

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Korea Electric Power Corporation (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA-
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable
Bonds:	AA-

Rationale

- (1) Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is a state-owned electric power company established by the Government of Korea (GOK) in 1981 under the Korea Electric Power Corporation Act (KEPCO Act). KEPCO and its generation subsidiaries undertake generation, transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the country. The company, which virtually plays an exclusive role in electricity supply in Korea, has a solid relationship with the GOK because of its strategic importance in the country's national energy policy. KEPCO's ratings thus reflect the credit standing of the GOK (FC: AA- (Stable), LC: AA (Stable)).
- (2) Under the provisions of the KEPCO Act and the Electricity Business Act, (a) KEPCO's operations are instructed and supervised by the GOK (the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy); (b) the GOK is obliged to own at least 51% of KEPCO's share capital; (c) electricity prices are regulated by the GOK; and (d) as a "market-oriented public enterprise" as defined under the Public Agencies Management Act, KEPCO's board members are appointed by the GOK (the CEO is appointed by the President of the Republic of Korea). Power generation is undertaken by its wholly owned six generation companies (GENCOs) including the nuclear and hydro power generation company that has the country's largest installed generation capacity. KEPCO itself runs power transmission and distribution businesses, substantially covering the whole country. As such, JCR holds that the possibility of the GOK supporting KEPCO as needed is extremely high given its critical role in the country's national energy policy.
- (3) KEPCO's capital investment plan is formulated under the government's supervision based on the National Energy Basic Plan (renewed every five years) and the Basic Plan of Long-Term Electricity Supply and Demand (updated every two years). In the Ninth Basic Plan of Long-Term Electricity Supply and Demand drawn in 2020, the Administration of President Moon Jae-in, which upholds a policy to phase out nuclear power, decided to substantially increase the ratio of renewable power generation to the total generation from 14.7% in 2020 to more than 40% in 2034. Based on this plan, the company plans to continue its high-level investment with a focus on renewable energy.
- (4) KEPCO relies on imports from overseas for all of its fuels for power generation, including uranium, coal, LNG and petroleum. In addition, the revision of electricity tariffs requires government approval. Accordingly, its financial performance is heavily affected by the fluctuation of international fuel prices and the won's exchange rate as well as by the government's electricity tariff policy. In 2020, its net income recovered to a surplus amounting to 2.0 trillion won due mainly to a fall of fuel costs. Both its equity ratio and DER on a consolidated and controlling shareholders' equity capital basis remained flat, standing at 34.1% and 1.01, respectively. KEPCO's financial structure has been kept at a favorable level as compared to other electric power companies. As for 2021, its profit is expected to decrease due mainly to a rise of fuel prices. JCR will closely monitor the GOK's future electricity tariff policy, the trend of KEPCO's capital investment, a possible rise in the power generation cost stemming from an increased ratio of renewable energy to the total power generation in the medium to long term and their possible impact on the company's operating performance.

Toshihiko Naito, Yoshihiko Tamura

Rating

Issuer: Korea Electric Power Corporation

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating : AA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (mn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
USD Century ZTF Debentures	USD 208.256	Apr. 1, 1996	Apr. 1, 2096	7.95%	AA-

Rating Assignment Date: July 30, 2021

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (November 7, 2014) and "Electric Power" (May 29, 2020) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

Information herein has been obtained by JCR from the issuers and other sources believed to be accurate and reliable. However, because of the possibility of human or mechanical error as well as other factors, JCR makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to accuracy, results, adequacy, timeliness, completeness or merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose, with respect to any such information, and is not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for results obtained from the use of such information. Under no circumstances will JCR be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind caused by the use of any such information, including but not limited to, lost opportunity or lost money, whether in contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise, and whether such damages are foreseeable or unforeseeable. JCR's ratings and credit assessments are statements of JCR's current and comprehensive opinion regarding redemption possibility, etc. of financial obligations assumed by the issuers or financial products, and not statements of opinion regarding any risk other than credit risk, such as market liquidity risk or price fluctuation risk. JCR's ratings and credit assessments are statements of opinion, and not statements of fact as to credit risk decisions or recommendations regarding decisions to purchase, sell or hold any securities such as individual bonds or commercial paper. The ratings and credit assessments may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of information as well as other factors. JCR receives a rating fee paid by issuers for conducting rating services in principle. JCR retains all rights pertaining to this document, including JCR's rating data. Any reproduction, adaptation, alteration, etc. of this document, including such rating data, is prohibited, whether or not wholly or partly, without prior consent of JCR.

JCR is registered as a "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization" with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the following four classes. (1) Financial institutions, brokers and dealers, (2) Insurance Companies, (3) Corporate Issuers, (4) Issuers of government securities, municipal securities and foreign government securities.

JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

Copyright © Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. All rights reserved.



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Korea Electric Power Corporation
Rating Publication Date:	August 4, 2021

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuer's legal protection provided by the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement, and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof.

B) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

D) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
 - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's legal support by the government, personnel or capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the

issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

D) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change on such framework is exceptionally large.

G) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Legal Protection and Government Support

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's legal protection provided by

the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by one notch, as JCR stipulates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the change in the government's supporting policy is significant.

B) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

D) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

E) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches should the creditworthiness of said government, etc. change so greatly.

14 Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 10, 2006	A	Positive
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 8, 2006	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 28, 2007	A+	Positive
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 25, 2008	A+	Positive
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 21, 2008	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 27, 2009	A+	Negative
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 24, 2009	A+	Negative
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 21, 2009	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 2, 2011	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 7, 2012	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 1, 2013	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 14, 2014	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 30, 2015	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 10, 2017	A+	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 12, 2018	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 2, 2019	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 5, 2020	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 10, 2006	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 28, 2007	AA-	Positive
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 25, 2008	AA-	Positive
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 21, 2008	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 27, 2009	AA-	Negative
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	July 24, 2009	AA-	Negative
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 21, 2009	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 2, 2011	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 7, 2012	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 1, 2013	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 14, 2014	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 30, 2015	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 10, 2017	AA-	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 12, 2018	AA	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 2, 2019	AA	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 5, 2020	AA	Stable
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	December 16, 1996	AA+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	November 21, 1997	#AA	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	December 12, 1997	#BBB	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	December 24, 1997	#BB	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	April 6, 1998	BB+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	April 8, 1999	BBB	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	November 17, 1999	BBB+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	December 2, 1999	BBB+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	January 31, 2001	BBB+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	January 23, 2002	BBB+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	April 17, 2002	A-	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	October 11, 2002	A	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	December 13, 2002	A	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 18, 2004	A	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 16, 2005	A	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	March 10, 2006	A	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	November 8, 2006	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	January 25, 2008	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	October 21, 2008	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 27, 2009	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	July 24, 2009	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	October 21, 2009	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 2, 2011	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	March 7, 2012	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 1, 2013	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	April 14, 2014	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	November 30, 2015	A+	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	February 10, 2017	A+	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	April 12, 2018	AA-	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	August 2, 2019	AA-	
Korea Electric Power Corporation	us\$ Century ZTF Debentures	August 5, 2020	AA-	

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Toshihiko Naito, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Toshihiko Naito
General Manager of International Rating Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026