## KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Consolidated Financial Statements

**December 31, 2014 and 2013** 

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

### Contents

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



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#### Independent Auditors' Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Shareholder Korea Western Power Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 Group as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.



#### Other Matter

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, were audited by us in accordance with the previous auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

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

KPMG Samjory Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea March 16, 2015

This report is effective as of March 16, 2015, 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.

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### KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

#### As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won	Note		2014	2013
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents Current financial assets Trade and other receivables, net Inventories Current tax assets Current non-financial assets Total current assets	5,6,37 5,9,10,37 5,7,37,38 11 34 12	₩	74,747 10,346 510,830 308,395 - 90,066 994,384	502,996 1,396 481,335 281,361 429 75,227 1,342,744
Non-current financial assets Non-current trade and other receivables, net Property, plant and equipment, net Intangible assets, net Investments in associates and joint ventures Non-current non-financial assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	5,8,9,10,37 5,7,37 15,40 16 14,38 12 34	₩ 	65,678 6,429 6,916,040 18,152 210,293 9,406 4 7,226,002	54,908 6,214 5,482,089 22,072 236,638 8,969 303 5,811,193
Total assets		₩	8,220,386	7,153,937

### KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued As of December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won	Note		2014	2013
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables Current financial liabilities Current tax liabilities Current non-financial liabilities Total current liabilities	5,17,37,38 5,9,18,19,37 34 22	₩ 	740,373 100,352 27,890 55,727 924,342	559,352 80,415 508 44,010 684,285
Non-current trade and other payables Non-current financial liabilities Non-current non-financial liabilities Employee benefits obligations, net Deferred tax liabilities Non-current provisions Total non-current liabilities	5,17,37 5,9,18,19,37 22 20,37 34 21	_	393 3,823,862 1,724 51,608 182,516 27,230 4,087,333	393 3,087,004 1,140 47,783 192,777 - 3,329,097
Total liabilities			5,011,675	4,013,382
Equity				
Share capital Retained earnings Other components of equity Hybrid securities Equity attributable to owners of KOWEPO Non-controlling interests Total equity	23 20,24,25 26 27		1,192,365 1,974,058 (57,671) 99,750 3,208,502 209 3,208,711	1,192,365 1,863,516 (35,599) 99,750 3,120,032 20,523 3,140,555
Total liabilities and equity		₩	8,220,386	7,153,937

# KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won, except earnings per share information	Note		2014	2013
Sales	4,28,38	₩	4,844,478	5,760,877
Cost of sales	35,38		(4,558,053)	(5,576,362)
Gross profit			286,425	184,515
Selling and administrative expenses	29,35		(77,728)	(64,672)
Operating income			208,697	119,843
Other non-operating income	30		3,532	3,196
Other non-operating expenses	30		(413)	(1,355)
Other income, net	31		3,669	10,383
Finance income	5,9,32		89,206	34,956
Finance expenses	5,9,33		(150,780)	(93,677)
Income from associates and joint				
ventures	14		8,854	1,384
Profit before income tax			162,765	74,730
Income tax expense (benefit)	34		29,537	(20,030)
Profit for the year			133,228	94,760
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax: Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss Net change in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale	20		(7,906)	(826)
financial assets, net of tax  Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net of	0		(22.705)	2,370
tax Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint	9		(22,795)	2,686
ventures, net of tax  Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of tax			1,271 (667)	456 (3,607)
Total other comprehensive		_	(007)	(3,007)
income (loss), net of tax  Total comprehensive income for			(29,977)	1,079
the year		₩_	103,251	95,839

# KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Continued For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won, except earnings per share information	Note		2014	2013
per enare unermation		<u> </u>		
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of KOWEPO		₩	153,575	97,670
Non-controlling interests			(20,347)	(2,910)
•		₩	133,228	94,760
Total comprehensive Income (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of KOWEPO		₩	123,598	98,749
Non-controlling interests			(20,347)	(2,910)
		₩	103,251	95,839
Earnings per share Basic and diluted earnings per				
share (in won)	36	₩	4,831	3,072

## KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won	Equity attributable to owners of KOWEPO							
	_		<u>-</u>	Other			Non-	
		Share	Retained	components	Hybrid		controlling	Total
	_	Capital	earnings	of equity	securities	Subtotal	interests	equity
Balance at January 1, 2013	₩	1,192,365	1,828,700	(37,356)	99,750	3,083,459	138,281	3,221,740
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Profit (loss) for the year		-	97,670	-	-	97,670	(2,910)	94,760
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax		-	(826)	-	-	(826)	-	(826)
Net change in the unrealized fair value of available-for-								
sale financial assets, net of tax		-	-	2,370	-	2,370	-	2,370
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives								
using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax		-	-	2,686	-	2,686	-	2,686
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and								
joint ventures, net of tax		-	-	456	-	456	-	456
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of								
tax		-	-	(3,607)	-	(3,607)	-	(3,607)
Transactions with owners								
recognized directly in equity:								
Interest payments on hybrid securities		-	(2,868)	-	-	(2,868)	-	(2,868)
Disposal of subsidiary		-	-	(148)	-	(148)	(114,848)	(114,996)
Dividends paid	_		(59,160)			(59,160)		(59,160)
Balance at December 31, 2013	₩	1,192,365	1,863,516	(35,599)	99,750	3,120,032	20,523	3,140,555

## KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Continued For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Equity attributable to owners of KOWEPO						
	_	_	•	Other			Non-	
	_	Share Capital	Retained earnings	components of equity	Hybrid securities	Subtotal	controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2014	₩	1,192,365	1,863,516	(35,599)	99,750	3,120,032	20,523	3,140,555
Total comprehensive income for the year:								
Profit (loss) for the year		-	153,575	-	-	153,575	(20,347)	133,228
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax		-	(7,906)	-	-	(7,906)	-	(7,906)
Net change in the unrealized fair value of available-for-								
sale financial assets, net of tax		-	-	120	-	120	-	120
Net change in the unrealized fair value of derivatives								
using cash flow hedge accounting, net of tax		-	-	(22,795)	-	(22,795)	-	(22,795)
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and								
joint ventures, net of tax		-	-	1,271	-	1,271	-	1,271
Foreign currency translation of foreign operations, net of								
tax		-	-	(667)	-	(667)	-	(667)
Transactions with owners								
recognized directly in equity:								
Interest payments on hybrid securities		-	(3,079)	-	-	(3,079)	-	(3,079)
Disposal of subsidiary		-	-	(1)	-	(1)	33	32
Dividends paid	_		(32,048)			(32,048)		(32,048)
Balance at December 31, 2014	₩_	1,192,365	1,974,058	(57,671)	99,750	3,208,502	209	3,208,711

### KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

#### For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won

		2014	2013
On the first of the control of the c			
Cash flows from operating activities	١٨/	100 000	04.700
Profit for the year	₩	133,228	94,760
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense (benefit)		29,537	(20,030)
Depreciation		388,110	383,938
Amortization of intangible assets		5,131	5,144
Retirement benefit expenses		9,566	12,504
Interest expense		66,885	67,556
Interest income		(6,770)	(12,389)
Loss (gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment		(0)	(:=/000/
and intangible assets, net		(8,262)	13,683
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		35,094	10,000
Gain on disposals of available-for-sale financial assets,		33,034	
net			(37)
		1 512	(37)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets		1,513	10 400
Loss (gain) on derivative instruments, net		(51,327)	18,430
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translations, net		53,722	(13,367)
Income from associates and joint ventures		(8,854)	(1,384)
Provision for renewable portfolio standard		27,562	32,605
Increase in litigation provision		27,230	-
Others, net		231	452
		569,368	487,105
Changes in:			
Trade receivables		19,636	2,655
Other receivables		(50,338)	(16,725)
Inventories		(26,689)	(3,750)
Current non-financial assets		(17,165)	17,757
Non-current non-financial assets		(8,626)	2,182
Trade payables		103,454	(129,822)
Other current payables		(31,158)	1,436
Current non-financial liabilities		(15,845)	2,183
Non-current other receivables		-	290
Non-current non-financial payables		584	499
Payments of retirement benefit obligations		(17,008)	(8,111)
Increase in plan assets		-	(2,903)
		(43,155)	(134,309)
Cash generated from operating activities		(10)100)	(10.1/000)
Dividend received		2 546	1 021
Interest received		2,546 7 112	1,831 15,261
		7,113	15,361
Interest paid		(62,474)	(59,395)
Income tax paid		(943)	(30,329)
Net cash provided by operating activities	₩	605,683	375,024

## KOREA WESTERN POWER CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

In millions of won

		2014	2013
Cash flows from investing activities			
Collection of loans	₩	6,237	17,283
Increase in loans		(5,963)	(2,912)
Decrease in guarantee deposits		880	1,816
Increase in guarantee deposits		(833)	(1,732)
Decrease in short-term financial instruments		-	2,000
Increase in short-term financial instruments		(7,500)	-
Proceeds from disposals of available-for-sale financial		, , ,	225
assets  Presente from disposale of non ourrent coasts as held for		-	325
Preceeds from disposals of non-current assets as held for sale		46,765	-
Proceeds from disposals of investments in associates and joint ventures		_	2,002
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures		(12,841)	(10,133)
Cash inflow (outflow) from disposals of subsidiaries		33	(3,223)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,787,722)	(1,605,606)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		21,301	286
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1)	(330)
Proceeds from disposals of other non-current assets		-	-
Government grants received		42,146	20,369
Increase in other investments		-	(9,317)
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(1,697,498)	(1,589,172)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		1,219,996	469,922
Repayment of borrowings		(1,220,342)	(570,153)
Proceeds from debentures		771,675	1,564,110
Repayment of debentures		(80,000)	(121,536)
Issuance of share capital		-	30,367
Dividends paid		(32,048)	(59,160)
Settlement of derivative instruments		(59)	-
Interest payments on hybrid securities		(4,050)	(2,868)
Net cash provided by financing activities		655,172	1,310,682
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
before effect of exchage rate fluctuations  Effect of exchange rate on foreign operations financial		(436,643)	96,534
statements translation		8,320	2,863
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		74	(5,130)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	_	(428,249)	94,267
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		502,996	408,729
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	₩	74,747	502,996

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 1. Reporting Entity

In accordance with a restructuring plan dated January 21, 1999 for the electricity industry in the Republic of Korea, announced by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy and the Act on Promotion of Restructuring the Electric Power Industry published on December 23, 2000, Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (the "KOWEPO") was incorporated on April 2, 2001 through the spin-off of the power generation division of Korea Electric Power Corporation (the "KEPCO"). KOWEPO and its subsidiaries (the "Group") engage in the generation of electricity and development of electric power resources. The Group sells all generated electricity to KEPCO through the Korea Power Exchange ("KPX") in accordance with Article 31 of the Electricity Business Law.

As of December 31, 2014, the KOWEPO owns and operates five power plants with a total annual capacity of 9,305MW.

The KOWEPO's head office is located in Gangnam-gu, Seoul, Korea. The share capital of the KOWEPO as of December 31, 2014 amounts to \(\frac{\text{W}}{158,946}\) million and the Group's sole shareholder is KEPCO (100%).

In accordance with Korea International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") No.1110 'Consolidated Financial Statements', the Group's consolidated financial statements includes the financial results of KOWEPO, the parent company, Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd. and six other subsidiaries ("consolidated entity"). Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. and 11 other investments are accounted for as equity method investments.

#### 2. Basis of Preparation and Changes in accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"), as prescribed in the Act on External Audits of Corporations in the Republic of Korea.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on March 13, 2015, which will be submitted for approval to the shareholder's meeting to be held on March 27, 2015.

#### (1) Basis of measurement

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

#### (2) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is KOWEPO's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 2. Basis of Preparation and Changes in accounting policies, Continued

#### (3) 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.

#### a. The judgment of management

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following note.

✓ Note 14 : Scope of consolidation - whether the Group has de facto control over an investee

#### b. The uncertainty of assumptions and estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next fiscal year are included in the following notes:

- ✓ Note 20: Measurement of defined benefit obligations key actuarial assumptions
- ✓ Note 21 and 41: Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

#### c. Fair Value Measurement

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Group 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 CFO.

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 valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Group Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group 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.

- ✓ Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ✓ Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- ✓ Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 2. Basis of Preparation and Changes in accounting policies, Continued

#### (3) Use of estimates and judgments, Continued

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability are 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 Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following note:

✓ Note 37: Risk management

#### (4) Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these financial statements. The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial application of January 1, 2014.

- ✓ Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to K-IFRS 1032 'Financial Instruments: Presentation')
- ✓ Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to K-IFRS 1036)
- ✓ K-IFRS 2121 'Levies'

The Group has applied the above amendments retrospectively and did not make any adjustments on prior year financial statements since the management believes the impact of the amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements is not significant.

(i) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to K-IFRS 1032)

The Group has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1032, 'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' since January 1, 2014. The amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'. According to the amendments, the right to set off should not be contingent on a future event, and legally enforceable in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all of the counterparties. The amendments also state that some gross settlement systems would be considered equivalent to net settlement if they eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 2. Basis of Preparation and Changes in accounting policies, Continued

#### (4) Changes in accounting policies, Continued

(ii) Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendments to K-IFRS No.1036)

The Group has adopted amendments to K-IFRS 1036 'Impairment of Assets' since January 1, 2014. The amendments require the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets, if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. They also require the disclosure of additional information about that fair value measurement. In addition, if the recoverable amount of impaired assets based on fair value less costs of disposal was measured using a present value technique, the amendments also require the disclosure of the discount rates that have been used in the current and previous measurements.

#### (iii) K-IFRS No.2121, 'Levies'

The Group has adopted K-IFRS No.2121, 'Levies' since January 1, 2014. K-IFRS No. 2121 is an Interpretation of K-IFRS No. 1037 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. K-IFRS 1037 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event (or 'obligating event'). K-IFRS 2121 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

The interpretation does not provide guidance on the accounting for the costs arising from recognizing the liability to pay a levy. Other K-IFRSs should be applied to determine whether the recognition of a liability to pay a levy gives rise to an asset or an expense.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparation of its consolidated financial statements are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except those as described in note 2(4).

#### (1) Consolidation

#### (i) Business combination

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

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. The costs to issue debt or equity securities are recognized in accordance with K-IFRS No.1032, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and K-IFRS No.1039, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service.

#### (ii) Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (1) Consolidation, Continued

#### (iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 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. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

#### (iv) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

#### (v) Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and joint ventures.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are recognized initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

#### (vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

#### (vii) Business combination under common control

For business combinations arising from transfers of interests in the entities that are under common control, the assets and liabilities acquired are recognized at the carrying amounts recognized previously in the Group controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entities are presented in the same components within the Group's equity except that any share capital of the acquired entities is recognized as part of share premium.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (2) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

#### (3) Inventories

The cost of inventories is based on the moving average method, and includes expenditures for acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. 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.

#### (4) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group 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 Group recognizes financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group 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.

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as financial assets 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. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Held-to-maturity investments

A non-derivative financial asset with a fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturity, for which the Group 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.

#### (iii) 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.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (4) Non-derivative financial assets, Continued

#### (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. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, which changes in fair value, net of any tax effect, recorded in other comprehensive income in equity. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured 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 Group's right to receive payment is established.

#### (v) De-recognition of financial assets

The Group 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 Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial assets, the Group continues to recognize the transferred financial assets and recognizes financial liabilities for the consideration received.

#### (vi) Offsetting between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (5) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are either recognized in profit or loss or, when the derivatives are designated in a hedging relationship and the hedge is determined to be an effective hedge, other comprehensive income.

#### (i) Hedge accounting

The Group holds forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps and other derivative contracts to manage interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Group designated derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments (a fair value hedge) and foreign currency risk of highly probable forecasted transactions or firm commitments (a cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (5) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting, Continued

The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on a quarterly basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80%-125%. For a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income.

#### Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument designated as a fair value hedge are recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value for a derivative hedging instrument and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the same line item of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any adjustment arising from gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued.

#### Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated to hedge the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss in the periods during which the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Other derivative financial instruments

Changes in the fair value of other derivative financial instrument not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (6) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. However, losses expected as a result of future events, regardless of likelihood, are not recognized.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

If financial assets have objective evidence that they are impaired, impairment losses are measured and recognized.

#### (i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If it is not practicable to obtain the instrument's estimated future cash flows, impairment losses would be measured by using prices from any observable current market transactions. The Group can recognize impairment losses directly or establish a provision to cover impairment losses. 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 (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account.

#### (ii) Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed.

#### (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale shall not be reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (7) 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 to initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of the Group's assets are as follows:

	Useful lives (years)	
Buildings	8 ~ 30	
Structures	8 ~ 30	
Machinery	6 ~ 24	
Vehicles	4	
Finance lease	6~ 30	
Other property, plant and equipment ("the other PP&E")	4	

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (8) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and, subsequently, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets except for goodwill is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which club memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

	Useful lives (years)	
Computer software	5	
Development costs	5	
Rights of use for the loading docks	20	
Rights of use for the industrial water facilities	10	
Others	5~10	

Amortization periods and the amortization methods for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. Changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

#### (i) Research and development

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### (ii) Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (9) Borrowing costs

The Group 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. Financial assets and inventories that are manufactured or otherwise produced over a short period of time are not qualifying assets. Assets that are ready for their intended use or sale when acquired are not qualifying assets.

To the extent that the Group borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. The Group immediately recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense. To the extent that the Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group shall determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Group capitalizes during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

#### (10) Government grants

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

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Group 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 reduction to depreciation expense.

Government grants which are intended to compensate the Group for expenses incurred shall be recognized as other income in profit or loss over the periods in which the Group recognizes the related costs as expenses.

#### (11) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than assets arising from employee benefits, inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets held for sale, are reviewed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (11) Impairment of non-financial assets, Continued

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset, if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then the Group estimates the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit ("CGU"). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The value in use is estimated by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted, to the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or CGU.

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.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the goodwill acquired. 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.

#### (12) Leases

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

#### (i) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Group recognizes as finance assets and finance liabilities in its consolidated statements of financial position, the lower amount of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Any initial direct costs are added to the amount recognized as an asset.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The depreciable amount of a leased asset is allocated to each accounting period during the period of expected use on a systematic basis consistent with the depreciation policy the lessee adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. The Group reviews to determine whether the leased asset may be impaired.

#### (ii) Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (12) Leases, Continued

#### (iii) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

At inception or reassessment of the arrangement, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a financial lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, the Group recognizes an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset that was identified as the subject of the lease. Subsequently, the liability shall be reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability recognized using the purchaser's incremental borrowing rate of interest.

#### (13) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. In order to be classified as held for sale, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. The assets or disposal group that are classified as non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

A non-current asset that is classified as held for sale or part of a disposal group classified as held for sale is not depreciated (or amortized).

#### (14) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities. The Group recognizes financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

#### (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### (ii) Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities. At the date of initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability from the consolidated statement of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (15) Employee benefits

#### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Group during an accounting period, the Group recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

#### (ii) Retirement benefits: defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from actuarial assumption changes and experiential adjustments in other comprehensive income when incurred.

When the fair value of plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Group recognizes an asset, to the extent of the total of cumulative unrecognized past service cost and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in the future contributions to the plan.

Past service costs which are the change in the present value of the defined benefits obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or change to post-employment benefits, is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the Group recognizes the past service cost immediately.

#### (16) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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.

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.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (17) Foreign currencies

#### (i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group 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.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

#### (ii) Foreign operations

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial statements of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are translated to presentation currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation is treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

#### (iii) Translation of net investments on foreign operations

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (18) Equity capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Group's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the Group's shareholders.

Preference share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

When the Group repurchases its share capital, the amount of the consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity and classified as treasury shares. The profits or losses from the purchase, disposal, reissue, or retirement of treasury shares are not recognized as current profit or loss. If the Group acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. In the case of hybrid securities that have an unconditional right for the Group to avoid the delivery of financial assets such as cash to settle a contractual obligation, it is classified as equity instruments, presented as part of the equity.

#### (19) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods, rendering of services or use of the Group assets is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, trade discounts and volume rebates, which are recognized as a reduction of revenue.

#### (i) Sales of goods

The Group recognizes revenue from the sale of goods when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer. The Group is primarily an electric power generation company through operations of the thermal and combined-cycle plants. Electric energy revenue is recognized upon transmission to the customers.

#### (ii) Sales of service

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 Group'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.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (20) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, dividends on preference shares classified as liabilities, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### (21) 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (21) Income taxes, Continued

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 Group expects, at the end of the reporting period to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

#### (22) Earnings per share

KOWEPO presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of KOWEPO by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

#### (23) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Group for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2014, and the Group has not early adopted them. Management believes the impact of the amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements is not significant.

#### (i) K-IFRS 1019 'Employee Benefits' – Employee contributions

Amendments to K-IFRS 1019 introduced a practical expedient to accounting for defined benefit plan, when employees or third parties pay contributions if certain criteria are met. According to the amendments, the entity is permitted to recognize those contributions as a reduction of the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of forecast future contributions from employees or third parties and attribute them to periods or service as negative benefits.

#### 4. Operating segment

(1) Substantially all of the Group's revenue and non-current assets are in Korea, therefore it does not disclose entity-wide geographic information. The Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") does not receive and therefore does not review discrete financial information for any component of the Group.

#### (2) Information about major customer

Sales attributable to KEPCO, the main customer, are \(\prec{\psi}{4}\),801,804 million and \(\prec{\psi}{5}\),749,477 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

#### For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 5. Categories of Financial Instruments

#### (1) Financial assets

Categories of financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

#### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Loans and receivables	Available- for-sale financial assets	Derivatives using hedge accounting	Total
Current financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents Current financial assets	₩	74,747	-	-	74,747
Loans and receivables Short-term Financial		2,846	-	-	2,846
instruments Trade and other receivables, net		7,500	-	-	7,500
,		510,830	-	-	510,830
		595,923			595,923
Non-current financial assets:					
Non-current financial assets Available-for-sale financial					
assets		-	12,795	-	12,795
Derivative assets		-	-	42,008	42,008
Loans and receivables		10,875	-	-	10,875
Non-current trade and other		0.400			0.400
receivables, net		6,429	10.705	40,000	6,429
	۱۸/	17,304	12,795	42,008	72,107
	₩	613,227	12,795	42,008	668,030

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 5. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available -for-sale financial assets	Derivatives using hedge accounting	Total
Current financial assets: Cash and cash equivalents Current financial assets	₩	-	502,996	-	-	502,996
Derivative assets		46	-	-	-	46
Loans and receivables Trade and other receivables,		-	1,350	-	-	1,350
net		-	481,335	-	-	481,335
		46	985,681			985,727
Non-current financial assets: Non-current financial assets Available-for-sale financial						
assets		-	-	14,153	-	14,153
Derivative assets		-	-	-	27,463	27,463
Loans and receivables		-	13,292	-	-	13,292
Non-current trade and other receivables, net			6,214			6,214
			19,506	14,153	27,463	61,122
	₩	46	1,005,187	14,153	27,463	1,046,849

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 5. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued

#### (2) Financial liabilities

Categories of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivatives using hedge accounting	Total
Current financial liabilities:			
Borrowings <del>W</del>	367	-	367
Debentures	99,985	-	99,985
Trade and other payables	740,373	-	740,373
	840,725	-	840,725
Non-current financial			
liabilities:			
Borrowings	2,811	-	2,811
Debentures	3,781,088	-	3,781,088
Derivative liabilities	-	39,963	39,963
Non-current trade and other			
payables	393		393
	3,784,292	39,963	3,824,255
₩	4,625,017	39,963	4,664,980

#### (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivatives using hedge accounting	Total
Current financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	₩	-	347	-	347
Debentures		-	79,964	-	79,964
Derivative liabilities		104	-	-	104
Trade and other payables		-	559,352	-	559,352
		104	639,663		639,767
Non-current financial liabilities:					
Borrowings		-	3,177	-	3,177
Debentures		_	3,037,155	-	3,037,155
Derivative liabilities		-	-	46,672	46,672
Non-current trade and other				·	·
payables		-	393	-	393
			3,040,725	46,672	3,087,397
	₩	104	3,680,388	46,672	3,727,164

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 5. Categories of Financial Instruments, Continued

#### (3) Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expenses on each category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won

Туре	Description		2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	Interest income Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translations,	₩	6,221	10,981
Available-for-sale financial assets	net Gain on valuation of available- for-sale financial assets, net		74	(5,130)
manda assets	(equity, before tax) Gain on disposal of available-for-		158	3,126
	sale financial assets Impairment loss on available-for-		-	37
	sale financial assets		(1,513)	-
Loans and receivables	Interest income Amortization of present value		268	966
Financial liabilities recorded at	discount Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translations,		281	442
amortized cost	net Interest expense of borrowings		(51,347)	19,969
	and debentures		(66,675)	(67,555)
	Other interest expense		(210)	(1)
Derivatives (trading)	Loss on valuation of derivative instruments, net		-	(59)
Derivatives (hedge	Gain (loss) on valuation of derivative instruments, net			
accounting)	(profit or loss) Gain (loss) on valuation of derivative instruments, net		51,327	(18,371)
	(equity, before tax)		(30,072)	3,544

#### 6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Cash	₩	1	1
Cash equivalents(*)		74,746	502,995
	₩	74,747	502,996

(\*) There are no financial instruments restricted in use as of December 31, 2014.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 7. Trade and Other Receivables

(1) Trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won	_	Gross receivables	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets:				
Trade receivables	₩	427,909	-	427,909
Other receivables		83,030	(109)	82,921
	_	510,939	(109)	510,830
Non-current assets:	_			
Other receivables		6,634	(205)	6,429
	₩_	517,573	(314)	517,259

<sup>(\*)</sup>There are no trade and other receivables which are overdue or impaired as of December 31, 2014.

### (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won	-	Gross receivables	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets:				
Trade receivables	₩	447,546	-	447,546
Other receivables		33,930	(141)	33,789
	=	481,476	(141)	481,335
Non-current assets:	-			
Other receivables		6,400	(186)	6,214
	₩	487,876	(327)	487,549

<sup>(2)</sup> Details of other receivables as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Gross receivables	Present value discount	Book value
Current assets:				
Non-trade receivables	₩	9,533	-	9,533
Accrued income		66,221	-	66,221
Guarantee		7,276	(109)	7,167
		83,030	(109)	82,921
Non-current assets:				
Guarantee		5,301	(205)	5,096
Others		1,333	-	1,333
		6,634	(205) -	6,429
	₩	89,664	(314)	89,350

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 7. Trade and Other Receivables, Continued

(ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Gross receivables	Present value discount	Book value	
Current assets:					
Non-trade receivables	₩	5,565		5,565	
	~~	· ·	_		
Accrued income		20,866	-	20,866	
Guarantee		7,499	(141)	7,358	
		33,930	(141)	33,789	
Non-current assets:					
Guarantee		5,127	(186)	4,941	
Others		1,273	-	1,273	
		6,400	(186)	6,214	
	₩	40,330	(327)	40,003	

#### 8. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
	Ownership	Non-current	Non-current
Equity securities			
Unlisted:			
Korea Power Exchange	7.14% <del>W</del>	12,147	11,988
Hanhwa Power Venture Fund	1.20%	132	132
Kepco UHDE	3.00%	516	516
3i Powergen Inc.	15.00%	-	1,486
Kanan Hydroelectric Power Corp.	19.58%	-	17
Green & Sustainable Energy Investment Corp.	-	-	14
	W	12,795	14,153

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 9. Derivatives

(1) Derivatives as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2	2014		2013		
	_	Current	No	on-current	Current	Non-current	
Derivative Assets:							
Currency forward	₩		-	-	46	-	
Currency swap			-	42,008	-	27,463	
			-	42,008	46	27,463	
<b>Derivative Liabilities:</b>	_						
Currency forward			_	_	104	-	
Currency swap			_	39,963	-	46,672	
	₩			39,963	104	46,672	

(2) Currency swap contracts as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

In millions of won and thousands of USD					Contra	act interest	
and CH	F		Cont	ract amounts		rate	
			Pay		Pay	Receive	Contract
Туре	Counterparty	Period	(KRW)	Receive	(%)	(%)	currency
Cash	Barclays Bank PLC	2006~2016	71,888	USD 75,000	4.81	5.50	958.51
flow	Deutsche Bank AG	2006~2016	71,888	USD 75,000	4.81	5.50	958.51
hedge	Barclays Bank PLC	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83	3.13	1,140.00
	Morgan Stanley	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83	3.13	1,140.00
	The Royal Bank of						
	Scotland	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83	3.13	1,140.00
	JPMorgan	2012~2017	142,500	USD 125,000	3.83	3.13	1,140.00
	The Royal Bank of						
	Scotland	2013~2019	118,343	CHF 100,000	3.47	1.625	1,183.43
	Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2019	59,172	CHF 50,000	3.47	1.625	1,183.43
	Nomura Securities						
	Co., Ltd	2013~2019	59,172	CHF 50,000	3.47	1.625	1,183.43
	Barclays Bank PLC	2013~2018	107,360	USD 100,000	3.34	2.875	1,073.60
	The Royal Bank of						
	Scotland	2013~2018	107,360	USD 100,000	3.34	2.875	1,073.60
	JPMorgan	2013~2018	161,040	USD 150,000	3.34	2.875	1,073.60
	SC bank	2013~2018	161,040	USD 150,000	3.34	2.875	1,073.60
	SC bank	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77	2.625	1,044.90
	The Royal Bank of						
	Scotland	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77	2.625	1,044.90
	Barclays Bank PLC	2014~2019	104,490	USD 100,000	2.77	2.625	1,044.90

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 9. Derivatives, Continued

(3) The gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won

		Net income effect of valuation	Accumulated other		
Туре		gain	comprehensive loss		
Currency swap	₩	51,327	(30,072)		

(\*) The gain on valuation of derivative instruments using cash flow hedge accounting is recognized as accumulated other comprehensive loss amounting to  $\upmu 1,887$  million, net of tax as of December 31, 2014.

(ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

Туре		Net income effect of valuation loss	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	
Currency forward	₩	(59)	4,004	
Currency swap		(18,371)	(460)	
	₩	(18,430)	3,544	

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 10. Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014		2013	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans and receivables Short-term financial instruments	₩	2,846 7,500	10,875	1,350	13,292
Available-for-sale financial assets Derivative assets		-	12,795 42,008	- 46	14,153 27,463
	₩	10,346	65,678	1,396	54,908

#### 11. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Raw materials Supplies	₩	172,597 54,191	151,805 45,593
Inventory-in-transit Others		81,408 199	40,333 83,871 92
Othors	₩	308,395	281,361

<sup>(\*)</sup> There is no valuation allowance for inventories as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

#### 12. Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		20	14	2013		
	_	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	
Advanced payments	₩	8,470	77	14,710	69	
Prepaid expenses		5,253	2,492	2,851	1,986	
Others		76,343	6,837	57,666	6,914	
	₩	90,066	9,406	75,227	8,969	

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 13. Information related to the consolidated entities

(1) Information related to the consolidated entities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won			Rate of ownership or voting right (%)		
Company	Key operating activities	Location	2014	2013	
Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd.(*1)	Power generation	Republic of Korea	49.00%	49.00%	
Kowepo Australia Pty Ltd.	Overseas resources development	Australia	100.00%	100.00%	
Kowepo International Corporation	Managing power plant	Philippines	99.99%	99.99%	
Kowepo America LLC(*2)	Photovoltaic power generation	United States of America	100.00%	100.00%	
Kowepo India Private Limited(*3)	Overseas resources development	India	100.00%	100.00%	
PT Kowepo Sumsel Operation and Maintenance Services	Managing power plant	Indonesia	95.00%	-	

- (\*1) Despite holding less than a majority ownership, the Group has the ability to appoint or dismiss the majority of the Board of Directors by the shareholders' agreements.
- (2) Summary financials information of the subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:
  - (i) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won

Company		Assets	Liabilities	Sales	Net profit or loss
Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd.	₩	772	387	-	(39,856)
Kowepo Australia Pty Ltd.		19,990	1,004	4,786	2,434
Kowepo International Corporation		-	=	-	(1,861)
Kowepo America LLC		5,813	137	-	(1,006)
Kowepo India Private Limited PT Kowepo Sumsel Operation and		997	11	-	(397)
Maintenance Services		1,628	1,386	-	(408)

(ii) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013

Company	-	Assets	Liabilities	Sales	or loss
Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd.	$\mathcal{A}$	43,592	3,350	-	(2,502)
Kowepo Australia Pty Ltd.		18,724	929	4,728	1,577
Kowepo International Corporation		1,897	31	-	-
Kowepo America LLC		6,057	21	-	(1,295)
Kowepo India Private Limited		1,370	4	-	(377)

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 13. Information related to the consolidated entities, Continued

(3) Details of non-controlling interest as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

In millions of won	_	Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd	PT Kowepo Sumsel Operation and Maintenance Services
Current assets	₩	729	1,628
Non-current assets		43	, <u>-</u>
Current liabilities		(387)	(1,386)
Non-current liabilities		-	· -
Net assets		385	242
Percentage of non-controlling interest		51%	5%
Book value of non-controlling interest		197	12
Sales		-	-
Loss for the year		(39,856)	(408)
Percentage of non-controlling interest		51%	5%
Loss for the year attributable to non-controlling			
interest		(20,327)	(20)
Cash flows from operating activities		(2,422)	465
Cash flows from investing activities		(742)	(138)
Cash flows from financing activities  Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash		-	332
equivalents		(3,164)	659

<sup>(4)</sup> Disposal of subsidiary for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

The Group lost controls over Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. upon the decrease in shares owned and the loss of right to appoint of directors during the year ended December 31, 2013. Accordingly, Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. was reclassified as investments in associates.

① The fair value of the remaining shares is as follows:

In millions of won	Amount		
Eair value of the remaining shares	\^/	140.070	
Fair value of the remaining shares	₩	140.079	

<sup>(</sup>i) There is no disposal of subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2014.

<sup>(</sup>ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 13. Information related to the consolidated entities, Continued

② At the disposal date, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the subsidiary as follows:

-	Amount
₩	3,223 5,817 50 3,413
	2,031 267,991 10 3,183
	(15) (549)
_	(128)
₩_	285,026
g 2013 is - ₩	Amount  140,079 (285,026) 145,363
-	6,996
₩ _	7,412
lows:	
_	Amount
₩-	(3,223)
₩ _	(3,223)
	- ₩ _ g 2013 is ₩ _ lows: - ₩ -

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 14. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

(1) Investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	Major	Rate of ownership or voting right (%)		
Company	operation	Location	2014	2013
Associates				
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.	Energy supply	Republic of Korea	43.90%	43.90%
Pioneer Gas Power Limited	Energy supply	India	40.00%	40.00%
Eurasia Energy Holdings	Energy supply	Russia	40.00%	40.00%
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.	Energy supply	Laos	25.00%	25.00%
PT Mutiara Jawa	Energy supply	Indonesia	29.00%	29.00%
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co.,				
Ltd.(*1)	Energy supply	Republic of Korea	12.50%	12.50%
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.	Energy supply	Republic of Korea	29.00%	29.00%
Dongducheon Dream Power Co.,				
Ltd.	Energy supply	Republic of Korea	33.61%	43.61%
Solar Power Plants Happy City Co.,				
Ltd.	Energy supply	Republic of Korea	28.00%	28.00%
Shin Pyeong Taek Power Co., Ltd.	O&M	Republic of Korea	40.00%	0.00%
Joint ventures				
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.(*2)	O&M	Saudi Arabia	40.00%	40.00%

<sup>(\*1)</sup> It is included in the scope of investments in associates as the Group can exercise significant influence according to the shareholders agreement even when the Group's ownership interest is less than 20%.

<sup>(\*2)</sup> The Group accounts for its investments of Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd. as investments in joint ventures since the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint ventures require unanimous consent of the investors.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 14. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(2) Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won

Company	Beginning balance	Acquisi- tions	Dividends received	Share of income (loss)	comprehen- sive income (loss)	Other	Ending balance
Associates							
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.(*1) W	28,114	5,707	-	(5,022)	(27)	-	28,772
Pioneer Gas Power Limited(*1)	48,867	1,122	-	298	381	-	50,668
Eurasia Energy Holdings(*2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy							
Power Co., Ltd.(*1)	17,769	4,546	-	(915)	753	-	22,153
PT Mutiara Jawa	1,666	-	-	(885)	37		818
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co.,							
Ltd.(*1)	316	1,325	-	(428)	(19)	-	1,194
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.	1,334	-	-	247	-	-	1,581
Dongducheon Dream Power Co.,							
Ltd.(*3)	134,398	-	-	(4,072)	-	(29,782)	100,544
Solar Power Plants Happy City							
Co., Ltd.(*1)	92	101	-	31	(2)	-	222
Shin Pyeong Taek Power Co.,							
Ltd.(*4)		40		(328)		=	(288)
	232,556	12,841		(11,074)	1,123	(29,782)	205,664
Joint ventures							
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.	4,082	-	(2,546)	2,945	148		4,629
₩	236,638	12,841	(2,546)	(8,129)	1,271	(29,782)	210,293

Other

<sup>(\*1)</sup> The investee issued additional shares to increase capitals during the year ended December 31, 2014.

<sup>(\*2)</sup> The investment has been reduced to zero, which resulted in discontinuation of the equity method. The accumulated unrecognized loss is \(\pi\)176 million as of December 31, 2014.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 14. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(\*3) Shares of Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. in the amount of \u29,782 million were classified as assets held for sale. The shares were disposed during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Other

- (\*4) This investment in associate was newly acquired during the year ended December 31, 2014.
- (i) For the year ended December 31, 2013

Company		Beginning balance	Acquisi- tions	Disposal	Dividends received	Share of income (loss)	comprehen- sive income (loss)	Other	Ending balance
Associates									
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.	₩	33,330	-	-	-	(5,216)	-	-	28,114
Pioneer Gas Power Limited		37,795	8,811	-	-	444	1,817	-	48,867
Eurasia Energy Holdings Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Co., Ltd.		27	-	-	-	(373)	(783)	18,898	17,769
PT Mutiara Jawa		2,695	-	-	-	(541)	(488)	-	1,666
Korea Offshore Wind Power									
Co., Ltd.		620	-	-	-	(304)	-	-	316
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co.,									
Ltd.		-	1,230	-	-	111	(7)	_	1,334
Dongducheon Dream Power									
Co., Ltd.		-	-	-	-	(5,629)	(52)	140,079	134,398
Solar Power Plants Happy City									
Co., Ltd.			92						92
		74,467	10,133			(11,508)	487	158,977	232,556
Joint ventures									
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.		814	-	-	(1,831)	5,151	(52)	_	4,082
YeongAm F1 Solar									
Power Plant Co., Ltd.		1,673		(2,002)		329		<u> </u>	
		2,487		(2,002)	(1,831)	5,480	(52)		4,082
f	<del>\</del>	76,954	10,133	(2,002)	(1,831)	(6,028)	435	158,977	236,638

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 14. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(3) Summary financials information of investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2014

III IIIIIIOIIS OI WOII					Net profit
Company		Assets	Liabilities	Sales	or loss
Associates					
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.	₩	443,672	384,020	47,075	(11,585)
Pioneer Gas Power Limited		237,922	169,289	-	96
Eurasia Energy Holdings		562	1,003	-	-
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.		248,773	181,560	-	(2,326)
PT Mutiara Jawa		28,407	25,827	15	(3,114)
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd.		11,762	2,287	-	(3,424)
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.		22,340	16,887	3,633	739
Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd.		1,516,412	1,234,544	-	615
Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd.		3,422	2,632	289	111
Shin Pyeong Taek Power Co.,Ltd.		5,075	5,794	-	(819)
Joint ventures					
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.		16,667	5,097	22,911	7,417

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 14. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, Continued

(ii) As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won

Company		Assets	Liabilities	Sales	Net profit or loss
Associates					
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.	₩	429,095	370,940	44,455	(11,278)
Pioneer Gas Power Limited		199,974	135,845	135	65
Eurasia Energy Holdings		540	963	3,414	(297)
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.		127,858	75,138	70	(1,239)
PT Mutiara Jawa		13,939	8,435	-	(1,987)
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd.		4,052	1,598	-	(2,436)
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.		22,580	17,980	1,829	439
Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd.		1,159,917	878,315	-	(9,713)
Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd.		324	-	-	-
Joint ventures					
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.		17,857	7,651	25,636	13,243

<sup>(4)</sup> Summary financials information of investments in joint ventures (Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Company		2014	2013
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	15,047	17,857
Non-current assets			
Long-term financial Instruments		1,620	=
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		3,328	7,651
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		1,769	-
Sales		22,911	25,636
Cost of sales		14,936	9,816
Other profit loss		(554)	(2,567)
Income tax expense		4	10
Profit for the year		7,417	13,243

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 15. Property, Plant and Equipment

- (1) Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:
- (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	Book value
Land	₩	560,071	-	-	-	560,071
Buildings		734,464	(98)	(252,265)	-	482,101
Structures		908,342	-	(330,607)	-	577,735
Machinery		4,155,860	(129)	(1,488,681)	-	2,667,050
Vehicles		6,602	=	(5,136)	=	1,466
Equipment		55,464	=	(39,331)	=	16,133
Tools		20,714	=	(17,026)	=	3,688
Construction-in-						
progress		2,602,265	(94,885)	-	(35,094)	2,472,286
Finance lease						
assets		187,990		(52,480)	<u> </u>	135,510
	₩	9,231,772	(95,112)	(2,185,526)	(35,094)	6,916,040

### (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of wor	) _	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Land Buildings Structures Machinery Vehicles Equipment	₩	537,438 680,854 865,020 3,595,048 5,432 52,048	- - (170) - -	(218,755) (296,380) (1,185,763) (4,489) (33,169)	537,438 462,099 568,640 2,409,115 943 18,879
Tools Construction-in- progress Finance lease		19,405 1,394,415	(52,838)	(15,677)	3,728 1,341,577
assets	₩_	184,391 7,334,051	(53,008)	(44,721) (1,798,954)	139,670 5,482,089

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 15. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(2) Changes in property, plant and equipment during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Beginning balance	Acquisition/ Capital expenditure	Disposal	Depreciation (*1)	Impairment (*2)	Others (*3)	Ending balance
Land	₩	537,438	-	(92)	-	-	22,725	560,071
Buildings		462,099	85	(236)	(33,624)	-	53,875	482,199
(Government grants)		-	-		2	-	(100)	(98)
Structures		568,640	-	-	(34,227)	-	43,322	577,735
Machinery		2,409,285	110,647	(12,682)	(304,847)	-	464,776	2,667,179
(Government grants)		(170)	-		41	-	-	(129)
Vehicles		943	-	-	(647)	-	1,170	1,466
Equipment		18,879	784	(28)	(7,120)	-	3,618	16,133
Tools		3,728	3	(1)	(1,697)	-	1,655	3,688
Construction-in-progress		1,394,415	1,740,311	-	-	(35,094)	(532,461)	2,567,171
(Government grants)		(52,838)	-	-	-	-	(42,047)	(94,885)
Finance lease assets		139,670	<u> </u>		(7,759)		3,599	135,510
	₩	5,482,089	1,851,830	(13,039)	(389,878)	(35,094)	20,132	6,916,040

<sup>(\*1) ₩1,565</sup> million of depreciation expenses are recognized as construction-in-progress and ₩203 million of depreciation expenses are recognized as other losses.

<sup>(\*2)</sup> As Garolim Tidal power Co., Ltd. discontinued its construction of the assets due to the related project's continuous operating loss making, the Group recognized full impairment loss of W35,094 million.

<sup>(\*3)</sup> Other additions (decreases) in the amount of \(\pmu20,132\) million consist of \(\pmu4,331\) million transferred from construction-in-progress from retirement benefits expense and depreciation expense, \(\pmu59,637\) million of capitalized interest expense, \(\pmu193\) million of translation effect of overseas operation financial statements, \(\pmu42,146\) million of receipt of government subsidy, and \(\pmu1,497\) million transferred to intangible assets. The weighted average capitalization rates for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are 3.69% and 3.95%, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 15. Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

(ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won	Beginning balance	Acquisition/ Capital expenditure	Disposal	Depreciation	Others	Ending balance
Land W	568,436	_	(190)	-	(30,808)	537,438
Buildings	465,993	34	(108)	(40,004)	36,184	462,099
Structures	571,939	-	(123)	(33,111)	29,935	568,640
Machinery	2,069,827	152,913	(6,091)	(293,310)	485,946	2,409,285
(Government grants)	(199)	-	-	29	-	(170)
Vehicles	1,354	-	-	(484)	73	943
Equipment	17,866	1,195	-	(8,850)	8,668	18,879
Tools	3,443	-	-	(2,280)	2,565	3,728
Construction-in-progress	616,408	1,615,618	-	-	(837,611)	1,394,415
(Government grants)	(32,469)	-	-	-	(20,369)	(52,838)
Finance lease assets	90,386	-	(7,457)	(7,085)	63,826	139,670
₩	4,372,984	1,769,760	(13,969)	(385,095)	(261,591)	5,482,089

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 16. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	Book value
Computer software	₩	27,155	(20,068)	-	7,087
Development costs		2,051	(948)	-	1,103
Rights of use for loading		2.252	(026)		1 407
docks Rights of use for industrial		2,253	(826)	<del>-</del>	1,427
water facilities		79,947	(79,947)	=	-
Leasehold rights		76	(44)	-	32
Mining rights		8,935	(1,073)	-	7,862
Other deposits provided		442	-	(231)	211
Others		559	(129)	=	430
	₩	121,418	(103,035)	(231)	18,152

### (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment loss	Book value
Computer software	₩	26,160	(15,446)	-	10,714
Development costs		1,549	(579)	-	970
Rights of use for loading					
docks		2,253	(713)	-	1,540
Rights of use for industrial					
water facilities		79,947	(79,947)	-	-
Leasehold rights		76	(37)	-	39
Mining rights		9,161	(1,025)	=	8,136
Other deposits provided		442	=	(231)	211
Others		567	(105)	-	462
	₩	120,155	(97,852)	(231)	22,072

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 16. Intangible Assets

- (2) Changes in intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:
- (i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Beginning balance	Acquisition/ Capital expenditure	Amortization (*1)	Others (*2)	Ending balance
Computer software	₩	10,714	1	(4,623)	995	7,087
Development costs		970	-	(369)	502	1,103
Rights of use for the loading docks Rights of use for the industria	I	1,540	-	(113)	-	1,427
water facilities		-	_	-	-	-
Leasehold rights		39	-	(7)	-	32
Mining rights		8,136	-	(50)	(224)	7,862
Other deposits provided		211	-	-	-	211
Others		462		(25)	(7)	430
	₩	22,072	1	(5,187)	1,266	18,152

<sup>(\*1) \(\</sup>forall \)56 million of amortization expenses are recognized as other losses.

#### (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won	-	Beginning balance	Acquisition/ Capital expenditure	Amortization	Others	Ending balance
Computer software	₩	13,664	255	(4,504)	1,299	10,714
Development costs		874	-	(252)	348	970
Rights of use for the loading						
docks		1,652	-	(113)	1	1,540
Rights of use for the industrial						
water facilities		-	-	-	-	-
Leasehold rights		47	-	(8)	-	39
Mining rights		9,994	75	(273)	(1,660)	8,136
Other deposits provided		211	-	=	-	211
Others	_	515		(26)	(27)	462
	W	26,957	330	(5,176)	(39)	22,072
		_0,00,		(0)::07	(00)	

(3) Residual amortization period for major intangible asset as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

In millions of won			2	2014	2	2013
	Contents	Α	mount	Residual amortization period	Amount	Residual amortization period
Computer software	ERP system	₩	3,521	One year and two months	6,540	Two years and two months

<sup>(\*2)</sup> Other additions (subtractions) of  $\mbox{$W$1,266}$  million consist of  $\mbox{$W$1,497}$  million replaced from construction-in-progress and offset by  $\mbox{$W$231}$  million resulting from translation of overseas operation financial statements.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 17. Trade and Other Payables

Accounts and other payables as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		20	14	2013		
	_	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	
Trade payables Other payables Accrued expenses Other deposits	₩	352,578 318,861 68,765 169	- 393 -	249,211 246,017 64,080 44	- - 393 -	
<b>2</b>	₩ _	740,373	393	559,352	393	

### 18. Borrowings and Debentures

(1) Details of borrowings as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Current Liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term borrowings	₩	367	347
Current portion of long-term debentures		100,000	80,000
Less: discount on debentures		(15)	(36)
		100,352	80,311
Non-current Liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings		2,811	3,177
Debentures		3,796,126	3,051,329
Less: discount on debentures		(15,038)	(14,174)
		3,783,899	3,040,332
	₩	3,884,251	3,120,643

(2) Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Lender	Description	Annual ra		Maturity	2014	2013
Domestic	Long term	Floating	KTB	2023.03.15 <del>W</del>	2,471	2,770
	borrowings	rate	(three	2023.06.15	95	106
			years)	2023.12.15	245	272
			-2.25	2024.06.15	70	74
				2024.09.15	203	208
				2025.07.15	11	11
				2025.12.15	83	83
				·	3,178	3,524
Less: current portion					(367)	(347)
				₩ -	2,811	3,177

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 18. Borrowings and Debentures, Continued

(3) Domestic debentures as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		Maturity	Annual interest			
	Issue date	date	rate	<del>)</del>	2014	2013
Carragrata banal #11	2000 05 20	2014 05 20	Cive el mede	E 1E0/ \A/		00.000
Corporate bond #11	2009.05.29	2014.05.29	Fixed rate	5.15% ₩	100.000	80,000
Corporate bond #14	2010.03.19	2015.03.19	Fixed rate	4.57%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #15-1	2011.05.27	2016.05.27	Fixed rate	4.09%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #15-2	2011.05.27	2018.05.27	Fixed rate	4.19%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #16-1	2011.11.18	2016.11.18	Fixed rate	3.97%	160,000	160,000
Corporate bond #16-2	2011.11.18	2018.11.18	Fixed rate	4.04%	60,000	60,000
Corporate bond #16-3	2011.11.18	2021.11.18	Fixed rate	4.15%	80,000	80,000
Corporate bond #17-1	2012.10.22	2022.10.22	Fixed rate	3.22%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #17-2	2012.10.22	2027.10.22	Fixed rate	3.26%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #18-1	2013.05.07	2023.05.07	Fixed rate	2.93%	120,000	120,000
Corporate bond #18-2	2013.05.07	2028.05.07	Fixed rate	3.03%	80,000	80,000
Corporate bond #19-1	2013.06.14	2018.06.14	Fixed rate	3.16%	90,000	90,000
Corporate bond #19-2	2013.06.14	2023.06.14	Fixed rate	3.38%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #20-1	2013.09.12	2018.09.12	Fixed rate	3.46%	110,000	110,000
Corporate bond #20-2	2013.09.12	2020.09.12	Fixed rate	3.62%	100,000	100,000
Corporate bond #21	2013.10.22	2023.10.22	Fixed rate	3.67%	110,000	110,000
Corporate bond #22	2013.10.31	2023.10.31	Fixed rate	3.607%	90,000	90,000
Corporate bond #23-1	2014.10.23	2019.10.23	Fixed rate	2.47%	80,000	-
Corporate bond #23-2	2014.10.23	2024.10.23	Fixed rate	2.82%	120,000	=
Corporate bond #24-1	2014.11.20	2017.11.20	Fixed rate	2.21%	90,000	-
Corporate bond #24-2	2014.11.20	2024.11.20	Fixed rate	2.81%	110,000	-
Corporate bond #25	2014.12.11	2019.12.11	Fixed rate	2.49%	80,000	_
30. po. a.to 20a <b>20</b>				2.1070	2,080,000	1,680,000
Less: discount on debe	ntures				(4,404)	(3,778)
Less: current portion					(99,985)	(79,964)
2000 odironi portion				₩	1,975,611	1,596,258
				• •	1,070,011	.,000,200

(4) Foreign debentures as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	Issue date	Maturity date	Annual inte	erest rate	2014	2013
Euro bond #2	2006.09.29	2016.09.29	Fixed rate	5.50% <del>W</del>	164,880	158,295
Global bond #1	2012.05.10	2017.05.10	Fixed rate	3.125%	549,600	527,650
Swiss franc bond #1	2013.09.26	2019.03.26	Fixed rate	1.625%	222,286	237,734
Global bond #2	2013.10.10	2018.10.10	Fixed rate	2.875%	549,600	527,650
Euro bond #3	2014.09.22	2019.09.22	Fixed rate	2.625%	329,760	-
					1,816,126	1,451,329
Less: discount on deb	entures				(10,649)	(10,432)
				₩	1,805,477	1,440,897

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 19. Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014		2013		
	_	Current	Non-c	urrent	Current	Non-current
Derivative liabilities	₩		_	39,963	104	46,672

#### 20. Employee Benefit Obligations

(1) The principal assumptions used on actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Discount rate Future salary increase rate	3.03% 4.08 ~ 7.97%	3.98% 4.08% ~ 7.97%

(2) Details of the Group's expense relating to its defined benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won

	2014	2013
Current service cost \w	5,169	8,059
Interest cost	2,119	1,883
Gain (loss) on settlement	(4)	13
Expected return on plan assets	(510)	(343)
₩	6,774	9,612

(3) Employee benefit obligation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	2014	2013
Present value of defined benefit obligation from funded plans \wideta	64,106	57,568
Fair value of plan assets	(13,076)	(12,708)
Net retirement obligations from defined benefit plans	51,030	44,860
Present value of defined benefit obligation from unfunded plans	-	78
Net employee benefits obligation from defined benefit plans W	51,030	44,938

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 20. Employee Benefit Obligations, Continued

(4) Changes in retirement benefit obligation during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013	
Beginning balance	₩	57,646	48,877	
Current service cost		5,169	8,059	
Gain (loss) on settlement		(4)	13	
Interest cost		2,119	1,883	
Actuarial gains or losses		10,286	1,052	
Actual payments		(11,110)	(2,123)	
Changes in scope of consolidation			(115)	
Ending balance	₩	64,106	57,646	

(5) Changes in the fair value of the plan assets during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	2014	2013
Beginning balance W	12,708	9,500
Expected return on plan assets	510	343
Actuarial gains or losses	(142)	(38)
Contributions by the employers	-	2,915
Actual payments	-	(12)
Ending balance ₩	13,076	12,708

Accumulated actuarial losses on employee benefit obligations recorded as other comprehensive loss amounts to  $\upmu 23,519$  million and  $\upmu 15,613$  million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(6) Fair value of major categories of plan assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Equity instrument	₩	181	174
Debt instrument		1,602	1,663
Deposits		6,701	7,201
Others		4,592	3,670
	₩	13,076	12,708

Actual returns for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are \\$\psi\_368\$ million and \\$\psi\_305\$ million, respectively.

(7) Other long-term employee benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Long-service bonus Long-service leave	₩	- 578	1,871 974
	₩	578	2,845

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 21. Provisions

(1) Provisions as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014		2013		013		
	_	Current		Non-current	Current		Non-current	_
Litigation provisions(*1)	₩		_	27,230		_		_

(\*1) On December 18, 2013, the Supreme Court of Korea made a ruling regarding the scope of Ordinary Wage which could be the basis for overtime payment, allowance for night work and others. As of December 31, 2014, the Group recognized the litigation provisions for such amount expected to be paid to employees in relation to the on-going litigation over the Ordinary Wage.

(2) Changes in provisions during the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

In millions of won	_	Beginning balance		Transfer to provision	Ending balance
Litigation Provisions	₩	-	_	27,230	27,230

#### 22. Non-financial Liabilities

Other non-financial liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		201	4	2013		
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	
Advance received	₩	100	1,604	-	1,035	
Unearned revenue Withholdings		10 4.716	<del>-</del> -	9 4.441	<del>-</del> -	
Others(*)		50,901	120	39,560	105	
	₩	55,727	1,724	44,010	1,140	

<sup>(\*)</sup> Others are primarily comprised of renewable portfolio standard (RPS) provisions which are recognized for the governmental regulations to require the production of energies from renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass.

#### For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 23. Share Capital

(1) Share capital as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won , except par value and number of shares		201	4 2013		13		
Туре	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued	Par value	Govt.	Non- govt.	Govt.	Non- govt.
Common Stock	100,000,000	31,789,285 <del>W</del>	5,000	-	158,946	-	158,946

- (2) There were no changes in number of outstanding capital stock during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.
- (3) Share premium as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	₩	1,033,419	1,033,419

#### 24. Retained Earnings and Dividends

(1) Retained earnings as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Legal reserves(*1)	₩	60,117	56,912
Voluntary reserves		1,082,293	1,014,411
Retained earnings before appropriations		831,648	792,193
	₩	1,974,058	1,863,516

(\*1) The Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea requires KOWEPO to appropriate as a legal reserve, an amount equal to a minimum of 10% of annual cash dividends paid, until the reserve equals 50% of its issued capital stock. The reserve is not available for the payment of cash dividends, but may be transferred to capital stock through a resolution of the Board of Directors or used to reduce accumulated deficit, if any, with the ratification of the shareholders.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 24. Retained Earnings and Dividends, Continued

(2) Composition of voluntary reserves as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Reserve for business stabilization(*1)	₩	181	181
Reserve for research and human development(*2)		12,259	18,388
Reserve for investment on social overhead capital		13,000	13,000
Reserve for business expansion		1,056,853	982,842
	₩	1,082,293	1,014,411

- (\*1) Prior to 2002, KOWEPO appropriated certain tax-deductible benefits as reserve for business stabilization, for offsetting future deficit in accordance with the relevant tax laws. Due to the amendment of such tax laws on December 11, 2002, the reserve is no longer required. However, KOWEPO continues to maintain such reserve on a voluntary basis.
- (\*2) The reserve for research and human development is appropriated by KOWEPO to use as qualified tax credits to reduce corporate tax liabilities. The reserve is available for cash dividends for a certain period as defined by the Tax Incentive Control Law of Korea.
- (3) Changes in retained earnings before appropriations during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Beginning balance	₩	792,193	811,541
Profit for the year - Controlling company		153,575	97,670
Dividends paid		(32,048)	(59,160)
Actuarial losses		(7,906)	(826)
Transfers to reserves		(77,216)	(54,164)
Appropriation to reserves		6,129	-
Dividends on hybrid securities		(3,079)	(2,868)
Ending balance	₩	831,648	792,193

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 24. Retained Earnings and Dividends, Continued

- (4) Dividends paid for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:
- (i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

Туре	Number of shares issued (shares)	Number of treasury shares	Number of share eligible for dividends (shares)	Dividends per share (in won)	Total dividends (in millions of won)
Common Stock	31,789,285	-	31,789,285	1,008	32,048

(ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

Туре	Number of shares issued (shares)	Number of treasury shares	Number of share eligible for dividends (shares)	Dividends per share (in won)	Total dividends (in millions of won)
Common Stock	31,789,285	-	31,789,285	1,861	59,160

(5) Changes in accumulated actuarial losses on employee benefit obligations during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013	
Beginning balance	₩	(15,613)	(14,787)	
Changes for the year		(10,429)	(1,090)	
Income tax effect		2,523	264	
Ending balance	₩	(23,519)	(15,613)	

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 25. Statement of appropriation of retained earnings

Statements of appropriation of retained earnings of KOWEPO based on its separate financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Date of appropriation for 2014: March 27, 2015 Date of appropriation for 2013: March 26, 2014

In millions of won

	_	2014	2013
Unappropriated retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of year	₩	711,596	711,596
Hybrid securities interest		(3,079)	(2,868)
Net income		151,662	106,829
Actuarial losses		(7,905)	(826)
Balance at end of year before appropriation		852,274	814,731
Reverse of reserve for research and human development	_	6,129	6,129
		858,403	820,860
Appropriated retained earnings			
Cash dividends		(22,749)	(32,048)
Legal reserve		(2,275)	(3,205)
Reserve for business expansion	_	(121,783)	(74,011)
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried over	₩_	711,596	711,596

### 26. Other Components of Equity

(1) Other components of equity as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) Other equity	₩	(15,886) (41,785)	6,185 (41,784)
' '	₩	(57,671)	(35,599)

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 26. Other Components of Equity, Continued

(2) Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won

		Available -for-sale financial assets valuation reserve	Reserve for gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	Reserve for loss on overseas operations translation credit	Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	Total
Beginning balance	₩	2,166	10,908	(4,575)	(2,314)	6,185
Valuation of available-for- sale financial assets		158	-	-	-	158
Valuation of derivatives		-	(30,072)	-	-	(30,072)
Overseas operations translation		-	-	(667)	-	(667)
Valuation of investments in associates	1	-	-	-	1,271	1,271
Tax effect		(38)	7,277	-	-	7,239
Ending balance	₩	2,286	(11,887)	(5,242)	(1,043)	(15,886)

### (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Available -for-sale financial assets valuation reserve	Reserve for gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	Reserve for gain (loss) on overseas operations translation credit	Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	Total
Beginning balance Valuation of available-for-	₩	(204)	8,222	(968)	(2,770)	4,280
sale financial assets		3,126	-	-	-	3,126
Valuation of derivatives Overseas operations		-	3,544	-	-	3,544
translation		-	-	(3,709)	-	(3,709)
Valuation of investments in associates Tax effect	n	- (756)	- (858)	- 102	435 21	435 (1,491)
Ending balance	₩		10,908	(4,575)	(2,314)	6,185
Erraining Salarioo		2,100	10,000	(1,070)	(2,011)	5,100

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 26. Other Components of Equity, Continued

(3) Changes in other components of equity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

#### (i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won	Loss on capital reduction		Other capital adjustments Total		
Beginning balance Disposal of subsidiary	₩	(41,046)	(738) (1)	(41,784) (1)	
Ending balance	₩ _	(41,046)	(739)	(41,785)	

#### (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won	l -	oss on capital reduction	Other capital adjustments	Total	
Beginning balance Disposal of subsidiary	₩	(41,046)	(590) (148)	(41,636) (148)	
Ending balance	₩_	(41,046)	(738)	(41,784)	

#### 27. Hybrid Securities

Hybrid securities classified as equity as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

*In millions of won* 

Туре	Description	Issue date	Maturity date	Annual interest rate	-	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Bond-hybrid capital securities#1	Interest-bearing, unwarranted and subordinated bonds to bear	2012.10.18	2042.10.18	KTB(five years) +1.20	₩	100,000	100,000
Issuance costs					_	(250)	(250)
					₩_	99,750	99,750

In October 2012, KOWEPO issued hybrid securities and KOWEPO has a right to extend the maturity date of the hybrid securities with the same condition of it at the maturity date, continually.

Interest payments may be deferred under certain conditions, such as resolution from the general meeting of stockholders that a dividend not be paid.

The hybrid securities holders' preference in the event of liquidation is higher than the common stock holders, but lower than other creditors.

### For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 28. Sales

Details of sales for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Domestic	Overseas
Sales of electricity Services	₩	4,825,711 10,446	4,786 3,535
	$\overline{W}$	4,836,157	8,321

### (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Domestic	Overseas
Sales of electricity Services	₩	5,741,722 13,894	4,728 533
	₩	5,755,616	5,261

### 29. Selling and Administrative Expenses

Composition of selling and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Salaries	₩	11,745	16,826
Retirement benefit expense	• •	655	1,468
Welfare and benefit expense		3,434	5,881
Insurance expense		48	85
Depreciation		3,063	3,275
Amortization		4,473	4,480
Commission		10,055	11,295
Advertising expense		947	1,187
Training expense		48	135
Vehicle maintenance expense		110	157
Publishing expense		148	136
Business promotion expense		171	211
Rent expense		4,236	4,054
Telecommunication expense		188	918
Transportation expense		1	-
Taxes and dues		410	1,390
Expendable supplies expense		72	59
Water, light and heating expense		14	23
Repairs and maintenance expense		79	135
Ordinary development expense		9,239	9,840
Travel expense		342	722
Clothing expense		1	-
Survey and analysis expense		-	2
Provisions for litigation		27,230	-
Others		1,019	2,393
	₩	77,728	64,672

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 30. Other Non-operating Income and Expense

(1) Other non-operating income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013	
Rental income	₩	3,532		3,196
(2) Other non-operating expe	enses for the years ende	d December 31, 2014 ar	nd 2013 are as fo	ollows:
In millions of won	·	2014	2013	
Donations	₩	413		1,355

#### 31. Other Income and Loss

Composition of other income and loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Gain on disposal of property, plant, and			
equipment	₩	11,695	47
Gain on foreign currency translation		108	267
Gain on foreign currency transaction		10,837	9,235
Other gains		28,595	27,615
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and			
equipment		(3,433)	(13,730)
Impairment loss on property, plant, and			
equipment		(35,094)	-
Loss on foreign currency translation		(2,577)	(141)
Loss on foreign currency transaction		(2,098)	(8,066)
Other losses		(4,364)	(4,844)
	₩	3,669	10,383

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 32. Finance Income

(1) Finance income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Interest income	₩	6,770	12,389
Gain on valuation of derivatives		66,775	1,094
Gain on foreign currency translation(*)		15,522	19,420
Gain on foreign currency transaction(*)		139	2,016
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale			
financial assets		-	37
	₩	89,206	34,956

<sup>(\*)</sup> Incurred from Group's financing activities

(2) Interest income included in finance income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents Loans and receivables	₩	6,221 549	10,981 1,408
	₩	6,770	12,389

#### 33. Finance Expenses

(1) Finance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Interest expense	₩	66,885	67,556
Loss on valuation of derivatives Impairment loss on available-for-sale		15,448	19,524
financial assets		1,513	-
Loss on foreign currency translation		66,775	6,179
Loss on foreign currency transaction		159	418
	₩	150,780	93,677

(2) Interest expenses included in finance expences for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Trade ane other payables	₩	210	1
Short term borrowings	V V	2,894	646
Long term borrowings		25	1,632
Debentures		123,393	88,314
		126,522	90,593
Less: capitalized borrowing costs		(59,637)	(23,037)
	₩	66,885	67,556

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 34. Income Tax Expense

(1) Components of incomes tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	-	2014	2013
Command in a command of the command			
Current income tax expense			
Tax payable	₩	31,583	9,932
Adjustment for prior period		(2,627)	(48,301)
Income tax charged (credited) directly in equity		10,745	(46)
	_	39,701	(38,415)
Deferred income tax expense	_		· <u> </u>
Generation and realization of temporary differences		(5,308)	7,079
Adjustment due to changes in estimates related to prior years		9,942	42,006
Changes in tax rates or tax laws		(14,798)	(30,700)
	_	(10,164)	18,385
Income tax expense (benefit)	₩	29,537	(20,030)

(2) Reconciliation between the actual income tax expense and that amount computed by applying 24.2% to profit before income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Profit before income tax expense	₩	162,765	74,730
Income tax expense in accordance with statutory tax rate (tax rate:		44.701	10.005
24.2%) Adjustments		44,791	18,085
Effects of the application of accumulative tax rate		(462)	(201)
Effects of non-taxable revenue		-	(1,826)
Effects of non-deductible expenses		4,817	3,934
Effects of tax credits		(26,924)	(37,362)
Adjustment due to changes in estimates related to prior years		9,942	42,006
Others		-	3,635
		(12,627)	10,186
Adjustment for prior period		(2,627)	(48,301)
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	₩	29,537	(20,030)

In 2014, the average effective tax rate is 18.15% and in 2013, the average effective tax rate was not presented as the income tax benefit was recognized.

(3) Relating to items directly to equity in income tax for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Interest payments on hybrid securities	₩	983	1,181

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 34. Income Tax Expense, Continued

(4) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets, net	₩	(38)	(756)
Loss (gain) on valuation of derivatives using cash flow hedge accounting, net		7,277	(858)
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss, net Change in equity in equity method investees		2,523	264 21
Conversion effect of foreign finangial statements			102
Income tax expense (benefit)	₩	9,762	(1,227)

<sup>(5)</sup> Reconized deferred income tax assets (liabilities) in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Balance as of January 1, 2014	Amounts recognized in profit or loss	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	Amounts recognized directly in equity	Balance as of December 31,2014
Deferred tax on temporary differences						
Long-term employee benefits	₩	8,767	(419)	2,523	_	10,871
Cash flow hedges		5,237	(12,838)	7,277	-	(324)
Property, plant and equipment		(243,225)	(12,073)	-	-	(255,298)
Intangible assets		56	-	-	-	56
Available-for-sale financial assets		(691)	-	(38)	-	(729)
Foreign currency translation		(6,747)	12,429	-	-	5,682
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(1,116)	-	-	-	(1,116)
Other provision		(4,240)	1	-	-	(4,239)
Reserve for research and human						
development		(2,845)	949	-	-	(1,896)
Others		21,630	5,671		983	28,284
		(223,174)	(6,280)	9,762	983	(218,709)
Tax credit		30,700	5,497			36,197
Total	₩	(192,474)	(783)	9,762	983	(182,512)

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 34. Income Tax Expense, Continued

(ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Amounts Amounts recognized Ar			Amounts	
		Balance as of January 1, 2013	recognized in profit or loss	in other comprehensive income	recognized directly in equity	Balance as of December 31,2013
Deferred tax on temporary differences						
Long-term employee benefits	₩	8,521	(18)	264	-	8,767
Cash flow hedges		1,014	5,081	(858)	-	5,237
Property, plant and equipment		(182,309)	(60,916)	-	-	(243,225)
Intangible assets		56	-	-	-	56
Available-for-sale financial assets		65	-	(756)	-	(691)
Foreign currency translation		(3,561)	(3,186)	-	-	(6,747)
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(1,116)	-	-	-	(1,116)
Other provision		(4,383)	143	-	-	(4,240)
Reserve for research and human						
development		(4,268)	1,423	-	-	(2,845)
Others		11,922	8,404	123	1,181	21,630
		(174,059)	(49,069)	(1,227)	1,181	(223,174)
Tax credit			30,700			30,700
Total	₩	(174,059)	(18,369)	(1,227)	1,181	(192,474)

(6) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) presented in the statement of financial position are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013
Deferred income tax assets	₩	4	303
Deferred income tax liabilities		(182,516)	(192,777)
	₩	(182,512)	(192,474)

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 35. Expenses Classified by Nature

Expenses classified by nature for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Selling and administrative		
	-	expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Raw materials used	₩	_	3,856,966	3,856,966
Salaries		11,745	111,055	122,800
Retirement benefit expense		655	8,910	9,565
Welfare and benefit expense		3,434	8,433	11,867
Insurance expense		48	7,600	7,648
Depreciation		3,063	385,047	388,110
Amortization		4,473	658	5,131
Commission		10,055	15,383	25,438
Advertising expense		947	314	1,261
Training expense		48	286	334
Vehicle maintenance expense		110	62	172
Publishing expense		148	111	259
Business promotion expense		171	174	345
Rent expense		4,236	10,172	14,408
Telecommunication expense		188	567	755
Transportation expense		1	10	11
Taxes and dues		410	11,983	12,393
Expendable supplies expense		72	269	341
Water, light and heating				
expense		14	308	322
Repairs and maintenance				
expense		79	106,924	107,003
Ordinary development				
expense		9,239	17,625	26,864
Travel expense		342	592	934
Clothing expense		1	225	226
Survey and analysis expense		-	102	102
Others	_	28,249	14,277	42,526
	₩	77,728	4,558,053	4,635,781

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 35. Expenses Classified by Nature, Continued

(ii) For the year ended December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Selling and administrative		
	_	expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Raw materials used	₩	-	4,866,215	4,866,215
Salaries		16,826	108,994	125,820
Retirement benefit expense		1,468	11,036	12,504
Welfare and benefit expense		5,881	9,755	15,636
Insurance expense		85	7,236	7,321
Depreciation		3,275	380,663	383,938
Amortization		4,480	664	5,144
Commission		11,295	11,524	22,819
Advertising expense		1,187	342	1,529
Training expense		135	271	406
Vehicle maintenance expense		157	71	228
Publishing expense		136	80	216
Business promotion expense		211	155	366
Rent expense		4,054	9,913	13,967
Telecommunication expense		918	200	1,118
Transportation expense		-	11	11
Taxes and dues		1,390	5,375	6,765
Expendable supplies expense		59	228	287
Water, light and heating				
expense		23	314	337
Repairs and maintenance				
expense		135	104,963	105,098
Ordinary development				
expense		9,840	14,627	24,467
Travel expense		722	260	982
Clothing expense		-	420	420
Survey and analysis expense		2	142	144
Others	—	2,393	42,903	45,296
	₩_	64,672	5,576,362	5,641,034

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 36. Earnings per Share

(1) Basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In won		2014	2013	
Basic earnings per share	₩	4,831	3,072	

- (\*) KOWEPO does not own dilutive securities so basic earnings per share is identical to dilutive earnings per share.
- (2) Controlling interest in profit for the year and weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won, except for number of share		2014	2013	
Net income from continuing operations Weighted average number of common	₩	153,575	97,670	
share		31,789,285	31,789,285	

### 37. Risk Management

#### (1) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholder through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (offset by cash and bank balances) and equity. The Group's overall capital risk management strategy remains unchanged from that of the prior year.

Details of the Group's capital management accounts as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	2014	2013
Total borrowings and debentures	<sup>4</sup> 3,884,251	3,120,643
Cash and cash equivalents	(74,747)	(502,996)
Net borrowings and debentures	3,809,504	2,617,647
Total shareholder's equity	3,208,711	3,140,555
Debt to equity percentage	118.72%	83.35%

#### For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 37. Risk Management, Continued

#### (2) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to various risks related to its financial instruments, such as, market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk), credit risk. The Group monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to certain hedge risk exposures. The Group's overall financial risk management strategy remains unchanged from the prior year.

#### 1) Credit risk

Book values of the financial assets represent the maximum exposure of the credit risk. Details of the Group's level of maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	_	2014	2013
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	74,747	502,996
Loans and receivables		13,721	14,642
Short-term financial instruments		7,500	-
Derivative assets (trading)		-	46
Derivative assets (hedge accounting)		42,008	27,463
Trade and other receivables		517,259	487,549

The Group has performance guarantees up to the limit of SAR 4,800 thousand and USD 2,510 thousand, but there are no borrowings outstanding related to the guarantees provided as of December 31, 2014.

#### 2) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Group's fair values of the financial instruments or future cash flows are affected by the changes in the market. Market risk consists of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

#### 3) Sensitivity analysis

a) Major assets and liabilities with uncertanties in underlying assumptions

## ① Defined benefit obligation

A sensivity analysis on the Group's defined benefit obligation assuming a 1% increase or decrease in various assumptions as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won			20	14	2013		
			1%	1%	1%	1%	
Туре	Accounts	_	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Future salary increase							
rate	Defined benefit obligation	₩	8,203	(7,025)	6,623	(5,783)	
Discount rate	Defined benefit obligation		(7,318)	8,763	(5,988)	7,020	

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 37. Risk Management, Continued

b) Management judgment effected by uncertainties in underlying assumptions

## ① Foreign currency risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to currency exchange rate fluctuations arise. The carrying amount of the Group's, except for the Group's foreign subsidiary, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

In thousands of foreign currencies	Asset	S	Liabili	ties
-	2014	2013	2014	2013
USD	38	251,422	1,516,538	1,259,891
JPY	-	1	6,688	54,351
CHF	-	-	200,000	200,000

A sensivity analysis on the Group's profit for the year assuming a 10% increase or decrease in currency exchange rates for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	20	14	2013	
	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Increase (decrease) of income before income tax	₩ (188,928)	188,928	(130, 252)	130,252
Increase (decrease) of sharholder's equity(*)	(188,928)	188,928	(130, 252)	130,252
(*) Tax effect is not considered.				

Sensitivity analysis above is conducted for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than functional currency, without consideration of hedge effect of related derivatives, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The Group signed a contract currency swaps in order to avoid payments foreign trade payables and recovery foreign trade receivables. Also Group signed currency forward contract in order to mitigate currency risk expected purchase transaction and sales transaction.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 37. Risk Management, Continued

To manage its foreign currency risk related to foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, the Group has a policy to enter into currency swap agreements. In addition, to manage its foreign currency risk related to foreign currency denominated expected sales transactions and purchase transactions, the Group enters into cross-currency forward agreements.

#### ② Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk due to its borrowing with floating interest rates. A 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The Group's long-term borrowings and debentures with floating interest rates as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014	2013		
Long-term borrowings	₩	3,178	3,524		

Sensitivity analysis on the Group's long-term borrowings and debentures assuming a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		20°	14	20	13
	_	1%	1%	1%	1%
	_	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Increase (decrease) of net income	₩	(32)	32	(35)	35
Increase (decrease) of sharholder's equity(*)		(32)	32	(35)	35

#### (\*) Tax effect is not considered.

To manage its interest rate risks, in addition to maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate loans, the Group enters into certain interest rate swap agreements.

#### 4) Liquidity risk

The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

In addition, the Group has established credit lines on its trade financing and bank overdrafts, and through payment guarantees it has received, it maintains an adequate credit (borrowing) line. In addition, in case of major construction investment, the Group has the ability to use reserve cash or utilize long-term borrowings.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 37. Risk Management, Continued

Details of contractual maturities of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities based on agreement terms are as follows. The amount disclosed below represents the undiscounted cash flows of the principal and estimated interest amounts that the Group is obligated to pay in the future based on the earliest repayment date:

### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings and debentures Trade and other payables	₩	231,080 740,373 971,453	528,944 393 529,337	2,493,229 - 2,493,229	1,257,402	4,510,655 740,766 5,251,421
(ii) As of December 31, 2013						
In millions of won		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings and debentures Trade and other payables	₩	183,028 559,352 742,380	199,489 393 199,882	2,056,257 - 2,056,257	1,272,302	3,711,076 559,745 4,270,821

The expected maturities for non-derivative financial assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 in details are as follows:

### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Uncertain	Total
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-sale financial	₩	74,747	-	-	-	74,747
assets		-	-	-	12,795	12,795
Loans and receivables Short-term financial		2,922	12,646	-	-	15,568
instruments		7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Trade and other receivables		510,939	6,634		<u> </u>	517,573
	₩	596,108	19,280	-	12,795	628,183

## (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Uncertain	Total
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-sale financial	₩	502,996	-	-	-	502,996
assets		-	-	-	14,153	14,153
Loans and receivables		1,489	14,920	-	-	16,409
Trade and other receivables		481,476	6,400			487,876
	₩	985,961	21,320	_	14,153	1,021,434

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

#### 37. Risk Management, Continued

Derivative financial liabilities classified by maturity periods which from reporting date to maturity date of contract as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 as follows:

#### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Net settlement -Trading purpose Gross settlement	₩	-	-	-	-	-
-Trading purpose -Hedge accounting purpose		-	27,539	- 12,424	-	39,963
	₩		27,539	12,424		39,963

#### (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won	-	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Net settlement -Trading purpose Gross settlement	₩	-	-	-	-	-
-Trading purpose		104	-	-	-	104
-Hedge accounting purpose		=		46,672		46,672
	₩	104	-	46,672		46,776

#### (3) Fair value risk

The fair value of the Group's actively-traded financial instruments (i.e. available-for-sale financial assets, etc.) is based on the traded market-price as of the reporting period end. The fair value of the Group's financial assets is the amount which the asset could be exchanged for or the amount a liability could be settled for.

The fair values of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the Group uses that technique.

For trade receivables and payables, the Group considers the carrying value, net of impairment, as fair value. While for disclosure purposes, the fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting a financial instrument with similar contractual cash flows using the effective interest method.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 37. Risk Management, Continued

1) Fair value and book value of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		20	14	20	13
	•	Book		Book	
		value	Fair value	value	Fair value
Assets recognized at fair value					
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	12,795	12,795	14,153	14,153
Derivatives assets (trading)		-	-	46	46
Derivatives assets (hedge accounting)		42,008	42,008	27,463	27,463
	₩	54,803	54,803	41,662	41,662
Assets carried at amortized cost					
Trade and other receivables	₩	517,259	517,259	487,549	487,549
Loans and receivables		13,721	13,721	14,642	14,642
Short-term financial instruments	_	7,500	7,500		
	₩	538,480	538,480	502,191	502,191
Liabilities carried at fair value					
Derivatives liabilities (trading)	₩	_	-	104	104
Derivatives liabilities (hedge accounting)		39,963	39,963	46,672	46,672
	₩	39,963	39,963	46,776	46,776
Liabilities carried at amortized cost	·				
Borrowings	₩	3,178	3,178	3,524	3,524
Debentures		3,881,073	3,865,679	3,117,119	3,138,650
Trade and other payables		740,766	740,766	559,745	559,745
	₩	4,625,017	4,609,623	3,680,388	3,701,919

<sup>2)</sup> The discount rate used for calculating fair value is derived from interest rates which are observable from the market, such as government bond interest rate, after considering credit spread.

The discount rates used for calculating fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Туре	December 31, 2014 (%)	December 31, 2013 (%)		
Derivatives	0.58 ~ 2.14	0.49 ~ 2.18		
Debentures	0.45 ~ 3.02	1.44 ~ 3.98		

## For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 37. Risk Management, Continued

## 3) Fair value hierarchy

Fair values of financial instruments by hierarchy level as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, are as follows:

#### (i) As of December 31, 2014

In millions of won	_	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:					
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	_	-	12,795	12,795
Derivative assets (hedge accounting)		_	42,008	-	42,008
	-	_	42,008	12,795	54,803
Financial liabilities at fair value:	=				
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting)		-	39,963	-	39,963
	₩	-	39,963		39,963

## (ii) As of December 31, 2013

In millions of won	-	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value: Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	_	-	14.153	14,153
Derivative assets (trading)	• •	_	46	-	46
Derivative assets (hedge accounting)		_	27,463	-	27,463
-	_	_	27,509	14,153	41,662
Financial liabilities at fair value:	=				
Derivative liabilities (trading)		-	104	-	104
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting)		-	46,672	-	46,672
	₩	=	46,776	-	46,776

Changes in Level 3 available-for-sale financial assets during the year ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

In millions of won

Туре		Beginning	Valuation	Impairment	Net exchange difference	Ending
Available-for-sale financial assets	₩	14,153	158	(1,513)	(3)	12,795

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 38. Related Party Transactions

(1) The nature of the Group's relationship as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Туре	Related party
Parent company	Korea Electric Power Corporation
Associate company	Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. Pioneer Gas Power Limited Eurasia Energy Holdings Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd. PT Mutiara Jawa Korea Offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd. Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd. Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd. Shin Pyeongtaek Power Co., Ltd.
Joint venture company	Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.
Other related company	Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. KEPCO Engineering & Construction Company Inc. KEPCO KDN Co., Ltd. KEPCO KPS Co., Ltd. KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd. Korea Gas Corporation Korea Electronic Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd. Korea Power Exchange

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 38. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(2) All transactions between KOWEPO and its consolidated subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation, and transactions with related parties other than subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		Sales and	d others	Purchase a	nd others
Related parties		2014	2013	2014	2013
Kanaa Elaatsia Dawaa Camaaatian	۱۸/	4 005 700	F 700 010	70.000	100 554
Korea Electric Power Corporation	₩	4,865,796	5,760,810	72,939	109,554
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.		-	=	81	86
Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd.		-	-	3	-
Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.		-	-	105	-
Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd.		2,149	3,473	1,168	121
Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd.		-	-	114	15
KEPCO Engineering & Construction					
Company Inc.		-	-	22,262	30,293
KEPCO KPS Co., Ltd.		1,692	1,311	86,185	85,630
KEPCO KDN Co., Ltd.		-	-	7,578	6,975
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.		12,899	11,930	-	-
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd.		218	159	-	-
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.		-	-	2,007	1,070
Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd.		9,297	11,603	-	-
Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd.		-	-	119	=
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.		2,822	2,091	-	=
Korea Gas Corporation		2,947	3,312	2,296,668	2,902,537
Korea Electronic Power Industrial		, -	-,-	,,	, ,
Development Co., Ltd.		9,921	9,299	28,110	26,799
Korea Power Exchange		-	-	4,240	4,809
Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.		214	_	-,210	-
Shin Pyeongtaek Power Co., Ltd.		174	_	_	_
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.		1,333	_	-	-
,	₩	4,909,462	5,803,988	2,521,579	3,167,889

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 38. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(3) Receivables and payables arising from related party transactions as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won			Receiv	ables	Paya	bles
Company name	Туре	_	2014	2013	2014	2013
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Trade receivables	₩	424,836	444,729	-	-
	Non-trade receivables and others		59,934	20,974	-	-
	Trade payables		-	-	3,343	8
	Non-trade payables and others		_	-	71	808
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	22	22
Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	1,149	-
Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		-	-	-	-
	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	-	-
Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		36	498	-	-
	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	191	101
KEPCO Engineering &	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	560	7,508
Construction Company Inc. KEPCO KPS Co., Ltd.	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	13,912	6,588
KEPCO KDN Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		-	247	-	-
	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	767	1,281
Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		5,073	1,805	-	-
Korea Offshore Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		240	175	-	-
Shin Pyeongtaek Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		191	-	-	-
Pioneer Gas Power., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		214	-	-	-
Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd.	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	-	212
Korea Gas Corporation	Non-trade receivables and others		-	1,507	-	-
	Trade payables		-	-	283,772	116,941
Korea Electronic Power Industrial	Trade receivables		652	548	-	-
Development Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		-	28	-	-
	Non-trade payables and others		-	-	3,187	1,544
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.	Non-trade receivables and others		547	-	-	-
	Loans		1,413	-	-	-

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 38. Related Party Transactions, Continued

(4) The salaries and other compensations to the key members of management for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won

Туре		2014	2013
Short-term employee benefits	₩	540	783
Retirement and severance benefits		35	36

(5) Guarantees provided to affiliates as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

In millions of won, In thousands of USD, SAR

Related Parties	Type of guarantees	Credit limit	Guarantee
Cheongna Energy Co.,	Investments in associate	KRW 48,353	Hana Bank, etc.
Dongducheon Dream	Investments in associate	KRW 111,134	Kookmin Bank
Daegu Solar Power	Investments in associate	KRW 1,230	Industrial Bank of Korea
PT Mutiara Jawa	Investments in associate	USD 2,610	Shinhan Bank Singapore
Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.	Contract Performance	SAR 4,800	Saudi Arabia British Bank
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.	Performance guarantees	USD 2,500	Krung Thai Bank
Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd.	Investments in associate pledged as collateral	USD 21,345	Krung Thai Bank
Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd.	Investments in associate pledged as collateral	KRW 194	Shinhan Capital, NH bank
Shin Pyeongtaek Power Co., Ltd.	Investments in associate pledged as collateral	KRW 40	Kookmin Bank
	Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd.(*1) Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd. PT Mutiara Jawa Rabigh O&M Co., Ltd.  Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd. Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd. Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd. Shin Pyeongtaek	Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. pledged as collateral Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd.(*1) pledged as collateral Daegu Solar Power Plant Co., Ltd. pledged as collateral PT Mutiara Jawa Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate pledged as collateral Contract Performance guarantees, etc. Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd. Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Power Co., Ltd. Solar Power Plants Happy City Co., Ltd. Shin Pyeongtaek Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate	Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. pledged as collateral Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate Power Co., Ltd.(*1) pledged as collateral Investments in associate Plant Co., Ltd. pledged as collateral Investments in associate PT Mutiara Jawa Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate pledged as collateral Investments in associate Performance guarantees, etc.  Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Performance guarantees Power Co., Ltd. Investments in associate Power Co., Ltd. Solar Power Plants Investments in associate Investments Investmen

<sup>(\*1)</sup> The Group entered into the asset pledge agreement with the stocks of Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. as the part of the project finance agreements to initiate the Dongducheon combined cycle power project.

<sup>(6)</sup> Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd., an associate, operates integrated energy transportation and distributions and has outstanding loans from the financial institutions. In relation to the loans, the Group entered into the supplemental funding agreement for Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. According to the agreement, all shareholders of Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd are required to raise additional funds based on the shareholders' equity ratios when Cheongna Energy Co., Ltd. is unable to repay the principal and interest amounts.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 39. Non-cash Transactions

Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	_	2014	2013
Reclassification of long-term borrowings and debentures to current			
portion	₩	100,277	80,311
Reclassification of construction-in-progress		596,344	632,830
Reclassification of non-cash purchases of property, plant and			
equipment's acquisition		(64,108)	(164,154)
Reclassification of long-term loans to current portion		2,406	1,367
Reclassification of long-term prepaid expenses to current portion		(2,326)	(427)
Reclassification of long-term deposit to current portion		(4,156)	(2,184)

## 40. Commitments for Expenditure

Agreements for acquisition of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won		2014		2013	
Description		Contract	Residual	Contract	Residual
Payments	₩	2,299,954	657,998	2,279,326	1,474,676

#### 41. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Ongoing litigations of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

In millions of won	201	4	2013		
	Number of cases	Claim amount	Number of cases	Claim amount	
As the defendant	8 ₩	<del>√</del> 23,745	11 <del>W</del>	18,047	
As the plaintiff	1	20	2	180	

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

## 41. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(2) Credit lines provided by financial institutions as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

In millions of won, In thousands of USD

Description	Financial Institutions	Current	Amount	
Commitments on Bank-overdraft	NH Bank Korea Exchange Bank	KRW KRW	100,000 100,000	
Limit amount available for CP	Shinhan Bank	KRW	100,000	
Loan limit	Korea Exchange Bank Korea Exim Bank SC Bank Bank of Communications Bank of Nova Scotia BNP Paribas Credit Agricole Deutsche Bank AG DBS Bank Korea Development Bank Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co., Ltd. The Royal Bank of Scotland	USD	18,000 100,000 50,000 100,000 20,000 60,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	
Certification of payment on L/C	Kookmin Bank NH Bank Shinhan Bank Woori Bank Industrial Bank of Korea Hana Bank Korea Exchange Bank	USD USD USD USD USD USD USD	40,000 220,000 30,000 30,000 10,000 40,000 53,000	

(3) Main raw material purchase agreements as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Raw materials	Supplier	Contract period	Amount for year (thousand tons, thousand kls)
Bituminous coal	Australia Indonesia Russia Canada, America	2011.01~2019.12 2010.10~2019.12 2012.08~2019.05 2012.04~2017.12	3,609 2,090 290 340
LNG	Korea Gas Corporation	- 2007~2026	6,329  Determined annually

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 41. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(4) Details of long-term marine transportation commitment for the safe transport of bituminous coal as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Shipping company Ship name		Contract period		
Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd.	Hanjin Balikpapan	2011.07~2026.06		
Hansung Line Co., Ltd.	Western Marine	2012.01~2026.12		
K-Line	CSK Brilliance	2011.11~2021.10		
K-Line	Elettra	2009.02~2019.01		
K-Line	Serenata	2009.02~2019.01		
K-Line	Dolce	2007.08~2017.07		
MOL	Gloriosa Lily	2008.10~2018.09		
MOL	TTM HOPE	2008.10~2018.09		
MOL	Pacific Power	2008.11~2018.10		
NYK	LOWLANDS PHOENIX	2013.02~2028.01		
Daebo International Shipping Co., Ltd.	Undecided	2015.10~2030.09		
Wuyang Merchant Marine Co., Ltd	Undecided	2016.07~2026.09		
Five Ocean Corporation	Undecided	2016.10~2026.12		
Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd.	Undecided	2018.01~2036.06		
Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd.	Undecided	2016.01~2031.03		
SK Shipping Co., Ltd.	Undecided	2018.07~2036.12		
SK Shipping Co., Ltd.	Undecided	2016.01~2028.03		

- (5) As described in note 38, the Group provides financial supports including the debt repayment guarantees to related parties.
- (6) Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. is under an agreement to make an investment to Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd., an associate, in relation to the project financing related with Dongducheon Conventional Combined Cycle Project, and the shares of Dongducheon Dream Power Co., Ltd. owned by Korea Western Power Co., Ltd are pledged for the above investment agreement.
- (7) On January 1, 2011, the Group transferred the pumped storage unit to Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. The Group and Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. are jointly liable for the liabilities of the pumped storage unit occurred before the transfer date.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

### 42. Subsequent Events

(1) The Group has issued interest-bearer coupon debentures for facilities and operation funds as follows:

In millions of won

	Issue date	Maturity date	Interest rate		Amounts
Corporate bond #26-1 Corporate bond #26-2	2015.03.05 2015.03.05	2020.03.05 2025.03.05	2.139% 2.427%	₩	110,000 90,000
,				₩	200,000

(2) Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Group has issued short-term bonds for funds of facilities and operation as follows:

In millions of won

Туре	Lender	Issue date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Amounts
Domestic short-term	Shinyoung Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.08	2015.03.13	2.13%	₩ 90,000
borrowings	KTB Investments & Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.08	2015.03.13	2.13%	30,000
	SK Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.08	2015.03.13	2.13%	20,000
	Dongbu Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.12	2015.03.23	2.14%	20,000
	Shinyoung Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.12	2015.03.23	2.14%	50,000
	Woori Investment Bank Co., Ltd.	2015.01.12	2015.03.23	2.14%	20,000
	KTB Investments & Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.12	2015.03.23	2.14%	50,000
	SK Securities. Co., Ltd.	2015.01.12	2015.03.23	2.14%	10,000
				7	₩ 290,000