnings		19,721,686	22,862,164
		53,173,871	48,187,241
Other components of equity	34		
Other capital surplus		1,235,146	1,197,388
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(33,875)	(98,713)
Other equity		13,294,973	13,294,973

		14,496,244	14,393,648
Equity attributable to owners of the controlling company		71,723,693	66,634,467
Non-controlling interests	16, 33	1,326,852	1,308,008
Total Equity		₩ 73,050,545	67,942,475
Total Liabilities and Equity		₩ 177,837,042	175,257,359

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won, except per share information</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Sales	4,35,45,47		
Sales of goods		₩ 55,379,487	54,367,036
Sales of services		356,743	453,487
Sales of construction services	20	4,026,857	3,761,204
Revenue related to transfer of assets from customers		427,297	375,995
		60,190,384	58,957,722
Cost of sales	13,25,43,47		
Cost of sales of goods		(41,237,372)	(41,348,917)
Cost of sales of services		(557,037)	(545,692)
Cost of sales of construction services		(3,755,144)	(3,563,120)
		(45,549,553)	(45,457,729)
Gross profit		14,640,831	13,499,993
Selling and administrative expenses	25,36,43,47	(2,639,232)	(2,153,261)
Operating profit	4	12,001,599	11,346,732
Other non-operating income	37	412,887	432,219
Other non-operating expense	37	(188,624)	(108,848)
Other gains, net	38	70,498	8,610,773
Finance income	5,11,39	791,543	1,182,988
Finance expenses	5,11,40	(2,437,087)	(3,015,457)
Profit related to associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries	4,17		
Share in profit of associates and joint ventures		224,435	280,794
Gain on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		52	4,731
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries	16		8,376
Share in loss of associates and joint ventures		(243,361)	(86,522)
Loss on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		(2,935)	
Impairment loss on investments in associates and joint ventures	17	(115,539)	
		(137,348)	207,379
Profit before income tax		10,513,468	18,655,786
Income tax expense	41	(3,365,141)	(5,239,413)
Profit for the period		₩ 7,148,327	13,416,373

(Continued)

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won, except per share information</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Other comprehensive income (loss)	5,11,25,31,34		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax	25,31	₩ (75,926)	(87,861)
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	31	(2,515)	(283)
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	34	61,279	9,648
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax	5,11,34	28,414	4,409
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of tax	34	41,360	18,535
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	34	(54,914)	89,558
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(2,302)	34,006
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩ 7,146,025	13,450,379
Profit or loss attributable to:			
Owners of the controlling company	44	₩ 7,048,581	13,289,127
Non-controlling interests		99,746	127,246
		₩ 7,148,327	13,416,373
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the controlling company		₩ 7,041,557	13,308,132
Non-controlling interests		104,468	142,247
		₩ 7,146,025	13,450,379
Earnings per share	44		
Basic and diluted earnings per share		₩ 10,980	20,701

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the controlling company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Subtotal			
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		13,289,127		13,289,127	127,246	13,416,373	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax		(84,271)		(84,271)	(3,590)	(87,861)	
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		(280)		(280)	(3)	(283)	
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			9,744	9,744	(96)	9,648	
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax			3,157	3,157	1,252	4,409	
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of tax			1,179	1,179	17,356	18,535	
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, net of tax			89,476	89,476	82	89,558	
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in							

equity

Dividends paid	(320,982)			(320,982)	(86,071)	(407,053)
Issuance of shares of capital by subsidiaries and others		2,536		2,536	12,329	14,865
Equity transaction within consolidation scope other than issuance of share capital		44,166		44,166	9,046	53,212
Changes in consolidation scope		(716)		(716)	23,229	22,513
Dividends paid (hybrid securities)					(16,455)	(16,455)
Others					4	4
Balance at December 31, 2015	₩ 4,053,578	48,187,241	14,393,648	66,634,467	1,308,008	67,942,475

(Continued)

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	Equity attributable to owners of the controlling company					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Subtotal			
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		7,048,581		7,048,581	99,746	7,148,327	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:							
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability, net of tax		(69,330)		(69,330)	(6,596)	(75,926)	
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures, net of tax		(2,532)		(2,532)	17	(2,515)	
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			61,275	61,275	4	61,279	
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax			27,075	27,075	1,339	28,414	
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of tax			31,406	31,406	9,954	41,360	
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures, net of tax			(54,918)	(54,918)	4	(54,914)	
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in							

equity

Dividends paid	(1,990,089)		(1,990,089)	(99,982)	(2,090,071)	
Issuance of shares of capital by subsidiaries and others		1,750	1,750	14,809	16,559	
Equity transaction within consolidation scope other than issuance of share capital		36,008	36,008	12,299	48,307	
Changes in consolidation scope				3,705	3,705	
Dividends paid (hybrid securities)				(16,455)	(16,455)	
Balance at December 31, 2016	₩ 4,053,578	53,173,871	14,496,244	71,723,693	1,326,852	73,050,545

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	₩ 7,148,327	13,416,373
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	3,365,141	5,239,413
Depreciation	8,881,273	8,269,118
Amortization	79,715	72,266
Employee benefit expense	373,753	314,692
Bad debt expense	37,815	18,350
Interest expense	1,752,868	2,015,684
Loss on sale of financial assets	9	3,008
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,996	1,933
Loss on abandonment of property, plant, and equipment	426,519	365,056
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		30,344
Impairment loss on intangible assets	3,945	22
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	158	16
Accretion expense to provisions, net	1,782,732	1,602,724
Loss on foreign currency translation, net	253,468	617,224
Valuation and transaction gain on derivative instruments, net	(231,630)	(708,120)
Share in loss (income) of associates and joint ventures, net	18,926	(194,272)
Gain on disposal of financial assets	(1,482)	(4)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(74,035)	(8,637,508)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(32)
Gain on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures	(52)	(4,731)
Loss on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures	2,935	
Gain on disposal of investments in subsidiaries		(8,376)
Impairment loss on investments in associates and joint ventures	115,539	
Interest income	(241,778)	(241,585)
Dividend income	(9,446)	(14,069)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale securities	86,703	84,370
Others, net	66,260	(35,107)
	16,694,332	8,790,416
Changes in:		
Trade receivables	200,529	715,498
Non-trade receivables	(68,322)	(17,102)
Accrued income	69,151	17,051
Other receivables	10,093	(9,441)
Other current assets	(259,492)	67,520

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

Inventories	(1,439,545)	(1,190,188)
Other non-current assets	(2,792)	(31,465)
Trade payables	141,994	(1,577,551)
Non-trade payables	(8,379)	38,223
Accrued expenses	(153,172)	(410,744)
Other payables		964
Other current liabilities	284,417	870,945
Other non-current liabilities	809,699	377,617
Investments in associates and joint ventures	75,407	114,708
Provisions	(1,527,129)	(1,033,502)
Payments of employee benefit obligations	(53,477)	(43,100)
Plan assets	(312,125)	(214,449)
	(2,233,143)	(2,325,016)

(Continued)

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In millions of won</i>	2016	2015
Cash generated from operating activities	₩ 21,609,516	19,881,773
Dividends received	10,294	38,565
Interest paid	(2,041,379)	(2,176,040)
Interest received	240,878	133,875
Income taxes paid	(3,298,757)	(935,068)
Net cash from operating activities	16,520,552	16,943,105
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposals of associates and joint ventures	46,644	22,058
Acquisition of associates and joint ventures	(113,222)	(116,114)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	207,960	9,843,796
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(12,028,789)	(14,049,887)
Proceeds from disposals of intangible assets	430	467
Acquisition of intangible assets	(124,422)	(87,946)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	10,876,017	242,856
Acquisition of financial assets	(8,130,621)	(5,326,151)
Increase in loans	(206,092)	(153,570)
Collection of loans	117,561	111,714
Increase in deposits	(468,734)	(352,669)
Decrease in deposits	161,166	185,154
Receipt of government grants	32,878	52,696
Usage of government grants	(33,516)	(13,372)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from changes in consolidation scope	3,754	(968)
Other cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities, net	13,116	(132,034)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,645,870)	(9,773,970)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of short-term borrowings, net	(49,604)	(65,355)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings and debt securities	2,302,060	4,178,454
Repayment of long-term borrowings and debt securities	(7,750,047)	(8,960,706)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(118,215)	(110,040)
Settlement of derivative instruments, net	73,246	73,348
Change in non-controlling interest	10,538	104,019
Dividends paid (hybrid bond)	(16,455)	(16,455)
Dividends paid	(2,088,429)	(409,884)
Other cash outflow from financing activities, net	(570)	

Net cash used in financing activities	(7,637,476)	(5,206,619)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate fluctuations	(762,794)	1,962,516
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	31,082	24,249
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(731,712)	1,986,765
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	3,783,065	1,796,300
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	₩ 3,051,353	3,783,065

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016**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 KEPCO listed its Depository Receipts (DR) on the New York Stock Exchange on October 27, 1994. KEPCO s head office is located in Naju, Jeollanam-do.

As of December 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 197,308,414 shares (30.74%) as of December 31, 2016.

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

2. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2017, which will be submitted for approval at the shareholders meeting held on March 21, 2017.

(1) Statement of compliance

These 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

These 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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 carryforward 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 (refer to note 25).

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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 are estimated 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 consumptions and prices based on statistics. Unbilled revenue recognized as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are ₩1,615,322 million and ₩1,599,592 million, respectively.

(vi) Construction contracts

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 utilizing the cost-based input method at the end of the reporting period. In applying the cost-based input method, it is necessary to use estimates and assumptions related to the total estimated costs expected to be incurred in the future, costs incurred which are not related to construction progress, changes in costs due to change of contract or design, etc. Total contract revenue is measured based on an agreed contract price; however, it may fluctuate due to the variation of construction work. The measurement of contract revenue is affected by various uncertainties resulting from unexpected future events.

(vii) Wolsung unit 1 nuclear power plant of the Company commenced operations on November 21, 1982 and ended its operations on November 20, 2012 pursuant to its 30-year operating license. On February 27, 2015, the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission (NSSC) evaluated the safety of operation on the Wolsung Unit 1 nuclear power plant and approved to continue its operation until November 20, 2022. As described in note 50, the lawsuit related to the validity of the approval of NSSC is currently ongoing. The consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the judgment of the Company that the approval of NSSC is valid and Wolsung Unit 1 nuclear power plant will be operating until 2022.

(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).

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

(5) Changes in accounting policies, continued

There are certain amendments to K-IFRS 1105, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation*, that provides guidance when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), K-IFRS 1107, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, K-IFRS 1019, *Employee Benefits*, and K-IFRS 1034, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

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

(6) New standards and interpretations 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.

(i) K-IFRS 1109, *Financial Instruments*

K-IFRS 1109, published on September 25, 2015, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. It replaces existing guidance in K-IFRS 1039, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Company plans to adopt K-IFRS 1109 for the year beginning on January 1, 2018. K-IFRS 1109 will generally be applied retrospectively; however the Company plans to take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate the comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement including impairment changes. New hedge accounting requirements will generally be applied prospectively except for certain exemptions including the accounting for the time value of options.

Key features of the new standard, K-IFRS 1109, are 1) classification and measurement of financial assets that reflects the business model in which the assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics, 2) impairment methodology that reflects expected credit loss (ECL) model for financial assets, and 3) expanded scope of hedged items and hedging instruments which qualify for hedge accounting and changes in assessment method for effect of hedging relationships.

K-IFRS 1109 will require the Company to assess the financial impact from application of K-IFRS 1109 and revise its accounting processes and internal controls related to financial instruments. Actual impact of adopting K-IFRS 1109 will be dependent on the financial instruments the Company holds and economic conditions at that time as well as accounting policy elections and judgment that it will make in the future.

The Company has not initiated any changes in internal controls processes or accounting processing systems, and has not performed an assessment of the impact resulting from the application of K-IFRS 1109. The Company is currently performing a detailed assessment of the potential impact from the application of K-IFRS 1109 and plans to complete the assessment in advance of its effective date. Expected impacts on the consolidated financial statements are generally categorized as follows:

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Under K-IFRS 1109, financial assets are classified into three principal categories; measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) based on the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Under K-IFRS 1109, derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts where the host is a financial asset are not bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

As there are additional requirements for a financial asset to be classified as measured at amortized costs or FVOCI under K-IFRS 1109 compared to the existing guidance in K-IFRS 1039, the adoption of K-IFRS 1109 would potentially increase the proportion of financial assets that are measured at FVTPL, increasing volatility in the Company's profit or loss.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

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

The criteria for classification and measurement of financial assets under K-IFRS 1109 are as follows:

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and 2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and 2) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, and will not reclassify(recycle) the those items in OCI to profit or loss subsequently.

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to specified dates to cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is to sell the asset, or the equity instruments that are not elected to be designated as measured at FVOCI.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has loans and receivables amounting to ₩16,273,877 million, available-for-sale financial assets amounting to ₩1,014,732 million, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounting to ₩367,477 million.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Under K-IFRS 1109, the amount of change in the fair value attributable to the changes in the credit risk of the financial liabilities is presented in OCI, not recognized in profit or loss, and the OCI amount will not be reclassified (recycled) to profit or loss. However, if doing so creates or increase an accounting mismatch, the amount of change in the fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

As a portion of fair value change which was recognized in profit or loss under the existing standard, K-IFRS 1039, will be presented in OCI under K-IFRS 1109, profit or loss related to valuation of the same financial liabilities is likely to decrease.

The Company does not have any financial liability designated as at FVTPL as of December 31, 2016.

Impairment: Financial assets and contract assets

K-IFRS 1109 replaces the incurred loss model in the existing standard with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) model for debt instruments, lease receivables, contractual assets, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts.

Under K-IFRS 1109, impairment losses are likely to be recognized earlier than using the incurred loss model under the existing guidance in K-IFRS 1039 as loss allowances will be measured on either of the 12-month or lifetime ECL based on the extent of increase in credit risk since inception as shown in the below table.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**2. Basis of Preparation, Continued****(6) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted, continued**

Classification	Loss allowances
Stage 1 Credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition	12-month ECL: ECLs that resulted from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date
Stage 2 Credit risk has increase significantly since the intial recognition	Lifetime ECL: ECL that resulted from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument
Stage 3 Credit-impaired	

Under K-IFRS 1109, financial assets of which the credit was impaired at the initial recognition, cumulative changes in lifetime ECL since the initial recognition are recognized as loss allowances.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has debt instruments in financial assets measured at amortized cost amounting to ₩16,438,054 million (loans and receivables) and has recognized loss allowances for ₩164,177 million.

Hedge accounting

K-IFRS 1109 retains the mechanics of hedge accounting (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, hedging on net investment in a foreign operation) which was defined in the existing guidance in K-IFRS 1109, but provides principle-based and less complex guidance in hedging which focuses on the risk management activities. More hedged items and hedging instruments would qualify for hedge accounting, more qualitative and forward-looking approach will be taken to assessing hedge effectiveness, and qualitative threshold (80~125%) is removed under K-IFRS 1109.

Certain transactions which were not qualified for hedge accounting under the existing standard will likely quality for hedge accounting under K-IFRS 1109, decreasing volatility in the Company's profits or loss.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has asset and liabilities designated as hedged items amounting to ₩413,897 million and ₩117,157 million, respectively.

When initially applying K-IFRS 1109, the Company may choose as its accounting policy to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of K-IFRS 1039.

(ii) K-IFRS 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

K-IFRS 1115, Revenue from Contracts from Customers, published on November 6, 2015, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.

It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including K-IFRS 1018, Revenue, K-IFRS 1011, Construction Contracts, K-IFRS 2031, Revenue-Barter transactions involving advertising services, K-IFRS, 2113 Customer Loyalty Programs, K-IFRS 2115, Agreements for the construction of real estate, K-IFRS 2118, Transfers of assets from customers.

Existing K-IFRS standards and interpretations including K-IFRS 1018 provide revenue recognition guidance by transaction types such as sales of goods, rendering of services, interest income, royalty income, dividend income and construction revenue; however, under the new standard, K-IFRS 1115, the five-step approach (Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer, Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract, Step 3: Determine the transaction price, Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfied a performance obligation) is applied for all types of contracts or agreements.

The Company is currently performing a detailed assessment of the impact resulting from the application of K-IFRS 1115 and plans to complete the assessment in advance of its effective date.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

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

(iii) Amendments to K-IFRS 1102, Share-based Payment

The amendments include: 1) when measuring the fair value of share-based payment, the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payment should be consistent with the measurement of equity-settled share-based payment, 2) Share-based payment transaction in which the company settles the share-based payment arrangement net by withholding a specified portion of the equity instruments per statutory tax withholding requirements would be classified as equity-settled in its entirety, if otherwise would be classified as equity-settled without the net settlement feature, and 3) when a cash-settled share-based payment changes to an equity-settled share-based payment because of modifications of the terms and conditions, the original liability recognized is derecognized and the equity-settled share-based payment is recognized at the modification date fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability at the modification date and the amount recognized in equity at the same date would be recognized in profit and loss immediately. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Amendments to K-IFRS 1007, Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments require changes in liabilities arising from financing activities to be disclosed. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(v) Amendments to K-IFRS 1012, Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that unrealized losses on fixed-rate debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use and that the estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of assets for more than their carrying amount. When the Company assesses whether there will be sufficient taxable profit, the Company should compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profit that excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences. The

amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The adoption of the amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparation of its consolidated financial statements are included below. Except as described in note 2.(5), the accounting policies applied by the Company in these consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its consolidated 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(1) Basis of consolidation, continued

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.

(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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(2) Business combinations, continued

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.

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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 (refer to 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(6) Goodwill, continued

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.

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 utility 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 recognize revenue from 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, 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 on a straight-line basis over the estimated service period which does not exceed the transferred asset's useful life.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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 presented 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 presented 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 advance 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.

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(9) Leases, continued

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.

(iii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset.

(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.(25) 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 gain 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**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	2 ~ 32
Vehicles	3 ~ 8
Loaded heavy water	30
Asset retirement costs	18, 30, 40, 60
Finance lease assets	6 ~ 32
Ships	9
Others	4 ~ 15

A component that is significant compared to the total cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and if change is deemed appropriate, it is treated as a change in accounting estimate.

Accordingly, useful lives of certain machinery were changed during 2016 and as a result, depreciation expenses increased by ₩160,985 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Depreciation expenses are expected to increase by ₩130,514 million and ₩91,197 million for the years ending December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and to decrease by ₩382,696 million for the years after December 31, 2018.

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**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	10 ~ 20	Straight
Software	4, 5	Straight
Industrial rights	5, 10	Straight
Development expenses	5	Straight
Leasehold rights	10	Straight
Others	3 ~ 50 or Indefinite	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

In connection with Enforcement of Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Allowances, the Company applies the following accounting policies for greenhouse gas emissions rights and obligations.

(i) Greenhouse gas 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 greenhouse gas emissions rights includes expenditures arising directly from the acquisition and any other costs incurred during normal course of the acquisition.

Greenhouse gas 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 greenhouse gas emissions rights are classified as current assets. Greenhouse gas emissions rights recorded as intangible assets are initially measured at cost and substantially remeasured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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

(ii) Greenhouse gas emissions obligations

Greenhouse gas emissions obligations are the Company's present legal obligation to submit the greenhouse gas 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. Greenhouse gas 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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 for inventories in transit are measured by using specific identification method. 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

(24) Service Concession Arrangements

The Company recognizes revenues from construction services and operating services related to service concession arrangements in accordance with K-IFRS 1011, Construction Contracts and K-IFRS 1018, Revenue, respectively. If the Company performs more than one service under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

The Company recognizes a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset for the construction services and an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right (license) to charge users of the public service. Borrowing costs attributable to the arrangement are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred unless the Company has a contractual right to receive an intangible asset (a right to charge users of the public service). In this case, borrowing costs attributable to the arrangement are capitalized during the construction phase of the arrangement.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(25) 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued****(2) Financial information of the segments for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows:***In millions of won*

Segment	2016							
	Total segment revenue	Intersegment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Operating profit	Depreciation and amortization	Interest income	Interest expense	Profit related associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries
Transmission and distribution	₩ 60,289,581	1,890,489	58,399,092	4,881,540	3,226,700	80,882	844,200	(128,402)
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	11,168,579	11,129,385	39,194	3,819,778	3,130,820	33,111	474,590	(1,082)
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	21,394,223	20,561,044	833,179	3,211,318	2,523,306	24,171	359,607	(8,342)
Plant maintenance & engineering service	2,618,388	2,190,207	428,181	196,989	98,843	10,672	2,156	478
Others	567,836	77,098	490,738	89,301	26,817	115,928	97,926	
Consolidation adjustments	(35,848,223)	(35,848,223)		(197,327)	(45,498)	(22,986)	(25,611)	
	₩ 60,190,384		60,190,384	12,001,599	8,960,988	241,778	1,752,868	(137,348)

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued**

(2) Financial information of the segments for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows, continued:

In millions of won

Segment	2015							
	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	₩ 58,540,389	1,230,975	57,309,414	4,425,361	2,859,037	132,809	1,092,594	220,406
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	10,642,352	10,596,189	46,163	3,784,990	3,070,828	24,612	532,490	(595)
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	21,469,345	20,906,081	563,264	2,732,497	2,337,353	22,171	319,647	(10,686)
Plant maintenance & engineering service	2,533,887	2,016,699	517,188	285,786	85,662	12,293	542	(1,746)
Others	672,250	150,557	521,693	42,629	27,491	108,104	127,684	
Consolidation adjustments	(34,900,501)	(34,900,501)		75,469	(38,987)	(58,404)	(57,273)	
	₩ 58,957,722		58,957,722	11,346,732	8,341,384	241,585	2,015,684	207,379

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**4. Segment, Geographic and Other Information, Continued****(3) Information related to segment assets and segment liabilities as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won*

Segment	Segment assets	2016		Segment liabilities
		Investments in associates and joint ventures	Acquisition of non-current assets	
Transmission and distribution	₩ 105,321,129	4,121,462	6,345,004	49,854,420
Electric power generation (Nuclear)	52,782,915	15,384	1,945,610	27,366,938
Electric power generation (Non-nuclear)	47,427,642	1,320,203	3,508,313	26,205,049
Plant maintenance & engineering service	3,106,909	53,399	180,715	1,218,047
Others	7,423,132		365,470	2,761,262
Consolidation adjustments	(38,224,685)		(191,901)	(2,619,219)
Consolidated totals	₩ 177,837,042	5,510,448	12,153,211	104,786,497

In millions of won

Segment	Segment assets	2015		Segment liabilities
		Investments in associates and joint ventures	Acquisition of non-current assets	
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:

<i>In millions of won</i> Geographical unit	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets (*2)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Domestic	₩ 55,737,308	54,727,071	148,297,677	143,788,043
Overseas (*1)	4,453,076	4,230,651	4,474,699	4,526,395
	₩ 60,190,384	58,957,722	152,772,376	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 years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

	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	₩	3,051,353				3,051,353
Current financial assets						
Held-to-maturity investments				114		114
Derivative assets	79,709				113,574	193,283
Other financial assets		2,478,592				2,478,592
Trade and other receivables		7,788,876				7,788,876
	79,709	13,318,821		114	113,574	13,512,218
Non-current assets						
Non-current financial assets						
Available-for-sale financial assets			1,014,732			1,014,732
Held-to-maturity investments				3,130		3,130
Derivative assets	287,768				300,323	588,091
Other financial assets		1,051,541				1,051,541
Trade and other receivables		1,903,515				1,903,515
	287,768	2,955,056	1,014,732	3,130	300,323	4,561,009
	₩ 367,477	16,273,877	1,014,732	3,244	413,897	18,073,227

In millions of won

	2015					Total
	Financial assets at fair value	Loans and receivables	Available- for-sale financial assets	Held-to- maturity investments	Derivative assets (using hedge	

	through profit or loss		assets		accounting)	
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

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

5. Classification of Financial Instruments, Continued

(2) Classification of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

*In millions of won***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	₩	1,115,521		1,115,521
Debt securities		7,823,557		7,823,557
Derivative liabilities	3,251			3,251
Trade and other payables		5,585,411		5,585,411
	3,251	14,524,489		14,527,740
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings		1,773,891		1,773,891
Debt securities		42,926,236		42,926,236
Derivative liabilities	18,278		117,157	135,435
Trade and other payables		3,558,175		3,558,175
	18,278	48,258,302	117,157	48,393,737
	₩ 21,529	62,782,791	117,157	62,921,477

*In millions of won***2015**

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

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

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

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

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

<i>In millions of won</i>		2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	Interest income	₩ 61,380	54,687
Available-for-sale financial assets	Dividends income	9,446	14,069
	Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	(86,703)	(84,370)
	Gain (loss) on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	1,473	(3,004)
	Interest income		29
Held-to-maturity investments	Interest income	97	99
Loans and receivables	Interest income	25,106	28,586
Trade and other receivables	Interest income	102,237	100,771
Short-term financial instruments	Interest income	45,763	46,921
Long-term financial instruments	Interest income	7,195	10,492
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Gain on valuation of derivatives	113,671	220,285
	Gain (loss) on transaction of derivatives	(8,039)	8,605
Derivative assets (using hedge accounting)	Gain on valuation of derivatives (profit or loss)	145,458	244,020
	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (equity, before tax) (*)	50,047	(12,572)
	Gain (loss) on transaction of derivatives	(13,994)	2,818
	Interest expense of borrowings and debt securities	(1,202,065)	(1,392,477)
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	Loss on retirement of financial liabilities	(23,000)	(33)
	Interest expense of trade and other payables	(68,375)	(84,527)
	Interest expense of others	(482,428)	(538,680)
	Loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	(290,485)	(708,178)

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Gain on valuation of derivatives	23,225	35,312
	Gain on transaction of derivatives	17,045	107,454
Derivative liabilities (using hedge accounting)	Gain on valuation of derivatives (profit or loss)	5,714	93,914
	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives (equity, before tax) (*)	(3,297)	9,728
	Loss on transaction of derivatives	(51,450)	(4,288)

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

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

<i>In millions of won</i>		2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	Escrow accounts	₩ 91	4,828
	Deposits for government project	16,457	5,839
	Collateral provided for borrowings	80,327	6,839
	Collateral provided for lawsuit	241	641
	Deposits for transmission regional support program	2,137	204
	Pledge		740
Non-current available-for-sale financial asset	Decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants	437,015	
Short-term financial instruments	Bidding guarantees	118	
	Restriction on withdrawal related to win-win growth program for small and medium enterprises	33,000	18,000
Other current receivables	Deposit for lawsuit	16,000	
Long-term financial instruments	Guarantee deposits for checking account	2	2
	Guarantee deposits for banking accounts at overseas branches	342	333
	Decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants	214,121	652,700
	Collateral provided for borrowings		20
	Funds for developing small and medium enterprises (*1)	200,000	100,000
		₩ 999,851	790,146

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

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

<i>In millions of won</i>	2016	2015
Cash	₩ 119	109
Other demand deposits	1,725,785	1,309,396
Short-term deposits classified as cash equivalents	120,594	374,575
Short-term investments classified as cash equivalents	1,204,855	2,098,985
	₩ 3,051,353	3,783,065

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

		2016		
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Trade receivables	₩ 7,260,227	(71,985)		7,188,242
Other receivables	652,782	(50,071)	(2,077)	600,634
	7,913,009	(122,056)	(2,077)	7,788,876
Non-current assets				
Trade receivables	491,509			491,509
Other receivables	1,455,860	(37,590)	(6,264)	1,412,006
	1,947,369	(37,590)	(6,264)	1,903,515
	₩ 9,860,378	(159,646)	(8,341)	9,692,391

In millions of won

		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

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016

8. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

(2) Other receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

In millions of won

		2016		
	Gross amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets				
Non-trade receivables	₩ 360,021	(50,071)		309,950
Accrued income	62,063			62,063
Deposits	193,720		(2,077)	191,643
Finance lease receivables	12,225			12,225
Others	24,753			24,753
	652,782	(50,071)	(2,077)	600,634
Non-current assets				
Non-trade receivables	80,393	(26,942)		53,451
Accrued income	174			174
Deposits	320,935		(6,264)	314,671
Finance lease receivables	960,649			960,649
Others	93,709	(10,648)		83,061
	1,455,860	(37,590)	(6,264)	1,412,006
	₩ 2,108,642	(87,661)	(8,341)	2,012,640

In millions of won

		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

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

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

- (3) 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 1.5% 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.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**8. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued****(4) Aging analysis of trade receivables as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:**

<i>In millions of won</i>	2016	2015
Trade receivables: (not overdue, not impaired)	₩ 7,592,363	7,198,403
Trade receivables: (overdue, not impaired)	820	891
Less than 60 days	820	891
Trade receivables: (impairment reviewed)	158,553	110,478
60 ~ 90 days	44,277	31,973
90 ~ 120 days	18,917	11,010
120 days ~ 1 year	42,534	35,097
Over 1 year	52,825	32,398
	7,751,736	7,309,772
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(71,985)	(51,956)
Less: present value discount		(14)
	₩ 7,679,751	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.

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

<i>In millions of won</i>	2016	2015
Other receivables: (not overdue, not impaired)	₩ 1,887,620	1,918,132
Other receivables: (overdue, not impaired)	46,887	20,249

Less than 60 days	46,887	20,249
Other receivables: (impairment reviewed)	174,135	176,443
60 ~ 90 days	7,352	2,409
90 ~ 120 days	2,160	10,097
120 days ~ 1year	17,613	21,433
Over 1 year	147,010	142,504
	2,108,642	2,114,824
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(87,661)	(91,746)
Less: present value discount	(8,341)	(8,913)
	₩ 2,012,640	2,014,165

(6) **Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:**

In millions of won

	2016		2015	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Beginning balance	₩ 51,956	91,746	80,644	67,932
Bad debt expense	38,719	233	1,308	18,473
Write-off	(18,939)	(928)	(28,978)	(888)
Reversal		(5,489)	(1,018)	(413)
Others	249	2,099		6,642
Ending balance	₩ 71,985	87,661	51,956	91,746

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:***In millions of won*

	2016					Ending	
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Impairment	Others	balance
	balance						
Listed:							
Korea District Heating Corp.	₩ 130,410			23,773			154,183
Kwanglim Co., Ltd. (*1)	262		(214)	598		(646)	
Ssangyong Motor Co., Ltd.	299			5			304
Sungjee Construction. Co., Ltd.	5			16			21
Korea Line Corp.							
Namkwang Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	1			(1)			
Pumyang Construction Co., Ltd.							
ELCOMTEC Co., Ltd.	53			21			74
PAN ocean Co., Ltd.	6			1			7
Borneo International Furniture Co., Ltd.	103						103
TONGYANG Inc. (*1)	217		(44)	25		(198)	
TONGYANG networks Inc. (*1)	6		(3)			(3)	
Nexolon Co., Ltd. (*1)	3,196		(3,137)	569		(628)	
Dongbu Corporation,						12	12
PT Adaro Energy Tbk	21,012			52,049			73,061
Energy Fuels Inc.	5,926			(2,775)	(3,273)	3,507	3,385
Baralaba Coal Company Limited (formerly, Cockatoo Coal Limited)	42				(5,849)	7,896	42
Denison Mines Corp.	34,457						36,504
Fission 3.0	30			(16)		2	16
Fission Uranium Corp.	554			(126)		31	459
	196,579		(3,398)	74,139	(9,122)	9,973	268,171
Unlisted:							
K&C Gyeongnam youth job creation Investment Fund	1,207						1,207

Korea investment Korea EXIM 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	(814)		41
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	(365)	4,389
Construction Guarantee	805		14	819
Plant & Mechanical Contractors Financial Cooperative of Korea	36			36
Fire Guarantee	20			20
Korea Software Financial Cooperative	301	3,000		3,301
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
Korea investment Investment Pool for Public funds 10		142,470	(1,155)	141,315
Samsung investment Investment Pool for Public funds 2		213,710	(1,790)	211,920
Samsung investment Investment Pool for Public funds 1		53,220	(8)	53,212
Korea investment Hanwha KT Mater Lease Private Special Investment Trust (*1)		31,200	(640) 8	30,568

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	2016				Ending		
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation	Impairment	Others	balance
	balance						
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)		
HANKOOK Silicon Co., Ltd.	7,513				(6,018)		1,495
Kun Young Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	5				(3)	(2)	
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
DALIM 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				(37)		35

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

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
Ilim 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

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	2016				Ending	
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	balance
	balance					
Onggane Food Co., Ltd.	₩ 1					1
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			(68)	51	
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			(56)		6
Daeyang F.M.S Corporation	3				20	23
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				1	22
Kolmar Pharma Co., Ltd.	52			(49)		3
Morado Co., Ltd.	2					2
Myung Sung Tex Co., Ltd.	2					2

Edgar Filing: KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP - Form 6-K

Kwang Sung Co., Ltd.		31	31
EverTechno. Co.,Ltd.	(140)	147	7
Autowel Co.,Ltd.		13	13
Woobang Constructon Co., Ltd.		8	8
Shin Pyung Co., Ltd.		3	3
JMC Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.		27	27
Najin Steel Co., Ltd.		5	5
Kunyang Food Co., Ltd.	(1)	1	
Sinkwang Industry Co., Ltd.		5	5
Join Land Co., Ltd.		1	1
Crystal Co., Ltd.		2	2
Elephant & Friends Co., Ltd.		3	3
Mireco Co., Ltd.		11	11
L&K Industry Co., Ltd.		24	24
JO Tech Co., Ltd.		25	25
Samwoo EMC Co., Ltd.	(117)	117	
Kendae Printing Co., Ltd.		21	21
Golden Tech Co., Ltd.	(114)	114	
Dauning Co., Ltd.		6	6
Korea Trecision Co., Ltd.		5	5
Buhmwoo Chemical Corp.	(20)	20	
Ace Track Co., Ltd.	(160)	219	59

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	2016					
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	Ending balance
Taebok Machinery Co., Ltd.	₩				11	11
Yooah Industry Co., Ltd.					13	13
Yoo-A Construction Co., Ltd.					11	11
Dung Hwan Co., Ltd.					5	5
Dongjin Metal Co., Ltd.				(27)	27	
Hurim Biocell Co., Ltd.					5	5
P. J, Trading Co., LTd.						
Sunjin Power Tech Co., Ltd.				(157)	247	90
Smart Power Co.,Ltd.		200				200
Sunjin Inprecision Co.,Ltd.				(169)	169	
Haseung Industries Co.,Ltd.					28	28
Beer Yeast Korea Inc.					7	7
Daeryung Corporation					10	10
Korea Bio Red Ginseng Co.,Ltd.					10	10
ESGI Co.,Ltd.				(120)	120	
ENH Co.,Ltd.				(55)	55	
HS Development Co.,Ltd.					54	54
OCO Co.,Ltd.					11	11
B CON Co.,Ltd.					6	6
Doosun Co.,Ltd.				(62)	62	
CheonIl Metal Co., Ltd.					4	4
Teakwang Tech Co., Ltd.					12	12
SsangMa Machine Co., Ltd.					1	1
SinJin Co., Ltd.					9	9
Ace Integration Co., Ltd					21	21
AceInti Agricultural Co., Ltd.					1	1
KyungDong Co., Ltd.					1	1
ChunWon Development Co., Ltd.					39	39

WonIl Co., Ltd.						50	50
SungLim Industrial Co., Ltd.						1	1
DaeHa Co., Ltd.						11	11
Korea Minerals Co., Ltd.						135	135
HyoDong Development Co., Ltd.						24	24
Haspe Tech Co., Ltd.						20	20
JoHyun Co., Ltd.						18	18
KC Co., Ltd.						3	3
SeongJi Industrial Co.,Ltd.						1	1
SsangYong E&C Co., Ltd. (*1)			(9)			9	
Areva nc Expansion	170,118				(69,927)	(1,719)	98,472
Navanakorn Electric Co., Ltd.	17,951					558	18,509
PT. Kedap Saayq							
Set Holding	179,585				(9,415)		170,170
PT. Cirebon Energi Prasarana	635	1,999				75	2,709
	387,900	449,484	(1,828)	(12,346)	(77,581)	932	746,561
	₩584,479	449,484	(5,226)	61,793	(86,703)	10,905	1,014,732

(*1) The Company recognized gain and loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets amounted to ₩1,482 million and ₩9 million, respectively, from the sales of shares of Kwanglim Co., Ltd., TONGYANG Inc., TONGYANG networks Inc., Nexolon Co., Ltd. and SsangYong E&C Co., Ltd. and from the partial sales of IBK-AUCTUS Green Growth Private Equity Firm, Hanwha-KOSEP New Renewable Energy Private Special Assets Investment Trust 1 and Korea investment Hanwha KT Mater Lease Private Special Investment Trust for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	2015 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
Baralaba Coal Company Limited (formerly, 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 Korea EXIM 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	795		10	805
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.	78		15	93

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued**

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

<i>In millions of won</i>	2015					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	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)		10
DALIM Special Vehicle Co., Ltd.	10					10
ASA KIMJE Co., Ltd.	465			(465)		69
ASA JEONJU Co., Ltd.	697			(628)		14
KYUNGWON Co., Ltd.	14					14
Moonkyung Silica Co., Ltd.						4
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	3
KS Remicon Co., Ltd.					3	40
Sewoong Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.					40	33
SIN-E Steel Co., Ltd.					33	72
Joongang Platec Co., Ltd.					72	116
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
Ilim 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
Onggane Food Co., Ltd		1	1

Table of Contents

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

December 31, 2016**9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets, Continued****(1) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows, continued:***In millions of won*

	2015					
	Beginning balance	Acquisition	Disposal	Valuation Impairment	Others	Ending Balance
Shin-E P&C Co., Ltd.	₩				1	1
Montista Telecom Co., Ltd.					(3)	3