

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORP

Form 6-K

May 31, 2005

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the Month of May 2005

KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

167, Samseong-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-791, Korea
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

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

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

Yes No

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

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This Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K is deemed filed for all purposes under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including by reference in the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (Registration No. 33-99550) and the Registration Statement on Form F-3 (Registration No. 333-9180).

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**KOREA ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2003 and 2004

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Independent Auditors Report

Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Korea Electric Power Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of income, change in stockholders equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2003, were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated March 26, 2004, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements. We did not audit the financial statements of Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd., Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. and Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. whose total assets constituted 13.1% of the total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2004, and whose total income constituted 9.82% of consolidated income before income tax for the year then ended. These financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our report, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd., Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. and Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd., is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles and significant estimates used by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the report of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Korea Electric Power Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004, and the consolidated results of their operations, the changes in their stockholders equity, and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, the Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader and have been translated on the basis set forth in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

As discussed in note 1(a) to the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the restructuring plan by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy on January 21, 1999, the Company spun off its power generation division on April 2, 2001, resulting in the establishment of six new power generation subsidiaries. The Company has been contemplating the gradual privatization of the Company s power generation subsidiaries and distribution business. The privatization of power generation subsidiaries may result in change in pricing of electric power, operation organization, related regulations and general policies for supply and demand of energy. In addition, the Company was also planning to privatize its distribution business. However, the privatization of the Company s distribution business was discontinued according to the recommendation of the Korea Tripartite Commission on June 30, 2004.

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As discussed in note 1(b) to the consolidated financial statements, accounting principles and auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries other than the Republic of Korea. In addition, the procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries. Accordingly, this report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are for use by those knowledgeable about Korean accounting principles, Korea Electric Power Corporation Act, the Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises, and Korean accounting procedures and auditing standards and their application in practice.

As discussed in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements, sales and purchases with related parties, including the six power generation subsidiaries, amounted to W367,148 million and W15,921,399 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2004. Related receivables and payables amounted to W41,060 million and W1,340,110 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004. In addition, the Company is providing debt guarantees to its foreign subsidiaries in amounts not exceeding US\$254 million including KEPCO Ilijan Co.

The Company and its six power generation companies including Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. are jointly and severally liable for outstanding debts as of December 31, 2004 assumed by each company at the time of spin-off on April 2, 2001 under the Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea. The Company is providing joint and several liability guarantee for debts of its six power generation companies amounting to W1,101,550 million and the six power generation companies are providing such a guarantee for debts of the Company amounting to W328,103 million. In addition, the Korea Development Bank, one of the Company's major shareholders, is providing guarantees for some of the Company's foreign currency debt.

As discussed in notes 1(f), 1(w), 20 and 28 to the consolidated financial statements, in October 2004, Korea Accounting Standard Board issued Statement of Korea Accounting Standards (SKAS) No. 17 *Provision and Contingent Liability & Asset* . In January 2005, the Company decided to early adopt SKAS No. 17. Under this standard, the Company retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs at the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows to settle the asset retirement obligations of dismantlement of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and radioactive waste and the same amount was recognized as a utility asset. Due to the adoption of this standard, the Company re-measured the liability for decommissioning costs and reflected the cumulative effect of an accounting change up to prior year into the beginning balance of retained earnings. This accounting change, which was recorded as of January 1, 2004, resulted in an increase in its utility plant, net of W1,504,173 million, liability for decommissioning costs of W556,088 million, deferred income tax liabilities of W260,723 million and retained earnings of W687,362 million, respectively. As allowed by this standard, the 2003 financial statements were not restated. For the year ended December 31, 2004, net income increased by W107,969 million applying this new standard.

As discussed in note 1(d) to the consolidated financial statements, KEPCO China International Ltd. and Jiaozuo KEPCO Power Company Ltd. were newly included in consolidated subsidiaries during 2004.

Seoul, Korea
April 16, 2005

This report is effective as of April 16, 2005, 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 there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such

subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Won		U.S. dollars (note 2)
Assets	2003	2004	2004
Property, plant and equipment (notes 1, 3, 5, 17 and 31):	W71,454,684	83,000,316	\$ 80,185,795
Less: accumulated depreciation	(16,875,523)	(24,008,733)	(23,194,602)
Less: construction grants	(2,758,789)	(3,182,366)	(3,074,454)
	51,820,372	55,809,217	53,916,739
Construction in-progress	9,550,651	7,516,932	7,262,035
	61,371,023	63,326,149	61,178,774
Investments and others:			
Long-term investment securities (note 6)	1,529,120	1,545,512	1,493,104
Long-term loans (note 7)	287,139	322,889	311,940
Long-term other accounts receivable, less discount on present value of W35,576 in 2003 and nil in 2004 and allowance for doubtful accounts of W16,013 in 2003 and nil in 2004 (note 21)	214,044	88	85
Deferred income tax assets	1,352,449	1,307,650	1,263,308
Currency and interest rate swaps (note 23)	131,429	314,755	304,082
Intangible assets (note 4)	515,993	611,958	591,207
Other non-current assets (notes 8 and 18)	242,094	256,571	247,870
	4,272,268	4,359,423	4,211,596
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 9 and 18)	2,050,636	1,669,497	1,612,885
Trade receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of W33,732 in 2003 and W38,660 in 2004 (notes 18 and 29)	1,605,355	1,705,741	1,647,900
Other accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of W14,521 in 2003 and W22,721 in 2004 and discount on present value of nil in 2003 and W14,125 in 2004 (notes 18, 21 and 29)	458,360	494,347	477,584
Short-term investment securities (note 6)	161,596	52,168	50,399
Short-term financial instruments (note 18)	119,000	158,968	153,577
Inventories (notes 5 and 10)	1,447,998	1,708,031	1,650,112
Other current assets (notes 7, 11 and 18)	241,036	179,361	173,279

	6,083,981	5,968,113	5,765,736
Total assets	₩71,727,272	73,653,685	\$ 71,156,106

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets, Continued

December 31, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share data)

	2003	Won 2004	U.S. dollars (note 2) 2004
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Stockholders' equity:			
Common stock of W 5,000 par value Authorized - 1,200,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding - 640,748,573 shares in 2003 and 2004 (note 12)	W 3,203,743	3,203,743	\$ 3,095,105
Capital surplus (notes 3 and 12)	14,544,520	14,543,916	14,050,735
Retained earnings:			
Appropriated (note 13)	17,899,939	19,554,340	18,891,257
Unappropriated	2,331,549	3,585,495	3,463,912
Capital adjustments (note 14)	(325,384)	(408,311)	(394,465)
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	127,569	123,099	118,924
 Total shareholders' equity	 37,781,936	 40,602,282	 39,225,468
 Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings (notes 17 and 29)	15,813,509	15,072,766	14,561,652
Accrual for retirement and severance benefits, net (note 19)	635,049	886,367	856,311
Liability for decommissioning costs (note 20)	5,091,070	6,259,369	6,047,115
Reserve for self-insurance	87,926	93,352	90,186
Currency and interest rate swaps (note 23)	215,100	366,508	354,080
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,446,570	1,667,842	1,611,286
Other long-term liabilities	515,839	445,731	430,616
	23,805,063	24,791,935	23,951,246
 Current liabilities:			
Trade payables (notes 18 and 29)	755,248	759,411	733,660
Other accounts payable (notes 18 and 29)	870,919	848,199	819,437
Short-term borrowings (notes 16 and 17)	210,169	413,609	399,584
Current portion of long-term debt (note 17)	6,625,916	4,227,710	4,084,349
Income tax payable	809,479	1,105,515	1,068,027
Accrued expenses (note 18)	317,868	256,218	247,530
Dividends payable (note 15)	2,324	2,501	2,416
Other current liabilities (notes 18 and 22)	548,350	646,305	624,389

	10,140,273	8,259,468	7,979,392
Total liabilities	33,945,336	33,051,403	31,930,638
Commitments and contingencies (note 30)			
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	₩71,727,272	73,653,685	\$ 71,156,106

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars, except earnings per share)

	2002	Won 2003	2004	U.S. dollars (note 2) 2004
Operating revenues:				
Sale of electricity (note 29)	W20,406,404	21,834,288	23,346,910	\$ 22,555,222
Other operating revenues	959,271	940,306	608,752	588,109
	21,365,675	22,774,594	23,955,662	23,143,331
Operating expenses (notes 24, 25 and 29):				
Power generation, transmission and distribution costs	13,405,043	14,391,644	16,533,729	15,973,074
Purchased power	1,207,381	1,383,818	1,411,131	1,363,280
Other operating costs	545,867	539,104	249,206	240,755
Selling and administrative expenses	1,160,601	1,236,230	1,294,122	1,250,239
	16,318,892	17,550,796	19,488,188	18,827,348
Operating income	5,046,783	5,223,798	4,467,474	4,315,983
Other income (expense):				
Interest income (note 31)	90,929	99,897	89,221	86,196
Interest expense (note 31)	(1,016,422)	(829,743)	(737,839)	(712,819)
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and translation, net	511,950	(206,572)	866,191	836,819
Donations	(121,379)	(185,805)	(151,982)	(146,828)
Equity income of affiliates (notes 6 and 31)	94,853	96,866	130,595	126,167
Gain on disposal of investments, net	433,151	45,244	16,585	16,023
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(10,991)	(14,918)	(11,186)	(10,807)
Valuation gain (loss) on currency and interest rate swaps, net (note 23)	64,008	(93,490)	(169,241)	(163,502)
Other, net	77,976	(25,388)	199,971	193,188
	124,075	(1,113,909)	232,315	224,437
Ordinary income	5,170,858	4,109,889	4,699,789	4,540,420

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Income taxes (note 26)	(2,103,792)	(1,763,271)	(1,795,170)	(1,734,296)
Income before minority interest	3,067,066	2,346,618	2,904,619	2,806,124
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	(18,961)	(23,193)	(22,097)	(21,348)
Net income	3,048,105	2,323,425	2,882,522	2,784,776
Ordinary and basic earnings per share (note 27)	4,770	3,686	4,576	4,421
Diluted earnings per share (note 27)	W 4,770	3,677	4,510	\$ 4,357

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Won Retained earnings	Capital adjustments	Minority interests	Total
Balances at January 1, 2002	W3,200,504	14,905,237	15,298,791	(43,465)	172,059	33,533,126
Net income			3,048,105			3,048,105
Dividends declared			(351,432)			(351,432)
Gain on disposal of treasury stock		(310)				(310)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary's common stock		(423,949)	423,949			
Changes in minority interests					19,620	19,620
Changes in equity interests		2,143		(2,143)		
Changes in treasury stock				7,940		7,940
Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities				(19,050)		(19,050)
Changes in unrealized losses on investments in affiliates				(51,607)		(51,607)
Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries				(30,854)		(30,854)
Disposal of subsidiary's common stock				982	(83,606)	(82,624)
Other				224		224
Balances at December 31, 2002	3,200,504	14,483,121	18,419,413	(137,973)	108,073	36,073,138
Net income			2,323,425			2,323,425
Dividends declared			(511,350)			(511,350)
Issuance of common stock for non-cash assets	3,239	11,425				14,664
Gain on disposal of treasury stock		5,604				5,604
Issuance of convertible bond		45,171				45,171
Changes in minority interests					19,496	19,496

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Changes in treasury stock				(178,710)		(178,710)
Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities				4,820		4,820
Changes in unrealized losses on investments in affiliates				4,519		4,519
Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries				(14,968)		(14,968)
Changes in losses on valuation of derivatives				(3,072)		(3,072)
Other		(801)				(801)
 Balances at December 31, 2003						
	W3,203,743	14,544,520	20,231,488	(325,384)	127,569	37,781,936

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Won Retained earnings	Capital adjustments	Minority interests	Total
Balances at January 1, 2004	W3,203,743	14,544,520	20,231,488	(325,384)	127,569	37,781,936
Net income			2,882,522			2,882,522
Dividends declared			(661,537)			(661,537)
Cumulative effect of accounting change (note 28)			687,362			687,362
Change in capital surplus		(5)				(5)
Gain on disposal of treasury stock		(599)				(599)
Changes in treasury stock				(12,881)		(12,881)
Changes in unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities				1,140		1,140
Changes in unrealized losses on investments in affiliates				3,111		3,111
Changes in translation adjustments of foreign subsidiaries				(49,592)		(49,592)
Changes in losses on valuation of derivatives				(24,705)		(24,705)
Changes in minority interests					(4,470)	(4,470)
Balances at December 31, 2004	W3,203,743	14,543,916	23,139,835	(408,311)	123,099	40,602,282
U.S. dollars (note 2)	\$3,095,105	14,050,735	22,355,169	(394,465)	118,924	39,225,468

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2002	Won 2003	2004	U.S. dollars (note 2) 2004
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	W3,048,105	2,323,425	2,882,522	\$ 2,784,776
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	4,906,138	5,088,736	5,448,647	5,263,885
Property, plant and equipment removal cost	256,010	245,974	199,137	192,384
Provision for severance and retirement benefits	202,763	219,762	296,978	286,908
Provision for decommissioning costs	583,372	698,400	257,295	248,570
Bad debt expense	8,602	23,178	19,982	19,304
Interest expense, net	17,192	21,273	2,931	2,832
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net	(424,791)	221,104	(749,387)	(723,975)
Equity income of affiliates	(94,853)	(96,866)	(130,595)	(126,167)
Gain on disposal of investments, net	(433,151)	(45,244)	(16,585)	(16,023)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	10,991	14,918	11,186	10,807
Deferred income tax expense (benefit), net	220,937	8,232	(26,666)	(25,762)
Valuation loss (gain) on currency and interest rate swaps	(64,008)	93,490	169,241	163,502
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Trade receivables	(68,932)	(88,735)	(133,346)	(128,824)
Other accounts receivable	(42,383)	85,007	221,697	214,179
Inventories	(7,128)	(43,715)	(561,951)	(542,895)
Other current assets	(22,222)	(155,248)	(3,934)	(3,801)
Trade payables	44,799	(3,611)	8,909	8,607
Other accounts payable	90,129	(65,492)	58,014	56,047
Income tax payable	700,762	(459,232)	293,374	283,426
Accrued expenses	(47,472)	59,882	(50,244)	(48,540)
Other current liabilities	(171,855)	(1,258)	195,550	188,919
Other long-term liabilities	62,990	137,370	(153,229)	(148,033)
Payment of severance and retirement benefits	(15,826)	(15,084)	(18,974)	(18,331)
Payment of decommissioning costs	(13,841)	(25,264)	(67,012)	(64,740)
Payment of self-insurance	(1,171)	(1,011)	(848)	(819)
Other, net	55,330	78,052	(2,665)	(2,575)
Net cash provided by operating activities	W8,800,487	8,318,043	8,150,027	\$ 7,873,661

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In millions of Korean Won and in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2002	Won 2003	2004	U.S. dollars 2004
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	W 106,821	42,515	21,475	\$ 20,747
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(6,653,066)	(6,781,993)	(6,286,531)	(6,073,356)
Receipt of construction grants	626,566	618,092	624,213	603,046
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	430,455	116,229	350,210	338,334
Acquisition of investment securities	(26,171)	(102,368)	(118,454)	(114,845)
Decrease (increase) in long-term loans	30,524	(132,198)	(78,153)	(75,503)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(45,783)	(26,039)	(43,426)	(41,953)
Increase in other non-current assets	(98,531)	(14,265)	(21,706)	(20,970)
Decrease (increase) in short-term financial instruments, net	246,462	18,852	(39,968)	(38,613)
Decrease in short-term loans, net	10,517	22,363	20,291	19,603
Acquisition of short-term investment securities	(20,003)	(134,204)	(422)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,392,209)	(6,373,016)	(5,572,471)	(5,383,510)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from long-term debt	3,382,873	5,378,021	5,173,324	4,997,898
Repayment of long-term debt	(6,543,327)	(6,421,240)	(7,443,946)	(7,191,524)
Proceeds from (repayment of) short-term borrowings, net	(149,147)	50,229	215,998	208,674
Acquisition of treasury stock		(180,120)		
Dividends paid	(329,659)	(511,577)	(673,626)	(650,783)
Other, net	(30,389)	(180,427)	(199,644)	(192,874)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,669,649)	(1,865,114)	(2,927,894)	(2,828,609)
Increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from changes in consolidated subsidiaries	(1,731)	(19,806)	857	828
Change in cash and cash equivalents from the translation of foreign financial statements	(43,372)	(6,951)	(31,658)	(30,584)

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Decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	(306,474)	53,156	(381,139)	(368,214)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of the period	2,303,954	1,997,480	2,050,636	1,981,099
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the period	W 1,997,480	2,050,636	1,669,497	\$ 1,612,885

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2003 and 2004

(1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements**

(a) **Organization and Description of Business**

Korea Electric Power Corporation (the Company) was incorporated on January 1, 1982 in accordance with the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act (the KEPCO Act) to engage in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and development of electric power resources in the Republic of Korea. The Company was given a status of government-invested enterprise on December 31, 1983 following the enactment of the Government-Invested Enterprise Management Basic Act. The Company's stock was listed on the Korea Stock Exchange on August 10, 1989 and the Company listed its Depository Receipts (DR) on the New York Stock Exchange on October 27, 1994.

As of December 31, 2004, the Government of the Republic of Korea, Korea Development Bank, which is wholly owned by the Korean Government, and foreign investors hold 23.97%, 29.99% and 30.10%, respectively, of the Company's shares.

In accordance with the restructuring plan by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy on January 21, 1999, the Company spun off its power generation division on April 2, 2001, resulting in the establishment of six new power generation subsidiaries. The Company has been contemplating the gradual privatization of the Company's power generation subsidiaries and distribution business. The privatization of power generation subsidiaries may result in change in pricing of electric power, operation organization, related regulations and general policies for supply and demand of energy.

In addition, the Company was also planning to privatize its distribution business. However, the privatization of the Company's distribution business was discontinued according to the recommendation of the Korea Tripartite Commission on June 30, 2004.

(b) **Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements**

KEPCO maintains its accounting records in Korean Won and prepares the consolidated financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in conformity with the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act (KEPCO Act), the Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises, which have been approved by the Korean Ministry of Finance and Economy and, in the absence of specialized accounting regulations for utility companies, the accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea. Certain accounting principles applied by the Company that conform with financial accounting standards and accounting principles in the Republic of Korea may not conform with generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. Accordingly, these financial statements are intended for use only by those who are informed about Korean accounting principles and practices, KEPCO Act and Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises. The accompanying financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English (with certain expanded descriptions) from the Korean language consolidated financial statements.

Certain information included in the Korean language consolidated financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company adopted Statements of Korea Accounting Standards No. 10, 12 and 13. The adoption of these standards did not have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Company early adopted Statement of Korea Accounting Standards No. 17 as described in notes 1(f), 1(w), 20 and 28.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(c) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KEPCO and its controlled subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Company) as of December 31, 2003 and 2004. Controlled subsidiaries include majority-owned entities by either the Company or controlled subsidiaries and other entities where the Company or its controlled subsidiary owns more than 30% of total outstanding common stock and is the largest shareholder.

For investments in companies, whether or not publicly held, that are not controlled, but under the Company's significant influence, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company can exercise influence over the operating and financial policies of an investee. The ability to exercise that influence may be indicated in several ways, such as the Company's representation on its board of directors, the Company's participation in its policy making processes, material transactions with the investee, interchange of managerial personnel, or technological dependency. Also, if the Company owns directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee and the investee is not required to be consolidated, the Company generally presumes that the investee is under significant influence.

Investments of KEPCO and equity accounts of subsidiaries subject to consolidation were eliminated at the dates KEPCO obtained control of the subsidiaries. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the book value of the subsidiary is recorded as either goodwill or negative goodwill. Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method within twenty years from the year the acquisition occurred. Negative goodwill is recovered, within the limit of the aggregate fair values of identifiable non-monetary assets, using the straight-line method over weighted-average years of depreciable assets and the amounts in excess of the limit are charged to current operations and presented as extraordinary gain at the acquisition date.

Intercompany receivables and payables including trade receivables and trade payables are eliminated in consolidation. Profits and losses on intercompany sales of products, property or other assets are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements based on the gross profit or loss recognized. For sales from KEPCO to subsidiaries (downstream sales), the full amount of intercompany gain or loss is eliminated in the consolidated income. For upstream sales, the elimination is allocated proportionately to consolidated income and minority interests. Details of unrealized income eliminated are summarized as follows:

Account	Won (millions)		
	Consolidated income	Minority income	Total
Property, plant and equipment	W 180,804	6,028	186,832
Intangible assets	6,693		6,693
	W 187,497	6,028	193,525

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued****(d) Consolidated Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries	Year of establishment	Ownership percentage(%)		Primary business
		2003	2004	
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. (*1)	2001	100.0	100.0	Power generation
Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd.	1977	97.9	97.9	Engineering for utility plant
Korea Plant Services & Engineering Co., Ltd.	1984	100.0	100.0	Utility plant maintenance
KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd.	1982	96.4	96.4	Nuclear fuel
Korea Electric Power Data Network Co., Ltd.	1992	100.0	100.0	Information services
KEPCO International Hong Kong Ltd.	1995	100.0	100.0	Holding Company
KEPCO International Philippines Inc.	2000	100.0	100.0	Holding Company
KEPCO Philippines Corporation (*2)	1995	100.0	100.0	Utility plant rehabilitation and operation (Subsidiary of KEPCO International Hong Kong Ltd.)
KEPCO Ilijan Corporation (*2)	1997	51.0	51.0	Construction and operation of utility plant (Subsidiary of KEPCO International Philippines Inc.)
KEPCO China International Ltd. (*3)	2004		100.0	Holding Company
Jiaozuo KEPCO Power Company Ltd. (*3)	2004		80.2	Construction and operation of utility plant (Subsidiary of KEPCO China International Ltd.)

(*1) Six new power generation subsidiaries were established on April 2, 2001 by the spin-off of KEPCO's power generation division in accordance with the Restructuring Plan.

(*2) Under the project agreement between the National Power Corporation of Philippines and KEPCO, the cooperation period of KEPCO Philippines Co. and KEPCO Ilijan Co. is for 15 years commencing September 15, 1995 and 20 years commencing June 5, 2002, respectively. At the end of the cooperation period, the power plant complex will be transferred to National Power Corporation of Philippines free of any liens or encumbrances and without payment of compensation.

(*3) KEPCO China International Ltd. and Jiaozuo KEPCO Power Company Ltd. were newly included in subsidiaries in 2004.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(d) Consolidated Subsidiaries, Continued

- (i) The newly established power generation subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the sale of electricity to KEPCO through the Korea Power Exchange. Details of those subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of the subsidiaries	Major power plant
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. (KHNP)	Hydroelectric power plant and nuclear power plant in Gori
Korea South-East Power Co., Ltd. (KOSEPCO)	Thermoelectric power plant in Samchonpo
Korea Midland Power Co., Ltd. (KOMIPO)	Thermoelectric power plant in Boryung
Korea Western Power Co., Ltd. (KOWEPCO)	Thermoelectric power plant in Tae-an
Korea Southern Power Co., Ltd. (KOSPO)	Thermoelectric power plant in Hadong
Korea East-West Power Co., Ltd. (KEWESPO)	Thermoelectric power plant in Dangjin

(ii) Details of the spin-off

KEPCO spun off its power generation business as stipulated by the Commercial Code of the Republic of Korea.

Registration date of the spin off: April 2, 2001

Date of resolution of stockholders: March 16, 2001

Date of resolution of Board of Directors: February 24, 2001

(iii) Assets and liabilities of the spun off divisions

Assets and liabilities of the spun off divisions as of the date of the spin-off

	Won (millions)						Total
	KHNP	KOSEPCO	KOMIPO	KOWEPCO	KOSPO	KEWESPO	
Assets	W 18,791,413	2,490,720	2,662,209	2,904,046	3,627,985	4,655,400	35,131,773
Liabilities	9,426,614	1,258,716	1,336,317	1,461,408	1,830,607	2,332,495	17,646,157
Net assets	W 9,364,799	1,232,004	1,325,892	1,442,638	1,797,378	2,322,905	17,485,616

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(d) Consolidated Subsidiaries, Continued

Assets and liabilities of the spun off divisions as of December 31, 2000

	Won (millions)						Total
	KHNP	KOSEPCO	KOMIPO	KOWEPCO	KOSPO	KEWESPO	
Assets	W 17,433,479	2,688,953	2,209,503	2,943,194	3,507,340	4,696,226	33,478,695
Liabilities	9,231,779	1,469,853	1,234,789	1,542,594	1,819,240	2,463,526	17,761,781
Net assets	W 8,201,700	1,219,100	974,714	1,400,600	1,688,100	2,232,700	15,716,914

Result of operations of the spun off divisions (From January 1, 2001 to April 1, 2001)

	Won (millions)						Total
	KHNP	KOSEPCO	KOMIPO	KOWEPCO	KOSPO	KEWESPO	
Net sales	W 1,097,586	410,195	345,771	406,931	413,058	481,710	3,155,251
Cost of goods sold	875,074	360,346	280,101	380,139	401,384	460,825	2,757,869
Gross profit	W 222,512	49,849	65,670	26,792	11,674	20,885	397,382

(e) Affiliates accounted for using the equity method

Affiliate	Year of establishment	Ownership percentage(%)		Primary business
		2003	2004	
Korea Gas Corporation	1983	24.5	24.5	Sales of liquefied natural gas
Korea District Heating Co., Ltd.	1985	26.1	26.1	Providing of heating Communication line
Powercomm Corporation	2000	43.1	43.1	leasing
Korea Electric Power Industrial Development Co., Ltd.	1990	49.0	49.0	Disposal of power-plant ash
YTN	1993	21.4	21.4	and electric meter reading Broadcasting

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, except in the case of revaluation made in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Assets Revaluation Law of Korea. Plant and equipment under capital leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments at inception of lease. Significant additions or improvements extending useful lives of assets are capitalized. However, normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

The Company capitalizes interest cost and other financial charges on borrowing associated with the manufacture, purchase, or construction of property, plant and equipment, incurred prior to completing the acquisition, as part of the cost of such assets. The calculation of capitalized interest includes exchange differences arising from foreign borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs, which is limited to the extent of interest cost calculated by the weighted average interest rate of local currency borrowings. For the period ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, the amounts of capitalized interest were W524,101 million and W313,548 million, respectively. The foreign currency transactions and translation gains excluded from the calculation of capitalized interest rate amounted to W5,102 million and W240,389 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004. In addition, the foreign currency losses added to the calculation of capitalized interest rate amounted to W25,691 million and nil for years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

The impact on the Company's financial position as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, if the interest and other borrowing costs were expensed instead of being capitalized, is as follows.

	Won (millions)			
	Construction in-progress	Total assets	Interest expense	Income before income taxes
Capitalized	W 7,516,932	73,653,685	737,839	4,699,789
Expensed	7,203,384	73,340,137	1,051,387	4,386,241
	W 313,548	313,548	(313,548)	313,548

Depreciation is computed by the declining-balance method (straight-line method for buildings and structures, unit-of-production method and straight-line method for nuclear fuel) using rates based on the estimated useful lives described in the Korean Corporate Income Tax Law and as permitted under the Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises as follows:

	Estimated useful life
Buildings	8 ~ 40
Structures	8 ~ 30

Machinery	5 ~ 16
Vehicles	4 ~ 5
Loaded heavy water	30
Capitalized asset retirement cost of nuclear power plant	30 ~ 40
Others	4 ~ 9

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted SKAS No. 5 *Tangible Assets*. Under this standard, the Company recorded the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. This standard was applicable to any new plants from January 1, 2003. However, this standard did not have any impact on the 2003 financial statements because there were no new utility plants in 2003.

As it relates to decommissioning costs, all existing plants as of December 31, 2003 were accounted for under the previous method (note 2 (w)). However, as described in note 2 (w), in 2004, the Company early adopted SKAS No. 17 and retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs at the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows to settle the asset retirement obligations of dismantlement of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and radioactive waste. In addition, the corresponding asset (calculated at the net book value amount as of January 1, 2004) related to all existing plants was recognized as a utility asset. The Company subsequently depreciates the capitalized asset retirement costs using the straight-line and units-of-production depreciation method.

KEPCO records the following funds and materials, which relate to the construction of transmission and distribution facilities as construction grants:

Grants from the government or public institutions

Funds, construction materials or other items contributed by customers

Construction grants are initially recorded and presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as deductions from the assets acquired under such grants and are offset against depreciation expense during the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The Company received W611,862 million and W617,366 million of construction grants, and offset W123,862 million and W145,310 million against depreciation expense, and W50,349 million and W48,479 million against removal cost of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

(g) Asset Impairment

When the book value of asset exceeds the recoverable value of the asset due to obsolescence, physical damage or sharp decline in market value, and the amount is material, the impaired assets is recorded at the recoverable value and the resulting impairment loss is charged to current operations. When the recoverable value exceeds the adjusted book value of the assets in the following year, the recoveries of previously recognized losses is recognized as gain in subsequent periods until the net realizable value equals the book value of the assets before the loss is recognized.

The Company evaluates the long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. These computations utilize judgments and assumptions inherent in management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows to determine recoverability of an asset. If management's assumptions about these assets change as a result of events or circumstances, and management believes the assets may have declined in value, then the Company may record impairment charges, resulting in lower profits. Management uses its best estimate in making these evaluations and considers various factors, including the future prices of energy, fuel costs and operating costs. However, actual market prices and operating costs could vary from those used in the impairment evaluations, and the impact of such variations could be material.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(h) Leases

Lease agreements that include a bargain purchase option, result in the transfer of ownership by the end of the lease term, have a term equal to at least 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased property or where the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value of the leased property are accounted for as financial or capital lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases. Assets and liabilities related to financial leases are recorded as property and equipment and long-term debt, respectively, and the related interest is calculated using the effective interest rate method. In respect to operating leases, the future minimum lease payments are expensed ratably over the lease term while contingent rentals are expensed as incurred.

(i) Investment Securities

Securities are recognized initially at cost determined using the weighted average method. The cost includes the market value of the consideration given and incidental expenses. If the market price of the consideration given is not available, the market prices of the securities purchased are used as the basis for measurement. If neither the market prices of the consideration given nor those of the acquired securities are available, the acquisition cost is measured at the best estimates of its fair value.

After initial recognition, held-to-maturity securities are valued at amortized cost. The difference between face value and acquisition cost is amortized over the remaining term of the security using the effective interest method. Trading securities are valued at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in current operations. Available-for-sale securities are also valued at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in capital adjustments, until the securities are sold or if the securities are determined to be impaired and the lump-sum cumulative amount of capital adjustments are reflected in current operations. However, available-for-sale equity securities that are not traded in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably estimated are accounted for at their acquisition cost. For those securities that are traded in an active market, fair values refers to those quoted market prices, which are measured as the closing price at the balance sheet date. The fair value of non-marketable debt securities are measured at the discounted future cash flows by using the discount rate that appropriately reflects the credit rating of issuing entity assessed by a publicly reliable independent credit rating agency. If application of such measurement method is not feasible, estimates of the fair values may be made using a reasonable valuation model or quoted market prices of similar debt securities issued by entities conducting similar business in similar industries.

Securities are evaluated at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment loss. When any such evidence exists, unless there is a clear counter-evidence that recognition of impairment is unnecessary, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the impaired security and recognizes any impairment loss in current operations. The amount of impairment loss of the held-to-maturity security or non-marketable equity security is measured as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount. The recoverable amount of held-to maturity security is the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the securities' original effective interest rate. For available-for-sale debt or equity security stated at fair value, the amount of impairment loss to be recognized in the current period is

determined by subtracting the amount of impairment loss of debt or equity security already recognized in prior period from the amount of amortized cost in excess of the recoverable amount for debt security or the amount of the acquisition cost in excess of the fair value for equity security.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**

(i) **Investment Securities, Continued**

For non-marketable equity security accounted for at acquisition cost, the impairment loss is equal to the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

If the realizable value subsequently recovers, in case of a security stated at fair value, the increase in value is recorded in current operation, up to the amount of the previously recognized impairment loss, while for the security stated at amortized cost or acquisition cost, the increase in value is recorded in current operation, so that its recovered value does not exceed what its amortized cost would be as of the recovery date if there had been no impairment loss.

If the intent and ability to hold the securities change, transferred securities are accounted for at fair value. In case held-to-maturity securities are reclassified into available-for-sale securities, unrealized gain or loss between the book value and fair value is reported in shareholders' equity as a capital adjustment. In case the available for sale securities are reclassified into held-to maturity securities, the unrealized gain or loss at the date of the transfer continues to be reported in shareholder's equity as a capital adjustment, but it is amortized over the remaining term of the security using the effective interest rate method.

(j) **Investment Securities under the Equity Method of Accounting**

For investments in companies, whether or not publicly held, that are not controlled, but under the Company's significant influence, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company can exercise influence over the operating and financial policies of an investee. The ability to exercise that influence may be indicated in several ways, such as the Company's representation on its board of directors, the Company's participation in its policy making processes, material transactions with the investee, interchange of managerial personnel, or technological dependency. Also, if the Company owns directly or indirectly 20% or more of the voting stock of an investee and the investee is not required to be consolidated, the Company generally presumes that the investee is under significant influence. The change in the Company's share of an investee's net equity resulting from a change in an investee's net equity is reflected in current operations, retained earnings, and capital adjustment in accordance with the causes of the change which consist of the investee's net income (loss), changes in retained earnings and changes in capital surplus and capital adjustments.

Under the equity method of accounting, the Company's initial investment is recorded at cost and is subsequently increased to reflect the Company's share of the investee income and reduced to reflect the Company's share of the investee losses or dividends received. Any excess in the Company's acquisition cost over the Company's share of the investee's identifiable net assets is generally recorded as investor-level goodwill or other intangibles and amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. The amortization of investor-level goodwill is recorded against the equity income (losses) of affiliates. When events or circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable, the Company reviews investor-level goodwill for impairment.

Assets and liabilities of foreign-based companies accounted for using the equity method are translated at current rate of exchange at the balance sheet date while profit and loss items in the statement of earnings are translated at average rate and capital account at historical rate. The translation gains and losses arising from collective translation of the foreign currency financial statements of foreign-based companies are offset and the balance is accumulated as capital adjustment.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(j) Investment Securities under the Equity Method of Accounting, Continued

Under the equity method of accounting, the Company does not record its share of losses of an affiliate when such losses would make the Company's investment in such entity less than zero unless the Company has guaranteed obligations of the investee or is otherwise committed to provide additional financial support.

(k) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization, as described below.

(i) Research and Development Costs

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospects of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in the statement of income as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development incurred in conjunction with new products or technologies, in which the elements of costs can be identified and future economic benefits are clearly expected, is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years. The capitalized expenditure includes the cost of materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

(ii) Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets, which consist of industrial rights, land rights and others, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Such intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over a reasonable period, from 4 years to 50 years, based on the nature of the asset.

The Company reviews for the impairment of intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

(l) Cash Equivalents

The Company considers short-term financial instruments with maturities of three months or less at the acquisition date to be cash equivalents.

(m) Financial Instruments

Short-term financial instruments are financial instruments handled by financial institutions which are held for short-term cash management purposes or will mature within one year, including time deposits, installment savings deposits and restricted bank deposits.

(n) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on an analysis of individual accounts and past experience of collection. Smaller-balance homogeneous receivables are evaluated considering current economic conditions and trends, prior charge-off experience and delinquencies.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(o) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost being determined using the weighted-average method for raw materials, moving-average method for supplies and specific-identification method for other inventories. The Company maintains perpetual inventory records, which are adjusted through physical counts at the end of each year.

(p) Valuation of Receivables and Payables at Present Value

Receivables and payables arising from long-term installment transactions, long-term cash loans/borrowings and other similar loan/borrowing transactions are stated at present value. The difference between nominal value and present value is deducted directly from the nominal value of related receivables or payables and is amortized using the effective interest method. The amount amortized is included in interest expense or interest income.

(q) Convertible Bonds

When issuing convertible bonds or bonds with stock purchase warrants, the values of the conversion rights or stock warrants are recognized separately. Considerations for conversion rights or stock warrants shall be measured by deducting the present value of ordinary or straight debt securities from the gross proceeds of the convertible bonds or bonds with stock purchase warrants received at the date of issuance.

The value of the common shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the conversion rights shall be measured as the sum of the carrying amount, at the time of conversion, and the amount of consideration received for such rights, at the time of issuance, of those convertible bonds that are actually related to the exercise. Convertible bonds are not subject to foreign currency translation because convertible bonds are regarded as non-monetary foreign currency liabilities in accordance with Korean GAAP. When the conversion rights are exercised during an accounting period, the value of common shares issued pursuant to the exercise shall be measured based on the carrying amount of the convertible bonds determined on the actual date such rights have been exercised.

(r) Discount (Premium) on Debentures

Discount (premium) on debenture issued, which represents the difference between the face value and issuance price of debentures, is amortized using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. The amount amortized is included in interest expense.

(s) Retirement and Severance Benefits

Employees and directors who have been with the Company for more than one year are entitled to lump-sum payments based on current rates of pay and length of service when they leave the Company. The Company's estimated liability under the plan which would be payable if all employees left on the balance sheet date is

accrued in the accompanying balance sheets.

Funding of the retirement and severance benefits are not required, however, tax deductions are limited if the liability is not funded. The Company has purchased severance insurance deposits, which meet the funding requirement for tax deduction purposes. These consist of individual severance insurance deposits, in which the beneficiary is the respective employee, with a balance of W82,771 million and W113,336 million as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively, which are presented as deduction from accrual of retirement and severance benefits.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(s) Retirement and Severance Benefits, Continued

The Company and its employees each pay 4.5 percent of monthly salary to the National Pension Fund under the revised National Pension Law of Korea. Before April 1999, the Company and its employees paid 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of monthly pay to the Fund. The Company paid half of the employees' 6 percent portion and is paid back at the termination of service by offsetting the receivable against the severance payments. Such receivables are presented as a deduction from accrual of retirement and severance benefits.

(t) Reserve for Self-Insurance

In accordance with the Accounting Regulations for Government Invested Enterprises, the Company provides a self-insurance reserve for loss from accident and liability to third parties that may arise in connection with the Company's non-insured facilities. The self-insurance reserve is recorded until the amount meets a certain percentage of non-insured buildings and machinery. Payments made to settle applicable claims are charged to this reserve.

(u) Foreign Currency Translation

KEPCO and its domestic subsidiaries maintain their accounts in Korean Won. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Korean Won based on the prevailing rates of exchange on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Korean Won at the balance sheet date, with the resulting gains and losses recognized in current results of operations. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Korean Won at W1,197.8 and W1,043.8 to US\$1, the rate of exchange on December 31, 2003 and 2004 that is permitted by the Financial Accounting Standards. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated into Korean Won at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of foreign-based operations and the Company's overseas subsidiaries are translated at current rate of exchange at the balance sheet date while profit and loss items in the statement of income are translated at average rate and capital account at historical rate. The translation gains and losses arising from collective translation of the foreign currency financial statements of foreign-based operations and the Company's overseas subsidiaries are offset and the balance is accumulated as a capital adjustment.

(v) Derivatives

All derivative instruments are accounted for at fair value with the valuation gain or loss recorded as an asset or liability. If the derivative instrument is not part of a transaction qualifying as a hedge, the adjustment to fair value is reflected in current operations. The accounting for derivative transactions that are part of a qualified hedge based both on the purpose of the transaction and on meeting the specified criteria for hedge accounting differs depending on whether the transaction is a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge. Fair value hedge accounting is applied to a derivative instrument designated as hedging the exposure to changes in the fair

value of an asset or a liability or a firm commitment (hedged item) that is attributable to a particular risk. The gain or loss both on the hedging derivative instruments and on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in current operations. Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to a derivative instrument designated as hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows of an asset or a liability or a forecasted transaction that is attributable to a particular risk.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(v) Derivatives, Continued

The effective portion of gain or loss on a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge is recorded as a capital adjustment and the ineffective portion is recorded in current operations.

The effective portion of gain or loss recorded as a capital adjustment is reclassified to current earnings in the same period during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. If the hedged transaction results in the acquisition of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, the gain or loss in capital adjustment is added to or deducted from the asset or the liability.

(w) Liability for Decommissioning Costs

Prior to 2004, the Company recorded a liability for the estimated decommissioning costs of nuclear facilities based on engineering studies and the expected decommissioning dates of the nuclear power plant. Additions to the liability were in amounts such that the current costs would be fully accrued for at estimated dates of decommissioning on a straight-line basis.

In October 2004, Korea Accounting Standard Board issued Statement of Korea Accounting Standards (SKAS) No. 17 *Provision and Contingent Liability & Asset* . In January 2005, the Company decided to early adopt SKAS No. 17. Under this standard, the Company retrospectively adjusted the liability for decommissioning costs at the estimated fair value using discounted cash flows (also based on engineering studies and the expected decommissioning dates) to settle the asset retirement obligations of dismantlement of the nuclear power plants, spent fuel and radioactive waste and the same amount was recognized as an utility asset. The liability for decommissioning costs should be adjusted based on the best estimates on each balance sheet dates. Under SKAS No. 17, the discount rate was set at the date of adoption (January 1, 2004) and should be applied in all future periods. In addition, any new plants would use the discount rate in effect at the time of its commencement. Accretion expense consists of period-to-period changes in the liability for decommissioning costs resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows. The Company subsequently depreciates the asset retirement costs using the straight-line and units-of-production depreciation method.

(x) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of electric power based on meter readings made on a monthly basis. The Company does not accrue revenue for power sold after the meter readings but prior to the end of the accounting period. The Company recognizes revenue on long-term contracts, which are related to the construction of power plants in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), based on the percentage-of-completion method. Revenue other than sale of electric power and revenue on long-term contracts is recognized when the Company's revenue-earning activities have been substantially completed, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(y) Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences between pretax accounting income and taxable income. Accordingly, provision for income tax expense consists of the corporate income tax and resident tax surcharges currently payable, and the changes in deferred income assets and liabilities during the period. However, deferred income tax assets are recognized only if the future tax benefits on accumulated temporary differences are realizable. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities will be charged or credited to income tax expense in the period each temporary difference reverses in the future. Deferred income taxes will be recalculated based on the enacted future tax rate in effect at each balance sheet date.

The Company assesses the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent the Company believes that recovery is not likely, such deferred tax assets are reduced by direct write-down. Estimates of future taxable income involve judgments with respect to future economic factors that are difficult to predict and are beyond management's control. As a result, actual amounts could differ from these estimates and the amount of the deferred tax assets recognized would need to be increased or decreased accordingly.

(z) Dividends payable

Dividends are recorded when approved by the board of director and shareholders.

(aa) Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments resulting from other than fundamental errors are charged or credited to result of operations for the current period. The fundamental errors are defined as errors with such a significant effect on the financial statements for one or more prior periods that those financial statements can no longer be considered to have been reliable at the date of their issue. The prior period adjustments resulting from the fundamental errors are charged or credited to the beginning balance of retained earnings, and the financial statements of the prior year are restated.

(ab) Ordinary Income Per Share and Earnings Per Share

Ordinary income per share and earnings per share are computed by dividing ordinary income and net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after addition for the effect of expenses related to diluted securities on net income, by the weighted average number of common shares plus the dilutive potential common shares.

(ac) Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries

Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries is presented as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued****(ad) Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of Korea requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(ae) Reclassification

During 2004, the Company changed its policy of recording fuel-in-process. Previously, fuel-in-process was recorded as a component of utility plant. During 2004, the Company concluded that fuel-in-process should be recorded as a component of inventory based on its usage within operations. As a result, the Company reclassified the prior year nuclear fuel-in-process such that utility plant was decreased and inventory was increased by W543,065 million as of December 31, 2003. This reclassification did not result in any change to reported total assets, net income or stockholder's equity.

(af) Accounting Principles

The subsidiaries apply different accounting methods for cost of inventory and the depreciation method of fixed assets and intangible assets than those of KEPCO, as the effect of different accounting is not considered material.

(i) Cost of Inventory

Company	Raw material	Supplies	Others
KEPCO	Weighted-average	Moving-average	Specific identification
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.	Moving-average		Moving average
Korea Western Power Co., Ltd.		Weighted-average	Weighted-average
Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd.		FIFO	FIFO
Korea Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd.		FIFO	
KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd.		Weighted-average	
Korea Electric Power Data Network Co., Ltd.	Moving-average		Moving-average

(ii) Depreciation Methods

Company	Machinery	Vehicles	Others	Computer software
KEPCO	Declining-balance	Declining-balance	Declining-balance	Straight-line
Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd.				Declining-

Korea Plant Service & Engineering Co., Ltd.				balance Declining- balance
KEPCO Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd.	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	
Korea Electric Power Data Network Co., Ltd.	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued****(ag) Elimination of Investments and Shareholders' Equity**

For consolidated subsidiaries and investments accounted for under the equity method, if the acquisition date is not as of the fiscal year end of the investee, the nearest fiscal year end of such investee is considered as the acquisition date in determining the amount of goodwill or negative goodwill.

The elimination entries of the Parent Company's investments against the related investees' shareholders' equity are summarized as follows:

Won (millions)		Won (millions)	
Accounts	Amount	Accounts	Amount
Common stock	W 2,603,812	Investments in affiliates	W22,510,633
Capital surplus	15,487,284	Consolidated capital surplus	2,192
Retained earnings	5,066,898	Consolidated retained earnings	465,780
Capital adjustment	195,191	Consolidated capital adjustment	256,464
		Minority interests	114,511
		Other	3,605
	W23,353,185		W23,353,185

(ah) Application of the Statements of Korea Financial Accounting Standards

The Korean Accounting Standards Board (KASB) has published a series of Statements of Korea Accounting Standards (SKAS), which will gradually replace the existing financial accounting standards, established by the Korea Financial Supervisory Board. SKAS No. 10, No. 12 and No. 13 were adopted by the Company as of January 1, 2004 and SKAS No. 17 *Provision and Contingent Liability & Asset* was early adopted during 2004. SKAS No. 15 *Equity Method Accounting* , and No. 16 *Income Taxes* become effective for the Company on January 1, 2005 according to the effective date set forth by each SKAS. The Company does not expect the adoption of these standards to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(2) Basis of Translating Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Korean Won and, solely for the convenience of the reader, the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, have been translated into United States dollars at the rate of W1,035.1 to US\$1, the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers in won as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of December 31, 2004. The translation should not be construed as a representation that any or all of the amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(3) Property, Plant and Equipment(a) Asset revaluation

KEPCO revalued its property, plant and equipment in accordance with the KEPCO Act and the Asset Revaluation Law (the latest revaluation date was January 1, 1999), and recorded a revaluation gain of W12,552,973 million as a reserve for asset revaluation, a component of capital surplus.

(b) Officially Declared Value of Land

The officially declared value of land at December 31, 2004, as announced by the Minister of Construction and Transportation, is as follows:

Purpose	Book value	Won (millions)	
		Declared value	
Land utility plant, transmission and distribution sites and other	W 5,678,090	5,862,469	

The officially declared value, which is used for government purposes, is not intended to represent fair value.

(c) Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment and construction grants for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 are as follows:

	Won (millions)					Book value as of December 31, 2003
	Book value as of January 1, 2003	Acquisition	Disposal and other (*1)	Depreciation	Others (*2)	
Land	W 5,557,943	3,970	36,832		68,439	5,593,520
Buildings	7,514,099	7,408	100,929	494,856	292,800	7,218,522
Structures	22,720,502	1,055	357,526	876,301	2,203,388	23,691,118
Machinery	17,470,324	26,110	177,971	3,110,784	1,803,353	16,011,032
Vehicles	15,601	11,540	197	9,888	870	17,926
Nuclear fuel	1,578,172	427,417	12,927	388,949	(543,065)	1,060,648
Others	991,826	116,001	1,125	134,581	14,274	986,395
Construction in- progress	7,776,506	6,188,492			(4,414,347)	9,550,651
Construction grants	(2,321,219)	(618,092)			180,522	(2,758,789)
	W 61,303,754	6,163,901	687,507	5,015,359	(393,766)	61,371,023

(*1) Other includes the property, plant and equipment of Korea Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. as a result of excluding it from consolidation.

(*2) As described in note 1(ae) to the consolidated financial statements, during 2004, the Company changed its policy of recording fuel-in-process. Previously, fuel-in-process was recorded as a component of utility plant. During 2004, the Company concluded that fuel-in-process should be recorded as a component of inventory based on its usage within operations. As a result, the Company reclassified the prior year nuclear fuel-in-process such that utility plant was decreased and inventory was increased by W543,065 million as of December 31, 2003.

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Korea Electric Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued(3) Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued(d) Changes in Property, Plant and Equipment, Continued

	Won (millions)					Book value as of December 31, 2004
	Book value as of January 1, 2004	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Others	
Land	W 5,593,520	37,425	9,802		56,947	5,678,090
Buildings	7,218,522	8,087	3,419	535,762	691,972	7,379,400
Structures	23,691,118	63,236	795	991,858	2,410,183	25,171,884
Machinery	16,011,032	125,349	16,900	3,108,707	4,218,601	17,229,375
Vehicles	17,926	17,729	21	12,704	643	23,573
Nuclear fuel	1,060,648			383,528	382,135	1,059,255
Asset retirement cost				318,705	1,935,041	1,616,336
Others	986,395	103,890	433	141,722	(114,460)	833,670
Construction in-progress	9,550,651	5,930,815			(7,964,534)	7,516,932
Construction grants	(2,758,789)	(617,366)			193,789	(3,182,366)
	W61,371,023	5,669,165	31,370	5,492,986	1,810,317	63,326,149

(4) Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2003 are as follows:

	Won (millions)				Book value as of December 31, 2003
	Book value as of January 1, 2003	Acquisition	Amortization	Others (*2)	
Development costs (*1)	W 83,553	86,751	29,658	(98,732)	41,914
Port facility usage right	184,235	28,744	32,844	(20,138)	159,997
Water usage right	138,607		16,799	(14)	121,794
Dam usage right	6,976		144		6,832
Electricity usage right	11,866	22,135	5,303		28,698
Computer software					