

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, please do not distribute or copy the information contained in this e-mail, but instead, delete and destroy all copies of this e-mail including all attachments. The following applies to the offering circular following this page. You are therefore advised to read this notice carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the offering circular. In reading, accessing or making any other use of the offering circular, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions and each of the restrictions set out in the offering circular, including any modifications made to them from time to time, each time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER TO SELL OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED IN THE OFFERING CIRCULAR IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“REGULATION S”)), EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THE FOLLOWING OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THE OFFERING CIRCULAR IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORIZED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. ANY INVESTMENT DECISION SHOULD BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE FINAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE RELEVANT SECURITIES. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORIZED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED THEREIN.

Confirmation of your representation: In order to be eligible to view the following offering circular or make an investment decision with respect to the securities, investors must be non-U.S. persons (within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act) outside the United States. The following offering circular is being sent at your request and by accepting the e-mail and accessing the offering circular, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that (1) you and any customers you represent are non-U.S. persons outside of the United States, (2) the e-mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States, its territories or possessions and, to the extent you purchase the securities, you will be doing so pursuant to Regulation S and (3) you consent to the delivery of such offering circular and any amendments and supplements thereto by electronic transmission.

You are reminded that the following offering circular has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the following offering circular may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorized to, deliver or disclose the contents of the following offering circular to any other person. If this is not the case, you must return the offering circular to us immediately.

The materials relating to the offering do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where such offers or solicitations are not permitted by law. If a jurisdiction requires that the offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the initial purchasers or any affiliate of the initial purchasers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by the initial purchasers or such affiliate on behalf of the issuer in such jurisdiction.

Notice to capital market intermediaries and prospective investors pursuant to paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong SFC Code of Conduct – Important Notice to Prospective Investors: Prospective investors should be aware that certain intermediaries in the context of the offering of the Notes (as defined in this Offering Circular), including certain Managers, are “capital market intermediaries” (together, the “CMI”) subject to Paragraph 21 of the Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission (the “SFC Code”). This notice to prospective investors is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on such CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of prospective investors. Certain CMIs may also be acting as “overall coordinators” (“OCs”) for this offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer (as defined in this Offering Circular), a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an association (an “Association”) with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company (as the case may be). Prospective investors associated with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) should specifically disclose this when placing an order for the Notes and should disclose, at the same time, if such orders may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering. Prospective investors who do not disclose their Associations are hereby deemed not to be so associated. Where prospective investors disclose their Associations but do not disclose that such order may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering, such order is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering.

Prospective investors should ensure, and by placing an order prospective investors are deemed to confirm, that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e., two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). If a prospective investor is an asset management arm affiliated with any Manager, such prospective investor should indicate when placing an order if it is for a fund or portfolio where the Manager or its group company has more than 50% interest, in which case it will be classified as a “proprietary order” and subject to appropriate handling by CMIs in accordance with the SFC Code and should disclose, at the same time, if such “proprietary order” may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not such a “proprietary order”. If a prospective investor is otherwise affiliated with any Manager, such that its order may be considered to be a “proprietary order” (pursuant to the SFC Code), such prospective investor should so indicate to the relevant Manager when placing such order and such orders will be subject to applicable requirements in accordance with the SFC Code. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not such a “proprietary order”. Where prospective investors disclose such information but do not disclose that such “proprietary order” may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering, such “proprietary order” is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the offering.

Prospective investors should be aware that certain information may be disclosed by CMIs (including private banks which act as CMIs in connection with the offering (“**Private Banks**”)) which is personal and/or confidential in nature to the prospective investor. By placing an order, prospective investors are deemed to have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by the Managers and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuer, any OCs, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, it being understood and agreed that such information shall only be used for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for the offering. Failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected.

The following Offering Circular has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently, none of BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (collectively, the “**Managers**”) nor any person who controls any of them nor any director, officer, employee or agent of any of them nor affiliate of any such person accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Offering Circular distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Managers.

You should not reply by e-mail to this announcement, and you may not purchase any securities by doing so. Any reply email communications, including those you generate by using the “Reply” function on your e-mail software, will be ignored or rejected. You are responsible for protecting against viruses and other destructive items. Your use of this e-mail is at your own risk and it is your responsibility to take precautions to ensure that it is free from viruses and other items of a destructive nature.

This document is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “**Order**”) or (iii) high net worth companies, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). Any securities will only be available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such securities will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.



Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation

(a statutory juridical corporation established under the laws of the Republic of Korea)

**Issue of U.S.\$500,000,000 5.375% Notes due 2028
under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000**

Global Medium Term Note Program

THE NOTES TO WHICH THIS PRICING SUPPLEMENT RELATES (THE “NOTES”) HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND, UNLESS SO REGISTERED, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT), EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. ACCORDINGLY, THE NOTES WILL BE OFFERED AND SOLD ONLY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO NON-U.S. PERSONS IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ISSUE, THE STABILIZING MANAGERS (OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILIZING MANAGER) MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AFTER THE ISSUE DATE. HOWEVER, THERE MAY BE NO OBLIGATION ON THE STABILIZING MANAGERS (OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILIZING MANAGER) TO UNDERTAKE STABILIZATION ACTION. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME, AND MUST BE BROUGHT TO AN END AFTER A LIMITED PERIOD. SUCH STABILIZING SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND RULES.

Joint Bookrunners and Joint Lead Managers

BNP PARIBAS

Citigroup

Crédit Agricole CIB

HSBC

The date of this Pricing Supplement is March 29, 2023.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation

Issue of U.S.\$500,000,000 5.375% Notes due 2028

under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000

Global Medium Term Note Program

This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein. Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Offering Circular dated March 24, 2023. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | (i) Issuer: | Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation |
| 2. | (i) Series Number: | 11 |
| | (ii) Tranche Number: | 1 |
| 3. | Specified Currency or Currencies: | United States dollars ("U.S.\$") |
| 4. | Aggregate Nominal Amount: | |
| | (i) Series: | U.S.\$500,000,000 |
| | (ii) Tranche: | U.S.\$500,000,000 |
| 5. | (i) Issue Price: | 99.230% of the Aggregate Nominal Amount |
| | (ii) Net proceeds (after deducting a combined underwriting and management commission but not estimated expenses): | U.S.\$494,800,000 |
| 6. | Specified Denominations: | U.S.\$200,000 and, in excess thereof, integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 |
| 7. | (i) Issue Date: | April 11, 2023 |
| | (ii) Interest Commencement Date: | April 11, 2023 |
| 8. | Maturity Date: | May 11, 2028 |
| 9. | Interest Basis: | 5.375% Fixed Rate |
| 10. | Redemption/Payment Basis: | Redemption at par |
| 11. | Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis: | None |
| 12. | Put (other than Condition 8(d)(i))/Call Options: | Not Applicable |

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 13. | (a) Status of the Notes: | Senior Notes |
| | (b) Date of the Issuer's Board approval for the issues of Notes obtained: | December 27, 2022 |
| 14. | Listing: | Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX- ST") |
| 15. | Method of distribution: | Syndicated |

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 16. | Fixed Rate Note Provisions: | Applicable |
| | (i) Rate of Interest: | 5.375% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears |
| | (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): | May 11 and November 11 in each year up to and including the Maturity Date with the first interest payment date being May 11, 2023. |
| | (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): | U.S.\$26.875 per U.S.\$1,000 in nominal amount (except that such amount shall be one-sixth of U.S.\$26.875 per U.S.\$1,000 in nominal amount for the first interest payment date of May 11, 2023) |
| | (iv) Broken Amount(s): | Not Applicable |
| | (v) Day Count Fraction: | 30/360, unadjusted |
| | (vi) Determination Date(s): | Not Applicable |
| | (vii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: | None |
| 17. | Floating Rate Note Provisions: | Not Applicable |
| 18. | Zero Coupon Note Provisions: | Not Applicable |
| 19. | Index Linked Interest Note Provisions: | Not Applicable |
| 20. | Dual Currency Note Provisions: | Not Applicable |

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 21. | Issuer Call: | Not Applicable |
| 22. | Investor Put (other than Condition 8(d)(i)): | Not Applicable |
| 23. | Final Redemption Amount of each Note: | Par |

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 24. | Early Redemption Amount of each Note payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Condition 8(e)): | Not Applicable |
|-----|---|----------------|

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 25. | Form of Notes: | Registered Notes:

Regulation S Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg |
| 26. | Additional Financial Center(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Dates: | Seoul, London and New York |
| 27. | Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Bearer Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature): | No |
| 28. | Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment: | Not Applicable |
| 29. | Details relating to Installment Notes: amount of each installment, date on which each payment is to be made: | Not Applicable |
| 30. | Redenomination applicable: | Redenomination not applicable |
| 31. | Other terms or special conditions: | Not Applicable |

DISTRIBUTION

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 32. | (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: | BNP Paribas
Citigroup Global Markets Limited
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited |
| | (ii) Stabilizing Manager (if any): | BNP Paribas
Citigroup Global Markets Limited
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|
| 33. | If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: | Not Applicable |
| 34. | Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable: | TEFRA rules not applicable |
| 35. | Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors: | Not Applicable |
| 36. | Prohibition of sales to UK retail investors: | Not Applicable |
| 37. | Additional selling restrictions: | Not Applicable |

HONG KONG SFC CODE OF CONDUCT

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 38. | Rebates: | Not applicable |
| 39. | Contact email addresses of the Overall Coordinators where underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should be sent: | dl.asia.syndicate@asia.bnpparibas.com;
DCM.Omnibus@citi.com;
HKG-Syndicate@ca-cib.com;
hk_syndicate_omnibus@hsbc.com.hk |
| 40. | Other marketing and investor target strategies: | Not applicable |

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|
| 41. | Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification number(s): | Not Applicable |
| 42. | Delivery: | Delivery against payment |
| 43. | In the case of Registered Notes, specify the location of the office of the Registrar if other than New York: | Luxembourg |
| 44. | Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): | Not Applicable |
| | ISIN: | XS2600704956 |
| | Common Code: | 260070495 |

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

This section provides information that supplements or replaces certain information about the Issuer or the Program under the headings corresponding to the headings below in the Offering Circular. Capitalized terms used in this section or elsewhere in this Pricing Supplement have the meanings given to them in the Offering Circular. If the information in this section differs from the information in the Offering Circular, you should rely on the information in this section.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

Notice to capital market intermediaries and prospective investors pursuant to paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong SFC Code of Conduct – Important Notice to CMIs (including Private Banks): Prospective investors should be aware that certain intermediaries in the context of this offering, including certain Managers, are “capital market intermediaries” (CMIs) subject to Paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong SFC Code of Conduct. This notice to CMIs (including Private Banks) is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of other CMIs (including Private Banks). Certain CMIs may also be acting as OCs for this offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an Association with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company (as the case may be). CMIs should specifically disclose whether their investor clients have any Association when submitting orders for the Notes. In addition, Private Banks should take all reasonable steps to identify whether their investor clients may have any Associations with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) and inform the Managers accordingly.

CMIs are informed that, unless otherwise notified, the marketing and investor targeting strategy for the offering includes institutional investors, long-only investors, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, hedge funds, corporates, private banks/broking companies, family offices and high net worth individuals, in each case, subject to the selling restrictions set out elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

CMIs should ensure that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e., two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). CMIs should inquire with their investor clients regarding any orders which appear unusual or irregular. CMIs should disclose the identities of all investors when submitting orders for the Notes (except for omnibus orders where underlying investor information may need to be provided to any OCs when submitting orders). Failure to provide underlying investor information for omnibus orders, where required to do so, may result in that order being rejected. CMIs should not place “X-orders” into the order book.

CMIs should segregate and clearly identify their own proprietary orders (and those of their group companies, including Private Banks as the case may be) in the order book and book messages.

CMIs (including Private Banks) should not offer any rebates to prospective investors or pass on any rebates provided by the Issuer. In addition, CMIs (including Private Banks) should not enter into arrangements which may result in prospective investors paying different prices for the Notes.

The SFC Code requires that a CMI disclose complete and accurate information in a timely manner on the status of the order book and other relevant information it receives to targeted investors for them to make an informed decision. In order to do this, those Managers in control of the order book should consider disclosing order book updates to all CMIs.

When placing an order for the Notes, Private Banks should disclose, at the same time, if such order is placed other than on a “principal” basis (whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors). Private Banks who do not provide such disclosure are hereby deemed to be placing their order on such a “principal” basis. Private Banks who disclose that they are placing their order other than on a “principal” basis (i.e. they are acting as an agent) should note that such order may be considered to be an omnibus order pursuant to the SFC Code. Private Banks should be aware that placing an order on a “principal” basis may require the relevant affiliated Managers (if any) to categorize it as a proprietary order and apply the “proprietary orders” requirements of the SFC Code to such order.

In relation to omnibus orders, when submitting such orders, CMIs (including Private Banks) that are subject to the SFC Code should disclose underlying investor information in respect of each order constituting the relevant omnibus order (failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected). Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should consist of:

- the name of each underlying investor;
- a unique identification number for each investor;
- whether an underlying investor has any “Associations” (as used in the SFC Code);
- whether any underlying investor order is a “Proprietary Order” (as used in the SFC Code); and
- whether any underlying investor order is a duplicate order.

Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should be sent to the Managers named in the final terms.

To the extent information being disclosed by CMIs and investors is personal and/or confidential in nature, CMIs (including Private Banks) agree and warrant: (A) to take appropriate steps to safeguard the transmission of such information to the OCs; and (B) that they have obtained the necessary consents from the underlying investors to disclose such information to the OCs. By submitting an order and providing such information to the OCs, each CMI (including Private Banks) further warrants that they and the underlying investors have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by the OCs and/or any other third parties as may be required by the Code, including to the Issuer, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the Code, for the purpose of complying with the Code, during the bookbuilding process for the offering. CMIs that receive such underlying investor information are reminded that such information should be used only for submitting orders in the offering. The Managers may be asked to demonstrate compliance with their obligations under the Code, and may request other CMIs (including Private Banks) to provide evidence showing compliance with the obligations above (in particular, that the necessary consents have been obtained). In such event, other CMIs (including Private Banks) are required to provide the relevant Manager with such evidence within the timeline requested.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 309B(1)(C) OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT 2001 OF SINGAPORE (THE “SFA”)

The Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA) that the Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

LISTING APPLICATION

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required to list the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Program of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained in this Pricing Supplement. Approval in-principle from, admission to the Official List of, and listing and quotation of the Notes on, the SGX-ST are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, the Program or the Notes.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement, which, when read together with the Offering Circular referred to above, contains all information that is material in the context of the issue of the Notes.

OFFERING CIRCULAR



Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation

(a statutory juridical corporation established under the laws of the Republic of Korea)

U.S.\$5,000,000,000

Global Medium Term Note Program

This Offering Circular replaces and supersedes the Offering Circular dated July 3, 2020 describing the Program (as defined below). Any Notes (as defined below) issued under this Program on or after the date of this Offering Circular are issued subject to the provisions described herein. The provisions herein do not affect any Notes issued prior to the date of this Offering Circular.

Under this U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Program (the “Program”), Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (the “Company”) or any subsidiary of the Company which accedes to the Program by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement (as defined below) (each such subsidiary, a “Guaranteed Issuer,” and together with the Company, each an “Issuer” in relation to the Notes issued by it) may from time to time issue notes (the “Notes”) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) (as defined below).

The Notes may be issued in bearer or registered form (respectively, “Bearer Notes” and “Registered Notes”). Notes issued by the Guaranteed Issuers will be guaranteed by the Company (in such capacity, the “Guarantor”). The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Program will not exceed U.S.\$5,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described herein), subject to increase as described herein.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under “Summary of the Program” and any additional Dealer appointed under the Program from time to time by the Issuer (each a “Dealer” and together, the “Dealers”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the “relevant Dealer” shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to purchase such Notes.

Approval in-principle has been received from the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “Singapore Stock Exchange”) in connection with the Program and application will be made for the listing and quotation of Notes that may be issued pursuant to the Program and which are agreed, at or prior to the time of issue thereof, to be so listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted for listing and quotation on the Singapore Stock Exchange. Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained herein that are applicable to each Tranche (as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) of Notes will be set out in a pricing supplement (the “Pricing Supplement”).

The Singapore Stock Exchange assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Approval in-principle from, admission to the Official List of, and listing and quotation of any Notes on, the Singapore Stock Exchange are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Program or the Notes.

The Program provides that the Notes may be listed or admitted to trading on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed among the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes.

See “Risk Factors” for a discussion of certain factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Notes.

Neither the Notes nor the Guarantee has been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or any state securities laws and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Notes will be offered and sold (a) in the United States, only to “qualified institutional buyers” (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) or to “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) under the Securities Act) that are institutions and (b) in “offshore transactions” to persons other than “U.S. persons” (each as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act). See “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.”

The Notes will not be registered with the National Securities Registry (Registro Nacional de Valores, or “RNV”) maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission (Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores, or “CNBV”), and therefore the Notes may not be offered publicly or otherwise be the subject of any intermediation activity in Mexico, except that the Notes may be sold to Mexican institutional and accredited investors solely pursuant to the private placement exemption set forth in article 8 of the Mexican Securities Market Law (Ley del Mercado de Valores or “LMV”). With respect to an Issuer that is organized under the laws of Mexico, such Issuer will notify the CNBV of the terms and conditions of the offering of the Notes outside of Mexico. Such notice will be submitted to the CNBV to comply with article 7, second paragraph, of the LMV and for statistical and informational purposes only. The delivery to, or receipt by, the CNBV of such notice does not constitute or imply a certification as to the investment quality of the Notes, the Issuer’s or the Company’s solvency, liquidity or credit quality or the accuracy or the completeness of the information set forth in this Offering Circular. The information contained in this Offering Circular is exclusively the responsibility of the Issuer and the Company and has not been reviewed or authorized by the CNBV. In making an investment decision, all investors, including any Mexican investors who may acquire Notes from time to time, must rely on their own review and examination of the Issuer and the Company.

Arranger

Citigroup

Dealers

BNP PARIBAS

BofA Securities

Citigroup

Crédit Agricole CIB

HSBC

J.P. Morgan

The date of this Offering Circular is March 24, 2023.

The Company (in its capacity as the Issuer or, in the case of Senior Guaranteed Notes, as the Guarantor) and the Guaranteed Issuers, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirm that this Offering Circular contains or incorporates all information which is material in the context of the issuance and offering of the Notes, that the information contained or incorporated in this Offering Circular is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading in any material respect, that the opinions and intentions expressed in this Offering Circular are honestly held and have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances and are based on reasonable assumptions, and that there are no other facts, the omission of which would, in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, make this Offering Circular as a whole or any information or the expression of any opinions or intentions expressed in this Offering Circular misleading in any material respect. The Company and the Guaranteed Issuers accept responsibility accordingly. Information provided in this Offering Circular with respect to Korea, its political status and economy has been derived from information published by the Korean government and other public sources, and the Company and the Guaranteed Issuers accept responsibility only for the accurate extraction of information from such sources.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents that are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “Documents Incorporated by Reference” below). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Offering Circular.

The Dealers have not separately verified all information contained herein. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Dealers as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated in this Offering Circular or any other information provided by the Company or the Guaranteed Issuers in connection with the Program or the Notes or their distribution. No Dealer accepts any responsibility or liability in relation to the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any other information provided by the Company or the Guaranteed Issuers in connection with the Program.

No person is or has been authorized by the Company or the Guaranteed Issuers to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the Program or the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers or the Dealers.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (b) should be considered as a recommendation by any of the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers or the Dealers that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes should purchase any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the applicable Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable). Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of any of the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers or the Dealers to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Company and the Guaranteed Issuers is correct at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Program is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Dealers expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Company or the Guaranteed Issuers during the life of the Program or to advise any investor in the Notes of any information coming to their attention. Investors should review, *inter alia*, the most recently published documents incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular when deciding whether or not to purchase any Notes.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its territories or to U.S. persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offer or sale of the Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Company, the Guaranteed Issuers and the Dealers do not represent that this Offering Circular may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers or the Dealers that would permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this document in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Offering Circular nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular or any Notes may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Offering Circular and the offering and sale of the Notes. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Offering Circular and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States of America, the European Economic Area (the “EEA”), the United Kingdom (the “UK”), Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Switzerland. See “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.”

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the applicable Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) and the terms of the Notes being offered, including the merits and risks involved. The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority in the United States, nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Offering Circular or confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of the information contained in this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

EEA INFORMATION

MiFID II product governance – The final terms (or the Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series (as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) of Notes may include information entitled “MiFID II Product Governance,” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes of any such Series and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. If such information is included, any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”) will be responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining the appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue of Notes about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the “MiFID Product Governance Rules”), each of the Arranger and Dealers subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealer nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the final terms (or the Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series of Notes includes a legend entitled “Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors,” the Notes of any such Series are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise

made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes: (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below); and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA will be prepared and therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

For the purposes of the foregoing paragraph, the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

UK INFORMATION

UK MiFIR product governance – The final terms (or the Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series (as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) of Notes may include information entitled “UK MiFIR Product Governance” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes of any such Series and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. If such information is included, any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “UK MiFIR distributor”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a UK MiFIR distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules”) will be responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining the appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue of Notes about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, each of the Arranger and Dealers subscribing for any Notes is a UK MiFIR manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a UK MiFIR manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

IMPORTANT – UK RETAIL INVESTORS – If the final terms (or the Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series of Notes includes a legend entitled “Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors,” the Notes of any such Series are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes: (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act (“FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK

PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

This Offering Circular is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the UK or (ii) investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). The Notes will only be available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this Offering Circular or any of its contents.

None of the Dealers, the Company or the Guaranteed Issuers makes any representation to any investor regarding the legality of its investment in the Notes under any applicable laws. The contents of this Offering Circular should not be construed as providing legal, business, accounting or tax advice. Any investor should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

U.S. INFORMATION

This Offering Circular is being submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs or Institutional Accredited Investors (each as defined under “Form of the Notes”) for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Notes being offered hereby. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorized. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

The Registered Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs or to Institutional Accredited Investors, in either case in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. Each U.S. purchaser of the Registered Notes is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any Registered Notes to it may be being made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”).

Purchasers of the Definitive IAI Registered Notes will be required to execute and deliver an IAI Investment Letter (each as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”). Each purchaser or holder of the Definitive IAI Registered Notes, the Notes represented by a Rule 144A Global Note (as defined below) or any Notes issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor (together “Legended Notes”) will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase of any such Legended Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes as set out in “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.” Unless otherwise stated, terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them in “Form of the Notes.”

SINGAPORE INFORMATION

Notification under Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the “SFA”) – Unless otherwise stated in the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes, the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes to be issued under the Program are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of Notes that are “restricted securities” within the meaning of the Securities Act, each of the Issuers and the Guarantor (if applicable) will be required to furnish, upon request, to a holder of the Notes and a prospective investor designated by such holder, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act unless at the time of the request the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, is a reporting company under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or is exempt from the registration requirements of Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act (and therefore is required to publish on its website, in English, certain information pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act).

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company is a wholly state-owned corporation established on September 10, 2021 under the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation Act (the “KOMIR Act”) through a merger between Korea Resources Corporation (“KORES”) and Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation (“MIRECO”) pursuant to which all assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of KORES and MIRECO were automatically transferred by law under universal succession to the Company under the KOMIR Act. KORES was established in 1967 as a wholly state-owned corporation under the KORES Act and was mandated to secure a stable supply of key mineral resources, both domestically and overseas. MIRECO was established in 2006 as a wholly state-owned corporation under the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act and specialized in mine reclamation with a focus on promoting national safety and economic revitalization in mining areas. The audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and the audited annual consolidated financial statements of Korea Resources Corporation as of September 9, 2021 and for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with Government Accounting Standards for Public Enterprises and Quasi-government Organizations of the Republic of Korea (“Government Accounting Standards”), and where accounting provisions have not been specified under Government Accounting Standards, the Company has also applied Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (“K-IFRS”) as allowed under Government Accounting Standards. Such accounting standards differ in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in other countries, including the United States. Unless expressly stated otherwise, all financial and other information in the Offering Circular regarding the Company’s activities, financial condition and results of operations are presented on a consolidated basis.

A Korean version of the Company’s audited annual separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and the related audit opinion are publicly available at the Company’s website at <https://www.komir.or.kr/kor/article/ATCL01b4f4fdf?mno>.

CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

All references to “Korea” and the “Republic” contained in this Offering Circular shall mean the Republic of Korea. All references to the “Government” shall mean the government of Korea. All references to “KOMIR” shall mean Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, a statutory juridical entity established under the KOMIR Act, or KOMIR and its consolidated subsidiaries collectively, as indicated or as required by context. All references to the “Guarantor” herein shall mean KOMIR. All references to “KORES” herein shall mean “Korea Resources Corporation” or KORES and its consolidated subsidiaries collectively, as indicated or as required by context. All references to “MIRECO” herein shall mean “Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation” or MIRECO and its consolidated subsidiaries collectively, as indicated or as required by context. All references to the “Company” herein shall mean KOMIR, provided that all references to the Company and its activities prior to September 10,

2021 relating to those originally performed by KORES shall mean KORES and its activities and those originally performed by MIRECO shall mean MIRECO and its activities. All references to “Guaranteed Issuers” shall mean the subsidiaries of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation that have acceded to the Program by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement, and all references to “Issuers” herein shall mean Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and the Guaranteed Issuers. All references to “MMB” in this Offering Circular are references to Minera y Metalúrgica del Boleo, S.A.P.I. de C.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries. All references to “U.S.” and the “United States” shall mean the United States of America. In this Offering Circular, all references to “Won” or “₩” are to the lawful currency of Korea, all references to “U.S. dollar” or “U.S.\$” are to the lawful currency of the United States, all references to “euro” or “€” are to the lawful currency of the European Economic and Monetary Union, all references to “Mexican peso” are to the lawful currency of the United Mexican State, all references to “Japanese yen” are to the lawful currency of Japan, all references to “Australian dollar” or “AUD” are to the lawful currency of the Commonwealth of Australia and all references to “S\$” are to the lawful currency of Singapore. For the reader’s convenience, certain Won amounts in this Offering Circular have been translated into U.S. dollars at the market average exchange rate, announced by Seoul Money Brokerage Services, Ltd. in Seoul, between Won and U.S. dollars, rounded to the nearest tenth of one Won (the “Market Average Exchange Rate”). For a discussion of historical information regarding the rate of exchange between the Won and the U.S. dollar, see “Exchange Rates.” No representation is made that the Won or U.S. dollar amounts referred to in this Offering Circular could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Won, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all.

Any discrepancies in any table between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding.

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Company is a statutory juridical entity established in Korea pursuant to the KOMIR Act. All of the Company’s directors and officers and certain other persons named in this Offering Circular reside in Korea, and all or a significant portion of the assets of the directors and officers and certain other persons named in this Offering Circular and, substantial part of the Company’s assets are located in Korea. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against them or against the Company in U.S. courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States. There is doubt as to the enforceability in Korea, either in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, of civil liabilities predicated on the U.S. federal securities laws.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Circular contains certain “forward-looking statements” that are based on the Company’s current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company and the mining industry. The forward looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “target,” “seek,” “aim,” “contemplate,” “project,” “plan,” “goal,” “should” and similar expressions or the negatives thereof. Those statements include, among other things, the discussions of the Company’s business strategy and expectations concerning its market position, future operations, cash flows, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources. Reliance on any forward-looking statement involves risks and uncertainties, and although the Company believes that the assumptions on which the forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, any of those assumptions could prove to be inaccurate, and, as a result, the forward-looking statements based on those assumptions could be incorrect. The uncertainties in this regard include, but are not limited to, those identified in the risk factors discussed elsewhere in this Offering Circular. See the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this Offering Circular. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the Company will necessarily achieve any plans

and objectives or projected financial results referred to in any of the forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to release the results of any revisions of these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances, except as required by law.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE	ix
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM	x
SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM	1
RISK FACTORS	7
FORM OF THE NOTES	33
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES	50
USE OF PROCEEDS	98
EXCHANGE RATES	99
CAPITALIZATION OF THE COMPANY	100
SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY	101
THE COMPANY	103
Business	103
Management	132
GUARANTEED ISSUERS	135
REGULATION	136
TAXATION	142
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	148
SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS	149
BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS	159
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

In connection with the issue and distribution of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer(s) (if any) named as the Stabilizing Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilizing Manager(s)) in the applicable Pricing Supplement may, subject to all applicable laws and regulations, over-allot the Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes of a Series (as defined below) of which such Tranche forms a part at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period after the issue date. However, there may be no obligation on the Stabilizing Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilizing Manager(s)) to undertake any stabilizing action. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, and must be brought to an end after a limited period.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents published or issued from time to time after the date hereof shall be deemed to be incorporated into, and to form part of, this Offering Circular:

- (a) the most recently published audited consolidated annual financial statements and, if published later, the most recently published interim consolidated financial statements (if any) of the Company from time to time;
- (b) the most recently published audited annual financial statements (if any) and, if published later, the most recently published interim financial statements (if any) of the Guaranteed Issuers from time to time; and
- (c) all supplements or amendments to this Offering Circular circulated by the Issuers from time to time,

save that any statement contained herein or in a document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Offering Circular.

The Company and the Guaranteed Issuers will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Offering Circular has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents deemed to be incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above. Requests for such documents should be directed to the Company at its office set out at the end of this Offering Circular. In addition, such documents will be available upon prior written request and satisfactory proof of holding during normal business hours (currently between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.) on any weekday from the principal office of Citibank, N.A., London Branch (the “Principal Paying Agent”) for any Notes listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

If the terms of the Program are modified or amended in a manner that would make this Offering Circular, as so modified or amended, inaccurate or misleading, a new offering circular will be prepared.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

Under the Program, the Issuer, with the approval of the Guarantor (if applicable), may from time to time issue Notes denominated in any currency, subject to the terms and conditions as set out herein. A summary of the terms and conditions of the Program and the Notes appears below. The applicable terms of any Notes will be agreed among the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer prior to the issue of the Notes and will be set out in the terms and conditions of the Notes endorsed on, attached to, or incorporated by reference into, the Notes, as modified and supplemented by the applicable Pricing Supplement attached to, or endorsed on, such Notes, as more fully described under “Form of the Notes” below.

This Offering Circular and any supplement will only be valid for the issue of Notes in an aggregate nominal amount of the Notes which, when added to the aggregate nominal amount then outstanding of all Notes previously or simultaneously issued under the Program, does not exceed U.S.\$5,000,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies. For the purpose of calculating the U.S. dollar equivalent of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes issued under the Program from time to time:

- (a) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Notes denominated in another Specified Currency (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under “Form of the Notes”) shall be determined, at the discretion of the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable), either as of the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Notes or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London, in each case on the basis of the spot rate for the sale of the U.S. dollar against the purchase of such Specified Currency in the London foreign exchange market quoted by any leading international bank selected by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) on the relevant day of calculation;
- (b) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes and Partly Paid Notes (each as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under “Form of the Notes”) shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the original nominal amount on issue of such Notes (in the case of Partly Paid Notes, regardless of the subscription price paid); and
- (c) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Zero Coupon Notes (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under “Form of the Notes”) and other Notes issued at a discount or a premium shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the net proceeds received by the Issuer for the relevant issue.

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM

The following summary does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Offering Circular and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Pricing Supplement. Words and expressions defined in “Form of the Notes” and “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” below shall have the same meanings in this summary.

Initial Issuer Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (the “Company”)

Accession of New Issuers Any subsidiary of the Company nominated by the Company may agree to be bound by all the terms of the Program, and thereby become a “New Issuer” by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement.

In this Offering Circular, any reference to the “Issuer” shall mean the Initial Issuer and the New Issuers in respect of the Notes issued by it in accordance with the terms of the Program.

Guaranteed Issuers The New Issuers

Guarantor Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resource Corporation, with respect to Notes issued by the Guaranteed Issuers.

Guarantee The Guarantor will unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee (the “Guarantee”) to each holder of Notes issued by a Guaranteed Issuer the due payment of all amounts owing from time to time under such Notes.

Description Global Medium Term Note Program.

Arranger Citigroup Global Markets Limited

Dealers BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, J.P. Morgan Securities plc and Merrill Lynch International and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Program Agreement.

Certain Restrictions Each issue of Notes denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions”) including the following restrictions applicable at the date of this Offering Circular.

Notes with a maturity of less than one year:

Notes having a maturity of less than one year from the date of issue will, if the proceeds of the issue are accepted in the UK, constitute deposits for the purposes of the prohibition on accepting deposits contained in section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 unless they are issued to a limited class of professional investors and have a denomination of at least £100,000 or its equivalent. See “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.”

Principal Paying Agent, Transfer Agent, Registrar, Paying Agent and Exchange Agent

Citibank, N.A., London Branch

Program Size

Up to U.S.\$5,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described under “General Description of the Program”) outstanding at any time. The Company may increase the amount of the Program in accordance with the terms of the Program Agreement.

Distribution

Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.

Currencies

Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer.

Redenomination

The applicable Pricing Supplement may provide that certain Notes may be redenominated in euro. The relevant provisions applicable to any such redenomination are contained in Condition 5.

Maturities

Such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the Guarantor or the relevant Specified Currency.

Issue Price

Notes may be issued on a fully paid or a partly paid basis and at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par.

Form of Notes

The Notes will be issued in registered form or in bearer form as described in “Form of the Notes.” Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and vice versa.

Fixed Rate Notes

Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer and on redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction (as defined in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer.

Floating Rate Notes	Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined: (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of Notes of the relevant Series); or (ii) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or (iii) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer, all as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer for each Series (as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) of Floating Rate Notes. In the event of the discontinuation of a reference rate applicable to a Series of Floating Rate Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, then (a) Condition 6(b)(v) of the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” shall apply if Benchmark Transition Event is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; (b) Condition 6(b)(vi) of the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” shall apply if Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR) is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; or (c) as otherwise provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Index Linked Interest Notes	Payments of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to such index and/or formula or to changes in the prices of securities or commodities or to such other factors as the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer may agree, to the extent permitted by applicable law.
Other provisions in relation to Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes	Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both. Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer.
Dual Currency Notes	Payments (whether in respect of principal or interest and whether at maturity or otherwise) in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange, as the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer may agree.

Zero Coupon Notes	Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest other than in the case of late payment.
Change of Control	Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of Notes will have the right to require the Issuer to redeem all or any part of such holder's Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption, as further described in Condition 8(d)(i).
Redemption	The applicable Pricing Supplement will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than in specified installments, if applicable, or for taxation reasons or following an occurrence of a Change of Control or an Event of Default (each as defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes")), or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer and/or the Noteholders (as defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes") upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Issuer and the Guarantor, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer. The applicable Pricing Supplement may provide that the Notes may be redeemable in two or more installments of such amounts and on such dates as are indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Denomination of Notes	The Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be such as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the minimum denomination of each Definitive IAI Registered Note will be U.S.\$500,000 or its approximate equivalent in other Specified Currencies.
Taxation	All payments in respect of the Notes or the Guarantee (if applicable) will be made without deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes"), subject as provided in Condition 9. In the event that any such deduction is made, the Issuer (and failing whom, the Guarantor) will, save in certain limited circumstances provided in Condition 9, be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so deducted.
Certain Covenants	The terms of the Notes will contain a negative pledge provision and certain other covenants, as further described in Condition 4.
Cross Default.	The terms of the Notes will contain a cross default provision as further described in Condition 11.
Status of the Notes	<i>Senior Notes:</i>

Notes issued by the Company are referred to as Senior Notes. The Senior Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured general obligations of the Company and will rank *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Company, from time to time outstanding.

Senior Guaranteed Notes:

Notes issued by a Guaranteed Issuer are referred to as Senior Guaranteed Notes. The Senior Guaranteed Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured general obligations of the Company and will rank *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guaranteed Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

Guarantee:

The Guarantee will constitute a direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured general obligations of the Guarantor and will rank *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantor, from time to time outstanding.

Listing Approval in-principle has been received from the Singapore Stock Exchange in connection with the Program and application will be made for the listing and quotation of Notes that may be issued pursuant to the Program and which are agreed, at or prior to the time of issue thereof, to be so listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. For so long as any Notes are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and the rules of the Singapore Stock Exchange so require, such Notes, if traded on the Singapore Stock Exchange, will be traded in a minimum board lot size of S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies). The Notes may also be listed on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the relevant Dealer in relation to each Series. Unlisted Notes may also be issued. The applicable Pricing Supplement will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchange(s).

Governing Law The Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, New York law.

Selling Restrictions There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of the Notes in the United States of America, the EEA, the UK, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Switzerland and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes. See “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.”

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Notes involves risks and uncertainties. Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to review carefully all of the information contained elsewhere in this Offering Circular and should consider, in particular, the following risk factors before purchasing the Notes. The risks described below are not the only ones that may be relevant to the Issuer, the Guarantor, the trading price of the Notes or the value of the Guarantee.

Risks relating to the Company

The Company was established in September 2021 through a consolidation of KORES and MIRECO under the KOMIR Act which was enacted in September 2021 to address KORES's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity remains completely eroded and there is no assurance that the Company's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems will be successfully addressed and the failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition and the Holders.

Significant declines in the prices (including forecasted prices) of commodities, such as copper, nickel and coal led to significant impairment losses by KORES and its equity method investees, and resulted in the complete erosion of KORES's capital at the end of 2016, which remained completely eroded through the date of the Merger (as defined below). As of September 9, 2021, the liabilities of KORES exceeded the assets of KORES by Won 3.6 trillion. Under the KORES Act, KORES's authorized capital was Won 2 trillion, and as of September 9, 2021, the amount of KORES's issued capital was Won 2 trillion.

In March 2018, in order to address KORES's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems, an independent task force appointed by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (the "MOTIE") recommended to the Government a two stage plan (the "Plan") that involved (1) the consolidation of KORES, a wholly state-owned corporation under the KORES Act which was mandated to secure a stable supply of key mineral resources, both domestically and overseas, with MIRECO, a wholly state-owned corporation under the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act which specialized in mine reclamation with a focus on promoting national safety and economic revitalization in mining areas, to form the Company and (2) KORES's divestiture from overseas exploration, development and production activities, while maintaining its remaining activities, such as stockpiling of rare mineral resources and support services for overseas resources development activities of the private sector.

Pursuant to such Plan, the Company was established on September 10, 2021 under the KOMIR Act through a merger between KORES and MIRECO pursuant to which all assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of KORES and MIRECO were automatically transferred by law under universal succession to the Company under the KOMIR Act (the "Merger"). The KOMIR Act, which came into effect on September 10, 2021, specifies the Company's authorized capital as Won 3 trillion and states that the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the bonds issued by the Company cannot exceed twice the sum of its issued capital and reserves. The KOMIR Act also allows the Government to guarantee the principal repayment of bonds and to provide financial support to cover certain operating expenses and losses. The scope of business of the Company also includes potential business cooperations with North Korea with respect to resource development. In addition, the KOMIR Act requires the creation of a separate account under the Company to manage the Company's overseas assets and liabilities (the "Overseas Assets Account") and to account for the Overseas Assets Account separately from the Company's business and other accounts, and prohibits the disposal of financial resources relating to abandoned mine areas to operate the Overseas Assets Account or to manage the liabilities of the Overseas Assets Account.

The second stage of the Plan calls for the sale of all of the Company's overseas assets over time. While, as a general matter, all of the Company's overseas assets are to be sold, there will be no timetable for the sale. MOTIE established an independent decision making committee (the "Overseas Assets Management Committee") to consider and decide on the management and sale of the assets,

taking into consideration various factors including the market price of commodities, and the Korea Asset Management Corporation (“KAMCO”), a majority state owned corporation, is to oversee such management and sale. In accordance with the Plan, the Company will examine potential avenues for the sale of its overseas direct investment projects in Ambatovy, Boleo, Cobre Panama, Wyong and Narrabri (the “Planned Disposal Assets”). For example, in furtherance of such Plan, in February 2023, the Company announced a notice of public sale of Boleo and initial bidding is currently in process. The Company will not engage in any new direct overseas investment projects and will instead focus on the Company’s remaining activities, including stockpiling of rare minerals, support services for overseas resources development activities of the private sector and mine reclamation activities to provide fully integrated mining support and mine reclamation services. The Plan also calls for additional plans to be formulated to restructure the mineral stockpiling businesses of the Company and Public Procurement Service. In terms of next steps, the Plan calls for the establishment of a steering committee, to be staffed with government officials, executives of the Company, civilian experts and representatives from KAMCO, to lead the implementation of the second stage of the Plan.

As of December 31, 2022, the liabilities of the Company exceeded the assets of the Company by Won 2.3 trillion. Under the KOMIR Act, the Company’s authorized capital is Won 3 trillion, and as of December 31, 2022, the amount of the Company’s issued capital was Won 2 trillion. Note 48 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 of the Company appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular disclosed the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. There is no assurance that the Plan or the Merger will successfully address the Company’s complete equity erosion and liquidity problems. The failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business and financial condition and the Holders. See also “—The Company may fail to successfully complete, integrate or realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger or other strategic alternatives or corporate reorganizations, and such transactions may negatively impact the Company’s business.”

No bankruptcy, rehabilitation or similar proceedings have been initiated against the Company under the Debtor Rehabilitation and Bankruptcy Act of Korea (“Bankruptcy Act”). While it is not clear whether the Bankruptcy Act applies to wholly state-owned statutory juridical corporations such as the Company, the possibility of the Company being subject to any bankruptcy or rehabilitation proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act is low as a practical matter. The KOMIR Act also allows the Government to guarantee the principal repayment of bonds and to provide financial support to cover certain operating expenses and losses. The Act on the Management of Public Institutions of Korea, which is the general act governing the operation of public institutions, such as the Company, does not have any provisions relating to the bankruptcy, liquidation or rehabilitation of a public institution. However, should it be found that the Bankruptcy Act does apply to the Company, or the Bankruptcy Act is amended or an analogous act is passed to include statutory juridical wholly state-owned corporations, such as the Company, in the scope of such act, bankruptcy, rehabilitation or similar proceedings could be brought against the Company while its equity is eroded. If the Company is adjudicated to be bankrupt or insolvent by a court or other relevant body having jurisdiction over the Company and such adjudication is not cured, such adjudication may constitute an event of default under the Notes, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although the Government has provided and is expected to continue to provide financial support to the Company, the Government is not legally required to do so.

While the Government has regularly provided financial support to KORES and MIRECO in the past in the form of capital contributions and is permitted to guarantee Notes issued by the Company pursuant to the KOMIR Act, there is no statutory or legal requirement for the Government to do so, and the Government would be prevented from providing additional capital contributions once the Company reaches the amount of its authorized capital unless the Company’s authorized capital is increased through an amendment to the KOMIR Act, as described above. The provision of capital contributions

and other forms of Government financial support to the Company is subject to prior authorization by the National Assembly of Korea as part of its budget approval process. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Government's support will continue and be provided on a timely basis.

The Company (excluding its subsidiaries) is restricted in the amount of bonds it can issue relative to the sum of its issued capital and reserves under the KOMIR Act.

Under the KOMIR Act, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the bonds issued by the Company (excluding its subsidiaries) cannot exceed twice the sum of the Company's issued capital and reserves. As of December 31, 2022, on a separate basis, the outstanding aggregate principal amount of bonds payable by the Company was Won 4,014 billion and the Company's issued capital was Won 2,049 billion (the Company did not have any statutory reserves), representing a bond to issued capital ratio of 1.96:1. The majority of the Company's outstanding indebtedness was incurred through bond issuances. See "Capitalization of the Company." The Company is restricted in the amount of new bonds it can issue to finance its business and refinance its debt obligations as they become due as a result of the bond to issued capital and reserves ratio. The Company has been advised by Yulchon that temporarily exceeding the ratio for the sole purpose of refinancing maturing bonds, including issuing new Notes to repay maturing Notes, is not likely to violate the KOMIR Act. However, Yulchon has also noted that there is no assurance a court would agree with such interpretation in any legal dispute. The Company has further been advised by Yulchon, however, that even in the event that such a violation is found to have occurred, the validity of the newly issued Notes or the rights of Holders will not be affected. Such restriction under the KOMIR Act on the amount of bonds that may be issued does not apply to guarantees by the Company on bonds issued by certain subsidiaries of the Company.

The Company is subject to the control of the Government, and, as a public entity that implements the Government's mineral resources and mine reclamation related policies, its activities are heavily regulated.

The Company was established under the KOMIR Act to, among other policy objectives, promote the mineral industry, revitalize the economies of mining areas and secure a stable supply of key mineral resources strategically important to Korea's economic development. From time to time, the Company is required to take action in furtherance of public policy considerations and the Government's broader objectives for promoting domestic and overseas mineral resources development and mine reclamation activities, which may not be necessarily in the Company's best commercial interests. As of the date of this Offering Circular, the Government holds 100% of the Company's issued share capital. Accordingly, the Government is able to elect the non-standing directors on the board of directors of the Company as well as the Company's president, who is authorized to appoint the standing directors of the Company. Although the Company's management runs the day-to-day operations, the Government may determine material policies relating to the direction of the Company's business and influence the Company's strategy. For example, public policy considerations relating to the level of the Company's exploration, development, production, stockpiling and reclamation activities may affect the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition. The Government has historically influenced, and is likely to continue to influence, the Company's strategy and operations. See "The Company—Business—Relationship with the Government."

In June 2016, MOEF and MOTIE announced broad-based measures (the "June 2016 Government Plan") to rationalize the overseas natural resource exploration, development and production activities of government-controlled enterprises, including the Company. The June 2016 Government Plan calls for, among other things, the Company's divestiture from overseas exploration, development and production operations in phases, while strengthening the Company's support services to private Korean companies engaged in such operations, and the implementation of a hiring freeze and a reduction in the number of employees and overseas offices. The June 2016 Government Plan also calls for the further examination of consolidating the Company's strategic stockpiling and support services roles with other government-controlled enterprises. In furtherance of such plan, in June 2019, the Government announced that an additional nine minerals which are secured by the Public Procurement Service will be transferred to the

Company and the transfer of such minerals is currently in process. In addition, pursuant to the June 2016 Government Plan, MOTIE transferred the responsibility for administrative tasks related to the day-to-day operation of the Special Accounts for Energy and Resources (“SAER”) funds and the administration of SAER loans for resources development-related projects from KORES and for mine reclamation-related projects from MIRECO to the Korea Energy Agency in July 2017. See “The Company—Business—Relationship with the Government.”

The Company is also heavily regulated by a variety of laws and government bodies, including MOTIE and MOEF. MOTIE, among other things, establishes policies relating to identifying, developing and stockpiling the key strategically important mineral resources and also establishes the Mining Damage Prevention Master Plan that provides the framework relating to mine damage prevention policies. In addition, the Company must receive MOTIE’s consent in most instances, and in some cases must seek amendments to current laws, to expand its operations into new businesses outside of its core operations. This may cause delays in enacting the Company’s plans, which may adversely affect the Company’s results of operations and financial condition. See “Regulation.”

The Company may fail to successfully complete, integrate or realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger or other strategic alternatives or corporate reorganizations, and such transactions may negatively impact the Company’s business.

The Company was established through a merger between KORES and MIRECO pursuant to which all assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of KORES and MIRECO were automatically transferred by law under universal succession to the Company under the KOMIR Act. Such Merger has required the integration of separate companies or business lines that had previously operated independently. While the integration of these companies and businesses is ongoing, the anticipated financial and operational benefits of the Merger, including increased revenues, synergies and cost savings, depend at least in part on the Company’s ability to successfully combine and integrate such businesses. There can be no assurance as to whether and the extent to which the Company will be able to realize such benefits.

In addition, the continued integration of the operations and personnel of KORES and MIRECO will continue to require the attention of the Company’s management and place demands on other internal resources. The diversion of management’s attention, and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process, could materially adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, the overall continued integration of KORES’s and MIRECO’s businesses may result in material unanticipated problems, expenses or liabilities. While the Company has not experienced any material difficulties to date in connection with integrating these businesses, many of these factors are outside the Company’s control and any one of them could result in increased costs, decreases in the amount of expected revenues and further diversion of management’s time and energy, which could materially adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Decreases in commodity prices have adversely affected and may in the future adversely affect the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company’s financial performance is sensitive to changes in the market prices of the commodities that it and its affiliates produce, particularly the market prices of copper, nickel and coal. Historically, the prices of these commodities have been subject to fluctuations and have been affected by numerous factors beyond the Company’s control, including global and regional supply and demand, supply and market prices of substitute or competing commodities, resource nationalism, international economic trends, exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations, expectations of inflation, speculative activities, political and other events in major mineral producing and consuming nations and production costs in major producing regions.

In recent years, the market prices of commodities, such as copper, nickel and coal, had decreased significantly, especially in light of the lower-than-expected economic growth of developing countries where there is greater demand for such commodities and the resulting oversupply, and more recently,

due to the global pandemic of a new strain of coronavirus (“COVID-19”) which materially and adversely affected the global economy and financial markets in 2020. However, such prices rebounded since then due to the progress in ongoing COVID-19 vaccination efforts, rising mobility, as well as the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and ensuing sanctions against Russia. See “—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company’s business, results of operations or financial condition.” For example, the market price of nickel on the London Metal Exchange decreased from U.S.\$22,894 per tonne in 2011 to U.S.\$13,789 per tonne in 2020, but increased to U.S.\$20,925 per tonne in 2021 and U.S.\$30,425 per tonne in 2022. The average price of bituminous coal delivered from Newcastle, Australia, and published by the International Continental Exchange decreased from U.S.\$85.3 per tonne in 2013 to U.S.\$61.58 per tonne in 2020, but increased to U.S.\$131.22 per tonne in 2021 and U.S.\$348.65 per tonne in 2022. The market price of copper decreased from U.S.\$8,821 per tonne in 2011 to U.S.\$6,480 in 2020, but increased to U.S.\$9,692 per tonne in 2021, and then decreased to U.S.\$8,387 per tonne in 2022. While the market prices of commodities have rebounded since 2020, it is impossible to accurately predict future price movements of such commodities. Accordingly, commodity prices may not remain at, and may vary significantly from, their current levels. A significant or extended decline in the prices of these commodities could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company reviews the book value of its tangible and intangible assets with definite useful lives, including its construction in progress assets and other mining properties, at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the relevant assets to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use, which is the estimated future net cash flow expected to be generated by the asset adjusted by a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset, and its fair value less costs to sell. If the book value exceeds the recoverable amount of an asset, an impairment loss will be recognized and the book value of such asset will be adjusted to their recoverable amount. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is any indication of impairment.

The Company estimates the future net cash flows of its mining properties as well as intangible assets based on long-term forecasts from globally recognized research institutions. If such long-term forecasts estimate that commodities prices will decrease substantially, the Company may be required to recognize impairment losses on its mining properties and intangible assets. Likewise, certain of the Company’s overseas direct investment projects, including Ambatovy and Cobre Panama, which are accounted for as equity method investees in the Company’s consolidated financial statements, may be required to recognize impairment losses on their mining properties and intangible assets, which may contribute to recognition of share of loss in associates and joint ventures by the Company.

KORES recognized share of loss in associates and joint ventures of Won 977.6 billion in 2020 primarily due to loss on impairment associated with Ambatovy. Such recognition of impairment losses by KORES and its equity method investees were driven by significant declines in forecasted commodity prices and contributed to KORES’s net losses for the year of Won 1,354.3 billion in 2020. KORES did not recognize any loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment in 2020 or the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021, nor did it recognize loss on impairment in associates and joint ventures in the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 primarily due to increases in forecasted commodity prices. Similarly, the Company did not recognize any loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment or loss on impairment in associates and joint ventures in 2022 or the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

The Company cannot predict the amount or timing of any impairment of assets. If the Company is required to recognize an impairment loss on a significant portion of its assets, such impairment would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The net losses of KORES has led to the complete erosion of the Company's equity. See "—The Company was established in September 2021 through a consolidation of KORES and MIRECO under the KOMIR Act which was enacted in September 2021 to address KORES's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity remains eroded and there is no assurance that the Company's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems will be successfully addressed and the failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition and the Holders."

Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

If earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics or any other natural calamities were to occur in any area where any of the Company's assets, direct investment operations or customers are located, the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's direct investment operations consisted of exploration, development and production projects in 14 locations in nine countries, including Australia, China, Madagascar, Mexico and Panama. Any occurrence of such natural calamities in countries where the Company's direct investment operations are located may lead to reduced production or delays in the production of mineral resources. In addition, natural calamities in areas where the Company's customers are located, including Korea and Europe, may cause disruptions in their businesses, which in turn could adversely impact their demand for the Company's mineral resources, which may also lead to lower prices for such mineral resources.

In particular, COVID-19, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 that was first transmitted to humans in November 2019 and has spread globally, has materially and adversely affected the global economy and caused significant volatility in the global financial markets since the first quarter of 2020 as well as disruptions in the Company's business operations. For example, in order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by each relevant government to contain COVID-19, the Boleo project was shut down from April 2020 to May 2020, the Cobre Panama project was shut down from April 2020 to May 2020 and the Ambatovy project was shut down from March 2020 to February 2021. Such shut downs had a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition in 2020 and while the Company is currently following recommendations of each relevant government to minimize exposure risk for the employees at each of its affected projects, the impact of COVID-19, and the duration of the business disruptions and related financial impacts cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Risks associated with prolonged outbreak of COVID-19, which was declared a pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization, or other types of widespread infectious diseases include:

- disruption in the normal operations of the businesses of the Company's customers, which in turn may decrease demand for the Company's mineral resources and adversely affect the prices for such mineral resources;
- disruption in the normal operations of the Company's business resulting from contraction of COVID-19 by the Company's employees or those of the Company's direct investment operations, which may necessitate such employees to be quarantined and/or the Company's direct investment operations or offices to be temporarily shut down, which in turn may adversely impact the Company's production capacity;

- disruption in the distribution of the Company's mineral resources to its customers;
- disruption resulting from the necessity for social distancing, including implementation of temporary adjustment of work arrangements requiring employees to work remotely, which may lead to a reduction in labor productivity;
- depreciation of the Won against major foreign currencies, which in turn may increase the cost of the Company's mineral resources;
- unstable global and Korean financial markets, which may adversely affect the Company's ability to meet its funding needs on a timely and cost-effective basis; and
- impairments in the fair value of the Company's investments in companies that may be adversely affected by the pandemic, which in turn may adversely affect the sale of the Company's overseas assets pursuant to the Plan.

It is not possible to predict the duration or full magnitude of harm from COVID-19. In the event that COVID-19 or other types of widespread infectious diseases cannot be effectively and timely contained, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The Company had no previous experience as a mine operator prior to 2014 and such activity exposes the Company to a number of risks and uncertainties.

Prior to increasing the Company's equity stake to 74% and becoming the operator of the Boleo copper development project in Baja California Sur, Mexico in 2014, the Company had no experience in the direct day-to-day operation of a mining development or production business. The Boleo project was previously operated by Camrova Resources, a Canadian mining company, and had run into significant delays and cost overruns. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity stake in the Boleo project was 77.01%, and its aggregate investment amount was Won 1,808.8 billion. The Company does not intend to make additional capital contributions in the Boleo project in 2023.

Although the Company continues to make efforts to achieve normal operations, the Company cannot assure you that such strategy will be profitable, that the Company will be able to maintain sufficient operational and financial controls or that the Company can recoup the costs related to such investment. In addition, the Boleo project involves the operation of a complex processing plant that extracts cobalt as a byproduct of its copper extraction, which requires substantial technical and operational know-how and exposes the Company to additional risks. The Boleo project also faces environmental and safety concerns, including those arising from the utilization of the underground mining method in weak ground and the risk of contamination of soil, underground and surface water, as well as marine pollution due to Boleo's proximity to the ocean, by mineral extracting solutions and other chemicals from the mining processes.

Unforeseen conditions or developments could arise during the course of a directly operated project, which could delay or prevent completion of the project, substantially increase the cost of construction and affect the current and projected level of production, financing requirements or operating cost estimates. Any failure to manage such risks and uncertainties effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company faces various risks associated with its investments worldwide, and if the Company is not able to effectively manage these risks, the Company's financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Company has significant overseas operations. As of December 31, 2022, the Company was participating in exploration, development and production projects in 14 locations in nine countries, including Australia, China, Madagascar, Mexico and Panama. The Company is subject to political, legal

and regulatory environments in these countries, some of which are known to be unstable, and differ in certain significant respects from those prevailing in developed countries. Furthermore, as the global competition for limited natural resources continues to intensify, the Company may face protectionist measures imposed by governments that are designed to protect local commercial interests.

The Company's operations abroad require management attention and personnel resources. In addition, the Company's results of operations may be adversely affected by a number of risks in the countries in which it operates or has interests, including, but not limited to, the following:

- changes in international and domestic political and economic conditions as well as social conditions;
- challenges caused by distance, language, local business customs and cultural differences;
- local labor relation issues which could lead to significant work stoppages and labor unrest;
- changes in laws, regulations or governmental policies, or in the interpretation or enforcement thereof, including those affecting taxes and royalties on mineral resources, labor, environmental compliance and investments, as well as those driven by resource nationalism;
- difficulty and costs relating to compliance with the different commercial and legal requirements, including obtaining licenses, permits or other regulatory approvals from local authorities and in enforcing the Company's rights under contracts;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation restrictions;
- military hostilities or acts of terrorism; and
- natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides, and epidemics or pandemics, such as the global COVID-19 pandemic. See "—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition."

The likelihood of the risks being realized and their potential impact on the Company vary from country to country and are difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy. The Company may not be able to develop and implement policies and strategies that will be effective in each location where it conducts business, and there can be no assurance that the Company's exposure to such risks will not adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

If the Company is unable to divest from overseas exploration, development and production operations on acceptable terms, the Company's financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Pursuant to the June 2016 Government Plan, the Company has been divesting certain of its overseas natural resources exploration, development and production activities in phases. Although the Company is continuing to explore potential avenues to divest from such activities, such divestments may require the consent of third parties outside of the Company's control, such as consents of lenders under its borrowings or general partners in connection with the sale of certain of its assets. Any potential transaction would be dependent upon a number of factors that may be beyond the Company's control, including, among other factors, market conditions, industry trends, the interest of third-parties and the availability of financing to potential buyers on reasonable terms. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to consummate any such transaction on acceptable terms or at all.

Even if the Company is successful in disposing of certain of its overseas assets through a sale or otherwise, the Company may be required to recognize a loss in connection with such disposal if the disposal price of such assets is less than their respective book value. In addition, the Company may not be able to reinvest the proceeds of any disposal on acceptable terms or at all.

The Company's failure to successfully divest from its overseas exploration, development and production operations or to reinvest the proceeds of any such disposal, each on acceptable terms, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's business operations and results of operations may be adversely affected by present or future mining laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation.

The Company's operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local mining laws and regulations both in Korea and other jurisdictions in which it has operations. The Company believes that it is in compliance with such mining laws and regulations. However, such laws and regulations are subject to change and the Company cannot determine the extent to which its future operations and earnings may be affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations governing the mining industry. Changes in mining laws and regulations or in the interpretation or enforcement thereof or the enactment of new laws and regulations may cause the Company to incur additional costs in order to comply with such changes, which may materially and adversely affect the Company's business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

In January 2014, the Mexican government enacted a tax reform that introduced several new mining duties, including a special mining duty for owners of mining concessions and assignments. The special mining duty is calculated by applying a 7.5% rate on the positive difference resulting from: (x) any taxable income, pursuant to the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*) but exclusively related to extracting activity (particularly the alienation or sale of extracted minerals), excluding interest income, taxable annual inflationary adjustment, loans, equity contributions and capital increases, less (y) authorized deductions pursuant to the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), excluding the investments' depreciation (this exception is not applicable to investments for mining explorations), interest expense and deductible annual inflationary adjustment. This special mining duty is payable for all productive mining concessions and assignments owned by any holder. This special mining duty could be offset pursuant to the Federal Duties Law in certain specific cases. Minera y Metalúrgica del Boleo, S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("MMB"), the local subsidiary entity of the Boleo project and a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, became subject to the special mining duty in 2015 as it met the relevant requirements for taxation by commencing initial production of copper in January 2015 and deriving income from the sale of extracted minerals beginning in the second half of 2015. In the second half of 2017, MMB commenced commercial production and began recognizing sales revenue.

In 2021, MMB received a tax assessment of 5,192 million pesos from the Mexican tax authority as a result of a tax audit for the fiscal year 2014, and as of December 31, 2022, MMB has filed an objection to such tax assessment. This amount has not been reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 since the Company determined that it is probable that MMB will prevail. In 2022, MMB submitted an arbitration request to a Mexican tax ombudsman agency regarding the tax audits from 2015 to 2018. See note 46 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 of the Company appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular. MMB is currently reviewing various options to minimize its tax obligations, including segmenting MMB's mining and processing functions, and may implement one of the options in the future. If MMB fails to successfully implement its plan to minimize its tax obligations, or if its appeal of the 2014 tax audit results and the arbitration regarding the tax audits from 2015 through 2018 are unsuccessful, such failures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company may encounter problems with joint overseas exploration, development and production projects, over which it may have limited control, and such problems may materially and adversely affect its business.

Historically, the Company has made a number of direct investments in overseas mineral resources exploration, development and production projects. The Company generally pursued these overseas exploration, development and production projects jointly with consortium partners or through acquisition of a minority interest in such projects. The Company typically lacks a controlling interest in these projects and does not act as operator. Therefore, the Company is usually dependent on its partners for their financial commitment and technical expertise and is unable to require that its joint ventures sell assets or return invested capital, make additional capital contributions or take any other action without the vote of at least a majority of its consortium partners. The Company has limited ability to control day-to-day activities on a project on which it is not the operator, and the partner on which the Company relies as operator may commit errors or misjudgments. If there are disagreements between the Company and its consortium partners or among the other consortium partners regarding the business and operations of the joint projects, the Company cannot assure you that it will be able to resolve them in a manner that will be in the Company's best interests. Certain major decisions, such as selling a stake in the joint project or refinancing these projects, may require the consent of all other partners. These limitations may adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain the economic and other benefits it seeks from participating in these projects.

In addition, the Company's consortium partners may:

- have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with the Company's interests;
- take actions contrary to the Company's instructions, requests, policies or objectives;
- be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations;
- experience financial and other difficulties; or
- have disputes with the Company as to their rights, responsibilities and obligations.

Any of these and other factors may have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Company's joint projects and expose the Company to a number of risks, including the risk that the partners may be incapable of providing the required financial support to the partnerships and the risk that the partners may not be able to fulfill their other obligations, resulting in disputes not only between the Company and its partners, but also between the joint ventures and their customers. Such a material adverse effect on the performance of the Company's joint projects may in turn materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared from the local currency denominated financial results, assets and liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries around the world, which are then translated into Won. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial results and assets and liabilities may be materially affected by changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. To the extent the Company incurs costs in one currency and generates revenues in another, its profit margins may be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the two currencies.

Appreciation of the Won may adversely affect the Company's results of operations because, among other things, it causes a reduction in the Company's net revenues and accounts receivables in terms of Won from its overseas investments, which are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, as well as a reduction in the Won value of the Company's equity investments and monetary assets and liabilities

denominated in foreign currencies. Because of the larger negative effects of an appreciation of the Won, depreciation of the Won generally has a net positive impact (that is the reverse of the negative impact of appreciation) on the Company's results of operations despite its effect of increasing the amount of Won required for the Company to make interest and principal payments on the Company's foreign currency-denominated debt (including, in the future, the Notes offered hereby), and increasing the foreign exchange translation losses on liabilities, which lower the Company's earnings for accounting purposes.

The Company strives to naturally offset foreign exchange risk by matching foreign currency financial assets, such as loans and receivables, with foreign currency financial liabilities, such as bonds and borrowings. The Company attempts to manage the remaining net exposure after natural hedges by entering into derivative transactions. Although the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has in the past been partially mitigated by such strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategies will be sufficient to reduce or eliminate the adverse impact of such fluctuations in the future. Foreign exchange rate fluctuations have had and may in the future have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The ore reserve estimates in this Offering Circular are only estimates and may require substantial revisions as a result of future drilling, testing and production, and as such, the Company's actual production, revenues and expenditures may also differ materially from the estimates.

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of ore reserves. The proven and probable ore reserve data included in this Offering Circular are estimates made by the Company or other third-party consultants. The reliability of the estimates of the value and quantity of economically recoverable ore reserves, rates of production and the timing of capital contributions or expenditures depend upon several variables and assumptions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- quality and quantity of the technical and economic data used in the estimation process;
- extensive engineering judgments;
- interpretation of geological and geophysical data;
- continuity of current fiscal policy and regulatory regime in the countries where the reserves are located;
- assumptions concerning future commodity prices; and
- assumptions concerning future operating, development and production costs.

Many of the factors, assumptions and variables involved in estimating ore reserves are beyond the Company's control and may prove to be incorrect over time. The Company may be required in the future to revise its reserve estimates based on its subsequent drilling, testing and actual production. The Company cannot assure you that the Company's actual reserves conform to geological, metallurgical or other expectations or that the estimated volume and grade of ore will be recovered. Market prices of the mineral resources, increased production costs, reduced recovery rates, short-term operating factors, royalty charges and other factors may render proven and probable reserves uneconomic to exploit and may result in revisions of reserve estimates from time to time. Reserve estimates are not necessarily indicative of the Company's future prospects.

The Company operates in the highly competitive mineral resources industry, and its failure to compete successfully would adversely affect its business.

The mineral resources industry is highly competitive. Mines have limited lives, and as such, significant competition exists for the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing mineral resources as industry participants continually seek to replace and expand their ore reserves through the acquisition of new properties. The Company is in competition with much larger, well-established

companies with substantially greater financial, human, technical and other resources. Some of these competitors have been engaged in the mining business for much longer than the Company and have strong market power through a combination of different factors, such as diversification and reduction of risk, financial strength, exploitation of benefits of integration and economic scale, strengthening of their positions in the global market and their relations with the governments of mineral producing countries. Many of these competitors also have greater financial capacity to operate mines, fund acquisitions of ore reserves and conduct mineral resources exploration, development and production than the Company. As such, they may be able to identify, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects, including operatorships and licenses, or better compete on the basis of price or bear the economic risks inherent in the mining business than the Company's financial or human resources permit. Significant competitive pressure could make it difficult for the Company to invest in additional exploration, development and production projects, thereby causing a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's exploration, development, production and reclamation activities require substantial expenditure and investments, and the Company's plans for, and its ability to make, such expenditures and investments are subject to various risks.

Exploration, development and production of natural resources and mine reclamation are capital-intensive activities with high risks. The Company made direct investments in its exploration, development and production projects in the amount of Won 196.9 billion, Won 152.6 billion and Won 0.1 billion in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had directly invested Won 6,151.2 billion in its overseas exploration, development and production activities. The Company's current budget for direct investments in its exploration, development and production activities in 2023 is approximately Won 41.7 billion. The Company does not intend to invest in any material new exploration, development or production projects in 2023. The Company had invested in its mine reclamation activities in the amounts of Won 72 billion, Won 65 billion and Won 64 billion in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The Company plans to invest Won 74 billion in its mine reclamation activities in 2023.

The Company's ability to carry out its exploration, development, production and reclamation activities and make the necessary capital expenditures and investments is subject to many risks, contingencies and other uncertainties, which may prevent the Company from achieving its desired results, or which may significantly increase the expenditures and investments that the Company makes, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to finance its expenditures, investments and other requirements, which are affected by changes in coal, copper, nickel and other commodity prices and other factors;
- the availability and terms of external financing;
- the Company's mix of exploration, development and reclamation activities conducted on an independent basis and those conducted jointly with other partners;
- the extent to which the Company's ability to influence or adjust plans for exploration-, development- and reclamation-related expenditures is limited under joint venture agreements for those projects in which the Company has partners;
- government approvals required for exploration-, development- and reclamation-related expenditures and investments in jurisdictions in which the Company conducts its business; and
- economic, political and other conditions in jurisdictions in which the Company conducts its business.

The Company is subject to concentration risk in its direct investment operation, which increases the Company's exposure to market, political and other risks.

The largest investment by the Company to date is the Ambatovy project, which is a large tonnage nickel mining project in Madagascar. The Company is also heavily invested in the Boleo copper-cobalt mining project in Mexico as a 77.01% stakeholder and the operator of the project and the Cobre Panama copper and molybdenum project as a 10% stakeholder. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's aggregate investment amount in Ambatovy, Boleo and Cobre Panama was Won 2,405.9 billion, Won 1,808.8 billion and Won 852.1 billion, respectively, which together account for approximately 82.4% of the Company's aggregate cumulative investments in overseas projects as of December 31, 2022. In 2023, the Company expects to make additional capital contributions of approximately Won 26.5 billion in Ambatovy and Won 13.5 billion in Cobre Panama, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date. The Company does not intend to make additional capital contributions in Boleo in 2023.

Net income and losses recorded by the Ambatovy project are currently reflected in the Company's results of operations using the equity method of accounting. KORES recognized share of loss in associates and joint ventures of Won 977.6 billion in 2020 principally relating to its investment in the Ambatovy project and the continued downturn in the market price of nickel. See "—Decreases in commodity prices have adversely affected and may in the future adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition." Furthermore, on March 20, 2020, following the announcement of several confirmed COVID-19 cases in Madagascar, a national public health emergency was declared by the government of Madagascar and the Ambatovy project was temporarily shut down from March 2020 to February 2021 after the diagnosis of COVID-19 in close proximity of the Company's Ambatovy project in order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by the government of Madagascar to contain COVID-19. To the extent that the global COVID-19 pandemic or any other severe health pandemic or epidemic materially disrupts the Company's direct investment operations and harms the customers located in the affected regions, such events could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. See "—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition."

MMB is a consolidated subsidiary of the Company and is the operator of the Boleo project. The Boleo project commenced initial production of copper in January 2015 and commercial production in the second half of 2017. In the past, KORES had recognized loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment due to impairment losses it recognized on Boleo's construction in progress assets and an overall downturn in the market price of copper. See "—Decreases in commodity prices have adversely affected and may in the future adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition." Furthermore, in order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by the Mexican government to contain COVID-19, our Boleo project was temporarily shut down from April 2020 to May 2020. See "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition." The Company expects to continue to incur losses at MMB until such time as the project generates sufficient cash flows to support the payment of shareholder loan interest or any principal repayment, or other distribution of cash to the Company and offset depreciation expenses recognized by the Boleo project. There is no guarantee that the Company will, in the foreseeable future or ever, generate any interest income or receive any dividends or repayment of loan principal from the Boleo project. Accordingly, the occurrence of any delays, cost overruns or unforeseen problems encountered by these projects may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, in February 2023, the Cobre Panama project suspended ore processing operations for approximately two weeks as a result of the Panama Maritime Authority's refusal to permit copper concentrate loading operations at the project's port, Punta Rincon. The suspension was lifted in March 2023. While the financial impact of such business disruption cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, continued disruptions may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's investments in mineral resources exploration, development and production projects are concentrated by geography and by product. As of December 31, 2022, of the 14 projects that the Company was invested in, five were located in Australia. In addition, four were located in Africa and two were located in Latin America, where economic and political instability lingers. For example, in 2011, following a sharp decline in the central bank's foreign exchange reserves and the resulting depreciation of the peso, the Argentine government introduced certain capital controls against foreign investors which regulated remittance of dividend payments to overseas shareholders. In Africa, Madagascar experienced an unexpected change of government in 2009 and the resulting political instability has directly and indirectly impacted the Ambatovy project. A coup d'état in Niger in 2010 had an adverse effect on the Teguidda project resulting in a temporary suspension of payments by a bank that led to a delay in the ramp up of uranium production at Teguidda. The Company's investments are also concentrated by product, and approximately 80% of the total projects were investments in copper, nickel and coal. See "—Decreases in commodity prices may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition."

Such concentration of investment exposes the Company to increased risks of fluctuations in the exchange rates of certain foreign currencies and market prices of certain commodities, as well as political, economic and other conditions, which may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

A large portion of the Company's exposure in its lending operation is concentrated in a relatively small number of large borrowers and the concentration of exposure increases the Company's credit portfolio risk.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's ten largest domestic loan exposures totaled Won 182.7 billion and accounted for 71.2% of the Company's total outstanding domestic loans. As of that date, none of the Company's exposures to these borrowers was classified as substandard or below. As of that date, the Company's single largest domestic exposure was to Sampyo Cement Co., Ltd. to which the Company had outstanding exposures of Won 30.5 billion, representing 11.9% of the Company's total outstanding domestic loans.

A considerable increase in interest rates would raise the Company's funding costs while reducing loan demand and the repayment ability of the Company's borrowers, which, as a result, could adversely affect the Company.

Interest rates in Korea have been subject to fluctuations in recent years. The Bank of Korea increased its policy rate to 1.50% in November 2017 and to 1.75% in November 2018 in light of improved growth prospects in Korea and rising interest rate levels globally, but it lowered the policy rate to 1.50% in July 2019 and further to 1.25% in October 2019 in order to address the slowdown of the global and domestic economy. In March 2020, The Bank of Korea further lowered the policy rate to 0.75%, which was further lowered to 0.5% in May 2020 to address the problems associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic. However, as the economy began to show signs of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic starting from the second half of 2021, the Bank of Korea gradually raised its policy rate to pre-pandemic levels of 1.25% from August 2021 through January 2022. More recently, in response to rising levels of household debt and inflation in Korea as well as globally, the Bank of Korea raised its policy rate further to 1.50% in April 2022, 1.75% in May 2022, 2.25% in July 2022, 2.50% in August 2022, 3.00% in October 2022, 3.25% in November 2022 and 3.50% in January 2023.

All else being equal, further increases in interest rates would raise the Company's funding costs, while reducing loan demand from borrowers. Rising interest rates may therefore require the Company to re-balance its assets and liabilities in order to minimize the risk of potential mismatches and maintain its profitability. In addition, rising interest rate levels may adversely affect the Korean economy and the financial condition and repayment ability of the Company's borrowers, which in turn may lead to a deterioration in the Company's credit portfolio.

The Company's risk management system may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to the Company.

The Company seeks to monitor and manage its risk exposure through a comprehensive risk management platform, encompassing a centralized risk management organization and credit evaluation systems, reporting and monitoring systems, early warning systems and other risk management infrastructure, using a variety of risk management strategies and techniques. However, such risk management strategies and techniques employed by the Company and the judgments that accompany their application cannot anticipate the economic and financial outcome in all market environments, and many of the Company's risk management strategies and techniques have a basis in historic market behavior that may limit the effectiveness of such strategies and techniques in times of significant market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. Furthermore, the Company's risk management strategies may not be effective in a difficult or less liquid market environment, as other market participants may be attempting to use the same or similar strategies as the Company to deal with such market conditions. In such circumstances, it may be difficult for the Company to reduce its risk positions due to the activity of such other market participants.

Exploration, development, production, stockpiling and reclamation activities involve numerous risks that may result in accidents and other operating risks and costs, for which the Company may not be fully insured.

The Company's exploration, development, production, stockpiling and reclamation activities involve many risks, including unexpected geological formations or pressures, sudden blowouts, collapsed holes, natural disasters, environmental disasters, industrial accidents, power outages, labor disturbances, business interruptions, property damage, product liability, personal injury and death as well as stockpiling risks related to the condition of stockpiling facilities and their compliance with safety and environmental standards. The realization of any of these risks or the occurrence of any other accidents could result in diversion of resources, production disruption and reputational losses as well as potentially significant monetary losses, damages and liabilities. For example, as a result of a fire that broke out at the Boleo project in August 2019, the Boleo plant was shut down for approximately eight weeks, which caused interruptions in the Company's production of copper and cobalt. In January 2018, as a result of Cyclone Ava on the east coast of Madagascar, the Ambatovy plant was shut down for approximately 4 weeks, which caused interruptions in the Company's production of nickel. There can be no assurance that such events will not occur in the future or that the Company's production capacity will not be materially and adversely impacted as a result of such events.

Insurance against certain of these risks with respect to the Company's overseas direct investment operations is typically maintained by the operator of the project, and the Company typically does not itself maintain any insurance against any of these risks. The occurrence of any of these events not fully covered by insurance may require the Company to cover the damages with its own funds, which in turn could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's business operations may be adversely affected by present or future environmental or safety regulations.

The Company and its investee companies are subject to a wide variety of national and local laws and regulations and permit requirements relating to the safety and protection of human health and the environment, both in Korea and in other jurisdictions in which it has operations. These laws govern the

discharge of substances into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste, site clean-up, groundwater quality and availability. For a discussion of the environmental laws and regulations in Korea that are relevant for the Company, see “Regulation—Environmental Legislation.”

The Company incurs, and expects to incur, capital and operating costs in order to comply with such laws and regulations, which are becoming increasingly complex. The introduction of new laws and regulations, the imposition of tougher requirements in licenses, or increasingly strict enforcement or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations and licenses may require further expenditure to modify operations, install pollution control equipment, or curtail or cease certain operations. In addition, the discovery of previously unknown contaminations may require site clean-ups and the payment of fees, fines or other payments for pollution, discharges or other breaches of environmental requirements. Where the Company does not act as the operator, it relies on its partners that are operators to comply with the applicable environmental regulations. As a result, the Company may incur additional expenses or liabilities if its partners fail to comply.

Furthermore, heightened global awareness and international and national commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and counteract climate change (including increased activism by nongovernmental and political organizations campaigning against fossil fuel extractions) may lead to increased costs for the Company. For example, the Glasgow Climate Pact which was agreed to at COP26 in November 2021 includes commitments to phase down the use of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The Government also announced its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 at COP26 and such commitments were reconfirmed at COP27 in Egypt in November 2022. Carbon tax proposals in various jurisdictions as well as consumer preference changes in response to growing concerns of climate change could stimulate the emergence of alternative technologies and renewable energy availability, which may impact demand for oil and gas while increasing corporate expenses. Investor preferences and sentiments are also influenced by environmental, social and corporate governance considerations including climate change and the transition to a lower carbon economy. Changes in such preferences and sentiment, including increased scrutiny from market participants, environmental organizations or the press could have an adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company believes that the facilities and operations in which it holds interests are in material compliance with the requirements of the relevant environmental protection laws and safety regulations. While the costs of the measures taken to comply with such laws or regulations have not had a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations to date, the costs of such measures and liabilities related to damages caused by the Company’s operations may increase in the future. Also, if the Company is unable to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, the local government may, at its discretion, close the non-complying facility, or force the Company to cease operations until proper compliance is made. Such increases in environmental or safety compliance costs or disruptions in operations may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s results of operation and financial condition.

Declines in the market value of the Company’s equity holdings in Kangwon Land Inc. (“Kangwon Land”) and the results of operations of Kangwon Land could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s results of operations.

Pursuant to the Special Act on the Assistance to the Development of Abandoned Mine Areas and the Investment Plan for Abandoned Mine Areas by MOTIE, the Company established and supported associated companies to help revive the local economy, including Kangwon Land. As of December 31, 2022, the Company held a 36.27% equity interest in Kangwon Land, a resort company that operates the only casino in Korea that is open to Korean nationals and is listed on the KRX KOSPI Market of the Korea Exchange (the “KRX KOSPI Market”). The Company’s shareholding in Kangwon Land constituted 24.0% of the Company’s consolidated assets as of December 31, 2022. The Company did not receive any dividend payments for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and in

2022 related to such shareholdings and the Company recognized share of loss of Won 3.6 billion for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and share of profit of Won 41.9 billion in 2022 related to such shareholdings.

Gaming is a highly regulated industry that is subject to extensive national, provincial, and/or local laws, regulations and ordinances that are administered by the relevant regulatory agency or agencies in each jurisdiction. These laws, regulations and ordinances vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but generally concern the responsibilities, financial stability and character of the owners and managers of gaming operations as well as persons financially interested or involved in gaming operations, and often require such parties to obtain certain licenses, permits and approvals. In addition, some of the licenses that Kangwon Land holds expire after a certain period of time and thus require renewals and reevaluations before the end of such expiration periods. Obtaining these licenses in the first place and the renewal process involves a subjective determination by the regulatory agencies such as from the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism under the Special Act on the Assistance to the Development of Abandoned Mine Areas. There is no assurance that Kangwon Land will be able to continually renew all registrations, permits, approvals or licenses necessary to conduct its operations as intended. The regulatory environment may change in the future and any such change could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations.

In March 2021, the National Assembly amended the Special Act on Support for Abandoned Mine Areas, thereby extending the period of application of such Act until 2045. Under the amendment, commencing September 2021, Kangwon Land is to contribute 13% of its gross gaming revenue to the Abandoned Mine Fund, compared to the 25% of pre-tax profit that it was previously required to contribute. Although there is an exclusivity period through 2045 during which no further gaming facility in Korea will be open to Korean nationals without amending the Special Act on Support for Abandoned Mine Areas, no assurance can be given that Kangwon Land's license will not be adversely affected by future changes or that it will be renewed in the future. Additionally, if the Government were to allow Kangwon Land's competitors to operate full-scale casinos for Korean nationals in Korea, Kangwon Land would face additional competition and could lose market share.

In addition, consumer demand for casinos is particularly sensitive to changes in the Korean and global economies, which adversely impact discretionary spending on leisure activities. Changes in discretionary consumer spending or consumer preferences brought about by factors such as perceived or actual general global economic conditions, high unemployment, weakness in housing or oil markets, perceived or actual changes in disposable consumer income and wealth, an economic recession (whether driven by the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise) and changes in consumer confidence in the global economy, fears of war and future acts of terrorism or epidemics or other widespread illnesses, such as COVID-19, have in the past, have at present with respect to COVID-19 and could in the future reduce patron demand for the leisure activities Kangwon Land offers, and may have a significant negative impact on its operating results. Kangwon Land's results of operations in 2020 and 2021 were materially and adversely affected by social distancing measures relating to COVID-19 such as increased travel restrictions, quarantine measures, testing requirements and capacity limitations while its results of operations rebounded in 2022 due to the progress in ongoing COVID-19 vaccination efforts and rising mobility.

Accordingly, declines in the market value of the Company's equity holdings in Kangwon Land and the results of operations of Kangwon Land could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

A downgrade in, or a negative outlook with respect to, the Company's credit ratings could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Credit rating agencies could downgrade, or issue a negative outlook with respect to, the Company's credit ratings due to factors specific to the Company's business, a prolonged downturn in the mining industry or global commodities markets or credit market disruption.

In March 2017, Moody's downgraded KORES's issuer and senior unsecured ratings, as well as KORES's rating on its senior unsecured medium-term note program, from "Aa3" to "A1." Moody's similarly downgraded the senior unsecured bond ratings of MMB, guaranteed by KORES, from "Aa3" and "A1." The downgrade was due in part to the rating agency's assessment that KORES's policy role and strategic importance to the Korean government had weakened amidst the announcement of the June 2016 Government Plan and significant declines in commodity prices and impairment of assets of KORES, decreasing asset base as well as reductions in mining investments. In January 2020, Moody's changed the outlooks of KORES and MMB from "stable" to "negative" mainly due to the delay and uncertainty around the National Assembly's approval of the Korea Mining Corporation Act. In March 2021, Moody's revised the outlooks of KORES and MMB to "stable" from "negative" in light of the approval of the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation Act by the National Assembly in February 2021.

In November 2017, S&P lowered KORES's corporate credit rating, as well as the rating of KORES's senior unsecured bonds and bonds issued by MMB and guaranteed by KORES, from "A+" to "A." In announcing the downgrade, S&P pointed to KORES's high debt levels due to KORES's negative operating cash flows and ongoing investment outlays. S&P also mentioned that KORES's ratings could be further lowered if the likelihood of Government support were to unexpectedly weaken due to a change in Government strategy and priorities.

While the Company, its senior unsecured medium-term note program and bonds issued by KORES and by MMB and guaranteed by KORES have been rated A1 by Moody's and A by S&P, each with a stable outlook, a downgrade in, or a negative outlook with respect to, the Company's credit ratings could increase the Company's financing costs and adversely affect the Company's ability to raise additional capital in the capital markets in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. If a credit rating downgrade were to occur at a time when the Company is experiencing significant working capital requirements or otherwise lack liquidity, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The Company's business may be materially and adversely affected by legal claims and regulatory actions against the Company.

The Company is subject to the risk of legal claims and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its business, which may expose the Company to substantial monetary damages and legal costs, injunctive relief, criminal and civil penalties, sanctions against the Company's management and employees and regulatory restrictions on the Company's operations, as well as significant reputational harm.

The Company is unable to predict the final outcome of such and other investigations, lawsuits, arbitration proceedings and regulatory actions, and the scope of the investigations in these matters may increase and lower court decisions may be appealed. Additional investigations may be launched by governmental authorities or civil claims may be filed against the Company in the future with respect to such or other alleged legal violations by the Company and its current and former officers and employees. An adverse determination in any such proceedings may result in significant regulatory sanctions and financial liability as well as reputation harm to the Company, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's ability to maintain and grow its business will depend on the continuing efforts of its key personnel.

The Company's efforts to grow its business will place significant demands on its management and other resources as the Company will be required to continue to improve operational, financial and other internal controls, both in Korea and overseas locations where the Company conducts its business. Accordingly, the future success of the Company depends to a significant extent on the continued service from its senior management, engineers and technical personnel as well as other key team members in its

business units, particularly those with expertise in the mining industry, and on the Company's ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate such key personnel. There is substantial competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract or retain them. If one or more of the Company's key executive officers or other key personnel retire, or are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, it could be difficult to find and integrate replacement personnel in a timely manner, or at all. The loss of the service of any of the Company's key personnel without adequate replacement, or the inability to attract new qualified personnel, may hinder the Company's ability to maintain and grow its business, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks relating to Korea

The Company is significantly supported by the Government, and its current business and future growth could be materially and adversely affected if economic conditions in Korea deteriorate.

The Company is wholly owned by the Government and serves as an execution arm for Government policies and businesses relating to mineral resources and mine reclamation, supported by significant capital contributions and other support from the Government. The Company's headquarters and significant parts of its off-take customers and assets are also located in Korea. Accordingly, the Company's performance and successful fulfillment of its operational strategies are necessarily dependent on the overall Korean economy and the resulting impact on the need for mineral resources. Any future deterioration of the Korean or global economy could adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The economic indicators in Korea in recent years have shown mixed signs of deterioration and recovery. Following a period of deterioration due to the debilitating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Korean economy as well as on the economies of Korea's major trading partners in 2020, the overall Korean economy showed some signs of recovery in 2021. See "Risks relating to the Company—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition." However, adverse conditions and volatility in the worldwide financial markets, fluctuations in oil and commodity prices and the increasing weakness of the global economy, among others due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and ensuing sanctions against Russia, have contributed to the uncertainty of global economic prospects in general and have adversely affected the Korean economy in 2022, which was characterized by high levels of uncertainty resulting from high inflation rates, a rise in interest rates and a depreciation of the Won against the U.S. dollar. As a result, future growth of the Korean economy is subject to many factors beyond the Company's control, including developments in the global economy.

Factors that could adversely affect the future performance of the Korean economy include:

- declines in consumer confidence and a slowdown in consumer spending in the Korean or global economy;
- hostilities, political or social tensions involving Russia (including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and ensuing actions that the United States and other countries have taken or may take in the future) and the resulting adverse effects on the global supply of oil and other natural resources and the global financial markets;
- adverse conditions or developments in the economies of countries and regions that are important export markets for Korea, such as China, the United States, Europe and Japan, or in emerging market economies in Asia or elsewhere, including as a result of deteriorating economic and trade relations between the United States and China and increased uncertainties resulting from the UK's exit from the European Union;

- adverse changes or volatility in foreign currency reserve levels, commodity prices (including oil prices), exchange rates (including fluctuation of the U.S. dollar, Euro or Japanese Yen exchange rates or revaluation of the Chinese Renminbi), interest rates, inflation rates or stock markets;
- the occurrence of severe health epidemics in Korea and other parts of the world (such as the global COVID-19 pandemic);
- a deterioration in the financial condition or performance of small- and medium-sized enterprises and other companies in Korea due to the Government's policies to increase minimum wages and limit working hours of employees;
- investigations of large Korean conglomerates and their senior management for possible misconduct;
- increased sovereign default risks in select countries and the resulting adverse effects on the global financial markets;
- a continuing rise in the level of household debt and increasing delinquencies and credit defaults by retail or small- and medium-sized enterprise borrowers in Korea;
- the economic impact of any pending or future free trade agreements or any changes to existing free trade agreements;
- social and labor unrest;
- substantial changes in the market prices of Korean real estate;
- a substantial decrease in tax revenues and a substantial increase in the Government's expenditures for fiscal stimulus measures, unemployment compensation and other economic and social programs, in particular in light of the Government's ongoing efforts to provide emergency relief payments to households and emergency loans to corporations in need of funding in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which together would likely lead to a national budget deficit as well as an increase in the Government's debt;
- financial problems or lack of progress in the restructuring of Korean conglomerates, other large troubled companies, their suppliers or the financial sector;
- increases in social expenditures to support an aging population in Korea or decreases in economic productivity due to the declining population size in Korea;
- a deterioration in economic or diplomatic relations between Korea and its trading partners or allies, including deterioration resulting from territorial or trade disputes or disagreements in foreign policy;
- political uncertainty or increasing strife among or within political parties in Korea;
- hostilities or political or social tensions involving oil producing countries in the Middle East (including a potential escalation of hostilities between the United States and Iran) and North Africa and any material disruption in the global supply of oil or sudden increase in the price of oil;
- natural or man-made disasters that have a significant adverse economic or other impact on Korea or its major trading partners; and

- an increase in the level of tensions or an outbreak of hostilities between North Korea and Korea or the United States.

Escalations in tensions with North Korea could have an adverse effect on the Company and the market value of the Notes.

Relations between Korea and North Korea have been tense throughout Korea's modern history. The level of tension between the two Koreas has fluctuated and may increase abruptly as a result of current and future events. In particular, there have been heightened security concerns in recent years stemming from North Korea's nuclear weapon and ballistic missile programs as well as its hostile military actions against Korea. Some of the significant incidents in recent years include the following:

- North Korea renounced its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in January 2003 and conducted six rounds of nuclear tests since October 2006, including claimed detonations of hydrogen bombs and warheads that can be mounted on ballistic missiles. Over the years, North Korea has continued to conduct a series of missile tests, including ballistic missiles launched from submarines and intercontinental ballistic missiles that it claims can reach the United States mainland. Starting in 2022, North Korea has increased the frequency of its ballistic missile tests, including intercontinental ballistic missiles. In response, the Government has repeatedly condemned the provocations and flagrant violations of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. In February 2016, the Government also closed the inter-Korea Gaesong Industrial Complex in response to North Korea's fourth nuclear test in January 2016. Internationally, the United Nations Security Council has passed a series of resolutions condemning North Korea's actions and significantly expanding the scope of sanctions applicable to North Korea. Over the years, the United States and the European Union have also expanded their sanctions applicable to North Korea.
- In March 2010, a Korean naval vessel was destroyed by an underwater explosion, killing many of the crewmen on board. The Government formally accused North Korea of causing the sinking, while North Korea denied responsibility. Moreover, in November 2010, North Korea fired more than one hundred artillery shells that hit Korea's Yeonpyeong Island near the Northern Limit Line, which acts as the de facto maritime boundary between Korea and North Korea on the west coast of the Korean peninsula, causing casualties and significant property damage. The Government condemned North Korea for the attack and vowed stern retaliation should there be further provocation.

North Korea's economy also faces severe challenges, which may further aggravate social and political pressures within North Korea.

Although bilateral summit meetings were held between the two Koreas in April, May and September 2018 and between the United States and North Korea in June 2018, February 2019 and June 2019, there can be no assurance that the level of tensions affecting the Korean peninsula will not escalate in the future. Any increase in tensions, which may occur, for example, if North Korea experiences a leadership crisis, high-level contacts between Korea and North Korea break down or military hostilities occur, could have a material adverse effect on the Korean economy and on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and the price of the Notes, including a downgrade in the credit rating of the Company or the Notes.

There are special risks involved with investing in securities of Korean companies, including the possibility of restrictions being imposed by the government in emergency circumstances as well as accounting and corporate disclosure standards that differ from those in other jurisdictions.

As the Company is a Korean company and operates in a business and cultural environment that is different from that of other countries, there are risks associated with investing in its securities that may not be typical for investments in securities of companies in other jurisdictions.

Under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Act of Korea and its Enforcement Decree and regulations under that Act and Decree (collectively referred to as the “Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws”), if the Government deems that certain emergency circumstances, including sudden fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates, extreme difficulty in stabilizing the balance of payments or substantial disturbance in the Korean financial and capital markets, are likely to occur, it may impose any necessary restriction such as requiring Korean or foreign investors to obtain prior approval from the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the acquisition of Korean securities or for the repatriation of interest, dividends or sales proceeds arising from Korean securities or from disposition of such securities or other transactions involving foreign exchange. Moreover, if the Government deems it necessary on account of war, armed conflict, natural disaster or grave and sudden and significant changes in domestic or foreign economic circumstances or similar events or circumstances, the Minister of Economy and Finance may temporarily suspend performance under any or all foreign exchange transactions, in whole or in part, to which the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws apply (including suspension of payment and receipt of foreign exchange) or impose an obligation to deposit, safe-keep or sell any means of payment to the Bank of Korea or certain other governmental agencies or financial institutions.

In addition, the financial statements of the Company included in this Offering Circular have been prepared in accordance with Government Accounting Standards or K-IFRS, as the case may be, and the Company expects to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting Standards or K-IFRS, as the case may be, for future periods, which differ in certain respects from accounting principles applicable to companies in certain other countries, including the United States. In addition, the Company is not a listed company and makes public disclosures regarding aspects of its business pursuant to the Act on the Management of Public Agencies and other laws applicable to the Company. These disclosure rules differ in many material respects from those applicable to companies in certain other countries, including the United States. There may also be less publicly available information about Korean companies, such as the Company, than is regularly made available by public or nonpublic companies in other countries. In making an investment decision, investors must rely upon their own examination of the Company, the terms of the offering and the financial information contained in this Offering Circular.

Risks relating to the Notes and the Guarantee

The Notes and the Guarantee are not guaranteed by the Republic of Korea.

The Notes and the Guarantee are neither the obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the Republic of Korea. Although under the KOMIR Act, the Government is allowed to guarantee bonds offered by the Company, it is not providing a guarantee in respect of the Notes or the Guarantee. In addition, the Government is under no obligation to maintain the solvency of the Issuer. Therefore, investors should not rely on the Government to fulfill the Issuer’s obligations under the Notes or the Guarantor’s obligations under the Guarantee in the event the Issuer or the Guarantor, respectively, is unable to do so.

The Notes and the Guarantee are unsecured obligations and the ability of the holder of the Notes to receive payments under the Notes and the Guarantee may be compromised under certain circumstances.

Because the Notes and the Guarantee are unsecured, the Notes and the Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to any existing and future secured debt incurred by the Issuer, the Guarantor and their respective subsidiaries to the extent of the value of the assets securing any such secured debt. If the Issuer, the Guarantor or their subsidiaries are unable to repay any of their respective secured indebtedness, the holders of such debt could proceed against the assets securing that debt and those assets would not be available to the holders of the Notes and the Guarantee.

Furthermore, the Notes and the Guarantee will be structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other obligations of the subsidiaries of the Issuer and the Guarantor, respectively. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, rehabilitation or other winding-up proceedings of a subsidiary of the Issuer or the Guarantor, all of the creditors of that subsidiary, including trade creditors, will generally be entitled

to be paid in full from the assets of such subsidiary before any of those assets are made available for distribution to the Issuer or to the Guarantor, as the case may be. The ability of the holders of the Notes to receive payment under the Notes and the Guarantee may also be compromised if:

- the Guarantor enters into bankruptcy, liquidation, rehabilitation or other winding-up proceedings;
- there is a default in payment under the Guarantor's future secured indebtedness or other unsecured indebtedness; or
- there is an acceleration of any of the Guarantor's indebtedness.

If any of these events were to occur, the Guarantor's assets may not be sufficient to fulfill its obligations under the Guarantee to pay amounts due on any of the Notes.

The Notes do not restrict in any way the sale, transfer, lease or conveyance by the Company of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets, which constitute a significant portion of the Company's assets.

As discussed in "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Company—The Company was established in September 2021 through a consolidation of KORES and MIRECO under the KOMIR Act which was enacted in September 2021 to address KORES's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity remains completely eroded and there is no assurance that the Company's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems will be successfully addressed and the failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition and the Holders," the Company will examine potential avenues for the sale of its overseas direct investment projects in the Planned Disposal Assets, which constitute a significant portion of the Company's assets. For example, in furtherance of such Plan, in February 2023, the Company announced a notice of public sale of Boleo and initial bidding is currently in process.

The Notes do not restrict in any way the sale, transfer, lease or conveyance by the Company of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets. In particular, Condition 4(b) of the Notes states that a sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets shall not constitute a sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of an entirety or substantially as an entirety of the Company's assets for the purposes of that Condition and Condition 11(vi) of the Notes states that any sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets shall not constitute the ceasing to carry on of the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's business for the purposes of that Condition, thereby permitting the sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets under the terms and conditions of the Notes without the restrictions otherwise set forth in the Conditions 4(b) and 11(vi). This will limit or preclude your ability to influence the sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets. See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes."

The Notes are subject to transfer restrictions.

The Notes will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws of the United States and may not be offered or sold to any person in the United States, or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or, in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. For a further discussion of the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes, see "Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions—Transfer Restrictions."

The Notes may have limited liquidity.

There can be no assurance as to the liquidity of, or the development and continuation of an active trading market for, the Notes. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If an active trading market for the Notes were to develop, the Notes could trade at prices that may be higher or lower than the offering price depending on many factors, including:

- prevailing interest rates;
- the Company's results of operations, financial condition and future prospects;
- political and economic developments in or affecting Korea;
- the market conditions for similar securities;
- the financial condition and stability of the mining industry; and
- the Korean financial market.

There are tax consequences of holding Bearer Notes.

Any potential investor should consult its own independent tax adviser for more information about the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Bearer Notes in its particular circumstances. Bearer Notes generally may not be offered or sold in the United States or to U.S. persons. Unless an exemption applies, a U.S. person holding a Bearer Note or coupon will not be entitled to deduct any loss on the Bearer Note or coupon and must treat as ordinary income any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the Bearer Note or coupon.

Uncertainties regarding the transition away from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or any other interest rate benchmark could have adverse consequences for market participants, including the Company.

The ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of short-term U.S. dollar LIBOR settings and all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after December 31, 2021, with plans to cease publication of all other U.S. dollar LIBOR settings after June 30, 2023.

Given the extensive use of LIBOR across financial markets, the transition away from LIBOR presents various risks and challenges to financial markets and institutions, including the Company. The ongoing transition away from LIBOR or any other interest rate benchmark could result in increased financial, operational, legal, reputational and/or compliance risks. For example, a significant challenge in the Company's benchmark transition has been managing the impact of the LIBOR transition on the contractual mechanics of LIBOR-based financial instruments and contracts that mature after the announced deadlines. Certain of the remaining instruments and contracts do not provide for alternative reference rates, and even if such instruments and contracts provide for alternative reference rates, such alternative reference rates are likely to differ from the prior benchmark rates and may require us to pay interest at higher rates on the related obligations, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows. While there are a number of international working groups focused on transition plans and the provision of fallback contract language that seek to minimize market disruption, replacement of LIBOR or any other benchmark, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, or SOFR, with a new benchmark rate could adversely impact the value of and return on existing instruments and contracts. Moreover, replacement of LIBOR or other benchmark rates could result in market dislocations and have other adverse consequences for market participants, including the potential for increased costs, and

litigation risks stemming from potential disputes with customers and counterparties regarding the interpretation and enforceability of fallback contract language in the LIBOR-based financial instruments and contracts.

Risks relating to forward-looking statements

This Offering Circular contains forward-looking statements that are the management's present expectations of future events and are subject to uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

In addition to the risks related to the Company's business discussed above, other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the various forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- general economic, business, political and social conditions and the impact of global epidemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic;
- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- adverse trends in regulatory, legislative and judicial developments, including litigation and environmental regulatory restrictions and liabilities;
- changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates;
- evaluation of exploration prospects and the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits;
- uncertainties inherent in estimating proved or probable mineral reserves;
- expansion and other development trends of the mining industry and regulatory, administrative or economic conditions affecting the mining industry, including changes to applicable mining and other laws governing the mining industry;
- the risks and hazards associated with the mining business and operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities;
- claims made in respect of the Company's operations, property or assets, and contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties;
- supply of mining and related equipment and availability and costs associated with mining inputs and labor;
- business strategy, including expansion and growth of operations;
- the ability of third parties to perform in accordance with contractual terms and specifications;
- fluctuations in exchange rates between the Won and the U.S. dollar;
- the Company's leverage and its ability to meet its debt obligations;
- future earnings and cash flow;
- environmental risks and hazards and the costs of compliance with increasingly stronger environmental regulations;
- the Company's estimated financial information; and

- conditions in the Korean and the global financial markets.

By their nature, certain disclosures relating to these and other risks are only estimates and should one or more of these uncertainties or risks materialize, actual results may vary materially from those estimated, anticipated or projected, as well as from historical results. Specifically but without limitation, revenues could decrease, costs (including capital costs) could increase, investments could be delayed and anticipated improvements in performance might not be fully realized.

The Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) caution you not to rely on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Offering Circular. Except as required by law, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor is under any obligation, and expressly disclaims any obligation, to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to the Issuer or the Guarantor or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

FORM OF THE NOTES

The Notes of each Series will be in either bearer form, with or without interest coupons attached, or registered form, without interest coupons attached. Bearer Notes will be issued outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act (“Regulation S”) and Registered Notes will be issued both outside the United States in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S and within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A or Regulation D under the Securities Act.

Bearer Notes

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will be in bearer form and will be initially issued in the form of either a temporary bearer global note (a “Temporary Bearer Global Note”) or a permanent bearer global note (a “Permanent Bearer Global Note”) as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which, in either case, will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary (the “Common Depositary”) for Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, S.A. (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”). While any Bearer Note is represented by a Temporary Bearer Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made against presentation of the Temporary Bearer Global Note only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Bearer Note are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Principal Paying Agent (“non-U.S. beneficial ownership certification”).

On and after the date (the “Exchange Date”) which is 40 days after the Temporary Bearer Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Note of the same Series or (ii) for definitive Bearer Notes of the same Series with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement and subject, in the case of definitive Bearer Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), in each case against non-U.S. beneficial ownership certification as described above unless such certification has already been given. The holder of a Temporary Bearer Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Bearer Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Bearer Global Note or for definitive Bearer Notes is improperly withheld or refused. For so long as any Notes are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and the rules of the Singapore Stock Exchange so require, in the event that a Temporary Bearer Global Note is exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) will appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore (the “Singapore Paying Agent”), where the definitive Bearer Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption. In addition, in the event that a Temporary Bearer Global Note is exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes, an announcement of such exchange shall be made by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) or on their behalf through the Singapore Stock Exchange and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Bearer Notes, including details of the Singapore Paying Agent.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg against presentation or surrender (as the case may be) of the Permanent Bearer Global Note without any further requirement for certification beyond the initial non-U.S. beneficial ownership certification as described above.

The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify that a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Bearer Notes with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached upon either (i) not less than 60 days’ written

notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) to the Principal Paying Agent as described therein or (ii) only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. In the case of definitive Bearer notes that are issued in exchange for any Permanent Bearer Global Notes, such exchange shall only be permitted if the issuance of definitive Bearer Notes are issued in integral multiples of the Specified Denomination. For these purposes, an “Exchange Event” means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 11) has occurred and is continuing, (ii) the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) have been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no alternative clearing system is available or (iii) the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Permanent Bearer Global Note in definitive form (provided that, in certain circumstances where the Notes are held through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, such adverse tax consequences are the result of a change in, or amendment to, the laws and regulations (taxation or otherwise) of a Tax Jurisdiction). For so long as any Notes are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and the rules of the Singapore Stock Exchange so require, in the event that a Permanent Bearer Global Note is exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) will appoint and maintain a Singapore Paying Agent, where the definitive Bearer Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption. In addition, in the event that a Permanent Bearer Global Note is exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes, an announcement of such exchange shall be made by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) or on their behalf through the Singapore Stock Exchange and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Bearer Notes, including details of the Singapore Paying Agent. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) may give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) may also give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Principal Paying Agent.

The following legend will appear on all Bearer Notes that have an original maturity of more than 365 days and on all receipts and interest coupons relating to such Notes:

“ANY U.S. PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.”

The sections referred to provide that United States holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Bearer Notes and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of such Notes.

Notes that are represented by a Bearer Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

Registered Notes

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold to non-U.S. persons outside the United States, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form (a “Regulation S Global Note”). Prior to expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to each Tranche of Notes, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person save as otherwise provided in Condition 2 and may not be held otherwise than through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg and such Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer.

The Registered Notes of each Tranche may only be offered and sold in the United States or to U.S. persons in private transactions (i) to “qualified institutional buyers” within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“QIBs”) or (ii) to “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) under the Securities Act) that are institutions (“Institutional Accredited Investors”) who agree to purchase the Notes for their own account and not with a view to the distribution thereof. The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form (a “Rule 144A Global Note” and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, the “Registered Global Notes”).

The Registered Global Notes will either (a) be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) be deposited with a common depository for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Persons holding beneficial interests in the Registered Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes in fully registered form. The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to Institutional Accredited Investors will be in definitive form, registered in the name of the holder thereof (“Definitive IAI Registered Notes”). Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable Pricing Supplement, Definitive IAI Registered Notes will be issued only in minimum denominations of U.S.\$500,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof (or the approximate equivalents in the applicable Specified Currency). Definitive IAI Registered Notes will be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear the restrictive legend described under “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.” Institutional Accredited Investors that hold Definitive IAI Registered Notes may elect to hold such Notes through DTC, but transferees acquiring the Notes in transactions exempt from Securities Act registration pursuant to Regulation S or Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) may do so upon satisfaction of the requirements applicable to such transfer as described under “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.” The Rule 144A Global Note and the Definitive IAI Registered Notes will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Notes will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register (as defined in Condition 7(d)) as the registered holder of the Registered Global Notes. None of the Issuer, the Guarantor, any Paying Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes in definitive form will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined in Condition 7(d)) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that Condition.

Interests in a Registered Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Registered Notes without receipts, interest coupons or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, an “Exchange Event” means that (a) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (b) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, either DTC has notified the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depository for the Notes and no alternative clearing system is available or DTC has ceased to constitute a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, (c) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) have been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease

business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available or (d) the Issuer or the Guarantor (as applicable) has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Registered Global Note in definitive form (provided that, in certain circumstances where the Notes are held through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, such adverse tax consequences are the result of a change in, or amendment to, the laws and regulations (taxation or otherwise) of a Tax Jurisdiction).

For so long as any Notes are listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and the rules of the Singapore Stock Exchange so require, in the event that a Permanent Registered Global Note is exchanged for definitive Registered Notes, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) will appoint and maintain a Singapore Paying Agent, where the definitive Registered Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption. In addition, in the event that a Permanent Registered Global Note is exchanged for definitive Registered Notes, announcement of such exchange shall be made by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) or on their behalf through the Singapore Stock Exchange and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Registered Notes, including details of the Singapore Paying Agent. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Note) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (d) above, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) may also give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than ten days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Registrar.

Transfer of Interests

Interests in a Registered Global Note may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in another Registered Global Note or in the form of a Definitive IAI Registered Note and Definitive IAI Registered Notes may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Notes in the form of an interest in a Registered Global Note. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Registered Global Note will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in each case to the extent applicable. Registered Notes are also subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions, see “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions.”

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”), the Principal Paying Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN which are different from the common code and ISIN assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the expiry of the Distribution Compliance Period applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note (as defined in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) and their respective agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Note or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) and their

respective agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note, and the expressions “Noteholder” and “holder of Notes” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner or holder of a Registered Global Note, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Registered Global Note for all purposes under the Agency Agreement and such Notes except to the extent that in accordance with DTC’s published rules and procedures any ownership rights may be exercised by its participants or beneficial owners through participants.

Any reference herein to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

The Notes may be accelerated by the holder thereof in certain circumstances described in Condition 11. In such circumstances, where any Note is still represented by a Global Note and the Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and repayable in accordance with the terms and conditions of such Notes and payment in full of the amount due has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the Global Note, holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with DTC may require DTC to deliver Definitive Notes in registered form in exchange for their interest in such Global Note in accordance with DTC’s standard operating procedures.

Form of Pricing Supplement

Set out below is the form of Pricing Supplement that will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Program.

[MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE – Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration each manufacturer’s target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining each manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining the appropriate distribution channels.]

[UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE – Solely for the purposes of the manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook, and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as amended (“UK MiFIR”) only; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the manufacturer’s target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook, as may be applicable, is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer’s target market assessment) and determining the appropriate distribution channels.]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes: (a)

the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the “Prospectus Regulation”); and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore, offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS — The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes: (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (“UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.]

[Date]

[Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation/[New Issuer]]

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]

under the U.S.\$5,000,000,000

Global Medium Term Note Program of Korea Resources Corporation

[as guaranteed by Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation]

This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein. Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Offering Circular dated March 24, 2023 [and the supplemental Offering Circular dated [•]]. This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular [as so supplemented].

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue that is being increased was issued under an Offering Circular with an earlier date.]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the conditions (the “Conditions”) set forth in the Offering Circular dated *[original date]*. *This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated [current date], save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Offering Circular dated [original date] and are attached hereto.*

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Pricing Supplements]

1. (i) Issuer: **Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation/[NEW ISSUER]**
- (ii) Guarantor: Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (*delete for direct issues by Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation*)
2. (i) Series Number: **[•]**
- (ii) Tranche Number: **[•]** (*If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible*)
3. Specified Currency or Currencies: **[•]**
4. Aggregate Nominal Amount:
- (i) Series: **[•]**
 - (ii) Tranche: **[•]**
5. (i) Issue Price: **[•]** % of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [Issue Date] (*in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable*)]
- (ii) [Net proceeds: (required only for listed issues)] **[•]**
6. Specified Denominations: (*in the case of Registered Notes, this means the minimum integral amount in which transfers can be made*) **[•]**
7. (i) Issue Date: **[•]**
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: **[•]**

8. Maturity Date: **[Fixed rate – specify date]**
Floating rate – Interest Payment Date falling in **[specify months and year]**
9. Interest Basis: **[[•] % Fixed Rate] [[EURIBOR] +/- [•] % Floating Rate] [Zero Coupon] [Index Linked Interest] [Dual Currency Interest] [specify other]** (further particulars specified below)
10. Redemption/Payment Basis: **[Redemption at par] [Dual Currency Redemption] [Partly Paid] [Installment] [specify other]**
11. Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis: **[Specify details of any provision for change of Notes into another Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis]**
12. Put (other than Condition 8(d)(i))/Call Options: **[Investor Put] [Issuer Call] [(further particulars specified below)]**
13. (a) Status of the Notes: **[Senior Notes/Senior Guaranteed Notes]**
(b) Status of the Guarantee:] **[Senior]** (*delete for direct issues by Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation*)
(c) Date of [the Issuer's Board] approval for the issues of Notes obtained:] **[•]** (*N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorization is required for the particular tranche of Notes*)
(d) Date of [the Guarantor's Board] approval for the making of the Guarantee obtained:] **[•]** (*N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorization is required for the Guarantee for the particular tranche of Notes; delete for direct issues by Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation*)
14. Listing: **[Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited/ specify other/None]**
15. Method of distribution: **[Syndicated/Non-syndicated]**

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

16. Fixed Rate Note Provisions: **[Applicable/Not Applicable]** (*If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph*)
- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: **[•] % per annum [payable [annually/semi- annually/ quarterly] in arrears]** (*If payable other than annually, consider amending Condition 6*)
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): **[[•] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date]/[specify other]** [*N.B.: This will need to be amended in the case of long or short coupons*]
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): **[•] per [•] in nominal amount**

- (iv) Broken Amount(s): *[Insert particulars of any initial or final broken interest amounts which do not correspond with the Fixed Coupon Amount]*
- (v) Day Count Fraction: **[30/360 or Actual/Actual (ICMA) or [specify other]]**
- (vi) Determination Date(s): **[•] in each year**

[Insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon NB: This will need to be amended in the case of regular interest payment dates which are not of equal duration. NB: Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
- (vii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: **[None/Give details]**
17. Floating Rate Note Provisions: **[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)**
- (i) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: **[•]**
- (ii) Business Day Convention: **[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/ [specify other]]**
- (iii) Additional Business Center(s): **[•]**
- (iv) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined: **[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/ specify other]**
- (v) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Principal Paying Agent): **[•]**
- (vi) Screen Rate Determination:
- Reference Rate: **[•] (Either EURIBOR, SOFR or other, although additional information is required if other – including fallback provisions in the Agency Agreement)**
 - Interest Determination Date(s): **[•] (Second day on which the TARGET 2 system is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if EURIBOR)**
 - Relevant Screen Page: **[•] (In the case of EURIBOR, if not Telerate Page 248 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions appropriately)**

- SOFR Benchmark: **[Not Applicable/Compounded Daily SOFR/SOFR Index]**
(Only applicable where the Reference Rate is SOFR)
- Compounded Daily SOFR: **[Not Applicable/SOFR Lag/SOFR Observation Shift]**
(Only applicable in the case of Compounded Daily SOFR)
- Lookback Days: **[Not Applicable/[•] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]**
(Only applicable in the case of SOFR Lag)
- SOFR Observation Shift Days: **[Not Applicable/[•] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]**
(Only applicable in the case of SOFR Observation Shift or SOFR Index)
- SOFR Index_{Start}: **[Not Applicable/[•] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]**
(Only applicable in the case of SOFR Index)
- SOFR Index_{End}: **[Not Applicable/[•] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)]**
(Only applicable in the case of SOFR Index)
- (vii) ISDA Determination:
 - Floating Rate Option: [•]
 - Designated Maturity: [•]
 - Reset Date: [•]
- (viii) Margin(s): [+/-][•]% per annum
- (ix) Minimum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum
- (x) Maximum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum

- (iii) Provisions for determining Coupon where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula is impossible or impracticable: [•]
- (iv) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: [•]
- (v) Business Day Convention: **[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/specify other]**
- (vi) Additional Business Center(s): [•]
- (vii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum
- (viii) Maximum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum
- (ix) Day Count Fraction: [•]
- 20. Dual Currency Note Provisions: **[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)**
 - (i) Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange: **[give details]**
 - (ii) Calculation Agent, if any, responsible for calculating the principal and/or interest payable: [•]
 - (iii) Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange impossible or impracticable: [•]
 - (iv) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable: [•]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 21. Issuer Call: **[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)**
 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [•]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [•] per Note of [•] Specified Denomination

- (iii) If redeemable in part:
- (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [•]
- (b) Higher Redemption Amount: [•]
- (iv) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [•] *(N.B. If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) are advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the Principal Paying Agent)*
22. Investor Put (other than Condition 8(d)(i)): **[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)**
- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [•]
- (ii) Optional Redemption Amount of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [•] per Note of [•] Specified Denomination
- (iii) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions): [•] *(N.B. If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) are advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) and the Principal Paying Agent)*
23. Final Redemption Amount of each Note: [Par/specify other/see Appendix]
24. Early Redemption Amount of each Note payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Condition 8(e)): [•]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 25. | Form of Notes: | <p>[Bearer Notes:</p> <p>[Temporary Bearer Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Bearer Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event]]</p> <p>[Temporary Bearer Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date]</p> <p>[Permanent Bearer Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event]]</p> <p>[Registered Notes:</p> <p>Regulation S Global Note (U.S.\$[•] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]/Rule 144A Global Note (U.S.\$[•] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]/Definitive IAI Registered Notes (specify nominal amounts)]</p> |
| 26. | Additional Financial Center(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Dates: | <i>[Not Applicable/give details] (Note that this item relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which items 17(iii) and 19(vi) relate)</i> |
| 27. | Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Bearer Notes (and dates on which such Talons mature): | <i>[Yes/No. If yes, give details]</i> |
| 28. | Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment: | <i>[Not Applicable/give details. NB: new forms of Global Note(s) may be required for Partly Paid issues.]</i> |
| 29. | Details relating to Installment Notes: amount of each installment, date on which each payment is to be made: | <i>[Not Applicable/give details]</i> |

30. Redenomination applicable: Redenomination **[not]** applicable. *[(If Redenomination is applicable, specify the applicable Day Count Fraction and any provisions necessary to deal with floating rate interest calculation (including alternative reference rates))] [(if Redenomination is applicable, specify the terms of the redenomination in an Annex to the Pricing Supplement)]*

31. Other terms or special conditions: **[Not Applicable/give details]**

DISTRIBUTION

32. (i) If syndicated, names of Managers: **[Not Applicable/give names]**

(ii) Stabilization Manager (if any): **[Not Applicable/give name]**

33. If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: **[•]**

34. Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable: **[TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]**

35. Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors: **[Applicable/Not Applicable]**

36. Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors: **[Applicable/Not Applicable]**

37. Additional selling restrictions: **[Not Applicable/give details]**

(If Item 34 confirms that either TEFRA C or TEFRA D applies, then specify each of the selling restrictions and representations that should be complied with to ensure that the issuance of Notes is U.S. Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (i.e., TEFRA C) or U.S. Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (i.e., TEFRA D) compliant, as applicable)

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

38. Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification number(s): **[Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]**

39. Delivery: Delivery **[against/free of]** payment

40. In the case of Registered Notes, specify the location of the office of the Registrar if other than New York: **[Not Applicable/give location]**

41. Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [•]

ISIN: [•]

Common Code: [•]

CUSIP: [•]

(insert here any other relevant codes such as CINS)

[NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 309B(1)(C) OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT 2001 OF SINGAPORE (THE “SFA”)]

The Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA) that the Notes are [prescribed capital markets products [OR] capital markets products other than prescribed capital markets products]* (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore) and [Excluded Investment Products [OR] Specified Investment Products]* (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

* *To delete accordingly.*

[LISTING APPLICATION]

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required to list the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.\$5,000,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Program of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation.

The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “Singapore Stock Exchange”) assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained in this Pricing Supplement. Approval in-principle from, admission to the Official List of, and listing and quotation of the Notes on, the Singapore Stock Exchange are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Program or the Notes.]

[Application will be made for the Notes to be recognized under the SGX Sustainable Fixed Income initiative on the Singapore Stock Exchange. There is no guarantee that such application for recognition under the SGX Sustainable Fixed Income initiative will be approved. Recognition under the SGX Sustainable Fixed Income initiative does not guarantee that the Notes will satisfy any investor’s expectations or requirements on its sustainability-related performance or impact. If approved, the Singapore Stock Exchange may remove the recognition from the Notes at its discretion. The latest list of fixed income securities that have been granted recognition under the SGX Sustainable Fixed Income initiative is available at the Singapore Stock Exchange’s website.]
[For Singapore Stock Exchange listing: To include this paragraph if the Notes are green/social/sustainability Notes and the Issuer intends to apply for recognition under SGX’s Sustainable Fixed Income initiative.]

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement, which, when read together with the Offering Circular **[and the supplemental Offering Circular]** referred to above, contains all information that is material in the context of the issue of the Notes.

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:

Duly authorized

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies any modification to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes as described herein, it is envisaged that, to the extent that such modification relates only to Conditions 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 (except Condition 8(b)), 12, 13, 14, 15 (insofar as such Notes are not listed or admitted to trading on any stock exchange) or 17, they will not necessitate the preparation of a supplement to this Offering Circular. If the Terms and Conditions of the Notes of any Series are to be modified in any other respect, a supplement to this Offering Circular will be prepared, if appropriate.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note (as defined below) and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to any Tranche of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, replace or modify the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. The applicable Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to “Form of the Notes” for a description of the content of the Pricing Supplements which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (the “Company”) or any additional issuer which is a Subsidiary (as defined below) of the Company and has acceded to the Program by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement (as defined below) (each of the Company and such additional issuers, in relation to the Notes issued by it, the “Issuer,” and each of such additional issuers, excluding the Company, a “Guaranteed Issuer”). Notes issued by a Guaranteed Issuer will be guaranteed by the Company (in such capacity, the “Guarantor”). References to the Guarantor in the Terms and Conditions shall only be relevant in the context of Notes issued by a Guaranteed Issuer.

References herein to the “Notes” shall be references to the Senior Notes or the Senior Guaranteed Notes (each as defined in Condition 3 below), as the case may be, of this Series issued by the Issuer (and in the case of issuance by a Guaranteed Issuer, guaranteed by the Guarantor) and shall mean:

- (a) in relation to any Notes represented by a global Note (a “Global Note”), units of the lowest Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (b) any Global Note;
- (c) any definitive Notes in bearer form (“Bearer Notes”) issued in exchange for a Global Note in bearer form; and
- (d) any definitive Notes in registered form (“Registered Notes”) (whether or not issued in exchange for a Global Note in registered form).

The Notes, the Receipts (as defined below) and the Coupons (as defined below) are issued pursuant to, and have the benefit of the second amended and restated agency agreement dated March 24, 2023 (as further amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the “Agency Agreement”), and made between the Company, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as principal paying agent (the “Principal Paying Agent,” which expression shall include any successor principal paying agent), paying agent (the “Paying Agent,” which expression shall include any additional or successor paying agent), exchange agent (the “Exchange Agent,” which expression shall include any additional or successor exchange agent), registrar (the “Registrar,” which expression shall include any successor registrar) and transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent,” which expression shall include any additional or successor transfer agent).

Interest-bearing definitive Bearer Notes have (unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) interest coupons (“Coupons”) and, if indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, talons for further Coupons (“Talons”) attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Definitive

Bearer Notes repayable in installments have receipts (“Receipts”) for the payment of the installments of principal (other than the final installment) attached on issue. Registered Notes and Global Notes do not have Receipts, Coupons or Talons attached on issue.

The Pricing Supplement for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) is attached to or endorsed on this Note and supplements these Terms and Conditions and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Terms and Conditions, replace or modify these Terms and Conditions for the purposes of this Note. References to the “applicable Pricing Supplement” are to the Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note.

Any reference to “Noteholders” or “holders” in relation to any Notes shall mean (in the case of Bearer Notes) the holders of the Notes and (in the case of Registered Notes) the persons in whose name the Notes are registered and shall, in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, be construed as provided below. Any reference herein to “Receiptholders” shall mean the holders of the Receipts, and any reference herein to “Couponholders” shall mean the holders of the Coupons and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons.

As used herein, “Tranche” means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing) and “Series” means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (a) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

Copies of the Agency Agreement and the applicable Pricing Supplement are available for inspection upon prior written request and satisfactory proof of holding during normal business hours (currently between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.) on any weekday at the specified office of each of the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and the other Paying Agents and Transfer Agents (such agents and the Registrar being together referred to as the “Agents”). The Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Agency Agreement and the Pricing Supplement which are applicable to them. The statements in these Terms and Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

Words and expressions defined in the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Pricing Supplement shall have the same meanings where used in these Terms and Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement and the applicable Pricing Supplement, the applicable Pricing Supplement will prevail.

1. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes are in bearer form or in registered form as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and, in the case of definitive Notes, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s). Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination, and Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes and vice versa. The Notes of one Series may not comprise both Notes in bearer form and Notes in registered form.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note, an Index Linked Interest Note, a Dual Currency Interest Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

This Note may be an an Installment Note, a Dual Currency Redemption Note, a Partly Paid Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending on the Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Definitive Bearer Notes are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in these Terms and Conditions are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Bearer Notes, Receipts and Coupons will pass by delivery and title to the Registered Notes will pass upon registration of transfers in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement. The Issuer, the Guarantor and the Paying Agents will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Note, Receipt or Coupon and the registered holder of any Registered Note as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“Euroclear”), as operator of the Euroclear system, and/or Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Paying Agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Note or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer, the Guarantor and any Paying Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions “Noteholder” and “holder of Notes” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

For so long as The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the registered owner or holder of a Registered Global Note, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Registered Global Note for all purposes under the Agency Agreement and the Notes except to the extent that in accordance with DTC’s published rules and procedures any ownership rights may be exercised by its participants or beneficial owners through participants.

Notes that are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

2. TRANSFERS OF REGISTERED NOTES

(a) Transfers of interests in Registered Global Notes

Transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be effected by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and, in turn, by other participants and, if appropriate, indirect participants in such clearing systems acting on behalf of beneficial transferors and transferees of such interests. A beneficial interest in a Registered Global Note will, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, be transferable for Notes in definitive form or for a beneficial interest in another Registered Global Note only in the authorized denominations set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement and only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures for the time being of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the

Agency Agreement. Transfers of a Registered Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for DTC shall be limited to transfers of such Registered Global Note, in whole but not in part, to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or such successor's nominee.

(b) Transfers of Registered Notes in definitive form

Subject as provided in paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) below, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agency Agreement, a Registered Note in definitive form may be transferred in whole or in part (in the authorized denominations set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement). In order to effect any such transfer (i) the holder or holders must (A) surrender the Registered Note for registration of the transfer of the Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Registered Note) at the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, with the form of transfer thereon duly executed by the holder or holders thereof or his or their attorney or attorneys duly authorized in writing and (B) complete and deposit such other certifications as may be required by the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent and (ii) the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent must, after due and careful enquiry, be satisfied with the documents of title and the identity of the person making the request. Any such transfer will be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Issuer and the Registrar may from time to time prescribe (the initial such regulations being set out in Schedule 10 to the Agency Agreement). Subject as provided above, the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent will, within three business days (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent is located) of the request (or such longer period as may be required to comply with any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations), authenticate and deliver, or procure the authentication and delivery of, at its specified office to the transferee or (at the risk of the transferee) send by uninsured mail, to such address as the transferee may request, a new Registered Note in definitive form of a like aggregate nominal amount to the Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Registered Note) transferred. In the case of the transfer of part only of a Registered Note in definitive form, a new Registered Note in definitive form in respect of the balance of the Registered Note not transferred will be so authenticated and delivered or (at the risk of the transferor) sent to the transferor.

(c) Registration of transfer upon partial redemption

In the event of a partial redemption of Notes under Condition 8, the Issuer shall not be required to register the transfer of any Registered Note, or part of a Registered Note, called for partial redemption.

(d) Costs of registration

Noteholders will not be required to bear the costs and expenses of effecting any registration of transfer as provided above, except for any costs or expenses of delivery other than by regular uninsured mail and except that the Issuer (or the Guarantor, as applicable) may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, tax or other Governmental charge that may be imposed in relation to the registration.

(e) Transfers of interests in Regulation S Global Notes

Prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, transfers by the holder of, or of a beneficial interest in, a Regulation S Global Note to a transferee in the United States or who is a U.S. person will only be made:

- (i) upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification substantially in the form set out in Schedule 8 to the Agency Agreement, amended as appropriate (a "Transfer Certificate"), copies of which are available from the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, from the transferor of the Note or beneficial interest therein to the effect that such transfer is being made:

- (A) to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A; or
- (B) to a person who is an Institutional Accredited Investor, subject to delivery of the Registrar of a Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made to an Institutional Accredited Investor, a duly executed investment letter from the relevant transferee substantially in the form set out in the Agency Agreement (an “IAI Investment Letter”); or
- (ii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer and the Guarantor of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer and the Guarantor may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States,

and, in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

In the case of (A) above, such transferee may take delivery through a Legended Note in global or definitive form and, in the case of (B) above, such transferee may take delivery only through a Legended Note in definitive form. After expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period (i) beneficial interests in Regulation S Global Notes registered in the name of a nominee for DTC may be held through DTC directly, by a participant in DTC, or indirectly through a participant in DTC and (ii) such certification requirements will no longer apply to such transfers.

(f) Transfers of interests in Legended Notes

Transfers of Legended Notes or beneficial interests therein may be made:

- (i) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Regulation S Global Note, upon receipt by the Registrar of a duly completed Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S and that in the case of a Regulation S Global Note registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, if such transfer is being made prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, the interests in the Notes being transferred will be held immediately thereafter through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg; or
- (ii) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Legended Note:
 - (A) where the transferee is a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, without certification; or
 - (B) where the transferee is an Institutional Accredited Investor, subject to delivery to the Registrar of a Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made to an Institutional Accredited Investor, together with a duly executed IAI Investment Letter from the relevant transferee; or
- (iii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer and the Guarantor of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer and the Guarantor may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States,

and, in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Notes transferred by Institutional Accredited Investors to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A or outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S will be eligible to be held by such QIBs or non-U.S. investors through DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as appropriate, and the Registrar will arrange for any Notes which are the subject of such a transfer to be represented by the appropriate Registered Global Note, where applicable.

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Legended Notes, or upon specific request for removal of the Legend, the Registrar shall deliver only Legended Notes or refuse to remove the Legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer and the Guarantor such satisfactory evidence as may reasonably be required by the Issuer and the Guarantor, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that neither the Legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

(g) *Exchanges and transfers of Registered Notes generally*

Holders of Registered Notes in definitive form, other than Institutional Accredited Investors, may exchange such Notes for interests in a Registered Global Note of the same type at any time.

(h) *Definitions*

In this Condition, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

“*Distribution Compliance Period*” means the period that ends 40 days after the completion of the distribution of each Tranche of Notes, as certified by the relevant Dealer (in the case of a non-syndicated issue) or the relevant Lead Manager (in the case of a syndicated issue);

“*Institutional Accredited Investor*” means “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7)) under the Securities Act that are institutions;

“*Legended Note*” means Registered Notes in definitive form that are issued to Institutional Accredited Investors and Registered Notes (whether in definitive form or represented by a Registered Global Note) sold in private transactions to QIBs in accordance with the requirements of Rule 144A;

“*QIB*” means a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A;

“*Regulation S*” means Regulation S under the Securities Act;

“*Regulation S Global Note*” means a Registered Global Note representing Notes sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S;

“*Rule 144A*” means Rule 144A under the Securities Act;

“*Rule 144A Global Note*” means a Registered Global Note representing Notes sold in the United States or to QIBs; and

“*Securities Act*” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

3. STATUS OF THE NOTES; GUARANTEE

(a) *Senior Notes*

This paragraph (a) is applicable to all Notes which are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being Senior Notes issued by the Company (the “Senior Notes”).

The Senior Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating thereto are direct, senior, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4) unsecured general obligations of the Company and shall at all times rank *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Company, from time to time outstanding.

(b) Senior Guaranteed Notes

This paragraph (b) is applicable to all Notes which are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being Senior Guaranteed Notes issued by a Guaranteed Issuer (the “Senior Guaranteed Notes”).

The Senior Guaranteed Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating thereto are direct, senior, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4) unsecured general obligations of the relevant Guaranteed Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of such Guaranteed Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

The Senior Guaranteed Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating thereto are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the Guarantor as set forth in paragraph (c) below.

In relation to each Series of Senior Guaranteed Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating thereto, claims in respect of the Guarantee (as defined below) shall at all times rank *pari passu* and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantor, from time to time outstanding.

(c) Guarantee

The Guarantor unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees to each holder of the Senior Guaranteed Notes and any Receipts and Coupons relating thereto the due payment of all amounts owing from time to time under the Senior Guaranteed Notes and the related Receipts and Coupons (the “Guarantee”).

The Guarantee is a guarantee of payment and not a guarantee of collection.

The Guarantee is a direct, senior, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to Condition 4) unsecured general obligation of the Guarantor and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and (except for certain obligations required to be preferred by applicable law) equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of the Guarantor, from time to time outstanding.

4. CERTAIN COVENANTS

(a) Negative Pledge

So long as any of the Notes of this Series remains outstanding, the Company will not itself, and will not permit any Principal Subsidiary (as defined below) to, create or permit to be outstanding any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest (“Security”) upon the whole or part of its property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure for the benefit of the holders of any International Investment Securities (as defined below) (i) payment of any sum due in respect of any such International Investment Securities or (ii) any payment under any guarantee of any such International Investment Securities or (iii) any payment under any indemnity or other like obligation relating to any such International Investment Securities, without in any such case at the same time, according to the Notes of this Series and the Receipts and Coupons applicable thereto, either the same security as is granted to or is outstanding in respect of such International

Investment Securities, guarantee, indemnity or other like obligation or such other security as shall be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) passed at a meeting of the holders of Notes of this Series.

The foregoing shall not operate to restrict or prohibit (i) the creation or existence of any Security consisting of a security interest solely in Receivables (as defined below) securing payment of interest or principal of, payment under any guarantee of, or payment under any indemnity relating to, any International Investment Securities issued by a wholly-owned Subsidiary (or another Person in which the Company or any Principal Subsidiary makes an investment and to which the Company or any Principal Subsidiary transfers Receivables and related assets) and (ii) the creation of any Security over the assets of, and/or shareholder interest in, a capital project securing payment of interest or principal of, payment under any guarantee of, or payment under any indemnity relating to, any International Investment Securities issued by the Company or that Principal Subsidiary, where the International Investment Securities are issued to finance such capital project and the financier's rights of recovery are limited to the assets of, and/or shareholder interest in, such capital project.

In this Condition, a "capital project" means a long-term investment project to acquire, develop, improve, and/or maintain mineral resources or mineral resources exploration, development and production related equipment.

(b) Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

Each of the Issuers and the Guarantor, without the consent of the Noteholders, may consolidate with, or merge into, or sell, transfer, lease or convey its assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety to any corporation; provided that (i) any successor corporation expressly assumes the applicable obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, under the Notes, the Guarantee (if applicable) and the Agency Agreement, as the case may be, (ii) after giving effect to the transaction, with respect to the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, or any such successor corporation, no Event of Default (as defined below) and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing and (iii) the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, has delivered to the Principal Paying Agent a certificate executed by a duly authorized officer of the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, and an opinion of counsel as to matters of law stating that such consolidation, merger, sale, transfer, lease or conveyance and, if a supplemental agency agreement is required in connection with such transaction, such supplemental agency agreement comply with the Agency Agreement and the Notes and that all conditions precedent herein provided for relating to such transaction have been complied with; provided further, however, that for the purposes of this Condition 4(b), a sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets shall not constitute a sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of the Company's assets as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

(c) Provision of Information to Noteholders

Each of the Issuers and the Guarantor covenants that for so long as any of the Notes are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, it will, at any time when it is not subject to either the periodic reporting requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act or the requirements of Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, provide to any Noteholder or prospective purchaser of Notes designated by such Noteholder, upon the request of such Noteholder or prospective purchaser, the information required to be provided by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

(d) Certain Definitions

In this Condition, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

“*International Investment Securities*” means notes, debentures, bonds or investment securities of the Company or any Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be, which:

- (A) either are by their terms payable, or confer a right to receive payment, in any currency other than Won or are denominated in Won and more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount thereof is initially distributed outside Korea by or with the authorization of the Company or the relevant Principal Subsidiary, as the case may be; and
- (B) are for the time being, or are intended to be, quoted, listed, ordinarily dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market outside Korea.

“*Person*” means any individual, corporation, company, firm, tribunal, undertaking, association, organization, partnership, joint venture, trust, limited liability company, unincorporated organization or government or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof; in each case whether or not being a separate legal entity.

“*Principal Subsidiary*” means:

- (i) any Subsidiary (as defined below) of the Company:
 - (x) whose net sales, as shown by the then latest audited financial statements or accounts (consolidated where applicable, but without intercompany adjustments for consolidation with the Company) of such Subsidiary, constitute at least 10% of the consolidated net sales of the Company as shown by the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Company; or
 - (y) whose total assets, as shown by the then latest audited financial statements or accounts (consolidated where applicable, but without intercompany adjustments for consolidation with the Company) of such Subsidiary, constitute at least 10% of the total consolidated assets of the Company as shown by the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Company;

provided that:

- (1) in the case of a Subsidiary acquired, or a company becoming a Subsidiary, after the end of the financial period to which the latest audited consolidated accounts of the Company relate, the reference to the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the purposes of the calculation above shall, until audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the financial period in which the acquisition is made or, as the case may be, in which the relevant company becomes a Subsidiary are published, be deemed to be a reference to the then latest audited consolidated accounts of the Company adjusted to consolidate the last audited accounts (consolidated where applicable) of such Subsidiary in such accounts;
- (2) if at any relevant time in relation to the Company or any Subsidiary in respect of which financial consolidation is relevant no consolidated accounts are prepared and audited, net sales and total assets of the Company and/or any such Subsidiary shall be determined on the basis of pro-forma consolidated accounts prepared for this purpose by the Company;

- (3) if at any relevant time in relation to any Subsidiary no accounts are audited, its net sales and total assets (consolidated where applicable, but without intercompany adjustments for consolidation with the Company) shall be determined on the basis of pro-forma accounts (consolidated where applicable, but without intercompany adjustments for consolidation with the Company) of the relevant Subsidiary prepared for this purpose by the Company; and
 - (4) if the accounts of any Subsidiary (not being a Subsidiary referred to in proviso (1) above) are not consolidated with those of the Company, then the determination of whether or not such Subsidiary is a Principal Subsidiary shall be based on a pro-forma consolidation of its accounts (consolidated where applicable, but without intercompany adjustments for consolidation with the Company) with the then latest consolidated audited accounts (determined on the basis of the foregoing) of the Company; or
- (ii) any Subsidiary of the Company to which is transferred all or substantially all of the assets of a Subsidiary which immediately prior to such transfer was a Principal Subsidiary, provided that the Principal Subsidiary which so transfers its assets shall forthwith upon such transfer cease to be a Principal Subsidiary.

“*Receivable*” means a right to receive payment arising from a sale or lease of goods (including mineral resources reserves and equipment) or the performance of services by a Person pursuant to an arrangement with another Person pursuant to which such other Person is obligated to pay for such goods or services under terms that permit the purchase of such goods and services on credit.

“*Relevant GAAP*” shall mean such accounting principles which are generally accepted in Korea at the date or time of any computation.

“*Subsidiary*” means, at any particular time, (i) any person at least 50% of whose issued equity share capital (or equivalent) is then beneficially owned, by the Company, (ii) any person which is then directly or indirectly controlled by the Company or (iii) any subsidiary subject to consolidation with the Company’s financial statements under Relevant GAAP. For a person to be “controlled” by another means that the other (whether directly or indirectly and whether by the ownership of share capital, the possession of voting power, contract or otherwise) has the power to appoint and/or remove a majority of the members of the board of directors or other governing body of that person or otherwise controls or has the power to control the affairs and policies of that person.

In this Condition 4 and Condition 11:

“*Planned Disposal Assets*” mean the Company’s overseas direct investments in the nickel production project in Ambatovy, Madagascar, copper production project in Boleo, Mexico, copper production project in Cobre Panama, Panama, bituminous coal production project in Narrabri, Australia and bituminous coal development project in Wyong, Australia.

5. REDENOMINATION

(a) Redenomination

Where redenomination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Issuer may, without the consent of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders, on giving prior notice to the Principal Paying Agent, DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and at least 30 days’ prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15, elect that, with effect from the Redenomination Date specified in the notice, the Notes shall be redenominated in euro.

The election will have effect as follows:

- (i) the Notes and the Receipts shall be deemed to be redenominated in euro in the denomination of €0.01 with a nominal amount for each Note and Receipt equal to the nominal amount of that Note or Receipt in the Specified Currency, converted into euro at the Established Rate, provided that, if the Issuer determines, with the agreement of the Principal Paying Agent, that the then market practice in respect of the redenomination in euro of internationally offered securities is different from the provisions specified above, such provisions shall be deemed to be amended so as to comply with such market practice and the Issuer shall promptly notify the Noteholders, the stock exchange (if any) on which the Notes may be listed and the Paying Agents of such deemed amendments;
- (ii) save to the extent that an Exchange Notice has been given in accordance with paragraph (iv) below, the amount of interest due in respect of the Notes will be calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal amount of Notes presented (or, as the case may be, in respect of which Coupons are presented) for payment by the relevant holder and the amount of such payment shall be rounded down to the nearest €0.01;
- (iii) if definitive Notes are required to be issued after the Redenomination Date, they shall be issued at the expense of the Issuer in the denominations of €1,000, €10,000, €100,000 and (but only to the extent of any remaining amounts less than €1,000 or such smaller denominations as the Principal Paying Agent may approve) €0.01 and such other denominations as the Principal Paying Agent shall determine and notify to the Noteholders;
- (iv) if issued prior to the Redenomination Date, all unmatured Coupons denominated in the Specified Currency (whether or not attached to the Notes) will become void with effect from the date on which the Issuer gives notice (the “Exchange Notice”) that replacement euro-denominated Notes, Receipts and Coupons are available for exchange (provided that such securities are so available) and no payments will be made in respect of them. The payment obligations contained in any Notes and Receipts so issued will also become void on that date although those Notes and Receipts will continue to constitute valid exchange obligations of the Issuer. New euro-denominated Notes, Receipts and Coupons will be issued in exchange for Notes, Receipts and Coupons denominated in the Specified Currency in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent may specify and as shall be notified to the Noteholders in the Exchange Notice. No Exchange Notice may be given less than 15 days prior to any date for payment of principal or interest on the Notes;
- (v) after the Redenomination Date, all payments in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons, other than payments of interest in respect of periods commencing before the Redenomination Date, will be made solely in euro as though references in the Notes to the Specified Currency were to euro. Payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro check;
- (vi) if the Notes are Fixed Rate Notes and interest for any period ending on or after the Redenomination Date is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on an Interest Payment Date, it will be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention;

(vii) if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the applicable Pricing Supplement will specify any relevant changes to the provisions relating to interest; and

(viii) such other changes shall be made to this Condition as the Issuer may decide, after consultation with the Principal Paying Agent, and as may be specified in the notice, to conform it to conventions then applicable to instruments denominated in euro.

(b) Definitions

In the Terms and Conditions, the following expressions have the following meanings:

“*Established Rate*” means the rate for the conversion of the Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to rounding in accordance with applicable European Community regulations) into euro established by the Council of the European Union pursuant to Article 123 of the Treaty;

“€” and “*euro*” means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty;

“*Redenomination Date*” means (in the case of interest bearing Notes) any date for payment of interest under the Notes or (in the case of Zero Coupon Notes) any date, in each case specified by the Issuer in the notice given to the Noteholders pursuant to paragraph (a) above and which falls on or after the date on which the country of the Specified Currency first participates in the third stage of European economic and monetary union; and

“*Treaty*” means the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended.

6. INTEREST

(a) Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount (or, if it is a Partly Paid Note, the amount paid up) from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable in arrears on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date.

Except as provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in the Conditions, “Fixed Interest Period” means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

If interest is required to be calculated for a period ending other than a Fixed Interest Period, such interest shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

“*Day Count Fraction*” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 6(a):

- (i) if “Actual/Actual (ICMA)” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:
 - (a) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the “Accrual Period”) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (b) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:
 - (1) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - (2) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
- (ii) if “30/360” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In the Conditions:

“*Determination Period*” means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such Determination Date); and

“*sub-unit*” means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, means one cent.

(b) *Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes*

(i) *Interest Payment Dates*

Each Floating Rate Note and Index Linked Interest Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount (or, if it is a Partly Paid Note, the amount paid up) from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrears on either:

- (A) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) (each an “Interest Payment Date”) in each year specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; or

- (B) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, each date (each an “Interest Payment Date”) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Pricing Supplement after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period (which expression shall, in these Terms and Conditions, mean the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date).

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day on the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (1) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 6(b)(i)(B) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (i) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (B) below shall apply mutatis mutandis or (ii) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (A) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (B) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
- (2) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (3) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (4) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Terms and Conditions, “Business Day” means a day that is both:

- (A) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) the Additional Business Center(s) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- (B) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial center of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than the Additional Business Center(s) and which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Melbourne or Wellington, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET 2) System (the “TARGET 2 System”) is open.

(ii) *Rate of Interest*

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(A) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), "ISDA Rate" for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Principal Paying Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Principal Paying Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of this Series (the "ISDA Definitions") and under which:

- (1) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;
- (2) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and
- (3) the relevant Reset Date is either (i) if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on the Euro-zone inter-bank offered rate ("EURIBOR") or on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), the first day of that Interest Period or (ii) in any other case, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), "Floating Rate," "Calculation Agent," "Floating Rate Option," "Designated Maturity" and "Reset Date" have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(B) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation; or
- (2) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations, (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11:00 a.m. (Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR or New York City time, in the case of SOFR) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Principal Paying Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (1) above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of (2) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph; provided, however, that Condition 6(b)(v) shall apply if the Issuer or its designee has determined that a Benchmark Transition Event (as defined in Condition 6(b)(v)) has occurred and Benchmark Transition Event is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being other than EURIBOR or SOFR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(C) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes where the Reference Rate is specified as being SOFR Benchmark

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined and the Reference Rate is specified as SOFR Benchmark in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be equal to the relevant SOFR Benchmark plus or minus the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Calculation Agent on the relevant Interest Determination Date.

The “SOFR Benchmark” will be determined based on Compounded Daily SOFR or SOFR Index, as follows (subject in each case to Condition 6(b)(vi) as further specified hereon)

(1) If Compounded Daily SOFR is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the SOFR Benchmark will be determined, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Period shall be equal to the compounded average of daily SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant Interest Period (where SOFR Lag is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to determine Compounded Daily SOFR) or the SOFR Observation Period (where SOFR Observation Shift is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to determine Compounded Daily SOFR).

Compounded Daily SOFR shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent in accordance with one of the formulas referenced below depending upon which is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(I) SOFR Lag:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_{t-\times USBD} \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

“SOFRi-xUSBD” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant Interest Period is equal to the SOFR reference rate for the U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling the number of Lookback Days prior to that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i”;

“Lookback Days” means such number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which shall not be less than five U.S. Government Securities Business Days;

“d” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Period;

“do” for any Interest Period means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Period;

“i” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to do, representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Period; and

“ni” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant Interest Period means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFRi-xUSBD applies.

(II) SOFR Observation Shift:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

“SOFRi” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant SOFR Observation Period is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i”;

“SOFR Observation Period” means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period;

“SOFR Observation Shift Days” means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which shall not be less than five U.S. Government Securities Business Days;

“d” means the number of calendar days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“do” for any SOFR Observation Period means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“i” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to do, representing each U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant SOFR Observation Period; and

“ni” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant SOFR Observation Period means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFRi applies.

The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this Condition 6(b)(ii)(C)(1):

“Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page” means the Bloomberg screen designated “SOFRRATE” or any successor page or service;

“Reuters Page USDSOFR=” means the Reuters page designated “USDSOFR=” or any successor page or service;

“SOFR” means, in respect of a U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the reference rate determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the following provision:

- (a) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page; the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR=; or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time on the SOFR Administrator’s Website;
- (b) if the reference rate specified in (a) above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the SOFR reference rate shall be the reference rate published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website for the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website; or
- (c) if the reference rate specified in (a) above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 6(b)(vi) shall apply as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

“SOFR Determination Time” means approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day.

- (2) If SOFR Index is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Period shall be equal to the compounded average of daily SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant SOFR Observation Period as calculated by the Calculation Agent as follows:

$$\left(\frac{SOFR\ Index_{End}}{SOFR\ Index_{Start}} - 1 \right) \times \left(\frac{360}{d_c} \right)$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

“SOFR Index” means, in respect of a U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the SOFR Index value as published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at the SOFR Index Determination Time on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day, provided that:

- (i) if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the “SOFR Index” shall be calculated on any Interest Determination Date with respect to an Interest Period, in accordance with the Compounded Daily SOFR formula described above in Condition 6(b)(ii)(C)(1)(II) “SOFR Observation Shift”, and the term “SOFR Observation Shift Days” shall mean five U.S. Government Securities Business Days; or
- (ii) if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 6(b)(vi) shall apply as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

“SOFR IndexEnd” means, in respect of an Interest Period, the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or in the final Interest Period, the Maturity Date), which shall not be less than five U.S. Government Securities Business Days;

“SOFR IndexStart” means, in respect of an Interest Period, the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified hereon prior to the first day of such Interest Period;

“SOFR Index Determination Time” means, in respect of a U.S. Government Securities Business Day, approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“SOFR Observation Period” means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period;

“SOFR Observation Shift Days” means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and

“dc” means the number of calendar days in the applicable SOFR Observation Period.

The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this Condition 6(b)(ii)(C):

“Interest Determination Date” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Period, the date specified as such in the applicable Pricing Supplement or, if none is so specified, the fifth U.S. Government Securities Business Day prior to the last day of each Interest Period unless otherwise agreed with the Calculation Agent;

“SOFR Administrator’s Website” means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source;

“SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date” means the date of occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the then-current SOFR Benchmark;

“SOFR Benchmark Transition Event” means the occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the then-current SOFR Benchmark; and

“U.S. Government Securities Business Day” means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

(iii) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(iv) Determination of Rate of Interest and Calculation of Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, and the Calculation Agent, in the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period. In the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, the Calculation Agent will notify the Principal Paying Agent of the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period as soon as practicable after calculating the same.

The Principal Paying Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the “Interest Amount”) payable on the Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes in respect of each Specified Denomination for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

(v) *Effect of Benchmark Transition Event*

The following provisions shall apply if Benchmark Transition Event is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(A) Benchmark Replacement

If the Issuer or its designee determines that a Benchmark Transition Event (as defined below) and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (as defined below) have occurred prior to the Reference Time (as defined below) in respect of any determination of the Benchmark (as defined below) on any date, the Benchmark Replacement (as defined below) will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the applicable Notes in respect of such determination on such date and all determinations on all subsequent dates.

(B) Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as defined below) from time to time.

At the request of the Issuer, but subject to receipt by the Agents of a certificate signed by two duly authorized officers of the Issuer pursuant to Condition 6(b)(v)(D) and at least five London banking days' prior notice thereof, the Agents shall (at the expense of the Issuer) be obliged to concur with the Issuer in using their reasonable endeavors to effect any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (including, *inter alia*, by amending or supplementing the Agency Agreement) in the circumstances and as otherwise set out in this Condition 6(b)(v), without the consent of the Noteholders, Receipholders and Couponholders, provided that the Agents shall not be obliged so to concur if, in the opinion of any of the Agents, doing so would impose more onerous obligations upon it or expose it to any additional duties, responsibilities or liabilities or reduce or amend the protective provisions afforded to the Agents in these Terms and Conditions or the Agency Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any supplements thereto) in any way.

In connection with any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes in accordance with this Condition 6(b)(v)(B), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the applicable Notes are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

(C) Decisions and Determinations

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant to this Condition 6(b)(v), including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection, will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error, may be made in the Issuer's or its designee's sole discretion, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Terms and Conditions or the Agency Agreement, shall become effective with respect to the applicable Notes without consent from any other party.

(D) Notices, etc.

Any Benchmark Replacement (including any Benchmark Replacement Adjustment) and the specific terms of any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes determined under this Condition 6(b)(v) will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Principal Paying Agent and, in accordance with Condition 15, the Noteholders. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date of the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, if any.

No later than notifying the Principal Paying Agent of the same, the Issuer shall deliver to the Agents a certificate signed by two duly authorized officers of the Issuer:

- (1) confirming (I) that a Benchmark Transition Event has occurred and (II) the Benchmark Replacement (including any Benchmark Replacement Adjustment) and the specific terms of any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 6(b)(v); and
- (2) certifying that the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes are necessary to ensure the proper operation of the Benchmark Replacement.

The Agents shall be entitled to rely on such certificate (without liability to any person) as sufficient evidence thereof.

If, following the occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date, any Benchmark Replacement is notified to the Agent or any other party specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being responsible for determining the Rate of Interest pursuant to this Condition 6(b)(v), and the Agent or such other responsible party (as applicable) is in any way uncertain as to the application of such Benchmark Replacement in the calculation or determination of any Rate of Interest, it shall promptly notify the Issuer thereof and the Issuer or its designee shall direct the Agent or such other party (as applicable) in writing as to which course of action to adopt in the application of such Benchmark Replacement in the determination of such Rate of Interest.

(E) Survival of Original Reference Rate

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under Condition 6(b)(v)(A), (B), (C) and (D), the Benchmark and the fallback provisions provided for in Condition 6(b)(ii)(B) will continue to apply unless and until the Principal Paying Agent has been notified of the Benchmark Replacement (including any Benchmark Replacement Adjustment) and the specific terms of any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in accordance with Condition 6(b)(v)(D).

(F) Certain Defined Terms

As used in this Condition 6(b)(v):

“*Benchmark*” means, initially, the relevant SOFR Benchmark specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; *provided that* if the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant SOFR Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then “*Benchmark*” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

“*Benchmark Replacement*” means the Interpolated Benchmark; provided that if the Issuer or its designee cannot determine the Interpolated Benchmark as of the Benchmark Replacement Date, then “*Benchmark Replacement*” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the sum of: (I) Term SOFR and (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (2) the sum of: (I) Compounded SOFR and (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (3) the sum of: (I) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor and (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (4) the sum of: (I) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (5) the sum of: (I) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“*Benchmark Replacement Adjustment*” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, then the ISDA Fallback Adjustment;
- (3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

“*Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes*” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definition of “Interest Period,” timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, changes to the definition of “Corresponding Tenor” solely when such tenor is longer than the Interest Period and other administrative matters) with respect to these Terms and Conditions, the Agency Agreement or otherwise that the Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or

its designee determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary).

“*Benchmark Replacement Date*” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the later of (I) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (II) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark; or
- (2) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

“*Benchmark Transition Event*” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark, permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark;
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark; or
- (3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

“*Compounded SOFR*” means the compounded average of SOFRs for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, with the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate (which will be compounded in arrears with a lookback and/or suspension period as a mechanism to determine the interest amount payable prior to the end of each Interest Period) being established by the Issuer or its designee in accordance with:

- (1) the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for determining compounded SOFR; provided that:

- (2) if, and to the extent that, the Issuer or its designee determines that Compounded SOFR cannot be determined in accordance with clause (1) above, then the rate, or methodology for this rate, and conventions for this rate that have been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted market practice for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Compounded SOFR will include a lookback and/or suspension period as a mechanism to determine the interest amount payable prior to the end of each Interest Period.

“*Corresponding Tenor*” with respect to a Benchmark Replacement means a tenor (including overnight) having approximately the same length (disregarding business day adjustment) as the applicable tenor for the then-current Benchmark.

“*designee*” means a designee as selected and separately appointed by the Issuer in writing.

“*Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s Website*” means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at <http://www.newyorkfed.org>, or any successor source.

“*Interpolated Benchmark*” with respect to the Benchmark means the rate determined for the Corresponding Tenor by interpolating on a linear basis between: (1) the Benchmark for the longest period (for which the Benchmark is available) that is shorter than the Corresponding Tenor and (2) the Benchmark for the shortest period (for which the Benchmark is available) that is longer than the Corresponding Tenor.

“*ISDA Definitions*” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

“*ISDA Fallback Adjustment*” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor.

“*ISDA Fallback Rate*” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

“*Reference Time*” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is the SOFR Benchmark, the SOFR Determination Time (where Simple SOFR Average or Compounded Daily SOFR is specified as applicable hereon) or SOFR Index Determination Time (where SOFR Index is specified as applicable hereon), or (2) if the Benchmark is not the SOFR Benchmark, the time determined by the Issuer or its designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

“*Relevant Governmental Body*” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto.

“*SOFR*” with respect to any day means the secured overnight financing rate published for such day by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as the administrator of the benchmark (or a successor administrator) on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s Website.

“*Term SOFR*” means the forward-looking term rate for the applicable Corresponding Tenor based on SOFR that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body.

“*Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement*” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

(vi) Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)

The following provisions shall apply if Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR) is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

- (A) **Benchmark Replacement:** If the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.
- (B) **Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes:** In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, any of the Agents shall, at the direction and expense of the Issuer, effect such consequential amendments to the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as may be required to give effect to this Condition 6(b)(vi). Noteholders’ consent shall not be required in connection with effecting any such changes, including the execution of any documents or any steps to be taken by the Agents (if required). Further, none of the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrars or the Transfer Agents shall be responsible or liable for any determinations, decisions or elections made by the Issuer or its designee with respect to any Benchmark Replacement or any other changes and shall be entitled to rely conclusively on any certifications provided to each of them in this regard.
- (C) **Decisions and Determinations:** Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant to this Condition 6(b)(vi), including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection (1) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error, (2) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer or its designee, as applicable, and (3) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other party.
- (D) **Certain Defined Terms:** As used in this Condition 6(b)(vi):

“*Benchmark*” means, initially, the relevant SOFR Benchmark specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; provided that if the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant

SOFR Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then “Benchmark” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement;

“*Benchmark Event*” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative;

“*Benchmark Replacement*” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the sum of:
 - (I) the alternate reference rate that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof); and
 - (II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

(2) the sum of:

(I) the ISDA Fallback Rate; and

(II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or

(3) the sum of:

(I) the alternate reference rate that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted reference rate as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time; and

(II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

“*Benchmark Replacement Adjustment*” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

(1) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

(2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or

(3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time;

“*Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes*” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) the Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its designee determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary);

“*Benchmark Replacement Date*” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) in the case of sub-paragraph (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Event”, the later of:
 - (I) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein; and
 - (II) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (2) in the case of sub-paragraph (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Event”, the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination;

“*designee*” means a designee as selected and separately appointed by the Issuer in writing;

“*ISDA Definitions*” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time;

“*ISDA Fallback Adjustment*” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark;

“*ISDA Fallback Rate*” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

“*Reference Time*” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is the SOFR Benchmark, the SOFR Determination Time (where Simple SOFR Average or Compounded Daily SOFR is specified as applicable hereon) or SOFR Index Determination Time (where SOFR Index is specified as applicable hereon), or (2) if the Benchmark is not the SOFR Benchmark, the time determined by the Issuer or its designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;

“*Relevant Governmental Body*” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto; and

“*Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement*” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

In these Terms and Conditions,

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 6(b):

- (1) if “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” or “**Actual/Actual**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (2) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (3) if “**Actual/365 (Sterling)**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365, or in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (4) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (5) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y_1 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y_2 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M_1 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M_2 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D_1 is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D_1 will be 30; and

D_2 is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D_1 is greater than 29, in which case D_2 will be 30;

- (6) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y_1 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y_2 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M_1 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M_2 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D_1 is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D_1 will be 30; and

D_2 is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D_2 will be 30;

- (7) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

Y_1 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

Y_2 is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

M_1 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

M_2 is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

D_1 is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D_1 will be 30; and

D₂ is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31 and D₂ will be 30.

(vii) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and the Guarantor and notices to Noteholders will be published in accordance with Condition 15 as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to each stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes are for the time being listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression “London Business Day” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London.

(viii) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 6(b), whether by the Principal Paying Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent, shall (in the absence of willful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable), the Principal Paying Agent, the Calculation Agent (if applicable), the other Paying Agents and all Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders and (in the absence as aforesaid) no liability to the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable), the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Principal Paying Agent or the Calculation Agent (if applicable) in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

(c) Interest on Dual Currency Notes

The rate or amount of interest payable in respect of Dual Currency Interest Notes shall be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(d) Interest on Partly Paid Notes

In the case of Partly Paid Notes (other than Partly Paid Notes which are Zero Coupon Notes), interest will accrue as aforesaid on the paid-up nominal amount of such Notes and otherwise as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(e) Accrual of interest

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until whichever is the earlier of:

- (1) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and
- (2) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Note has been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15.

7. PAYMENTS

(a) Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

- (i) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency (which, in the case of a payment in Japanese Yen to a non-resident of Japan, shall be a non-resident account) maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a check in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial center of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Melbourne or Wellington, respectively); and
- (ii) payments in euro will be made by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro check.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 9.

(b) Presentation of definitive Bearer Notes, Receipts and Coupons

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Bearer Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction)).

Payments of installments of principal (if any) in respect of definitive Bearer Notes, other than the final installment, will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Receipt in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Payment of the final installment will be made in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Bearer Note in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Each Receipt must be presented for payment of the relevant installment together with the definitive Bearer Note to which it appertains. Receipts presented without the definitive Bearer Note to which they appertain do not constitute valid obligations of the Issuer. Upon the date on which any definitive Bearer Note becomes due and repayable, unmatured Receipts (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect thereof.

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive bearer form (other than Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes or Long Maturity Notes (as defined below)) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of five years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 9) in respect of

such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 10) or, if later, two years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive bearer form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note, Dual Currency Note, Index Linked Interest Note or Long Maturity Note in definitive bearer form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. A “Long Maturity Note” is a Fixed Note (other than a Fixed Rate Note which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon, *provided that* such Note shall cease to be a Long Maturity Note on the Fixed Interest Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the nominal amount of such Note.

If the due date for redemption of any definitive Bearer Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Bearer Note.

(c) Payments in respect of Bearer Global Notes

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Notes represented by any Global Note in bearer form will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Bearer Notes and otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Note against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made against presentation or surrender of any Global Note in bearer form, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Global Note by the Paying Agent to which it was presented and such record shall be prima facie evidence that the payment in question has been made.

(d) Payments in respect of Registered Notes

Payments of principal (other than installments of principal prior to the final installment) in respect of each Registered Note (whether or not in global form) will be made against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the Registered Note at the specified office of the Registrar or any of the Paying Agents. Such payments will be made by transfer to the Designated Account (as defined below) of the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Note appearing in the register of holders of the Registered Notes maintained by the Registrar (the “Register”) at the close of business on the third business day (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located) before the relevant due date. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if (i) a holder does not have a Designated Account or (ii) the principal amount of the Notes held by a holder is less than U.S.\$250,000 (or its approximate equivalent in any other Specified Currency), payment will instead be made by a check in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank (as defined below) and mailed by uninsured mail as soon as reasonably practicable after the relevant due date to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Note appearing in the Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (as defined below). For these purposes, “Designated Account” means the account (which, in the case of a payment in Japanese Yen to a non-resident of Japan, shall be a non-resident account) maintained by a holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register and “Designated Bank” means (in the case of payment in a Specified Currency other than euro) a bank in the principal

financial center of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney or Auckland, respectively) and (in the case of a payment in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro.

Payments of interest and payments of installments of principal (other than the final installment) in respect of each Registered Note (whether or not in global form) will be made by a check in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank and mailed by uninsured mail on the business day in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located immediately preceding the relevant due date to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Note appearing in the Register (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for the purpose a day on which DTC and/or Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, are open for business) and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not such fifteenth day is a business day) before the relevant due date (the "Record Date") at his address shown in the Register on the Record Date and at his risk. Upon application of the holder to the specified office of the Registrar not less than three business days in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located before the due date for any payment of interest in respect of a Registered Note, the payment may be made by transfer on the due date in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph. Any such application for transfer shall be deemed to relate to all future payments of interest (other than interest due on redemption) and installments of principal (other than the final installment) in respect of the Registered Notes which become payable to the holder who has made the initial application until such time as the Registrar is notified in writing to the contrary by such holder. Payment of the interest due in respect of each Registered Note on redemption and the final installment of principal will be made in the same manner as payment of the principal amount of such Registered Note.

Holders of Registered Notes will not be entitled to any interest or other payment for any delay in receiving any amount due in respect of any Registered Note as a result of a check posted in accordance with this Condition arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the post. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to such holders by the Registrar in respect of any payments of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Notes.

All amounts payable to DTC or its nominee as registered holder of a Registered Global Note in respect of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be paid by transfer by the Registrar to an account in the relevant Specified Currency of the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee for conversion into and payment in U.S. dollars in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

None of the Issuer, the Guarantor nor any of the Agents will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

(e) General provisions applicable to payments

The holder of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Issuer (and the Guarantor, if applicable) will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Condition, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of Bearer Notes is payable in U.S. dollars, such U.S. dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of such Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (i) the Issuer and the Guarantor have appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Bearer Notes in the manner provided above when due;
- (ii) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. dollars; and
- (iii) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer and the Guarantor, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer or the Guarantor.

(f) *Payment Day*

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, "Payment Day" means any day that (subject to Condition 9) is:

- (i) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial center of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than the place of presentation and any Additional Financial Center and which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Melbourne and Wellington, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET 2 System is open; and
- (ii) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (A) the relevant place of presentation (in the case of Notes in definitive form); and
 - (B) the Additional Financial Center(s) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(g) *Interpretation of principal and interest*

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (i) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 9;
- (ii) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (iii) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;

- (iv) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;
- (v) in relation to Notes redeemable in installments, the Installment Amounts;
- (vi) in relation to Zero Coupon Notes, the Amortized Face Amount (as defined in Condition 8(e)); and
- (vii) any premium and any other amounts which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 9.

8. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

(a) *Redemption at maturity*

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and canceled as specified below, each Note (including a Dual Currency Note) will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date.

(b) *Redemption for tax reasons*

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time (if this Note is neither a Floating Rate Note nor an Index Linked Interest Note nor a Dual Currency Interest Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is either a Floating Rate Note or an Index Linked Interest Note or a Dual Currency Interest Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Principal Paying Agent and, in accordance with Condition 15, the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), if:

- (i) the Issuer or (if the Guarantor is required to make payments under the Guarantee) the Guarantor has or will become obligated to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 9 in excess of any additional amounts the Issuer or (if the Guarantor is required to make payments under the Guarantee) the Guarantor would be obligated to pay if payments (including payments of interest) with respect to the Notes or the Guarantee, as applicable, were subject to the applicable tax rate effective on the date the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series are issued as a result of any change in, expiration of or amendment to the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 9), or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series; and
- (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer or the Guarantor, if applicable, taking reasonable measures available to it, *provided that* (1) no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the Guarantor, if applicable, would be obligated to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes (or the Guarantee, if applicable), then due and (2) at the time of such notice of redemption is given, such obligation to pay such additional amounts remains in effect.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition, the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, shall deliver to the Principal Paying Agent (1) a certificate signed by an authorized officer of the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, stating that the Issuer or the

Guarantor, as applicable, is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, so to redeem have occurred and (2) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognized standing to the effect that the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, has or will become obligated to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Notes redeemed pursuant to this Condition 8(b) will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in paragraph (e) below together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

(c) Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Issuer may, having given:

- (i) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15; and
- (ii) not less than 15 days before the giving of the notice referred to in (i), notice to the Principal Paying Agent and in the case of a redemption of Registered Notes, the Registrar (which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption),

redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Higher Redemption Amount, in each case as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed (the "Redeemed Notes") will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the "Selection Date"). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 15 not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. The aggregate nominal amount of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes shall bear the same proportion to the aggregate nominal amount of all Redeemed Notes as the aggregate nominal amount of definitive Notes outstanding bears to the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding, in each case on the Selection Date, *provided that* such first mentioned nominal amount shall, if necessary, be rounded downwards to the nearest integral multiple of the Specified Denomination, and the aggregate nominal amount of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note shall be equal to the balance of the Redeemed Notes. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this paragraph (c) and notice to that effect shall be given by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15 at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

(d) Change of Control; Redemption of the Notes only at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put)

(i) Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined below), each Noteholder will have the right to require the Issuer to redeem all or any part of such Noteholder's Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption (the "Change of Control Redemption Price").

Within 30 days following a Change of Control, the Issuer shall cause the Principal Paying Agent to deliver a notice to each holder stating that (i) a Change of Control has occurred and that such holder has the right to require the Issuer to redeem such holder's Notes at the Change of Control Redemption Price; (ii) the redemption date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is delivered); and (iii) the procedures determined by the Issuer, consistent with the Notes and the Agency Agreement, that a Noteholder must follow in order to have its Notes redeemed.

"*Change of Control*" means the central government of Korea ceasing to own and control (directly or indirectly or in combination) at least 51% of the Company's issued and outstanding capital stock.

(ii) Redemption of the Notes only at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put)

If Investor Put is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement with respect to any Series of Notes, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 15 not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice the Issuer will, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, in whole (but not in part), such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date. Registered Notes may be redeemed under this Condition 8(d)(ii) in any multiple of their lowest Specified Denomination.

To exercise the right to require redemption of this Note, the holder of this Note must deliver, at the specified office of any Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent or, as the case may be the Registrar falling within the notice period, a duly completed and signed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent or, as the case may be the Registrar (a "Put Notice") and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by check, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition and, in the case of Registered Notes, the nominal amount thereof to be redeemed and, if less than the full nominal amount of the Registered Notes so surrendered is to be redeemed, an address to which a new Registered Note in respect of the balance of such Registered Notes is to be sent subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Condition 2(b). If this Note is in definitive form, the Put Notice must be accompanied by this Note or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that this Note will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control.

Any Put Notice given by a holder of any Note pursuant to this paragraph shall be irrevocable except where prior to the due date of redemption an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing in which event such holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Issuer to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this paragraph and instead to declare such Note forthwith due and payable pursuant to Condition 11.

(e) Early Redemption Amounts

For the purpose of paragraph (b) above and Condition 11, each Note will be redeemed at the Early Redemption Amount calculated as follows:

- (i) in the case of a Note with a Final Redemption Amount equal to the Issue Price, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof;

- (ii) in the case of a Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note but including an Installment Note) with a Final Redemption Amount which is or may be less or greater than the Issue Price or which is payable in a Specified Currency other than that in which the Notes are denominated, at the amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement or, if no such amount or manner is so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, at its nominal amount; or
- (iii) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at an amount (the “Amortized Face Amount”) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Early Redemption Amount} = \text{RP} \times (1 + \text{AY})^y$$

where:

“RP” means the Reference Price;

“AY” means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

“y” is a fraction the numerator of which is equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator of which is 360,

or on such other calculation basis as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(f) *Installments*

Installment Notes will be redeemed in the Installment Amounts and on the Installment Dates. In the case of early redemption, the Early Redemption Amount will be determined pursuant to paragraph (e) above.

(g) *Partly Paid Notes*

Partly Paid Notes will be redeemed, whether at maturity, early redemption or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of this Condition and the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(h) *Purchases*

The Issuer and the Guarantor may at any time purchase Notes by tender (available to all Noteholders alike) or in the open market at any price. If the Issuer or the Guarantor shall acquire any Notes, such acquisition shall not operate as or be deemed for any purpose to be a satisfaction of the indebtedness represented by such Notes unless and until such Notes are delivered to the Principal Paying Agent for cancellation and are canceled and retired by the Principal Paying Agent. Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor will not sell, and will cause its affiliates (as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of Rule 144 of the Securities Act) not to sell, any Notes as to which it or they hold or acquire any beneficial interest; *provided* that affiliates of the Issuer or the Guarantor may sell Notes to the Issuer or the Guarantor or to other such affiliates. Notes purchased or otherwise acquired by the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, may be held, resold or, at its discretion, surrendered to the Principal Paying Agent for cancellation.

(i) Cancellation

All Notes that are redeemed will forthwith be canceled (together with all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so canceled and the Notes purchased and canceled pursuant to paragraph (g) above (together with all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons canceled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Principal Paying Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

(j) Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 11 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in paragraph (e)(iii) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and
- (ii) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Notes has been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15.

9. TAXATION

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons or under the Guarantee (if applicable) by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the relevant Tax Jurisdiction unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, the Issuer (or the Guarantor, if applicable) will pay such additional amounts as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by holders of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the respective amounts of principal and interest which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons, as the case may be, in the absence of such withholding or deduction; except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note, Receipt or Coupon:

- (i) to or on behalf of a holder of such Note, Receipt or Coupon who is subject to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note by reason of such holder being or having been connected with the relevant Tax Jurisdiction other than merely by holding such Note or receiving principal or interest in respect thereof; or
- (ii) to or on behalf of a holder of such Note, Receipt or Coupon who would not be liable for or subject to such deduction or withholding by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the relevant tax authority if, after having been requested in writing by the Issuer (or the Guarantor, if applicable) to make such a declaration or claim, such holder fails to do so; or

- (iii) to or on behalf of a holder of such Note, Receipt or Coupon who presents a Note (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the relevant date except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting the same for payment on the last day of such 30-day period; for this purpose the “relevant date” means:
 - (a) the due date for payment thereof; or
 - (b) if the full amount of the moneys payable on such date has not been received by the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar, as the case maybe, on or prior to such due date, the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15; or
- (iv) to or on behalf of a holder of such Note, Receipt or Coupon who would have been able to avoid the withholding or deduction by the presentation (where presentation is required) of the relevant Note, Receipt or Coupon to, or otherwise accepting payment from, another paying agent in a Member State of the European Union; or
- (v) with respect to an Issuer that is organized under the laws of Mexico, for any amount in excess of the withholding tax rate applicable, pursuant to the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), to interest paid by a Mexican tax resident to a non-Mexican tax resident derived from any securities placed in a country (other than Mexico), through a bank or a broker dealer, with which Mexico has a valid and effective treaty for the avoidance of double taxation, considering that the Issuer has complied with all regulatory and tax requirements related to this placement, and only to the extent that the relevant holder has failed to provide on a timely basis, at the reasonable request of the Issuer or Guarantor (as the case may be), the proper evidence to support such holder’s eligibility, if any, for the benefits under an income tax treaty to which Mexico is a party that is in effect, that is necessary to determine the appropriate rate of deduction or withholding of Mexican taxes under such treaty; or
- (vii) any combination of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) above.

The obligation of the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, to pay additional amounts in respect of taxes, duties, assessments and governmental charges shall not apply to (i) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property or any similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge or (ii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge which is payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding from payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons; *provided that*, except as otherwise set forth in these Terms and Conditions and in the Agency Agreement, the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, shall pay all stamp or other similar duties, if any, which may be imposed by the relevant Tax Jurisdiction, the United States or any respective political subdivision thereof or any taxing authority of or in the foregoing, with respect to the Notes or the Agency Agreement or as a consequence of the issuance of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series.

As used herein: “Tax Jurisdiction” means, (i) with respect to the Company, Korea or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which the Company becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes, Receipts or Coupons or under the Guarantee, as the case may be, through such jurisdiction, and (ii) with respect to any Guaranteed Issuer, such Guaranteed Issuer’s jurisdiction of incorporation or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax

or any other jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax to which such Guaranteed Issuer becomes subject in respect of payments made by it of principal and interest on the Notes, Receipts or Coupons through such jurisdiction.

10. PRESCRIPTION

The Notes (whether in bearer form or registered form), Receipts and Coupons and the Guarantee will become void unless presented for payment within a period of five years (in the case of principal) and two years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 9) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 7(b) or any Talon that would be void pursuant to Condition 7(b).

11. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

The occurrence and continuance of any of the following events will constitute an event of default ("Event of Default"):

- (i) default in the payment of any installment of interest upon any of the Notes as and when the same shall become due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- (ii) default in the payment of all or any part of the principal of any of the Notes as and when the same shall become due and payable, whether at maturity, upon redemption or otherwise;
- (iii) breach or failure to observe or perform any other of the covenants or agreements on the part of the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) contained in the Notes of the relevant Series or the Guarantee (if applicable) for a period of 60 days after the date on which written notice specifying such default or breach, stating that such notice is a "Notice of Default" under the Notes of the relevant Series or the Guarantee (if applicable) and demanding that the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) remedy the same, shall have been given to the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable), with a copy to the Principal Paying Agent and the Registrar, by the Noteholders of at least 10% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of the relevant Series at the time outstanding;
- (iv) any Debt (as defined below) of the Company in the aggregate outstanding principal amount of U.S.\$20,000,000 or more either (a) becoming due and payable prior to the due date for payment thereof by reason of acceleration thereof following default by the Company or (b) not being repaid at, and remaining unpaid after, maturity as extended by the period of grace, if any, applicable thereto, or any guarantee given by the Company in respect of Debt of any other person not being honored when, and remaining dishonored after becoming, due and called; *provided* that, in the case of (a) above, if any such default under any such Debt shall be cured or waived, then the default under the Notes by reason thereof shall be deemed to have been cured and waived;
- (v) the entry of a decree or order for relief in respect of the Issuer or the Guarantor by a court or administrative or other governmental agency or body having jurisdiction in the premises in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, rehabilitation, compulsory composition or other similar law in effect on the date of issuance of the first Tranche of the Notes or thereafter, or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee or sequestrator (or similar official) of the Issuer or the Guarantor or for any substantial part of its property or ordering the winding up, dissolution or liquidation of its affairs, or shall otherwise adjudicate or find the Issuer or the Guarantor to be bankrupt or insolvent, and continuance of any such decree or order unstayed and in effect for a period of 60 consecutive days; or

- (vi) the commencement by the Issuer or the Guarantor of a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, rehabilitation, compulsory composition or other similar law in effect on the date of issuance of the first Tranche of the Notes or thereafter, or consent to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, or consent to the appointment or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee or sequestrator (or similar official) of the Issuer or the Guarantor or for any substantial part of its property, or cease to carry on the whole or substantially the whole of its business, or make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or enter into any composition with its creditors, or take corporate action in furtherance of any such action; provided, however, that any sale, transfer, lease or conveyance of any one or all of the Planned Disposal Assets shall not constitute the ceasing to carry on of the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's business under this Condition 11(vi);

If an Event of Default with respect to the Notes occurs and is continuing, the Noteholders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding may declare the principal amount (and premium, if any) of, and all accrued but unpaid interest on, all the Notes to be due and payable immediately, by a notice in writing to the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) at the office of the Principal Paying Agent, and upon such declaration, any such principal amount (and premium, if any) and interest shall become immediately due and payable. Upon such declaration, the Principal Paying Agent shall give notice thereof to the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) and to the Noteholders in writing. If, after any such declaration and before any judgment or decree for the payment of the moneys due shall have been obtained or entered, the Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, pays or deposits with the Principal Paying Agent all amounts then due with respect to the Notes (other than amounts due solely because of such declaration) and cures all other Events of Default with respect to the Notes, such defaults may be waived and such declaration may be annulled and rescinded by the Noteholders of more than 50% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding by written notice thereof to the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) at the office of the Principal Paying Agent.

In this Condition, "*Debt*" means, with respect to any person as of any date of determination, without duplication, (i) all obligations, contingent or otherwise, of such person for borrowed money, (ii) all obligations of such person evidenced by bonds, notes or other similar instruments, (iii) all obligations of such person in respect of letters of credit or other similar instruments, (iv) all obligations of such person to pay the unpaid purchase price of any property or service, (v) all obligations secured by any mortgage, charge, pledge, encumbrance or other security interest (a "Lien") on any property or asset of such person, whether or not such obligations are assumed by such person and (vi) all obligations of others guaranteed by such person to the extent of such guarantees and, for clauses (i) through (vi), which are denominated in a currency other than the currency of Korea and which has a final maturity of one year or more. The amount of Debt of any person as of any date of determination shall be the outstanding balance at such date of all unconditional obligations as described above, the maximum liability of such person for any such contingent obligations at such date and, in the case of clause (v), the lesser of the fair market value (as determined in good faith by the board of directors of such person) at such date of the property or asset of such person subject to a Lien securing the obligations of others and the amount of such obligations secured.

12. REPLACEMENT OF NOTES, RECEIPTS, COUPONS AND TALONS

Should any Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes, Coupons or Talons) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

13. PAYING AGENTS

The names of the initial Paying Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer and the Guarantor are entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Paying Agent acts, *provided that*:

- (a) there will at all times be a Principal Paying Agent;
- (b) so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange, there will at all times be a Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) and a Transfer Agent (in the case of Registered Notes) with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange or any other relevant authority;
- (c) so long as any of the Registered Global Notes payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars are held through DTC or its nominee, there will at all times be an Exchange Agent with a specified office in New York City, London or Hong Kong; and
- (d) so long as the Notes are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "Singapore Stock Exchange") and the rules of the Singapore Stock Exchange so require, if the Notes are issued in definitive form, there will at all times be a Paying Agent in Singapore.

In addition, the Issuer and the Guarantor shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City, London or Hong Kong in the circumstances described in Condition 7(e). Any variation, termination, appointment or change with respect to any Paying Agent shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15.

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Paying Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders. The Agency Agreement contains provisions permitting any entity into which any Paying Agent is merged or converted or with which it is consolidated or to which it transfers all or substantially all of its assets to become the successor paying agent.

14. EXCHANGE OF TALONS

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 10.

15. NOTICES

All notices regarding the Bearer Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published (i) in a leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London and Asia by the Issuer or the Guarantor, if applicable. It is expected that such publication will be made in the Financial Times in London and the Asian Wall Street Journal. The Issuer or the Guarantor, as applicable, shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules of any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the Bearer Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have

been admitted to listing. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers.

All notices regarding the Registered Notes will be deemed to be validly given if sent by first class mail or (if posted to an address overseas) by airmail to the holders (or the first named of joint holders) at their respective addresses recorded in the Register and will be deemed to have been given on the fourth day after mailing and, in addition, for so long as any Registered Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of that stock exchange (or any other relevant authority) so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or DTC for communication by them to the Noteholders and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of that stock exchange or relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by those rules. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders one day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Note in definitive form) with the relative Note or Notes, with the Principal Paying Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes). While any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Principal Paying Agent or the Registrar through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be, in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

16. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS, MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of the Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons or any of the provisions of the Agency Agreement. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer, the Guarantor or Noteholders holding not less than 10% in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being remaining outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing not less than 50% in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting one or more persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the nominal amount of the Notes so held or represented, except that at any meeting the business of which includes the modification of certain provisions of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons (including modifying the date of maturity of the Notes or any date for payment of interest thereof, reducing or canceling the amount of principal or the rate of interest payable in respect of the Notes or altering the currency of payment of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons), the quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing in the aggregate not less than 75% in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting one or more persons holding or representing in the aggregate a clear majority, in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Noteholders shall be binding on all the Noteholders, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all Receiptholders and Couponholders.

The Principal Paying Agent, the Issuer and the Guarantor may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders, to:

- (i) any modification (except as mentioned above) of any of the provisions of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the Conditions, the Agency Agreement or the Guarantee which is not prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders, including adding co-obligor(s) with respect to the Notes; or
- (ii) any modification of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the Conditions, the Agency Agreement or the Guarantee which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of the law of the jurisdiction in which the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) is incorporated.

Any determination as to prejudice to the interests of the Noteholders pursuant to this Condition 16 shall be made by the Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent shall not have any responsibility or liability whatsoever with respect to such determinations. Any such modification shall be binding on the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders and any such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15 as soon as practicable thereafter.

17. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes.

18. GOVERNING LAW AND SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

(a) Governing law

The Agency Agreement, the Notes, the Guarantee, the Receipts and the Coupons are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the law of the State of New York.

(b) Submission to jurisdiction

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Issuer and the Guarantor irrevocably submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any federal or state court in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, United States of America, in any suit, action or proceeding brought by any Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder arising out of or based upon the Notes, the Guarantee, the Receipts and/or the Coupons, and irrevocably agrees that all claims in respect of any such suit, action or proceeding may be determined in any such court. The Issuer and the Guarantor irrevocably and to the fullest extent they are permitted to do so under applicable law waive any objection they may have to the laying of venue in any such court or the defense of an inconvenient forum to the maintenance of any such suit or proceeding to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Issuer and the Guarantor hereby appoint the CT Corporation System, whose address as of the date hereof is 28 Liberty St., New York, New York 10005 as their authorized agent (the "Authorized Agent," which expression shall include any replacement authorized agent) upon whom process may be served in any such suit or proceeding set forth herein, it being understood that the designation and appointment of the Authorized Agent as such authorized agent shall become effective immediately without any further action on the part of the Issuer or the Guarantor. The Issuer and the Guarantor agree to take any and all action as may be necessary, including the filing of any and all documents that may be necessary, to maintain such designation and appointment of the authorized agent in full force and effect. If for any reason the appointment of the Authorized Agent shall cease to be in force, the Issuer and the Guarantor shall forthwith appoint a new agent to be the Authorized Agent and shall deliver to the Dealers and the Arranger a

copy of the new Authorized Agent's acceptance for that appointment within 30 days. Service of process upon the Authorized Agent shall be deemed, in every respect, effective service of process upon the Issuer or the Guarantor. The parties hereto each hereby waive any right to trial by jury in any action, proceeding or counterclaim arising out of or relating to the Notes, the Guarantee, the Receipts and/or Coupons.

(c) Waiver of immunity

The Issuer and the Guarantor hereby irrevocably and unconditionally waive with respect to Notes, the Guarantee, the Receipts and the Coupons any right to claim sovereign or other immunity from jurisdiction or execution and any similar defense and irrevocably and unconditionally consents to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process, including without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) of any order or judgment made or given in connection with any proceedings.

(d) Other documents

In the Agency Agreement, the Issuer and the Guarantor have submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of New York and appointed an agent for service of process in terms substantially similar to those set out above.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be applied by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes, including working capital, financing investments in overseas mineral resources exploration, development and production projects, financing capital expenditures and repayment of outstanding borrowings, but such proceeds will not be used for any activities relating to the development of coal mines.

EXCHANGE RATES

The table below sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, information concerning the Market Average Exchange Rate, announced by Seoul Money Brokerage Services, Ltd., between Won and U.S. dollars and rounded to the nearest tenth of one Won. No representation is made that the Won or dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Won, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all.

<u>Period</u>	<u>At End of Period</u>	<u>Average Rate⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
		(Won per U.S.\$1.00)		
2018	1,118.1	1,100.3	1,142.5	1,057.6
2019	1,157.8	1,165.7	1,218.9	1,111.6
2020	1,088.0	1,180.1	1,280.1	1,082.7
2021	1,185.5	1,144.4	1,199.1	1,083.1
2022	1,267.3	1,292.0	1,436.6	1,185.5
October	1,419.3	1,426.7	1,436.6	1,404.2
November	1,331.5	1,364.1	1,422.4	1,320.3
December	1,267.3	1,293.7	1,274.7	1,246.8
2023 (through March 23)	1,307.1	1,273.4	1,325.7	1,219.3
January	1,228.7	1,247.3	1,274.7	1,228.7
February	1,317.4	1,270.7	1,317.4	1,219.3
March (through March 23)	1,307.1	1,309.3	1,325.7	1,296.7

Source: Seoul Money Brokerage Services, Ltd.

Note:

- (1) The average rate for each year is calculated as the average of the Market Average Exchange Rates on each business day during the relevant year (or portion thereof). The average rate for a month is calculated as the average of the Market Average Exchange Rates on each business day during the relevant month (or portion thereof).

CAPITALIZATION OF THE COMPANY

The following table sets forth the Company's consolidated short-term debt and capitalization (defined as the sum of long-term debt and owner's equity) as of December 31, 2022 which is derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022. The following table should be read in conjunction with "Selected Consolidated Financial Information of the Company" and the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

	<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>	
	<u>(in billions of Won and in millions of U.S. dollars⁽¹⁾)</u>	
Long-term debt:		
Long-term borrowings	₩ 1,418.5	U.S.\$ 1,119.3
Bonds payable, net of discounts.	<u>3,508.3</u>	<u>2,768.3</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>4,926.8</u>	<u>3,887.6</u>
Equity:		
Issued capital ⁽²⁾	₩ 2,048.8	U.S.\$ 1,616.7
Discount on stock issuance	(9.7)	(7.7)
Undisposed accumulated deficits	(3,716.0)	(2,932.2)
Other components of equity	42.4	33.4
Non-controlling interests	<u>(619.9)</u>	<u>(489.2)</u>
Total equity	<u>(2,254.5)</u>	<u>(1,779.0)</u>
Total capitalization ⁽³⁾	<u>₩ 2,672.3</u>	<u>U.S.\$ 2,108.7</u>

Notes:

- (1) For the purpose of this table, the Won amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars at the Market Average Exchange Rate of Won 1,267.3 to U.S.\$1.00 on December 31, 2022.
- (2) The Government made capital contributions in cash of Won 14.9 billion in February 2023 to the Company.
- (3) Sum of long-term debt (excluding current portions and discounts) and total equity.
- (4) Except as set forth herein, there has been no material change in the capitalization of the Company since December 31, 2022.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

The following tables present selected consolidated financial data of the Company and KORES. This data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company and KORES and the respective notes thereto and other historical financial information included elsewhere in this Offering Circular. The selected financial data of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 set forth below have been extracted from the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this Offering Circular. The selected financial data of KORES as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 and as of September 9, 2021 and for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 set forth below have been extracted from the audited annual consolidated financial statements of KORES included in this Offering Circular.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2022	
	(in billions of Won)			
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:				
Total assets	₩	5,045.9	₩	5,194.9
Total liabilities		7,264.2		7,449.4
Total equity		(2,218.3)		(2,254.5)
Issued capital		2,000.0		2,048.8
Total liabilities and equity		5,045.9		5,194.9
Working capital ⁽¹⁾		(1,263.9)		(1,675.9)

Notes:

- (1) Working capital means total current assets minus total current liabilities.

	For the Period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021	For the Year ended December 31, 2022
	(in billions of Won)	
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Profit (Loss):		
Sales	₩ 292.4	₩ 1,114.6
Cost of sales	(271.4)	(1,035.6)
Gross profit	21.0	79.0
Selling and administrative expenses	(58.4)	(166.5)
Operating loss	(37.4)	(87.6)
Other income	0.0	0.1
Other expenses	(5.3)	(27.7)
Other gain, net	14.8	7.3
Finance income	92.6	385.2
Finance cost	(95.0)	(434.5)
Gains on investments in associates and joint ventures	35.4	84.3
Profit (Loss) before tax	5.1	(72.7)
Income tax benefit	19.7	54.6
Profit (Loss) for the period	₩ 24.8	₩ (18.1)
Other comprehensive loss	(18.6)	(65.8)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	₩ 6.2	₩ (83.9)
Profit (Loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	33.0	22.3
Non-controlling interests	(8.2)	(40.4)
Profit (Loss) for the period	₩ 24.8	₩ (18.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	23.9	(6.8)
Non-controlling interests	(17.7)	(77.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	₩ 6.2	₩ (83.9)
Consolidated Statements Cash Flows:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	₩ 3.6	₩ (107.8)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(3.9)	18.5
Net cash used in financing activities	(7.9)	(53.9)

Korea Resources Corporation

	As of December 31, 2020	As of September 9, 2021
	(in billions of Won)	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Data:		
Total assets	₩ 3,020.7	₩ 3,450.4
Total liabilities	6,753.5	7,030.2
Total equity	(3,732.8)	(3,579.8)
Issued capital	2,000.0	2,000.0
Total liabilities and equity	3,020.7	3,450.4
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	(863.3)	(997.0)

Notes:

(1) Working capital means total current assets minus total current liabilities.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Period From January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021
	(in billions of Won)	
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Profit (Loss):		
Sales	₩ 495.9	₩ 899.3
Cost of sales	(1,715.5)	(602.1)
Gross profit (loss)	(1,219.6)	297.3
Selling and administrative expenses	(81.5)	(48.9)
Operating profit (loss)	(1,301.1)	248.4
Other operating income	10.0	6.9
Other operating expenses	(14.0)	(5.4)
Other loss, net	(39.9)	(0.2)
Finance income	8.3	44.2
Finance cost	(21.2)	(47.7)
Profit (Loss) before tax	(1,358.0)	246.1
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3.7)	(4.8)
Profit (Loss) for the period	₩ (1,354.3)	₩ 250.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)	99.9	(97.8)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	₩ (1,254.4)	₩ 153.0
Profit (Loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	(1,303.6)	276.3
Non-controlling interests	(50.7)	(25.4)
Profit (Loss) for the period	₩ (1,354.3)	₩ 250.8
Total comprehensive profit (loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	(1,234.1)	212.0
Non-controlling interests	(20.3)	(59.0)
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for the period	₩ (1,254.4)	₩ 153.0
Consolidated Statements Cash Flows:		
Net cash used in operating activities	₩ (251.8)	₩ (150.8)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(125.9)	172.0
Net cash provided by financing activities	535.2	90.9

THE COMPANY

Business

Overview

The Company is a wholly state-owned corporation established on September 10, 2021 under the KOMIR Act through a merger between KORES and MIRECO pursuant to which all assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of KORES and MIRECO were automatically transferred by law under universal succession to the Company under the KOMIR Act. KORES was established in 1967 as a wholly state-owned corporation under the KORES Act and was mandated to secure a stable supply of key mineral resources, both domestically and overseas. MIRECO was established in 2006 as a wholly state-owned corporation under the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act and specialized in mine reclamation with a focus on promoting national safety and economic revitalization in mining areas. The Company inherited such purposes and serves as the execution arm of the Government for mineral resources and mine reclamation related policies of Korea with a purpose of revitalizing the economies of mining areas through promoting and supporting the mineral industry while managing mining footprints and contributing to the development of the national economy by securing stable supplies of mineral resources. The Company receives substantial financial support from the Government in the form of capital contributions and loans to undertake the following five main areas of operation:

- direct investment in the exploration, development and production of mineral resources overseas;
- low-cost funding to Korean companies that engage or invest in the exploration, development and production of mineral resources and mine reclamation, both in Korea and overseas;
- strategic stockpiling of certain rare mineral resources designated by the Government;
- implementing mine reclamation and safety projects, including regional support and promotion projects; and
- providing exploration drilling, survey, research, technical and other Government-subsidized support services to Korean companies engaged in mineral resources and mine reclamation activities.

The Company is currently participating, through various consortiums and joint ventures, in exploration, development and production activities in 14 locations in nine countries, including nine production stage projects involving production of bituminous coal, copper, limestone, nickel, rare earth and uranium. The Company is also the operator of the Boleo copper development project in Baja California Sur, Mexico in which it holds a 77.01% stake. In such capacity, the Company exercises control over the day-to-day operations of the project, including managing finances and project personnel and monitoring the overall progress of the project. The Company's aggregate investment amount in the Boleo project was Won 1,808.8 billion as of December 31, 2022, and the Company does not intend to make additional capital contributions in 2023. The Boleo project commenced initial production of copper in January 2015 and commercial production in the second half of 2017, with an annual production capacity of 28,300 tonnes of copper and 600 tonnes of cobalt.

The largest overseas investment made by the Company to date is its 38.03% equity interest in the Ambatovy nickel mining project in Madagascar. The Ambatovy plant commenced commercial production of nickel in January 2014. The Ambatovy plant is one of the world's largest laterite nickel mining, processing and refining operations. Ambatovy has proven and probable reserves of 210 million tonnes of 0.87% nickel. The annual production capacity of Ambatovy is 48,000 tonnes (100% basis) of nickel, 4,000 tonnes (100% basis) of cobalt and 190,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, an effluent that can be used as fertilizer. The Company's aggregate investment amount in the Ambatovy project was

Won 2,405.9 billion as of December 31, 2022, and the Company expects to make additional capital contributions of Won 26.5 billion in 2023, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date.

Another large overseas investment made by the Company is its 10% equity interest in the Cobre Panama copper and molybdenum project in Panama. The Company's aggregate investment amount in the Cobre Panama project was Won 852.1 billion as of December 31, 2022, and the Company expects to make additional capital contributions of Won 13.5 billion in 2023, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date. The Cobre Panama project commenced commercial production in 2019 with an annual production capacity of 350,000 tonnes of copper and 3,500 tonnes of molybdenum. In March 2018, the Company entered into an advance sale contract with Franco-Nevada Corporation, a Canadian mining company, for the sale of gold and silver, which are byproducts of the mines, for Won 136 billion.

In addition, the Company has a long-term strategic mandate to secure a stable supply of ten rare minerals that have been selected in consultation with the Government from those minerals that are used as industrial raw materials and are strategically important to the growth of the Korean economy. They currently consist of chrome, molybdenum, antimony, titanium, tungsten, niobium, selenium, rare earth, gallium and zirconium. In December 2016, the Company reached the Government's stockpiling target of 77,895 tonnes of these minerals, which is equivalent to the estimated domestic consumption of such minerals for 64.5 days.

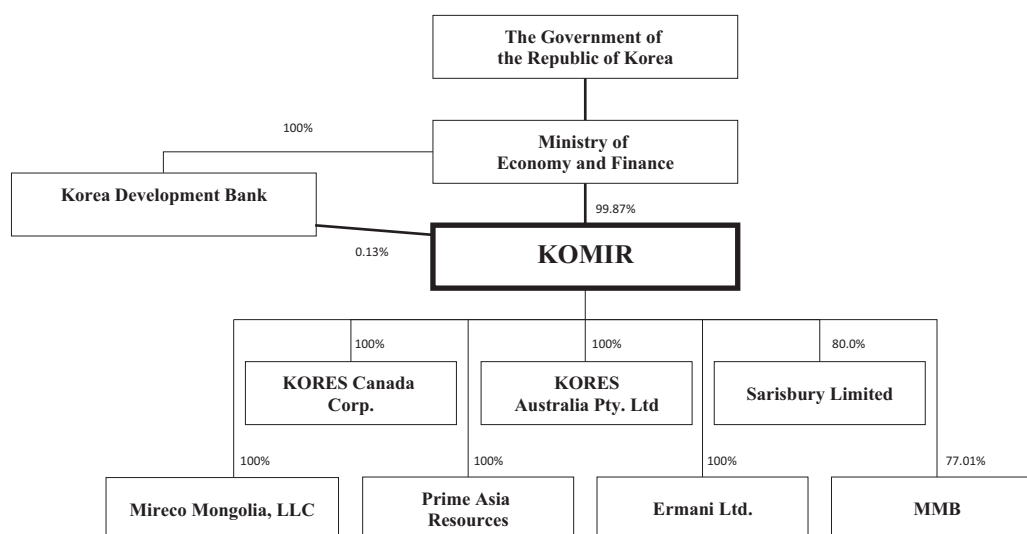
The Company also strives to promote the economic development of mining areas and endeavors to minimize the environmental and social after-effects caused by mine damage. The Company's major tasks with respect to such goals range from the restoration of areas deteriorated by active, suspended or closed mines to the investigation, research and technological development relating to mine damage prevention. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's aggregate investment amount for mine reclamation activities was Won 1,234.7 billion and it had completed environmental restorations at 1,589 sites. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the Company executed mine damage prevention projects at 210, 216 and 200 locations, respectively. In addition, from 2022 to 2026, the Company is planning to invest Won 448.0 billion to complete restorations at 984 deteriorated mine sites.

The Company recorded sales of Won 1,114.6 billion in 2022 and Won 292.4 billion for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021, and net loss of Won 18.1 billion in 2022 and net profit of Won 24.8 billion for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021. The Company recorded total comprehensive loss for the period of Won 83.9 billion in 2022 and total comprehensive profit of Won 6.2 billion in the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company had total assets of Won 5,194.9 billion and Won 5,045.9 billion as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, and total negative equity of Won 2,254.5 billion and Won 2,218.3 billion as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. KORES's sales amounted to Won 495.9 billion in 2020 and Won 899.3 billion for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021. KORES recorded net loss for the year of Won 1,354.3 billion in 2020 and net profit for the period of Won 250.8 billion for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021. KORES recorded total comprehensive loss for the year of Won 1,254.4 billion in 2020 and total comprehensive income for the period of Won 153.0 billion for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021. KORES had total assets of Won 3,020.7 billion as of December 31, 2020 and Won 3,450.4 billion as of September 9, 2021, and total negative equity of Won 3,732.8 billion as of December 31, 2020 and Won 3,579.8 billion as of September 9, 2021.

Relationship with the Government

The Company is wholly-owned by the Government. The Government is required under the KOMIR Act to contribute all of the Company's authorized capital of up to Won 3 trillion. The Company had total negative equity of Won 2,254.5 billion as of December 31, 2022. See "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—The Company was established in September 2021 through a consolidation of KORES and MIRECO under the KOMIR Act which was enacted in September 2021 to address KORES's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity remains completely eroded and there is no assurance that the Company's complete equity erosion and liquidity problems will be successfully addressed and the failure to do so may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition and the Holders." and "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Although the Government has provided and is expected to continue to provide financial support to the Company, the Government is not legally required to do so." and "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—The Company is restricted in the amount of bonds it can issue relative to the sum of its issued capital and reserves under the KOMIR Act." for disclosure relating to the erosion of the Company's capital and prerequisites for the Government to contribute additional capital and for the Company to issue additional debt.

The Company may only be privatized through an amendment of Article 4 of the KOMIR Act by the National Assembly, which states that the Government shall fund the Company's authorized capital. Pursuant to the KOMIR Act, the Government may also guarantee the repayment of the Company's bonds and provide financial subsidies for the Company's business activities, although it is not obligated to do so. The Notes offered hereby do not have the benefit of a Government guarantee. The following diagram illustrates the Company's ownership structure as of the date hereof.



The Government, through MOTIE, directs and supervises the Company's activities relating to the exploration, development and production of mineral resources in Korea and overseas, the purchase and stockpiling of mineral reserves, the management of stockpile facilities, the execution and management of mine damage and safety projects and the collection and publication of information related to the mineral resources industry. Pursuant to the KOMIR Act and the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, the President of Korea has the authority to appoint and remove the Company's president and the standing directors who are members of the audit committee, while the Minister of Economy and Finance appoints the Company's non-standing directors and the Company's president appoints the standing directors who are not members of the audit committee. Furthermore, the Company is required to publicly disclose certain information relating to its operation and management, including, among other matters, its management objectives, budget and business plan, financial statements, personnel data, articles of incorporation, bond register and the minutes of the board of directors (other than certain confidential information).

The Board of Audit and Inspection, which is an independent Government agency that audits all Governmental agencies and Government-controlled entities, audits the Company from time to time. The audit includes a review of the Company's budget and financial statements and an inspection of the Company's business operations and performance. The Board of Audit and Inspection reports its audit results to the National Assembly of Korea and the President of Korea. The Company must also present mid- to long-term management objectives covering five fiscal years to MOEF and the Minister of MOTIE on an annual basis. The Company is further subject to unscheduled inspections and investigations from time to time by the National Assembly under the Act on the Inspection and Investigation of State Administration of 1988, as amended.

In June 2016, MOEF and MOTIE announced the June 2016 Government Plan to rationalize the overseas natural resource exploration, development and production activities of government-controlled enterprises, including the Company. The June 2016 Government Plans calls for, among other things, the Company's divestiture from overseas exploration, development and production operations in phases, while strengthening the Company's support services to private Korean companies engaged in such operations, and the implementation of a hiring freeze and a reduction in the number of employees and overseas offices. The June 2016 Government Plan also calls for the further examination of consolidating the Company's strategic stockpiling and support services roles with other government-controlled enterprises. In addition, pursuant to the June 2016 Government Plan, MOTIE transferred the responsibility for administrative tasks related to the day-to-day operation of SAER funds and the administration of SAER loans for resources development-related projects from KORES and for mine reclamation-related projects from MIRECO to the Korea Energy Agency in July 2017.

Government Letter of Support

On March 21, 2018, the Director General for Energy and Resources Policy of MOTIE issued the following letter ("Letter of Support"). In the Letter of Support, the Government pledged to continue to provide legal, financial and institutional support to KORES as well as to the Company. The Letter of Support does not represent a guarantee or a binding obligation of MOTIE or the Government. See "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Although the Government has provided and is expected to continue to provide financial support to the Company or any merged or consolidated entity, the Government is not legally required to do so."



산업통상자원부

MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

March 21, 2018

Mr. Young Min Kim
CEO
Resources Corporation

Re: Letter of Financial support for Korea Resources Corporation

Dear Mr. Kim,

This letter is intended to confirm the support of the Government of the Republic of Korea (the “Government”) through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (together and on behalf of any successor or other ministry exercising comparable regulatory authority on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, “MOTIE”) to Korea Resources Corporation (“KORES”).

KORES was established pursuant to the Korea Resources Corporation Act and KORES serves to implement the Government’s policy to secure a stable supply of key minerals that are strategically important to Korea’s economy and acts as an arm for mineral resources-related policies of Korea. In order to attain a sustainable supply of key metals and minerals, KORES engages in a diverse set of operations including direct investments, lending, strategic stockpiling of key minerals and support services.

KORES has invested in large-scale overseas resources development projects, resulting in a deterioration in KORES’ financial condition due to a general decrease in global commodity prices and delayed normalization of production. MOTIE has appointed a task force for overseas resources development (the “Task Force”), centered around civilian experts, to examine the status of overseas resources development projects of government-owned companies including KORES. On March 5, 2018, the Task Force recommended the Government to consider the merger or consolidation of KORES with a similar entity. In addition, the Task Force recommended preparation of measures to resolve KORES’ liquidity and liability issues.

In accordance with the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, the Government plans to deliberate and decide on the matters related to KORES’ merger or consolidation through the Committee for Management of Public Institutions. Once the Government’s plan is finalized, the related legislative procedures will take place at the National Assembly. Once the legislative procedures have been completed and a new corporation, into which KORES would be merged or consolidated, is established, then such new corporation will assume all assets and liabilities of KORES.

The Government will continue to provide legal, financial and institutional support to KORES as well as to the new corporation that would be established following the completion of the legislative procedures.

Yours sincerely,

/s/Ki-Young Park

(Signed on behalf of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)

Ki-Young Park
Director General for Energy and Resources Policy
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
Republic of Korea

Framework for National Energy Plan

On June 4, 2019, the MOTIE adopted the Third Basic National Energy Plan following consultations with representatives from civic groups, the energy industry and academia. The Third Basic National Energy Plan, which is a comprehensive plan that covers the entire spectrum of energy industries in Korea, covers the period from 2019 to 2040 (compared to 2014 to 2035 under the Second Basic National Energy Plan) and focuses on the following five key tasks: (i) innovating the structure of energy consumption by strengthening the energy demand management of various sectors such as industrial, building and transportation, and streamlining pricing systems with the aim of improving the efficiency of energy consumption by 38% by 2040 and reducing energy demand by 18.6% by 2040, (ii) transitioning to a clean and safe mix of energy through increasing the share of renewable energy by 30~35% while reducing the share of nuclear and coal energy, (iii) expanding decentralized and participatory energy systems by increasing the share of generation sources (such as renewable energy and fuel cells) in areas with demand and strengthening regional management by expanding the roles and responsibilities of local governments, (iv) bolstering the global competitiveness of Korea's energy industry by fostering future energy industries such as renewable energy, hydrogen and efficiency-enhancing industries, as well as through adding value to existing traditional energy industries, and (v) laying the foundation for conversion to clean and safe energy by improving the electricity, gas and heat market systems and building an energy big data platform to promote the creation of new industries.

Overseas Resources Development Master Plan

Under the Overseas Resources Development Business Act of 1983, as last amended on December 29, 2020 and effective as of December 30, 2021 and the Presidential Decree and regulations thereunder (the "Overseas Resources Development Act"), the Government must establish 10-year master plans, revised every five years, for the development of overseas natural resources. Under the Overseas Resources Development Act, if a Korean national plans to develop overseas natural resources, such person must report his or her plans to the Minister of MOTIE.

Pursuant to the Overseas Resources Development Act, the Government is authorized to provide funds to a Korean resident to conduct research and analysis for an overseas resources development business and to acquire the rights to develop such resources. The Government may also provide funds for the installation and operation of facilities required for the development, and funds for leasing or buying the necessary equipment for the development. To ensure the proper use of Government funds, MOTIE delegated to the Company the authority to inspect the books, documents and materials of businesses to which the Government has provided financial support and to evaluate the feasibility of the Government's financial support for the costs being incurred by such businesses.

MOTIE issued in May 2020 the Sixth Overseas Resources Development Master Plan, covering the period from 2020 to 2029 pursuant to the Overseas Resources Development Act. Objectives of the Sixth Overseas Resources Development Master Plan include the following:

- assist the restructuring of the Company, Korea Gas Corporation and Korea National Oil Corporation and facilitate the Company's task of supporting the private sector;
- select new key mineral resources, including lithium, cobalt and rare-earth elements, reflecting the change in energy policy and establish a comprehensive roadmap to secure such new key mineral resources;
- promote the securing of mineral resources by utilizing the futures market and the over-the-counter trading market in the event of a supply crisis, in which the Company will play a main role;
- instead of focusing on achieving resource development target rates mainly centered on the quantity of resources, establish national resource security policies utilizing target-management indicators for national resource security such as exposure to price fluctuations and resilience to energy supply shortages.

Administration of the Special Accounts for Energy and Resources

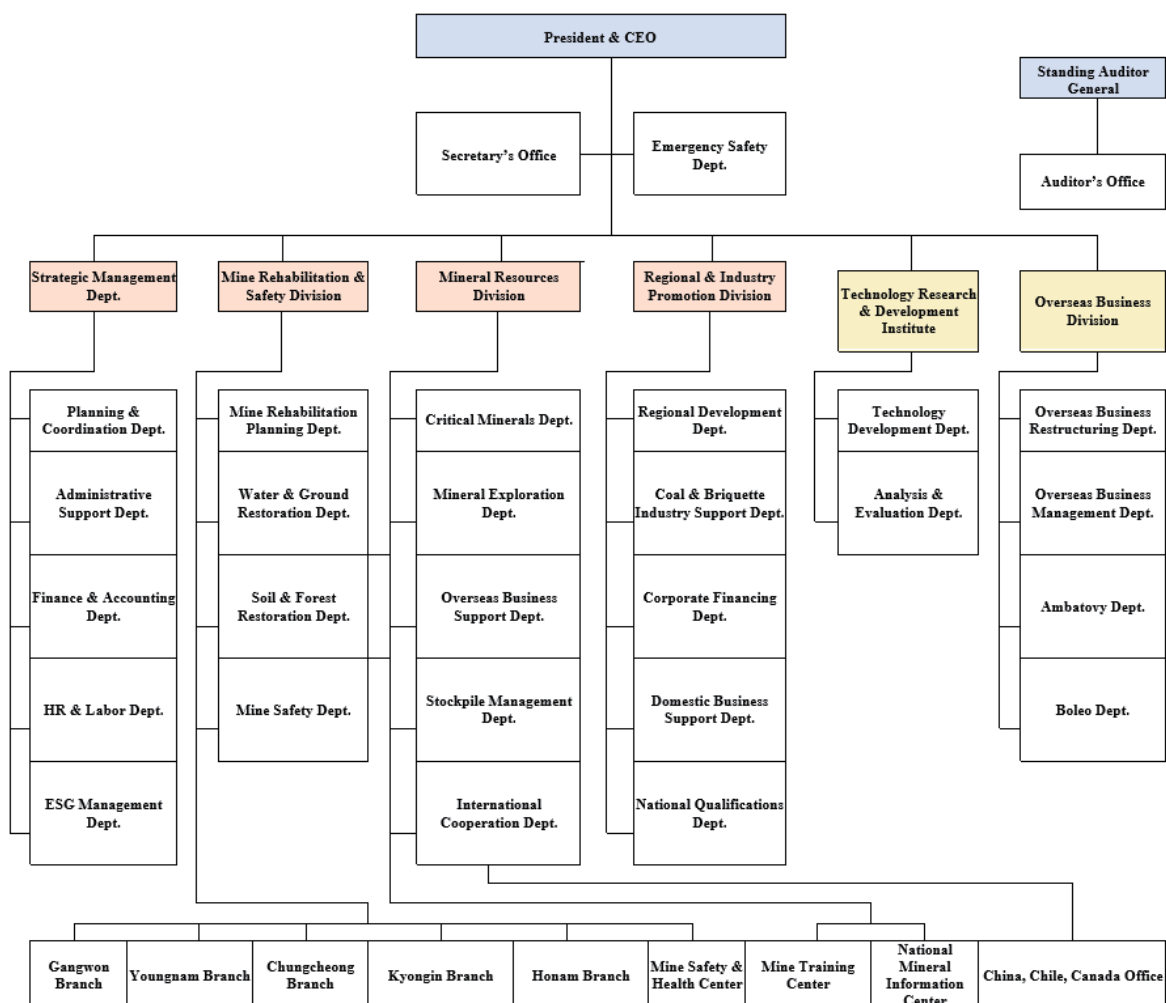
In 1995, the Government established the SAER pursuant to the Act on the Energy and Resources Special Account Act (the "SAER Act"), which combines six energy-related funds that were previously operated by the Government. Prior to 1995, to ensure a stable supply of energy and natural resources for the Korean economy and to promote the development of new energy resources, the Government operated six energy- and resources-related funds, namely the Oil Business Fund, the Coal Industry Support Fund, the Coal Industry Stabilization Fund, the Overseas Mineral Resources Development Fund, the Energy Use Rationalization Fund and the Natural Gas Safety Management Fund. These funds were designed to support a variety of public and private projects, including those relating to the exploration and development of mineral resources both domestically and abroad, the stockpiling of mineral resources, the development of deep-sea mineral resources and the development of alternative energy sources and research activities related to the foregoing.

Pursuant to the SAER Act, the Minister of MOTIE oversees the management and operation of the SAER. The Government's annual budget for the SAER is prepared with input from Government-controlled and private entities engaged in the energy and natural resources business, MOTIE and MOEF, and approved by the National Assembly. A significant portion of the SAER budget consists of loans to be made for various energy and resources-related projects. Previously, the funds for the loans were first provided by Korea National Oil Corporation, as the day-to-day administrator of the entire SAER, to the following six government agencies that managed and on-lent the funds: KORES, MIRECO, Korea National Oil Corporation, Korea Coal Corporation, Korea Energy Management Corporation and Korea Gas Safety Corporation. KORES managed the SAER loans related to the mineral resources industry and MIRECO managed the SAER loans related to the mine reclamation industry, while the other loans were managed by the other four Government agencies for their respective energy fields. Pursuant to the June 2016 Government Plan, MOTIE transferred the responsibility for administrative tasks related to the day-to-day operation of the SAER funds and the administration of SAER loans of KORES and MIRECO to the Korea Energy Agency in July 2017.

Organizational Structure

The Company has broadly organized its divisions by function. The Strategic Management Department oversees the overall operations of the Company and includes, among others, the Planning & Coordination Department and the Finance & Accounting Department. The Mine Rehabilitation & Safety Division oversees all mine damage and safety related activities including mine damage inspection, planning, recovery and post management. The Mineral Resources Division oversees all resource

exploration, development and stockpiling activities. The Regional & Industry Promotion Division oversees all regional and industrial promotion activities and includes, among others, the Coal & Briquette Industry Support Department. The Technology Research & Development Institute provides various technical and research and development support to the Korean mining and mineral resources industry. The Overseas Business Division oversees the management of the Company's overseas investments and also includes the Overseas Business Restructuring Department which focuses on the Company's divestiture from its overseas exploration, development and production activities. The following diagram illustrates the Company's organizational structure as of the date hereof.



In addition, the Company's ESG Committee oversees the establishment and enforcement of policies and strategies relating to the environment, social responsibility and corporate governance. The ESG Committee also reviews the performances and results of key ESG projects, monitors emerging ESG issues and implements and promotes workable standards.

Business Operations

The Company has two main segments: the own assets account, which comprise lending, strategic stockpiling, mine reclamation and Government-subsidized support services, and the overseas assets account, which comprise direct investments. These operations aim to serve as the execution arm of the Government's policy goals to promote and support sustainable development of mining regions and to secure a stable supply of mineral resources.

The following table presents a breakdown of the Company's sales by segment for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

	For the Period From September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
	(in billions of Won, except percentages)	
Own assets account	₩ 87.9	₩ 268.3
Overseas assets account	204.5	846.3
Total sales	<u>₩ 292.4</u>	<u>₩ 1,114.6</u>

For a breakdown of the Company's sales by geographical location, see note 4 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 of the Company appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular, which provides a segmentation of the Company's sales by the geographic location of the entity generating such sales. Sales generated by the Company on a separate basis are deemed to have originated from Korea, whereas sales generated by each of the Company's overseas consolidated subsidiaries are deemed to have originated from the country where such subsidiary is located. For a breakdown of the Company's sales by revenue source, see note 31 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 of the Company appearing elsewhere in this Offering Circular.

Direct Investments in Exploration, Development and Production

While the Company does not engage in any new direct overseas investment projects, the Company continues to directly invest in its existing overseas investment projects to support the exploration, development and production of overseas mineral resources. Since 2008, as part of a consortium or joint venture, the Company has engaged in overseas exploration, development and production in various locations, including Australia, China, Madagascar, Mexico and South Africa. The Company invested Won 196.9 billion, Won 152.6 billion and Won 0.1 billion in overseas exploration, development and production projects in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The Company currently expects to invest Won 41.7 billion in its existing overseas investment projects in 2023 for its projects in Ambatovy, Cobre Panama and Wyong. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had directly invested Won 6,151.2 billion in its overseas exploration, development and production activities.

Contractual arrangements among participants in a joint venture are usually governed by an operating agreement, which usually provides that costs, entitlements to production and liabilities are to be shared according to each party's percentage interest in the joint venture. Upon completion of the initial exploration phase, and if the Company and its joint venture partners determine that a project has commercially viable development potential, the project will enter the development phase and join the development portfolio. The joint venture projects are typically structured so that following the initial equity investment by the participants in the joint venture project, a shareholder loan is extended to the project by each joint venture partner in proportion to such partner's percentage interest in the project in return for the receipt of interest payments that are issued according to the schedule associated with such loan. Interest payments on such shareholder loan are typically deferred for a period of time, allowing the project to reach production stage and generate cash flow.

The KOMIR Act requires the creation of a separate account under the Company to manage the Company's overseas assets and liabilities (the "Overseas Assets Account") and to account for the Overseas Assets Account separately from the Company's business and other accounts, and prohibits the disposal of financial resources relating to abandoned mine areas to operate overseas assets or to manage the assets and liabilities of overseas assets.

The Plan calls for the sale of all of the Company's overseas assets over time. In accordance with the Plan, the Company will examine potential avenues for the sale of its overseas direct investment projects in the Planned Disposal Assets. For example, in furtherance of such Plan, in February 2023, the Company announced a notice of public sale of Boleo and initial bidding is currently in process. While, as a general matter, all of the Company's overseas assets are to be sold, there will be no timetable for the sale. The Company will not engage in any new direct overseas investment projects and will instead focus on the Company's remaining activities, including support services for overseas resources development activities of the private sector.

Reserves Data

“Reserve” is that part of a mineral deposit that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

“Proven reserves” are reserves for which quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes and the grade and quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling. The sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that the size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.

“Probable reserves” are reserves for which quantity and grade or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced.

Estimation and evaluation of reserves naturally involve multiple uncertainties. The accuracy of any reserve evaluation depends on the quality of available information and engineering and geological interpretation. Based on the results of drilling, testing and production after the date of this Offering Circular, reserves may be significantly restated upwards or downwards. Significant changes in the Company's mineable reserve amounts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—The ore reserve estimates in this Offering Circular are only estimates and may require substantial revisions as a result of future drilling, testing and production, and as such, the Company's actual production, revenues and expenditures may also differ materially from the estimates.”

Production Stage

The Company deems projects to be in the production stage when they have the needed operational infrastructure to allow for the extraction of resources and generate revenues. The following table sets forth the Company's projects in the production stage by country, resource and the capital investments made by the Company up to 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Resource	Project	Country	Company's Stake	Korean Consortium's Stake	Participation Year	Annual Production Capacity ⁽¹⁾	Investment Amount (in billions of Won)				
							Up to 2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Bituminous Coal	Minerva ⁽²⁾	Australia	4.0	4.0	2006	– ₩	7.1 ₩	– ₩	– ₩	– ₩	7.1
	Narrabri	Australia	2.5	7.5	2009	9.0 mtpa	61.0	–	–	–	61.0
Copper	Boleo	Mexico	77.01	93.15	2008	28.3 ktpa ⁽³⁾	1,696.3	49.0	63.4	–	1,808.8
	Rapu-Rapu ⁽⁴⁾	Philippines	28.0	70.0	2002	–	27.1	–	–	–	27.1
	Cobre Panama ⁽⁵⁾	Panama	10.0	10.0	2009	350.0ktpa ⁽⁶⁾	835.0	17.1	–	–	852.1
Rare Earth	Xian Maxsun	China	49.0	49.0	2003	5.0 ktpa	13.4	–	–	–	13.4
Limestone	Zhangjiagang	China	49.0	100.0	2005	100.0 ktpa ⁽⁷⁾	14.3	–	–	–	14.3
Nickel	Ambatovy	Madagascar	38.03	45.82	2006	48.0 ktpa ⁽⁸⁾	2,194.7	125.1	86.1	–	2,405.9
Uranium	Teguida ⁽⁹⁾	Niger	4.00	4.00	2009	–	17.1	–	–	–	17.1
Subtotal							<u>4,866.0</u>	<u>191.2</u>	<u>149.5</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>5,206.7</u>
Terminated projects⁽¹⁰⁾							<u>370.7</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>370.7</u>
Total							<u>₩ 5,236.7</u>	<u>191.2</u>	<u>149.5</u>	<u>– ₩</u>	<u>5,577.4</u>

Notes:

- (1) mtpa = million tonnes per annum. ktpa = kilo tonnes per annum.
- (2) Production ceased upon exhaustion of reserves in September 2021 and the Company is preparing for the rehabilitation of the closed mine.
- (3) Initial production of copper commenced in January 2015 and commercial production commenced in the second half of 2017.
- (4) Production ceased upon exhaustion of reserves and rehabilitation of the closed mine has commenced in May 2019.
- (5) Commenced commercial production in September 2019.
- (6) In addition, estimated annual production capacity of 3.5 ktpa of molybdenum.
- (7) In addition, annual production capacity of 26 ktpa of nickel.
- (8) In addition, annual production capacity of 4 ktpa of cobalt.
- (9) Production ceased in December 2014 until further notice, primarily due to decreases in the market price of uranium and the financial difficulties experienced by the joint venture.
- (10) Represents the Company's direct investment amounts in overseas projects in production stage, in which the Company's participation has been terminated, including Won 59.1 billion that the Company had invested in Moolarben, Won 24.9 billion that the Company had invested in Angus Place and Won 23.8 billion that the Company had invested in Springvale, all of which were coal mining projects in Australia, as well as Won 196.1 billion that the Company had invested in Capstone, a copper mining project in the United States and Mexico. The Company's participations in Moolarben, Angus Place, Springvale and Capstone were terminated in January 2020, June 2020, June 2020 and May 2021 respectively.

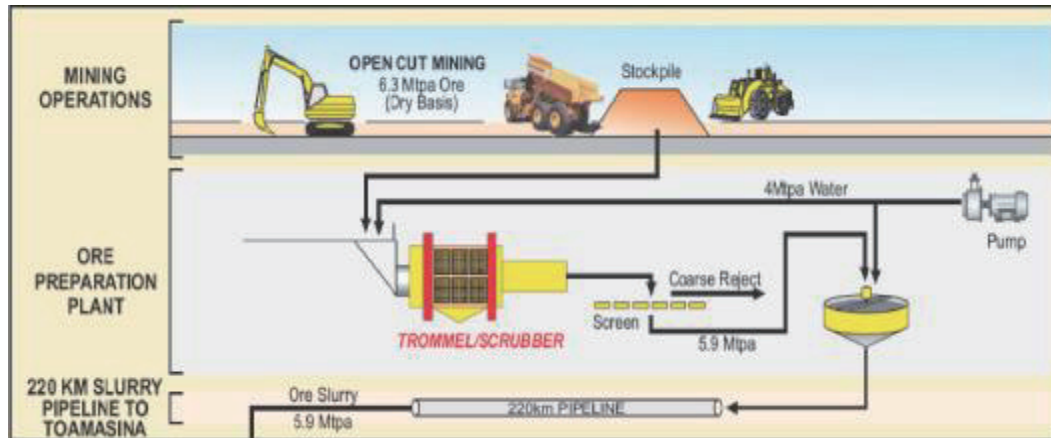
The following is a summary description of some of the Company's major projects in the production stage.

Ambatovy. Ambatovy is a large tonnage nickel project located 80 kilometers east of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's equity interest in the project is 38.03%, and a consortium of Korean investors, including the Company, collectively holds a 45.82% equity interest in the project. Sumitomo Corporation, a Japanese company, holds a 54.18% equity interest in the project. The Korean consortium of investors, which is led by the Company, holds purchase rights for 50% of future production. Ambatovy has proven and probable reserves of 210 million tonnes of 0.87% nickel. The annual production capacity of Ambatovy is 48,000 tonnes (100% basis) of nickel, 4,000 tonnes (100% basis) of cobalt and 190,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, an effluent that can be used as fertilizer.

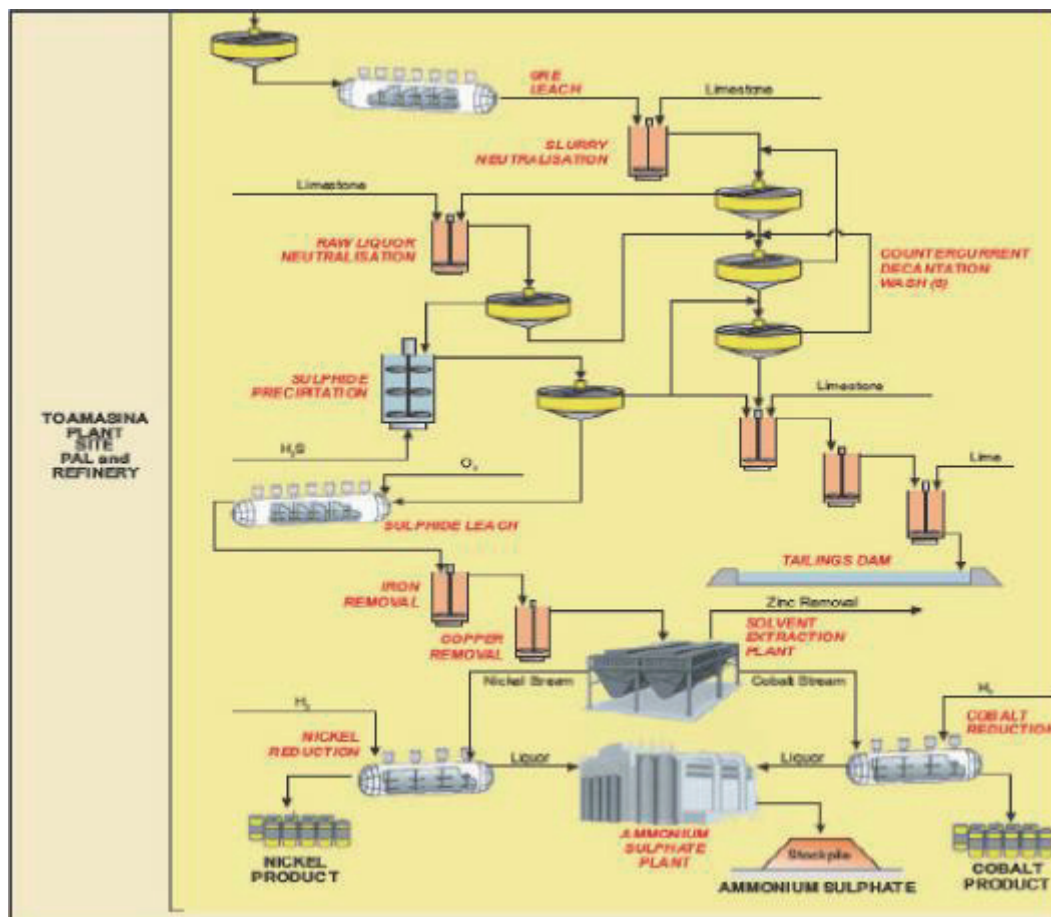
Construction of the project began in 2007, and initial production of nickel commenced in the second half of 2012. Slurried laterite ore from the mines is delivered via a 220 kilometers-long pipeline to a processing plant and refinery located near the Port of Toamasina, where the slurry is refined into high-grade nickel and cobalt briquettes, which are then shipped to customers around the world. Commercial production of nickel began in January 2014 and Ambatovy produced 9,908 tonnes, 29,285 tonnes and 36,000 tonnes of nickel in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

On March 20, 2020, following the announcement of several confirmed COVID-19 cases in Madagascar, a national public health emergency was declared by the government of Madagascar. The Ambatovy project was temporarily shut down from March 2020 to February 2021 after the diagnosis of COVID-19 in close proximity of the Company's Ambatovy project in order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by the government of Madagascar to contain COVID-19. See "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition."

The following diagram shows the mining operations and the ore preparation process used in Ambatovy.



The following diagram shows the hydrometallurgical process used in Ambatovy to produce finished nickel and cobalt briquettes.



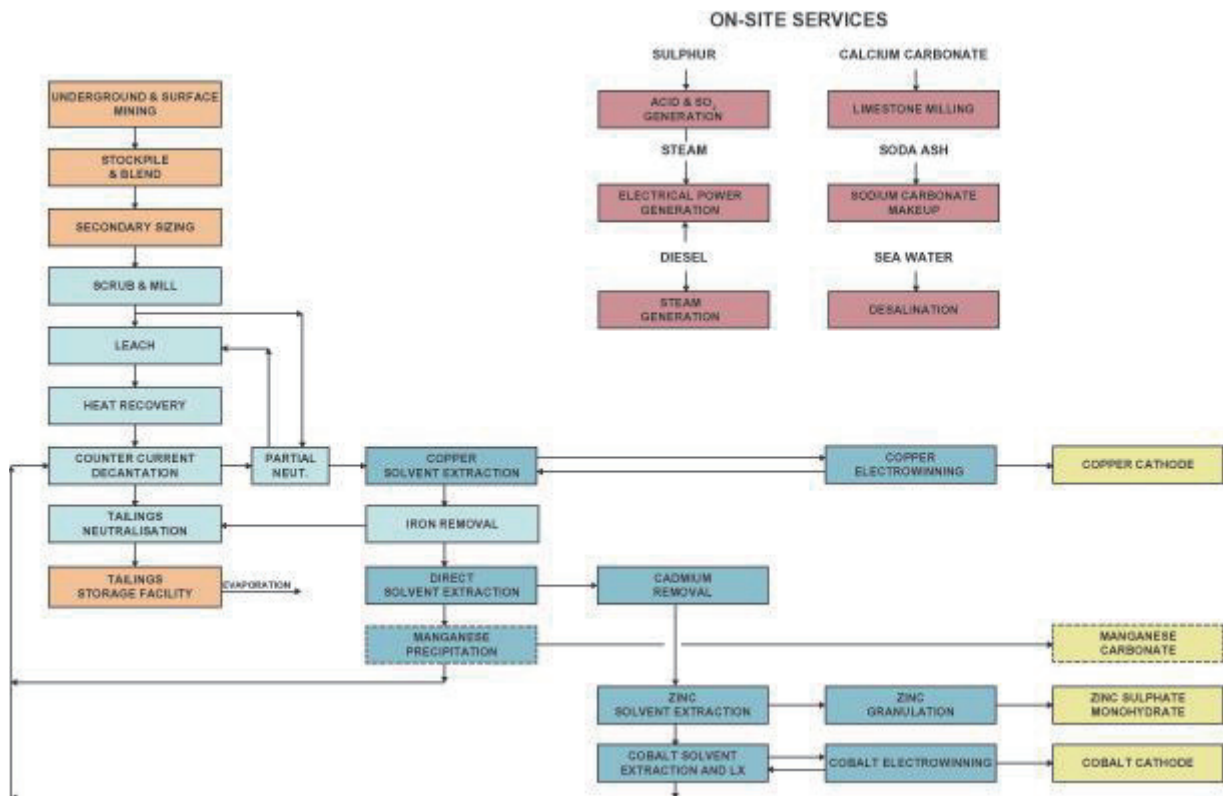
Ambatovy is primarily funded by U.S.\$2.1 billion of senior project financing through a number of loan agreements with certain export credit agencies, development banks and commercial lenders. The Company, Sherritt, Sumitomo and SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. (previously a project sponsor) provided completion guarantees, subject to a carve-out for political risk, for the financing until Ambatovy satisfied the required completion tests. While such completion tests were satisfied by Ambatovy in September 2015, the project sponsors, including the Company, have continued to provide their interest as collateral in exchange for deferred repayment on the loans. As of December 31, 2022, U.S.\$1.1 billion remained outstanding under the loans, which will mature in December 2033 and December 2045. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the weighted average interest rate of the loans was

approximately 3%. In October 2017, the project sponsors restructured the project in order to address Sherritt's shortfall in contributions to the project. Sherritt reduced its interest from 40% to 12%, transferring 15.2% to Sumitomo Corporation and 12.8% to Ambatovy Holdings Limited, a newly established special purpose vehicle holding company (over which the Company exerts substantial control), which allowed Sherritt to fund its 12% interest retroactively to the end of 2015 and reduce the amount of outstanding partner loans previously provided by the Company and the other project sponsors. In August 2020, the project was further restructured to transfer 5.49% of Sherritt's interest to Ambatovy Holdings II Limited and 6.51% of Sherritt's interest to Sumitomo Corporation. The Company's aggregate investment amount in Ambatovy was Won 2,405.9 billion as of December 31, 2022 and the Company expects to make additional capital contributions of approximately Won 26.5 billion in 2023, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date.

Boleo. The Boleo copper-cobalt deposit is located in Baja California Sur in Mexico. As of December 31, 2022, the Company held a 77.01% equity interest in the project and is the operator of the project. A consortium led by the Company, comprising the Company, LS-Nikko Copper Inc., Hyundai Steel, SK Networks Co. Ltd. and Iljin Materials Co., Ltd., together holds a 93.15% interest in the project. Camrova Resources, a Canadian company and previous operator of the project, holds the remaining 6.85% interest in the project. The proven and probable reserves of Boleo is 37.0 million tonnes of copper with an annual production capacity of 28,300 tonnes of copper and 600 tonnes of cobalt.



Boleo involves the development of an underground copper-cobalt mine located on the east coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico and the operation of a complex processing plant that extracts cobalt as a byproduct of its copper extraction. The following flow diagram shows the hydrometallurgical process used in Boleo to produce finished copper and cobalt products.



As of December 31, 2022, the Company's aggregate investment amount in the Boleo project was Won 1,808.8 billion and the Company does not intend to make additional capital contributions in 2023. Initial production of copper commenced in January 2015, and commercial production commenced in the second half of 2017. Boleo produced 17,084 tonnes, 10,941 tonnes and 13,000 tonnes of copper in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

In order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by the Mexican government to contain COVID-19, our Boleo project was temporarily shut down from April 2020 to May 2020. See "Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition."

In furtherance of the Plan, in February 2023, the Company announced a notice of public sale of Boleo and initial bidding is currently in process.

Cobre Panama. The Cobre Panama copper and molybdenum deposit is located in Donoso in Panama, approximately 120 kilometers west of Panama City. The Company holds a 10% equity interest in the project. First Quantum Minerals Ltd., a Canadian company, holds the remaining 90% interest. The proven and probable reserves of Cobre Panama is 2,936 million tonnes of copper. Commercial production commenced in September 2019 with an annual production capacity of 350,000 tonnes of copper and 3,500 tonnes of molybdenum. Cobre Panama produced 205,500 tonnes, 331,000 tonnes and 350,400 tonnes of copper in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. In March 2018, the Company also entered into an advance sale contract with Franco-Nevada Corporation, a Canadian mining company, for the sale of gold and silver, which are byproducts of the mines, for Won 136 billion. The Company expects to make additional capital contributions of approximately Won 13.5 billion in Cobre Panama, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date.

In order to protect the health of the employees and to comply with the measures adopted by the government of Panama to contain COVID-19, our Cobre Panama project was temporarily shut down from April 2020 to May 2020. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe health epidemics (including the global COVID-19 pandemic and any possible recurrence of other types of widespread infectious diseases) and other natural calamities could materially adversely affect the Company’s business, results of operations or financial condition.” Furthermore, in February 2023, ore processing operations were suspended for approximately two weeks as a result of the Panama Maritime Authority’s refusal to permit copper concentrate loading operations at the project’s port, Punta Rincon. The suspension was lifted in March 2023. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—The Company is subject to concentration risk in its direct investment operation, which increases the Company’s exposure to market, political and other risks.”

Narrabri. The Narrabri bituminous coal mine is located in Gunnedah basin in Australia, approximately 28 kilometers south of Narrabri. The Company holds a 2.5% equity interest in the project, while Whitehaven Coal Pty Ltd. holds a 77.6% interest and each of J-Power Australia Pty Ltd. and Upper Horn Investment Pty Ltd. holds a 7.5% equity interest. POSCO International Corporation (“POSCO International”), a Korean company, holds the remaining 5.0% interest. The proven and probable reserves of Narrabri is 169 million tonnes with an annual production capacity of 9 million tonnes. Production commenced in October 2012. Narrabri produced 6.5 million tonnes, 3.4 million tonnes and 5.4 million tonnes of coal in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Development Stage

Projects in the development stage are those that are undergoing preparation for production and for which the proven and probable reserve amounts have been identified and are undergoing a quality assessment of the minerals. The following table sets forth the Company’s projects in the development stage by country, resource and the capital investments made by the Company up to 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Resource	Project	Country	Company’s Stake	Korean Consortium’s Stake	Participation Year	Estimated Annual Production Capacity ⁽¹⁾	Investment Amount (in billions of Won)				
							Up to 2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Bituminous Coal	Togara North	Australia	8.33%	25.00%	1994	6.0 mtpa	₩ 14.0	₩ –	₩ 0.1	₩ 0.1	₩ 14.2
	Wyong	Australia	82.25	95.00	1995	4.2 mtpa	64.5	3.7	1.4	–	69.6
Subtotal							78.5	3.7	1.5	0.1	83.8
Terminated projects ⁽²⁾							374.7	1.9	–	–	376.6
Total							₩ 453.2	₩ 5.6	₩ 1.5	₩ 0.1	₩ 460.4

Notes:

(1) mtpa = million tonnes per annum. ktpa = kilo tonnes per annum.

(2) Represents the Company’s direct investment amounts in overseas projects in development stage, including Won 45.6 billion invested in Marcona, a copper mining project in Peru, Won 2.5 billion invested in Shakespeare, a copper mining project in Canada, Won 18.3 billion invested in NX Uno, a lithium mining project in Chile, Won 39.5 billion invested in Rosemont, a copper mining project in the United States and Won 262.3 billion invested in Santo Domingo, a copper mining project in Chile, in which the Company’s participation has been terminated. The Company’s participations in Marcona and Shakespeare were terminated in 2017. The Company’s participation in NX Uno and Rosemont were terminated in 2019. The Company’s participation in Santo Domingo was terminated in April 2021.

The following is a summary description of some of the Company's major projects in the development stage.

Wyong. The Wyong bituminous coal deposit is located in Newcastle in Australia, approximately 100 kilometers northeast of Sydney, on a site covering an area of approximately 213 square kilometers. The Company holds an 82.25% equity interest in the project, while SK Networks Co., Ltd. holds an 8.5% interest and Kyung Dong Industrial Co., Ltd. holds a 4.25% interest. Both SK Networks and Kyung Dong Industrial are Korean companies. Banpu Corporation, a Thai company, holds the remaining 5% interest. The proven and probable reserves of Wyong is 150 million tonnes. In June 2019, the development of the Wyong project was granted two mining leases by the New South Wales government and was granted mining rights in March 2020 by the Australian government. The Company's aggregate investment amount in Wyong was Won 69.6 billion as of December 31, 2022, and the Company expects to make additional capital contributions of Won 1.7 billion in 2023, which include amounts already contributed by the Company year to date.

Exploration Stage

The Company's exploration program is focused on identifying and expanding its commercially viable production projects. The process of discovery runs from early-stage mapping through to drilling and evaluation. The Company prioritizes target sites based on its assessment of the relative attractiveness of each mineral. As exploring for mineral resources is a time-consuming and capital-intensive process, the Company's Mineral Resources Division carefully analyzes each prospective location along with its partners and third party technical experts to determine the proper scope of each project, as well as consult an internal committee composed of heads of relevant departments and technical experts before making investment decisions.

The following table sets forth the Company's projects in the exploration stage by country, resource and the capital investments made by the Company up to 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Resource	Project	Country	Company's Stake	Korean Consortium's Stake	Participation Year	Status	Investment Amount (in billions of Won)				
							Up to 2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Coal	Athena	Australia	4.00%	4.00%	2006	Exploration in process	₩ 1.8	₩ 0.0	₩ 0.0	₩ 0.0	₩ 1.8
Uranium	Mkuju	Tanzania	28.00	28.00	2012	Termination in process	2.3	-	-	-	2.3
Rare Earth	Zandkopsdrift	South Africa	10.00	10.00	2011	Project under review	29.5	-	-	-	29.5
Subtotal							33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6
Terminated projects ⁽¹⁾							46.5	-	-	32.0	78.5
Total							₩ 80.1	₩ 0.0	₩ 0.0	₩ 32.0	₩ 112.1

Notes:

- (1) Represents the Company's direct investment amounts in overseas projects in exploration stage, in which the Company's participation has been terminated, including Won 5.1 billion invested in Cree East, a uranium mining project in Canada, Won 2.8 billion invested in Marree, a uranium mining project in Australia, Won 6.3 billion invested in Sal de Vida, a lithium mining project in Argentina, Won 0.8 billion invested in Houaphanh, a lead and zinc mining project in Laos and Won 18.7 billion invested in Vlakplaats, a coal mining project in South Africa. The Company's participations in Cree East and Marree were terminated in 2017. The Company's participations in Sal de Vida and Houaphanh were terminated in 2019. The Company's participation in Vlakplaats was terminated in 2020. The Company's participation in Kapuas was terminated in 2022.

The following is a summary description of some of the Company's major projects in the exploration stage.

Zandkopsdrift. The Zandkopsdrift rare earth project is located in the Namaqualand region of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa, approximately 450 kilometers north of Cape Town. Frontier Rare Earths Limited, a Canadian company and operator of the project, holds a 64% equity interest in the project, while the Black Economic Empowerment shareholders hold a 26% interest in the project pursuant to the relevant South African Black Economic Empowerment legislation. The Company holds a 9.946% interest in the project. The estimated reserves of Zandkopsdrift is 41.1 million tonnes of rare earth. A preliminary feasibility study on the project was completed in November 2015. In May 2018, the Company announced its decision to cease additional investments in the project, and in February 2021, completed an equity adjustment and debt-for-equity conversion relating to its equity interest in the project. The Company is also reviewing the possibility of terminating the project due to concerns over economic feasibility.

Types of Exploration, Development and Production Agreements Entered into by the Company

The Company participates in the exploration, development and production of mineral resources in a number of countries and geographic regions and is therefore subject to a broad range of rules and regulations which cover many aspects of exploration, development and production activities, including lease tenure, pricing, environmental protection, export taxes and foreign exchange. The Company enters into a wide range of contractual arrangements governing the Company's projects and its interest in mineral resources from those projects. Depending on the type of project, the Company enters into off-take agreements, exclusive sales contracts, or permits and licenses from a government-controlled entity or a national mineral resources company of the country in which such project is located.

For most of its projects, the Company does not engage in the actual operation of a project but enters into joint ventures with industry-leading operators and engineering contractors or teams up as a minority investor with an already established consortium. The terms of the joint venture agreements, off-take agreements and sales agreements and other contractual arrangements vary substantially among different countries and geographic regions, project types and the time the agreements were entered into.

Investment Criteria

The Company takes a systematic approach in making an investment decision. The Company begins by collecting publicly-available information, correspondence with diplomatic officers based overseas and Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency trade officials and governments of countries with relevant resources, as well as information obtained from investment partners after conclusion of a confidentiality agreement. After such information has been compiled, it is reviewed by a team that specializes in the particular resource in question. A comparative analysis is conducted with nearby projects that are undergoing production while evaluating the data against the Company's internal investment criteria. A preliminary decision is then made on the investment after a review is conducted by the Preliminary Investment Committee. On-site due diligence may also be conducted by technical specialists. If the Preliminary Investment Committee has approved of the investment, negotiations will commence, during which basic investment terms will be discussed among the Company's technicians, consortium members and external advisers, among others. Feedback on the participation terms will be given by analyzing investment research and input from the Company's legal, financial and accounting teams. A technical and business review will be conducted on the ore reserve, quality, mining, method, mineral processing method, market outlook and distribution strategy. Once the basic terms have been agreed upon, detailed due diligence will be conducted by the Company's technical specialists, consortium members and external professionals. If the Preliminary Investment Committee decides to invest, it will escalate its decision to the Investment Advisory Committee composed of independent consultants, which will then

escalate its decision to the board of directors. If the board of directors approves, the Company will sign the relevant agreement and begin pursuing the relevant regulatory approvals from governments. After such approvals are received, a joint venture corporation will be established, as may be necessary.

In terms of making investment decisions, the Company has certain technical criteria based on reserve size, reserve quality and production capacity adequacy. Based on Taylor's rule, a methodology employed to estimate mine life, the Company will determine whether a given project has an adequate number of mining years based on the reserve size and production capacity. The Company will also examine marketing factors in making an investment decision. Such factors include the potential for market development and distribution price adequacy. In examining the potential for market development, the Company will examine the quality of the product, the expected purchasers and distribution strategy.

Domestic Lending

The Company provides low-cost funding to domestic resources developers, researchers and other similar parties in order to facilitate the efficient development of domestic private mines and to provide financial support for mining development to ensure stable procurement of industrial raw materials. The Company also provides financial support to quarriers to strengthen the competitiveness of the quarrying industry and extend financial support for quarrying development to induce the environmentally-friendly development of construction raw materials. The table below sets forth the basic terms for domestic resources development funds.

Term	Mining Fund	Quarrying Fund
Borrower	Mine Operator	Quarrier
Use of Proceeds	Facility-related Operation	Facility-related Operation
Lending Period	4-8 years	4-8 years
Collateral	Mining concession Mining facilities Real estate	Processing facilities Real estate
Source of Fund	KOMIR capital from government contribution	KOMIR capital from government contribution

The Company's lending rate is based on the sum of the three-year sovereign bond rate of Korea, which was 3.75% as of December 31, 2022, and a spread that varies depending on the credit quality of the borrower and various other factors that are analyzed by the Company.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's ten largest domestic lending exposures totaled Won 182.7 billion and accounted for 71.2% of the Company's total outstanding domestic loans. The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2022, the Company's total exposures to these top ten borrowers.

Borrower	Outstanding (in billions of Won)	% of Total Outstanding Domestic Loans
Sampyo Cement Co., Ltd.	₩ 30.5	11.9%
Daesung Mining Development Inc.	28.1	11.0
Choongmoo Chemical Co, Ltd.	28.0	10.9
Sampyo Industry Co., Ltd.	20.6	8.0
Wooryong Co., Ltd.	16.2	6.3
Tae Young EMC Co., Ltd.	14.5	5.7
Ssangyong C&E Co., Ltd.	12.3	4.8
Sampyo Resources Development Co., Ltd.	11.6	4.5
Seongshin Minefield Co., Ltd.	10.8	4.2
Sambo Mining Co., Ltd.	10.1	3.9
Total	₩ 182.7	71.2%

Non-Performing Loans

Non-performing loans are defined as loans that are past due by 90 days or more. These loans are generally classified as "substandard" or below. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's four largest non-performing loans accounted for 99.9% of the Company's total non-performing loan portfolio. The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2022, certain information regarding the Company's five largest non-performing loans.

Borrower	Gross Principal Outstanding (in billions of Won)	% of Total Non-Performing Loans
Borrower A	₩ 2.3	78.5%
Borrower B	0.6	18.6
Borrower C	0.1	2.4
Borrower D	0.0	0.4
Total	₩ 3.0	99.9%

Loans are charged off if they are deemed to be uncollectible by falling under any of the following categories:

- loans for which collection is not foreseeable due to insolvency, bankruptcy, compulsory execution, disorganization, dissolution or the shutting down of the business of the debtor;
- loans for which collection is not foreseeable due to the death or disappearance of the debtor;
- loans for which expenses of collection exceed the collectable amount; and
- loans on which collection is not possible through legal or any other means.

One of the Company's primary objectives with respect to its lending operation is to prevent its loans from becoming non-performing. The Company attempts to minimize loans to be charged off by adhering to a sound credit approval process based on credit risk analyses prior to extending loans and a systematic management of outstanding loans. In addition, there is a limit on the maximum amount of loans that may be lent by the Company to a single borrower or in connection with a single project. Generally, with respect to overseas lending, a borrower may borrow up to 50% of the entire project investment amount. With respect to domestic lending, different criteria apply depending on the need for funding. For example, the maximum amount that may be lent to a borrower financing its working capital

is determined based on the borrower's sales revenues, whereas the maximum amount that may be lent to a borrower financing its capital expenditures is determined based on the reasonable capital expenditure amount. Borrowers are generally required to pledge collateral.

Financial Support for Companies

The Company also provides loans to foster alternative industries through its Alternative Industry Loan Assistance program and has financed manufacturing, tourism, leisure and start-up businesses under such program. The Company provides loans to companies, such as startups, to relocate to abandoned mine area promotion districts, to local mining rights holders and mineral processors to support the national mining industry and to promote abandoned mine areas. The table below sets forth the basic terms for the Company's Alternative Industry Loan Assistance.

Purpose	Duration (Deferment/ Repayment)	Limit	Loan Ratio	Interest Rate (%) (Rental/Loan)
Facilities	5 years/5 years	Won 3 billion	Below 80% of required funds	Annually 0.25/1.75 (Quarterly Variable Rate)
Operations	2 years/3 years	Won 500 billion	Below 100% of required funds	

Strategic Stockpiling

The Company has a long-term strategic mandate to secure a stable supply of ten rare minerals that have been selected in consultation with the Government from those minerals that are used as industrial raw materials and are strategically important to the growth of the Korean economy but whose global supply is largely dependent upon the top five producing and exporting nations. They currently consist of chrome, molybdenum, antimony, titanium, tungsten, niobium, selenium, rare earth, gallium and zirconium. In December 2016, the Company reached the Government's stockpiling target of 77,895 tonnes of these ten minerals, which is equivalent to the estimated domestic consumption of such minerals for 64.5 days. In May 2017, the Company began to make excess stockpile available to Korean companies on a commercial basis. In June 2019, the Government announced that an additional nine rare minerals which are secured by the Public Procurement Service will be transferred to the Company and the transfer of such minerals is currently in process.

The Company leases four stockpiling facilities located in Gunsan, Jeollabuk-do from the Public Procurement Service of Korea. The aggregate stockpiling capacity of the four leased facilities is 77,895 tonnes.

Mine Damage & Safety

MIRECO was established in 2006 as a quasi-governmental institution under the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act and specialized in mine reclamation with a focus on promoting national safety and economic revitalization in mining areas. The Company has inherited such purpose and has continued to foster the economic development of mining areas while minimizing the environmental and social after-effects caused by mine damage. The Company's major tasks with respect to such goals range from the restoration of areas deteriorated by active, suspended or closed mines to the investigation, research and technological development relating to mine damage prevention.

Pursuant to the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act, the MOTIE establishes a "Mining Damage Prevention Master Plan" every five years and provides a framework for a systematic and comprehensive mine damage prevention policy. The last Mining Damage Prevention Master Plan was established in February 2022. In accordance with such Mining Damage Prevention Master Plan, the Company establishes and executes annual mine damage prevention plans with an aim to preserve and promote a sustainable environment.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's aggregate investment amount for mine reclamation activities was Won 1,234.7 billion and it had completed environmental restorations at 1,589 sites. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, the Company executed mine damage prevention projects at 210, 216 and 200 locations, respectively. In addition, from 2023 to 2026, the Company is planning to invest Won 448.0 billion to complete restorations at 984 deteriorated mine sites.

Mine Damage Inspection and Planning

The Company conducts site surveys on suspended and closed mines every five years for the systematic implementation of mine damage prevention projects. For example, in 2021, which is the date of the last site survey, the site surveys revealed mine damages at 3,300 mines out of 5,475 suspended and closed mines. The Company incorporates such site survey results into its mine damage prevention framework and implementation plans.

Mine Damage Recovery and Post Management

Mine related hazards generated in the course of mine development pose a threat to the natural environment and public lives. The Company is actively dedicated to the systematic management and post-management of each project and endeavors to reduce mine damage that jeopardize the environment and its residents. The Company approaches its mine damage prevention and reclamation projects with an economic, eco-friendly and semi-permanent focus, and uses systematic post-management methods even after the termination of such projects to ensure the prevention of secondary damages. Furthermore, the Company actively cooperates with various related institutions in order to secure financial stability and advance mine hazard restoration technologies. Its major projects include:

- mine drainage treatment projects;
- soil improvement and restoration projects;
- reforestation projects;
- waste rock loss prevention projects;
- abandoned facility removal projects;
- tailing loss prevention projects;
- mine subsidence prevention projects; and
- noise, vibration and dust prevention projects.

Mine Safety Business

The Company supports the development and expansion of safety facilities, equipment and technology to prevent and minimize accidents related to mines. In accordance with such objective and pursuant to the Mine Safety Act, which was enacted in 2017, for each mine, the Company carries out due diligence on the adequacy levels of the respective safety policies annually. In addition, the Company operates the Mine Safety Committee under the MOTIE and also operates rescue squads for mine disasters. The Company also conducts safety promotion activities to raise safety awareness of mine workers and analyzes safety statistics on mine disasters.

Regional and Industry Promotion

The Company provides various types of support to abandoned mine areas to minimize the after-effects of abandoned mines. For example, the Company develops and fosters alternative industries suitable for abandoned mine areas and actively attracts companies in related industries to help create a

self-reliant environment for such regions. The Company strives to contribute to new jobs and income improvement by means of attracting new projects in line with Government policies, such as the Urban Regeneration New Deal Projects and the Green New Deal Projects.

Regional Promotion

Following the Government's measures to rationalize the coal industry, abandoned mine areas have been experiencing social difficulties due to economic contraction and rapid declines in population. Against this backdrop, the Government enacted the Special Act on the Assistance to the Development of Abandoned Mine Areas and designated cities such as Taebaek, Jeongseon, Samcheok and Yeongwol in Gangwon province, Mungyeong in Gyeongsang province, Boryeong in Chungcheong province and Hwasun in Cheolla province as the beneficiary zones for local economic revitalization projects. As a supporting organization for the promotion of such abandoned mine areas, the Company executes local community promotion projects to facilitate the economy in closed mine areas and to improve residential conditions in such areas which suffer from deindustrialization.

Urban Regeneration New Deal Projects. The Company cooperates with local governments to promote Urban Regeneration New Deal Projects with an aim to attract private and public investments, create local jobs and strengthen the economic self-reliance and sustainability of such closed mine areas. Some of the major projects include:

- UNKRA Mungyeong Factoria (Gyeongsang province, 2021-2026): construction of a business center for sports, culture and arts in a large-scale cement factory site and the construction of hydrogen fuel cell power plants; and
- ECO JOB CITY Taebaek (Gangwon province, 2020-2023): renovation of aged apartments into smart farms and education centers, construction of a wood chip power plant for district heating using unused forest resources, and transformation of mine related facilities for recreational use.

Green New Deal Projects. The Company supports low carbon green growth by developing clean energy in mine areas while cooperating with related organizations, such as biomass development with forest resources, solar power development in mine damage restoration areas and smart farm development using hydrothermal energy from mine drainage. For example, since 2013, the Company has participated in zero-energy village projects in abandoned mine areas and has strived to improve living conditions in such projects by providing renewable energy. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had installed renewable energy facilities in 670 residential and 94 public facilities in such zero-energy village projects.

Industrial Promotion

The Company promotes various coal and briquettes support projects by implementing policies to stabilize coal and briquette prices, conducting quality inspections on coal and coal products to monitor fair trade, supporting countermeasures for abandoned mines and establishing briquette-sharing programs for low-income families.

Coal Price Stabilization Measures. In compliance with the Coal Industry Law, the Company sets price caps on coal and briquettes and covers the price differentials. The Company has provided a total of Won 91.3 billion, Won 57.6 billion and Won 61.2 billion as coal and briquette stabilization support funds, mine drilling support funds and production reduction support funds to coal mining business operators, briquette manufacturers and briquette transportation businesses in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Support Services

The Company provides various services to Korean companies engaged in domestic and overseas mining exploration, such as training and education, research and analysis, drilling, boring and other technical services designed to promote the mining industry. Certain of such services are subsidized by Government grants and provided by the Company at no cost. Other services are provided by the Company for a fee.

Mining Exploration Services

The Company supports domestic mining exploration companies in its mining and exploration efforts to increase the overall supply of mineral resources in Korea. Its support services include:

- conducting technical feasibility studies of the mining site and quantifying proven and probable reserves;
- conducting detailed site surveys of potential mineral reserve sites, and producing mining evaluations as well as geology and reserve valuations; and
- estimating the quality and quantity of reserves through drilling and boring, assessing hydrogeology and developing conceptual mine exploration plans.

Mine Safety Training and Equipment Purchase

The Company provides mine safety training and education programs on safety procedures to Korean corporations and offers technical consultations and education programs to small- and medium-sized enterprises in resource development and mine reclamation sectors to facilitate efficient mine damage prevention techniques. The Company also subsidizes the purchase of mine safety equipment by domestic companies. The Company expects to continue to provide mining safety-related training and education programs to employees of Korean corporations engaged in mining exploration.

Overseas Information Gathering and Analysis

Due to Korea's heavy dependence on mineral resources, efficient and accurate collection of information related to the global mineral resources market is essential to Korea's ability to promptly respond to international market developments. In furtherance of its position as the execution arm of Korea's mineral resources-related policies and operations, the Company also engages in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of domestic and international mineral resources-related information. The information provided by the Company is used widely not only in the mineral resources industry, but also in the decision-making process for mineral resources policies by the Government. The Company is currently certified by the Government to provide the official domestic mineral resources usage and pricing data.

The Company currently publishes mineral resource-related information through the following media:

Publication Title	Content	Medium	Language
Company website (www.komir.or.kr) . . .	Multimedia Internet website with comprehensive mineral resources information, including a comprehensive database on Korean mineral resource-related information. Free subscriptions are available.	Internet	Korean/ English
Korea Mineral Resources Information Service (www.komir.or.kr) . . .	Multimedia Internet website with news and developments, price trends, bidding information, and various legislative developments and statistical information related to mineral resources. Free subscriptions are available.	Printed/Internet	Korean
Korea Mineral Resource GIS (www.kmrgis.net) .	Multimedia Internet website with geographical information related to mineral resources, including a comprehensive database of reports on geological and geographical information of mines and deposits throughout Korea. Both paid and free subscriptions are available.	Printed/Internet	Korean
Korea Mine Rehabilitation GIS (miregis.komir.or.kr) . .	Multimedia Internet website with geographical information related to mine rehabilitation, including a comprehensive database of reports on Korean mineral mine site information and rehabilitation sites. Free subscriptions are available.	Printed/Internet	Korean

Other Investments and Relationships

Pursuant to the Special Act on the Assistance to the Development of Abandoned Mine Areas and the Investment Plan for Abandoned Mine Areas by MOTIE, the Company has established and supported associated companies to help revive the local economies of the affected areas. The Company's principal investment includes its investment in Kangwon Land.

Kangwon Land

As of December 31, 2022, the Company held a 36.27% equity interest in Kangwon Land, a resort company which operates the only casino in Korea that is open to Korean nationals and is listed on the KRX KOSPI Market. Kangwon Land holds an exclusive license to operate casinos to Korean nationals until 2045.

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the Company's holding in Kangwon Land was Won 1,247.5 billion. The Company did not receive any dividend payments for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 related to such shareholdings and the Company recognized share of loss of Won 3.6 billion for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 related to such shareholdings as Kangwon Land's results of operations in 2021 were materially and adversely affected by social distancing measures relating to COVID-19 such as increased travel restrictions, quarantine measures, testing requirements and capacity limitations. The Company did not receive any dividend payments in 2022 related to such shareholdings and the Company recognized share of profit of Won 41.9 billion in 2022 related to such shareholdings as Kangwon Land's results of operations rebounded in 2022 due to the progress in ongoing COVID-19 vaccination efforts and rising mobility. For a more detailed discussion of the risks relating to our shareholding in Kangwon Land, see "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Company—Declines in the market value of the Company's equity holdings in Kangwon Land Inc. ("Kangwon Land"), and the results of operations of Kangwon Land could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operation."

Properties

The Company's headquarters and principal offices are located at 199 Hyeoksin-ro, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do 26464, Korea. The Company has title over several of its facilities including its annex building at its headquarters in Wonju, branch offices in Gangwon, Gyeongin and Honam, its human resources development center in Iksan and its research center in Cheonan.

Environment, Health and Safety Matters

The Company is subject to numerous international, national, regional and local environmental laws and regulations concerning its natural resources exploration and production operations, mine rehabilitation operations, stockpiling operation and other activities. In particular, these laws and regulations:

- require an environmental evaluation report to be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of exploration, development and production activities;
- restrict the type, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling and production activities;
- limit or prohibit drilling activities on certain lands lying within protected areas and certain other areas; and
- impose penalties for pollution resulting from mineral resources operations, including criminal and civil liabilities for serious pollution.

These laws and regulations may also restrict air emissions and discharge to surface and subsurface water resulting from the operation of mineral resources processing plants, pipeline systems and other facilities that the Company and its joint venture partners own or operate. In addition, the Company's operations may be subject to laws and regulations relating to the generation, handling, storage, transportation, disposal and treatment of waste materials. Moreover, since exploration and production activities may take place on sites that are ecologically sensitive (tropical forest, marine environment, etc.), each site may require a specific approach to minimize the impact on the related ecosystem, biodiversity and human health.

International and national commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and counteract climate change may lead to increased costs for the Company. Carbon tax proposals in various jurisdictions as well as consumer preference changes in response to growing concerns of climate change could stimulate the emergence of alternative technologies and renewable energy availability, which may impact demand for oil and gas while increasing corporate expenses. The Company's coal mining activities in Australia could be particularly affected by international and national carbon emissions reduction targets, taxes, and other carbon emissions oriented regulations.

The Company anticipates that the environmental laws and regulations to which it is subject will become increasingly strict and therefore likely to have an increasing impact on its operations. For example, the Glasgow Climate Pact which was agreed to at COP26 includes commitments to phase down the use of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The Government also announced its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 at COP26 and such commitments were reconfirmed at COP27 in Egypt in November 2022. It is impossible, however, to predict accurately the effect of future developments in such laws and regulations on the Company's future earnings and operations. Some risk of environmental costs and liabilities is inherent in certain of the Company's operations and products, as it is with other companies engaged in similar businesses, and there can be no assurance that material costs and liabilities will not be incurred. The Company does not currently expect any material adverse effect on its financial conditions or results of operations as a result of compliance with such laws and regulations. In addition to complying with laws, regulations and standards to which the Company is subject, it is the Company's policy to exercise maximum due care with respect to environmental matters in the course of its operations, and to maintain adequate insurance coverage. The Company invests in companies that operate in accordance with both locally and internationally accepted standards of good environmental and social practice.

In addition, the Company's ESG Committee oversees the establishment and enforcement of policies and strategies relating to the environment, social responsibility and corporate governance. The ESG Committee, which reports directly to the Company's President & CEO, also reviews the performances and results of key ESG projects, monitors emerging ESG issues and implements and promotes workable standards.

The Company also conducts regular environmental checks on its operations and facilities by a third-party consultant, to identify any potential areas of problem and to assess ways of improving its compliance with environmental laws.

Insurance

The Company's operations are subject to hazards and risks inherent in the drilling, production and storage of mineral products and in mine reclamation activities. Insurance against certain of these risks with respect to the Company's overseas direct investment operations is typically maintained by the operator of the project, and the Company typically does not itself maintain any insurance against any of these risks.

The Company maintains fire insurance policies with respect to its headquarters. In addition, the Company maintains fire and gas accident liability insurance policies, automobile insurance policies, directors' and officers' liability insurance and travel insurance policies. KORES incurred an aggregate of Won 3.4 billion in insurance premiums in 2020 and Won 2.0 billion for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021. The Company incurred an aggregate of Won 1.0 billion in insurance premiums from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and Won 3.8 billion in 2022. The Company is not delinquent on any of its insurance payments. The Company does not anticipate having any significant difficulties in renewing any of its material insurance policies and considers its insurance coverage to be adequate and consistent with other companies engaged in similar businesses.

Employees

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had 730 regular employees and eight contract employees. The following table describes the total number of employees by division as of the date indicated.

Division	As of December 31, 2022
Strategic Management Division	127
Mine Rehabilitation & Safety Division	117
Mineral Resources Division	139
Regional & Industry Promotion Division	71
Technology Research & Development Institute	48
Overseas Business Division	78
Auditor's Office	12
Others	146
Total	738

All of the Company's eligible employees are members of the labor union. The Company negotiates collective bargaining agreements every two years as well as wage agreements on an annual basis with its labor unions. The latest collective bargaining agreement for the labor union came into effect in March 2023 for a two-year term. The collective bargaining agreement is automatically renewed every two years unless a proposal for the revision of the agreement is submitted 45 days in advance of the expiration of the latest collective bargaining agreement. The collective bargaining agreement provides for, among other things, various employment benefits, the scope of union activities and negotiation procedures. The Company has not experienced any strikes, work stoppages, labor disputes or actions which affected the operation of any of the Company's businesses, and the Company considers its relations with its workforce to be generally good.

The Company last entered into a wage agreement with the labor union in December 2022. The Company, like most Korean companies, grants annual increases in basic wages and pays periodic bonuses. As an incentive, discretionary bonuses are paid to employees on a periodic basis depending on their and the Company's performance. The Company also provides a wide range of fringe benefits to its full-time as well as contract employees, including medical insurance, workers compensation and periodic medical examinations. The Company also provides loans to certain of its directors and employees pursuant to its internal policy in order to allow them to obtain housing and to stabilize livelihood. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had provided such loans in the aggregate amount of Won 36.2 billion to its directors and employees.

In accordance with the National Pension Act of Korea, the Company contributes an amount equal to 4.5% of an employee's standard monthly wages, and each employee contributes 4.5% of his or her standard monthly wages to the national pension plan. The Company's employees, including executive officers as well as non-executive employees, are subject to a pension insurance system, under which the Company makes monthly contributions to the pension accounts of the employees, and upon retirement, such employees are paid from their pension accounts. Prior to October 2010, executive and non-executive employees of the Company were subject to a lump-sum severance payment system, under which they were entitled to receive a lump-sum severance payment upon termination of their employment, based on their length of service and salary level at the time of termination. Starting in October 2010, in accordance with the Korean Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the Company replaced such lump-sum severance payment system with its current pension insurance system in the form of either a defined benefit plan or a defined contribution plan. The Company's employees have the option of choosing either the defined benefit plan or the defined contribution plan. Lump-sum severance amounts previously accrued prior to the adoption of the current pension insurance system by the Company continue to remain payable.

Research and Development

In November 1977, KORES opened its Technology Research Institute at its headquarters. Since January 2016, the Technology Research Institute became part of KORES's Resource Based Division. As of December 31, 2022, the Company employed 50 researchers (including eight researchers with doctorate degrees and 21 researchers with master's degrees). KORES incurred research and development costs of Won 0.3 billion in 2020 and Won 0.6 billion in the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021. The Company incurred research and development costs of Won 0.03 billion in the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and Won 0.7 billion in 2022.

The Company's overall strategy with respect to research and development is to develop technologies that (i) are likely to be utilized by its activities and help generate revenues or increase its operating efficiencies, (ii) will help revitalize the domestic mining industry, (iii) are environmentally friendly and (iv) provide the Company with a competitive advantage in its mineral resources and mine reclamation activities.

Current core projects focus on the development of technology for practical application in the Company's direct investment operation, the reduction in production costs and enhancement of mineral separation processes and other production and reclamation technologies. In particular, an emphasis is placed on identifying and securing core technologies that the Company can utilize on site as the operator of a project rather than solely as an equity investor.

The Company had 177 intellectual property rights, including 118 patents, as of December 31, 2022. The Company does not believe that any individual property right or related group of intellectual property rights is of such importance that its expiration or termination would materially affect the business of the Company.

Legal Matters

The Company is involved from time to time in legal proceedings and governmental investigations arising in the ordinary course of its business, including claims and pending actions against the Company seeking damages or clarification of legal rights and regulatory inquiries regarding business practices.

Other than as disclosed above and in “Risk Factors—Risks relating to the Company—The Company’s business may be materially and adversely affected by legal claims and regulatory actions against us,” the Company is not a party to any legal or administrative proceedings and no proceedings are known by the Company to be contemplated by governmental authorities or third parties, which, if adversely determined, may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial condition.

Consolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates

The Company operates its business globally through a number of overseas subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had seven consolidated subsidiaries operating in as many countries outside Korea. The Company’s consolidated subsidiaries are mainly engaged in the management of the Company’s overseas investment projects located in the same region as the subsidiary as well as the gathering and analysis of regional mineral resources information. The Company also employs its subsidiaries to explore new investment opportunities overseas.

The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company’s consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022						
Name	Country ⁽¹⁾	Percentage Ownership	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss) for the Year
(in billions of Won, except for percentages)						
KORES Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100.00%	₩ 139.5	₩ 14.5	₩ 64.8	₩ 31.2
KORES Canada Corp.	Canada	100.00	93.0	0.0	–	3.6
Sarisbury Limited.	Niger	80.00	–	–	–	–
Prime Asia Resources	Singapore	100.00	17.9	0.1	–	(0.0)
Ermani Ltd.	Tanzania	100.00	–	–	–	–
MMB ⁽²⁾	Mexico	77.01	591.8	2,441.6	221.8	(247.7)
KOMIR Mongolia, LLC	Mongolia	100.00	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Notes:

- (1) Indicates the country of incorporation and/or operation.
- (2) During 2022, KORES Lux S.a.r.l, an intermediate parent company, was liquidated, and the Company acquired the shares of MMB owned by KORES Lux S.a.r.l.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had 16 associates. The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company's affiliates as of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022						
Name	Country ⁽¹⁾	Percentage Ownership	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Revenue	Net Profit (Loss) for the Year
(in billions of Won, except for percentages)						
Haein Resource Corporation	Korea	49.00%	₩ –	₩ –	₩ –	–
Philco Resources Limited.	Malaysia	40.00	0.1	7.6	0.2	(0.2)
Korean Boleo Corporation S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	46.92	845.7	393.6	0.1	(1.7)
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	China	49.00	25.1	19.7	7.4	(2.4)
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	Madagascar	38.03	4,035.9	2,412.1	1,493.5	(48.0)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd. . .	China	49.00	12.7	4.9	23.1	0.9
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd.	China	49.00	15.5	3.0	33.3	1.8
Enertech.	Korea	25.55	–	–	–	–
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	Australia	50.00	–	–	–	–
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	Tanzania	28.00	–	–	–	–
PT. KCT	Indonesia	24.00	–	–	–	–
Kangwon Land, Inc	Korea	36.27	4,167.8	752.4	1,270.7	115.6
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd.	Korea	36.36	78.9	3.9	15.2	2.8
Black Valley Country Club.	Korea	11.03	101.4	1.7	9.4	3.2
Kidskara Co., Ltd.	Korea	38.17	56.6	1.4	0.0	(3.6)
Hym-namu Co., Ltd.	Korea	20.00	9.9	0.1	–	(0.2)

Note:

(1) Indicates the country of incorporation and/or operation.

Management

The Company's articles of incorporation currently provide for a board of directors of eleven directors, consisting of five standing directors (including the president of the Company who also serves as the chief executive officer of the Company, and the standing member of the audit committee of the Company) and six non-standing directors as the Act on the Management of Public Institutions requires that more than half of the directors must be non-standing directors. All non-standing directors are independent. The directors have terms of two years, with the exception of the president of the Company, whose term is for three years. The activities within the discretion of the board of directors are subject to applicable Korean laws, including the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and the KOMIR Act, as well as the Company's articles of incorporation and its internal regulations, and include establishing the budget, issuing debentures and amending the Company's articles of incorporation when necessary.

The president of the Company is deemed to have the capacity of a representative director where the Korean Commercial Code applies and thus administers most of the day-to-day business that is not specifically designated as a responsibility of the board of directors. The Company's president must enter into a management contract with the Company pursuant to which the Company's president must meet a certain minimum level of performance each year. Under the current management contract with the Company's president and the articles of incorporation of the Company, if the board of directors of the Company determines that the president's ability to perform its duties have been seriously impaired (due to reasons such as the president's violation of applicable laws or the Company's articles of incorporation, or the president's failure to diligently perform its duties), the board of directors may pass a resolution to propose dismissal of the Company's president to the Minister of MOTIE.

Under the KOMIR Act, the Act on the Management of Public Institutions and the articles of incorporation of the Company, the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers recommends a pool of presidential candidates, which is then deliberated by the Steering Committee established pursuant to the Act on the Management of Public Institutions. After such deliberations, the Company's president is, upon recommendation of the Minister of MOTIE, appointed by the President of Korea.

Standing directors who are members of the audit committee of the Company are recommended by the Minister of Economy and Finance and appointed by the President of Korea. The standing directors assist the president and serve as executive officers of the Company. The non-standing directors are appointed by the Minister of Economy and Finance, after being selected by the Steering Committee from a pool of candidates recommended by the Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers. Any standing directors that are not members of the audit committee are appointed by the Company's president. Each director is responsible for reviewing the proposed agenda and participating in the voting process.

Pursuant to the articles of incorporation of the Company or, if applicable, as mandated by applicable laws, the board of directors may establish by resolution committees to facilitate its efficient operation in carrying out various management functions. The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers has been established pursuant to applicable laws. As permitted by law in Korea, the Company's board of directors does not currently maintain a remuneration committee.

The articles of incorporation of the Company require that the board of directors of the Company establish the audit committee and such audit committee be composed of three or more directors, and that not less than two-thirds of the audit committee consist of non-standing directors. At least one of the audit committee members must be an accounting or financial expert as defined under Article 37(2) of the Presidential Decree of the Commercial Code of Korea. Under the articles of incorporation of the Company, the audit committee has the duty to review the accounting records and business affairs of the Company.

The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers is responsible for the selection and recommendation of candidates to serve as the president or as non-standing directors of the Company. The Committee for Recommendation of Executive Officers is composed of non-standing directors and private citizens appointed by the board of directors. The Company's articles of incorporation provide for the Officer and Executive Recommendation Committee of five to eleven members, more than half of whom must be non-standing directors.

The directors' address is 199 Hyeoksin-ro, Wonju-si, Gangwon-do 26464, Korea. Summary biographical information regarding the Company's directors is set out below.

Name	Age	Title	Outside Occupation	Position Held Since
Hwang, Kyu Yearn	61	President, Chief Executive Officer	None	September 10, 2021
Lee, Yeui Shin	60	Standing Auditor General	None	September 10, 2021
Nam, Sang Yong	58	Standing Director, Head of the Strategic Management Division	None	December 6, 2021
Kang, Chul Joon	59	Standing Director, Head of the Mine Rehabilitation & Safety Division	None	December 6, 2021
Kwon, Soon Jin	54	Standing Director, Head of the Mineral Resources Division	None	December 6, 2021
Lee, Hak Noh	63	Non-Standing Director	Professor, Department of International Trade, Dongguk University	September 10, 2021
Yang, Dong Gi	58	Non-Standing Director	Vice President, Smilegate Holdings, Inc.	September 10, 2021
Koo, Dong Jin	51	Non-Standing Director	Standing Director, Korea Mine Reclamation Association	September 10, 2021
Choi, Kyung Soon	68	Non-Standing Director	Chairwoman, Gangwon Women's Rights Support Association	September 10, 2021
Hwang, Young Sik	63	Non-Standing Director	None	September 10, 2021
Huh, Shin Hak	52	Non-Standing Director	Vice President, WinGKorea Consulting	March 7, 2022

Hwang, Kyu Yearn has served as the president and chief executive officer of the Company since September 2021. Mr. Hwang previously served as the president of KORES and as a standing member of the Korea Trade Commission. Mr. Hwang holds a bachelor's degree in public administration from Hanyang University and a master's degree in public policy and management from Carnegie Mellon University.

Lee, Yeui Shin has served as the standing auditor general of the Company since September 2021. Mr. Lee previously served as the department head of Gangwon Provincial Police Agency and Chungbuk Provincial Police Agency. Mr. Lee holds a bachelor's degree in international trade from Chungnam National University.

Nam, Sang Yong has served as a standing director since December 2021. Mr. Nam currently serves as the head of the Strategic Management Division of the Company. He previously served as the head of the Business Strategy Division of MIRECO and as the head of the Service Investment Support Division of the Free Economic Zone Planning Office of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy. Mr. Nam holds a bachelor's degree in Korean literature from Kyung Hee University and a master's degree in industrial economics from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Kang, Chul Joon has served as a standing director since December 2021. Mr. Kang currently serves as the head of the Mine Rehabilitation & Safety Division of the Company. He previously served as the head of the Mine Reclamation Business Division of MIRECO. Mr. Kang has a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in energy resource engineering from Inha University.

Kwon, Soon Jin has served as a standing director since December 2021. Mr. Kwon currently serves as the head of the Mineral Resources Division of the Company. He previously served as the head of the Overseas Business Administration Division of MIRECO. Mr. Kwon has a bachelor's degree in geology, a master's degree in geochemistry and a doctorate in applied geology from Yonsei University.

Lee, Hak Noh has served as a non-standing director since September 2021. Mr. Lee currently serves as a professor in the Department of International Trade at Dongguk University. He previously served as a non-standing director of MIRECO and as a chief administrative officer of the International Investment Division of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Mr. Lee has a bachelor's degree in economics from Seoul National University and a master's degree and a doctorate in economics from the University of Texas.

Yang, Dong Gi has served as a non-standing director since September 2021. Mr. Yang currently serves as the vice president of Smilegate Holdings, Inc. He previously served as the chief executive officer of Smilegate Entertainment, Inc. and as the vice president of Iriver Ltd. Mr. Yang holds a bachelor's degree and master's degree in business administration from Yonsei University.

Koo, Dong Jin has served as a non-standing director since September 2021. Mr. Koo currently serves as a standing director of Korea Mine Reclamation Association. He previously served as an advisory committee member of the Regional Promotion Division of MIRECO. Mr. Koo holds a bachelor's degree in computer science and a master's degree in computer information engineering from Sangji University.

Choi, Kyung Soon has served as a non-standing director since September 2021. Ms. Choi currently serves as the chairwoman of the Gangwon Women's Rights Support Association. She previously served as a non-standing director of MIRECO and as a member of the 7th Gangwon Province Assembly. Ms. Choi holds a bachelor's degree in social welfare counseling from Songgok University.

Hwang, Young Sik has served as a non-standing director since September 2021. Mr. Hwang previously served as a non-standing director of MIRECO and as an editor-in-chief of Hankook Ilbo. Mr. Hwang holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Seoul National University and a master's degree in business administration from Sejong University.

Huh, Shin Hak has served as a non-standing director since March 2022. Mr. Huh currently serves as the vice president of WinGKorea Consulting. He previously served as a non-standing director of MIRECO and as the vice chairman of the Democratic Party of Korea's Northeast Asia Peace Support Committee. Mr. Huh holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Konkuk University and a master's degree in public administration from Sungkyunkwan University.

Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers

The aggregate remuneration paid and benefits in kind granted to the Company's directors and executive officers was Won 0.8 billion in 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the Company did not grant any loans to its directors and executive officers.

GUARANTEED ISSUERS

A subsidiary of the Company may become a Guaranteed Issuer by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement. By executing the accession agreement, such subsidiary agrees to be bound by all the terms of the Program.

Minera y Metalúrgica del Boleo, S.A.P.I. de C.V.

On April 8, 2019, MMB acceded to the Program by executing an accession agreement pursuant to the terms of the Agency Agreement and became a Guaranteed Issuer under the Program.

MMB is a mining operation established primarily to engage in the extraction of copper in a copper-cobalt deposit located on the east coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico. The Boleo project involves the development of an underground copper-cobalt mine and the operation of a complex processing plant that extracts cobalt as byproduct of its copper extraction. The initial production of copper commenced in January 2015 and commercial production commenced in the second half of 2017.

The proven and probable reserve of the Boleo project is 37.0 million tonnes of copper with an annual production capacity of 28,340 tonnes of copper and 600 tonnes of cobalt. The Company is a 77.01% stakeholder and the operator of the project. A consortium led by the Company, comprised of the Company, LS-Nikko Copper Inc., Hyundai Steel, SK Networks Co., Ltd. and Iljin Materials Co., Ltd., collectively holds a 93.15% equity interest in the project, with the remaining 6.85% held by Camrova Resources, a Canadian company and previous operator of the project. For more details on MMB, see “Business—Business Operations—Direct Investment in Exploration, Development and Production—Production Stage—Boleo.”

The principal place of business of MMB is at Carreterra Transpeninsular No.1 Km 5.5 al Norte de Santa Rosalia, Santa Rosalia, Baja California South, Mexico.

REGULATION

The Company was established as a statutory juridical entity under the KOMIR Act and is subject to the KOMIR Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. The Company is also subject to all general rules and regulations applicable to corporations under the Act on the Management of Public Agencies, unless otherwise provided for in the KOMIR Act.

The KOMIR Act

Under the KOMIR Act, the Company was established as a statutory juridical entity for the purpose of preventing mining damage, improving the performance of businesses engaged in the development of domestic and overseas mineral resources, and promoting and supporting Korea's mineral resources business in general. In order to achieve these objectives, the KOMIR Act allows the Company to undertake, among others, the following activities:

- Mining damage prevention projects in accordance with the Mining Damage Prevention and Restoration Act;
- Formulate mining damage prevention plans for each mine and promote mining damage prevention policies;
- Indemnify for mining damage;
- Exploration and development of mineral resources (including stone and aggregate resources), and investments in corporations (including foreign entities) performing businesses related thereto;
- Finance the exploration, development, refinement and stockpiling of mineral resources;
- Stockpiling, trading and renting of mineral products;
- Trading and renting of devices, machinery and facilities related to mineral resources;
- Training, technology support and provision of devices for mine securities;
- Management, collection and utilization of mine exploration data; and
- Development of mine resources in South Korea and North Korea and cooperative businesses in the mineral resources business sector.

The Company's authorized capital is Won 3 trillion which is to be funded solely by the Government. Under the KOMIR Act, the Minister of MOTIE is granted the power to direct and supervise the Company's activities relating to its business.

In addition, the Company may issue bonds for its business to the extent not exceeding 200% of the sum of the Company's capital and reserve, by a resolution of its board of directors in accordance with the KOMIR Act. The Government may guarantee the repayment of the principal and interest amount of the Company's bonds, and provide subsidies in respect of the Company's business activities. However, the Notes are not guaranteed by the Government.

The Company's annual net losses for each fiscal year shall be debited to the business extension reserve funds. If such business extension reserve funds are not sufficient, such remaining losses shall be debited to the earned surplus reserve funds. If the earned surplus reserve funds are not sufficient, the Government may assume the remaining losses.

Overseas Resources Development Business Act

Under the Overseas Resources Development Business Act, the development of overseas resources may be conducted in one of the following manners:

- a Korean national developing overseas resources individually or jointly with foreigners (including development through local companies established overseas);
- a Korean national providing technical services to foreigners that are developing overseas resources; or
- a Korean national providing funding to foreigners that are developing overseas resources and importing all or part of the overseas resources they develop.

The Government must establish and execute a master plan for the development of overseas resources. If a Korean national desires to operate an overseas mineral resources development business, such person must report the plan for overseas resources development to the Minister of MOTIE.

The Government may provide funds to an overseas resource developer to conduct the necessary research and analysis for starting an overseas resources development business and to acquire the right to develop such resources. The Government may also provide funds for the installation and operation of facilities required for an overseas resources development business, and funds for leasing or buying land necessary to conduct an overseas resources development business.

If the stability and normal functioning of the national economy are harmed or feared to be harmed when a serious disruption to the supply and demand of resources occurs due to an imbalance of supply and demand of resources in Korea and abroad, or there are concerns over such occurrence, the Minister of MOTIE may order overseas resources developers to bring to Korea the whole or part of the overseas resources developed by such developer under appropriate and reasonable terms and conditions to stabilize the supply and demand of resources, and the overseas resources developers subject to such an order must comply with the order in the absence of special circumstances.

The Company has been delegated by the Minister of MOTIE to inspect or investigate matters necessary for the operation of overseas mineral resources (excluding petroleum) development businesses.

Submarine Mineral Resources Development Act

The Submarine Mineral Resources Development Act aims to contribute to the growth of the Korean industry by developing, in a reasonable manner, submarine resources in (i) the ocean adjacent to the coastlines of the Korean peninsula and the islands belonging to Korea and (ii) the continental shelf under Korea's control to the greatest extent possible. Submarine mining concession rights are the rights authorized by the Minister of MOTIE to explore, gather and acquire submarine resources from submarine mining areas owned by Korea, and such rights are categorized into exploration rights and gathering rights. The exploration rights cannot be granted for a period greater than 10 years from the date of the issuance unless there are special circumstances. The gathering rights cannot be granted for a period exceeding 30 years from the date of the issuance unless there are special circumstances. This period with regard to the gathering rights may be extended by up to two times of 5 years each, pursuant to the authorization by the Minister of MOTIE. A holder of a submarine mining concession right must pay a mining fee to the Minister of MOTIE in accordance with the standard stipulated in the Presidential Decree when producing submarine resources in the submarine mining areas.

Mining Industry Act

Under the Mining Industry Act, no one can explore and gather mineral resources without mining rights authorized by the Government. Mining rights consist of (i) exploration rights and (ii) extraction rights. While the period of exploration rights shall not exceed seven years, the period of extraction

rights shall not exceed 20 years and can be extended under the authorization of the Minister of MOTIE within a 20 year period at each time of such extension. A holder of an exploration right should file a report on the exploration plan to the Minister of MOTIE within one year from the registration date of the exploration right. A holder of an extraction right should file a report on the production plan prior to commencing production of mineral resources and obtain permission from the Minister of MOTIE. A person who causes losses to another person during the course of exploration and gathering of mineral resources shall compensate for damages arising therefrom. However, the right to claim damages lapses by prescription if it is not exercised within three years commencing from the date on which the injured party becomes aware of such damages and the identity of the person who caused it or ten years have elapsed from the date on which the damages have occurred.

Energy Act

Under the Energy Act, the Government prescribes and enforces energy policies and energy related plans to ensure a stable, efficient and environmentally-friendly structure of energy supply. Energy consumers are expected to comply with such policies, as well as, cooperating with the Government to maximize the safety, efficiency and environmental friendliness in the production, conversion, delivery, storage and use of energy. The relevant minister can recommend energy related businesses to invest in for the purpose of developing energy technology.

Legislation Relating to the Operation and Management of the Company

Act on the Management of Public Institutions

The KOMIR Act prescribes that the affairs regarding the Company's structure and management must be governed by the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, unless otherwise provided for in the KOMIR Act. Under the Act on the Management of Public Institutions, the Company is required to publicly disclose many aspects of its affairs including, among others, its business goals, budget and management plan, statements on settlement of accounts, current status of executive officers and operating personnel, articles of incorporation, bond register, internal regulations and the minutes of the directors' meeting and the audit report of its Audit Committee (but information subject to non-disclosure under Article 9 of the Official Information Disclosure Act, or matters that are deemed necessary for national security and consulted between the head of a competent agency and the MOEF, need not be disclosed to the public). Full-time officers and employees may not be engaged in activities having purposes of commercial advantage. The Company's fiscal year must be the same as the Korean government's fiscal year. The Company must present mid- to long-term management objectives covering five fiscal years to the Minister of MOTIE and the Minister of Economy and Finance on an annual basis. The Company may be audited by the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea based on its business activities and accounting.

The SAER Act

The SAER Act has been enacted to implement certain special accounts for energy and resources-related projects so as to manage demand and supply of energy, stabilize prices and efficiently promote resources-related projects. The SAER Act is managed and supervised by the Minister of MOTIE. Those accounts may be categorized into investment accounts and loan accounts.

Revenue from the investment account is composed of surcharges and additional dues arising out of the energy and resources related laws, including, but not limited to, the Petroleum and Petroleum Substitute Fuel Business Act, the Urban Gas Business Act and the Mining Industry Act. Expenditure from the investment account is primarily composed of operating expenses needed for energy and resources related businesses and contributions or subsidies for such businesses as well as contributions or investments to institutions or groups engaged in the energy and resources-related businesses.

Revenue from the loan account is primarily composed of income from the principal and interest amount arising out of the loan amount. Expenditure is primarily composed of loans to the subject institutions to support energy and resources- related businesses.

If there are insufficient funds to meet the expenditure, long term loans may be arranged within the limits set by the resolution of the National Assembly. Temporary loans may also be arranged if there is a temporary shortage of funds, provided that repayment on the principal amount of the temporary loan must be made within the relevant accounting year. Any expenditure not made within the relevant accounting year may be carried over to the following accounting year notwithstanding any provisions in the State Finance Act.

Regulations on Contractual Business of Public Enterprises and Semi-Government Institutions

Contracts entered into by the Company must conform to the Regulations on Contractual Business of Public Enterprises and Semi-Governmental Institutions (the “Regulations on Contractual Business”) determined by MOEF in accordance with the Act on the Management of Public Agencies. According to the Regulations on Contractual Business, if it is deemed necessary for the business characteristics of public enterprises and semi-government entities or for fairness and transparency, or if there are any other inevitable reasons, a standard or procedure different from those set forth in the Regulations on Contractual Business may be newly established with the approval of the Minister of MOEF. For those matters not specified in the Regulations on Contractual Business, the laws relating to contracts entered into by the Government will be applied. In principle, contracts must be made through open bids, but if it is deemed necessary, nominated competitive bids or private contracts may also be made.

Environmental Legislation

Clean Air Conservation Act

The purpose of the Clean Air Conservation Act is to allow Korean citizens to live in a healthy and comfortable environment by preventing potential danger or injury to public health or environment arising from air pollution and managing and preserving the atmosphere in a proper and sustainable manner. The Clean Air Conservation Act provides for the Ministry of Environment to determine standards for the sulphur content of fuel. The Ministry of Environment can determine the supply area and range of facilities to use the respective fuels and may in some circumstances prohibit or restrict the production, sale or use of certain fuels. According to the Clean Air Conservation Act, the Minister of Environment or mayor or *Do* (provincial) governor may prohibit the use of fuels other than gaseous fuel such as liquefied natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas which release relatively smaller amounts of pollutants in an area or facility designated by the Enforcement Decree of the Clean Air Conservation Act as a place where these permitted fuels should be used, regardless of the restriction measures on the use of fuel under the Clean Air Conservation Act.

Water Environment Conservation Act

The purpose of the Water Environment Conservation Act is to prevent people’s health and environment from being exposed to harm and danger caused by water pollution and to properly manage and preserve water environment of the public waters, including rivers, lakes and marshes, to enable people to enjoy and inherit benefits from such measures. Under the Water Environment Conservation Act and its Presidential Decree, anyone who intends to undertake (i) businesses in the development of underwater mining under the Submarine Mineral Resources Development Act which have the objective of energy development, (ii) businesses in the mining industry under the Mining Industry Act having the objective of energy development (limited to those equal to or exceeding 300,000 square meters of mining area) and (iii) any other certain stone or aggregate mining businesses that are subject to the River Act, the Management of Mountainous District Act, Mining Industry Act and the Aggregate Picking Act shall report to the Minister of Environment. In cases where a company of such report on installment of non-point pollution source intends to operate a business or install and operate facilities, such company must observe following matters:

- The company must execute the contents of the reduction plan for non-point pollution;
- The company must operate the reduction facilities for non-point pollution; and

- Other matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment in order to properly manage non-point pollutants.

The Minister of Environment may issue and order for the company that has failed to observe such matters to implement a reduction plan for non-point pollution or to install or improve reduction facilities for non-point pollution.

Soil Environment Conservation Act

The purpose of the Soil Environment Conservation Act is to conserve the soil ecosystem, increase the value of the soil as resources to allow all Korean citizens to enjoy healthy and comfortable lives by preventing potential danger or injury to public health and the environment due to soil contamination and by properly maintaining and preserving soil, including by restoring contaminated soil.

The level of soil contamination, which is likely to damage the health and property of persons or to hinder the growth of animals and plants, is determined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Environment. A person who causes soil contamination must, where any damages occur due to such soil contamination, compensate for the damages caused and restore the contaminated soil. In the event that two or more persons cause soil contamination, and it is impossible to determine which one has caused the damages, each of them must jointly and severally compensate for such damages and restore the contaminated soil.

If anyone who produces, transports, stores, handles, processes or treats soil contaminants discharges or leaks them in the process, such person must report such fact without delay to the competent administrative agency. The competent administrative agency that receives such a report may survey the cause and the level of soil contamination. If the competent administrative agency determines that the soil has been contaminated, then the person who causes such soil contamination may be ordered to restore the contaminated soil and, if such order is not complied with, such person will become subject to criminal liabilities.

Environmental Impact Assessment Act

The purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act is to promote the environmentally friendly and sustainable development of business and the healthy and comfortable lives of Korean citizens by assessing in advance the impact on the environment of the business which is subject to the environmental impact assessment and letting an environment preservation plan be prepared when the business plan is established and implemented. Anyone who desires to operate a business that is subject to the environmental impact assessment must prepare such assessment which will be reviewed by the Minister of Environment. The Minister of Environment may supplement or adjust the business plan according to its review.

To avoid damage to the environment from the operation of a business, its impact on the environment must be investigated according to the assessment items agreed in advance and the result must be notified to the approval institution and the Minister of Environment (the “Follow-up Survey of Environmental Impacts”). An energy development business and a mineral resources, stone and aggregate mining business are businesses that are subject to the environmental impact assessment and the Follow-up Survey of Environmental Impacts. Among other things, the following businesses are subject to the environmental impact assessment and the Follow-up Survey of Environmental Impacts:

- Businesses in the development of underwater mining under the Submarine Mineral Resources Development Act which have the objectives of energy development;
- Businesses in the mining industry under the Mining Industry Act having the objectives of energy development (limited to those equal to or exceeding 300,000 square meters of mining area); and

- Any other stone or aggregate mining businesses that are subject to the River Act, the Management of Mountainous District Act, the Mining Industry Act and the Aggregate Picking Act.

TAXATION

Korean Taxation

The information provided below does not purport to be a complete summary of currently applicable Korean tax law and practice. Prospective investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult with their own professional advisers.

The taxation of non-resident individuals and non-Korean corporations (“Non-Residents”) depends on whether they have a “permanent establishment” (as defined under Korean law and applicable tax treaties) in Korea to which the relevant Korean source income is attributable or with which such income is effectively connected. Non-Residents without a permanent establishment in Korea are taxed in the manner described below. Non-Residents with permanent establishments in Korea are taxed in accordance with different rules.

Tax on Interest

Interest on the Notes (other than the Senior Guaranteed Notes) paid to Non-Residents, being foreign currency denominated bonds issued outside of Korea, is exempt from income tax and corporation tax (whether payable by withholding or otherwise) pursuant to the Special Tax Treatment Control Law (the “STTCL”). The term “foreign currency denominated bonds issued outside of Korea” in this context is not defined under the STTCL. However, an authoritative interpretation in 2019 by the Korean tax authority defined “overseas issuance” under the STTCL as a series of actions, including filing and acceptance of investment reports, payment procedures, investment recommendations, public offerings, private placements, public sales, subscriptions, solicitations of bonds and execution of agreements, taken overseas with regard to issuance of foreign currency denominated bonds, where the investors of the bond are Non-Residents. The aforementioned regulation is only applicable to bonds issued by Korea, local governments, or domestic corporations. Therefore, in the case of interest on the Senior Guaranteed Notes paid by the Company in its capacity as the Guarantor, (1) if the Guaranteed Issuer is a non-Korean subsidiary, then the STTCL does not apply to such interest, and accordingly, such interest shall be treated as Korean source income subject to withholding tax and (2) if the Guaranteed Issuer is a Korean subsidiary, according to the recent authoritative interpretation by Korean tax authority, it is likely that STTCL will apply and hence, such interest will be exempt from income tax and corporation tax thereunder.

If the tax exemption under the STTCL referred to above were to cease to be in effect, the rate of income tax or corporation tax applicable to interest on the Notes for a Non-Resident without a permanent establishment in Korea would be 14% of income. In addition, a local income tax would be imposed at the rate of 10% of the income or corporation tax (raising the total tax rate to 15.4%).

The tax rates may be reduced or exempted by an applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement between Korea and the residence country of the recipient of the income. The relevant tax treaties are discussed below.

In addition, in order to obtain the benefit of a reduced rate available under applicable tax treaties, a Non-Resident holder must submit an application for the reduced rate to the party liable for the withholding before the receipt of the relevant interest payment (if there is no change in the contents of such application, the Non-Resident holder is not required to submit such application again within 3 years thereafter), together with evidence of tax residence (including a certificate of the Non-Resident holder’s tax residence issued by a competent authority of the Non-Resident holder’s resident country). If the Non-Resident holder was unable to receive the benefit of a reduced rate due to his or her failure to timely submit the aforementioned application, the Non-Resident holder may still receive a tax return if a claim for tax return is made within 5 years thereafter. If interest is paid to an overseas investment vehicle, the overseas investment vehicle (subject to certain exceptions) must obtain an application for the reduced rate from the beneficial owner of the interest and submit a report of overseas investment vehicle, together with a schedule of beneficial owners, in order to benefit from the reduced rate

available under the applicable tax treaties. An “overseas investment vehicle” is defined as an organization established in a foreign jurisdiction that (i) manages funds collected through investment solicitation by way of acquiring, disposing or otherwise investing in proprietary targets and (ii) subsequently distributes the proceeds of such management to investors.

Furthermore, in order to obtain the benefit of a tax exemption available under applicable tax treaties, a Non-Resident holder of the interest should submit to the party responsible for withholding taxes an application for exemption (if there is no change in the contents of such application, it is not required to submit such application again within 3 years thereafter), together with a certificate of the tax residence issued by a competent authority of the Non-Resident holder’s residence country. The party responsible for withholding tax on payments of interest is required to submit the application for exemption to its district tax office no later than the ninth day of the month following the month in which the interest is paid. If the Non-resident holder was unable to receive the benefit of such exemption due to his or her failure to timely submit the aforementioned application, the Non-Resident holder may still receive a tax refund if a claim for tax refund is made within 5 years thereafter. Subject to certain exceptions, the Korean tax laws also require an overseas investment vehicle to obtain an application for exemption from the beneficial owner, together with a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner, and submit a report of overseas investment vehicle, together with a schedule of beneficial owners and its beneficial owners’ application for exemption, to avail itself of the exemption available under the applicable tax treaties. However, this requirement does not apply to exemptions under Korean tax law.

Tax on Capital Gains

The below paragraphs are applicable only to the Notes other than Senior Guaranteed Notes issued by a non-Korean subsidiary. Any capital gain in respect of the Senior Guaranteed Notes issued by a non-Korean subsidiary is non-Korean source income, and therefore is not subject to Korean taxation.

Korean tax laws currently exclude from Korean taxation gains made by a Non-Resident without a permanent establishment in Korea from the sale of the Notes to other Non-Residents (other than to their permanent establishments in Korea). In addition, capital gains earned by a Non-Resident from a transfer taking place outside Korea of the Notes are currently exempt from taxation by virtue of STTCL, provided that the issuance of the Notes is in the form of foreign currency denominated bonds and deemed to be an overseas issuance under the STTCL.

If the exclusion or exemption from Korean taxation referred to above were to cease to be in effect, in the absence of an applicable treaty reducing or eliminating tax on capital gains, the applicable rate of tax would be the lower of 11% (including local income tax) of the gross realization proceeds or (subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition cost and certain direct transaction costs of the relevant Note) 22% (including local income tax) of the realized gain (i.e., the excess of the gross realization proceeds over the acquisition cost and certain direct transaction costs) made. If such evidence shows that no gain (or a loss) was made on the sale, no Korean tax is payable. There is no provision under relevant Korean law to allow offsetting of gains and losses or otherwise aggregating transactions for the purpose of computing the net gain attributable to sales of Notes issued by Korean corporations. The purchaser or any other designated withholding agent of Notes is obliged under Korean law to withhold the applicable amount of Korean tax and make payment thereof to the relevant Korean tax authority. Unless the seller can claim the benefit of an exemption from tax under an applicable tax treaty or on the failure of the seller to produce satisfactory evidence of his acquisition cost and certain direct transaction costs in relation to the instruments being sold, the purchaser or such withholding agent must withhold an amount equal to 11% of the gross realization proceeds. Any amounts withheld by the purchaser or such withholding agent must be paid to the competent Korean tax office. The purchaser or withholding agent must pay any withholding tax no later than the tenth day of the month following the month in which the payment for the purchase of the relevant instruments occurred. Failure to transmit the withheld tax to the Korean tax authorities in time subjects the purchaser or such withholding agent

to penalties under Korean tax laws. The Korean tax authorities may attempt to collect such tax from a Non-Resident who is liable for payment of any Korean tax on gains, as a purchaser or withholding agent who is obliged to withhold such tax, through proceedings against payments due to the Non-Resident from its Korean investments and the assets or revenues of any of the Non-Resident's branch or representative offices in Korea.

In order to obtain the benefit of a tax exemption available under applicable tax treaties, a Non-Resident seller should submit to the party responsible for withholding taxes an application for exemption (if there is no change in the contents of such application, it is not required to submit such application again within 3 years thereafter), together with a certificate of the tax residence issued by a competent authority of the Non-Resident seller's country of residence. The party responsible for withholding tax on gains is required to submit the application for exemption to its district tax office no later than the ninth day of the month following the month in which sale proceeds are paid. If the Non-Resident seller was unable to receive the benefit of such exemption due to his or her failure to timely submit the aforementioned application, the Non-Resident seller may still receive a tax refund if a claim for tax refund is made within 5 years thereafter. Subject to certain exceptions, the Korean tax laws also require an overseas investment vehicle to obtain an application for exemption from the beneficial owner, together with a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner, and submit a report of overseas investment vehicle, together with a schedule of beneficial owners and its beneficial owners' application for exemption, in order to avail itself of the exemption available under the applicable tax treaties. However, this requirement does not apply to exemptions under Korean tax law.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

Korean inheritance tax is imposed upon (a) all assets (wherever located) of the deceased if at the time of his death he was domiciled in Korea or had resided in Korea continuously for at least 183 days immediately prior to his death and (b) all property located in Korea that passes on death (irrespective of the domicile or residence of the deceased). Gift tax is imposed in similar circumstances to the above. The taxes are imposed if the value of the relevant property is above a certain limit and the rate varies from 10% to 50%. At present, Korea has not entered into any tax treaties regarding its inheritance or gift taxes.

Under the Korean inheritance and gift tax laws, bonds issued by Korean corporations are deemed to be located in Korea irrespective of where they are physically located or by whom they are owned, and, consequently, the Korean inheritance and gift taxes will be imposed on transfers of the Notes by inheritance or gift. Prospective purchasers should consult their personal tax advisers regarding the consequences of the imposition of the Korean inheritance or gift tax.

Stamp Duty and Securities Transaction Tax

No stamp, issue or registration duties will be payable in Korea by the holders of the Notes in connection with the issue of the Notes except for a nominal amount of stamp duty on certain documents executed in Korea which will be paid by the Company. No securities transaction tax will be imposed upon the transfer of the Notes.

Tax Treaties

At the date of this Offering Circular, Korea has tax treaties with, *inter alia*, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the United States of America, under which the rate of withholding tax on interest is reduced, generally to between 5 and 16.5% (including local income tax), and the tax on capital gains is often eliminated.

A special withholding tax system took effect on July 1, 2006. Under the system, there is a special procedure to apply the Korea-Malaysia tax treaty on certain Korean source income. Payments made to the residents of Labuan, Malaysia will be subject to the default Korean withholding tax rates (generally

15.4% for interest and the lower of 11% of gross realization proceeds or 22% of capital gains (including local income tax)) rather than the reduced or exempted rate available under the Korea-Malaysia tax treaty. A Labuan taxpayer, however, will be given an opportunity to obtain a refund by proving within 5 years that it is entitled to the tax treaty benefits as a beneficial owner of the income and is an actual resident of Labuan, Malaysia. A Labuan taxpayer may also file an application with the National Tax Service (the “NTS”) for confirmation that it is entitled to the tax treaty benefits and obtain an advance confirmation from the NTS prior to receiving Korean source income.

Withholding and Gross Up

As mentioned above, interest on the Notes is exempt from any withholding or deduction on account of income tax or corporation tax pursuant to STTCL (with the exception mentioned above). However, in the event that the payer or the Company is required by law to make any withholding or deduction for or on account of any Korean taxes (as more fully described in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes–Taxation”) the Company has agreed to pay (subject to the customary exceptions as set out in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes–Taxation”) such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the holder of any Note after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts which would have been received by such holder in the absence of such withholding or deduction.

The Proposed Financial Transaction Tax

The European Commission has published a proposal (the “Commission’s Proposal”) for a Directive for a common financial transaction tax (“FTT”) in Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain (the “participating Member States”). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission’s Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in the Notes in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission’s Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT remains subject to negotiation between participating Member States and the legality of the proposal is uncertain. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate and/or certain of the participating Member States may decide to withdraw.

Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

Mexican Taxation

General

The following is a general summary of the principal Mexican federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes by holders that are not residents of Mexico, for Mexican federal income tax purposes, and that do not hold Notes through a permanent establishment for tax purposes in Mexico to which income under the Notes is attributable; for purposes of this summary, each such holder is referred to as a foreign holder.

This summary is based on the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto sobre la Renta*) and regulations in effect on the date of this Offering Circular, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or to new or different interpretations, which could affect the continued validity of this general summary.

This summary does not address all of the Mexican tax consequences that may be applicable to specific holders of the Notes and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the Mexican tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. In particular, this summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, municipality or taxing jurisdiction other than certain federal laws of Mexico.

Potential investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the particular consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Notes under the federal laws of Mexico or any other jurisdiction or under any applicable double taxation convention to which Mexico is a party, which is in effect.

For purposes of Mexican taxation, an individual or corporation that does not satisfy the requirements to be considered a resident of Mexico for tax purposes, as specified below, is deemed as a non-resident of Mexico for tax purposes and a foreign holder for purposes of this summary.

An individual is a resident of Mexico for tax purposes if he/she has established his/her place of residence in Mexico or, if such individual has also established a place of residence outside Mexico, if his/her “center of vital interest” is located within Mexican territory. This will be deemed to occur if (i) more than 50% of the individual’s aggregate annual income derives from Mexican sources, or (ii) the main center of his/her professional activities is located in Mexico. Mexican nationals who filed a change of tax residence to a country or jurisdiction that does not have a comprehensive exchange of information agreement with Mexico, where his/her income is subject to a preferential tax regime as defined by Mexican tax law, will be deemed Mexican residents for tax purposes during the year of the filing of notice of such residence change and during the following three years. Unless otherwise proven, a Mexican national is deemed a resident of Mexico for tax purposes. An individual is also deemed a Mexican tax resident if such individual is a state employee, regardless of the location of such individual’s center of vital interest.

A legal person is a resident of Mexico if it maintains the main administration of its business or the place of effective management in Mexico. This will be deemed to occur if the persons who are in charge of the control, direction, operative or administrative decisions regarding the activities of the legal person are in Mexico.

If a legal person or an individual is deemed to have a permanent establishment in Mexico for Mexican tax purposes, any income attributable to that permanent establishment, regardless of the source, will be subject to Mexican income taxes in accordance with applicable tax laws.

General

Pursuant to the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), payments of interest on the Notes made by the Issuer to foreign holders, will be subject to Mexican withholding tax at a rate of 4.9%, if, as expected, the following requirements are met:

- (a) the issuance of the Notes (including the principal characteristics of the Notes) is notified to the CNBV pursuant to the Mexican Securities Market Law and, then, the information related to this notification is filed before the *Servicio de Administración Tributaria* or SAT;
- (b) the Notes, as expected, are placed outside of Mexico through banks or brokerage houses, in a country with which Mexico has in force a double taxation convention which is in effect (as is the case currently for Singapore); and

- (c) the Issuer timely files with the *Servicio de Administración Tributaria* or SAT, 15 days after the placement of the notes, information regarding such placement, and on a quarterly basis, information, on payments made and among other things, making a statement under oath that no related party to the Issuer, jointly or individually, directly or indirectly, is the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the aggregate amount of each interest payment, and the Issuer maintains records that evidence compliance with this requirement. For these purposes, a related party includes the Issuer's shareholders that hold directly or indirectly, along with persons related thereto, more than 10% of the voting shares of the Issuer or 20% of the total shares of the Issuer.

If any of the above mentioned requirements is not met, the Mexican withholding tax will be 10% or higher. If any of the quarterly information is not provided, the 4.9% withholding rate will not apply for that particular quarter.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, the double tax convention is not expected to have any effect on the Mexican tax consequences described in this summary, because, as described above, under Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), the Issuer expects to be entitled to withhold taxes in connection with interest payments under the Notes at a 4.9% rate.

Payments of Principal

Under Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*), payments of principal on the Notes made by the Issuer to foreign holders will not be subject to any Mexican withholding tax.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Under the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta*) and regulations thereunder, capital gains resulting from the sale or other disposition of the Notes by a foreign holder to another foreign holder are not taxable in Mexico. Gains resulting from the sale of the Notes by a foreign holder to a Mexican resident for tax purposes or to a foreign holder deemed to have a permanent establishment in Mexico for tax purposes, will be subject to the Mexican taxes pursuant to the rules described above with respect to interest payments.

Other Mexican Taxes

Under current Mexican tax laws, generally there are no estate, inheritance, succession or gift taxes applicable to the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Notes by a foreign holder. Gratuitous transfers of the Notes in certain circumstances may result in the imposition of a Mexican federal tax upon the recipient. There are no Mexican stamp, issuer registration or similar taxes or duties payable by foreign holders of the Notes with respect to the Notes.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021 contained in this Offering Circular have been audited by KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp., independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, which contains emphasis-of-matter paragraphs regarding (1) the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and (2) basis of preparation related to Government Accounting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements of KORES as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 and as of September 9, 2021 and for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 contained in this Offering Circular have been audited by KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp., independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, which contains emphasis-of-matter paragraphs regarding (1) the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on KORES's ability to continue as a going concern, (2) uncertainty from the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and (3) basis of preparation related to Government Accounting Standards.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The Dealers have, in the second amended and restated program agreement dated March 24, 2023, as further amended, supplemented and/or restated from time to time (the “Program Agreement”), agreed with the Issuer and the Guarantor a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes or, in the case of Definitive IAI Registered Notes, procure purchasers of Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “Form of the Notes” and “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” above. In the Program Agreement, the Company and the Guaranteed Issuers have agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment of the Program and the issue of Notes under the Program and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

In order to facilitate the offering of any Tranche of the Notes, certain persons participating in the offering of the Tranche may to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Notes during and after the offering of the Tranche. Specifically, such persons may over-allot or create a short position in the Notes for their own account by selling more Notes than have been sold to them by the Issuer. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilize or maintain the price of the Notes by bidding for or purchasing Notes in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers participating in the offering of the Notes are reclaimed if Notes previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilization transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Notes to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilizing or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. Stabilization activities are subject to certain prescribed time limits in certain jurisdictions.

Certain Relationships

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates may from time to time perform various investment banking, commercial banking or advisory services for the Issuer, the Guarantor and their respective affiliates, for which they have received and may in the future receive customary compensation. The Dealers or their affiliates may own securities issued by the Issuer or the Guarantor. The Dealers or their affiliates may purchase the Notes and be allocated Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution.

The Dealers or their respective affiliates may purchase Notes for its or their own account and enter into transactions, including credit derivatives, such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps relating to Notes and/or other securities of the Issuer, the Guarantor or their respective subsidiaries or associates at the same time as the offer and sale of Notes or in secondary market transactions. Such transactions would be carried out as bilateral trades with selected counterparties and separately from any existing sale or resale of Notes to which this Offering Circular relates (notwithstanding that such selected counterparties may also be purchasers of Notes).

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes in the United States are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Notes.

Each purchaser of Registered Notes (other than a person purchasing an interest in a Registered Global Note with a view to holding it in the form of an interest in the same Global Note) will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or in Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

- (a) that either: (i) it is a QIB, purchasing (or holding) the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs and it is aware that any sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (ii) it is an Institutional Accredited Investor, that, prior to its purchase of the Notes has delivered to the Registrar an IAI Investment Letter in the form as set forth below or (iii) it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person;
- (b) that the Notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act, and that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;
- (c) that, unless it holds an interest in a Regulation S Global Note and either is a person located outside the United States or is not a U.S. person, if in the future it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Notes or any beneficial interests in the Notes, it will do so, prior to the date which is one year after the later of the last Issue Date for the Series and the last date on which the Issuer or an affiliate of the Issuer was the owner of such Notes, only (i) to the Issuer or any affiliate thereof, (ii) inside the United States to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (iii) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (iv) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (v) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. state securities laws;
- (d) it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (c) above, if then applicable;
- (e) that Notes initially offered in the United States to QIBs will be represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Notes, that Notes offered to Institutional Accredited Investors will be in the form of Definitive IAI Registered Notes and that Notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S Global Notes;
- (f) that the Notes, other than the Regulation S Global Notes, will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer and the Guarantor:

“THIS SECURITY [AND THE RELATED GUARANTEE] HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT (I) IT IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THIS SECURITY FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS OR (II) IT IS AN INSTITUTIONAL “ACCREDITED INVESTOR” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 501(A)(1), (2), (3) OR (7) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) (AN “INSTITUTIONAL ACCREDITED INVESTOR”); (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS SECURITY EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND, PRIOR TO THE DATE WHICH IS ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE LAST ISSUE DATE FOR THE SERIES AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER, [THE GUARANTOR] OR [ITS]/[THEIR RESPECTIVE] AFFILIATE[S] WAS THE OWNER OF SUCH SECURITIES OTHER THAN (I) TO THE

ISSUER, [THE GUARANTOR] OR[ITS]/[THEIR RESPECTIVE] AFFILIATE[S], (II) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, (III) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (IV) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (V) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; AND (C) IT AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND.

BY ITS ACQUISITION OF THIS SECURITY, THE HOLDER THEREOF WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND WARRANTED THAT EITHER (1) NO PORTION OF THE ASSETS USED BY SUCH HOLDER TO ACQUIRE OR HOLD THIS SECURITY CONSTITUTES THE ASSETS OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN THAT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (“ERISA”), OF A PLAN, INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT THAT IS SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE “CODE”), OR PROVISIONS UNDER ANY OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. OR OTHER LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO SUCH PROVISIONS OF ERISA OR THE CODE (“SIMILAR LAWS”), OR OF AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE CONSIDERED TO INCLUDE “PLAN ASSETS” OF ANY SUCH PLAN, ACCOUNT OR ARRANGEMENT, OR (2) THE ACQUISITION AND HOLDING OF THIS SECURITY WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR A SIMILAR VIOLATION UNDER ANY APPLICABLE SIMILAR LAWS.

THIS SECURITY[, THE RELATED GUARANTEE] AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN) MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF, BUT UPON NOTICE TO, THE HOLDERS OF THIS SECURITY SENT TO THEIR REGISTERED ADDRESSES, TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES FOR REALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF THIS SECURITY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO REALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED SECURITIES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS SECURITY AND ANY SECURITIES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON).”;

- (g) that either (i) no portion of the assets used by it to acquire or hold the Notes constitutes assets of any employee benefit plan subject to Title I of ERISA, of any plan, account or other arrangement that is subject to Section 4975 of the Code, or provisions under any Similar Laws, or of an entity whose underlying assets are considered to include “plan assets” of any

such plan, account or arrangement or (ii) the acquisition and holding of the Notes by it will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a similar violation under any applicable Similar Law;

- (h) if it is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person, that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the Notes prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period (defined as 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date with respect to the original issuance of the Notes), it will do so only (i)(A) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act or (B) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A and (ii) in accordance with all applicable U.S. state securities laws; and it acknowledges that the Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

“THIS SECURITY [AND THE RELATED GUARANTEE] ([COLLECTIVELY,] THE “SECURITIES”) HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. THIS LEGEND SHALL CEASE TO APPLY UPON THE EXPIRY OF THE PERIOD OF 40 DAYS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL THE NOTES OF THE TRANCHE OF WHICH THIS NOTE FORMS A PART”; and

- (i) that the Issuer, the Guarantor and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer and the Guarantor; and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

Persons wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Global Note to another or from global to definitive form or vice versa will be required to deliver a transfer certificate in the form attached to the Agency Agreement.

Institutional Accredited Investors who purchase Registered Notes in definitive form offered and sold in the United States in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Regulation D of the Securities Act are required to execute and deliver to the Registrar an IAI Investment Letter. Upon execution and delivery of an IAI Investment Letter by an Institutional Accredited Investor, Notes will be issued in definitive registered form, see “Form of the Notes.”

The IAI Investment Letter will state, among other things, the following:

- (a) that the Institutional Accredited Investor has received a copy of this Offering Circular and such other information as it deems necessary in order to make its investment decision;
- (b) that the Institutional Accredited Investor understands that any subsequent transfer of the Notes is subject to certain restrictions and conditions set forth in this Offering Circular and the Notes (including those set out above) and that it agrees to be bound by, and not to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Notes except in compliance with, such restrictions and conditions and the Securities Act;

- (c) that, in the normal course of its business, the Institutional Accredited Investor invests in or purchases securities similar to the Notes;
- (d) that the Institutional Accredited Investor is an Institutional Accredited Investor within the meaning of Rule 501(a)(1), (2), (3) or (7) of Regulation D under the Securities Act that is an institution and has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of its investment in the Notes, and it and any accounts for which it is acting are each able to bear the economic risk of its or any such accounts' investment for an indefinite period of time;
- (e) that the Institutional Accredited Investor is acquiring the Notes purchased by it for its own account or for one or more accounts (each of which is an Institutional Accredited Investor) as to each of which it exercises sole investment discretion and not with a view to any distribution of the Notes, subject, nevertheless, to the understanding that the disposition of its property shall at all times be and remain within its control; and
- (f) that, in the event that the Institutional Accredited Investor purchases Notes, it will acquire Notes having a minimum purchase price of at least U.S.\$500,000 (or the approximate equivalent in another Specified Currency).

No sale of Legended Notes in the United States to any one purchaser will be for less than U.S.\$200,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount or, in the case of sales to Institutional Accredited Investors, U.S.\$500,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount and no Legended Note will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If the purchaser is a non-bank fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least U.S.\$200,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) or, in the case of sales to Institutional Accredited Investors, U.S.\$500,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount of Registered Notes.

Selling Restrictions

United States of America

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except (i) to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A, (ii) to Institutional Accredited Investors, that, prior to their purchase of the Notes have furnished an IAI Investment Letter and (iii) in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a U.S. person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and regulations thereunder.

In connection with any Notes which are offered or sold outside the United States in reliance on an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided under Regulation S ("Regulation S Notes"), each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver such Regulations S Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Regulation S Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Regulation S

Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Regulation S Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Dealers may arrange for the resale of Notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Notes is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The minimum aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be purchased by a QIB pursuant to Rule 144A is U.S.\$200,000 (or the approximate equivalent thereof in any other currency). To the extent that the Issuer is not subject to or does not comply with the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or the information furnishing requirements of Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, the Issuer has agreed to furnish to holders of Notes and to prospectus purchasers designated by such holders, upon request, such information as may be required by Rule 144A(d)(4).

Each issuance of Index Linked Interest Notes or Dual Currency Notes shall be subject to such additional U.S. selling restrictions as the Issuer, the Guarantor and the relevant Dealer may agree as a term of the issuance and purchase of such Notes, which additional selling restrictions shall be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

European Economic Area

The final terms (or Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series of Notes may include information entitled “MiFID II Product Governance,” which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes of any such Series and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate, and if such information is included, any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “distributor”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II will be responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining the appropriate distribution channels.

For the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules, each of the Arranger and Dealers will be deemed not to be a manufacturer unless determined otherwise, the determination of which will be made in relation to each issue of Notes with respect to the Arranger and each Dealer.

Unless the final terms (or Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series of Notes specifies “Prohibition of sales to EEA retail investors” as “Not Applicable,” each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the final terms (or Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision: (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below); and (b) the expression “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the final terms (or Pricing Supplement, as the case may be) in respect of any Series of Notes specifies “Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable,” each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, in relation to each Member State of the EEA (each, a “Member State”), that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the relevant Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Member State, except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Member State:

- (a) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specify that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Member State (a “Non-exempt Offer”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation;

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer, the Guarantor or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes, and the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

The EEA selling restriction described above is in addition to any other applicable selling restrictions set out below.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (a) in relation to any Notes having a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) by the Issuer;

- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the UK.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Law. No. 25 of 1948, as amended) (the “FIEA”). Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (“Hong Kong”), by means of any document, any Notes (except for Notes which are a “structured product” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong) other than (i) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

The Dealers may offer and sell Notes through certain of their affiliates. One or more of the Dealers may use affiliates or other appropriately licensed entities for sales of the Notes in jurisdictions in which such Dealers are not otherwise permitted.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to acknowledge, that this Offering Circular has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the “SFA”). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree that it has

not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell the Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA; (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 of Singapore; or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(c)(ii) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Korea

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (a) it has not offered, sold or delivered and will not offer, sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, any Notes in Korea, or to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law), except as otherwise permitted by applicable Korean laws and regulations; and
- (b) any securities dealer to whom each Dealer and each further dealer may sell the Notes will agree that it will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Korea, or to any resident of Korea, except as otherwise permitted by applicable Korean laws and regulations, or to any other dealer who does not so represent and agree.

Furthermore, each issuance of Senior Guaranteed Notes may be subject to additional selling restrictions as the Issuer, the Guarantor and the relevant Dealer may agree as a term of the issuance and purchase of such Senior Guaranteed Notes, which additional selling restrictions shall be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement and Subscription Agreement.

Switzerland

This Offering Circular is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes described herein. The Notes may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in, into or from Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus within the meaning of the listing rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange or any other regulated trading facility in Switzerland or a simplified prospectus or a prospectus as such term is defined in the Swiss Collective Investment Scheme Act, and neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, nor the Company nor the Notes have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. The Notes are not subject to the supervision by any Swiss regulatory authority, e.g., the Swiss Financial Markets Supervisory Authority (“FINMA”), and investors in the Notes will not benefit from protection or supervision by such authority.

General

Each Dealer has agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes the Offering Circular and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor any other Dealer shall have any responsibility therefor.

If a jurisdiction requires that any offering of Notes under the Program be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the Dealers or any affiliate of the Dealers is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, the offering shall be deemed to be made by that Dealer or its affiliate on behalf of the Issuer in such jurisdiction.

Neither the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers nor any of the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other additional restrictions as the Issuer, the Guarantor and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (each a “Clearing System” and together, the “Clearing Systems”) currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer and the Guarantor believe to be reliable, but none of the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers nor any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Company, the Guaranteed Issuers, the Arranger, any Dealer nor any other party to the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests. The relevant Pricing Supplement will specify the Clearing System(s) applicable for each Series.

Book-entry Systems

DTC

DTC has advised the Company and the Guaranteed Issuers that it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants (“Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”).

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “Rules”), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Registered Notes among Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC’s book-entry settlement system (“DTC Notes”) as described below and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The Rules are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes (“Owners”) have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Registered Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest in respect of the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participant’s records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the

DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co, or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer and the Guarantor as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer, the Guarantor or the Principal Paying Agent on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Issuer or the Guarantor, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Issuer (and failing whom, the Guarantor), disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, including if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for definitive Registered Notes, which it will distribute to its Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge DTC Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Notes, will be required to withdraw its Registered Notes from DTC as described below.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The Issuer and the Guarantor may apply to DTC in order to have any Tranche of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Registered Global Note, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Registered Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Registered Global Note will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Note, the respective depositories of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Registered Global Note in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' account.

The Issuer and the Guarantor expect DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Issuer and the Guarantor also expect that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not the responsibility of DTC, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Issuer or the Guarantor. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer (and failing whom, the Guarantor).

Transfers of Notes Represented by Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Registered Global Note to such persons may depend upon the ability to

exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under “Subscription and Sale and Transfer and Selling Restrictions,” cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and any custodian (“Custodian”) with whom the relevant Registered Global Notes have been deposited.

On or after the Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Notes will be effected through the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and the Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Agents or any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Independent auditors' report	F-2
Consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021	F-5
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021	F-6
Consolidated statements of changes in equity for year ended December 31, 2022 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021	F-7
Consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and for the period from September 10, 2021 to December 31, 2021	F-8
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	F-11

Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements of KORES for the Period From January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 and for the Year ended December 31, 2020

Independent auditors' report	F-78
Consolidated statements of financial position as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 ..	F-81
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020	F-82
Consolidated statements of changes in equity for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020	F-83
Consolidated statements of cash flows for the period from January 1, 2021 to September 9, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020	F-84
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	F-87

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 in accordance with Accounting Standards for Korean Government-owned Public Corporation and Quasi-governmental Institutions in the Republic of Korea ("Government Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing (KSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

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

(a) Material uncertainty on the ability to continue as a going concern

As described in Note 48 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2022, the Group has accumulated deficits of ₩3,715.9 billion, and its total liabilities exceeded total assets by ₩1,675.9 billion. These conditions, as set forth in Note 48 to the consolidated financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Government of the Republic of Korea, controlling shareholder of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation, is currently seeking remedial measures.

(b) Basis of Preparation

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group applies Korean International Financial Reporting Standards where accounting provisions have not been specified under Government Accounting Standards.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with KSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with KSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matter

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 Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

February 24, 2023

This report is effective as of February 24, 2023, 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.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of financial position
As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,25,41,42	₩ 320,517,489,394	₩ 458,170,235,410
Current financial assets, net	7,10,11,41,42	163,315,356,955	133,741,851,086
Trade and other receivables, net	8,41,42	52,790,512,803	38,716,285,573
Inventories, net	12	113,714,181,293	78,433,795,819
Other current assets	13	19,598,898,172	17,718,471,116
Current tax assets		700,452,840	369,521,150
Assets held-for-sale	40	1,911,110,813	5,105,083,869
		<u>672,548,002,270</u>	<u>732,255,244,023</u>
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets, net	9,10,41,42	1,338,731,904,594	1,282,440,257,744
Long-term other receivables, net	8,41,42	12,823,899,837	20,864,960,154
Property, plant and equipment, net	16,22,25	579,186,961,210	589,842,846,923
Investment properties	17	20,781,083,194	17,255,723,753
Intangible assets other than goodwill	18,25	43,117,045,358	45,590,153,800
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14	2,260,889,156,276	2,103,405,026,491
Investments in joint operations	15	18,498,505,626	16,620,716,053
Defined benefit asset, net	23	5,374,834,231	-
Deferred tax assets		-	5,950,179,432
Other non-current assets	13	242,955,948,997	231,646,678,923
		<u>4,522,359,339,323</u>	<u>4,313,616,543,273</u>
Total assets		<u>₩ 5,194,907,341,593</u>	<u>₩ 5,045,871,787,296</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Current trade and other payables	21,22,41,42	₩ 118,668,217,242	₩ 76,046,096,752
Current financial liabilities	7,19,20,41,42	2,180,078,805,031	1,900,226,253,216
Current provisions	24	9,917,540,480	7,080,807,580
Current tax liabilities		8,893,864,005	29,892,699
Other current liabilities	26	30,921,110,729	12,743,494,679
		<u>2,348,479,537,487</u>	<u>1,996,126,544,926</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current other payables	21,22,41,42	1,395,266,561	1,098,169,854
Non-current financial liabilities	19,20,41,42	4,934,637,154,823	5,053,288,039,764
Other non-current liabilities	27	2,147,303,894	2,135,968,460
Defined benefit liability, net	23	98,927,566	5,846,334,085
Deferred tax liabilities	38	40,191,865,021	106,262,223,674
Non-current provisions	24	122,413,764,926	99,422,128,173
		<u>5,100,884,282,791</u>	<u>5,268,052,864,010</u>
Total liabilities		<u>₩ 7,449,363,820,278</u>	<u>₩ 7,264,179,408,936</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	28	₩ 2,048,761,200,000	₩ 1,999,970,200,000
Discount on stock issuance		(9,716,955,360)	(9,599,856,960)
		<u>2,039,044,244,640</u>	<u>1,990,370,343,040</u>
Accumulated deficits	29	-	17,253,428,441
Voluntary reserves		(3,715,959,218,980)	(3,773,556,656,676)
Undisposed accumulated deficit		(3,715,959,218,980)	(3,756,303,228,235)
		<u>42,397,977,702</u>	<u>90,474,130,181</u>
Other components of equity	30	(1,634,516,996,638)	(1,675,458,755,014)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		(619,939,482,047)	(542,848,866,626)
Non-controlling interests		(2,254,456,478,685)	(2,218,307,621,640)
Total equity		<u>(2,254,456,478,685)</u>	<u>(2,218,307,621,640)</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>₩ 5,194,907,341,593</u>	<u>₩ 5,045,871,787,296</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)
For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021

(Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Sales	25,31	₩ 1,114,569,768,814	₩ 292,421,750,746
Cost of sales	39	(1,035,604,569,724)	(271,371,764,825)
Gross profit		78,965,199,090	21,049,985,921
Selling and administrative expenses	32,39,41	(166,517,068,547)	(58,403,376,103)
Operating loss		(87,551,869,457)	(37,353,390,182)
Other income	33	73,124,686	633,535
Other expenses	34	(27,705,653,034)	(5,291,041,452)
Other gains and loss, net	35	7,333,409,218	14,812,396,297
Finance income	36,41	385,233,652,110	92,632,815,161
Finance costs	37,41	(434,456,116,659)	(95,044,652,757)
Gains on investments in associates and joint ventures	14	84,375,682,956	35,389,296,931
Profit (loss) before tax		(72,697,770,180)	5,146,057,533
Income tax benefit	38	54,597,869,603	19,676,391,490
Profit (loss) for the period		₩ (18,099,900,577)	₩ 24,822,449,023
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		22,305,268,507	33,040,644,289
Non-controlling interests		(40,405,169,084)	(8,218,195,266)
		₩ (18,099,900,577)	₩ 24,822,449,023
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Re-measurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan		₩ 5,714,606,949	₩ (1,220,092,469)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		13,312,873,625	4,145,116,761
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(127,709,400,397)	(34,446,257,394)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		42,848,800,051	12,925,653,843
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(65,833,119,772)	(18,595,579,259)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		₩ (83,933,020,349)	₩ 6,226,869,764
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(6,842,404,928)	23,930,194,484
Non-controlling interests		(77,090,615,421)	(17,703,324,720)
		₩ (83,933,020,349)	₩ 6,226,869,764

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021

(Korean won)

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent				Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Issued capital	Accumulated deficits	Other components of equity			
₩	₩ 1,999,970,200,000	₩ (3,792,367,898,346)	₩	₩ 102,608,605,808	₩ (525,145,541,906)	₩ (2,214,934,634,444)
As of September 10, 2021(comprehensive succession)						
Profit (loss) for the period	-	33,040,644,289		-	(8,218,195,266)	24,822,449,023
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	2,925,024,292		(12,035,474,097)	(9,485,129,454)	(18,595,579,259)
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:						
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	(1,220,092,469)		-	-	(1,220,092,469)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	4,145,116,761		-	-	4,145,116,761
Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:						
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	-		12,925,653,843	-	12,925,653,843
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-		(24,961,127,940)	(9,485,129,454)	(34,446,257,394)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	35,965,668,581		(12,035,474,097)	(17,703,324,720)	6,226,869,764
Others	(9,599,856,960)	99,001,530		(99,001,530)	-	(9,599,856,960)
As of December 31, 2021	₩ 1,990,370,343,040	₩ (3,756,303,228,235)	₩	₩ 90,474,130,181	₩ (542,848,866,626)	₩ (2,218,307,621,640)
As of January 1, 2022						
₩	₩ 1,990,370,343,040	₩ (3,756,303,228,235)	₩	₩ 90,474,130,181	₩ (542,848,866,626)	₩ (2,218,307,621,640)
Profit (loss) for the year	-	22,305,268,507		-	(40,405,169,084)	(18,099,900,577)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	19,027,480,574		(48,175,154,009)	(36,685,446,337)	(65,833,119,772)
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:						
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	5,714,606,949		-	-	5,714,606,949
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	13,312,873,625		-	-	13,312,873,625
Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:						
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	-		42,848,800,051	-	42,848,800,051
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-		(91,023,954,060)	(36,685,446,337)	(127,709,400,397)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	41,332,749,081		(48,175,154,009)	(77,090,615,421)	(83,933,020,349)
Issuance of share capital	48,673,901,600	-		-	-	48,673,901,600
Others	-	(988,739,826)		99,001,530	-	(889,738,296)
As of December 31, 2022	₩ 2,039,044,244,640	₩ (3,715,959,218,980)	₩	₩ 42,397,977,702	₩ (619,939,482,047)	₩ (2,254,456,478,685)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31,
2021(Cont'd)

(Korean won)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Operating activities		
Profit (loss) for the period	₩ (18,099,900,577)	₩ 24,822,449,023
Adjustments for operating activities for the year to net cash:		
Additional costs on loans	4,859,914,429	2,021,393,686
Provision for inventory allowance	-	(10,133,937,454)
Depreciation	71,893,703,128	23,538,472,739
Depreciation of investment property	749,187,752	216,368,637
Amortization of intangible assets	2,997,760,216	1,058,165,421
Severance and retirement benefits	3,058,216,508	767,038,924
Employee benefits	18,901,781	135,857,683
Bad debt expense	24,230,383,283	6,689,516,303
Income tax benefit	(54,597,869,603)	(19,676,391,490)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	907,097	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	503,360	-
Loss on impairment of investments in joint operations	299,077,309	-
Provision for provision liabilities	4,801,273,910	-
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	1,684,253,686	-
Loss of equity method investments	18,755,442,272	3,874,703,178
Loss on foreign currency translation	165,771,293,216	33,590,276,097
Loss on foreign currency transaction	20,936,786,640	-
Loss on valuation of derivatives	25,996,607,904	3,443,258,635
Loss on disposal of derivatives	92,136,980	-
Interest expenses	213,815,662,945	54,924,679,260
Miscellaneous loss	1,750,710	250,034,654
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,884,499,321)	(37,425,511)
Fair value through profit and loss	(5,300,654,400)	(3,808,285,600)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,948,071,375)	-
Gain on disposal of other non-current assets	(248,508,074)	(1,327,344,119)
Gain on disposal of financial assets	(45,889,835)	-
Income of equity method investments	(103,430,202,537)	(39,264,000,109)
Gain on foreign currency translation	(238,171,678,181)	(54,342,272,084)
Gain on foreign currency transaction	(12,509,901,107)	(165,772,379)
Gain on valuation of derivatives	-	(620,188,519)
Gain on disposal of derivatives	(1,439,063,681)	-
Interest income	(128,508,210,883)	(36,024,828,791)
	11,879,214,129	(34,890,680,839)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31,
2021(Cont'd)

(Korean won)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	₩ 8,784,963,129	₩ 16,636,047,294
Other receivables	(22,231,026,246)	4,384,324,967
Inventories	(33,019,196,630)	10,581,019,414
Advanced payments	(1,182,132,276)	12,689,837,254
Prepaid expenses	31,948,700	301,195,392
Other current assets	(8,064,200)	-
Other payables	40,122,599,913	3,305,792,015
Accrued expenses	(4,830,675,342)	1,405,300,682
Trade payables	(11,376,260,724)	(12,473,410,773)
Advance receipts	829,771,696	(303,434,648)
Withholdings	9,018,623,971	720,624,383
Provisions for employee benefits	2,863,601,180	1,597,603,610
Provisions for decommissioning cost	(606,871,005)	(228,106,151)
Plan assets	(7,376,654,849)	(912,653,020)
Payment of severance and retirement benefits	(1,089,195,460)	(405,743,220)
Other current liabilities	8,487,655,556	(498,900)
	(11,580,912,587)	37,297,898,299
Interest received	67,747,732,454	26,745,193,555
Interest paid	(161,417,231,282)	(49,986,975,748)
Dividends received	3,837,471,516	-
Income tax paid	(118,193,039)	(360,641,867)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(107,751,819,386)	3,627,242,423

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021(Cont'd)

(Korean won)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Investing activities		
Disposal of other intangible assets	₩ 22,880,000	₩ -
Disposition of assets held-for-sale	3,260,296,130	4,975,624,306
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	26,487,750,481	9,439,311,551
Decrease in long-term financial instruments	231,535,754	188,125,000
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost	51,433,831,603	-
Cash inflow from settlement of derivatives	2,749,994,615	-
Decrease in short-term loans	108,627,920,990	48,009,306,130
Decrease in long-term loans	18,067,721,324	15,775,001,058
Decrease in long-term deposits	3,065,523,831	115,000,000
Decrease in property, plant and equipment	162,813,259	-
Acquisition of land	(491,050,163)	(6,510,745,565)
Acquisition of buildings	(169,545,649)	(2,784,634,949)
Acquisition of structures	(10,072,290)	(1,091,593,453)
Acquisition of machinery	(1,218,943,756)	(4,548,085,751)
Acquisition of vehicles	(864,923,058)	(999,180,275)
Increase in construction in progress	(20,298,068,382)	(8,391,378,818)
Acquisition of other property, plant and equipment	(895,967,841)	(599,590,117)
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(1,017,306,870)	(499,899,043)
Acquisition of software	(1,042,977,397)	(227,229,160)
Acquisition of other intangible assets	-	(15,115,154)
Increase in intangible assets in development	-	(1,409,810,980)
Increase in long-term loans	(99,058,024,000)	(43,179,025,391)
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(65,686,507,342)	(5,312,390,499)
Increase in investments in joint operations	(2,517,686,253)	(969,049,814)
Cash outflow from settlement of derivatives	(1,590,329,190)	-
Increase in long-term deposits	(786,917,459)	(5,868,598,574)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	18,461,948,337	(3,903,959,498)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	100,000,000,000	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	676,252,191,790	-
Issuance of bonds	522,008,731,015	-
Issuance of share capital	48,673,901,600	-
Government grant	587,402,200	1,951,285,589
Receipt of rental deposits	-	231,283,000
Repayment of rental deposits	(33,546,500)	(231,283,000)
Repayment of current portion of long-term borrowings	(786,052,323,849)	-
Repayment of current portion of long-term bonds	(614,462,750,000)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(851,027,419)	(275,554,532)
Payment of capital registration tax	-	(9,599,856,960)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(53,877,421,163)	(7,924,125,903)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
before effect of foreign exchange difference	(143,167,292,212)	(8,200,842,978)
Net foreign exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents	5,514,546,196	3,600,198,232
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(137,652,746,016)	(4,600,644,746)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	458,170,235,410	462,770,880,156
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	₩ 320,517,489,394	₩ 458,170,235,410

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

1. Corporate information

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation (the “Company”) or “KOMIR” was incorporated on September 10, 2021 under the *Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation Act* enacted on March 9, 2021. The Company has comprehensively succeeded all assets, liabilities, and other rights and obligations of those the Korea Resources Corporation and the Mine Reclamation Corporation. The purpose of the establishment of the Company is to contribute to the development of the national economy by appropriately managing mine damage, nurturing and supporting the mineral resource industry, thereby promoting the economic revitalization of the mining areas and stabilize the supply and demand of mineral resources.

The Company’s issued capital as of December 31, 2022 amounts to ₩2,048,761,200,000 and the shareholders of the Company and their equity interest are as follows (Korean won):

Shareholders	Issued capital	Equity interest (%)
The Government of the Republic of Korea	₩ 2,046,061,200,000	99.87
Korea Development Bank	2,700,000,000	0.13
	₩ 2,048,761,200,000	100.00

(1) The Company’s consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Equity interest (%)	Major operating activities	Country of domicile
KORES Australia Pty. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	100.00	Mining	Australia
KORES Canada Corp. and its subsidiaries	100.00	Mining	Canada
SARISBURY LIMITED	80.00	Mining	Niger
Prime Asia Resources	100.00	Mining	Singapore
Ermani Ltd.	100.00	Mining	Tanzania
Minera Metalurgica del Boleo(MMB) (*)	77.01	Mining	Mexico
KOMIR Mongolia, LLC	100.00	Mine reclamation management	Mongolia

(*) During 2022, KORES Lux S.a.r.l, an intermediate parent company, was liquidated, and the Company acquired the shares of Minera Metalurgica del Boleo (MMB) owned by KORES Lux S.a.r.l.

(2) Significant financial information of the consolidated subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won):

Subsidiary	Total assets	Total liabilities	Sales	Profit (loss) before tax	Net profit (loss) for the period
KORES Australia Pty. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	₩ 139,460,407,813	₩ 14,455,119,706	₩ 64,789,188,596	₩ 46,710,015,303	₩ 31,164,922,729
KORES Canada Corp. and its subsidiaries	92,969,631,119	-	-	3,568,377,528	3,568,377,528
Prime Asia Resources	17,873,836,225	117,565,127	-	(58,988,163)	(58,988,163)
Minera Metalurgica del Boleo(MMB)	591,780,119,983	2,441,592,357,220	221,808,517,233	(247,691,535,753)	(247,691,535,753)
KOMIR Mongolia, LLC	1,367,635,918	6,067,538	64,475,037	29,854,188	21,304,187

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") maintain the official accounting records in Korean won and prepare statutory financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with Accounting Standards for Korean Government-owned Public Corporation and Quasi-governmental Institutions in the Republic of Korea ("Government Accounting Standards"). In accordance with Paragraph 5 in Article 2 of Government Accounting Standards, Korean International Financing Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") shall be applied where accounting provisions are not specified in Government Accounting Standards.

(1) Accounting policies applied by the Group that are specified by Government Accounting Standards are as follows:

Government grants (Article 44)

Government grants used for the acquisition of assets are recognized as a deduction from the assets and are recognized in profit or loss over the useful life of the assets as a reduction to depreciation. Government grants received by the Group to fulfil a specific purpose mandated by the government through entrusted operations or specific laws and regulations, or as a compensation for the differences between the price set by the government and the price set by the Company, are recognized in other income.

Among the grants and consignment management services designated by Article 48, the unused amounts can be accounted for as a deduction to the related assets.

Recognition of revenue and expenses related to consignment and management services (Article 48)

The Group recognizes funds received from the government for consignment and management services as revenue and expenses as the associated project progresses, or as assets and liabilities without offsetting them.

Contribution to the Employee Welfare Fund (Article 49)

The Group contributes to the employee welfare fund and contributions are recognized as selling, general and administrative expenses in accordance with the Intra-company Labor Welfare Fund Act.

(2) Other than those mentioned in 2.1(1), the standards in K-IFRS are applied.

2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

The enacted or amended standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective are as follows:

K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Current/non-current classification of liabilities

The amendments clarify that in order for the borrower to have the right to defer payment of liabilities, it must fulfil the conditions of complying with all contractual compliance at the end of the reporting period. Additionally, the possibility of the borrower exercising the right to defer settlement of liabilities for more than 12 months after the reporting period does not affect the liquidity classification of liabilities. In addition, when the settlement of liabilities includes the transfer of equity instruments, where compound financial instrument has a liability and equity portion separately recognised, it does not affect the classification for liquidity purposes. The IASB has published an amendment that postpones the effective date of amendments to no earlier than January 1, 2024, and the Korean Accounting Standards Board plans to revise the K-IFRS accordingly.

K-IFRS No. 1001 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Disclosure of 'Accounting Policies'

Material accounting policy information must be defined and disclosed. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. The Group is reviewing the impact of the amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

K-IFRS No. 1008 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of 'Accounting Estimates'

The revised standard defines an accounting estimate and clarifies how to distinguish it from a change in accounting policy. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. The Group expects that the amendment will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd)

K-IFRS No. 1012 'Income Tax' - Deferred Income tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In addition to the requirements for exceptions to initial recognition for transactions in which assets or liabilities are recognized for the first time, a requirement for transactions that do not generate temporary differences to be added and temporary differences to be deducted at the time of the transaction has been added. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. The Group expects that the amendment will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

K-IFRS No. 1117 'Insurance Contract' - Enactment

K-IFRS 1117, 'Insurance Contracts' replaces K-IFRS 1104, 'Insurance Contracts'. All cash flows from insurance contracts must be estimated, insurance liabilities must be measured using a discount rate that reflects assumptions and risks at the time of reporting, and insurance revenues must be accrual-based by reflecting services (insurance coverage) provided to policyholders for each fiscal year. In addition, investment elements (cancellation/maturity refund) paid to policyholders regardless of insurance events are excluded from insurance revenue, and insurance profit and loss and investment profit and loss are separately disclosed so that information users can identify the source of profit and loss. This standard is applied from the first fiscal year starting on or after January 1, 2023, and early application is permitted for companies that have applied K-IFRS 1109, 'Financial Instruments'. The Group anticipates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

As a result of the revision of the standard, companies that apply K-IFRS 1117 for the first time can apply an optional classification adjustment ('overlay') for the comparison period. This classification adjustment can be applied to all financial assets, including financial assets unrelated to contracts that fall within the scope of K-IFRS 1117. Entities applying classification adjustments to financial assets present comparative information as if they have applied the classification and measurement requirements of K-IFRS 1109 to the relevant financial assets, and these classification adjustments can be applied on a product-by-product basis.

K-IFRS No.1001 'Presentation of financial statements' - Disclosure of valuation gains and losses on financial liabilities with exercise price adjustment conditions

When all or part of a financial instrument subject to the condition that the exercise price is adjusted according to the fluctuation of the issuer's stock price is classified as a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability and related gains and losses are required to be disclosed. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. The Group anticipates that the amendment will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its reporting period commencing January 1, 2022:

K-IFRS No. 1116 'Lease' - COVID-19-related rent discounts provided after June 30, 2021, etc.

The scope of application of the shortcut, which allows rental discounts, etc. that occurred as a direct result of COVID-19 to not be assessed as a lease change, has been expanded to lease payment reductions affecting lease payments payable before June 30, 2022. The lessee should consistently apply the shortcut to contracts of similar nature in similar circumstances. There is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the revision of the standard.

K-IFRS No. 1103 'Business Combination' - Citation of Conceptual Framework

Although the definition of assets and liabilities to be recognized in a business combination has been amended to refer to the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, K-IFRS 1037 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and Interpretation No. 2121 'Levies' have been amended. For liabilities and contingent liabilities included in the scope of application, an exception was added to apply the standard, and it was clarified that contingent assets are not recognized on the acquisition date. There is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the revision of the standard.

K-IFRS No. 1016 "Property, Plant and Equipment" - Proceeds before intended use

It requires that revenue from the sale of an item produced be recognized in profit or loss together with the cost

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations(cont'd)

of production before the entity uses the asset in its intended manner, and prohibits deduction from the cost of tangible assets. There is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the revision of the standard.

K-IFRS No. 1037, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' - Onerous Contracts: Cost of fulfilling a contract

When identifying onerous contracts, it is clarified that the scope of contract fulfillment costs is the allocation of incremental costs for contract fulfillment and other costs directly related to contract fulfillment. There is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the revision of the standard.

Annual Improvement of K-IFRS 2018-2020

The annual improvement 2018-2020 of the K-IFRS is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and early application is permitted. There is no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the revision of the standard.

K-IFRS No. 1101, 'First Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards': Subsidiaries that are first-time adopters

K-IFRS No. 1109 'Financial Instruments': Fee related to 10% test for the purpose of derecognizing financial liabilities

K-IFRS No. 1041 'Agriculture': Fair value measurement

2.4 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies in accordance with K-IFRS applied by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain non-current assets and financial assets. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

(1) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (including special-purpose entities) controlled by the Company. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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

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

All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

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

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the income or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any

2.4 Significant accounting policies(cont'd)

non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed the relevant assets (i.e., reclassified to income or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings).

Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(2) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. An entity is considered to have significant power when one or more among the followings is applicable:

① Being able to participate in the Board of Directors; meetings or equivalent, ② Being able to participate in the process of making decisions including distribution of dividends or others, ③ Significant transactions exist between the entity and the investee ④ Mutual interchange between managements ⑤ Providing essential technical information.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with K-IFRS 1105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The requirements of K-IFRS 1028 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. An impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the net investment in the associate. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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

(3) Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

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. Management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. The Group that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall classify

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary as held for sale when the criteria stated are met, regardless of whether the entity will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale. 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.

(4) Foreign currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). It is necessary for the results and financial position of each individual entity included in the reporting entity to be translated into the currency, Korean won, in which the reporting entity presents its financial statements.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (i.e. including comparatives) were translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position, income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e. including comparatives) were translated at the average exchange rates of the period and all resulting exchange differences were recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, (in addition to the disposal of an entity's entire interest in a foreign operation, the following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals; when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, regardless of whether the entity retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the partial disposal, and when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation), the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation that have been attributed to the non-controlling interests shall be de-recognized, but shall not be reclassified to profit or loss.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separated 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.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

	Useful life
Buildings	20 - 40
Structures	20
Machinery	5 - 10
Vehicles	7
Others	5 - 10

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

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.

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

(6) Investment properties

The real estate to obtain rental income or capital appreciation are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in carrying amount of an asset or as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow into the Group and the cost of an asset can be measured reliably. A carrying amount of an asset replaced by subsequent costs are derecognized. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Investment properties consist of land which are not depreciated. Investment properties except land, are depreciated using a straight-line method during 40 years of useful life.

Investment properties are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period.

(7) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

	Useful life	Amortization methods
Software	10 years	Straight-line method
Industrial proprietary rights	5 years	Straight-line method
Mining right	Unit of Production	Unit of production method

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

(8) Leases

The Group classifies and accounts for leases as either a finance or operating lease, depending on the terms. In accordance with the amendment of the standard, lessee applies a single lease model and recognizes assets and liabilities for all lease which lease term is over 12 months and underlying assets are not low value assets. For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group shall account for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group as a lessee elect not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Group as a lessor

A lease in which the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred to the Group is classified as a finance lease, and leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred to the Group are classified as an operating lease.

Group provided its investment property as a lease and classified as an operating lease. Group recognized lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis, added initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Group as a lessee

Group applied a single recognition and measurement method for all leases except short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Accordingly, the Group recognized a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

- Right-of-use asset

The Group recognizes the right-of-use asset at the commencement of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, deduct accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted if remeasurement of lease liabilities occurs. The cost of the right-of-use asset includes the amount of the recognition of the lease liability and the amount of the initial direct cost, and the lease advance payment or incentive paid before the commencement of the lease payments. If the Group is not reasonably expected to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the estimated useful life and lease term. The Group performs an impairment review of the right-of-use asset.

- Lease liability

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments it has not paid at the commencement of the lease. Lease payments include fixed lease payments (including actual fixed lease fees), variable lease payments that depend on the index or rate, and the amount expected to be paid by the Group under the residual value guarantee, except for lease incentives to be received. In addition, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option, the lease payments and lease term of the option reflect the Group's exercise of the option to terminate the lease, the amount paid to terminate the lease is included in the lease fee. Variable lease payments, which do not depend on the index or rate, are recognized as expenses in the period in which the lease payments occur.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

When calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the lease if it cannot calculate the interest rate implicit in a lease. The Group increases the carrying amount of the lease liability by reflecting interest on the lease liability at the commencement of the lease, and reduces the carrying amount of the lease liability by reflecting the lease payment paid. The Group also remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes in leases, to reflect actual changes in fixed lease payments, to reflect changes in lease terms, or to assess the underlying asset purchase option.

- Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the recognition exemption for short-term leases. In addition, the recognition exemption is applied to as leases for low-value office equipment. Lease payments for short-term and low-value leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Note 23 describes the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the amount of changes during the reporting period.

(9) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories, except for those in transit, is measured under the weighted average method and consists of the purchase price, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The carrying amount of inventories sold in the period and the amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories in the period; less the amount of any reversal in the period of any write-down of the inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, are recognized as an expense during the period. When there is an increase in net realizable value, the amount of the write-down is reversed and deducted from cost of sales.

(10) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of an impairment loss for an asset, if any such indication exists or an annual impairment test is required, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of that asset for the measurement of an impairment loss. The Group estimated the recoverable amount for the individual asset, if it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group determined the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs(the asset's cash-generating unit). The corporate assets are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to the individual cash- generating units, if cannot be allocated to the individual cash-generating units, the Group allocates the corporate asset on a reasonable and consistent basis to the smallest group of cash-generating units. The Group performs the impairment test for an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use annually irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's net fair value(fair value less costs of disposal) and its value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to tis recoverable amount. That reduction is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When reversing the impairment loss in prior periods, the carrying amount of an asset shall be lower of the modified recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Reversed amount should be accounted as profit or loss immediately.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(11) Financial assets

1) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories ;

- Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassified debt investments when, and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its 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 acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

A. Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income :** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
- **Fair value through profit or loss :** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit or loss within 'finance income or cost' in the year in which it arises.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

B. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments, which held for long-term investment or strategic purpose, in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the de-recognition of the investment. Dividend income from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as 'finance income' when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'finance income or cost' in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

3) Impairment

In respect of the impairment of financial assets, the Group accounts for expected credit losses at each reporting date, and changes in those expected credit losses to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. That is, it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. The Group shall recognize expected credit losses as an allowance for bad debts on under K-IFRS 1109.

4) De-recognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(12) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Liability and equity classification

Debt instruments and equity instruments are classified to a financial asset or an equity according to the substance of a contract.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments included all contracts that represents a residual interest (the Group's any asset less any liability). The Group recognizes the equity instruments as net amount that the issued price less the transaction costs that are directly attributable.

3) Finance liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee liabilities shall be initially measured at fair value, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of;

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with the impairment requirements
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principle of K-IFRS 1115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

5) De-recognition of financial liabilities

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). The difference between carrying amount and consideration paid is recognized through profit or loss when derecognizing a financial liability.

(13) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

Provisions for estimated future costs are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Increase in the provision due to the passage is recognized in profit or loss as finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

At the end of each reporting period, the remaining provision balance is reviewed and assessed to determine if the current best estimate is being recognized. If the existence of an obligation to transfer economic benefit is no longer probable, the related provision is reversed during the period.

A. Guarantee of performance obligation related to "Forest recovery deposit"

The present obligation under the guarantee agreement is recognized and measured as provision, as follows.

To use land for mining purposes, a mining operator must obtain a permit from the land use permit agency for the land (terrain) under the Management of Mountainous Districts Act and National Land Planning and Utilization Act. During this process, the permit agency requires the mining operator to pay a land restoration deposit ("Forest recovery deposit") for the restoration of any land (terrain) that may be damaged by the mining operator during the mining process.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

In relation to the payment of the “Forest recovery deposit” by mining operators, based on the Notice dated August 23, 2006 issued by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, 30%–60% of the payment can be made in installments over an extended period of time. The Group provides a guarantee for these installment payments under the Law on Mine Reclamation and Damage Prevention, Article 39, clause 1, Article 5 and notice by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy.

The Group reliably estimates expenses and provides provision for a guarantee of performance obligation for post-process, restoration, and cleanup costs for mining sites where an accident within the guarantee scope has occurred or is likely to occur. The Group recognizes a non-current provision based on the estimates. In addition, at the end of the reporting period, the Group also sets aside reserves to settle the provision in future.

B. Employment benefit

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance carries out institutional evaluation based on the annual performance of the Company. Based on the result, incentives are paid. Performance bonuses are based on reasonable estimates made in accordance with K-IFRS 1037 and are presented as employee benefit provision.

(14) Derivative financial instruments

The Group entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest swap and currency swap. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which case, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are classified non-current assets or liabilities, when the remaining maturities were longer than twelve months, or when they were due not to be settled within twelve months. Other derivatives were presented as current assets or liabilities.

1) Hedge accounting

There are three types of hedging accounting in the hedge accounting model(fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation). But the more flexibility was introduced to the eligible types of the hedging accounting, and enlarge the type of the eligible hedging instruments and the risk factors of the non-financial item.

2) 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 re-measuring 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. However, the Group elected to present the changes in the fair value as other comprehensive income at the date of initial recognition, the gain or loss from re-measuring 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 other comprehensive income.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or even after considering re-adjustments, 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. If the hedge relationship no longer meets the requirements for hedge effectiveness related to the hedge ratio, but the objectives of risk management for the designated hedge relationship remain the same, the hedging ratio of the hedge relationship should be adjusted (‘re-adjustments’).

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(15) Revenue

Under the standard, K-IFRS 1115, the Group recognizes revenue base on the five-step approach (Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer, Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract, Step 3: Determine the transaction price, Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfied a performance obligation) is applied for all types of contracts or agreements. Revenue is measured based on the consideration defined by the contracts with customers, and the amount collected as an agent of a third party is excluded. In addition, the Group recognizes revenue when the control over the goods or service is transferred to the customer.

(16) Pension benefits

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred, which is when the employees render service.

For defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits, the net periodic pension expense is actuarially determined on an annual basis by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

All actuarial gains and losses that arise in calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are recognized immediately in retained earnings and included in the statement of comprehensive loss. The vested portion of past service cost arising from plan amendments is recognized immediately in profit and loss. The unvested portion is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining period until the benefits become vested.

The asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to unrecognized actuarial losses and past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(17) Income taxes

Current income tax

Current tax is computed in respect of the taxable profit for a period. 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 of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit. Current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods shall be measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are usually recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are usually recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. However, the Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities when arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. And the Group does not recognize deferred tax assets when relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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. In addition, the Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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. The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Recognition of current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and a business combination.

(16) Exploration and evaluation assets

The Group is engaged in exploration projects for mineral resources through subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures or other contractual arrangements. Expenditures for topographical studies, geological studies, geochemical studies, geophysical studies and drilling related to the development of mineral resources are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. These assets are reclassified as development assets of project subsidiaries or associates and joint ventures when it is proved that the exploration has identified commercially viable mineral deposits.

(17) Minerals held in reserve

The Group stockpiles mineral resources, including rare metals, to stabilize domestic demand and market prices. These assets are classified mineral resource stockpiles (non-current non-financial assets), and their cost is determined using the moving-average method.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The Group makes assumptions and estimates concerning the future. Assumptions and estimations are verified continuously based on the past experience and reasonably expected future event. This accounting estimation, however, could be different from actual results. Assumptions and estimations for significant risks which may cause adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

3.1 Uncertainty of COVID-19

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, governments around the globe have implemented measures such as mandatory factory shutdown, self-quarantine, closing borders, and travel bans. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's operations is not yet known and will depend on future developments. The duration and significance of COVID-19 is highly uncertain and unpredictable, and the protective measures of the governments around the globe or the Group may lead to substantial business interruption and decrease in business scale. The financial impact of this cannot be reasonably estimated, but management expect most areas where the Group operates to be impacted to certain extent. The extent and duration of COVID-19's impact on the Group's business have not yet to be determined.

3.2 Income taxes

The Group carries on businesses in variety of countries and income tax expense coming from operating activities is calculated by the relevant tax laws of different jurisdictions. Accordingly, there are uncertainties in determining the final tax effect on taxable income. The Group recognized expected corporate tax effect as current corporate tax expense and deferred corporate taxes using the best estimation. Actual corporate tax levied, however, may not be consistent with related assets or liabilities, which may cause changes in assets or liabilities at the time when the tax effect is confirmed.

3.3 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments which are not traded in an active market is principally decided using valuation method. The Group selects various valuation methods and makes judgments about assumptions based on key market circumstances as of December 31, 2022.

3.4 Provision

The Group recognizes provision for employee performance bonus as a result of the assessment in accordance with guidelines from the Ministry of Strategy and Finance (see Note 2.4.(13)).

3.5 Pension benefits

The present value of the defined benefit pension can be changed depending on various factors determined using actuarial valuations. Assumptions to determine pension cost (profit) include the use of discount rates, where changes in assumptions will lead to changes in the present value of the defined benefit pension. The Group determines a discount rate every year end, which is the interest rate used to decide the present value of expected future cash outflows. The Group determines the discount rate using the interest rate of outstanding corporate bonds with similar maturity profiles with the pension obligation. Other assumptions related with the pension obligation are based on market circumstances (see Note 23).

3.6 Management's judgements

Information about management's judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 14 : Investments in associates and joint ventures
- Note 15 : Investments in joint operations

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

3.7 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the next financial year is included in the following notes.

- Note 14 : Investments in associates and joint ventures
- Note 15 : Investments in joint operations
- Note 24 : Provisions
- Note 38 : Income tax
- Note 48 : Material uncertainty of going concern

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

4. Operating segment information

The Group operates separate accounts for its own and overseas assets, in accordance with the *Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation Act*.

The summary of the Group's financial information by reportable segment as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
Total segment sales	₩ 268,266,894,133	₩ 846,302,874,681	₩ 1,114,569,768,814
Sales from external customers	268,266,894,133	846,302,874,681	1,114,569,768,814
Depreciation	8,891,702,482	63,002,000,646	71,893,703,128
Amortization	1,910,278,913	1,087,481,303	2,997,760,216
Operating loss	(37,146,049,531)	(50,405,819,926)	(87,551,869,457)
Total segment assets	2,383,271,025,511	2,811,636,316,082	5,194,907,341,593
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,308,910,183,231	951,978,973,045	2,260,889,156,276
Total segment liabilities	105,707,316,267	7,343,656,504,011	7,449,363,820,278

	2021		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
Total segment sales	₩ 87,941,307,011	₩ 204,480,443,735	₩ 292,421,750,746
Sales from external customers	87,941,307,011	204,480,443,735	292,421,750,746
Depreciation	3,491,175,646	20,263,665,730	23,754,841,376
Amortization	733,655,044	324,510,377	1,058,165,421
Operating loss	(8,074,402,854)	(29,278,987,328)	(37,353,390,182)
Total segment assets	2,299,741,589,934	2,746,130,197,362	5,045,871,787,296
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,247,955,650,235	855,449,376,256	2,103,405,026,491
Total segment liabilities	173,351,728,783	7,090,827,680,153	7,264,179,408,936

Details of geographic information for sales for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
Korea	₩ 268,202,419,096	₩ 559,705,168,852	₩ 827,907,587,948
Australia	-	64,789,188,596	64,789,188,596
Luxembourg	-	221,808,517,233	221,808,517,233
Mongolia	64,475,037	-	64,475,037
	268,266,894,133	846,302,874,681	1,114,569,768,814

	2021		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
Korea	₩ 87,941,307,011	₩ 132,230,123,487	₩ 220,171,430,498
Australia	-	6,708,957,775	6,708,957,775
Luxembourg	-	65,541,362,473	65,541,362,473
	87,941,307,011	204,480,443,735	292,421,750,746

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

4. Operating segment information(cont'd)

Details of customers whose sales represent 10% or more of the Group's total sales for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
STX Japan Corporation	₩ -	₩ 230,583,342,937	₩ 230,583,342,937
POSCO INTERNATIONAL	-	195,538,366,772	195,538,366,772
Korea Energy Agency	119,178,155,846	-	119,178,155,846
STX Corporation	-	127,084,174,292	127,084,174,292
	<u>119,178,155,846</u>	<u>553,205,884,001</u>	<u>672,384,039,847</u>

	2021		
	Own assets account	Overseas assets account	Total
STX Japan Corporation	₩ -	₩ 69,520,056,735	₩ 69,520,056,735
POSCO INTERNATIONAL	-	57,585,683,631	57,585,683,631
	-	127,105,740,366	127,105,740,366

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows includes cash on hand, bank deposits but excludes bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 322,909,098,685	₩ 460,508,823,322
(-)Government grants	-	(78,990)
(-)Entrusted business funds	(2,391,609,291)	(2,338,508,922)
	<u>₩ 320,517,489,394</u>	<u>₩ 458,170,235,410</u>

6. Restricted cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's restricted cash and cash equivalents and material assets pledged as collateral for borrowings and contingent liabilities are as follows (Korean Won):

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents(*1) Use designation in relation to trusting task	₩ 2,391,609,291	₩ 2,338,508,922
Use designation in relation to joint cost	-	78,990
	<u>₩ 2,391,609,291</u>	<u>₩ 2,338,587,912</u>

(*1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the use has been restricted to the entrusted tasks of the Korea International Cooperation Agency, etc.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

7. Derivatives

Details of derivatives as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

		2022		2021
Derivative liabilities:				
Currency and interest rate swaps	₩	34,761,401,746	₩	8,764,793,842

Details of currency and interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won):

	Counterpart	Contract period	Amount	Contract interest rate	
				Sell	Purchase
Held for trading	Hana Financial Investment	2020-02-14~2040-02-26	AUD 60,000,000	USD 40,320,000, 2.42%(in 5 years), 6M LIBOR+1.18%(afterwards)	AUD 60,000,000 (3.01%)
Held for trading	Hana Financial Investment	2020-07-06~2040-07-13	USD 60,000,000	1.95%(in 5 years), 6M LIBOR+2.35%(afterwards)	Fixed interest rate 3.20%
Held for trading	HSBC	2020-03-02~2025-03-07	HKD 500,000,000	USD 64,246,707.36 (2.03%)	HKD 500,000,000 (2.09%)
Held for trading	Hana Bank	2022-11-01~2025-10-31	KRW 100,000,000,000	Fixed interest rate 5.40%	3M CD + 1.12%
Held for trading	Hana Bank	2022-11-14~2025-11-14	KRW 100,000,000,000	Fixed interest rate 5.17%	3M CD + 1.25%

Details of gain (loss) on derivative transactions for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Gain (loss) on valuation		Gain (loss) on settlement	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Currency swaps	₩ (11,320,489,547)	₩ (3,299,290,856)	₩ 490,530,411	₩ -
Interest rate swaps	(14,676,118,357)	476,220,740	856,396,290	(305,753,443)
	₩ (25,996,607,904)	₩ (2,823,070,116)	₩ 1,346,926,701	₩ (305,753,443)

8. Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Book value
Current assets:			
Trade receivables	₩ 707,794,672	₩ -	₩ 707,794,672
Other receivables	54,744,526,266	(4,988,566,829)	49,755,959,437
Accrued income	80,814,719,629	(78,487,960,935)	2,326,758,694
	136,267,040,567	(83,476,527,764)	52,790,512,803
Non-current assets:			
Other receivables	₩ 12,189,354,678	₩ (10,030,474,024)	₩ 2,158,880,654
Deposits	10,665,019,183	-	10,665,019,183
	22,854,373,861	(10,030,474,024)	12,823,899,837
	₩ 159,121,414,428	₩ (93,507,001,788)	₩ 65,614,412,640
	2021		
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Book value
Current assets:			
Trade receivables	₩ 8,954,259,175	₩ (1,553,808,449)	₩ 7,400,450,726
Other receivables	32,520,706,445	(2,924,957,087)	29,595,749,358
Accrued income	75,146,005,508	(73,425,920,019)	1,720,085,489
	116,620,971,128	(77,904,685,555)	38,716,285,573
Non-current assets:			
Other receivables	₩ 18,339,753,942	₩ (10,030,474,024)	₩ 8,309,279,918
Deposits	12,555,680,236	-	12,555,680,236
	30,895,434,178	(10,030,474,024)	20,864,960,154
	₩ 147,516,405,306	₩ (87,935,159,579)	₩ 59,581,245,727

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

8. Trade and other receivables(cont'd)

The aging analysis of trade and other receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Neither overdue nor impaired	₩ 707,794,672	₩ 64,906,617,968	₩ 7,400,450,726	₩ 52,180,795,001
Overdue but not impaired receivables				
Impaired receivables:				
More than 120 days	-	93,507,001,788	1,553,808,449	86,381,351,130
	707,794,672	158,413,619,756	8,954,259,175	138,562,146,131
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(93,507,001,788)	(1,553,808,449)	(86,381,351,130)
	₩ 707,794,672	₩ 64,906,617,968	₩ 7,400,450,726	₩ 52,180,795,001

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts on trade and other receivables for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021(September 10 to December 31)	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Beginning	₩ 1,553,808,449	₩ 86,381,351,130	₩ 1,526,284,217	₩ 85,079,838,114
Bad debt expense	-	7,228,877,064	27,524,232	1,273,988,784
Reversal of unused amounts	(1,693,330,093)	(70,918,200)	-	-
Others	139,521,644	(32,308,206)	-	27,524,232
Ending	₩ -	₩ 93,507,001,788	₩ 1,553,808,449	₩ 86,381,351,130

The Group considers the change of credit ratings of other receivables to assess their credit risk from the initial recognition date to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited because there are many customers and there is no correlation between customers.

9. Financial assets at FVTPL

Details of financial assets at FVTPL as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
SEDEX Minerals Limited	₩ 29,357,064,818	₩ -	₩ -
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	6,794,250,505	19,554,053,600	19,554,053,600
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	263,553,330	263,553,330	263,553,330
	₩ 36,414,868,653	₩ 19,817,606,930	₩ 19,817,606,930

	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Global Dynasty Fund	₩ 672,731,189	₩ -	₩ -
SEDEX Minerals Limited	29,357,064,818	-	-
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	6,794,250,505	14,253,399,200	14,253,399,200
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	263,700,702	263,700,702	263,700,702
	₩ 37,087,747,214	₩ 14,517,099,902	₩ 14,517,099,902

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

9. Financial assets at FVTPL(cont'd)

Changes in financial assets at FVTPL for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022			
	January 1	Valuation	Others	December 31
Seah M&S Co., Ltd	₩ 14,253,399,200	₩ 5,300,654,400	₩ -	₩ 19,554,053,600
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	263,700,702	-	(147,372)	263,553,330
	₩ 14,517,099,902	₩ 5,300,654,400	₩ (147,372)	₩ 19,817,606,930

	2021			
	September 10	Valuation	Others	December 31
Seah M&S Co., Ltd	₩ 10,445,113,600	₩ 3,808,285,600	₩ -	₩ 14,253,399,200
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	263,338,413	-	362,289	263,700,702
	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 3,808,285,600	₩ 362,289	₩ 14,517,099,902

10. Short-term and long-term loans

Details of short-term and long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022			
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discounts	Book value
Short-term loans	₩ 112,434,714,275	₩ (8,705,707,415)	₩ (1,136,688,248)	₩ 102,592,318,612
Long-term loans	1,473,156,107,708	(233,126,570,736)	(10,247,026,794)	1,229,782,510,178
	₩ 1,585,590,821,983	₩ (241,832,278,151)	₩ (11,383,715,042)	₩ 1,332,374,828,790

	2021			
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discounts	Book value
Short-term loans	₩ 119,937,796,497	₩ (8,346,537,618)	₩ (1,112,743,581)	₩ 110,478,515,298
Long-term loans	1,368,495,881,303	(216,329,705,876)	(11,075,051,278)	1,141,091,124,149
	₩ 1,488,433,677,800	₩ (224,676,243,494)	₩ (12,187,794,859)	₩ 1,251,569,639,447

The aging analysis of loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Neither overdue nor impaired	₩ 1,346,711,952,810	₩ 1,218,474,832,843
Overdue but not impaired loans	-	-
Impaired receivables:		
~60 days	704,910,000	46,402,048,080
~60~90 days	-	-
~90~120 days	-	201,310,000
More than 120 days	238,173,959,173	223,355,486,877
	1,585,590,821,983	1,488,433,677,800
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(241,832,278,151)	(224,676,243,494)
Less: present value discounts account	(11,383,715,042)	(12,187,794,859)
	₩ 1,332,374,828,790	₩ 1,251,569,639,447

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for loans for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Beginning	₩ 224,676,243,494	₩ 219,247,604,353
Bad debt expense	17,001,506,219	5,388,003,287
Reversal of unused amounts	(120,251,028)	(37,425,511)
Others	274,779,466	78,061,365
Ending	₩ 241,832,278,151	₩ 224,676,243,494

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

11. Short-term financial instruments

Details of short-term financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Deposit	₩ 54,175,203,635	₩ 16,790,284,177

12. Inventories

Details of inventories as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Finished goods	₩ 6,825,479	₩ -	₩ 6,825,479
Supplies	66,430,490,011	(17,483,906,683)	48,946,583,328
Goods in transit	64,760,772,486	-	64,760,772,486
	₩ 131,198,087,976	₩ (17,483,906,683)	₩ 113,714,181,293

	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Work in process	₩ 8,177,160,601	₩ -	₩ 8,177,160,601
Finished goods	913,055,479	-	913,055,479
Supplies	40,029,147,458	(13,189,871,008)	26,839,276,450
Goods in transit	42,504,303,289	-	42,504,303,289
	₩ 91,623,666,827	₩ (13,189,871,008)	₩ 78,433,795,819

13. Non-financial assets

Details of non-financial assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advanced payments	₩ 4,376,503,158	₩ -	₩ 2,875,536,062	₩ -
Prepaid expenses	13,439,706,352	-	13,406,471,677	-
Minerals held in reserve	-	237,601,590,939	-	226,225,330,215
Others	1,782,688,662	5,354,358,058	1,436,463,377	5,421,348,708
	₩ 19,598,898,172	₩ 242,955,948,997	₩ 17,718,471,116	₩ 231,646,678,923

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

			2022		
	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	Acquisition cost	Book value
<ASSOCIATES>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	₩ 6,638,417,887	₩ -
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,200,922,460	3,840,798,636
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,765,957,522	6,150,024,104
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)(*1)	Mining	Madagascar	38.03	2,756,463,866,653	618,805,521,880
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	Mining	Mexico	46.92	152,649,898,649	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	Mining	Malaysia	40.00	325,934,829	-
Haein Resources Corporation(*2)	Mining	South Korea	49.00	3,087,000,000	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	Mining	Australia	50.00	48,641,284,222	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	Mining	Tanzania	28.00	2,260,744,831	-
PT. KCT	Mining	Indonesia	24.00	473,949,000	-
Enertech	Mining	South Korea	25.55	732,954,500	-
Kangwon Land, Inc	Casino, Hotel, Golf, Ski, Mansion	South Korea	36.27	50,999,998,392	1,247,543,486,160
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd	Golf, Mansion	South Korea	36.36	24,000,000,000	27,284,087,977
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd	Golf	South Korea	11.03	10,000,000,000	11,016,594,892
Kidslala, Inc	Children's Vocational Theme Park	South Korea	38.17	25,000,000,000	21,108,269,326
Hym-namu Co., Ltd.	Energy	South Korea	20.00	2,000,040,000	1,957,744,876
				3,090,240,968,945	1,937,706,527,851
<JOINT VENTURES>					
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation	Mining	North Korea	50.00	6,034,005,670	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	Mining	Panama	50.00	206,477,280,033	312,970,507,049
KLS	Mining	Peru	50.00	45,459,484,767	10,212,121,376
				257,970,770,470	323,182,628,425
				₩ 3,348,211,739,415	₩ 2,260,889,156,276

(*1) It includes the impacts of participating in the joint operations.(Note 45)

(*2) It went bankrupt and closed during the current year.

			2021		
	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	Acquisition cost	Book value
<ASSOCIATES>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	₩ 6,638,417,887	₩ -
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,200,922,460	3,635,968,075
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,765,957,522	5,917,238,738
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*1)	Mining	Madagascar	38.03	2,756,463,866,653	594,798,233,562
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	Mining	Mexico	46.92	152,649,898,649	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	Mining	Malaysia	40.00	325,934,829	-
Haein Resources Corporation	Mining	South Korea	49.00	3,087,000,000	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	Mining	Australia	50.00	48,641,284,222	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	Mining	Tanzania	28.00	2,260,744,831	-
PT. KCT	Mining	Indonesia	24.00	473,949,000	-
Enertech	Mining	South Korea	25.55	732,954,500	-
Kangwon Land, Inc	Casino, Hotel, Golf, Ski, Mansion	South Korea	36.27	50,999,998,392	1,188,578,761,303
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd	Golf, Mansion	South Korea	36.36	24,000,000,000	26,253,321,518
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd	Golf	South Korea	11.03	10,000,000,000	10,667,517,324
Kidslala, Inc	Children's Vocational Theme Park	South Korea	38.17	25,000,000,000	22,456,050,090
				3,088,240,928,945	1,852,307,090,610
<JOINT VENTURES>					
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation	Mining	North Korea	50.00	6,034,005,670	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	Mining	Panama	50.00	206,477,280,033	239,562,876,250
KLS	Mining	Peru	50.00	45,459,484,767	11,535,059,631
				257,970,770,470	251,097,935,881
				₩ 3,346,211,699,415	₩ 2,103,405,026,491

(*1) It includes the impacts of participating in the joint operations.(Note 45)

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

Changes in investment in associates and joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022						
	January 1	Acquisition	Dividends	Share of profit	Changes in equity adjustments in equity method	Changes in retained earnings in equity method	December 31
<ASSOCIATES>	₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩
Enertech							
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	3,635,968,075	-	(271,160,098)	433,812,429	(99,304,872)	141,483,102	3,840,798,636
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	5,917,238,738	-	(567,526,223)	865,047,409	(156,006,112)	91,270,292	6,150,024,104
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*1)	594,798,233,563	-	-	(17,365,366,384)	27,726,174,740	13,646,479,961	618,805,521,880
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philco Resource Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haelin Resource Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT. KCT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kangwon Land, Inc	1,188,578,761,303	-	-	41,929,771,329	-	17,034,953,528	1,247,543,486,160
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd	26,253,321,518	-	-	1,030,766,459	-	-	27,284,087,977
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd	10,667,517,324	-	-	349,077,568	-	-	11,016,594,892
Kidslala, Inc	22,456,050,090	-	-	(1,347,780,764)	-	-	21,108,269,326
Hym-namu Co., Ltd.	-	2,000,040,000	-	(42,295,124)	-	-	1,957,744,876
	1,852,307,090,611	2,000,040,000	(838,686,321)	25,853,032,922	27,470,863,756	17,034,953,528	1,937,706,527,851
<JOINT VENTURES>							
Jungchon Natural Graphite Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	239,562,876,249	-	-	57,983,017,950	15,424,612,850	-	312,970,507,049
KLS	11,535,059,631	-	(2,998,783,904)	838,709,393	-	837,136,256	10,212,121,376
	251,097,935,880	-	(2,998,783,904)	58,821,727,343	15,424,612,850	837,136,256	323,182,628,425
	₩ 2,103,405,026,491	₩ 2,000,040,000	₩ (3,837,470,225)	₩ 84,674,760,265	₩ 42,895,476,606	₩ 17,034,953,528	₩ 2,260,889,156,276

(*1) It includes the impact of participating in joint operations (Note 45).

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

	2021					
	September 10	Dividends	Share of profit	Changes in equity adjustments in equity method	Changes in retained earnings in equity method	December 31
<ASSOCIATES>	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
Enertech	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	3,660,306,425	(141,483,102)	(6,102,881)	123,247,633	-	3,635,968,075
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	5,834,470,574	(91,270,292)	(22,301,195)	196,339,651	-	5,917,238,738
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*1)	570,498,632,454	-	12,120,156,575	8,757,815,129	3,421,629,404	594,798,233,562
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haerin Resource Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT. KCT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kangwon Land, Inc	1,185,971,387,311	-	(3,575,352,205)	-	6,182,726,197	1,188,578,761,303
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd	26,219,036,581	-	34,284,937	-	-	26,253,321,518
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd	10,644,055,623	-	23,461,701	-	-	10,667,517,324
Kidslala, Inc	22,726,996,987	-	(270,946,897)	-	-	22,456,050,090
	1,825,554,885,955	(232,753,394)	8,303,200,035	9,077,402,413	3,421,629,404	1,852,307,090,610
<JOINT VENTURES>						
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	208,981,554,285	-	26,732,364,082	3,848,957,883	-	239,562,876,250
KLS	10,982,216,674	-	353,732,814	-	199,110,143	11,535,059,631
	219,963,770,959	-	27,086,096,896	3,848,957,883	199,110,143	251,097,935,881
₩	2,045,518,656,914	₩	35,389,296,931	₩	₩	₩
		(232,753,394)		12,926,360,296	3,620,739,547	2,103,405,026,491

(*1) It includes the impact of participating in joint operations (Note 45).

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

The summary of financial information of the Group's associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

		2022			
		Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the period
<Associates>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	₩	25,093,748,905	19,672,626,987	7,386,609,659	(2,440,176,110)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.		12,727,713,888	4,889,349,325	23,063,662,815	897,874,067
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.		15,517,432,186	2,966,362,587	33,287,840,649	1,765,402,875
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)		4,035,866,391,000	2,412,098,980,000	1,493,547,170,000	(48,006,278,000)
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.		845,715,322,138	393,635,814,190	117,369,362	(1,702,063,074)
Philco Resources Ltd.		133,485,026	7,624,567,118	219,532,395	(248,248,541)
Kangwon Land, Inc		4,167,752,670,696	752,374,769,957	1,270,685,819,109	115,612,767,888
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd		78,939,432,492	3,908,190,550	15,185,913,249	2,812,622,506
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd		101,381,938,467	1,711,171,039	9,410,507,218	3,163,056,266
Kidslala, Inc		56,637,348,355	1,411,384,635	34,818,163	(3,526,934,553)
Hym-namu Co., Ltd.		9,866,303,458	77,579,080	-	(211,275,622)
		<u>9,349,631,786,611</u>	<u>3,600,370,795,468</u>	<u>2,852,939,242,619</u>	<u>68,116,747,702</u>
<Joint Ventures>					
Korea Panama Mining Corporation		2,217,489,857,500	1,591,548,843,400	263,614,645,800	115,944,760,800
KLS		21,981,190,503	1,555,604,414	-	1,677,417,494
		<u>2,239,471,048,003</u>	<u>1,593,104,447,814</u>	<u>263,614,645,800</u>	<u>117,622,178,294</u>
₩		<u>11,589,102,834,614</u>	<u>5,193,475,243,282</u>	<u>3,116,553,888,419</u>	<u>185,738,925,996</u>
		2021			
		Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the period
<Associates>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	₩	25,840,116,612	17,984,711,082	1,108,777,406	(800,430,491)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.		10,983,846,364	3,274,762,329	6,164,081,250	(12,454,859)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.		15,114,298,554	2,852,035,225	7,801,101,021	(45,512,642)
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)		3,631,856,307,500	2,068,846,873,000	395,116,429,400	32,650,186,800
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.		764,949,419,817	340,514,677,858	36,992,080	(462,883,408)
Philco Resources Ltd.		135,479,556	6,909,679,459	66,903,582	(3,338,373,227)
Haein Resource Corporation		959,163,687	26,787,038,562	-	(988,546,817)
Kangwon Land, Inc		3,827,273,463,677	574,480,852,474	324,261,198,735	(9,858,700,533)
Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd		80,508,787,097	8,312,152,917	4,662,661,760	94,283,577
Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd		97,581,275,345	1,074,860,293	2,392,133,958	212,677,901
Kidslala, Inc		58,837,238,730	80,429,857	-	(709,812,427)
		<u>8,514,039,396,939</u>	<u>3,051,118,073,056</u>	<u>741,610,279,192</u>	<u>16,740,433,874</u>
<Joint Ventures>					
Korea Panama Mining Corporation		2,035,310,263,500	1,556,184,511,000	88,659,653,313	53,464,728,163
KLS		23,705,889,872	634,516,351	-	707,464,446
		<u>2,059,016,153,372</u>	<u>1,556,819,027,351</u>	<u>88,659,653,313</u>	<u>54,172,192,609</u>
₩		<u>10,573,055,550,311</u>	<u>4,607,937,100,407</u>	<u>830,269,932,505</u>	<u>70,912,626,483</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

15. Investments in joint operations

Details of investments in joint operations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Key operation	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	
			2022	2021
Minerva	Mining	Australia	4.00	4.00
Athena (*1)	Mining	Australia	4.00	4.00
Narrabri	Mining	Australia	2.50	2.50
Togara North	Mining	Australia	8.33	8.33
Wyong	Mining	Australia	82.25	82.25

(*1) The Group recognized an impairment loss related to the Athena Project. Indications of impairment were identified due to the insufficient coal reserves in the mine and the resulting decline in production. In March 2022, the Overseas Assets Management Committee decided to terminate this project in 2023 and in May 2022, the Company's board of directors decided to suspend the payment of investment costs. The Group recognized an impairment loss of KRW 299,077,309 for the investment in joint operation and impairment loss of KRW 1,684,253,686 for other intangible assets (see Note 18).

16. Property, plant and equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022					
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Entrusted funds	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Land	₩ 84,827,053,948	₩ (18,225,413,403)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,143,811,702)	₩ 65,457,828,843
Buildings	1,003,501,491,683	(23,187,963,988)	-	(829,616,247,445)	-	150,697,280,250
Structures	62,469,384,023	(22,329,683,127)	-	(17,328,255,012)	-	22,811,445,884
Machinery	540,627,527,769	(5,891,760,999)	-	(252,403,273,440)	-	282,332,493,330
Vehicles	104,525,072,926	(531,654,765)	-	(87,692,197,915)	-	16,301,220,246
Construction in progress	36,254,411,926	(68,262,000)	-	-	-	36,186,149,926
Right-of-use assets	2,867,048,562	-	-	(1,320,124,589)	-	1,546,923,973
Others	26,110,834,610	(613,723,777)	(5,109,350)	(21,638,382,725)	-	3,853,618,758
	₩ 1,861,182,825,447	₩ (70,848,462,059)	₩ (5,109,350)	₩ (1,209,998,481,126)	₩ (1,143,811,702)	₩ 579,186,961,210

	2021					
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Entrusted funds	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Land	₩ 87,548,185,043	₩ (20,010,261,231)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,144,451,291)	₩ 66,393,472,521
Buildings	919,479,987,030	(25,191,729,448)	-	(750,332,163,372)	-	143,956,094,210
Structures	59,672,372,262	(24,049,172,866)	-	(14,319,603,845)	-	21,303,595,551
Machinery	502,661,268,219	(4,151,768,042)	-	(207,385,878,152)	-	291,123,622,025
Vehicles	103,763,985,187	(632,160,520)	-	(83,175,279,491)	-	19,956,545,176
Construction in progress	43,920,580,010	(2,624,873,889)	-	-	-	41,295,706,121
Right-of-use assets	2,369,222,615	-	-	(1,398,222,979)	-	970,999,636
Others	25,081,343,316	(174,194,627)	(9,911,174)	(20,054,425,832)	-	4,842,811,683
	₩ 1,744,496,943,682	₩ (76,834,160,623)	₩ (9,911,174)	₩ (1,076,665,573,671)	₩ (1,144,451,291)	₩ 589,842,846,923

16. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

2022

2021

(*) It includes amounts reclassified from investment properties and intangible assets.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

16 . Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Details of assets insured as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

		2022	
	Secured creditor	Book value	Collateral amount
Land, Buildings	SKC CO.,LTD	5,890,664,080	122,791,500

		2021	
	secured creditor	Book value	Collateral amount
Land, Buildings	Officedepo Korea Co.,Ltd.	₩ 5,604,985,512	₩ 240,000,000
Land, Buildings	SKC CO.,LTD	5,604,985,512	231,283,000
Land, Buildings	CJ Foodville Co., Ltd.	5,604,985,512	58,279,000
Land, Buildings	National Health Insurance Service	11,341,340,116	1,239,528,000

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

17. Investment properties

Details of investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

		2022		
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book values
Land	₩	6,282,792,747	₩ -	₩ 6,282,792,747
Buildings		29,295,917,732	(14,797,627,285)	14,498,290,447
	₩	35,578,710,479	₩ (14,797,627,285)	₩ 20,781,083,194

		2021		
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book values
Land	₩	4,566,625,881	₩ -	₩ 4,566,625,881
Buildings		26,164,433,412	(13,475,335,540)	12,689,097,872
	₩	30,731,059,293	₩ (13,475,335,540)	₩ 17,255,723,753

Changes in the net book value of investment properties for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

		2022			
		January 1	Depreciation	Replacement	December 31
Land	₩	4,566,625,881	₩ -	₩ 1,716,166,866	₩ 6,282,792,747
Buildings		12,689,097,872	(749,187,752)	2,558,380,327	14,498,290,447
	₩	17,255,723,753	₩ (749,187,752)	₩ 4,274,547,193	₩ 20,781,083,194

		2021			
		September 10	Depreciation	Replacement	December 31
Land	₩	4,426,066,351	₩ -	₩ 140,559,530	₩ 4,566,625,881
Buildings		12,654,609,489	(216,368,637)	250,857,020	12,689,097,872
	₩	17,080,675,840	₩ (216,368,637)	₩ 391,416,550	₩ 17,255,723,753

Details of rental income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Rental income	₩ 6,234,680,741	₩ 1,982,592,811
Rental expense	(3,029,130,107)	(930,544,663)
	₩ 3,205,550,634	₩ 1,052,048,148

Investment properties owned by the Group are few rented out floors of its headquarter building. It is difficult to measure reliable fair value because there are no similar real estate transactions. The investment properties are measured by cost method(K-IFRS 1116).

All investment properties of the Group are directly owned by the Group.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

18. Intangible assets

Details of intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 52,536,443,275	₩ (15,276,280,853)	₩ -	₩ (2,606,101,460)	₩ 34,654,060,962
Software	49,375,272,149	(6,316,200)	(42,285,278,101)	-	7,083,677,848
Industrial property rights	6,546,000	-	(6,546,000)	-	-
Mining right	2,017,050	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	45,717,861,968	-	(8,350,688,964)	(35,989,883,506)	1,377,289,498
	<u>₩ 147,638,140,442</u>	<u>₩ (15,282,597,053)</u>	<u>₩ (50,642,513,065)</u>	<u>₩ (38,595,984,966)</u>	<u>₩ 43,117,045,358</u>

	2021				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 51,588,569,576	₩ (15,276,280,853)	₩ -	₩ (2,606,101,460)	₩ 33,706,187,263
Software	45,971,594,980	(8,929,800)	(38,754,867,403)	-	7,207,797,777
Industrial property rights	6,546,000	-	(6,546,000)	-	-
Mining right	2,017,050	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	45,774,253,275	-	(8,355,358,447)	(34,394,484,098)	3,024,410,730
Intangible assets in development	1,649,740,980	-	-	-	1,649,740,980
	<u>₩ 144,992,721,861</u>	<u>₩ (15,285,210,653)</u>	<u>₩ (47,116,771,850)</u>	<u>₩ (37,000,585,558)</u>	<u>₩ 45,590,153,800</u>

Changes in other intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022						
	January 1	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Others	Impairment	December 31
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 48,982,468,116	₩ 1,017,306,870	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (69,433,171)	₩ 49,930,341,815
Government grants	(15,276,280,853)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,276,280,853)
Software	7,216,727,577	1,042,977,397	-	(3,000,373,816)	-	1,830,662,890	7,089,994,048
Government grants	(8,929,800)	-	-	2,613,600	-	-	(6,316,200)
Mining rights	2,017,050	-	-	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	3,024,410,730	-	(31,597,240)	-	(1,684,253,686)	68,729,694	1,377,289,498
Intangible assets in development	1,649,740,980	-	-	-	-	(1,649,740,980)	-
	<u>₩ 45,590,153,800</u>	<u>₩ 2,060,284,267</u>	<u>₩ (31,597,240)</u>	<u>₩ (2,997,760,216)</u>	<u>₩ (1,684,253,686)</u>	<u>₩ 180,218,433</u>	<u>₩ 43,117,045,358</u>

	2021				
	September 10	Acquisition/additions	Amortization	Others	December 31
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 48,417,368,910	₩ 499,899,043	₩ -	₩ 65,200,163	₩ 48,982,468,116
Government grants	(15,276,280,853)	-	-	-	(15,276,280,853)
Software	8,002,261,552	227,229,160	(1,059,048,621)	46,285,486	7,216,727,577
Government grants	(9,813,000)	-	883,200	-	(8,929,800)
Mining rights	2,017,050	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	3,007,076,062	15,115,154	-	2,219,514	3,024,410,730
Intangible assets in development	239,930,000	1,409,810,980	-	-	1,649,740,980
	<u>₩ 44,382,559,721</u>	<u>₩ 2,152,054,337</u>	<u>₩ (1,058,165,421)</u>	<u>₩ 113,705,163</u>	<u>₩ 45,590,153,800</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

19. Financial liabilities

Details of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022			2021	
	Current	Non-current		Current	Non-current
Short-term borrowings	₩ 155,000,000,000	-	₩ 55,000,000,000	-	-
Long-term borrowings	987,086,991,884	1,418,507,011,592	1,242,829,093,218	1,201,590,697,617	-
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources, net	-	7,847,668,000	-	7,847,668,000	-
Bonds payable	1,003,230,411,401	3,508,282,475,231	593,632,366,156	3,843,849,674,147	-
Derivative liabilities	34,761,401,746	-	8,764,793,842	-	-
	₩ 2,180,078,805,031	4,934,637,154,823	₩ 1,900,226,253,216	5,053,288,039,764	-

20. Borrowings and bonds payable

Details of borrowings and bonds payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	₩ 155,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	987,867,955,048	1,249,187,434,829
Less: present value discount	(780,963,164)	(6,358,341,611)
Current portion of bonds payable	1,003,650,000,000	593,837,500,000
Less: present value discount	(419,588,599)	(205,133,844)
	2,145,317,403,285	1,891,461,459,374
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings	1,423,964,147,144	1,208,993,060,638
Less: present value discount	(5,457,135,552)	(7,402,363,021)
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	7,847,668,000	7,847,668,000
Bonds payable	3,517,727,888,237	3,854,793,831,576
Less: present value discount	(9,445,413,006)	(10,944,157,429)
	4,934,637,154,823	5,053,288,039,764
	₩ 7,079,954,558,108	₩ 6,944,749,499,138

The repayment schedules of borrowings and bonds payable are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Borrowings(*)	Bonds payable	Total
Within 1 year	₩ 1,142,867,955,048	₩ 1,003,650,000,000	₩ 2,146,517,955,048
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	1,096,034,000,000	2,460,592,352,237	3,556,626,352,237
Later than 5 years	327,930,147,145	1,057,135,536,000	1,385,065,683,145
	₩ 2,566,832,102,193	₩ 4,521,377,888,237	₩ 7,088,209,990,430
	2021		
	Borrowings(*)	Bonds payable	Total
Within 1 year	₩ 1,304,280,044,563	₩ 593,837,500,000	₩ 1,898,117,544,563
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	921,774,723,586	2,805,864,471,576	3,727,639,195,162
Later than 5 years	287,125,727,318	1,048,929,360,000	1,336,055,087,318
	₩ 2,513,180,495,467	₩ 4,448,631,331,576	₩ 6,961,811,827,043

(*) Long-term borrowings exclude borrowings from "Special Account for Energy and Resources".

Details of short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2022	2021
Short-term borrowings	National Resource 2nd	AAA average rate	2023-03-11	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000
Commercial paper	DB, SK, Kyobo Securities	4.95%	2023-01-18	100,000,000,000	-
				155,000,000,000	55,000,000,000

(*) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

20. Borrowings and bonds payable(cont'd)

Details of long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (USD and Korean won):

	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2022	
				Foreign currencies	Equivalent Korean won
Long-term borrowings in KRW	Ministry of Unification(*1)	1.50%	2026-06-18	- ₩	6,034,000,000
	Onetrust 1st	2.50%	2023-11-28	-	200,000,000,000
	National Resources 1st	2.23%	2023-02-20	-	200,000,000,000
	Lucky star 2nd	1.96%	2023-02-28	-	30,000,000,000
		1.96%	2025-05-29	-	20,000,000,000
		1.96%	2023-06-25	-	30,000,000,000
	DB & Kyobo Investment	1.57%	2023-07-14	-	30,000,000,000
	Highest 8th	2.55%	2023-07-24	-	200,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.43%	2023-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.49%	2024-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Hana bank	3M CD + 0.42%	2027-02-18	-	150,000,000,000
	Hana bank	3M CD + 0.65%	2027-07-08	-	100,000,000,000
	Hana bank(*5)	3M CD + 1.12%	2025-11-01	-	100,000,000,000
	Hana bank(*5)	3M CD + 1.25%	2025-11-14	-	100,000,000,000
	DB, SK & Kyobo Investment	4.95%	2024-08-24	-	110,000,000,000
	DB, SK & Kyobo Investment	4.96%	2026-08-24	-	50,000,000,000
	DB, SK & Kyobo Investment	4.98%	2027-08-24	-	70,000,000,000
	Neo Power(*2)	3.26%	2025-03-11	-	290,000,000,000
Long-term borrowings in foreign currency	Korea EXIM(*3)	Libor(6M)+0.9%	2023-08-26	USD 4,842,449	6,136,835,935
	Baja funding loan(*4)	Libor(3M)+3.50%	2023-09-07	USD 55,234,283	69,998,406,288
	Equity loan	10.00%	2030-09-07	USD 258,762,840	327,930,147,145
	Equity loan	4.00%	2023-12-31	USD 96,056,745	121,732,712,825
				USD 414,896,317	2,411,832,102,193
Less: current portion					(987,867,955,048)
Less: present value discount					(6,238,098,717)
Less: current portion of present value discount					780,963,164
					<u>₩ 1,418,507,011,592</u>
	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2021	
				Foreign currencies	Equivalent Korean won
Long-term borrowings in KRW	Ministry of Unification(*1)	1.50%	2026-06-18	- ₩	6,034,000,000
	KEB Hana Bank	3M CD+0.27%	2022-02-18	-	200,000,000,000
	Onetrust 1st	2.50%	2023-11-28	-	200,000,000,000
	SK Securities	1.75%	2022-07-11	-	110,000,000,000
	KIWOOM Securities etc.	2.00%	2022-10-31	-	150,000,000,000
	EUGENE Investment & Hi Securities Co., Ltd. etc.	2.12%	2022-11-28	-	100,000,000,000
	National Resources 1st	2.56%	2023-02-20	-	200,000,000,000
	Lucky star 2nd	2.60%	2023-02-28	-	30,000,000,000
		2.70%	2025-05-29	-	20,000,000,000
		2.60%	2023-06-26	-	30,000,000,000
	DB Financial Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	1.45%	2022-07-15	-	20,000,000,000
	DB & Kyobo Investment	1.57%	2023-07-14	-	30,000,000,000
	Highest 8th	2.55%	2023-07-24	-	200,000,000,000
	Eswaimir 1st	2.33%	2022-08-25	-	200,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.43%	2023-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.49%	2024-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Neo Power(*2)	2.50%	2022-03-11	-	290,000,000,000
Long-term borrowings in foreign currency	Korea EXIM(*3)	Libor(6M)+0.9%	2023-07-05	USD 9,699,462	11,498,712,450
	Baja funding loan(*4)	Libor(3M)+3.50%	2022-09-07	USD 53,153,602	63,013,595,124
	Equity loan	10.00%	2030-09-07	USD 242,197,999	287,125,727,318
	Equity loan	4.00%	2021-12-31	USD 93,216,753	110,508,460,575
				USD 391,267,816	2,458,180,495,467
Less: current portion					(1,249,187,434,829)
Less: present value discount					(13,760,704,632)
Less: current portion of present value discount					6,358,341,611
					<u>₩ 1,201,590,697,617</u>

(*1) The interest rate is reduced by 1.5% until June 18, 2026.

(*2) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

(*3) Repayments are to be made biannually in January and July until the date of maturity.

(*4) The maturity date of the loan was September 7, 2022, and creditors agreed the deferral of its maturity until 2023, but SK Networks Co, Ltd. who owns the right for the amount of USD 13,130,565 for the loan had opposed the extension and requested for redemption. Based on the agreement of the Shareholder's loan to MMB. MMB had postponed its payment for the loan since MMB is obligated to redeem its senior loan prior to Baja funding loan.

(*5) The Group entered into an interest rate swap contract and pays a fixed interest rate on borrowings (see Note 7).

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

20. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

Details of bonds payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (USD, AUD, HKD and Korean won):

	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	2022	
			Foreign currency	Equivalent Korean won
1st Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.80%	2023-11-13	-	100,000,000,000
2nd Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.67%	2024-04-15	-	100,000,000,000
3rd Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.81%	2030-07-10	-	110,000,000,000
4th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2026-02-18	-	80,000,000,000
4th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.04%	2036-02-18	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bond	4.13%	2027-04-20	USD 425,000,000	538,602,500,000
Global Bond	4.00%	2023-04-18	USD 500,000,000	633,650,000,000
5th Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.41%	2023-10-26	-	150,000,000,000
6th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.16%	2024-01-29	-	60,000,000,000
6th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.30%	2029-01-29	-	150,000,000,000
6th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.38%	2039-01-29	-	90,000,000,000
Global Bond	2.24%	2040-02-27	AUD 60,000,000	51,097,536,000
Global Bond	2.03%	2025-03-10	HKD 500,000,000	81,419,852,237
7th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.63%	2023-04-03	-	70,000,000,000
7th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.82%	2025-04-03	-	30,000,000,000
7th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.00%	2030-04-03	-	90,000,000,000
7th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2040-04-03	-	20,000,000,000
8th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.25%	2023-07-14	-	50,000,000,000
8th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.52%	2025-07-15	-	80,000,000,000
8th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.79%	2030-07-15	-	40,000,000,000
8th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2040-07-13	-	30,000,000,000
8th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.93%	2050-07-15	-	50,000,000,000
Global Bonds	1.95%	2040-07-16	USD 60,000,000	76,038,000,000
9th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.65%	2026-01-08	-	50,000,000,000
9th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2031-01-08	-	150,000,000,000
9th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.07%	2051-01-06	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bonds	1.75%	2026-04-15	USD 500,000,000	633,650,000,000
10th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.40%	2024-05-17	-	150,000,000,000
10th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.94%	2026-05-18	-	150,000,000,000
Global Bonds (*1)	3.25%	2024-04-17	USD 400,000,000	506,920,000,000
			USD 1,885,000,000	
			AUD 60,000,000	
			HKD 500,000,000	4,521,377,888,237
Less: bond discount				(9,865,001,605)
Less: current portion				(1,003,650,000,000)
Less: current portion of bond discount				419,588,599
				<u>3,508,282,475,231</u>

(*1) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

20. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	2021	
			Foreign currency	Equivalent Korean won
1st Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.80%	2023-11-13	-	100,000,000,000
2nd Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.67%	2024-04-15	-	100,000,000,000
3rd Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.81%	2030-07-10	-	110,000,000,000
4th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2026-02-18	-	80,000,000,000
4th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.04%	2036-02-18	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.00%	2022-04-24	USD 425,000,000	503,837,500,000
Global Bond	4.00%	2023-04-18	USD 500,000,000	592,750,000,000
5th Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.41%	2023-10-26	-	150,000,000,000
6th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.16%	2024-01-29	-	60,000,000,000
6th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.30%	2029-01-29	-	150,000,000,000
6th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.38%	2039-01-29	-	90,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.01%	2040-02-26	AUD 60,000,000	47,799,360,000
Global Bond	2.09%	2025-03-09	HKD 500,000,000	76,164,471,576
7th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.55%	2022-04-01	-	90,000,000,000
7th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.63%	2023-04-03	-	70,000,000,000
7th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.82%	2025-04-03	-	30,000,000,000
7th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.00%	2030-04-03	-	90,000,000,000
7th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2040-04-03	-	20,000,000,000
8th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.25%	2023-07-14	-	50,000,000,000
8th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.52%	2025-07-15	-	80,000,000,000
8th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.79%	2030-07-15	-	40,000,000,000
8th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2040-07-13	-	30,000,000,000
8th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.93%	2050-07-15	-	50,000,000,000
Global Bonds	1.95%	2040-07-15	USD 60,000,000	71,130,000,000
9th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.65%	2026-01-08	-	50,000,000,000
9th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2031-01-08	-	150,000,000,000
9th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.07%	2051-01-06	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bonds	1.75%	2026-04-15	USD 500,000,000	592,750,000,000
10th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.40%	2024-05-17	-	150,000,000,000
10th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.94%	2026-05-18	-	150,000,000,000
Global Bonds (*1)	3.25%	2024-04-17	USD 400,000,000	474,200,000,000
			USD 1,885,000,000	
			AUD 60,000,000	
			HKD 500,000,000	4,448,631,331,576
Less: bond discount				(11,149,291,273)
Less: current portion				(593,837,500,000)
Less: current portion of bond discount				205,133,844
				<u>3,843,849,674,147</u>

(*1) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

The Company provided loan services, delegated by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MTIE), to certain companies engaged in energy and resource businesses in accordance with the Act on the Special Accounts for Energy and Resources. Meanwhile, these services were transferred to Korea Energy Agency in 2017.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

20. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

Details of borrowings received from the "Special Account for Energy and Resources" as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022			
	January 1	Borrowings/ Repayment	Exemption	December 31
Overseas resources survey (exploration)	₩ 7,847,668,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 7,847,668,000

	2021			
	September 10	Borrowings/ Repayment	Exemption	December 31
Overseas resources survey (exploration)	₩ 7,847,668,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 7,847,668,000

21. Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade payables	₩ 66,518,792,162	₩ -	₩ 26,720,620,273	₩ -
Other payables	9,209,610,854	-	14,057,402,290	-
Accrued expenses	38,789,365,625	-	31,427,826,503	-
Rental deposit	2,278,236,500	547,069,500	2,311,783,000	547,069,500
Other deposit	1,035,713,169	-	1,035,713,169	-
Lease liabilities	836,498,932	848,197,061	492,751,517	551,100,354
	₩ 118,668,217,242	₩ 1,395,266,561	₩ 76,046,096,752	₩ 1,098,169,854

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

22. Lease

The Group recognized the cost of ₩1,229,350,053 by classifying the lease contract with less than 12 months of lease as a short-term lease, and recognized the cost of ₩45,217,613 by classifying the lease contract with an underlying asset of less than USD 5,000 as a low-value assets lease.

Details of right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings	₩ 1,216,504,070	₩ (532,399,159)	₩ 684,104,911
Vehicles	1,650,544,492	(787,725,430)	862,819,062
	<u>₩ 2,867,048,562</u>	<u>₩ (1,320,124,589)</u>	<u>₩ 1,546,923,973</u>
	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings	₩ 1,054,638,349	₩ (679,338,115)	₩ 375,300,234
Vehicles	1,307,643,818	(711,944,416)	595,699,402
Others	6,940,448	(6,940,448)	-
	<u>₩ 2,369,222,615</u>	<u>₩ (1,398,222,979)</u>	<u>₩ 970,999,636</u>

Changes in right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022				
	January 1	Acquisitions	Depreciation	Others(*)	December 31
Buildings	₩ 375,300,234	₩ 638,558,413	₩ (320,699,097)	₩ (9,054,639)	₩ 684,104,911
Vehicles	595,699,402	824,869,966	(557,750,306)	-	862,819,062
	<u>₩ 970,999,636</u>	<u>₩ 1,463,428,379</u>	<u>₩ (878,449,403)</u>	<u>₩ (9,054,639)</u>	<u>₩ 1,546,923,973</u>
	2021				
	September 10	Acquisitions	Depreciation	Others(*)	December 31
Buildings	₩ 483,714,851	₩ -	₩ (108,883,847)	₩ 469,230	₩ 375,300,234
Vehicles	542,857,496	251,168,558	(198,326,652)	-	595,699,402
Others	210,315	-	(210,315)	-	-
	<u>₩ 1,026,782,662</u>	<u>₩ 251,168,558</u>	<u>₩ (307,420,814)</u>	<u>₩ 469,230</u>	<u>₩ 970,999,636</u>

(*) Others include currency translation.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Within 1 year	₩ 886,604,802	₩ 592,245,718
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	873,867,991	478,522,738
Non-discounted lease fees	1,760,472,793	1,070,768,456
Current value adjustment amount, etc.	(75,776,800)	(26,916,585)
	<u>₩ 1,684,695,993</u>	<u>₩ 1,043,851,871</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

22. Lease (cont'd)

Details of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Current liabilities	₩ 836,498,932	₩ 492,751,517
Non-current liabilities	848,197,061	551,100,354
	<u>₩ 1,684,695,993</u>	<u>₩ 1,043,851,871</u>

Changes in lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022					
	January 1	Additions	Interest cost	Decrease	Others(*)	December 31
Lease liabilities	₩ 1,043,851,871	₩ 1,463,428,379	₩ 32,619,493	₩ (851,027,419)	₩ (4,176,331)	₩ 1,684,695,993

	2021					
	September 10	Additions	Interest cost	Decrease	Others(*)	December 31
Lease liabilities	₩ 1,059,068,732	₩ 251,168,558	₩ 8,525,848	₩ (278,289,895)	₩ 3,378,628	₩ 1,043,851,871

(*) Others include currency translation.

The amount recognized in profit or loss by the Group as lessee for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Depreciation for right-of-use-assets	₩ 878,449,403	₩ 307,420,814
Interest on lease liabilities	32,619,493	8,525,848
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,229,350,053	272,862,690
Expenses relating to leases of low-values assets	45,217,613	23,701,154
	<u>₩ 2,185,636,562</u>	<u>₩ 612,510,506</u>

Total cash outflow from leases in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 is ₩ 2,125,595,085.

23. Pensions benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates defined contribution plans for eligible employees. A defined contribution is managed separately by the plan's administrator. When employees terminate their employment before benefits have been vested, the Group's obligation to make contributions to the plan decreases on a pro rata basis. Contributions paid by the Group amounted to ₩ 5,528,481,013 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Defined benefit plans

The Group operates defined benefit plan and the cost of the defined benefit plans has been determined by NH Investment Securities Co., Ltd., an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligations, current service costs and past service costs are calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The major components of the defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation under the defined benefit pension plan	₩ 20,822,282,415	₩ 24,294,726,697
Fair value of plan assets	(26,105,177,650)	(18,516,032,922)
	<u>(5,282,895,235)</u>	<u>5,778,693,775</u>
Present value of defined benefit liabilities not related to the defined benefit pension plan	6,988,570	67,640,310
	<u>₩ (5,275,906,665)</u>	<u>₩ 5,846,334,085</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

23. Pensions benefits(cont'd)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
As of January 1, 2022(September 10, 2021)	₩ 24,362,367,007	₩ 22,690,758,493
Current service costs	2,376,945,538	712,324,462
Past service costs	477,548,460	-
Interest costs (*1)	671,174,670	197,926,509
Re-measurement loss (gain) on defined benefit obligation	(5,969,569,230)	1,167,100,763
Benefits paid	(1,089,195,460)	(405,743,220)
As of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021)	₩ 20,829,270,985	₩ 24,362,367,007

(*1) In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA+' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. The actual rate of discount applied was 5.314% which is calculated based on the maturity of 11.782 years.

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
As of January 1, 2022(September 10, 2021)	₩ 18,516,032,922	₩ 17,513,159,561
Expected return on plan assets (*1)	467,452,160	143,212,047
Re-measurement loss on plan assets	(254,962,281)	(52,991,706)
Benefits paid	(822,280,357)	(240,346,980)
Employer contribution	8,198,935,206	1,153,000,000
As of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021)	₩ 26,105,177,650	₩ 18,516,032,922

(*1) In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the define benefit plan assets with at least an 'AA+' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. The actual rate of discount applied was 5.314% which is calculated based on the maturity of 11.782 year.

Accumulated re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognized as other comprehensive income (before tax effect) amounted to ₩6,604,120,804 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Details of the defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Current service costs	₩ 2,376,945,538	₩ 712,324,462
Past service costs	477,548,460	-
Interest costs	671,174,670	197,926,509
Expected return on plan assets	(467,452,160)	(143,212,047)
	₩ 3,058,216,508	₩ 767,038,924

Costs related to the defined benefit plan above were recognized as selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

23. Pensions benefits(cont'd)

Re-measurement gain (loss) recognized as other comprehensive income(loss) are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Gain (loss) on defined benefit obligation from actuarial valuation	₩ 5,969,569,230	₩ (1,167,100,763)
Difference between expected return on plan assets and actual interest income	(254,962,281)	(52,991,706)
	<u>₩ 5,714,606,949</u>	<u>₩ (1,220,092,469)</u>

Re-measurement gain (loss) recognized in 2022 from actuarial valuation are included as accumulated deficit in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Group accepted early retirement applications from its employees and provided the early retirement benefits of ₩ 2,170,508,350 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

24. Provisions

Details of provision as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provision for employee benefits(*1)	₩ 9,917,540,480	₩ 26,868,280	₩ 7,080,807,580	₩ -
Decommissioning cost(*2)	-	23,279,429,822	-	23,886,300,827
Provision for litigation(*3)	-	5,509,000,630	-	6,857,752,291
Provision for restoration(*4)	-	93,598,466,194	-	68,678,075,055
	<u>₩ 9,917,540,480</u>	<u>₩ 122,413,764,926</u>	<u>₩ 7,080,807,580</u>	<u>₩ 99,422,128,173</u>

(*1) The Group estimates performance-related bonuses based on the business performance and assessment standards. This estimation could be changed.

(*2) The amount is provided with the best estimate to settle the performance obligation to "Forest recovery deposit." The Group's estimated fair value is based on past restoration experience, and it can be affected by many factors, such as the changes in raw material costs and construction methods and others.

(*3) The amount recognized as a provision for litigation is the best estimate of the economic benefit's future outflows which depends on the outcome of the lawsuit.

(*4) The Group estimates recovery expenses expected after the completion of mining on the basis of the best estimation of management. This estimation could be changed due to the change of recovery expenses and the inflation rate.

Changes in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022				
	January 1	Incurred	Reversed	Others	December 31
Provision for employee benefits	₩ 7,080,807,580	₩ 7,355,948,500	₩ (4,492,347,320)	₩ -	₩ 9,944,408,760
Decommissioning cost	23,886,300,827	-	(606,871,005)	-	23,279,429,822
Provision for litigation	6,857,752,291	4,801,273,910	(6,150,025,571)	-	5,509,000,630
Provision for restoration	68,678,075,055	20,556,816,669	-	4,363,574,470	93,598,466,194
	<u>₩ 106,502,935,753</u>	<u>₩ 32,714,039,079</u>	<u>₩ (11,249,243,896)</u>	<u>₩ 4,363,574,470</u>	<u>₩ 132,331,305,406</u>

	2021				
	September 10	Incurred	Reversed	Others	December 31
Provisions for employee benefits	₩ 5,483,203,970	₩ 1,597,603,610	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 7,080,807,580
Decommissioning cost	24,114,406,978	-	(228,106,151)	-	23,886,300,827
Provision for litigation	-	6,857,752,291	-	-	6,857,752,291
Provisions for restoration	54,621,956,312	13,031,952,584	-	1,024,166,159	68,678,075,055
	<u>₩ 84,219,567,260</u>	<u>₩ 21,487,308,485</u>	<u>₩ (228,106,151)</u>	<u>₩ 1,024,166,159</u>	<u>₩ 106,502,935,753</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

25. Government grants

When assets are acquired using the government grants, the amount of the grants received is deducted from the acquisition cost of the assets in accordance with Government Accounting Standards.

Details of government grants as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ -	₩ 78,990
Land	18,225,413,403	20,010,261,231
Buildings	23,187,963,988	25,191,729,448
Structures	22,329,683,127	24,049,172,866
Machinery	5,891,760,999	4,151,768,042
Vehicles	531,654,765	632,160,520
Others	613,723,777	174,194,627
Construction in process	68,262,000	2,624,873,889
Exploration and evaluation assets	6,316,200	8,929,800
Software	15,276,280,853	15,276,280,853
	<u>₩ 86,131,059,112</u>	<u>₩ 92,119,450,266</u>

Changes in government grants for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

2022								
	January 1	Receipts	Acquisition of assets	Offset with depreciation, etc.	Disposal	Reflected on profits	Others	December 31
Cash and cash equivalent	₩ 78,990	₩ 241,114,858,186	₩ (587,402,200)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (240,527,484,986)	₩ (49,990)	₩ -
Land	20,010,261,231	-	-	-	(1,784,847,828)	-	-	18,225,413,403
Buildings	25,191,729,448	-	-	(2,379,950,760)	-	-	376,185,300	23,187,963,988
Structures	24,049,172,866	-	-	(1,719,489,739)	-	-	-	22,329,683,127
Machinery	4,151,768,042	-	103,125,000	(648,732,043)	-	-	2,285,600,000	5,891,760,999
Vehicles	632,160,520	-	-	(100,505,755)	-	-	-	531,654,765
Others	174,194,627	-	484,277,200	(44,748,050)	-	-	-	613,723,777
Construction in process	2,624,873,889	-	-	-	-	-	(2,556,611,889)	68,262,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	8,929,800	-	-	(2,613,600)	-	-	-	6,316,200
Software	15,276,280,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,276,280,853
	<u>₩ 92,119,450,266</u>	<u>₩ 241,114,858,186</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ (4,896,039,947)</u>	<u>₩ (1,784,847,828)</u>	<u>₩ (240,527,484,986)</u>	<u>₩ 105,123,421</u>	<u>₩ 86,131,059,112</u>

2021								
	September 10	Receipts	Acquisition of assets	Offset with depreciation, etc.	Reflected on profits	Others		December 31
Cash and cash equivalent	₩ 27,241,999,980	₩ 54,441,651,942	₩ (1,951,285,589)	₩ -	₩ (79,732,287,343)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 78,990
Land	20,010,261,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,010,261,231
Buildings	25,912,636,381	-	-	(791,906,933)	-	71,000,000	-	25,191,729,448
Structures	24,622,336,110	-	-	(573,163,244)	-	-	-	24,049,172,866
Machinery	3,019,285,311	-	1,300,039,000	(167,556,269)	-	-	-	4,151,768,042
Vehicles	16,726,733	-	629,000,000	(13,566,213)	-	-	-	632,160,520
Others	171,286,105	-	17,820,000	(14,911,478)	-	-	-	174,194,627
Construction in process	2,691,447,300	-	4,426,589	-	-	(71,000,000)	-	2,624,873,889
Exploration and evaluation assets	15,276,280,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,276,280,853
Software	9,813,000	-	-	(883,200)	-	-	-	8,929,800
	<u>₩ 118,972,073,004</u>	<u>₩ 54,441,651,942</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ (1,561,987,337)</u>	<u>₩ (79,732,287,343)</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 92,119,450,266</u>

Government grants reflected on profits for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Income recognized	₩ 240,527,484,986	₩ 79,732,287,343
Offset with depreciation	4,896,039,947	1,561,987,337
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,784,847,828	-
	<u>₩ 247,208,372,761</u>	<u>₩ 81,294,274,680</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

25. Government grants (cont'd)

Details of the specific grants business and Changes in specific grants for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Unit: Korean won)

Department	Business name	project	Period	Budget	The year ended December 31, 2022														Carry over to next year				
					Carried over from prior year	Increase			interest			Execution			Decrease			Etc.					
						Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge			Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Briquette price support for low-income	Briquette price support for low-income	2021.10.1~2023.5.31	23,600,000,000	-	-	13,775,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,775,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,825,000,000
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	project for coal price stabilization	Coal briquette price subsidy	2022.1.1~2022.12.31	61,289,000,000			61,289,000,000		-	-	-	-	61,289,000,000										
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for Measures against abandoned mines	Measures for workers Measures for water	2022.1.1~2022.12.31	44,848,000,000	-	-	44,848,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	44,847,998,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	-
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for overseas resource research	Infrastructure Overseas research	2022.1.1~2022.12.31	1,351,000,000	-	-	1,351,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,351,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for general mining promotion support	Secure mining amount Project for mine security Mine dispute managing Mining advancement	2022.1.1~2022.12.31	14,997,000,000	-	-	14,997,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,997,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for management for assets reserved	Management for assets reserved	2022.1.1~2022.12.31	1,079,000,000	-	-	1,079,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,079,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total				147,164,000,000	-	-	137,339,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	137,338,998,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	-

Department	Business name	project	Period	Budget	The period from September 10 to December 31, 2021														Carry over from prior year	Carry over to next year
					Increase						Decrease						Etc.			
					Receipt			Interest			Execution			Return						
					Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge	Self charge	Municipal charge	Government charge				
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Briquette price support for low-income	Briquette price support for low-income	2021.9.10~2022.05.31	28,320,000,000	-	-	-	13,318,180,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for Measures against abandoned mines	Measures for workers Measures for water	2021.9.10~2021.12.31	3,173,646,931	-	-	-	3,173,646,931	-	-	28,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,730		
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for overseas resource research	Infrastructure Overseas research	2021.9.10~2021.12.31	1,100,997,442	-	-	-	1,100,997,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for general mining promotion support	Secure mining amount Project for mine security Mine dispute managing Mining advancement	2021.9.10~2021.12.31	8,917,294,505	-	-	-	8,917,294,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Project for management for assets reserved	Management for assets reserved	2021.9.10~2021.12.31	436,186,370	-	-	-	436,186,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total				41,948,125,248	-	-	-	26,946,306,193	-	-	28,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,730		

The Group shall carry out entrusted business by "Act on the Prevention and Recovery of Mining Damage," Article 39, paragraph 1, No. 8; the main entrusted business is national R&D trusted from Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and carried out by Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning.

Details of unexecuted entrusted business funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows (Unit: Korean won):

Changes in entrusted business funds during the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows
(Unit: Korean won) :

F-54

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

26. Entrusted business (cont'd)

Entrusted business revenues and costs for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021, consist of the following
(Unit: Korean won):

	2022	
	Revenue	Expense
Hwangji-dong, Taebaek-si		
Urban Regeneration New Deal Project	₩ 2,934,999,776	₩ 2,934,999,776
Eco Job City Taebaek Cultural Platform	866,387,590	866,387,590
Other business	1,216,253,933	1,216,253,933
	₩ 5,017,641,299	₩ 5,017,641,299
	2021	
	Revenue	Expense
Mercury Pollution Recovery Support Project for Mining Areas in Indonesia	₩ 327,672,627	₩ 327,672,627
Elevated shaft excavation work	377,026,370	229,348,228
Other business	359,062,823	242,569,764
	₩ 1,063,761,820	₩ 799,590,619

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

27. Other liabilities

Details of other liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advanced received	₩ 17,169,623,910	₩ -	₩ 7,667,750,968	₩ -
Unearned revenue	-	-	254,135	2,265,859
Withholdings	11,933,997,396	-	3,540,169,076	-
Others	1,817,489,423	2,147,303,894	1,535,320,500	2,133,702,601
	₩ 30,921,110,729	₩ 2,147,303,894	₩ 12,743,494,679	₩ 2,135,968,460

28. Issued capital

Details of issued capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022			2021		
	Government	Non-government	Total	Government	Non-government	Total
Issued capital	₩ 2,046,061,200,000	₩ 2,700,000,000	₩ 2,048,761,200,000	₩ 1,997,270,200,000	₩ 2,700,000,000	₩ 1,999,970,200,000

29. Accumulated deficit

Details of accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Voluntary reserves	₩ -	₩ 17,253,428,441
Undisposed accumulated deficit	(3,715,959,218,980)	(3,773,556,656,676)
	₩ (3,715,959,218,980)	₩ (3,756,303,228,235)

Details of voluntary reserves as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows (Unit: Korean won):

	2022	2021
Mine closure measures reserves	₩ -	₩ 798,466,331
Mine closure reserve surcharge	-	91,271,965
Additional reserves	-	1,844,966,502
Reserve for warranty obligations	-	14,518,723,643
	-	17,253,428,441

The Group reversed voluntary reserve during the current year.

Changes in accumulated deficit for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
As of January 1, 2022(September 10, 2021)	₩ (3,773,556,656,676)	₩ (3,809,522,325,257)
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	22,305,268,507	33,040,644,289
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	5,714,606,949	(1,220,092,469)
Changes in retained earnings in equity method	13,312,873,625	4,145,116,761
Reversal of voluntary reserves	16,363,690,145	-
Others	(99,001,530)	-
As of December 31, 2022(December 31, 2021)	₩ (3,715,959,218,980)	₩ (3,773,556,656,676)

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

29. Accumulated deficit(cont'd)

Changes in retained earnings in equity method for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
As of January 1, 2022(September 10, 2021)	₩ (4,986,939,304)	₩ (9,132,056,065)
Changes for the period	17,034,953,528	6,182,726,197
Tax effect	(3,722,079,903)	(2,037,609,436)
As of December 31, 2022(December 31, 2021)	₩ 8,325,934,321	₩ (4,986,939,304)

Changes in re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
As of January 1, 2022(September 10, 2021)	₩ 889,513,855	₩ 2,109,606,324
Changes for the period	5,714,606,949	(1,220,092,469)
As of December 31, 2022(December 31, 2021)	₩ 6,604,120,804	₩ 889,513,855

30. Other components of equity

Details of other components of equity as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	₩ 166,875,875,115	₩ 124,027,075,064
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(239,930,234,524)	(82,781,810,886)
Others	115,452,337,111	49,228,866,003
	₩ 42,397,977,702	₩ 90,474,130,181

Changes in other components of equity for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

2022				
	Changes in equity adjustment in equity method	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Others	Total
As of January 1, 2022	₩ 124,027,075,064	₩ (82,781,810,886)	₩ 49,228,866,003	₩ 90,474,130,181
Change	42,848,800,051	(157,148,423,638)	66,223,471,108	(48,076,152,479)
As of December 31, 2022	₩ 166,875,875,115	₩ (239,930,234,524)	₩ 115,452,337,111	₩ 42,397,977,702

2021				
	Changes in equity adjustment in equity method	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Others	Total
As of September 10, 2021	₩ 111,101,421,221	₩ (57,820,682,946)	₩ 49,327,867,533	₩ 102,608,605,808
Change	12,925,653,843	(24,961,127,940)	(99,001,530)	(12,134,475,627)
As of December 31, 2021	₩ 124,027,075,064	₩ (82,781,810,886)	₩ 49,228,866,003	₩ 90,474,130,181

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

31. Sales

Details of sales for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Revenue from sales of products with customers:	₩ 839,166,147,161	₩ 202,404,211,578
Mineral revenue	839,166,147,161	202,404,211,578
Revenue from the provision of services	16,093,929,754	4,681,133,017
Rental income	6,234,680,741	1,982,592,811
Commission income	9,396,112,590	2,522,006,505
Inspection fee income	17,503,250	5,472,400
Income from services related to mining pollution	445,633,173	171,061,301
Interest income	13,763,409,250	4,540,353,988
Government grant	240,527,484,986	79,732,287,343
Entrusted business revenue	5,017,641,299	1,063,761,820
Other income	1,156,364	3,000
	<u>₩ 1,114,569,768,814</u>	<u>₩ 292,421,750,746</u>

32. Selling and administrative expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Payroll	₩ 72,384,866,664	₩ 19,651,755,743
Pension benefits	8,569,411,421	1,796,147,744
Employee welfare benefits	9,489,944,495	2,868,544,405
Insurance	3,833,275,705	1,014,814,182
Depreciation	26,890,259,232	9,313,259,669
Amortization of intangible assets	1,933,625,909	733,655,044
Bad debt expenses	303,384,850	1,529,363,287
Fees and commission	15,065,926,779	4,604,512,327
Advertising	91,226,389	55,600,000
Training	398,893,849	13,711,836
Car maintenance	1,209,017,431	450,986,238
Printing	226,622,339	146,299,794
Business expenses	411,631,102	86,506,776
Rents	1,381,935,207	506,163,968
Communication	445,979,049	122,777,421
Transportation	4,581,230,771	1,526,856,354
Taxes and dues	4,997,750,774	5,288,286,725
Supplies	1,500,986,791	2,887,189,496
Utilities	1,813,900,288	469,492,005
Repairs and maintenance	4,462,107,387	2,450,659,289
Travel and transportation	1,083,306,471	261,666,447
Uniforms	45,183,090	6,564,580
Research analysis	69,730,599	3,315,089
Association fees	62,021,316	11,137,965
Facility maintenance	1,016,442,208	394,253,279
Others	4,248,408,431	2,209,856,440
	<u>₩ 166,517,068,547</u>	<u>₩ 58,403,376,103</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

33. Other income

Details of other income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Reversal of allowance for other doubtful accounts	₩ 70,918,200	₩ -
Rental income	2,206,486	628,205
Miscellaneous	-	5,330
	<u>₩ 73,124,686</u>	<u>₩ 633,535</u>

34. Other expense

Details of other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Provisions for other allowance	₩ 4,801,273,910	₩ -
Other bad debt expenses	22,113,417,312	5,122,727,505
Donation	790,268,035	167,970,000
Miscellaneous	693,777	343,947
	<u>₩ 27,705,653,034</u>	<u>₩ 5,291,041,452</u>

35. Other gain and loss

Details of other gain and loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩ 1,948,071,375	₩ -
Gain on disposal of other non-current assets	248,508,074	1,327,344,119
Miscellaneous gain	6,993,382,221	13,739,582,914
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(907,097)	-
Loss on disposal of intangible asset	(503,360)	-
Loss on impairment of intangible asset	(1,684,253,686)	-
Miscellaneous loss	(170,888,309)	(254,530,736)
	<u>₩ 7,333,409,218</u>	<u>₩ 14,812,396,297</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

36. Finance income

Details of finance income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Interest income	₩ 113,667,568,982	₩ 31,131,580,818
Gain on disposal of financial	45,889,835	-
Gain on valuation of financial assets at FVTPL	5,300,654,400	3,808,285,600
Gain on valuation of derivatives	-	620,188,519
Gain on disposal of derivatives	1,439,063,681	-
Gain on foreign currency translations	238,171,678,181	54,342,272,084
Gain on foreign currency transactions	25,531,564,380	2,377,594,155
Other finance income	1,077,232,651	352,893,985
	<u>₩ 385,233,652,110</u>	<u>₩ 92,632,815,161</u>

Details of interest income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 4,763,926,101	₩ 1,247,573,960
Loans	104,494,022,633	28,651,478,672
Securities	2,943,268,812	949,579,812
Others	1,466,351,436	282,948,374
	<u>₩ 113,667,568,982</u>	<u>₩ 31,131,580,818</u>

37. Finance expense

Details of finance expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Interest expenses	₩ 213,815,662,945	₩ 54,922,202,396
Loss on valuation of derivatives	25,996,607,904	3,443,258,635
Loss on settlement of derivatives	92,136,980	305,753,443
Loss on foreign currency translation	165,771,293,216	33,590,276,097
Loss on foreign currency transactions	28,780,412,924	2,782,702,212
Other finance cost	2,690	459,974
	<u>₩ 434,456,116,659</u>	<u>₩ 95,044,652,757</u>

Details of interest expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Interest expenses for economic cooperation	₩ 90,510,000	₩ 28,020,910
Interest expenses for external borrowings	138,271,817,367	48,734,389,032
Other interest expenses	75,453,335,578	6,159,533,955
Non-operating interest expenses	-	258,499
	<u>₩ 213,815,662,945</u>	<u>₩ 54,922,202,396</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

38. Income tax

Details of income tax for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won) :

	2022	2021
Current income tax expense	₩ 9,025,076,741	₩ (1,073,706)
Changes in temporary difference	12,744,040,194	(17,637,001,895)
Amendment of tax law	(72,598,230,080)	-
Income tax reflected in equity	(3,768,756,458)	(2,038,315,888)
Income tax benefit	₩ (54,597,869,603)	₩ (19,676,391,489)

A reconciliation between income tax expenses and accounting profit (loss) before income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 is as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ (72,697,770,180)	₩ 5,146,057,533
Tax expense (benefit) at the statutory income tax rate	(21,992,103,777)	1,132,132,657
Permanent differences	43,206,106,008	(17,280,760)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(3,154,368,821)	(36,967,549,846)
Effect on change in tax rate(*1)	8,625,425,152	-
Amendment of tax law(*2)	(81,223,655,232)	-
Others	(59,272,933)	16,176,306,460
Income tax benefit	₩ (54,597,869,603)	₩ (19,676,391,489)
Effective tax rate (*3)	-	-

(*1) The income tax rate in Korea has decreased by 1%.

(*2) The non-taxable rate of dividend income in Korea has increased

(*3) Effective tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 were not calculated due to income tax benefit.

Details of income tax reflected in equity for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Tax related to other comprehensive income		
Comprehensive income (loss) in investments in associates	₩ (3,768,756,458)	₩ (2,038,315,889)

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	January 1	Increase (decrease)	December 31
Deferred taxes on temporary differences:			
Government grants	₩ 20,266,279,058	₩ (2,178,756,644)	₩ 18,087,522,414
Advanced depreciation provision	(8,340,511,514)	1,290,820,700	(7,049,690,814)
Accumulated depreciation	(11,925,750,165)	887,918,566	(11,037,831,599)
Investments in associates	(128,034,965,575)	87,787,260,901	(40,247,704,674)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	2,561,035,415	(2,322,178,770)	238,856,645
Pension benefits	151,318,308	(107,745,652)	43,572,656
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,309,727)	2,379,677,811	2,377,368,084
Property, plant and equipment	1,141,213,774	(1,031,732,051)	109,481,723
Others	15,345,459,137	(20,202,622,975)	(4,857,163,838)
	(108,838,231,289)	66,502,641,886	(42,335,589,403)
Unused tax losses	8,526,187,047	(6,382,462,665)	2,143,724,382
	₩ (100,312,044,242)	₩ 60,120,179,221	₩ (40,191,865,021)

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

38. Income tax(cont'd)

	2021		
	September 10	Increase (decrease)	December 31
Deferred taxes on temporary differences:			
Government grants	₩ -	₩ 20,266,279,058	₩ 20,266,279,058
Advanced depreciation provision	-	(8,340,511,514)	(8,340,511,514)
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,925,750,165)	(11,925,750,165)
Investments in associates	(128,121,999,120)	87,033,545	(128,034,965,575)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	3,383,004,238	(821,968,823)	2,561,035,415
Pension benefits	-	151,318,308	151,318,308
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,110,575)	1,800,848	(2,309,727)
Property, plant and equipment	1,140,538,920	674,854	1,141,213,774
Others	(3,075,069,713)	18,420,528,850	15,345,459,137
	(126,677,636,250)	17,839,404,961	(108,838,231,289)
Unused tax losses	8,672,571,700	(146,384,653)	8,526,187,047
	₩ (118,005,064,550)	₩ 17,693,020,308	₩ (100,312,044,242)

Among the deductible temporary differences, the details of the amounts for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	₩ 2,961,713,724,254	₩ 621,959,882,093
Temporary differences of overseas assets account	1,779,387,384,033	387,913,648,237
Unused tax losses	2,512,460,288,653	708,935,354,657
Tax credit	-	28,490,676,372
	₩ 7,253,561,396,940	₩ 1,747,299,561,359

	2021	
	Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	₩ 3,119,156,209,912	₩ 754,835,802,799
Temporary differences of overseas assets account	1,530,326,272,144	373,489,266,042
Unused tax losses	1,901,762,169,486	560,563,244,962
Tax credit	-	23,108,028,927
	₩ 6,551,244,651,542	₩ 1,711,996,342,730

The expiration dates of deferred tax assets due to the unrecognized tax loss carryforwards and tax credits as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	Unused tax losses	Tax credit	Unused tax losses	Tax credit
Within 1 year	₩ 2,738,586,765	₩ -	₩ 9,838,837,752	₩ -
1~2 years	63,596,537,340	-	37,900,373,316	-
2~3 years	135,807,787,515	232,683,686	52,378,640,688	-
More than 3 years	506,792,443,037	28,257,992,686	460,445,393,206	23,108,028,927
	₩ 708,935,354,657	₩ 28,490,676,372	₩ 560,563,244,962	₩ 23,108,028,927

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

39. Expenses by nature

Details of expenses by nature for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Selling and administrative expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Purchase of goods	₩ -	₩ 857,868,811,716	₩ 857,868,811,716
Mine reclamation costs, etc.	-	1,713,760,392	1,713,760,392
General mine development costs, etc.	-	11,657,627,295	11,657,627,295
Additional costs on loans	-	4,897,632,078	4,897,632,078
Government subsidy agency fees	-	188,980,294,666	188,980,294,666
Entrusted business costs	-	5,017,641,299	5,017,641,299
Changes in inventories	-	(35,280,385,474)	(35,280,385,474)
Payroll	72,384,866,664	-	72,384,866,664
Pension benefits	8,569,411,421	-	8,569,411,421
Employee welfare benefits	9,489,944,495	-	9,489,944,495
Insurance	3,833,275,705	-	3,833,275,705
Depreciation	26,890,259,232	749,187,752	27,639,446,984
Amortization of intangible assets	1,933,625,909	-	1,933,625,909
Bad debt expenses	303,384,850	-	303,384,850
Fees and commission	15,065,926,779	-	15,065,926,779
Advertising	91,226,389	-	91,226,389
Training	398,893,849	-	398,893,849
Car maintenance	1,209,017,431	-	1,209,017,431
Printing	226,622,339	-	226,622,339
Business expenses	411,631,102	-	411,631,102
Rents	1,381,935,207	-	1,381,935,207
Communication	445,979,049	-	445,979,049
Transportation	4,581,230,771	-	4,581,230,771
Taxes and dues	4,997,750,774	-	4,997,750,774
Supplies	1,500,986,791	-	1,500,986,791
Utilities	1,813,900,288	-	1,813,900,288
Repairs and maintenance	4,462,107,387	-	4,462,107,387
Travel and transportation	1,083,306,471	-	1,083,306,471
Uniforms	45,183,090	-	45,183,090
Research analysis	69,730,599	-	69,730,599
Association fees	62,021,316	-	62,021,316
Facility maintenance	1,016,442,208	-	1,016,442,208
Others	4,248,408,431	-	4,248,408,431
	₩ 166,517,068,547	₩ 1,035,604,569,724	₩ 1,202,121,638,271

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

39. Expenses by nature(cont'd)

	2021		
	Selling and administrative expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Purchase of goods	₩ -	₩ 215,647,585,083	₩ 215,647,585,083
Mine reclamation costs, etc.	-	1,174,193,623	1,174,193,623
General mine development costs, etc.	-	2,726,834,586	2,726,834,586
Additional costs on loans	-	2,058,580,786	2,058,580,786
Government subsidy agency fees	-	57,015,417,036	57,015,417,036
Entrusted business costs	-	511,976,995	511,976,995
Changes in inventories	-	(22,528,915,368)	(22,528,915,368)
Payroll	19,651,755,743	-	19,651,755,743
Pension benefits	1,796,147,744	-	1,796,147,744
Employee welfare benefits	2,868,544,405	-	2,868,544,405
Insurance	1,014,814,182	-	1,014,814,182
Depreciation	9,313,259,669	14,441,581,707	23,754,841,376
Amortization of intangible assets	733,655,044	324,510,377	1,058,165,421
Bad debt expenses	1,529,363,287	-	1,529,363,287
Fees and commission	4,604,512,327	-	4,604,512,327
Advertising	55,600,000	-	55,600,000
Training	13,711,836	-	13,711,836
Car maintenance	450,986,238	-	450,986,238
Printing	146,299,794	-	146,299,794
Business expenses	86,506,776	-	86,506,776
Rents	506,163,968	-	506,163,968
Communication	122,777,421	-	122,777,421
Transportation	1,526,856,354	-	1,526,856,354
Taxes and dues	5,288,286,725	-	5,288,286,725
Supplies	2,887,189,496	-	2,887,189,496
Utilities	469,492,005	-	469,492,005
Repairs and maintenance	2,450,659,289	-	2,450,659,289
Travel and transportation	261,666,447	-	261,666,447
Uniforms	6,564,580	-	6,564,580
Research analysis	3,315,089	-	3,315,089
Association fees	11,137,965	-	11,137,965
Facility maintenance	394,253,279	-	394,253,279
Others	2,209,856,440	-	2,209,856,440
	₩ 58,403,376,103	₩ 271,371,764,825	₩ 329,775,140,928

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

40. Assets held-for-sale

Details of assets held-for-sale as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows(Korean won):

	2022	2021
Land held for sale(*1)	₩ -	₩ 2,157,545,500
Equity investment held for sale(*2, 3)	₩ 1,911,110,813	₩ 2,947,538,369
	<u>₩ 1,911,110,813</u>	<u>₩ 5,105,083,869</u>

(*1) During current year the Group disposed of the land to Korea District Heating Corporation.

(*2) The Company entered into a contract to sell its equity interest in Korea Alumina, an associate, to KC Co., Ltd. The equity sale is expected to be completed on December 31, 2025. During current year, part of it has been disposed for the amount of ₩896,427,556.

(*3) The Company entered into a contract to sell its equity to three others including YoungWoo Comtech on January 9, 2020, which is expected to be completed on February 28, 2025. During current year, part of it has been disposed for amount of ₩140,000,000.

41. Categories of financial instruments

Details of the book value of current financial assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ -	₩ 320,517,489,394	₩ 320,517,489,394
Short-term loans	-	102,592,318,612	102,592,318,612
Short-term financial instruments	-	54,175,203,635	54,175,203,635
Other financial assets	-	6,547,834,708	6,547,834,708
Trade and other receivables	-	52,790,512,803	52,790,512,803
	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 536,623,359,152</u>	<u>₩ 536,623,359,152</u>

	2021		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ -	₩ 458,170,235,410	₩ 458,170,235,410
Short-term loans	-	110,478,515,298	110,478,515,298
Short-term financial instruments	-	16,790,284,177	16,790,284,177
Other financial assets	-	6,473,051,611	6,473,051,611
Trade and other receivables	-	38,716,285,573	38,716,285,573
	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>₩ 630,628,372,069</u>	<u>₩ 630,628,372,069</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

41. Categories of financial instruments(cont'd)

Details of the book value of non-current financial assets as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 19,817,606,930	₩ -	₩ 19,817,606,930
Long-term loans	-	1,229,782,510,178	1,229,782,510,178
Other financial assets	-	89,131,787,486	89,131,787,486
Other receivables	-	12,823,899,837	12,823,899,837
	₩ 19,817,606,930	₩ 1,331,738,197,501	₩ 1,351,555,804,431

	2021		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 14,517,099,902	₩ -	₩ 14,517,099,902
Long-term loans	-	1,141,091,124,149	1,141,091,124,149
Other financial assets	-	126,832,033,693	126,832,033,693
Other receivables	-	20,864,960,154	20,864,960,154
	₩ 14,517,099,902	₩ 1,288,788,117,996	₩ 1,303,305,217,898

Details of book values of current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022		
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Trade and other payables	₩ -	₩ 118,668,217,242	₩ 118,668,217,242
Short-term borrowings	-	155,000,000,000	155,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	987,086,991,884	987,086,991,884
Current portion of long-term bonds payable	-	1,003,230,411,401	1,003,230,411,401
Derivatives liabilities	34,761,401,746	-	34,761,401,746
	₩ 34,761,401,746	₩ 2,263,985,620,527	₩ 2,298,747,022,273

	2021		
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Trade and other payables	₩ -	₩ 76,046,096,752	₩ 76,046,096,752
Short-term borrowings	-	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	1,242,829,093,218	1,242,829,093,218
Current portion of long-term bonds payable	-	593,632,366,156	593,632,366,156
Derivatives liabilities	8,764,793,842	-	8,764,793,842
	₩ 8,764,793,842	₩ 1,967,507,556,126	₩ 1,976,272,349,968

Details of book values of non-current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Other payables	₩ 1,395,266,561	₩ 1,098,169,854
Long-term borrowings (*1)	1,426,354,679,592	1,209,438,365,617
Bonds payable	3,508,282,475,231	3,843,849,674,147
	₩ 4,936,032,421,384	₩ 5,054,386,209,618

(*1) Long-term borrowings include net borrowings from the "Special Account for Energy and Resources".

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

41. Categories of financial instruments(cont'd)

Details of gain or loss from financial instruments by categories for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVTPL:		
Loss on valuation of financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 5,300,654,400	₩ 3,808,285,600
Gain on valuation of derivatives	-	620,188,519
Gain on settlement of derivatives	1,439,063,681	-
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Interest income	128,508,210,883	36,024,828,791
Bad debt expense	(22,345,883,962)	(6,652,090,792)
Financial liabilities with amortized cost:		
Interest expenses	(213,815,662,945)	(54,922,202,396)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:		
Loss on valuation of derivatives	(92,136,980)	(305,753,443)
Loss on settlement of derivatives	(25,996,607,904)	(3,443,258,635)
	₩ (127,002,362,827)	₩ (24,870,002,356)

42. Financial risk management

42.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks so that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

42.2 Market risk

(1) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's presentation currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

When the nature of the hedge relationship is not an economic hedge, it is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedging derivatives to match the terms of the underlying hedge items to maximize hedge effectiveness.

The book value of monetary assets and liabilities which is not denominated in functional currency as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022				
	USD	CAD	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets	₩ 2,966,617,443,136	₩ 1,043,930,241	₩ 28,922,819	₩ 178,555,544	₩ 2,967,339,488,395
Financial liabilities	(2,020,614,168,609)	-	(5,185,325)	(110,749,555)	(2,020,730,103,489)
	₩ 946,003,274,527	₩ 1,043,930,241	₩ 23,737,494	₩ 67,805,989	₩ 946,609,384,906

	2021				
	USD	CAD	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets	₩ 2,088,535,211,229	₩ 98,200,921,374	₩ 11,442,462	₩ 160,568,380	₩ 2,186,908,143,445
Financial liabilities	(1,895,974,912,473)	-	(36,776,663)	(70,069,526)	(1,896,081,758,662)
	₩ 192,560,298,756	₩ 98,200,921,374	₩ (25,334,201)	₩ 90,498,854	₩ 290,826,384,783

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

42. Financial risk management(cont'd)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of a reasonably possible change in the Korean won exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit (loss) before tax as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	10% up	10% down	10% up	10% down
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 94,660,938,491	₩ (94,660,938,491)	₩ 29,082,638,478	₩ (29,082,638,478)

The sensitivity analyses were conducted on monetary assets and liabilities which were denominated in foreign currency other than functional currency at the reporting date.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk commonly arises from fluctuations in the future market interest-rate, and mainly involves loans and deposits with floating-rates condition. This can create variables in the interest revenue and interest fee initially promised by loans and deposits. The purpose of the Group's interest rate risk management is to minimize the financial cost and the uncertainty of future changes in interest rates.

The Group manages interest rate risk by preemptively utilizing internal reserves to reduce external borrowings, minimizing the high interest-rate debt proportions, improving short-term and long-term borrowing structure, maintaining appropriate percentage between floating-rate and fixed-rate borrowings, regularly monitoring and implementing domestic and overseas interest-rates trend, and establishing risk countermeasures.

Financial assets and liabilities with floating-rates that are exposed to interest rate risks for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Financial assets	₩ 123,306,480,507	₩ 822,138,047,699
Financial liabilities	(871,135,242,349)	(477,453,807,150)
	₩ (747,828,761,842)	₩ 344,684,240,549

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the effect of changes in interest rates of floating rate borrowings on profit (loss) before tax is as follows (Korean won):

	2022		2021	
	+ 100bp	- 100bp	+ 100bp	- 100bp
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ (7,478,287,618)	₩ 7,478,287,618	₩ 3,446,842,405	₩ (3,446,842,405)

42.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade and other receivables, bank deposits, derivative assets, payment guarantees.

The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread among approved counterparties.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

42. Financial risk management(cont'd)

The Group's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows (Korean won):

		2022	2021
Financial assets at amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 320,517,489,394	₩ 458,170,235,410
	Trade and other receivables	65,614,412,640	59,581,245,727
	Loans	1,332,374,828,790	1,251,569,639,447
	Financial instruments	54,175,203,635	16,790,284,177
	Others	95,679,622,194	133,305,085,304
Financial assets at FVTPL		19,817,606,930	14,517,099,902
		₩ 1,888,179,163,583	₩ 1,933,933,589,967

Other than the above, the maximum amount of guarantees that the Group has provided to unrelated parties for its performance are disclosed in Note 44.

While the Group establishes an allowance for the trade receivables which is likely to be impaired due to bankruptcy or whose cash flows can be reliably estimated as the trade receivable belongs to a specific project, it determines an allowance for a group of financial assets with similar characteristics based on aging analysis and historical percentage of uncollected trade receivable.

42.4 Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk that it may face difficulties in settling financial liabilities in cash or with financial assets.

The Group forecasts the cash flow of operation, investment and financial activities on the basis of routinely established plans and responds to financial liabilities and assets. Moreover, the Group secures and sustains required liquidity to manage possible liquidity risks in advance.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's major not derivative financial liabilities (Korean won):

	2022			
	Book value	Under 1 year	1 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	₩ 2,568,441,671,476	₩ 1,321,130,666,624	₩ 1,306,415,071,444	₩ 497,088,182,156
Bonds payable	4,511,512,886,632	1,516,367,448,437	2,555,964,848,312	1,293,507,303,558
Trade and other payables	120,063,483,803	118,718,323,112	1,420,937,491	-
	₩ 7,200,018,041,911	₩ 2,956,216,438,173	₩ 3,863,800,857,247	₩ 1,790,595,485,714

	2021			
	Book value	Under 1 year	1 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	₩ 2,507,267,458,835	₩ 1,360,105,196,260	₩ 1,055,570,328,591	₩ 394,797,875,062
Bonds payable	4,437,482,040,303	699,219,270,851	3,013,543,211,721	1,255,893,300,912
Trade and other payables	77,144,266,606	76,145,590,953	1,025,592,238	-
	₩ 7,021,893,765,744	₩ 2,135,470,058,064	₩ 4,070,139,132,550	₩ 1,650,691,175,974

The maturity profile above is based on the contract amount that is undiscounted (including paid interest) for the earliest maturity date, which leads to a difference between the total and the balance of financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. In addition to the non-derivative financial liabilities above, the maximum amount of guarantee that the Group would bear due to other financial guarantee given by the Group is disclosed in Note 44.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

42. Financial risk management (cont'd)

42.5 Capital risk

The objective of the Group's capital risk management is to secure its ability to provide earnings to its shareholders and interested parties and sustain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to sustain optimal capital structure, the Group uses a debt-to-equity ratio similar to other entities in the industry. Debt-to-equity ratio is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total equity.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	₩ 7,449,363,820,278	₩ 7,264,179,408,936
Total equity	(2,254,456,478,685)	(2,218,307,621,640)
Debt ratio	-	-

(*1) Total equity is negative, as such debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were not calculated.

42.6 Fair value and book value

Details of fair value and book value of financial asset and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value:		
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 19,817,606,930	₩ 19,817,606,930
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 320,517,489,394	₩ 320,517,489,394
Short-term loans	102,592,318,612	102,592,318,612
Long-term loans	1,229,782,510,178	1,229,782,510,178
Trade and other receivables	65,614,412,640	65,614,412,640
Short-term financial instruments	54,175,203,635	54,175,203,635
Other financial assets	95,679,622,194	95,679,622,194
	<u>1,868,361,556,653</u>	<u>1,868,361,556,653</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:		
Derivative liabilities	₩ 34,761,401,746	₩ 34,761,401,746
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	155,000,000,000	155,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	987,086,991,884	987,086,991,884
Current portion of payable bonds	1,003,230,411,401	1,003,230,411,401
Long-term borrowings	1,426,354,679,592	1,426,354,679,592
Bonds payable	3,508,282,475,231	3,508,282,475,231
Trade and other payables	120,063,483,803	120,063,483,803
	<u>7,200,018,041,911</u>	<u>7,200,018,041,911</u>

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

42. Financial risk management (cont'd)

	2021			
	Book value		Fair value	
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩	14,517,099,902	₩	14,517,099,902
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	458,170,235,410	₩	458,170,235,410
Short-term loans		110,478,515,298		110,478,515,298
Long-term loans		1,141,091,124,149		1,141,091,124,149
Trade and other receivables		59,581,245,727		59,581,245,727
Short-term financial instruments		16,790,284,177		16,790,284,177
Other financial assets		133,305,085,304		133,305,085,304
		<u>1,919,416,490,065</u>		<u>1,919,416,490,065</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative liabilities	₩	8,764,793,842	₩	8,764,793,842
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:				
Short-term borrowings		55,000,000,000		55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings		1,242,829,093,218		1,242,829,093,218
Current portion of payable bonds		593,632,366,156		593,632,366,156
Long-term borrowings		1,209,438,365,617		1,209,438,365,617
Bonds payable		3,843,849,674,147		3,843,849,674,147
Trade and other payables		77,144,266,606		77,144,266,606
		<u>7,021,893,765,744</u>		<u>7,021,893,765,744</u>

42.7 Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Korean won):

	2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 19,817,606,930	₩	19,817,606,930
Derivative liabilities	₩ -	₩ 34,761,401,746	₩ -	₩	34,761,401,746

	2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 14,517,099,902	₩	14,517,099,902
Derivative liabilities	₩ -	₩ 8,764,793,842	₩ -	₩	8,764,793,842

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

43. Related party transactions

The related parties of the Group are as follows:

	Name
Parent	The Government of the Republic of Korea
Associates(*)	Philco Resource Ltd., Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V., Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd., AMSA/DMSA(Ambatovy), ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd., ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd., Enertech, Haein Resource Corporation, PT. KCT , Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd, Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd. Kangwon Land, Inc., Mungyeong Leisure Town Co., Ltd., Black Valley Country Club Co., Ltd, Kidslala, Inc. Hym-namu Co., Ltd.
Joint venture	Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation, Korea Panama Mining Corporation, KLS

Transactions between inter-group entities have been eliminated and details have not been disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The transactions between the Group, associates and joint ventures are as follows:

Significant transactions with the related the parties (except finance and equity transactions) for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Name	2022		
		Interest income	Commission income	Purchase of goods
Associates	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	₩ 27,850,944,821	₩ 6,127,076,588	₩ 407,905,945,692
Joint venture	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	70,920,551,324	-	-
		₩ 98,771,496,145	₩ 6,127,076,588	₩ 407,905,945,692

	Name	2021		
		Interest income	Commission income	Purchase of goods
Associates	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	₩ 8,304,081,542	₩ 1,673,415,549	₩ 126,587,046,569
Joint venture	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	20,347,397,130	-	-
		₩ 28,651,478,672	₩ 1,673,415,549	₩ 126,587,046,569

The outstanding receivables and payables arising from the transactions with the related parties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Name	2022					
		Loans (*)	Accrued income (*)	Trade receivables (*)	Other receivables	Trade payables	Other payables
Associates	Haein Resource Corporation	₩ 2,337,356,974	₩ -	₩ 1,512,629,470	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
	Philco Resource Ltd.	2,777,921,600	80,273,106	-	-	-	-
	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A de C.V	225,469,456,301	77,740,633,391	467,249,505	-	-	-
	Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	2,178,972,808	656,378,237	-	-	-	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	181,458,158,864	3,001,430,998	1,559,252,711	-	32,988,536,603	52,233,582,427
Joint venture	Enertech	-	-	-	1,490,042,708	-	-
	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	795,572,626,496	-	-	-	-	2,127,815,459
		₩ 1,209,794,493,043	₩ 81,478,715,732	₩ 3,539,131,686	₩ 1,490,042,708	32,988,536,603	54,361,397,886

(*) As of December 31, 2022, the Group recognizes allowance for bad debt for loans, accrued income and trade receivables amounting to ₩232,764 million, ₩78,485 million and ₩1,980 million, respectively.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

43. Related party transactions(cont'd)

	Name	2021			
		Loans (*)	Accrued income (*)	Trade receivables (*)	Other receivables
Associates	Philco Resource Ltd.	₩ 2,598,616,000	₩ 82,044,803	₩ -	₩ -
	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A de C.V	210,916,152,801	72,722,734,069	437,959,344	-
	Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	2,038,327,361	614,011,207	-	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	145,725,505,985	1,304,797,208	1,451,153,934	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	-	-	375,625,350	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd.	-	-	86,706,777	-
	Enertech	-	-	-	1,678,167,708
	Haein Resource Corporation	-	-	1,512,629,470	-
	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	729,264,078,841	-	3,498,030,797	-
		₩ 1,090,542,680,988	₩ 74,723,587,287	₩ 7,362,105,672	₩ 1,678,167,708

(*) As of December 31, 2021, the Group recognizes allowance for bad debt for loans and accrued income amounting to ₩217,083 million and ₩73,419 million, respectively.

During the current year, there were no significant financial transactions between the Group and related parties.

Details of guarantees provided to related parties as of December 31, 2022 are summarized in Note 44.

The compensation to management for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	₩ 733,598,630	₩ 146,176,200

44. Guarantee and collateral assets

Details of guarantees provided as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won, USD):

Receiver	Provider	Currency	Amount	Reasons	Guarantee date	Guarantee period
MMB	Underwriter of Global Bond payable	USD	400,000,000	Guarantee for the bond	2019.04.17	2019.04.17 ~ 2024.12.17
	Neo Power 3 rd .4 th	KRW	290,000,000,000	Guarantee for borrowing	2019.03.07	2019.03.07 ~ 2025.03.11
	National Resources 2 nd	KRW	55,000,000,000	Guarantee for borrowing	2020.03.05	2020.03.05 ~ 2023.03.11

Assets that have been pledged as collaterals for others as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Provider	Collateral asset	Currency	Amount	Receiver	Reasons
KOMIR	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) Stock	KRW	618,805,521,880	PF Creditor	PF Security

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

45. Commitment and contingencies

Details of the major financing agreements guaranteed by the Group as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won, AUD):

Commitments	Financial institutions	Currency	Limit	Outstanding balance
General loans	Hana Bank	KRW	500,000,000	-
CP loans	Hana Bank	KRW	150,000,000,000	-
CP loans	Hana Bank	KRW	100,000,000,000	-
CP loans	Hana Bank	KRW	100,000,000,000	-
CP loans	Hana Bank	KRW	100,000,000,000	-
Working capital facility	Woori Bank	AUD	2,800,000	-

Refinancing commitments

The partners in the Ambatovy Project, including the Group, have provided refinancing commitments to a syndicate of project financing (PF) lending institutions. In the case of the Group receiving an additional request from the Ambatovy Project for refinancing, the Group has a contractual obligation to provide the Ambatovy Project with a loan of up to \$149.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, \$99.6 million has been lent to the Ambatovy Project in accordance within the commitments.

KAC commitments

The Group has invested in AMSA/DMSA through KAC ("Korea Ambatovy Consortium") with POSCO INTERNATIONAL Corporation and STX Corporation. The operator (SHERRITT INTERNATIONAL Corp.) transferred part of its shares to Sumitomo Corporation and AHL ("Ambatovy Holdings Limited") in November 2017, remaining shares to Sumitomo Corporation and AHL2 ("Ambatovy Holdings II Limited") in August 2020. KAC has rights and obligations to the shares held by AHL (10.32%) and AHL2 (5.01%).

46. Litigations

Details of litigations as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (Korean won):

Defendant	Plaintiff	Details	Amount(*1)	Progress
				26 litigations, first trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Park and others	Payment of disaster compensation benefit(*2)	₩ 10,407,607,240	1, first trial closing
				12, second trial in progress
				1, second trial closing
				7, third trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Keum and others	Claim for coal production reduction subsidy	₩ 2,716,469,518	4, first trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Ha and others	Claim for briquette price stabilization subsidy	₩ 150,000,000	3, first trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Shin and others	Claim for loss	₩ 261,611,349	3, first trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Kim and others	Claim for wage	₩ 459,395,907	1, first trial in progress
KOMIR	Mr. Kang	Claim for closing compensation	₩ 56,355,983	Second trial in progress
KOMIR	TBN Customs Corporation	Claim for return of deposit	18,000,000	First trial in progress
KOMIR	STX Co.,Ltd	Claim for return of investment(*2)	5,400,000,000	First trial in progress

(*1) The Group cannot predict the impact of the outcome on its consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

(*2) As of December 31, 2022, the Group recognized provision for litigation of ₩5,509 million.

Tax litigation of MMB

MMB received a tax disposition of 5,192 million pesos from the Mexican tax authority(SAT) as a result of a tax audit for the fiscal year 2014, and as of December 31, 2022, MMB has filed an objection to the tax disposition. The amount has not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the year since it was determined that it is probable that the entity will prevail. During the current year, MMB requested the Taxpayer Advocate for arbitration regarding tax audits from 2015 to 2018.

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

46. Litigations (cont'd)

Concession contract of Minera Panama S.A. (the "MPSA")

Korea Panama Mining corporation, the equity investee of the Company, holds a 20% stake to Minera Panama S.A. (the "MPSA"). On September 25, 2018, the Supreme Court of Panama ruled that Law 9, that approved the mining contract, for MPSA was unconstitutional. MPSA understands that the Supreme Court ruling relates to enactment of Law 9 and does not affect the legality of the Concession contract itself. Accordingly, negotiations have been conducted with the Government of Panama to revise the Concession Contract. However, the negotiations with the Government of Panama were unsuccessful and on December 19, 2022, the National Directorate of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries("MICI") issued a resolution requiring MPSA to submit a plan to the Government of Panama to suspend commercial operations.

The MPSA subsequently submitted an appeal to the MICI as administrative proceedings. Also, MPSA has initiated an international arbitration process on the existing Concession Contract. Negotiations with the Government of Panama is underway through an available means.

47. Cash flow statement

Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from September 10 to December 31, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2022	2021
Transfer of current portion of long-term borrowings and bonds payable	₩ 1,798,586,284,172	₩ 245,428,920,570
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	55,075,791,806	11,710,178,020
Transfer to PP&E from construction in progress	27,969,951,550	5,680,566,006
Transfer to loans from accrued interest	50,599,049,257	14,470,022,971
Transfer of current portion of long-term loans	100,828,182,070	51,290,082,730
Transfer to PP&E from investment properties	11,334,355,979	-
Transfer to investment properties from PP&E	15,608,903,172	-
Recognition of provisions for restoration related to PP&E	16,620,890,240	265,026,824

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (cont'd)

47. Cash flow statement (cont'd)

Details of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows (Korean won):

	2022					
	January 1	Cash flow from financing activities	Exchange rate fluctuation	Amortization	Transfer	December 31
₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 155,000,000,000
Short-term borrowings						
Current portion of long-term borrowings	1,242,829,093,218	(786,052,323,849)	12,238,745,167	12,715,604,577	505,355,872,771	987,086,991,884
Current portion of bonds payable	593,632,366,156	(614,462,750,000)	20,625,250,000	205,133,844	1,003,230,411,401	1,003,230,411,401
Current lease liabilities	492,751,517	(672,962,179)	4,139,958	31,214,114	347,781,011	836,498,932
Sub-total	1,891,954,210,891	(1,301,188,036,028)	32,868,135,125	12,951,952,535	1,508,934,065,183	2,146,153,902,217
Long-term borrowings						
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	1,201,590,697,617	676,252,191,790	10,834,147,598	35,185,847,358	(505,355,872,771)	1,418,507,011,592
Bonds payable	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	7,847,668,000
Non-Current lease liabilities	3,843,849,674,147	522,008,731,015	141,612,785,226	4,041,696,244	(1,003,230,411,401)	3,508,282,475,231
Sub-total	551,100,354	(178,065,240)	(8,316,289)	1,405,379	(347,781,011)	848,197,061
Total	5,053,839,140,118	1,198,082,857,565	152,438,616,535	39,228,948,981	(1,508,934,065,183)	4,935,485,351,884
₩ 6,945,793,351,009	₩ 6,945,793,351,009	₩ (103,105,178,463)	₩ 185,306,751,660	₩ 52,180,901,516	₩ -	₩ 7,081,639,254,101

	2021					
	September 10	Cash flow from financing activities	Exchange rate fluctuation	Amortization	Transfer	December 31
₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 55,000,000,000
Short-term borrowings						
Current portion of long-term borrowings	991,620,317,202	-	2,893,452,662	2,886,402,784	245,428,920,570	1,242,829,093,218
Current portion of bonds payable	584,494,182,546	-	8,925,000,000	213,183,610	-	593,632,366,156
Current lease liabilities	429,255,890	(135,540,295)	493,167	6,905,072	191,637,683	492,751,517
Sub-total	1,631,543,755,638	(135,540,295)	11,818,945,829	3,106,491,466	245,620,558,253	1,891,954,210,891
Long-term borrowings						
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	1,431,054,744,455	-	3,382,983,815	12,581,889,917	(245,428,920,570)	1,201,590,697,617
Bonds payable	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	7,847,668,000
Non-Current lease liabilities	3,809,903,202,889	-	32,820,585,981	1,125,885,277	-	3,843,849,674,147
Sub-total	629,812,842	(142,749,600)	2,885,461	1,620,776	(191,637,683)	551,100,354
Total	5,249,435,428,186	(142,749,600)	36,206,455,257	13,709,395,970	(245,620,558,253)	5,053,839,140,118
₩ 6,880,979,183,824	₩ 6,880,979,183,824	₩ (278,289,895)	₩ 48,025,401,086	₩ 16,815,887,436	₩ -	₩ 6,945,793,351,009

48. Material uncertainty of going concern

The Group's equity is eroded as it has accumulated deficits of ₩3,715.9 billion as of December 31, 2022 and the Group's total liabilities exceed total assets by ₩1,675.9 billion as of December 31, 2022. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The classification and presentation of assets and liabilities and related adjustments to profit or loss that may result from such uncertainty casting significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, have not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group intends to repay bonds and borrowings that are due within the next year by issuing new bonds within the bond issuance limit. Any additional necessary funds will be raised through borrowings and the issuance of long term corporate bills.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the results of the measures taken by the government for Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation.

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Korea Resources Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the periods then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with Accounting Standards for Public Corporation and Quasi-governmental Institutions in the Republic of Korea ("Government Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing (KSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

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

(a) Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

As discussed in Note 45 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has an accumulated deficit of ₩5,102.3 billion as of September 9, 2021. In addition, the Group's total liabilities exceed total assets by ₩3,579.8 billion as of September 9, 2021. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 45, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. On the other hand, the Government of the Republic of Korea, controlling shareholder of Korea Resources Corporation, is currently seeking remedial measures, and the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation which merged Korea Resources Corporation and Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation, started its business effectively from September 10, 2021. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

(b) Uncertainty from impact of COVID-19

As discussed in Note 3.1 and Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, the assumptions and estimates used by the Group for impairment testing of the cash-generating unit are subject to change depending on the duration and severity of COVID-19 pandemic, which cannot be predicted. The ultimate impact that may arise from the uncertainties from impact of COVID-19 may differ from management's estimates reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

(c) Basis of Preparation

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group applies Korean International Financial Reporting Standards where accounting provisions have not been specified under Government Accounting Standards.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with KSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with KSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matter

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 Samjong Accounting Corp.

Seoul, Korea

November 9, 2021

This report is effective as of November 9, 2021, 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.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of financial position
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020

(Korean won)

	Notes	September 9, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,6,40,41	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894
Current financial assets, net	7,10,11,40,41,42	107,047,168,045	155,612,950,324
Trade and other receivables, net	9,40,41,42	65,945,273,685	32,452,402,817
Inventories, net	12	55,904,880,451	42,039,229,162
Other current assets	13	33,530,051,565	23,487,993,021
Current tax assets		234,088,560	476,037,710
Assets held-for-sale	38	6,555,190,925	10,712,750,961
		<u>725,943,954,864</u>	<u>611,738,681,889</u>
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets, net	8,10,40,41,42	1,188,218,796,554	955,445,168,136
Long-term other receivables, net	9,41,42	6,601,213,369	19,314,521,351
Property, plant and equipment, net	16,23,26	428,734,766,048	434,270,571,927
Investment properties	17	11,741,278,466	11,922,358,932
Goodwill		-	2,701,609,950
Intangible assets other than goodwill	19,26	40,600,934,068	39,293,802,022
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14,44	799,957,180,412	689,496,702,936
Investments in joint operations	15	14,601,938,264	27,343,356,666
Deferred tax assets		6,791,893,867	1,974,640,601
Other non-current assets	13	227,220,429,679	227,220,429,679
		<u>2,724,468,430,727</u>	<u>2,408,983,162,200</u>
Total assets		<u>₩ 3,450,412,385,591</u>	<u>₩ 3,020,721,844,089</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Current trade and other payables	21,23,40,41,43	₩ 67,918,010,386	₩ 73,212,762,642
Current financial liabilities	7,20,22,40,41,43	1,639,054,438,387	1,382,179,658,837
Current provisions	25	3,696,840,690	5,765,812,604
Other current liabilities	27	12,281,392,671	13,846,509,783
		<u>1,722,950,682,134</u>	<u>1,475,004,743,866</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current other payables	21,23	349,011,444	392,356,353
Non-current financial liabilities	20,22,40,41,43	5,248,805,615,344	5,224,643,640,617
Other non-current liabilities	27	2,127,318,236	1,785,523,548
Defined benefit liability, net	24	1,361,504,073	1,829,315,392
Non-current provisions	25	54,621,956,312	49,891,052,192
		<u>5,307,265,405,409</u>	<u>5,278,541,888,102</u>
Total liabilities		<u>₩ 7,030,216,087,543</u>	<u>₩ 6,753,546,631,968</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	1,28	₩ 1,999,970,200,000	₩ 1,999,970,200,000
Discount on stock issuance		(588,841,362)	(588,841,362)
		<u>1,999,381,358,638</u>	<u>1,999,381,358,638</u>
Accumulated deficits	29		
Undisposed accumulated deficit		(5,102,342,766,517)	(5,380,183,873,475)
		<u>(5,102,342,766,517)</u>	<u>(5,380,183,873,475)</u>
Other components of equity	30	48,303,247,833	114,135,289,175
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		(3,054,658,160,046)	(3,266,667,225,662)
Non-controlling interests		(525,145,541,906)	(466,157,562,217)
Total equity		<u>(3,579,803,701,952)</u>	<u>(3,732,824,787,879)</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>₩ 3,450,412,385,591</u>	<u>₩ 3,020,721,844,089</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)
For the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020

(Korean won)

	Notes	September 9, 2021	December 31, 2020
Sales	4,26,31,40,42 ₩	899,340,138,611	₩ 495,895,049,163
Cost of sales	39,40	(602,070,582,429)	(1,715,514,668,077)
Gross profit (loss)		297,269,556,182	(1,219,619,618,914)
Selling and administrative expenses	32,39	(48,908,630,297)	(81,496,549,997)
Operating profit (loss)	4	248,360,925,885	(1,301,116,168,911)
Other income	33	6,948,441,436	9,954,090,407
Other expenses	33	(5,444,192,767)	(14,010,586,188)
Other loss, net	34	(205,713,065)	(39,925,854,689)
Finance income	35	44,150,153,720	8,322,095,602
Finance costs	36	(47,738,953,068)	(21,221,379,488)
Profit (loss) before tax		246,070,662,141	(1,357,997,803,267)
Income tax benefit	37	(4,763,733,378)	(3,685,407,322)
Profit (loss) for the period		₩ 250,834,395,519	₩ (1,354,312,395,945)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		276,266,762,643	(1,303,611,940,652)
Non-controlling interests		(25,432,367,124)	(50,700,455,293)
		₩ 250,834,395,519	₩ (1,354,312,395,945)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Re-measurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan	₩	1,574,344,315	₩ (231,263,469)
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies		147,333,358	(120,012,863)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(126,300,485,411)	122,179,947,723
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures		26,765,498,146	(21,908,106,972)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		(97,813,309,592)	99,920,564,419
Total comprehensive income (loss)		₩ 153,021,085,927	₩ (1,254,391,831,526)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		212,009,065,616	(1,234,140,960,499)
Non-controlling interests		(58,987,979,689)	(20,250,871,027)
		₩ 153,021,085,927	₩ (1,254,391,831,526)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020

(Korean won)

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent				Non-controlling interest	Total equity			
	Issued capital	Accumulated deficits	Other components of equity						
₩	1,999,381,358,638	₩	(4,076,340,669,354)	₩	48,240,279,229	₩	(450,448,639,546)	₩	(2,479,167,671,033)
Loss for the period	-	(1,303,611,940,652)	-	-	-	-	(50,700,455,293)	-	(1,354,312,395,945)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	(231,263,469)	69,702,243,622	-	-	-	30,449,584,266	-	99,920,564,419
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:									
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-	(231,263,469)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(231,263,469)
Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:									
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	-	-	-	(21,908,106,972)	-	-	-	(21,908,106,972)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	91,730,363,457	-	30,449,584,266	-	122,179,947,723
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	(120,012,863)	-	-	-	(120,012,863)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	(1,303,843,204,121)	69,702,243,622	-	69,702,243,622	(20,250,871,027)	-	-	(1,254,391,831,526)
Issuance of share capital of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(3,807,233,676)	4,541,948,356	-	-	734,714,680
₩	1,999,381,358,638	₩	(5,380,183,873,475)	₩	114,135,289,175	₩	(466,157,562,217)	₩	(3,732,824,787,879)
₩	1,999,381,358,638	₩	(5,380,183,873,475)	₩	114,135,289,175	₩	(466,157,562,217)	₩	(3,732,824,787,879)
Profit (loss) for the period	-	276,266,762,643	-	-	-	(25,432,367,124)	-	-	250,834,395,519
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	1,574,344,315	(65,832,041,342)	-	-	(33,555,612,565)	-	-	(97,813,309,592)
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:									
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax:									
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	26,765,498,146	-	-	-	26,765,498,146
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	-	-	-	-	(92,744,872,846)	-	(33,555,612,565)	-	(126,300,485,411)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	277,841,106,958	(65,832,041,342)	-	147,333,358	(58,987,979,689)	-	-	147,333,358
₩	1,999,381,358,638	₩	(5,102,342,766,517)	₩	48,303,247,833	₩	(525,145,541,906)	₩	(3,579,803,701,952)
As of September 9, 2021									

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020

(Korean won)

	September 9, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Operating activities				
Profit (loss) for the period	₩	250,834,395,519	₩	(1,354,312,395,945)
Adjustments for operating activities for the period to net cash:				
Provision for inventories		(1,638,533,761)		1,242,668,668
Depreciation		41,143,223,921		67,658,141,735
Depreciation of investment property		181,080,466		271,620,700
Amortization of intangible assets		1,306,748,614		2,435,117,531
Loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,359,074,400		1,614,370,005
Loss on disposal of investments in associates		-		3,960,886
Loss on impairment of investment in associates		3,990,382,003		-
Loss on impairment of investment in joint operations		13,823,528,046		-
Severance and retirement benefits		1,146,836,154		3,219,004,592
Bad debt expense		32,917,075,224		76,451,665,629
Other bad debt expenses		5,259,299,667		13,400,995,488
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		317,952,357		48,921,153
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		130,418,370		3,700,356,023
Loss on impairment of intangible assets		2,701,609,950		10,629,664,822
Loss on valuation of equity method investments		-		977,603,164,068
Loss on foreign currency translation		112,402,984,579		170,678,719,454
Loss on foreign currency transactions		911,661,099		10,198,886,055
Loss on valuation of derivatives		7,439,158,226		6,054,894,486
Interest expenses		139,615,344,951		197,900,635,424
Other expenses		3,803,950,658		6,615,144,536
Income tax benefit		(4,763,733,378)		(3,685,407,322)
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		(18,541,973,107)		(8,684,095,685)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(10,328,713)		(74,232,562)
Gain on disposal of assets held-for-sale		(3,263,755,213)		(306,273,626)
Gain on valuation of equity method investments		(279,013,888,700)		(4,056,307,181)
Gain on foreign currency translation		(176,240,529,389)		(126,941,788,797)
Gain on foreign currency transactions		(6,760,742,109)		(15,681,390,084)
Gain on valuation of derivatives		(2,203,682,127)		(8,155,587,304)
Gain on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		(127,305,632,034)		(40,891,857)
Interest income		(70,675,473,920)		(136,086,781,325)
Other income		(346,546,515)		(33,822,698)
		<u>(322,314,490,281)</u>		<u>1,245,981,352,814</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020(cont'd)

(Korean won)

	September 9, 2021	December 31, 2020
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	₩ (20,018,231,311)	₩ 2,781,583,045
Deposits	2,055,920,000	(385,308,643)
Other receivables	6,265,325,819	(162,199,866)
Inventories	(9,721,696,875)	21,928,870,134
Accrued income	-	(11,890,020)
Derivative assets	-	30,417,772
Advanced payments	(6,428,569,660)	(3,449,178,771)
Prepaid expenses	213,020,461	(7,296,446,220)
Other current assets	82,850,492	(367,765)
Other non-current assets	50,068,085	5,152,903,659
Other payables	4,881,588,780	(28,153,581,470)
Accrued expenses	(2,011,073,110)	148,642,806
Trade payables	5,933,545,595	(11,192,551,673)
Advance receipts	407,679,529	1,818,821,697
Withholdings	(2,130,513,166)	(5,046,499,646)
Payment of severance and retirement benefits	(40,303,158)	(1,458,597,500)
Other current liabilities	(2,260,369,334)	2,542,078,648
Other non-current liabilities	296,957,252	1,781,795,028
Short-term loans	474,834,544	752,592,238
Long-term loans	(482,396,930)	346,442,570
	<u>(22,431,362,987)</u>	<u>(19,872,473,977)</u>
Interest received	46,880,518,784	31,880,662,164
Interest paid	(103,985,142,822)	(155,948,076,634)
Dividends received	-	356,173,343
Income tax received	233,461,116	111,883,775
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(150,782,620,671)</u>	<u>(251,802,874,460)</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the period from January 1 to September 9, 2021 and the year ended December 31, 2020(cont'd)

(Korean won)

	September 9, 2021	December 31, 2020
Investing activities		
Disposal of land	₩ -	₩ 14,478,425
Disposal of buildings	-	29,141,575
Disposal of machinery	-	28,775,021
Disposal of vehicles	14,900,001	30,325,484
Disposal of other property, plant and equipment	-	2,727,273
Disposal of other intangible assets	-	101,745,816
Disposal of investments in associates	218,771,716,930	-
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	180,210
Disposition of assets held-for-sale	5,111,724,280	957,375,000
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	1,600,171,300,159	2,227,426,425,470
Decrease in short-term loans	43,093,469,140	67,978,479,686
Decrease in long-term loans	16,138,746,768	4,341,316,590
Proceeds from government grants	39,913,000	3,152,878,190
Acquisition of land	(70,328,180)	(1,533,715,864)
Acquisition of buildings	(72,411,538)	(5,220,565)
Acquisition of structures	(3,432,000)	-
Acquisition of machinery	(2,569,833,081)	(6,682,134,862)
Acquisition of vehicles	(9,319,000,206)	(1,452,982,661)
Increase in construction in progress	-	(1,088,000,000)
Acquisition of other property, plant and equipment	(564,427,586)	(172,946,724)
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(1,260,033,920)	(2,033,461,894)
Acquisition of software	(89,873,897)	(876,715,292)
Increase in long-term loans	(126,346,352,303)	(239,240,872,460)
Increase in investments in associates and joint ventures	(14,718,077,459)	(11,137,770)
Increase in investments in joint operations	(377,030,154)	(805,675,042)
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(1,555,937,031,141)	(2,176,077,307,408)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	172,013,938,813	(125,916,321,802)
Financing activities		
Increase in short-term borrowings	-	54,476,036,597
Increase in long-term borrowings	211,280,845,000	744,514,615,000
Issuance of bonds	1,153,296,067,000	745,759,486,368
Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(56,056,961,477)
Repayment of current portion of long-term borrowings	(62,351,662,067)	(60,728,346,655)
Repayment of current portion of long-term bonds	(1,104,000,000,000)	(885,230,000,000)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(107,067,231,920)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(261,756,214)	(313,958,354)
Repayment of debt securitized	-	(7,178,185,199)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	90,896,261,799	535,242,686,280
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		
before effect of foreign exchange difference	112,127,579,941	157,523,490,018
Net foreign exchange difference	(2,357,596,202)	(2,024,802,606)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	109,769,983,739	155,498,687,412
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	346,957,317,894	191,458,630,482
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020

1. Corporate information

Korea Resources Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on June 5, 1967 under the *Korea Mining Promotion Corporation Act* (currently, the *Korea Resources Corporation Act*) enacted on March 30, 1967. The Company was initially established as an integrated supporting organization for the mining industry to provide support for the development of private mines and to develop overseas mineral resources. Since 1967, the Company has been providing technical and other government-subsidized support services as well as funding to Korean companies engaged in mineral resources exploration, development and production that are strategically important to Korea's economic development. The Company dissolved on September 9, 2021, and its assets, liabilities, rights and obligations were comprehensively transferred into the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation which is newly established by integrating the Company and Korea Mine Reclamation Corp. on September 10, 2021.

The Company's issued capital as of September 9, 2021 amounts to ₩1,999,970,200,000 and the shareholders of the Company and their equity interest are as follows (Korean won):

Shareholders	Issued capital	Equity interest (%)
The Government of the Republic of Korea	₩ 1,997,270,200,000	99.86
Korea Development Bank	2,700,000,000	0.14
	₩ 1,999,970,200,000	100.00

(1) The Company's consolidated subsidiaries as of September 9, 2021 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Equity interest (%)	Major operating activities	Country of domicile
KORES Australia Pty. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	100.00	Mining	Australia
KORES Canada Corp. and its subsidiaries	100.00	Mining	Canada
SARISBURY LIMITED	80.00	Mining	Niger
Prime Asia Resources	100.00	Mining	Singapore
Ermani Ltd.	100.00	Mining	Tanzania
KORES Lux S.a.r.l. and its subsidiaries(*)	100.00	Mining	Luxembourg

(*) This is an intermediate parent which has control over the lowest subsidiary, MMB(Minera y Metalurgica del Boleo, S.A.P.I. de C.V.) with other non-controlling interests.

(2) Significant financial information of the consolidated subsidiaries as of and for the period ended September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

Subsidiary	Total assets	Total liabilities	Sales	Profit (loss) before tax	Net profit (loss) for the period
KORES Australia Pty. Ltd. and its subsidiaries	₩ 97,275,767,678	₩ 4,206,666,072	₩ 5,823,295,965	₩ (12,222,319,080)	₩ (7,450,097,668)
KORES Canada Corp. and its subsidiaries	123,986,918,823	6,883,360	141,845,409,959	136,852,040,162	136,852,040,162
Prime Asia Resources	14,785,506,862	50,788,329	-	(16,018,523)	(17,164,500)
KORES Lux S.a.r.l. and its subsidiaries	444,572,220,704	2,209,445,138,894	118,813,535,606	(68,643,357,889)	(68,650,699,946)

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") maintain the official accounting records in Korean won and prepare statutory financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with Accounting Standards for Public Corporation and Quasi-governmental Institutions in the Republic of Korea ("Government Accounting Standards"), and in accordance with the Article 2, Paragraph 5 of Government Accounting Standards, Korean International Financing Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") where accounting provisions have not been specified in Government Accounting Standards.

(1) Certain accounting principles applied by the Group that conform with Government Accounting Standards are as follows:

Government grants (Article 44)

Government grants used for the acquisition of assets are recognized as a deduction from the assets and are recognized in profit or loss over the useful life of the assets by offsetting the depreciation. Government grants received for business conducted on behalf of the government; in accordance with specific laws and regulations; and as a compensation for the differences between the price set by the government and the price set by the Company, are recognized in other income.

Among the grants and consignment management services designated by the Article 48, the amounts not expensed can be accounted for as a deduction from the related assets.

Recognition of revenue and expenses related to consignment and management services (Article 48)

The Group recognizes funds received from the government for consignment and management services as revenue and expenses as the associated project progresses.

Contribution to the Employee Welfare Fund (Article 49)

The Group contributes to the employee welfare fund and contributions are recognized as selling, general and administrative expenses in accordance with the Intra-company Labor Welfare Fund Act.

(2) Other than the above mentioned in 2.1(1), there are no accounting standards applied differently from K-IFRS.

2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are effective for period beginning after January 1, 2021 and Group has not early adopted any of those new standards and interpretations.

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its reporting period commencing January 1, 2021:

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

Market-wide interest rate benchmark reform requires disclosure of exceptions to practical expedients and discontinuation of hedge accounting in accordance with K-IFRS No. 1109 "Financial Instruments", K-IFRS No. 1039 "Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement", K-IFRS No. 1107 "Financial Instruments : Disclosures", K-IFRS No. 1104 "Insurance Contracts", K-IFRS No. 1116 "Lease". The effect of the amendments to the consolidated financial statements is not significant.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies in accordance with K-IFRS applied by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain non-current assets and financial assets. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The Group's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(1) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (including special-purpose entities) controlled by the Company. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

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

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

All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

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

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the income or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed the relevant assets (i.e., reclassified to income or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings).

Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(2) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. An entity is considered to have significant power when one or more among the followings is applicable:

① Being able to participate in the Board of Directors; meetings or equivalent, ② Being able to participate in the process of making decisions including distribution of dividends or others, ③ Significant transactions exist between the entity and the investee ④ Mutual interchange between managements ⑤ Providing essential technical information.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with K-IFRS 1105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The requirements of K-IFRS 1028 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. An impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the net investment in the associate. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with K-IFRS 1036 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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

(3) Joint arrangements

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby the Group and other parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control (i.e. when the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint venture require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control). Joint venture arrangements that involve the establishment of a separate entity in which each venture has an interest are referred to as jointly controlled entities.

When the Group performs economic activity under joint arrangements, the Group's share in joint entity and in liabilities which are made in collaboration with other participants are recognized in consolidated financial statements and classified by nature. The liabilities and expensed that is occurred directly regarding to the share in joint venture are accounted for accrual basis. The profits and expensed which are generated from transferring the Group's share are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The Group reports its interests in jointly controlled entities using the equity method, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with K-IFRS 1105. Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of the Group's interest in a jointly controlled entity is accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for goodwill arising in a business combination.

When the Group transacts with its joint venture, income and loss resulting from joint venture are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the joint venture that are not related to the Group. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The Group recognizes its share of assets, liabilities and transactions, including its share of those incurred jointly, in its consolidated financial statements. These assets, liabilities and transactions are accounted for in accordance with the relevant standards.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(4) Goodwill

Goodwill incurred from business combination is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses at the acquisition date. Goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) (or groups of CGUs) for impairment testing. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized to goodwill and then other assets proportionately. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in the future periods.

When disposing of CGU, the related goodwill amount is included in gain or loss from disposal.

(5) Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

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. Management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. The Group that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall classify all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary as held for sale when the criteria stated are met, regardless of whether the entity will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale. 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.

(6) Revenue

Under the standard, K-IFRS 1115, the Group recognizes revenue base on the five-step approach (Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer, Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract, Step 3: Determine the transaction price, Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfied a performance obligation) is applied for all types of contracts or agreements. Revenue is measured based on the consideration defined by the contracts with customers, and the amount collected as an agent of a third party is excluded. In addition, the Group recognizes revenue when the control over the goods or service is transferred to the customer.

(7) Leases

The Group classifies and accounts for leases as either a finance or operating lease, depending on the terms. In accordance with the amendment of the standard, lessee applies a single lease model and recognizes assets and liabilities for all lease which lease term is over 12 months and underlying assets are not low value assets. For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group shall account for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group as a lessee elect not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Group as a lessor

A lease in which the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are transferred to the Group is classified as a finance lease, and leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred to the Group are classified as an operating lease.

Group provided its investment property as a lease and classified as an operating lease. Group recognized lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis, added initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Group as a lessee

Group applied a single recognition and measurement method for all leases except short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Accordingly, the Group recognized a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

- Right-of-use asset

The Group recognizes the right-of-use asset at the commencement of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, deduct accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted if remeasurement of lease liabilities occurs. The cost of the right-of-use asset includes the amount of the recognition of the lease liability and the amount of the initial direct cost, and the lease advance payment or incentive paid before the commencement of the lease payments. If the Group is not reasonably expected to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the estimated useful life and lease term. The Group performs an impairment review of the right-of-use asset.

- Lease liability

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments it has not paid at the commencement of the lease. Lease payments include fixed lease payments (including actual fixed lease fees), variable lease payments that depend on the index or rate, and the amount expected to be paid by the Group under the residual value guarantee, except for lease incentives to be received. In addition, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option, the lease payments and lease term of the option reflect the Group's exercise of the option to terminate the lease, the amount paid to terminate the lease is included in the lease fee. Variable lease payments, which do not depend on the index or rate, are recognized as expenses in the period in which the lease payments occur.

When calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the lease if it cannot calculate the interest rate implicit in a lease. The Group increases the carrying amount of the lease liability by reflecting interest on the lease liability at the commencement of the lease, and reduces the carrying amount of the lease liability by reflecting the lease payment paid. The Group also remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes in leases, to reflect actual changes in fixed lease payments, to reflect changes in lease terms, or to assess the underlying asset purchase option.

- Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the recognition exemption for short-term leases. In addition, the recognition exemption is applied to as leases for low-value office equipment. Lease payments for short-term and low-value leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Note 23 describes the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the amount of changes during the reporting period.

(8) Foreign currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). It is necessary for the results and financial position of each individual entity included in the reporting entity to be translated into the currency, Korean won, in which the reporting entity presents its financial statements.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (i.e. including comparatives) were translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position, income and expenses for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income (i.e. including comparatives) were translated at the average exchange rates of the period and all resulting exchange differences were recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, (in addition to the disposal of an entity's entire interest in a foreign operation, the following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals; when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, regardless of whether the entity retains a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the partial disposal, and when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation), the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation that have been attributed to the non-controlling interests shall be de-recognized, but shall not be reclassified to profit or loss.

(9) Pension benefits

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred, which is when the employees render service.

For defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits, the net periodic pension expense is actuarially determined on an annual basis by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

All actuarial gains and losses that arise in calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are recognized immediately in retained earnings and included in the statement of comprehensive loss. The vested portion of past service cost arising from plan amendments is recognized immediately in profit and loss. The unvested portion is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining period until the benefits become vested.

The asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to unrecognized actuarial losses and past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

(10) Income taxes

Current income tax

Current tax is computed in respect of the taxable profit for a period. 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 of future periods, and non-taxable or non-deductible items from the accounting profit. Current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods shall be measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are usually recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are usually recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. However, the Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities when arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. And the Group does not recognize deferred tax assets when relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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. In addition, the Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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. The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Recognition of current and deferred tax

Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and a business combination.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditures arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at cost or, if appropriate, as separated 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.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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.

	Useful life
Buildings	20 - 40
Structures	20
Machinery	5 - 10
Vehicles	7
Others	5 - 10

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

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.

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

(12) Investment properties

The real estate to obtain rental income or capital appreciation are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in carrying amount of an asset or as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow into the Group and the cost of an asset can be measured reliably. A carrying amount of an asset replaced by subsequent costs are derecognized. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Investment properties consist of land which are not depreciated. Investment properties except land, are depreciated using a straight-line method during 40 years of useful life.

Investment properties are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period.

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

	Useful life	Amortization methods
Software	10 years	Straight-line method
Industrial proprietary rights	5 years	Straight-line method
Mining right	Terms of use	Unit of production method

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

(14) Minerals held in reserve

The Group stockpiles resources minerals such as rare metals to stabilize domestic demand and market prices and classifies those assets as resources minerals stockpiles (non-current non-financial assets) of which the cost is determined using the moving-average method.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets except for goodwill

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of an impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill, if any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of that asset for the measurement of an impairment loss. The Group estimated the recoverable amount for the individual asset, if it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group determined the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit). The corporate assets are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to the individual cash-generating units, if cannot be allocated to the individual cash-generating units, the Group allocates the corporate asset on a reasonable and consistent basis to the smallest group of cash-generating units. The Group performs the impairment test for an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use annually irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's net fair value (fair value less costs of disposal) and its value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When reversing the impairment loss in prior periods, the carrying amount of an asset shall be lower of the modified recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Reversed amount should be accounted as profit or loss immediately.

(16) Exploration and evaluation assets

The Group is engaged in exploration projects for mineral resources through subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures or other contractual arrangements. Expenditures for topographical studies, geological studies, geochemical studies, geophysical studies and drilling related to the development of mineral resources are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. These assets are reclassified as development assets of project subsidiaries or associates and joint ventures when it is proved that the exploration has identified commercially viable mineral deposits.

(17) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories, except for those in transit, is measured under the weighted average method and consists of the purchase price, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The carrying amount of inventories sold in the period and the amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories in the period; less the amount of any reversal in the period of any write-down of the inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, are recognized as an expense during the period. When there is an increase in net realizable value, the amount of the write-down is reversed and deducted from cost of sales.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(18) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

Provisions for estimated future costs are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Increase in provisions due to passage of time is recognized as finance expense during the period.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. At the end of each reporting period, the remaining provision balance is reviewed and assessed to determine if the current best estimate is being recognized. If the existence of an obligation to transfer economic benefit is no longer probable, the related provision is reversed during the period.

Evaluation of performance incentives

The Ministry of Strategy and Finance conducts an annual performance evaluation on an organization-wide basis for state-owned entities and the calculation of individual performance incentives is partly based on such results. The provisions for incentives are provided for in accordance with K-IFRS 1037 and recognized as provisions for employee benefits.

(19) Financial assets

1) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories ;

- Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss ;
- Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassified debt investments when, and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its 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 acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

A. Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'finance income' using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income :** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.
- **Fair value through profit or loss :** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit or loss within 'finance income or cost' in the year in which it arises.

B. Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments, which held for long-term investment or strategic purpose, in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the de-recognition of the investment. Dividend income from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as 'finance income' when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'finance income or cost' in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

3) Impairment

In respect of the impairment of financial assets, the Group accounts for expected credit losses at each reporting date, and changes in those expected credit losses to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. That is, it is not necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. The Group shall recognize expected credit losses as an allowance for bad debts on under K-IFRS 1109.

4) De-recognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(20) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Liability and equity classification

Debt instruments and equity instruments are classified to a financial asset or an equity according to the substance of a contract.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments included all contracts that represents a residual interest (the Group's any asset less any liability). The Group recognizes the equity instruments as net amount that the issued price less the transaction costs that are directly attributable.

3) Finance liabilities

The group classified financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

4) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee liabilities shall be initially measured at fair value, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of;

- The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with the impairment requirements
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principle of K-IFRS 1115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

5) De-recognition of financial liabilities

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). The difference between carrying amount and consideration paid is recognized through profit or loss when derecognizing a financial liability.

(21) Derivative financial instruments

The Group entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest swap and currency swap. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which case, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are classified non-current assets or liabilities, when the remaining maturities were longer than twelve months, or when they were due not to be settled within twelve months. Other derivatives were presented as current assets or liabilities.

2.4 Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

1) Hedge accounting

There are three types of hedging accounting in the hedge accounting model(fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation). But the more flexibility was introduced to the eligible types of the hedging accounting, and enlarge the type of the eligible hedging instruments and the risk factors of the non-financial item.

2) 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 re-measuring 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. However, the Group elected to present the changes in the fair value as other comprehensive income at the date of initial recognition, the gain or loss from re-measuring 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 other comprehensive income.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or even after considering re-adjustments, 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. If the hedge relationship no longer meets the requirements for hedge effectiveness related to the hedge ratio, but the objectives of risk management for the designated hedge relationship remain the same, the hedging ratio of the hedge relationship should be adjusted ('re-adjustments').

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The Group makes assumptions and estimates concerning the future. Assumptions and estimations are verified continuously based on the past experience and reasonably expected future event. This accounting estimation, however, could be different from actual results. Assumptions and estimations for significant risks which may cause adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

3.1 Uncertainty of COVID-19

The outbreak of global COVID-19, governments around the globe have implemented measures such as mandatory factory shutdown, self-quarantine, closing borders, and travel bans. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's operations is not yet known and will depend on future developments. The duration and significance of COVID-19 is highly uncertain and unpredictable, and the protective measures of the governments around the globe or the Group may lead to substantial business interruption and decrease in business scale. The financial impact of this cannot be reasonably estimated, but management expect most areas where the Group operates to be impacted to certain extent. The extent and duration of COVID-19's impact on the Group's business have not yet to be determined.

The Ambatovy Nickel project in Madagascar has been shut down since March 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic. The project resumed the production in February 2021.

In the case of mining industry, which is the primary market where the Group operates, significant uncertainties related to revenue and cash flow are expected due to the suspension of operations and manpower shortages caused by resurging COVID-19.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

3.2 Taxes

The Group carries on businesses in variety of countries and income tax expense coming from operating activities is calculated by the relevant tax laws of different jurisdictions. Accordingly, there are uncertainties in determining the final tax effect on taxable income. The Group recognized expected corporate tax effect as current corporate tax expense and deferred corporate taxes using the best estimation. Actual corporate tax levied, however, may not be consistent with related assets or liabilities, which may cause changes in assets or liabilities at the time when the tax effect is confirmed.

3.3 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments which are not traded in an active market is principally decided using valuation method. The Group selects various valuation methods and makes judgments about assumptions based on key market circumstances as of September 9, 2021.

3.4 Provision

The Group recognizes provision for employee performance bonus as a result of the assessment in accordance with guidelines from the Ministry of Strategy and Finance (see Note 2.4.(17)).

3.5 Pension benefits

The present value of the defined benefit pension can be changed depending on various factors determined using actuarial valuations. Assumptions to determine pension cost (profit) include the use of discount rates, where changes in assumptions will lead to changes in the present value of the defined benefit pension. The Group determines a discount rate every year end, which is the interest rate used to decide the present value of expected future cash outflows. The Group determines the discount rate using the interest rate of outstanding corporate bonds with similar maturity profiles with the pension obligation. Other assumptions related with the pension obligation are based on market circumstances (see Note 24).

3.6 Management's judgements

Information about management's judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 14 : Investments in associates and joint ventures
- Note 15 : Investments in joint operations

3.7 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment is included in the following notes.

- Note 14 : Investments in associates and joint ventures
- Note 15 : Investments in joint operations
- Note 25 : Provisions
- Note 45 : Material uncertainty of going concern

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

4. Operating segment information

The Group does not disclose separate segment-specific information because the Group has one single operating segment.

The summary of the Group's financial information by reportable segment for the for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows (Korean won):

	Total segment sales	Sales from external customers	Segment operating loss	Depreciation/ amortization
2021	₩ 899,340,138,611	₩ 899,340,138,611	₩ 248,360,925,885	₩ 42,631,053,001
2020	495,895,049,163	495,895,049,163	(1,301,116,168,911)	70,093,259,266

Assets and liabilities by business segments as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Segment assets	Investments in associates and joint ventures	Acquisition of non-current assets	Segment liabilities
2021	₩ 3,450,412,385,591	₩ 799,957,180,412	₩ 155,459,923,752	₩ 7,030,216,087,543
2020	3,020,721,844,089	689,496,702,936	254,490,671,431	6,753,546,631,968

Details of geographic information for sales and non-current assets as of and for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Sales from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Korea	₩ 632,857,897,081	₩ 337,232,639,787	₩ 2,179,294,346,817	₩ 1,749,447,376,221
Australia	5,823,295,965	12,840,162,945	83,491,363,900	88,775,531,208
Canada	141,845,409,959	3,983,644,651	122,994,047,491	228,421,154,432
Luxembourg	118,813,535,606	141,838,601,780	338,688,672,519	342,339,100,339
	₩ 899,340,138,611	₩ 495,895,049,163	₩ 2,724,468,430,727	₩ 2,408,983,162,200

Details of customers whose sales represent 10% or more of the Group's total sales for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	₩ 102,551,014,222
AMSA/DMSA(Ambatovy)	218,527,369,973
	₩ 321,078,384,195
	2020
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	₩ 61,881,918,362

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows includes cash on hand, bank deposits but excludes bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of financial position as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 406,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894
Short term deposit classified as cash equivalent	50,000,000,000	-
	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894

6. Restricted cash and cash equivalents

The Group has no cash and cash equivalents which are restricted in use and financial assets pledged as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

7. Derivatives

Details of derivatives as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

		2021		2020
Derivative assets:				
Currency and interest rate swaps	₩	1,998,214,913	₩	6,374,104,405
Other derivatives(*1)		-		7,500,000,000
	₩	1,998,214,913	₩	13,874,104,405
Derivative liabilities:				
Currency and interest rate swaps	₩	7,939,938,639	₩	7,080,352,032

(*1) The Group has entered into a contract of long put option, and short call option for equity of 8,500,000 Enerchem stocks in May 2017. The put option was exercised in May 2021 at ₩ 7,500 million but the counter party KG Chemical Co., Ltd refused to pay. The asset was classified to other receivables (Note 9).

Details of currency and interest rate swaps as of September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	Counterpart	Contract period	Amount	Contract interest rate	
				Sell	Purchase
Held for trading	KEB Hana Bank	2017-02-20~2022-02-18	200,000,000,000	Fixed interest rate 2.02%	3M CD + 0.27%
Held for trading	Hana Financial Investmen	2020-02-26~2040-02-26	AUD 60,000,000	USD 40,320,000, 2.42%(in 5years), 6M LIBOR+1.18%(afterwards) 1.95%(in 5years),	AUD 60,000,000 (3.01%)
Held for trading	Hana Financial Investmen	2020-07-16~2040-07-15	USD 60,000,000	6M LIBOR+2.35%(afterwards)	Fixed interest rate 3.20%
Held for trading	HSBC	2020-03-09~2025-03-09	HKD 500,000,000	USD 64,246,707.36 (2.03%)	HKD 500,000,000 (2.09%)

There are two callable swaps, (1) AUD60,000,000/USD40,320,000 callable cross currency swap and (2) USD 60,000,000 callable interest swap. The counterparts have the right to early terminate the transactions every 5th year after the first termination date in 5 years from start date. If the cross currency basis moves against the Group, the counterparts will terminate early the transactions the Group may need to pay higher USD funding in order to refinance the same positions. Also, if the benchmark interest rate falls, the Group is exposed to uncertain duration risk.

Details of gain (loss) on derivative transactions for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Gain (loss) on valuation		Gain (loss) on settlement	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Currency swaps	₩ (4,386,545,280)	₩ 5,211,206,186	₩ 1,789,265,417	₩ -
Interest rate swaps	(848,930,819)	(3,791,010,090)	(1,005,793,421)	(2,016,712,355)
Other derivatives	-	680,496,722	-	-
	₩ (5,235,476,099)	₩ 2,100,692,818	₩ 783,471,996	₩ (2,016,712,355)

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

8. Financial assets at FVTPL

Details of financial assets at FVTPL as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Global Dynasty Fund	₩ 672,731,189	₩ -	₩ -
Troika Fund	4,669,226,392	-	-
SEDEX Minerals Limited	29,357,064,818	-	-
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	5,995,187,378	10,445,113,600	10,445,113,600
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	263,338,413	263,338,413	263,338,413
Financial instruments owned by Niger	111,810	-	-
	₩ 40,957,660,000	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 10,708,452,013

	2020		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Fair value
Global Dynasty Fund	₩ 672,731,189	₩ -	₩ -
Troika Fund	4,669,226,392	-	-
SEDEX Minerals Limited	26,157,311,924	-	-
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	5,995,187,378	11,804,188,000	11,804,188,000
KG Enerchem Co., Ltd.	7,500,000,000	-	-
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	256,844,834	256,844,834	256,844,834
Financial instruments owned by Niger	111,810	-	-
	₩ 45,251,413,527	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ 12,061,032,834

Changes in financial assets at FVTPL for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			
	January 1	Valuation	Others	September 9
Global Dynasty Fund	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Troika Fund	-	-	-	-
SEDEX Minerals Limited	-	-	-	-
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	11,804,188,000	(1,359,074,400)	-	10,445,113,600
KG Enerchem Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	256,844,834	-	6,493,579	263,338,413
Financial instruments owned by Niger	-	-	-	-
	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ (1,359,074,400)	₩ 6,493,579	₩ 10,708,452,013

	2020			
	January 1	Disposal	Valuation	December 31
Global Dynasty Fund	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Troika Fund	-	-	-	-
SEDEX Minerals Limited	-	-	-	-
Seah M&S Co., Ltd.	12,880,525,600	-	(1,076,337,600)	11,804,188,000
KG Enerchem Co., Ltd.	538,032,405	-	(538,032,405)	-
Minerva Coal Pty Ltd, etc.	252,818,609	(4,039,563)	-	256,844,834
Financial instruments owned by Niger	-	-	-	-
	₩ 13,671,376,614	₩ (4,039,563)	₩ (1,614,370,005)	₩ 12,061,032,834

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

9. Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Book value
Current assets:			
Trade receivables	₩ 25,252,812,925	₩ (1,526,284,217)	₩ 23,726,528,708
Other receivables	34,547,874,166	(2,864,870,611)	31,683,003,555
Accrued income	82,660,148,425	(72,124,407,003)	10,535,741,422
	<u>142,460,835,516</u>	<u>(76,515,561,831)</u>	<u>65,945,273,685</u>
Non-current assets:			
Other receivables	₩ 5,840,208,744	₩ (4,388,687,780)	₩ 1,451,520,964
Deposits	5,149,692,405	-	5,149,692,405
	<u>10,989,901,149</u>	<u>(4,388,687,780)</u>	<u>6,601,213,369</u>
	<u>₩ 153,450,736,665</u>	<u>₩ (80,904,249,611)</u>	<u>₩ 72,546,487,054</u>

	2020		
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Book value
Current assets:			
Trade receivables	₩ 4,663,518,564	₩ (1,426,017,370)	₩ 3,237,501,194
Other receivables	30,705,224,051	(2,864,683,421)	27,840,540,630
Accrued income	68,191,719,161	(66,817,358,168)	1,374,360,993
	<u>103,560,461,776</u>	<u>(71,108,058,959)</u>	<u>32,452,402,817</u>
Non-current assets:			
Other receivables	₩ 16,497,596,726	₩ (4,388,687,780)	₩ 12,108,908,946
Deposits	7,205,612,405	-	7,205,612,405
	<u>23,703,209,131</u>	<u>(4,388,687,780)</u>	<u>19,314,521,351</u>
	<u>₩ 127,263,670,907</u>	<u>₩ (75,496,746,739)</u>	<u>₩ 51,766,924,168</u>

The aging analysis of trade and other receivables as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Neither overdue nor impaired	₩ 23,726,528,708	₩ 48,819,958,346	₩ 3,237,501,194	₩ 48,529,422,974
Overdue but not impaired receivables	-	-	-	-
Impaired receivables:				
More than 120 days	1,526,284,217	79,377,965,394	1,426,017,370	74,070,729,369
	<u>25,252,812,925</u>	<u>128,197,923,740</u>	<u>4,663,518,564</u>	<u>122,600,152,343</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(1,526,284,217)</u>	<u>(79,377,965,394)</u>	<u>(1,426,017,370)</u>	<u>(74,070,729,369)</u>
	<u>₩ 23,726,528,708</u>	<u>₩ 48,819,958,346</u>	<u>₩ 3,237,501,194</u>	<u>₩ 48,529,422,974</u>

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts on trade and other receivables for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade receivables	Other receivables
Beginning	₩ 1,426,017,370	₩ 74,070,729,369	₩ 1,517,502,676	₩ 60,679,647,380
Bad debt expense	-	5,259,299,667	-	13,400,995,488
Reversal of unused amounts	-	(6,747,610)	-	(9,913,499)
Others	100,266,847	54,683,968	(91,485,306)	-
Ending	<u>₩ 1,526,284,217</u>	<u>₩ 79,377,965,394</u>	<u>₩ 1,426,017,370</u>	<u>₩ 74,070,729,369</u>

The Group considers the change of credit ratings of other receivables to assess their credit risk from the initial recognition date to the reporting date.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

10. Short-term and long-term loans

Details of short-term and long-term loans as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

		2021			
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discounts	Book value	
Short-term loans	₩ 101,799,136,207	₩ (6,907,031,631)	₩ (160,283,418)	₩	94,731,821,158
Long-term loans	1,272,010,799,930	(212,340,572,722)	(6,154,216,220)		1,053,516,010,988
	₩ 1,373,809,936,137	₩ (219,247,604,353)	₩ (6,314,499,638)	₩	1,148,247,832,146

		2020				
	Gross amounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Present value discounts	Government grants	Book value	
Short-term loans	₩ 99,873,408,830	₩ (6,151,081,269)	₩ (877,157,686)	₩ -	₩	92,845,169,875
Long-term loans	1,142,597,269,934	(205,045,042,718)	(7,936,367,053)	(2,057,239,365)		927,558,620,798
	₩ 1,242,470,678,764	₩ (211,196,123,987)	₩ (8,813,524,739)	₩ (2,057,239,365)	₩	1,020,403,790,673

The aging analysis of loans as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Neither overdue nor impaired	₩ 1,063,106,076,070	₩ 1,005,096,857,739
Overdue but not impaired loans	-	-
Impaired receivables:		
~60 days	46,210,880,010	32,311,176,150
More than 120 days	264,492,980,057	205,062,644,875
	1,373,809,936,137	1,242,470,678,764
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(219,247,604,353)	(211,196,123,987)
Less: Present value discounts account	(6,314,499,638)	(8,813,524,739)
Less: Government grants	-	(2,057,239,365)
	₩ 1,148,247,832,146	₩ 1,020,403,790,673

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for loans for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Beginning	₩ 211,196,123,987	₩ 133,488,560,157
Bad debt expense	32,917,075,224	76,451,665,629
Write-off	(5,245,215,359)	-
Reversal of unused amounts	(18,535,225,497)	(8,674,182,186)
Others	(1,085,154,002)	9,930,080,387
Ending	₩ 219,247,604,353	₩ 211,196,123,987

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

11. Short-term financial instruments

Details of short-term financial instruments as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Deposit	₩ 4,415,336,424	₩ 48,358,122,251

12. Inventories

Details of inventories as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Work in process	₩ 1,844,958,305	₩ -	₩ 1,844,958,305
Finished goods	5,240,186,920	-	5,240,186,920
Supplies	35,559,492,809	(11,642,246,330)	23,917,246,479
Goods in transit	24,902,488,747	-	24,902,488,747
	₩ 67,547,126,781	₩ (11,642,246,330)	₩ 55,904,880,451

	2020		
	Acquisition cost	Valuation allowance	Book value
Work in process	₩ 2,074,734,034	₩ -	₩ 2,074,734,034
Finished goods	20,152,540,806	-	20,152,540,806
Supplies	32,269,909,358	(12,457,955,036)	19,811,954,322
	₩ 54,497,184,198	₩ (12,457,955,036)	₩ 42,039,229,162

₩21,094,767,641(2020: ₩23,681,877,503) was recognized as loss from inventory shrinkage in 2021 and ₩1,638,533,761 (2020: ₩(-)1,242,668,668) was recognized as reversal of loss on inventory valuation in 2021.

13. Non-financial assets

Details of non-financial assets as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advanced payments	₩ 15,395,955,298	₩ -	₩ 8,261,590,564	₩ -
Prepaid expenses	15,990,365,990	-	13,054,809,062	-
Minerals held in reserve	-	226,225,330,215	-	226,225,330,215
Others	2,143,730,277	995,099,464	2,171,593,395	995,099,464
	₩ 33,530,051,565	₩ 227,220,429,679	₩ 23,487,993,021	₩ 227,220,429,679

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

2021					
	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	Acquisition cost	Book value
<ASSOCIATES>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd. (*1)	Mining	China	49.00	₩ 6,638,417,887	₩ -
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,200,922,460	3,660,306,425
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,765,957,522	5,834,470,574
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*2,*3)	Mining	Madagascar	38.03	2,756,463,866,653	570,498,632,454
Korean Boleo Corpration on S.A. de C.V.	Mining	Mexico	46.92	152,649,898,649	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	Mining	Malaysia	40.00	325,934,829	-
Haein Resources Corporation	Mining	South Korea	49.00	3,087,000,000	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	Mining	Australia	50.00	48,641,284,222	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	Mining	Tanzania	28.00	2,260,744,831	-
PT. KCT	Mining	Indonesia	24.00	473,949,000	-
Enertech	Mining	South Korea	25.55	732,954,500	-
				2,978,240,930,553	579,993,409,453
<JOINT VENTURES>					
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation	Mining	North Korea	50.00	6,034,005,670	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	Mining	Panama	50.00	267,206,518,870	208,981,554,285
KLS	Mining	Peru	50.00	45,459,484,767	10,982,216,674
				318,700,009,307	219,963,770,959
				₩ 3,296,940,939,860	₩ 799,957,180,412
Government grants					-
					₩ 799,957,180,412
2020					
	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	Acquisition cost	Book value
<ASSOCIATES>					
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	₩ 6,638,417,887	₩ 4,158,521,674
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,200,922,460	3,262,670,766
ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	Mining	China	49.00	3,765,957,522	4,887,407,338
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	Mining	Madagascar	37.49	2,695,181,738,109	310,715,556,312
Korean Boleo Corpration on S.A. de C.V.	Mining	Mexico	46.92	152,649,898,649	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	Mining	Malaysia	40.00	325,934,829	-
Haein Resources Corporation	Mining	South Korea	49.00	3,087,000,000	-
Capstone(*4)	Mining	Canada	9.83	196,073,143,534	94,682,372,032
0908113 B.C. Ltd. (*4)	Mining	Canada	30.00	232,429,149,328	123,802,867,200
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	Mining	Australia	50.00	48,641,284,222	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd	Mining	Tanzania	28.00	2,260,744,831	-
PT. KCT	Mining	Indonesia	24.00	473,949,000	-
Enertech	Mining	South Korea	25.55	732,954,500	-
				3,345,461,094,871	541,509,395,322
<JOINT VENTURES>					
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation	Mining	North Korea	50.00	6,034,005,670	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	Mining	Panama	50.00	267,206,518,870	138,395,417,428
KLS	Mining	Peru	50.00	45,459,484,767	9,935,915,200
				318,700,009,307	148,331,332,628
				₩ 3,664,161,104,178	₩ 689,840,727,950
Government grants					(344,025,014)
					₩ 689,496,702,936

(*1) As of September 9, 2021, the Group performed the impairment test on investment in Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd. due to evidences of impairment such as a decrease in margin ratio and continuous operating loss mainly due to an increase in the price of magnetic materials. The recoverable amount was determined based on its value in use, which was calculated based on the market size and share in China and major macro indicators of the independent external agency (EIU China) until 2025 and the period thereafter assuming a permanent growth of 1%. It is discounted at 13.2% to the expected future cash flow. The average sales growth rate included in the cash flow estimation by 2025 is 2.4% and the average cost of sales ratio is 98.5%. As a result of the impairment test, the Group has recognized ₩3,990,382,003 (2020 : -) of impairment loss.

(*2) Loans of ₩361,909,226 (2020 : ₩708,199,434,503) were converted into equity in 2021.

(*3) It includes the impacts of participating in the joint operations.(Note 44)

(*4) It was disposed in 2021.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

Changes in investment in associates and joint ventures for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021						
	January 1	Additions (disposals)	Impairment	Share of profit	Changes in equity adjustments in equity method	Others	September 9
<ASSOCIATES>	₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩
EnerTech(*1)							
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	4,158,521,674	-	(3,990,382,003)	-	175,885,343	(344,025,014)	-
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	3,262,670,766	-	-	134,764,056	262,871,603	-	3,660,306,425
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	4,887,407,338	-	-	541,453,379	405,609,857	-	5,834,470,574
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*3)	310,715,556,312	25,363,206,368	-	205,030,578,728	19,580,546,298	9,808,744,748	570,498,632,454
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V. (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haerin Resource Corporation (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capstone (*2)	94,682,372,032	(102,997,464,256)	-	14,039,322,151	(5,314,545,231)	(409,684,696)	-
0908113 B.C. Ltd. (*2)	123,802,867,200	(123,802,867,200)	-	-	-	-	-
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd. (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mikulu Resources Tanzania Ltd (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT. KCT (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	541,509,395,322	(201,437,125,088)	(3,990,382,003)	219,746,118,314	15,110,367,870	9,055,035,038	579,983,409,453
<JOINT VENTURES>							
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation(*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation KLS	138,395,417,428	-	-	58,931,006,581	11,655,130,276	-	208,981,554,285
	9,935,915,200	-	-	336,763,805	-	709,537,669	10,982,216,674
	148,331,332,628	-	-	59,267,770,386	11,655,130,276	709,537,669	219,963,770,959
₩	689,840,727,950	₩ (201,437,125,088)	₩ (3,990,382,003)	₩ 279,013,888,700	₩ 26,765,498,146	₩ 9,764,572,707	₩ 799,957,180,412

(*1) It was fully impaired loss prior to 2020.

(*2) It was disposed in 2021.

(*3) It includes the impact of participating in joint operations (Note 44).

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

	2020						
	January 1	Additions	Dividends received	Share of profit (loss)	Changes in equity adjustments in equity method	Others	December 31
<ASSOCIATES>	₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩	- ₩
Enertech(*1)							
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	4,774,546,047	-	-	(582,343,532)	19,104,413	(52,785,254)	4,158,521,674
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	3,182,540,031	-	(102,261,340)	162,322,578	20,069,497	-	3,262,670,766
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery/Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	4,944,444,226	-	(253,912,003)	163,445,336	33,429,779	-	4,887,407,338
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) (*3)	497,062,280,446	708,199,434,503	-	(923,796,428,394)	(5,768,741,518)	35,019,011,275	310,715,556,312
Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V. (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saldevida Korea (*1) (*2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philco Resources Ltd.	187,669,840	-	-	(191,276,382)	3,606,542	-	-
Haerin Resource Corporation (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capstone	97,502,488,713	-	-	3,070,618,725	246,093,527	(6,136,828,933)	94,682,372,032
0908113 B.C. Ltd.	131,971,833,000	-	-	(230,817,780)	-	(7,938,148,020)	123,802,867,200
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT. KCT (*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	739,625,802,303	708,199,434,503	(356,173,343)	(921,404,479,449)	(5,446,437,760)	20,891,249,068	541,509,395,322
<JOINT VENTURES>							
Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation(*1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	207,648,246,850	11,137,770	-	(52,802,297,980)	(16,461,669,212)	-	138,395,417,428
KLS	9,925,869,185	-	-	659,920,542	-	(649,874,527)	9,935,915,200
	217,574,116,035	11,137,770	-	(52,142,377,438)	(16,461,669,212)	(649,874,527)	148,331,332,628
₩	957,199,918,338	₩ 708,210,572,273	₩ (356,173,343)	₩ (973,546,856,887)	₩ (21,908,106,972)	₩ 20,241,374,541	₩ 689,840,727,950

(*1) It was fully impaired prior to 2020.

(*2) It was liquidated in 2020.

(*3) It includes the impact of participating in joint operations (Note 44).

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

14. Investments in associates and joint ventures (cont'd)

The summary of financial information of the Group's associates and joint ventures as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the period
<Associates>				
Enertech	₩ 29,255,236,477	₩ 34,711,617,148	₩ 59,049,145,310	₩ 693,448,821
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	24,656,141,324	16,580,290,599	5,835,877,164	(866,414,876)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	10,546,220,887	3,076,207,774	10,898,622,145	297,400,472
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	14,836,377,462	2,929,294,657	11,251,087,992	1,105,006,896
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	3,541,337,660,000	2,038,183,592,500	361,982,063,180	595,965,502,030
Korean Boleo corp on S.A. de C.V.	768,567,498,768	352,311,473,853	70,629,849	(1,900,907,232)
Philco Resources Ltd.	3,353,298,474	6,718,413,537	97,086,755	(37,952,713)
Haerin Resource Corporation	961,561,687	25,800,889,745	-	(573,324,387)
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	520,958,173	-	-	(53,754,577)
	<u>4,394,034,953,252</u>	<u>2,480,311,779,813</u>	<u>449,184,512,395</u>	<u>594,629,004,434</u>
<Joint Ventures>				
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	1,954,031,768,570	1,536,068,660,000	218,375,887,944	117,944,620,191
KLS	22,590,547,733	624,881,181	-	673,528,736
	<u>1,976,622,316,303</u>	<u>1,536,693,541,181</u>	<u>218,375,887,944</u>	<u>118,618,148,927</u>
	<u>₩ 6,370,657,269,555</u>	<u>₩ 4,017,005,320,994</u>	<u>₩ 667,560,400,339</u>	<u>₩ 713,247,153,361</u>
	2020			
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Revenue	Profit (loss) for the period
<Associates>				
Enertech	₩ 18,928,208,869	₩ 25,078,046,561	₩ 80,647,293,488	₩ (1,213,170,660)
Xian Maxun KORES New Material Corporation Ltd.	23,408,828,916	14,922,049,990	7,975,870,859	(1,296,181,196)
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Industrial Material Corporation Ltd.	9,419,942,695	2,761,430,928	14,658,361,300	353,495,391
Zhangjiagang Wonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Corporation Ltd.	13,240,307,042	3,266,006,353	19,149,078,981	213,606,770
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	3,230,515,712,000	2,401,752,384,000	203,323,795,050	(2,730,887,050,650)
Korean Boleo corp on S.A. de C.V.	661,465,260,558	270,471,041,992	169,488,221	(4,897,799,295)
Philco Resources Ltd.	3,102,141,460	3,102,141,460	56,243,047	(507,692,203)
Haerin Resource Corporation	1,145,422,259	25,283,578,213	-	(1,562,295,703)
Capstone	1,514,043,392,000	546,629,696,000	535,463,028,150	14,610,199,050
0908113 B.C. Ltd.	427,380,544,000	14,704,320,000	-	(695,049,450)
Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.	562,494,261	2,006,907	-	(12,736,144)
	<u>5,903,212,254,060</u>	<u>3,307,972,702,404</u>	<u>861,443,159,096</u>	<u>(2,725,894,674,090)</u>
<Joint Ventures>				
Korea Panama Mining Corporation	1,736,673,764,994	1,443,766,386,138	136,247,814,936	(106,285,742,371)
KLS	20,476,160,000	603,840,000	-	1,319,295,900
	<u>1,757,149,924,994</u>	<u>1,444,370,226,138</u>	<u>136,247,814,936</u>	<u>(104,966,446,471)</u>
	<u>₩ 7,660,362,179,054</u>	<u>₩ 4,752,342,928,542</u>	<u>₩ 997,690,974,032</u>	<u>₩ (2,830,861,120,561)</u>

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

15. Investments in joint operations

Details of investments in joint operations as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Key operation	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)	
			2021	2020
Minerva	Mining	Australia	4.00	4.00
Athena	Mining	Australia	4.00	4.00
Narrabri (*1)	Mining	Australia	2.50	2.50
Togara North	Mining	Australia	8.33	8.33
Wyong	Mining	Australia	82.25	82.25

(*1) In 2021, an impairment loss on non-current joint operation assets of ₩13,823,528,046 was recognized. The Narrabri project, which operates a bituminous coal mine, has identified evidence of impairment including reduced reserves and consequently reduced production. The recoverable amount was estimated based on its value in use, determined by discounting cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The key assumptions used in the estimation are discount rate of 8.25%, and average coal price forecast by independent external agencies.

16. Property, plant and equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Land	₩ 36,832,780,984	₩ (2,006,504,140)	₩ -	₩ (1,142,878,968)	₩ 33,683,397,876
Buildings	792,210,873,023	(4,761,036,010)	(695,294,947,558)	-	92,154,889,455
Structures	1,319,567,870	-	(756,187,833)	-	563,380,037
Machinery	463,404,172,354	(1,626,128,712)	(185,256,051,950)	-	276,521,991,692
Vehicles	100,645,381,875	(142,858)	(79,641,596,178)	-	21,003,642,839
Construction in progress	2,355,305,500	(2,176,000,000)	-	-	179,305,500
Right-of-use assets	1,106,126,265	-	(568,156,363)	-	537,969,902
Others	18,611,147,968	(170,424,260)	(14,350,534,961)	-	4,090,188,747
	<u>₩ 1,416,485,355,839</u>	<u>₩ (10,740,235,980)</u>	<u>₩ (975,867,474,843)</u>	<u>₩ (1,142,878,968)</u>	<u>₩ 428,734,766,048</u>

The Group's land and buildings are provided to National Health Insurance Service as collateral for guarantee rental deposits (collateral value : ₩1,239,528,000).

	2020				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Land	₩ 36,158,471,608	₩ (2,006,504,140)	₩ -	₩ (1,114,697,076)	₩ 33,037,270,392
Buildings	744,997,579,903	(4,867,965,882)	(634,681,844,842)	-	105,447,769,179
Structures	1,344,735,870	-	(734,503,845)	-	610,232,025
Machinery	433,326,735,039	(1,830,141,173)	(154,807,980,982)	-	276,688,612,884
Vehicles	85,189,142,681	(238,096)	(71,944,343,224)	-	13,244,561,361
Construction in progress	2,343,526,307	(2,176,000,000)	-	-	167,526,307
Right-of-use assets	1,265,862,148	-	(563,252,486)	-	702,609,662
Others	19,634,470,024	(199,269,309)	(15,063,210,598)	-	4,371,990,117
	<u>₩ 1,324,260,523,580</u>	<u>₩ (11,080,118,600)</u>	<u>₩ (877,795,135,977)</u>	<u>₩ (1,114,697,076)</u>	<u>₩ 434,270,571,927</u>

The Group's land and buildings are provided to National Health Insurance Service as collateral for guarantee rental deposits (collateral value : ₩1,239,528,000).

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

16. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021					
	January 1	Acquisition/additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Others	September 9
₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
Land	35,043,774,532	70,328,180	-	-	575,799,304	35,689,902,016
Government grants	(2,006,504,140)	-	-	-	-	(2,006,504,140)
Buildings	110,315,735,061	72,411,538	-	(16,400,633,584)	2,928,412,450	96,915,925,465
Government grants	(4,867,965,882)	-	-	106,929,872	-	(4,761,036,010)
Structures	610,232,025	3,432,000	(17,636,673)	(32,647,315)	-	563,380,037
Machinery	278,518,754,057	2,569,833,081	(220,058,111)	(21,376,045,562)	18,655,636,939	278,148,120,404
Government grants	(1,830,141,173)	(39,913,000)	945,425	242,980,036	-	(1,626,128,712)
Vehicles	13,244,799,457	9,319,000,206	(4,571,288)	(2,676,405,498)	1,120,962,820	21,003,785,697
Government grants	(238,096)	-	-	95,238	-	(142,858)
Construction in progress	2,343,526,307	-	-	-	11,779,193	2,355,305,500
Government grants	(2,176,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,176,000,000)
Right-of-use assets	702,609,662	69,123,428	-	(241,816,801)	8,053,613	537,969,902
Others	4,571,259,426	564,427,586	(81,496,331)	(794,232,023)	654,349	4,260,613,007
Government grants	(199,269,309)	293,333	293,333	28,551,716	-	(170,424,260)
₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
	434,270,571,927	12,628,643,019	(322,523,645)	(41,143,223,921)	23,301,298,668	428,734,766,048

	2020					
	January 1	Acquisition/additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Others(*)	December 31
₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
Land	36,005,246,565	1,533,715,864	(14,500,000)	-	(2,480,687,897)	35,043,774,532
Government grants	(538,934,740)	(1,467,569,400)	-	-	-	(2,006,504,140)
Buildings	153,623,299,032	5,220,565	(3,986,496,742)	(27,188,566,761)	(12,137,721,033)	110,315,735,061
Government grants	(5,028,360,689)	-	-	160,394,807	-	(4,867,965,882)
Structures	660,010,940	-	-	(49,778,915)	-	610,232,025
Machinery	322,847,837,795	6,682,134,862	(2,942,953)	(33,954,041,732)	(17,054,233,915)	278,518,754,057
Government grants	(1,560,167,914)	(564,861,890)	1,814,305	293,074,326	-	(1,830,141,173)
Vehicles	17,556,003,454	1,452,982,661	(3,823,936)	(5,004,245,113)	(756,117,609)	13,244,799,457
Government grants	(380,953)	-	-	142,857	-	(238,096)
Construction in progress	1,416,337,838	1,088,000,000	-	-	(160,811,531)	2,343,526,307
Government grants	(1,088,000,000)	(1,088,000,000)	-	-	-	(2,176,000,000)
Right-of-use assets	423,711,678	288,796,900	-	(318,186,355)	308,287,439	702,609,662
Others	6,087,273,308	172,946,724	(50,343,097)	(1,638,219,620)	(397,889)	4,571,259,426
Government grants	(221,175,180)	(19,378,900)	-	41,284,771	-	(199,269,309)
₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩	₩
	530,182,701,134	8,083,987,386	(4,056,292,423)	(67,658,141,735)	(32,281,682,435)	434,270,571,927

(*) It includes amounts replaced by investment properties and intangible assets.

16 . Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Details of assets insured as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won, USD):

	Company	2021	
		Insured amounts	Insurance period
Fire insurance	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	₩ 88,867,412,760	2021-07-05 ~ 2022-07-05
	KB Insurance Corporation Ltd.	7,077,250,000	2021-01-05 ~ 2022-01-05
	Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,328,930,000	2020-12-22 ~ 2021-12-22
	KB Insurance Corporation Ltd.	6,053,681,395	2020-09-14 ~ 2021-09-13
	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	21,833,876,327	2020-11-01 ~ 2021-11-01
	KB Insurance Corporation Ltd.	3,745,478,350	2021-01-01 ~ 2021-12-31
Comprehensive insurance	Hana Insurance Co., Ltd.	92,027,785,500	2021-07-29 ~ 2022-07-29
	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	64,419,449,850	2021-07-29 ~ 2022-07-29
	Heungkuk Insurance Corporation Ltd.	27,608,335,650	2021-07-29 ~ 2022-07-29
	Imbursa	USD 80,000,000	2020-12-15 ~ 2021-12-15
Gas accident liability insurance	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	380,000,000	2021-04-13 ~ 2022-04-13
		₩ 314,342,199,832	
		USD 80,000,000	

Other than the above, the Group are insured against professional indemnity and group accident.

	Company	2020	
		Insured amounts	Insurance period
Fire insurance	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	₩ 88,867,412,760	2020-07-05 ~ 2021-07-05
	KB Insurance Corporation Ltd.	7,077,250,000	2020-01-05 ~ 2021-01-05
	Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,328,930,000	2020-12-22 ~ 2021-12-22
	KB Insurance Corporation Ltd.	6,053,681,395	2020-09-14 ~ 2021-09-13
	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	21,833,876,327	2020-11-01 ~ 2021-11-01
Comprehensive insurance	Hana Insurance Co., Ltd.	105,010,498,500	2020-07-29 ~ 2021-07-29
	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	73,507,348,950	2020-07-29 ~ 2021-07-29
	Heungkuk Insurance Corporation Ltd.	31,503,149,550	2020-07-29 ~ 2021-07-29
	Imbursa	USD 120,000,000	2020-12-15 ~ 2021-12-15
Gas accident liability insurance	DB Insurance Co., Ltd.	380,000,000	2020-04-13 ~ 2021-04-13
		₩ 336,562,147,482	
		USD 120,000,000	

Other than the above, the Group are insured against professional indemnity and group accident.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

17. Investment properties

Details of investment properties as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

		2021		2020	
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book values	
Land	₩	2,551,444,801	₩ -	₩	2,551,444,801
Buildings		10,864,827,978	(1,674,994,313)		9,189,833,665
	₩	13,416,272,779	₩ (1,674,994,313)	₩	11,741,278,466

		2021		2020	
		Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book values	
Land	₩	2,551,444,801	₩ -	₩	2,551,444,801
Buildings		10,864,827,978	(1,493,913,847)		9,370,914,131
	₩	13,416,272,779	₩ (1,493,913,847)	₩	11,922,358,932

Changes in the net book value of investment properties for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

		2021		2020	
		January 1	Depreciation	September 9	
Land	₩	2,551,444,801	₩ -	₩	2,551,444,801
Buildings		9,370,914,131	(181,080,466)		9,189,833,665
	₩	11,922,358,932	₩ (181,080,466)	₩	11,741,278,466

		2021		2020	
		January 1	Others(*)	Depreciation	December 31
Land	₩	-	₩ 2,551,444,801	₩ -	₩ 2,551,444,801
Buildings		-	9,642,534,831	(271,620,700)	9,370,914,131
	₩	-	₩ 12,193,979,632	₩ (271,620,700)	₩ 11,922,358,932

(*) Others include amounts transferred from property, plant and equipment (Note 16).

Details of rental income and expense for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Rental income	₩ 465,708,360	₩ 698,562,540
Rental expense	(128,362,904)	(146,655,267)
	₩ 337,345,456	₩ 551,907,273

Investment properties are the part of buildings owned by parent company headquarters. It is difficult to reliably measure fair value because there are no similar real estate transactions. Investment properties are measured by cost method(K-IFRS 1116).

All investment properties of the Group are directly owned by the Group.

18. Goodwill

Details of goodwill as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Acquisition cost	₩ 19,770,333,568	₩ 19,770,333,568
Accumulated impairment losses	(19,770,333,568)	(17,068,723,618)
Book value	₩ -	₩ 2,701,609,950

Changes in goodwill for the period ended September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	
	January 1	September 9
Goodwill	₩ 2,701,609,950	₩ -

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

19. Other intangible assets

Details of other intangible assets as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 51,023,470,370	₩ (15,276,280,853)	₩ -	₩ (2,606,101,460)	₩ 33,141,088,057
Software	21,693,425,842	(9,801,000)	(15,839,100,359)	-	5,844,524,483
Industrial property rights	6,546,000	-	(6,546,000)	-	-
Mining right	2,017,050	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	44,304,414,456	-	(8,343,879,302)	(34,347,230,676)	1,613,304,478
	<u>₩ 117,029,873,718</u>	<u>₩ (15,286,081,853)</u>	<u>₩ (24,189,525,661)</u>	<u>₩ (36,953,332,136)</u>	<u>₩ 40,600,934,068</u>

	2020				
	Acquisition cost	Government grants	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Book value
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 48,601,858,229	₩ (15,276,280,853)	₩ -	₩ (2,606,101,460)	₩ 30,719,475,916
Software	22,623,561,865	(11,543,400)	(15,613,231,922)	-	6,998,786,543
Industrial property rights	6,546,000	-	(6,546,000)	-	-
Mining right	2,017,050	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	43,211,925,893	-	(8,138,130,217)	(33,500,273,163)	1,573,522,513
	<u>₩ 114,445,909,037</u>	<u>₩ (15,287,824,253)</u>	<u>₩ (23,757,908,139)</u>	<u>₩ (36,106,374,623)</u>	<u>₩ 39,293,802,022</u>

Changes in other intangible assets for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021					
	January 1	Acquisition/additions	Disposals	Amortization	Others	September 9
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 45,995,756,769	₩ 1,260,033,920	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,161,578,221	₩ 48,417,368,910
Government grants	(15,276,280,853)	-	-	-	-	(15,276,280,853)
Software	7,010,329,943	89,873,897	(130,418,370)	(1,308,491,014)	193,031,027	5,854,325,483
Government grants	(11,543,400)	-	-	1,742,400	-	(9,801,000)
Mining rights	2,017,050	-	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	1,573,522,513	-	-	-	39,781,965	1,613,304,478
	<u>₩ 39,293,802,022</u>	<u>₩ 1,349,907,817</u>	<u>₩ (130,418,370)</u>	<u>₩ (1,306,748,614)</u>	<u>₩ 1,394,391,213</u>	<u>₩ 40,600,934,068</u>

	2020					
	January 1	Acquisition/additions	Disposals	Amortization	Impairment	December 31
Exploration and evaluation assets	₩ 45,901,609,884	₩ 2,033,461,894	₩ (3,373,094,434)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 45,995,756,769
Government grants	(15,276,280,853)	-	-	-	-	(15,276,280,853)
Software	8,754,237,060	876,715,292	(429,007,405)	(2,109,627,328)	-	7,010,329,943
Government grants	-	(13,068,000)	-	1,524,600	-	(11,543,400)
Mining rights	2,017,050	-	-	-	-	2,017,050
Other intangible assets	12,438,591,444	-	-	(327,014,803)	(10,629,664,822)	1,573,522,513
	<u>₩ 51,820,174,585</u>	<u>₩ 2,897,109,186</u>	<u>₩ (3,802,101,839)</u>	<u>₩ (2,435,117,531)</u>	<u>₩ (10,629,664,822)</u>	<u>₩ 39,293,802,022</u>

20. Financial liabilities

Details of financial liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Short-term borrowings	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ -	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ -
Long-term borrowings	991,620,317,202	1,431,054,744,455	216,334,110,193	2,114,296,099,955
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources, net	-	7,847,668,000	-	7,847,668,000
Bonds payable	584,494,182,546	3,809,903,202,889	1,103,765,196,612	3,102,499,872,662
Derivative liabilities	7,939,938,639	-	7,080,352,032	-
	<u>₩ 1,639,054,438,387</u>	<u>₩ 5,248,805,615,344</u>	<u>₩ 1,382,179,658,837</u>	<u>₩ 5,224,643,640,617</u>

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

21. Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade payables	₩ 16,526,754,144	₩ -	₩ 9,717,696,848	₩ -
Other payables	9,491,081,142	-	39,483,723,601	-
Accrued expenses	41,682,869,087	-	23,683,529,341	-
Lease liabilities	217,306,013	349,011,444	327,812,852	392,356,353
	₩ 67,918,010,386	₩ 349,011,444	₩ 73,212,762,642	₩ 392,356,353

22. Borrowings and bonds payable

Details of borrowings and bonds payable as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	994,198,969,658	216,334,110,193
Less: present value discount	(2,578,652,456)	-
Current portion of bonds payable	584,912,500,000	1,104,000,000,000
Less: present value discount	(418,317,454)	(234,803,388)
	1,631,114,499,748	1,375,099,306,805
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings	1,447,303,484,165	2,132,157,076,446
Less: present value discount	(16,248,739,710)	(17,860,976,491)
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	7,847,668,000	7,847,668,000
Bonds payable	3,821,937,930,721	3,110,648,577,608
Less: present value discount	(12,034,727,832)	(8,148,704,946)
	5,248,805,615,344	5,224,643,640,617
	₩ 6,879,920,115,092	₩ 6,599,742,947,422

The repayment schedules of borrowings and bonds payable are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Borrowings(*)	Bonds payable	Total
Within 1 year	₩ 1,049,198,969,658	₩ 584,912,500,000	₩ 1,634,111,469,658
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	1,171,673,032,152	2,775,115,290,721	3,946,788,322,873
Later than 5 years	275,630,452,013	1,046,822,640,000	1,322,453,092,013
	₩ 2,496,502,453,823	₩ 4,406,850,430,721	₩ 6,903,352,884,544

	2020		
	Borrowings(*)	Bonds payable	Total
Within 1 year	₩ 271,334,110,193	₩ 1,104,000,000,000	₩ 1,375,334,110,193
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	1,897,620,246,805	2,241,500,417,608	4,139,120,664,413
Later than 5 years	234,536,829,641	869,148,160,000	1,103,684,989,641
	₩ 2,403,491,186,639	₩ 4,214,648,577,608	₩ 6,618,139,764,247

(*) Long-term borrowings exclude borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources.

Details of short-term borrowings as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2021	2020
Short-term borrowings	National Resource 2nd	2.50%	2022-03-11	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ 55,000,000,000

(*) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

22. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

Details of long-term borrowings as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (USD and Korean won):

	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2021	
				Foreign currencies	Equivalent Korean won
Long-term borrowings in KRW	Ministry of Unification	2.00%	2026-06-18	- ₩	6,034,000,000
	KEB Hana Bank	3M CD+0.27%	2022-02-18	-	200,000,000,000
	Onetrust 1st	2.50%	2023-11-28	-	200,000,000,000
	SK Securities	1.75%	2022-07-11	-	110,000,000,000
	KIWOOM Securities etc.	2.00%	2022-10-31	-	150,000,000,000
	EUGENE Investment & Hi Securities Co., Ltd. etc.	2.12%	2022-11-28	-	100,000,000,000
	National Resources 1st	2.56%	2023-02-20	-	200,000,000,000
	Lucky star 2nd	2.60%	2023-02-28	-	30,000,000,000
		2.70%	2025-05-29	-	20,000,000,000
		2.60%	2023-06-26	-	30,000,000,000
	DB Financial Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	1.45%	2022-07-15	-	20,000,000,000
	DB & Kyobo Investment	1.57%	2023-07-14	-	30,000,000,000
	Highest 8th	2.55%	2023-07-24	-	200,000,000,000
	Eswaimir 1st	2.33%	2022-08-25	-	200,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.43%	2023-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Hanyang(EUGENE) Securities Co, Ltd	1.49%	2024-02-02	-	100,000,000,000
	Neo Power(*1)	2.50%	2022-03-11	-	290,000,000,000
Long-term borrowings in foreign currency	Korea EXIM(*2)	Libor(6M)+0.9%	2023-07-05	USD 9,699,462	11,295,023,744
	Baja funding loan(*3)	Libor(3M)+3.50%	2022-09-07	USD 52,472,002	61,103,646,282
	Equity loan	10.00%	2030-09-07	USD 236,694,248	275,630,452,013
	Equity loan	4.00%	2021-12-31	USD 92,262,200	107,439,331,784
				USD 391,127,912	2,441,502,453,823
Less: current portion					(994,198,969,658)
Less: present value discount					(18,827,392,166)
Less: current portion of present value discount					
					<u>2,578,652,456</u>
					<u>₩ 1,431,054,744,455</u>
	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity	2020	
				Foreign currencies	Equivalent Korean won
Long-term borrowings in KRW	Ministry of Unification	2.00%	2026-06-18	- ₩	6,034,000,000
	KEB Hana Bank	2.02%	2022-02-18	-	250,000,000,000
	KB Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	2.50%	2023-11-28	-	200,000,000,000
	SK Securities	1.75%	2022-07-11	-	110,000,000,000
	KIWOOM Securities etc	2.00%	2022-10-31	-	150,000,000,000
	EUGENE Investment & Hi Securities Co., Ltd. etc	2.12%	2022-11-28	-	100,000,000,000
	KB Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	2.56%	2023-02-20	-	200,000,000,000
		2.60%	2023-02-28	-	30,000,000,000
		2.70%	2025-05-29	-	20,000,000,000
		2.60%	2023-06-26	-	30,000,000,000
	DB Financial Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	1.45%	2022-07-15	-	20,000,000,000
	DB & Kyobo Investment	1.57%	2023-07-14	-	30,000,000,000
	Hi Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	2.55%	2023-07-24	-	200,000,000,000
	Kyobo Investment & Securities Co, Ltd	2.33%	2022-08-25	-	200,000,000,000
	Neo Power(*1)	2.70%	2022-03-11	-	290,000,000,000
Long-term borrowings in foreign currency	US-EXIM	3.02%	2022-12-18	USD 31,594,243	34,374,536,815
	US-EXIM	2.12%	2022-12-18	USD 73,308,757	79,759,927,072
	Korea EXIM(*2)	Libor(6M)+0.9%	2023-07-05	USD 14,556,475	15,837,444,985
	Baja funding loan(*3)	Libor(3M)+3.50%	2021-09-07	USD 51,151,228	55,652,535,700
	Equity loan	10.00%	2040-09-07	USD 210,020,983	228,502,829,641
	Equity loan	4.00%	2021-12-31	USD 90,376,758	98,329,912,426
				USD 471,008,444	2,348,491,186,639
Less: current portion					(216,334,110,193)
Less: present value discount					(17,860,976,491)
					<u>₩ 2,114,296,099,955</u>

(*1) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

(*2) Repayments are made biannually in January and July until the date of maturity.

(*3) The maturity date of the loan was September 7, 2021, and creditors agreed the deferral of maturity until 2022, but SK Networks Co, Ltd. opposed extension of the Baja Funding loan, and requested USD 13,130,565 repayment. MMB argues that it does not have a payment obligation since based on the agreement of the Shareholder's loan, the parties agreed that the Baja Funding loan will be payable after the MMB pays the loans.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

22. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

Details of bonds payable as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (USD, AUD, HKD and Korean won):

	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	2021	
			Foreign currency	Equivalent Korean won
7th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.80%	2023-11-13	- ₩	100,000,000,000
9th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.67%	2024-04-15	-	100,000,000,000
11th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.81%	2030-07-10	-	110,000,000,000
13th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2026-02-18	-	80,000,000,000
13th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.04%	2036-02-18	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.00%	2022-04-24	USD 425,000,000	494,912,500,000
17th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.41%	2023-10-26	-	150,000,000,000
18th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.16%	2024-01-29	-	60,000,000,000
18th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.30%	2029-01-29	-	150,000,000,000
18th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.38%	2039-01-29	-	90,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.01%	2040-02-26	AUD 60,000,000	46,952,640,000
Global Bond	2.09%	2025-03-09	HKD 500,000,000	74,815,290,721
Global Bond	3.20%	2040-07-15	USD 60,000,000	69,870,000,000
19th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.55%	2022-04-01	-	90,000,000,000
19th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.63%	2023-04-03	-	70,000,000,000
19th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.82%	2025-04-03	-	30,000,000,000
19th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.00%	2030-04-03	-	90,000,000,000
19th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2040-04-03	-	20,000,000,000
20th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.25%	2023-07-14	-	50,000,000,000
20th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.52%	2025-07-15	-	80,000,000,000
20th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.79%	2030-07-15	-	40,000,000,000
20th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2040-07-13	-	30,000,000,000
20th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.93%	2050-07-15	-	50,000,000,000
Global Bonds	4.00%	2023-04-18	USD 500,000,000	582,250,000,000
21th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.65%	2026-01-08	-	50,000,000,000
21th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2031-01-08	-	150,000,000,000
21th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.07%	2051-01-06	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bonds	1.75%	2026-04-15	USD 500,000,000	582,250,000,000
22th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.40%	2024-05-17	-	150,000,000,000
22th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.94%	2026-05-18	-	150,000,000,000
Global Bonds (*1)	3.25%	2024-04-17	USD 400,000,000	465,800,000,000
			USD 1,885,000,000	
			AUD 60,000,000	4,406,850,430,721
			HKD 500,000,000	
Less: bond discount				(12,453,045,286)
Less: current portion				(584,912,500,000)
Less: current portion of bond discount				418,317,454
			₩	3,809,903,202,889

(*1) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

22. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	2020	
			Foreign currency	Equivalent Korean won
4th Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	4.43%	2021-05-26	- ₩	200,000,000,000
7th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.80%	2023-11-13	-	100,000,000,000
9th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	3.67%	2024-04-15	-	100,000,000,000
11th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.81%	2030-07-10	-	110,000,000,000
13th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.70%	2021-02-18	-	260,000,000,000
13th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2026-02-18	-	80,000,000,000
13th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.04%	2036-02-18	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bonds	2.25%	2021-04-19	USD 500,000,000	544,000,000,000
14th Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.64%	2021-05-13	-	100,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.00%	2022-04-24	USD 425,000,000	462,400,000,000
17th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.41%	2023-10-26	-	150,000,000,000
18th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.16%	2024-01-29	-	60,000,000,000
18th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.30%	2029-01-29	-	150,000,000,000
18th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.38%	2039-01-29	-	90,000,000,000
Global Bond	3.01%	2040-02-26	AUD 60,000,000	43,868,160,000
Global Bond	2.09%	2025-03-09	HKD 500,000,000	69,900,417,608
Global Bond	3.20%	2040-07-15	USD 60,000,000	65,280,000,000
19th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.55%	2022-04-01	-	90,000,000,000
19th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.63%	2023-04-03	-	70,000,000,000
19th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.82%	2025-04-03	-	30,000,000,000
19th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.00%	2030-04-03	-	90,000,000,000
19th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	2.06%	2040-04-03	-	20,000,000,000
20th-1 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.25%	2023-07-14	-	50,000,000,000
20th-2 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.52%	2025-07-15	-	80,000,000,000
20th-3 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.79%	2030-07-15	-	40,000,000,000
20th-4 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.90%	2040-07-13	-	30,000,000,000
20th-5 Korea Resources Corporation Bonds	1.93%	2050-07-15	-	50,000,000,000
Global Bonds	4.00%	2023-04-18	USD 500,000,000	544,000,000,000
Global Bonds (*1)	3.25%	2024-04-17	USD 400,000,000	435,200,000,000
			USD 1,885,000,000	
			AUD 60,000,000	
			HKD 500,000,000	4,214,648,577,608
Less: bond discount				(8,383,508,334)
Less: current portion				(1,104,000,000,000)
Less: current portion of bond discount				234,803,388
			₩	3,102,499,872,662

(*1) The Company provided payment guarantees for the loans payable of MMB (Note 44).

The Company provided loan services, delegated by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MTIE), to certain companies engaged in energy and resource businesses in accordance with the Act on the Special Accounts for Energy and Resources. Meanwhile, these services were transferred to Korea Energy Agency in 2017.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

22. Borrowings and bonds payable (cont'd)

Details of borrowings received from the Special Account for Energy and Resources as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021					
	January 1		Borrowings/ Repayment		Exemption	
					September 9	
Overseas resources survey (exploration)	₩	7,847,668,000	₩	-	₩	7,847,668,000

	2020					
	January 1		Borrowings/ Repayment		Exemption	
					December 31	
Overseas resources survey (exploration)	₩	7,847,668,000	₩	-	₩	7,847,668,000

23. Lease

The group recognized the cost of ₩891,192,410 by classifying the lease contract with less than 12 months of lease as a short-term lease, and recognized the cost of ₩7,833,615 by classifying the lease contract with an underlying asset of less than USD 5,000 as a low-value assets lease.

Details of right-of-use assets as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings	₩ 825,681,485	₩ (471,016,572)	₩ 354,664,913
Vehicles	273,504,332	(90,409,659)	183,094,673
Others	6,940,448	(6,730,132)	210,316
	₩ 1,106,126,265	₩ (568,156,363)	₩ 537,969,902

	2020		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings	₩ 857,620,082	₩ (382,925,350)	₩ 474,694,732
Vehicles	401,301,618	(175,279,536)	226,022,082
Others	6,940,448	(5,047,600)	1,892,848
	₩ 1,265,862,148	₩ (563,252,486)	₩ 702,609,662

Changes in right-of-use assets for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021				
	January 1	Acquisitions	Depreciation	Others(*)	September 9
Buildings	₩ 474,694,732	₩ 13,221,427	₩ (141,304,859)	₩ 8,053,613	₩ 354,664,913
Vehicles	226,022,082	55,902,001	(98,829,410)	-	183,094,673
Others	1,892,848	-	(1,682,532)	-	210,316
	₩ 702,609,662	₩ 69,123,428	₩ (241,816,801)	₩ 8,053,613	₩ 537,969,902

	2020				
	January 1	Acquisitions	Depreciation	Others(*)	December 31
Buildings	₩ 298,619,913	₩ 387,412,996	₩ (220,614,219)	₩ 9,276,042	₩ 474,694,732
Vehicles	120,675,117	200,395,301	(95,048,336)	-	226,022,082
Others	4,416,648	-	(2,523,800)	-	1,892,848
	₩ 423,711,678	₩ 587,808,297	₩ (318,186,355)	₩ 9,276,042	₩ 702,609,662

(*) Others include currency translation.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

23. Lease (cont'd)

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Within 1 year	₩ 220,029,912	₩ 338,514,963
After 1 year but no later than 5 years	368,015,332	453,702,555
Non-discounted lease fees	588,045,244	792,217,518
Current value adjustment amount, etc	(21,727,787)	(72,048,313)
	<u>₩ 566,317,457</u>	<u>₩ 720,169,205</u>

Details of lease liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Current liabilities	₩ 217,306,013	₩ 327,812,852
Non current liabilities	349,011,444	392,356,353
	<u>₩ 566,317,457</u>	<u>₩ 720,169,205</u>

Changes in lease liabilities for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021					
	January 1	Additions	Interest cost	Decrease	Others(*)	September 9
Lease liabilities	₩ 720,169,205	₩ 69,123,428	₩ 14,183,682	₩ (261,756,214)	₩ 24,597,356	₩ 566,317,457

	2020					
	January 1	Additions	Interest cost	Decrease	Others(*)	December 31
Lease liabilities	₩ 432,528,802	₩ 591,325,768	₩ 22,253,435	₩ (328,988,251)	₩ 3,049,451	₩ 720,169,205

(*) Others include currency translation.

The amount recognized in profit or loss by the Group as lessee for the periods September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Depreciation for right-of-use-assets	₩ 241,816,801	₩ 318,186,355
Interest on lease liabilities	14,183,682	22,253,435
Expenses relating to short-term leases	891,192,410	1,052,378,755
Expenses relating to leases of low-values assets	7,833,615	7,249,568
	<u>₩ 1,155,026,508</u>	<u>₩ 1,400,068,113</u>

Total cash outflow from leases in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the period ended September 9, 2021 was ₩1,160,782,239 (2020: ₩1,388,616,574).

24. Pensions benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group operates defined contribution plans for eligible employees. A defined contribution is managed separately by the plan's administrator. When employees terminate their employment before benefits have been vested, the Group's obligation to make contributions to the plan decreases on a pro rata basis. Contributions paid by the Group amounted to ₩ 2,658,850,769 (2020: ₩2,317,196,680) for the period ended September 9, 2021.

Costs related to the defined contribution plans for periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are recognized as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Cost of sales	₩ 1,772,423,391	₩ 1,538,599,807
Selling and administrative expenses	886,427,378	778,596,873
	<u>₩ 2,658,850,769</u>	<u>₩ 2,317,196,680</u>

Defined benefit plans

The Group operates a defined benefit plan and the cost of the defined benefit plan has been determined by NH Investment Securities Co., Ltd., an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligations, current service costs and past service costs are calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The major components of the defined benefit liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation under the defined benefit pension plan	₩ 10,913,363,795	₩ 15,651,086,582
Fair value of plan assets	(9,608,798,952)	(13,862,495,540)
	1,304,564,843	1,788,591,042
Present value of defined benefit liabilities not related to the defined benefit pension plan	56,939,230	40,724,350
	<u>₩ 1,361,504,073</u>	<u>₩ 1,829,315,392</u>

Changes in the defined benefit obligation for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
As of January 1	₩ 15,691,810,932	₩ 13,035,620,577
Current service costs	1,100,140,793	1,478,737,413
Prior service costs	-	1,697,620,550
Interest costs (*1)	227,625,890	276,654,388
Re-measurement loss (gain) on defined benefit obligation	(1,564,704,810)	351,548,244
Benefits paid	(4,484,569,780)	(1,148,370,240)
As of September 9, 2021 (December 31, 2020)	<u>₩ 10,970,303,025</u>	<u>₩ 15,691,810,932</u>

(*1) In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA+' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. The actual rate of discount applied was 2.441% which is calculated based on the maturity of 9.052 years.

24. Pensions benefits (cont'd)

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
As of January 1	₩ 13,862,495,540	₩ 13,197,975,746
Expected return on plan assets (*1)	180,930,529	234,007,759
Re-measurement loss on plan assets	9,639,505	120,284,775
Benefits paid	(4,444,266,622)	(1,089,772,740)
Employer Contribution	-	1,400,000,000
As of September 9, 2021 (December 31, 2020)	₩ 9,608,798,952	₩ 13,862,495,540

(*1) In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the define benefit plan assets with at least an 'AA+' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. The actual rate of discount applied was 2.441% which is calculated based on the maturity of 9.052 years.

Accumulated re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognized as other comprehensive income (before tax effect) amounted to ₩375,251,732 (2020: ₩(-)1,199,092,583) for the period ended September 9, 2021

Details of the defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Current service costs	₩ 1,100,140,793	₩ 1,478,737,413
Prior service costs	-	1,697,620,550
Interest costs	227,625,890	276,654,388
Expected return on plan assets	(180,930,529)	(234,007,759)
	₩ 1,146,836,154	₩ 3,219,004,592

Costs related to the defined benefit plan were recognized as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Cost of sales	₩ 764,495,416	₩ 2,137,392,949
Selling and administrative expenses	382,340,738	1,081,611,643
	₩ 1,146,836,154	₩ 3,219,004,592

Re-measurement gain (loss) which are recognized as other comprehensive income are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Gain (loss) on defined benefit obligation from actuarial valuation	₩ 1,564,704,810	₩ (351,548,244)
Difference between expected return on plan assets and actual interest income	9,639,505	120,284,775
	₩ 1,574,344,315	₩ (231,263,469)

Gain recognized in 2021 from actuarial valuation are included as accumulated deficit in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Group accepted early retirement applications from its employees and provided the early retirement benefits of ₩141,181,260 for the period ended September 9, 2021.

25. Provisions

Details of provision as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Provisions for employee benefits (*1)	₩ 3,696,840,690	₩ -	₩ 5,765,812,604	₩ -
Provisions for restoration (*2)	-	₩ 54,621,956,312	-	₩ 49,891,052,192
	<u>₩ 3,696,840,690</u>	<u>₩ 54,621,956,312</u>	<u>₩ 5,765,812,604</u>	<u>₩ 49,891,052,192</u>

(*1) The Group estimates performance-related bonuses based on the business performance and assessment standards. This estimation could be changed.

(*2) The Group estimates recovery expenses expected after the completion of mining on the basis of the best estimation of management. This estimation could be changed due to the change of recovery expenses and the inflation rate.

Changes in provisions for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021					
	January 1	Incurred	Utilized	Reversed	Others	September 9
Provision for employee benefits	₩ 5,765,812,604	₩ 3,350,487,151	₩ (4,679,718,201)	₩ (739,740,864)	₩ -	₩ 3,696,840,690
Provision for restoration	49,891,052,192	1,184,534,276	-	-	3,546,369,844	54,621,956,312
	<u>₩ 55,656,864,796</u>	<u>₩ 4,535,021,427</u>	<u>₩ (4,679,718,201)</u>	<u>₩ (739,740,864)</u>	<u>₩ 3,546,369,844</u>	<u>₩ 58,318,797,002</u>

	2020					
	January 1	Incurred	Utilized	Reversed	Others	December 31
Provision for employee benefits	₩ 4,806,658,650	₩ 5,738,555,515	₩ (4,724,253,068)	₩ (55,148,493)	₩ -	₩ 5,765,812,604
Provision for restoration	54,685,250,621	2,352,066,302	-	-	(7,146,264,731)	49,891,052,192
	<u>₩ 59,491,909,271</u>	<u>₩ 8,090,621,817</u>	<u>₩ (4,724,253,068)</u>	<u>₩ (55,148,493)</u>	<u>₩ (7,146,264,731)</u>	<u>₩ 55,656,864,796</u>

26. Government grants

When assets are acquired using the government grants, the amount of the grants received is deducted from the acquisition cost of the assets in accordance with Government Accounting Standards.

Details of government grants as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Loans	₩ -	₩ 2,057,239,365
Land	2,006,504,140	2,006,504,140
Buildings	4,761,036,010	4,867,965,882
Machinery	1,626,128,712	1,830,141,173
Vehicles	142,858	238,096
Others	170,424,260	199,269,309
Construction in process	2,176,000,000	2,176,000,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	15,276,280,853	15,276,280,853
Software	9,801,000	11,543,400
Investments in associates	-	344,025,014
	<u>₩ 26,026,317,833</u>	<u>₩ 28,769,207,232</u>

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

26. Government grants (cont'd)

Changes in government grants for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021						
	January 1	Receipts	Acquisition of assets	Offset with depreciation, etc.	Disposal of assets	Reflected on profits	September 9
Cash and cash equivalent	₩ -	₩ 5,826,662,663	₩ (39,913,000)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (5,786,749,663)	₩ -
Loans	2,057,239,365	-	-	(2,057,239,365)	-	-	-
Land	2,006,504,140	-	-	-	-	-	2,006,504,140
Buildings	4,867,965,882	-	-	(106,929,872)	-	-	4,761,036,010
Machinery	1,830,141,173	-	39,913,000	(242,980,036)	(945,425)	-	1,626,128,712
Vehicles	238,096	-	-	(95,238)	-	-	142,858
Others	199,269,309	-	-	(28,551,716)	(293,333)	-	170,424,260
Construction in process	2,176,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,176,000,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	15,276,280,853	-	-	-	-	-	15,276,280,853
Software	11,543,400	-	-	(1,742,400)	-	-	9,801,000
Investments in associates	344,025,014	-	-	(344,025,014)	-	-	-
	₩ 28,769,207,232	₩ 5,826,662,663	₩ -	₩ (2,781,563,641)	₩ (1,238,758)	₩ (5,786,749,663)	₩ 26,026,317,833

	2020						
	January 1	Receipts	Acquisition of assets	Offset with depreciation, etc.	Disposal of assets	Reflected on profits	December 31
Cash and cash equivalent	₩ -	₩ 17,278,009,220	₩ (3,152,878,190)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (14,125,131,030)	₩ -
Loans	2,057,239,365	-	-	-	-	-	2,057,239,365
Land	538,934,740	-	1,467,569,400	-	-	-	2,006,504,140
Buildings	5,028,360,689	-	-	(160,394,807)	-	-	4,867,965,882
Machinery	1,560,167,914	-	564,861,890	(293,074,326)	(1,814,305)	-	1,830,141,173
Vehicles	380,953	-	-	(142,857)	-	-	238,096
Others	221,175,180	-	19,378,900	(41,284,771)	-	-	199,269,309
Construction in process	1,088,000,000	-	1,088,000,000	-	-	-	2,176,000,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	15,276,280,853	-	-	-	-	-	15,276,280,853
Software	-	-	13,068,000	(1,524,600)	-	-	11,543,400
Investments in associates	5,067,069,378	-	-	(4,723,044,364)	-	-	344,025,014
	₩ 30,837,609,072	₩ 17,278,009,220	₩ -	₩ (5,219,465,725)	₩ (1,814,305)	₩ (14,125,131,030)	₩ 28,769,207,232

Government grants reflected on profits for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Income recognized	₩ 5,786,749,663	₩ 14,125,131,030

27. Other liabilities

Details of other liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advanced received	₩ 7,708,436,885	₩ -	₩ 6,810,318,943	₩ -
Withholdings	2,113,375,258	-	4,424,054,666	-
Others	2,459,580,528	2,127,318,236	2,612,136,174	1,785,523,548
	₩ 12,281,392,671	₩ 2,127,318,236	₩ 13,846,509,783	₩ 1,785,523,548

28. Issued capital

Details of issued capital as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			2020		
	Government	Non-government	Total	Government	Non-government	Total
Issued capital	₩ 1,997,270,200,000	₩ 2,700,000,000	₩ 1,999,970,200,000	₩ 1,997,270,200,000	₩ 2,700,000,000	₩ 1,999,970,200,000

Details of discount on stock issuance as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Discount on stock issuance	₩ (588,841,362)	₩ (588,841,362)

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

29. Accumulated deficit

Details of accumulated deficit as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Undisposed accumulated deficit	₩ (5,102,342,766,517)	₩ (5,380,183,873,475)

Changes in accumulated deficit for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
As of January 1	₩ (5,380,183,873,475)	₩ (4,076,340,669,354)
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	276,266,762,643	(1,303,611,940,652)
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	1,574,344,315	(231,263,469)
As of September 9, 2021 (December 31, 2020)	₩ (5,102,342,766,517)	₩ (5,380,183,873,475)

Changes in re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
As of January 1	₩ (714,822,408)	₩ (483,558,939)
Changes for the period	1,574,344,315	(231,263,469)
As of September 9, 2021 (December 31, 2020)	₩ 859,521,907	₩ (714,822,408)

30. Other components of equity

Details of other components of equity as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	₩ 108,726,436,791	₩ 81,960,938,645
Changes in equity	(4,148,968,285)	(4,148,968,285)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(56,274,220,673)	36,470,652,173
Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	-	(147,333,358)
	₩ 48,303,247,833	₩ 114,135,289,175

Changes in other components of equity for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021				
	Changes in equity adjustment in equity method	Changes in equity	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	Total
As of January 1	₩ 81,960,938,645	₩ (4,148,968,285)	₩ 36,470,652,173	₩ (147,333,358)	₩ 114,135,289,175
Change	26,765,498,146	-	(92,744,872,846)	147,333,358	(65,832,041,342)
As of September 9	₩ 108,726,436,791	₩ (4,148,968,285)	₩ (56,274,220,673)	₩ -	₩ 48,303,247,833

	2020				
	Changes in equity adjustment in equity method	Changes in equity	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Exchange differences on translation of foreign currencies	Total
As of January 1	₩ 103,869,045,617	₩ (341,734,609)	₩ (55,259,711,284)	₩ (27,320,495)	₩ 48,240,279,229
Change	(21,908,106,972)	(3,807,233,676)	91,730,363,457	(120,012,863)	65,895,009,946
As of December 31	₩ 81,960,938,645	₩ (4,148,968,285)	₩ 36,470,652,173	₩ (147,333,358)	₩ 114,135,289,175

31. Sales

Details of sales for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers:	₩ 248,901,646,736	₩ 180,891,699,504
Mineral revenue	246,905,062,200	178,049,067,422
Commission income	1,996,584,536	2,842,632,082
Others:	650,438,491,875	315,003,349,659
Interest income	66,595,454,266	130,913,794,038
Gain on transactions of foreign currency exchange	148,194,981,362	148,426,580,246
Government grant	5,786,749,663	14,125,131,030
Gain on valuation of equity method investments	279,013,888,700	4,056,307,181
Gain on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures	127,305,632,034	40,891,857
Other income	23,541,785,850	17,440,645,307
	₩ 899,340,138,611	₩ 495,895,049,163

Details of sales from contracts with customers for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Geographic market		
Domestic	₩ 124,101,123,196	₩ 25,983,319,004
Australia	5,823,295,965	12,816,673,336
Canada	163,691,969	253,105,384
Luxembourg	118,813,535,606	141,838,601,780
	₩ 248,901,646,736	₩ 180,891,699,504
Timing of revenue recognition		
Recognition at a point in time	₩ 248,901,646,736	₩ 180,891,699,504
Recognition over a period of time	-	-
	₩ 248,901,646,736	₩ 180,891,699,504

32. Selling and administrative expenses

Details of selling and administrative expenses for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Payroll	₩ 12,433,227,868	₩ 19,277,447,232
Pension benefits	1,261,440,265	1,848,981,173
Employee welfare benefits	2,125,411,010	3,082,735,844
Insurance	1,964,030,628	3,331,286,964
Depreciation	12,602,997,068	20,053,279,125
Amortization of intangible assets	228,705,459	727,760,049
Fees and commission	7,691,159,959	9,917,893,223
Advertising	50,348,355	178,331,959
Training	70,024,784	147,198,113
Car maintenance	786,872,955	1,054,837,620
Printing	66,330,353	121,501,067
Business expenses	46,389,366	65,053,364
Rents	678,330,157	936,028,979
Communication	122,176,679	210,066,961
Transportation	2,989,812,398	12,125,586,882
Taxes and dues	1,643,958,717	2,475,150,086
Supplies	531,433,302	803,057,826
Utilities	195,614,200	290,410,873
Repairs and maintenance	2,082,423,547	3,698,283,133
Research and development	-	2,137,180
Travel and transportation	158,724,311	261,900,542
Uniforms	899,558	1,593,633
Research analysis	4,370,400	11,433,697
Association fees	10,245,184	13,194,928
Others	1,163,703,774	861,399,544
	₩ 48,908,630,297	₩ 81,496,549,997

33. Other income and expenses

33.1. Other income

Details of other income for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Reversal of allowance of other doubtful accounts	₩ 6,747,610	₩ 9,913,499
Rental income	-	698,562,540
Compensation	-	994,207
Miscellaneous	6,941,693,826	9,244,620,161
	₩ 6,948,441,436	₩ 9,954,090,407

33.2 Other expenses

Details of other expenses for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Other bad debt expenses	₩ 5,259,299,667	₩ 13,400,995,488
Depreciation for Investment properties	-	271,620,700
Donation	184,893,100	337,970,000
	₩ 5,444,192,767	₩ 14,010,586,188

34. Other gain and loss

Details of other gain and loss for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	₩ 10,328,713	₩ 74,232,562
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(317,952,357)	(48,921,153)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(130,418,370)	(3,700,356,023)
Gain on disposal of other non-current assets	3,263,755,213	306,273,626
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	(2,701,609,950)	(10,629,664,822)
Miscellaneous loss	(329,816,314)	(25,927,418,879)
	<u>₩ (205,713,065)</u>	<u>₩ (39,925,854,689)</u>

35. Finance income

Details of finance income for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Interest income	₩ 4,080,019,654	₩ 5,172,987,287
Gain on foreign currency translation	37,442,028,188	15,306,382
Gain on foreign currency transactions	2,628,105,878	3,133,801,933
	<u>₩ 44,150,153,720</u>	<u>₩ 8,322,095,602</u>

Details of interest income for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,469,240,511	₩ 177,986,115
Current financial instruments	1,564,879,015	3,344,876,235
Loans	305,661,090	566,990,462
Others	740,239,038	1,083,134,475
	<u>₩ 4,080,019,654</u>	<u>₩ 5,172,987,287</u>

36. Finance cost

Details of finance costs for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Interest expenses	₩ 39,453,424,396	₩ 12,407,180
Loss on foreign currency translation	6,009,122,607	14,266,704,031
Loss on foreign currency transactions	2,276,406,065	6,942,268,277
	<u>₩ 47,738,953,068</u>	<u>₩ 21,221,379,488</u>

Details of interest expenses for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Non-operating interest expenses	₩ 39,453,424,396	₩ 12,407,180

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

37. Income tax

Details of income tax for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won) :

	2021	2020
Current income tax expense	₩ 8,488,034	₩ 43,922,535
Changes in temporary difference	(4,772,221,412)	(3,729,329,857)
	(4,763,733,378)	(3,685,407,322)
Income tax benefit	₩ (4,763,733,378)	₩ (3,685,407,322)

A reconciliation between income tax expenses and accounting profit (loss) before income tax expenses for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 246,070,662,141	₩ (1,357,997,803,267)
Taxes at the statutory income tax rate	53,825,434,247	(316,727,771,849)
Permanent differences	(1,779,215,756)	1,006,422,755
Adjustment for income tax of prior periods	(1,105,525,687)	30,928,754
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	31,704,716,807	403,111,385,307
Others(*1)	(87,409,142,989)	(91,106,372,289)
Income tax benefit	₩ (4,763,733,378)	₩ (3,685,407,322)
Effective tax rate (*2)	-	-

(*1) The effect of equity method investment ₩(-)58,220,000,000 is included.

(*2) Effective tax rates for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were not calculated due to recurring net losses.

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	January 1	Increase (decrease)	September 9
Deferred taxes on temporary differences:			
Government grants	₩ 10,460,304,150	₩ (3,742,549,158)	₩ 6,717,754,992
Advanced depreciation provision	(8,477,867,107)	3,214,857,413	(5,263,009,694)
Prepaid expenses	(2,793,593,244)	(801,638,125)	(3,595,231,369)
Investments in associates	749,780,772,251	(21,532,576,679)	728,248,195,572
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(18,422,791,255)	-	(18,422,791,255)
Pension benefits	3,452,198,405	(1,038,731,739)	2,413,466,666
Allowance for doubtful accounts	224,896,448,747	23,840,247,534	248,736,696,281
Inventories	4,392,256,000	(287,393,500)	4,104,862,500
Property, plant and equipment	53,803,267,717	(1,692,563,797)	52,110,703,920
Others	109,070,235,268	43,534,092	109,113,769,360
	1,126,161,230,932	(1,996,813,959)	1,124,164,416,973
Tax credit	88,750,802,191	(59,669,112,330)	29,081,689,861
Unused tax losses	486,280,142,192	98,187,896,362	584,468,038,554
	1,701,192,175,315	36,521,970,073	1,737,714,145,388
Net deferred tax assets not recognized	1,699,217,534,714	31,704,716,807	1,730,922,251,521
	₩ 1,974,640,601	₩ 4,817,253,266	₩ 6,791,893,867

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

37. Income tax (cont'd)

	2020		
	January 1	Increase (decrease)	December 31
Deferred taxes on temporary differences:			
Government grants	₩ 13,565,443,654	₩ (3,105,139,504)	₩ 10,460,304,150
Advanced depreciation provision	(34,475,738,156)	25,997,871,049	(8,477,867,107)
Prepaid expenses	(2,369,831,228)	(423,762,016)	(2,793,593,244)
Investments in associates	574,174,631,777	175,606,140,474	749,780,772,251
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(18,377,676,955)	(45,114,300)	(18,422,791,255)
Pension benefits	2,848,420,592	603,777,813	3,452,198,405
Allowance for doubtful accounts	189,409,761,851	35,486,686,896	224,896,448,747
Inventories	2,979,019,400	1,413,236,600	4,392,256,000
Property, plant and equipment	59,214,807,434	(5,411,539,717)	53,803,267,717
Others	7,056,894,725	102,013,340,543	109,070,235,268
	794,025,733,094	332,135,497,838	1,126,161,230,932
Tax credit	9,692,513,343	79,058,288,848	88,750,802,191
Unused tax losses	490,585,718,325	(4,305,576,133)	486,280,142,192
	1,294,303,964,762	406,888,210,553	1,701,192,175,315
Net deferred tax assets not recognized	1,296,106,149,407	403,111,385,307	1,699,217,534,714
	₩ (1,802,184,645)	₩ 3,776,825,246	₩ 1,974,640,601

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets	₩ 6,791,893,867	₩ 1,974,640,601
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-

Among the temporary differences to be deducted, the details that were not recognized as deferred tax assets are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
A temporary difference to deduct	₩ 1,126,045,094,806	₩ 1,130,775,916,701
Unused tax losses	575,795,466,854	479,690,815,822
Tax credit	29,081,689,861	88,750,802,191
	₩ 1,730,922,251,521	₩ 1,699,217,534,714

The expiration date of deferred tax assets and non-use tax credits due to unrecognized tax losses as of the end of the reporting period is as follows.

	2021		2020	
	Unused tax losses	Tax credit	Unused tax losses	Tax credit
Within 1 year	₩ 9,981,478,824	₩ -	₩ 34,231,951,056	₩ -
1~2 years	38,449,843,692	-	8,784,867,012	-
2~3 years	53,138,013,456	-	33,840,351,033	-
More than 3 years	482,898,702,582	29,081,689,861	409,422,973,091	88,750,802,191
	₩ 584,468,038,554	₩ 29,081,689,861	₩ 486,280,142,192	₩ 88,750,802,191

38. Assets held-for-sale

Details of assets held-for-sale as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
PT.DDS (*1)	₩ 2,711,225,000	₩ 5,066,230,449
Korea Alumina Co., Ltd.(*2)	3,233,965,925	3,233,965,925
YoungWoo Resources Co., Ltd.(*3)	610,000,000	688,000,000
Wyong Coal Pty Ltd.(*4)	-	1,724,554,587
	₩ 6,555,190,925	₩ 10,712,750,961

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

38. Assets-held-for-sale (cont'd)

- (*1) Prime Asia Resources, a subsidiary, entered into a contract to sell its equity interest in PT. DDS, an associate, to Prime Great Wise Capital Inc. and the equity sale will be completed on December 15, 2021.
- (*2) The Company entered into a contract to sell its equity interest in Korea Alumina, an associate, to KC Co., Ltd. The equity sale will be completed on December 31, 2025.
- (*3) The Company entered into a contract to sell its equity to three others including YoungWoo Comtech on January 9, 2020, which will be completed on February 28, 2025. During current period, the disposal of investments has been completed amounting to ₩78,000,000.
- (*4) Kores Australia Pty Ltd., a subsidiary, entered into a contract to sell land and building owned by Wyong Coal Pty Ltd. The disposal was completed in current business period.

39. Expenses by nature

Details of expenses by nature for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		
	Selling and administrative expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Purchase of goods	₩ -	₩ 252,307,686,144	₩ 252,307,686,144
Interest expenses	-	100,156,279,404	100,156,279,404
Government subsidy agency fees	-	5,786,749,663	5,786,749,663
Loss on transactions of foreign currency exchange	-	128,114,625,253	128,114,625,253
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	32,917,075,224	32,917,075,224
Impairment loss of investments in joint operations	-	13,823,528,046	13,823,528,046
Impairment loss of investments in associates	-	3,990,382,003	3,990,382,003
Loss on derivatives	-	9,270,884,272	9,270,884,272
Changes in inventories	-	(13,865,651,289)	(13,865,651,289)
Payroll	12,433,227,868	15,168,495,705	27,601,723,573
Pension benefits	1,261,440,265	2,528,031,782	3,789,472,047
Employee welfare benefits	2,125,411,010	2,528,071,344	4,653,482,354
Insurance	1,964,030,628	15,070,624	1,979,101,252
Depreciation	12,602,997,068	28,540,226,853	41,143,223,921
Amortization of intangible assets	228,705,459	1,078,043,155	1,306,748,614
Fees and commission	7,691,159,959	5,386,812,659	13,077,972,618
Advertising	50,348,355	-	50,348,355
Training	70,024,784	-	70,024,784
Car maintenance	786,872,955	218,382,782	1,005,255,737
Printing	66,330,353	19,763,784	86,094,137
Business expenses	46,389,366	8,504,269	54,893,635
Rents	678,330,157	154,417,964	832,748,121
Communication	122,176,679	25,387,955	147,564,634
Transportation	2,989,812,398	17,554,000	3,007,366,398
Taxes and dues	1,643,958,717	7,739,491,028	9,383,449,745
Supplies	531,433,302	49,550,809	580,984,111
Utilities	195,614,200	397,555,998	593,170,198
Repairs and maintenance	2,082,423,547	161,899,012	2,244,322,559
Research and development	-	263,960,847	263,960,847
Travel and transportation	158,724,311	178,802,564	337,526,875
Uniforms	899,558	1,823,292	2,722,850
Research analysis	4,370,400	75,309,038	79,679,438
Association fees	10,245,184	73,511,685	83,756,869
Others	1,163,703,774	4,938,356,560	6,102,060,334
	₩ 48,908,630,297	₩ 602,070,582,429	₩ 650,979,212,726

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

39. Expenses by nature (cont'd)

	2020		
	Selling and administrative expenses	Cost of sales	Total
Purchase of goods	₩ -	₩ 124,338,053,187	₩ 124,338,053,187
Interest expenses	-	197,878,372,877	197,878,372,877
Government subsidy agency fees	-	14,119,371,030	14,119,371,030
Loss on transactions of foreign currency exchange	-	196,308,745,394	196,308,745,394
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	76,451,665,629	76,451,665,629
Share of loss in associates and joint ventures	-	977,603,164,068	977,603,164,068
Impairment loss of investments in associates	-	3,960,886	3,960,886
Loss on derivatives	-	8,071,606,841	8,071,606,841
Changes in inventories	-	25,801,073,275	25,801,073,275
Payroll	19,277,447,232	25,236,629,473	44,514,076,705
Pension benefits	1,848,981,173	3,660,657,179	5,509,638,352
Employee welfare benefits	3,082,735,844	3,563,731,867	6,646,467,711
Insurance	3,331,286,964	60,608,371	3,391,895,335
Depreciation	20,053,279,125	47,604,862,610	67,658,141,735
Amortization of intangible assets	727,760,049	1,707,357,482	2,435,117,531
Fees and commission	9,917,893,223	1,558,879,267	11,476,772,490
Advertising	178,331,959	-	178,331,959
Training	147,198,113	-	147,198,113
Car maintenance	1,054,837,620	254,599,170	1,309,436,790
Printing	121,501,067	41,556,512	163,057,579
Business expenses	65,053,364	13,545,336	78,598,700
Rents	936,028,979	216,518,901	1,152,547,880
Communication	210,066,961	36,154,138	246,221,099
Transportation	12,125,586,882	7,817,900	12,133,404,782
Taxes and dues	2,475,150,086	3,409,018,995	5,884,169,081
Supplies	803,057,826	111,516,766	914,574,592
Utilities	290,410,873	569,521,413	859,932,286
Repairs and maintenance	3,698,283,133	162,924,321	3,861,207,454
Research and development	2,137,180	419,653,142	421,790,322
Travel and transportation	261,900,542	203,644,411	465,544,953
Uniforms	1,593,633	3,122,567	4,716,200
Research analysis	11,433,697	92,347,158	103,780,855
Association fees	13,194,928	76,826,057	90,020,985
Others	861,399,544	5,927,161,854	6,788,561,398
	₩ 81,496,549,997	₩ 1,715,514,668,077	₩ 1,797,011,218,074

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

40. Categories of financial instruments

Details of the book value of current financial assets as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			2020		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ -	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ -	₩ 346,957,317,894	₩ 346,957,317,894
Short-term loans	-	94,731,821,158	94,731,821,158	-	92,845,169,875	92,845,169,875
Short-term financial instruments	-	4,415,336,424	4,415,336,424	-	48,358,122,251	48,358,122,251
Derivatives assets	1,998,214,913	-	1,998,214,913	13,874,104,405	-	13,874,104,405
Other financial assets	-	5,901,795,550	5,901,795,550	-	535,553,793	535,553,793
Trade and other receivables	-	65,945,273,685	65,945,273,685	-	32,452,402,817	32,452,402,817
	₩ 1,998,214,913	₩ 627,721,528,450	₩ 629,719,743,363	₩ 13,874,104,405	₩ 521,148,566,630	₩ 535,022,671,035

Details of the book value of non-current financial assets as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			2020		
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at amortized cost	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ -	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ -	₩ 12,061,032,834
Long-term loans	-	1,053,516,010,988	1,053,516,010,988	-	927,558,620,798	927,558,620,798
Other financial assets	-	123,994,333,553	123,994,333,553	-	15,825,514,504	15,825,514,504
Other receivables	-	6,601,213,369	6,601,213,369	-	19,314,521,351	19,314,521,351
	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 1,184,111,557,910	₩ 1,194,820,009,923	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ 962,698,656,653	₩ 974,759,689,487

Details of book values of current financial liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			2020		
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Trade and other payables	₩ -	₩ 67,918,010,386	₩ 67,918,010,386	₩ -	₩ 73,212,762,642	₩ 73,212,762,642
Short-term borrowings	-	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000	-	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	991,620,317,202	991,620,317,202	-	216,334,110,193	216,334,110,193
Current portion of long-term bonds payable	-	584,494,182,546	584,494,182,546	-	1,103,765,196,612	1,103,765,196,612
Derivatives liabilities	7,939,938,639	-	7,939,938,639	7,080,352,032	-	7,080,352,032
	₩ 7,939,938,639	₩ 1,699,032,510,134	₩ 1,706,972,448,773	₩ 7,080,352,032	₩ 1,448,312,069,447	₩ 1,455,392,421,479

40. Categories of financial instruments (cont'd)

Details of book values of non-current financial liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Financial liabilities at amortized cost		Financial liabilities at amortized cost	
Other payables	₩	349,011,444	₩	392,356,353
Long-term borrowings (*1)		1,438,902,412,455		2,122,143,767,955
Bonds payable		3,809,903,202,889		3,102,499,872,662
	₩	5,249,154,626,788	₩	5,225,035,996,970

(*1) Long-term borrowings include net borrowings from the Special Account for Energy and Resources.

Details of gain or loss from financial instruments by categories for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
Loss on valuation of financial assets at FVTPL	₩	(1,359,074,400)	₩	(1,614,370,005)
Gain (loss) on settlement of derivatives		783,471,996		(2,016,712,355)
Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives		(5,235,476,099)		2,100,692,818
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Interest income		70,675,473,920		136,086,781,325
Bad debt expense		(19,634,401,784)		(81,168,565,432)
Financial liabilities with amortized cost:				
Interest expenses		(139,609,703,800)		(197,890,780,057)
	₩	(94,379,710,167)	₩	(144,502,953,706)

41. Financial risk management

41.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks so that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

41.2 Market risk

(1) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's presentation currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

When the nature of the hedge relationship is not an economic hedge, it is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedging derivatives to match the terms of the underlying hedge items to maximize hedge effectiveness.

The book value of monetary assets and liabilities which is not presented in functional currency as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021			
	USD	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets	₩ 2,017,718,018,023	₩ 39,684,646	₩ 115,387,400,848	₩ 2,133,145,103,517
Financial liabilities	(1,862,398,107,950)	(45,544,653)	(79,235,119)	(1,862,522,887,722)
	₩ 155,319,910,073	₩ (5,860,007)	₩ 115,308,165,729	₩ 270,622,215,795

41. Financial risk management (cont'd)

	2020			
	USD	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets	₩ 1,817,965,264,893	₩ 16,385,183,203	₩ 663,855,563	₩ 1,835,014,303,659
Financial liabilities	(1,859,420,486,484)	(4,597,027)	(96,289,266)	(1,859,521,372,777)
	₩ (41,455,221,591)	₩ 16,380,586,176	₩ 567,566,297	₩ (24,507,069,118)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis of a reasonably possible change in the Korean won exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit (loss) before tax as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	10% up	10% down	10% up	10% down
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 27,062,221,580	₩ (27,062,221,580)	₩ (2,450,706,912)	₩ 2,450,706,912

The sensitivity analyses were conducted on monetary assets and liabilities which were presented in foreign currency other than functional currency at the reporting date.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk commonly arises from fluctuations in the future market interest-rate, and mainly involves loans and deposits with floating-rates condition. This can create variables in the interest revenue and interest fee initially promised by loans and deposits. The purpose of the Group's interest rate risk management is to minimize the financial cost and the uncertainty of future changes in interest rates.

The Group manages interest rate risk by preemptively utilizing internal reserves to reduce external borrowings, minimizing the high interest-rate debt proportions, improving short-term and long-term borrowing structure, maintaining appropriate percentage between floating-rate and fixed-rate borrowings, regularly monitoring and implementing domestic and overseas interest-rates trend, and establishing risk countermeasures.

Financial assets and liabilities with floating-rates that are exposed to interest rate risks for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
	₩ 842,281,203,318	₩ 741,539,172,205
Financial assets	(471,884,268,747)	(508,386,226,293)
Financial liabilities	₩ 370,396,934,571	₩ 233,152,945,912

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the effect of changes in interest rates of floating rate borrowings on profit (loss) before tax is as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	+ 100bp	- 100bp	+ 100bp	- 100bp
Profit (loss) before tax	₩ 3,703,969,346	₩ (3,703,969,346)	₩ 2,331,529,459	₩ (2,331,529,459)

41.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade and other receivables, bank deposits, derivative assets, payment guarantees.

The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread among approved counterparties.

41. Financial risk management (cont'd)

The Group's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk and the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows (Korean won):

		2021	2020
Financial assets at amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894
	Financial instruments	4,415,336,424	48,358,122,251
	Trade and other receivables	72,546,487,054	51,766,924,168
	Loans	1,148,247,832,146	1,020,403,790,673
	Others	129,896,129,103	16,361,068,297
Financial assets at FVTPL		10,708,452,013	12,061,032,834
Derivative assets		1,998,214,913	13,874,104,405
		₩ 1,824,539,753,286	₩ 1,509,782,360,522

Other than the above, the maximum amount of guarantees that the Group has provided to unrelated parties for its performance are disclosed in Note 44.

While the Group establishes an allowance for the trade receivables which is likely to be impaired due to bankruptcy or whose cash flows can be reliably estimated as the trade receivable belongs to a specific project, it determines an allowance for a group of financial assets with similar characteristics based on aging analysis and historical percentage of uncollected trade receivable.

41.4 Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk that it may face difficulties in settling financial liabilities in cash or with financial assets.

The Group forecasts the cash flow of operation, investment and financial activities on the basis of routinely established plans and responds to financial liabilities and assets. Moreover, the Group secures and sustains required liquidity to manage possible liquidity risks in advance.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's major financial liabilities without derivative (Korean won):

	2021			
	Book value	Under 1 year	1 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	₩ 2,504,350,121,823	₩ 1,071,240,644,661	₩ 1,187,319,928,738	₩ 283,478,120,013
Bonds payable	4,406,850,430,721	696,984,349,831	3,011,405,956,130	1,258,237,527,488
Trade and other payables	68,267,021,830	67,920,734,285	368,015,332	-
	₩ 6,979,467,574,374	₩ 1,836,145,728,777	₩ 4,199,093,900,200	₩ 1,541,715,647,501

	2020			
	Book value	Under 1 year	1 ~ 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	₩ 2,411,338,854,639	₩ 308,864,553,852	₩ 1,930,811,970,133	₩ 242,444,837,641
Bonds payable	4,214,648,577,608	1,214,942,600,937	2,475,018,330,623	1,097,888,497,344
Trade and other payables	73,605,118,995	73,223,464,753	453,702,555	-
	₩ 6,699,592,551,242	₩ 1,597,030,619,542	₩ 4,406,284,003,311	₩ 1,340,333,334,985

The original amount on contract divided by durations are undiscounted amount (including paid interest) based on the earliest maturity date, which leads to a difference in the total and the balance of financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. In addition to the above non-derivative financial liabilities, the maximum amount of guarantee that the Group bear due to the financial guarantee is disclosed in Note 44.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

41. Financial risk management (cont'd)

41.5 Capital risk

The objective of the Group's capital risk management is to secure its ability to provide earnings to its shareholders and interested parties and sustain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to sustain optimal capital structure, the Group uses a debt-to-equity ratio similar to other entities in the industry. Debt-to-equity ratio is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total equity.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	September 9, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total liabilities	₩ 7,030,216,087,543	₩ 6,753,546,631,968
Total equity	(3,579,803,701,952)	(3,732,824,787,879)
Debt ratio	<u>(-)196.4%</u>	<u>(-)180.9%</u>

41.6 Fair value and book value

Details of fair value and book value of financial asset and liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021		2020	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ 12,061,032,834
Derivative assets	1,998,214,913	1,998,214,913	13,874,104,405	13,874,104,405
	<u>₩ 12,706,666,926</u>	<u>₩ 12,706,666,926</u>	<u>₩ 25,935,137,239</u>	<u>₩ 25,935,137,239</u>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 456,727,301,633	₩ 346,957,317,894	₩ 346,957,317,894
Short-term loans	94,731,821,158	94,731,821,158	92,845,169,875	92,845,169,875
Long-term loans	1,053,516,010,988	1,053,516,010,988	927,558,620,798	927,558,620,798
Short-term financial instruments	4,415,336,424	4,415,336,424	48,358,122,251	48,358,122,251
Trade and other receivables	65,945,273,685	65,945,273,685	32,452,402,817	32,452,402,817
Long-term other receivables	6,601,213,369	6,601,213,369	19,314,521,351	19,314,521,351
Other financial assets	129,896,129,103	129,896,129,103	16,361,068,297	16,361,068,297
	<u>₩ 1,811,833,086,360</u>	<u>₩ 1,811,833,086,360</u>	<u>₩ 1,483,847,223,283</u>	<u>₩ 1,483,847,223,283</u>
	<u>₩ 1,824,539,753,286</u>	<u>₩ 1,824,539,753,286</u>	<u>₩ 1,509,782,360,522</u>	<u>₩ 1,509,782,360,522</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative liabilities	₩ 7,939,938,639	₩ 7,939,938,639	₩ 7,080,352,032	₩ 7,080,352,032
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:				
Short-term borrowings	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	991,620,317,202	991,620,317,202	216,334,110,193	216,334,110,193
Current portion of payable bonds	584,494,182,546	584,494,182,546	1,103,765,196,612	1,103,765,196,612
Long-term borrowings	1,438,902,412,455	1,438,902,412,455	2,122,143,767,955	2,122,143,767,955
Bonds payable	3,809,903,202,889	3,809,903,202,889	3,102,499,872,662	3,102,499,872,662
Trade and other payables	68,267,021,830	68,267,021,830	73,605,118,995	73,605,118,995
	<u>₩ 6,948,187,136,922</u>	<u>₩ 6,948,187,136,922</u>	<u>₩ 6,673,348,066,417</u>	<u>₩ 6,673,348,066,417</u>
	<u>₩ 6,956,127,075,561</u>	<u>₩ 6,956,127,075,561</u>	<u>₩ 6,680,428,418,449</u>	<u>₩ 6,680,428,418,449</u>

41. Financial risk management (cont'd)

41.7 Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (Korean won):

	2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 10,708,452,013
Derivative assets	-	1,998,214,913	-	1,998,214,913
	₩ -	₩ 1,998,214,913	₩ 10,708,452,013	₩ 12,706,666,926
Derivative liabilities	₩ -	₩ 7,939,938,639	₩ -	₩ 7,939,938,639
	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 12,061,032,834	₩ 12,061,032,834
Derivative assets	-	6,374,104,405	7,500,000,000	13,874,104,405
	₩ -	₩ 6,374,104,405	₩ 19,561,032,834	₩ 25,935,137,239
Derivative liabilities	₩ -	₩ 7,080,352,032	₩ -	₩ 7,080,352,032

42. Related party transactions

The related parties of the Group are as follows:

	Name
Parent	The Government of the Republic of Korea
Associates(*)	Philco Resource Ltd., Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V., Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd., AMSA/DMSA(Ambatovy), ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd., ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd., Enertech, Haein Resource Corporation, PT. KCT , Mkuju Resources Tanzania Ltd, Springvale SK Kores Pty Ltd.
Joint venture	Jungchon Natural Graphite Cooperation, Korea Panama Mining Corporation, KLS

(*) Capstone Mining Corp. and 0908113 B.C. Ltd. were disposed in 2021.

Transactions between inter-group entities have been eliminated and details have not been disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The transactions between the Group, associates and joint ventures are as follows:

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

42. Related party transactions (cont'd)

Significant transactions with the related the parties (except finance and equity transactions) for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

		2021			
	Name	Interest income	Commission income	Purchase of goods	
Associates	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	₩ 13,401,039,357	₩ 95,751,888	₩ 144,222,834,989	
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	-	41,078,784	-	
	Haein Resource Corporation	-	222,000	-	
Joint venture	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	43,620,007,641	-	-	
		₩ 57,021,046,998	₩ 137,052,672	₩ 144,222,834,989	
		2020			
	Name	Interest income	Dividend income	Commission income	Purchase of goods
Associates	Philco Resource Ltd.	₩ 75,297,129	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A de C.V	16,532,999,460	-	-	-
	Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	93,534,380	-	-	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	40,089,688,207	-	473,540,296	2,758,478,297
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	5,438,068	102,261,340	128,933,813	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd.	11,677,103	253,912,003	-	-
	Haein Resource Corporation	-	-	104,000	-
	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	61,881,918,362	-	-	-
	₩ 118,690,552,709	₩ 356,173,343	₩ 602,578,109	₩ 2,758,478,297	

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

42. Related party transactions (cont'd)

The outstanding receivables and payables arising from the transactions with the related parties as of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	Name	2021			
		Loans (*)	Accrued income (*)	Trade receivables (*)	Other receivables
Associates	Philco Resource Ltd.	₩ 2,552,584,000	₩ 80,591,458	₩ -	₩ -
	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A de C.V	207,179,974,641	71,434,520,306	-	-
	Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	2,002,220,339	603,134,579	-	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	124,257,315,642	5,945,831,138	-	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	-	-	241,216,403	-
	Enertech	-	-	-	1,866,292,708
	Haein Resource Corporation	2,337,356,974	-	1,512,629,470	-
	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	718,832,152,979	2,459,111,845	-	-
		₩ 1,057,161,604,575	₩ 80,523,189,326	₩ 1,753,845,873	₩ 1,866,292,708

(*) As of September 9, 2021, the Group recognizes allowance for bad debt for loans, accrued income and trade receivables amounting to ₩213,645 million, ₩72,118 million and ₩1,512 million, respectively.

	Name	2020			
		Loans (*)	Accrued income (*)	Trade receivables (*)	Other receivables
Associates	Philco Resource Ltd.	₩ 2,384,896,000	₩ 75,297,129	₩ -	₩ -
	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A de C.V	175,617,611,347	66,741,741,554	-	-
	Xian Maxun KORES New Material Co., Ltd.	1,870,687,616	563,512,599	-	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	55,196,695,398	222,449,708	70,779,403	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	-	-	241,216,403	-
	Enertech	-	-	-	1,866,292,708
	Haein Resource Corporation	2,337,356,974	-	1,512,629,470	-
	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	676,584,908,323	-	8,017,765,216	-
		₩ 913,992,155,658	₩ 67,603,000,990	₩ 9,842,390,492	₩ 1,866,292,708

(*) As of December 31, 2020, the Group recognizes allowance for bad debt for loans, accrued income and trade receivables amounting to ₩187,175 million, ₩66,817 million and ₩1,512 million, respectively.

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

42. Related party transactions (cont'd)

Financial transactions (including investment) with the related parties for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won)

		2021				
	Name	Loans	Equity investment	Loans collected	Loans collected (debt to equity swap)	
Associates	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	₩ 18,948,660,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	-
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	63,234,255,427	25,001,297,142	-	-	361,909,226
Joint venture	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	29,808,544	-	5,005,114,084	-	-
		<u>₩ 82,212,723,971</u>	<u>₩ 25,001,297,142</u>	<u>₩ 5,005,114,084</u>	<u>₩ -</u>	<u>361,909,226</u>
		2020				
	Name	Loans	Equity investment	Loans collected	Loans collected (debt to equity swap)	Others(*)
Associates	Korean Boleo Corporation on S.A. de C.V.	₩ 14,511,960,994	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	160,328,466,812	-	-	708,199,434,503	52,277,459,985
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Industrial Material Co., Ltd.	-	-	189,879,200	-	-
	ZhangjiagangWonjin-KORES Resources Recovery Reutilization Co., Ltd.	-	-	407,193,600	-	-
Joint venture	Korea Panama Mining Corporation	50,444,965,131	11,137,770	-	-	-
		<u>₩ 225,285,392,937</u>	<u>₩ 11,137,770</u>	<u>₩ 597,072,800</u>	<u>₩ 708,199,434,503</u>	<u>₩ 52,277,459,985</u>

(*) It includes impact of participating in joint arrangements.

Details of guarantees provided to related parties as of September 9, 2021 are summarized in Note 44.

The compensation to management for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Short term employee benefits	₩ 289,637,690	₩ 337,995,740

43. Cash flow statement

Significant non-cash transactions for the periods ended September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows (Korean won):

	2021	2020
Transfer of current portion of long-term borrowings and bonds payable	₩ 1,407,567,515,411	₩ 937,610,022,766
Debt to equity swap	3,469,140,224	708,199,434,503
Transfer of current portion of long-term loans	72,079,125,836	72,079,125,836
Acquisition of right-or-use assets	69,123,428	587,808,297
Transfer of receivables to investments in associates	10,638,468,003	-

Korea Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of September 9, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (cont'd)

43. Cash flow statement (cont'd)

Details of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows (Korean won):

	2021						2020					
	January 1	Cash flow from financing activities	Exchange rate fluctuation	Amortization	Transfer	Others	January 1	Cash flow from financing activities	Exchange rate fluctuation	Amortization	Transfer	Others
Short-term borrowings	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ (1,580,924,880)	₩ 1,580,924,880	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Current portion of long-term borrowings	216,334,110,193	(62,351,662,067)	10,944,142,208	3,616,387,732	823,077,339,136	-	431,590,933,332	(60,728,346,655)	(10,967,682,747)	22,590,373,838	(166,151,167,575)	-
Current portion of bonds payable	1,103,765,196,612	(1,104,000,000,000)	-	238,809,659	584,490,176,275	-	884,804,663,168	(885,230,000,000)	-	559,583,801	1,103,761,190,341	(130,240,698)
Current lease liabilities	327,812,852	(261,756,214)	3,720,842	14,183,682	109,480,938	23,863,913	6,823,919,953	(7,178,185,199)	-	-	416,341,747	354,265,246
Sub-total	1,375,427,119,657	(1,166,613,418,281)	10,947,863,050	3,869,381,073	1,407,676,996,349	23,863,913	218,205,921	(313,958,354)	-	-	938,026,364,513	7,223,538
Long-term borrowings	2,114,296,099,955	104,213,613,080	17,784,055,381	17,838,315,175	(823,077,339,136)	-	1,378,437,722,374	955,031,415,088	(9,386,757,867)	23,149,957,639	166,151,167,575	1,103,765,196,612
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,227,490,693,280	744,514,615,000	(25,238,817,724)	43,424,982,714	(42,046,540,890)	-
Bonds payable	3,102,499,872,662	1,153,296,067,000	136,103,519,242	2,493,920,260	(584,490,176,275)	-	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	7,847,668,000
Non-Current lease liabilities	392,356,353	-	20,876,514	-	(109,480,938)	45,259,515	3,603,154,022,231	745,759,486,368	(146,024,523,558)	3,241,837,264	(1,103,761,190,341)	130,240,698
Sub-total	5,225,035,996,970	1,257,509,680,080	153,908,451,137	20,332,235,435	(1,407,676,996,349)	45,259,515	214,322,881	-	3,049,451	-	(416,341,747)	591,325,768
Total	₩ 6,600,463,116,627	₩ 90,896,261,799	₩ 164,856,314,187	₩ 24,201,616,508	₩ -	₩ 69,123,428	₩ 6,600,463,116,627	₩ 90,896,261,799	₩ 164,856,314,187	₩ 24,201,616,508	₩ -	₩ 6,880,486,432,549
Short-term borrowings	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ (1,580,924,880)	₩ 1,580,924,880	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 55,000,000,000	₩ (1,580,924,880)	₩ 1,580,924,880	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 55,000,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings	431,590,933,332	(60,728,346,655)	(10,967,682,747)	22,590,373,838	(166,151,167,575)	-	431,590,933,332	(60,728,346,655)	(10,967,682,747)	22,590,373,838	(166,151,167,575)	216,334,110,193
Current portion of bonds payable	884,804,663,168	(885,230,000,000)	-	559,583,801	1,103,761,190,341	(130,240,698)	884,804,663,168	(885,230,000,000)	-	559,583,801	1,103,761,190,341	1,103,765,196,612
Current portion of debts securitized	6,823,919,953	(7,178,185,199)	-	-	-	354,265,246	6,823,919,953	(7,178,185,199)	-	-	-	-
Current lease liabilities	218,205,921	(313,958,354)	-	-	416,341,747	7,223,538	218,205,921	(313,958,354)	-	-	416,341,747	327,812,852
Sub-total	1,378,437,722,374	955,031,415,088	(9,386,757,867)	23,149,957,639	938,026,364,513	231,248,086	1,378,437,722,374	955,031,415,088	(9,386,757,867)	23,149,957,639	938,026,364,513	1,375,427,119,657
Long-term borrowings	1,227,490,693,280	744,514,615,000	(25,238,817,724)	43,424,982,714	166,151,167,575	(42,046,540,890)	1,227,490,693,280	744,514,615,000	(25,238,817,724)	43,424,982,714	166,151,167,575	2,114,296,099,955
Borrowings from Special Account for Energy and Resources	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,847,668,000	-	-	-	-	7,847,668,000
Bonds payable	3,603,154,022,231	745,759,486,368	(146,024,523,558)	3,241,837,264	(1,103,761,190,341)	130,240,698	3,603,154,022,231	745,759,486,368	(146,024,523,558)	3,241,837,264	(1,103,761,190,341)	3,102,499,872,662
Non-Current lease liabilities	214,322,881	-	3,049,451	-	(416,341,747)	591,325,768	214,322,881	-	3,049,451	-	(416,341,747)	392,356,353
Sub-total	4,838,706,706,392	1,490,274,101,368	(171,260,291,831)	46,666,819,978	(938,026,364,513)	(41,324,974,424)	4,838,706,706,392	1,490,274,101,368	(171,260,291,831)	46,666,819,978	(938,026,364,513)	5,225,035,996,970
Total	₩ 6,217,144,428,766	₩ 535,242,686,280	₩ (180,647,049,698)	₩ 69,816,777,617	₩ -	₩ (41,093,726,338)	₩ 6,217,144,428,766	₩ 535,242,686,280	₩ (180,647,049,698)	₩ 69,816,777,617	₩ -	₩ 6,600,463,116,627

44. Commitment and contingencies

44.1 Details of litigations as of September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won):

Defendant	Plaintiff	Details	Amount	Progress
KORES	Chembol Co., Ltd.	Claim for loss	₩ 300,000,000	Second trial in progress
KORES	Mr. Kim and others	Claim for wage	₩ 599,203,242	First trial in progress
KORES	Mr. Kang and others	Claim for wage	₩ 82,419,997	First trial in progress
Chuncheon public prosecutor's office	KORES	Claim for cancelling disposition of fines by Foreign Exchange Transaction Act	₩ 175,404,390	Appeal in progress

The Group cannot predict an impact of their outcome on its consolidated financial statements as of September 9, 2021.

44.2 Details of guarantees provided to others as of September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won, USD):

Receiver	Provider	Currency	Amount	Reasons	Guarantee date	Guarantee period
MMB	Underwriter of Global Bond payable	USD	400,000,000	Guarantee for the bond	2019.04.17	2019.04.17 ~ 2024.04.17
	Neo Power 3 rd 4 th	KRW	290,000,000,000	Guarantee for borrowing	2019.03.07	2019.03.07 ~ 2022.03.11
	National Resources 2 nd	KRW	55,000,000,000	Guarantee for borrowing	2020.03.05	2020.03.05 ~ 2022.03.11

44.3 Details of the major financing agreements guaranteed by the Group as of September 9, 2021 are as follows (Korean won, AUD):

Commitments	Financial institutions	Currency	Limit	Outstanding balance
Bank overdraft	KB Kookmin Bank	KRW	20,000,000,000	-
Comprehensive foreign currency loans	KB Kookmin Bank	KRW	16,000,000,000	-
General loans	KB Kookmin Bank	KRW	3,000,000,000	-
CP loans	KEB Hana Bank	KRW	200,000,000,000	-
Working capital facility	Woori Bank	AUD	3,200,000	-

44.4 Assets that have been pledged as collaterals for others as of September 9, 2021 are as follows (Foreign currencies in units):

Provider	Collateral asset	Currency	Amount	Receiver	Reasons
AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy)	AMSA/DMSA (Ambatovy) Stock	KRW	570,498,632,454	PF Creditor	PF Security

44.5 Refinancing commitments

The partners in the Ambatovy Project, including the Group, have provided refinancing commitments to a syndicate of Project financing (PF) lending institutions. In the case of the Group receiving an additional request from the Ambatovy Project for refinancing, the Group has a contractual obligation to provide the Ambatovy Project with a loan of up to \$149.4 million. For the period ended September 9, 2021, \$99.6 million has been lent to the Ambatovy Project in accordance with the commitments.

44.6 KAC commitments

The Group has invested in AMSA/DMSA through KAC ("Korea Ambatovy Consortium") with POSCO INTERNATIONAL Corporation and STX Corporation. The operator (SHERRITT INTERNATIONAL Corp.) transferred part of its shares to Sumitomo Corporation and AHL ("Ambatovy Holdings Limited") in November 2017, remaining shares to Sumitomo Corporation and AHL2 ("Ambatovy Holdings II Limited") in August 2020. KAC has rights and obligations to the shares held by AHL (10.43%) and AHL2 (5.04%).

45. Material uncertainty of going concern

The Group's equity is eroded as it has an accumulated deficit of ₩5,102.3 billion the Group's total liabilities exceed total assets by ₩3,579.8 billion as of September 9, 2021. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The classification and presentation of assets and liabilities and related adjustments to profit or loss that may result from such uncertainty casting significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, have not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's plans to remediate the conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern are as follows.

The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy has determined 'Detailed plan about adjustment of Korea Resources Corporation's function' that is to combine Korea Resources Corporation and Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation in the sixth Public Institution Steering Committee held on March 30, 2018, conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

(1) Merger of Korea Resources Corporation

(Transferring assets and liabilities) All assets, liabilities, rights and obligations are comprehensively succeeded to a newly established corporation that integrated Korea Resources Corporation and Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation, and separate accounts will be established to manage foreign assets and liabilities transferred from the Company.

(Debt repayment) After the merger of Korea Resources Corporation and Korea Mine Reclamation Corporation, the Government of the Republic of Korea decided to provide support on debt repayment, if necessary, by providing the government guarantee for bond and loss-preserving provisions into the bill for integration.

(2) Function adjustment

The direct investment function of Korea Resources Corporation's resource development will be abolished and the public supporting of resource development and mineral stockpiling function will be maintained, and the project scope of the integrated corporation will be changed to maintenance, management, and disposal of overseas resources development assets currently in possession.

The bill of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation Act was passed in the National Assembly plenary session on February 26, 2021.

The establishment committee was made on February 26, 2021. And the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation started its business effectively from September 10, 2021.

According to the articles of association of Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation enacted on September 1, 2021, the corporation's authorized capital increased to ₩3 trillion and the government will invest the entire amount.

The Group plans to repay bonds and borrowings that will become due within a year through bond issuance within the bond issuance limit, borrowings and long term corporate bills. Meanwhile, among the borrowings of subsidiary MMB guaranteed by the Group, portion of maturity date of March 11, 2022 will be repaid after consultation with the financial institution in charge.

The Group's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the results of the measures taken by the government for the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation.

THE ISSUER

Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation

199 Hyeoksin-ro, Wonju-si
Gangwon-do 26464
Korea

PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, TRANSFER AGENT, PAYING AGENT AND EXCHANGE AGENT

Citibank, N.A., London Branch

Citigroup Centre
Canada Square, Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB
United Kingdom

REGISTRAR

Citibank, N.A., London Branch

c/o Citibank, N.A., Dublin Branch
1 North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
Ireland

LEGAL ADVISERS

To the Issuer as to Korean law

Yulchon

Parnas Tower, 38F
521 Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu
Seoul 06164
Korea

To the Dealers as to United States law

Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP

19F, Ferrum Tower
19, Eulji-ro, Jung-gu
Seoul 04539
Korea

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.

27F, Gangnam Finance Center
152 Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu
Seoul 06239, Korea

DEALERS

BNP Paribas

63/F, Two International Finance Centre
8 Finance Street, Central
Hong Kong

Citigroup Global Markets Limited

Citigroup Centre
Canada Square, Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank

30th Floor, Two Pacific Place
88 Queensway
Hong Kong

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

Level 17, HSBC Main Building
1 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London EC14 5JP
United Kingdom

Merrill Lynch International

2 King Edward Street
London EC1A 1HQ
United Kingdom

SINGAPORE LISTING AGENT

Shook Lin & Bok LLP

1 Robinson Road
#18-00 AIA Tower
Singapore 048542

