

Dividends on shares of our common stock are paid in Won. No governmental approval is required for foreign investors to receive dividends on, or the Won proceeds of the sale of, any shares to be paid, received and retained in Korea. Dividends paid on, and the Won proceeds of the sale of, any shares held by a non-resident of Korea must be deposited either in a Won account with the investor's securities company or the investor's Won account. Funds in the investor's Won account may be transferred to his foreign currency account or withdrawn for local living expenses, provided that any withdrawal of local living expenses in excess of a certain amount should be reported to the Governor of the Financial Supervisory Service. Funds in the investor's Won account may also be used for future investment in shares or for payment of the subscription price of new shares obtained through the exercise of preemptive rights.

Financial investment companies with a securities dealing, brokerage or collective investment license are allowed to open foreign currency accounts with foreign exchange banks exclusively for accommodating foreign investors' stock investments in Korea. Through these accounts, these securities companies and asset management companies may enter into foreign exchange transactions on a limited basis, such as conversion of foreign currency funds and Won funds, either as a counterparty to or on behalf of foreign investors without the foreign investors having to open their own accounts with foreign exchange banks.

Item 10.E. Taxation

Korean Taxes

The following summary describes the material Korean tax consequences of ownership of the Registered Debt Securities and ADSs. Persons considering the purchase of the Registered Debt Securities or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the application of the Korean income tax laws to their particular situations as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction. Reference is also made to a tax treaty between Korea and the United States entitled "Convention Between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and the Encouragement of International Trade and Investment," signed on June 4, 1976 and entered into force on October 20, 1979.

The following summary of Korean tax considerations applies to you so long as you are not:

- a resident of Korea;
- a corporation having its head office, principal place of business or place of effective management in Korea; or
- engaged in a trade or business in Korea through a permanent establishment or a fixed base to which the relevant income is attributable or with which the relevant income is effectively connected.

Registered Debt Securities

Taxation of Interest

Pursuant to the Special Tax Treatment Control Law ("STTCL"), when we make payments of interest to you on the Registered Debt Securities, no amount will be withheld from such payments for, or on account of, any income taxes of any kind imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by Korea or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, provided that Registered Debt Securities are deemed to be foreign currency-denominated bonds issued outside of Korea for the purpose of the STTCL.

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 the interest on the Registered Debt Securities would be 14% of income for a non-resident without a permanent establishment in Korea. In addition, local income tax would be imposed at the rate of 10.0% of the income tax or corporation tax (which would increase the total tax rate to 15.4%), unless

reduction is available under an applicable income tax treaty. If you are a qualified resident in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with Korea, you may qualify for an exemption or a reduced rate of Korean withholding tax. See the discussion under “Shares or ADSs—Tax Treaties” below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

In order to obtain the benefits of an exemption or a reduced withholding tax rate under a tax treaty, you must submit to us, prior to the interest payment date, such evidence of tax residence as may be required by the Korean tax authorities in order to establish your entitlement to the benefits of the applicable tax treaty.

Furthermore, Korean tax laws require the beneficial owner to submit an application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate together with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner issued by a competent authority of the country of tax residence of the beneficial owner) to a withholding obligor paying Korean source income in order to benefit from the available reduced tax rate pursuant to the relevant tax treaty. Under Korean tax laws and subject to certain exceptions, an overseas investment vehicle (which is defined as an organization established in a foreign jurisdiction that manages funds collected through investment solicitation by acquiring, disposing or otherwise investing in proprietary targets and then distributes the proceeds thereof to investors) (the “Overseas Investment Vehicle”) must obtain an application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate along with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence) from the beneficial owner and submit to the withholding obligor an overseas investment vehicle report (prepared by the Overseas Investment Vehicle) which includes a detailed statement on the beneficial owner together with the application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate received from the beneficial owner.

Due to recent amendment to the Korean tax laws, which applies for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, Overseas Investment Vehicles may be regarded as beneficial owners of Korean sourced income in certain situations. Pursuant to such amendment, Overseas Investment Vehicles may be treated as beneficial owners of Korean source income if one of the following conditions are met: (i) the Overseas Investment Vehicle is subject to taxation in the jurisdiction in which it resides and there is no intentional tax avoidance purpose to establishing the Overseas Investment Vehicle in the jurisdiction; (ii) the Overseas Investment Vehicle is deemed as the beneficial owner under a tax treaty; or (iii) the Overseas Investment Vehicle is unable to confirm its list of beneficial owners investing in the Overseas Investment Vehicle (if only a portion of the beneficial owners are confirmed, applies with respect to the remaining unconfirmed list of beneficial owners). Overseas Investment Vehicles that are not regarded as foreign “corporations” for purposes of the Korean tax law may be recognized as beneficial owners if one of the above conditions (ii) or (iii) are met. Starting from January 1, 2022, the above conditions (i) and (ii) are changed as follows: (i) under the applicable tax treaty, the Overseas Investment Vehicle bears tax liabilities in the country in which it is established and the Korean source income is eligible for the treaty benefits under the tax treaty; or (ii) where the Overseas Investment Vehicle does not meet the above condition (i), the Overseas Investment Vehicle is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the Korean source income under the applicable tax treaty and the Korean source income is eligible for the treaty benefits under the tax treaty. Further, Overseas Investment Vehicles that meet condition (iii) would be subject to the default statutory withholding tax rate under the Korean tax laws and the treaty withholding rates under relevant tax treaties would not apply even though the Overseas Investment Vehicles are deemed to be beneficial owners of Korean source income.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Korean tax laws currently exclude from Korean taxation gains made by a non-resident without a permanent establishment in Korea from the sale of a Registered Debt Security to another non-resident (except where a non-resident sells Registered Debt Securities to another non-resident’s permanent establishment in Korea, if any). In addition, capital gains realized from the transfer of Registered Debt Securities outside Korea by non-residents with or without permanent establishments in Korea are currently exempt from taxation by virtue of the STCL, provided that the issuance of such Registered Debt Securities is deemed to be an overseas issuance of foreign currency-denominated bonds under the STCL. If you sell or otherwise dispose of a Registered Debt

Security through other ways than those mentioned above, any gain realized on the transaction will be taxable at ordinary Korean withholding tax rates (which is the lesser of 11.0% (including local income tax) of the gross sale proceeds or 22.0% (including local income tax) of the net gain, subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition cost of such Registered Debt Securities and certain direct transaction costs attributable to the disposal of such Registered Debt Securities), unless an exemption is available under an applicable income tax treaty. See the discussion under “–Shares or ADSs–Tax Treaties” below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

In order to obtain the benefit of an exemption from tax pursuant to a tax treaty, you must submit to the purchaser or any other withholding obligor, prior to or at the time of payment, such evidence of your tax residence as the Korean tax authorities may require in support of your claim for treaty benefits.

Furthermore, Korean tax laws require the beneficial owner to submit an application for tax exemption together with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner issued by a competent authority of the country of tax residence of the beneficial owner) to a withholding obligor paying Korean source income in order to benefit from the available exemption pursuant to the relevant tax treaty. Under Korean tax laws and subject to certain exceptions, the Overseas Investment Vehicle must obtain an application for tax exemption along with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence) from the beneficial owner and forward it to the withholding obligor along with an overseas investment vehicle report (prepared by the Overseas Investment Vehicle) which includes a detailed statement on the beneficial owner together with the application for tax exemption received from the beneficial owner. The withholding obligor must submit the application and the report to the relevant tax office by the ninth day of the month following the date of the first payment of such income.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

If you die while you are the holder of Registered Debt Securities, the subsequent transfer of the Registered Debt Securities by way of succession will be subject to Korean inheritance tax. Similarly, if you transfer Registered Debt Securities as a gift, the donee will be subject to Korean gift tax and you may be required to pay the gift tax if the donee fails to do so.

At present, Korea has not entered into any tax treaty relating to inheritance or gift taxes.

Shares or ADSs

Dividends on the Shares of Common Stock or ADSs

We will deduct Korean withholding tax from dividends (whether in cash or in shares) paid to you at a rate of 22% (inclusive of local income tax). If you are a qualified resident in a country that has entered into a tax treaty with Korea, you may qualify for a reduced rate of Korean withholding tax. See the discussion under “–Tax Treaties” below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits.

In order to obtain the benefits of a reduced withholding tax rate under a tax treaty, you must submit to the Korea Securities Depository, prior to the dividend payment date, such evidence of tax residence as may be required by the Korean tax authorities in order to establish your entitlement to the benefits of the applicable tax treaty. Evidence of tax residence may be submitted to the Korea Securities Depository through the withholding tax agent. If we distribute to you free shares representing a transfer of certain capital reserves or asset revaluation reserves into paid-in capital, such distribution may be subject to Korean withholding tax.

Furthermore, Korean tax laws require the beneficial owner to submit an application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate together with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income

(including a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner issued by a competent authority of the country of tax residence of the beneficial owner) to a withholding obligor paying Korean source income in order to benefit from the available reduced tax rate pursuant to the relevant tax treaty. Under Korean tax laws and subject to certain exceptions, the Overseas Investment Vehicle must obtain an application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate along with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence) from the beneficial owner and submit to the withholding obligor an overseas investment vehicle report (prepared by the Overseas Investment Vehicle) which includes a detailed statement on the beneficial owner together with the application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate received from the beneficial owner.

If you hold common shares or ADSs and receive the dividend through an account at the Korea Securities Depository held by a foreign depository settlement institute, you are not required to submit the application for entitlement to a reduced tax rate. However, the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner) may need to be submitted to us through such foreign depository settlement institute.

Taxation of Capital Gains

As a general rule, capital gains earned by non-residents upon the transfer of the common shares or ADSs would be subject to Korean income tax at a rate equal to the lesser of (i) 11.0% (including local income tax) of the gross proceeds realized or (ii) 22.0% (including local income tax) of the net realized gain (subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition costs and certain direct transaction costs arising out of the transfer of such common shares or ADSs), unless such non-resident is exempt from Korean income taxation under an applicable Korean tax treaty into which Korea has entered with the non-resident's country of tax residence. Please see the discussion under "Tax Treaties" below for an additional explanation on treaty benefits. Even if you do not qualify for any exemption under a tax treaty, you will not be subject to the foregoing income tax on capital gains if you qualify for the relevant Korean domestic tax law exemptions discussed in the following paragraphs.

You will not be subject to Korean income taxation on capital gains realized upon the transfer of our common stocks or ADSs through the Korea Exchange if you (i) have no permanent establishment in Korea and (ii) did not own or have not owned (together with any shares owned by any entity which you have a certain special relationship with and possibly including the shares represented by the ADSs) 25.0% or more of our total issued and outstanding shares at any time during the calendar year in which the sale occurs and during the five calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the sale occurs.

It should be noted that (i) capital gains earned by you (regardless of whether you have a permanent establishment in Korea) from the transfer of ADSs outside Korea will be exempted from Korean income taxation provided that ADSs are deemed to have been issued overseas under the STTCL, but (ii) if and when an owner of the underlying shares of stock transfers ADSs after conversion of the underlying shares into ADSs, the exemption described in (i) is not applicable.

If you are subject to tax on capital gains with respect to the sale of ADSs, or of shares of common stock which you acquired as a result of a withdrawal, the purchaser or, in the case of the sale of shares of common stock on the Korea Exchange or through an investment dealer or investment broker under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, an investment dealer or investment broker is required to withhold Korean tax from the sales price in an amount equal to 11.0% (including local income tax) of the gross realization proceeds and to make payment of these amounts to the Korean tax authority, unless you establish your entitlement to an exemption under an applicable tax treaty or domestic tax law or produce satisfactory evidence of your acquisition cost and transaction costs for the shares of common stock or the ADSs.

However, if you transfer the ADSs following an exchange of the underlying shares of stock owned by you for ADSs to a purchaser who is a non-resident or a foreign company without a permanent establishment in Korea,

you are obligated to file an income tax return and pay tax on gain realized from such transfer unless exempt under an applicable tax treaty or domestic law. Further, if you transfer the shares of common stock outside of Korea (excluding a transfer on a foreign exchange) to non-residents or foreign companies without permanent establishments in Korea, you are obligated to file an income tax return and pay income tax on capital gain realized from such transfer unless exempt under an applicable tax treaty or domestic law. If a purchaser or an investment dealer or investment broker, as the case may be, withholds and remits the tax on capital gains derived from transfer of shares of common stock or ADSs, your obligation to file an income tax return and pay income tax will not apply.

In order to obtain the benefit of an exemption from tax pursuant to a tax treaty, you must submit to the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, or through the ADS depository, as the case may be, prior to or at the time of payment, such evidence of your tax residence as the Korean tax authorities may require in support of your claim for treaty benefits. Please see the discussion under “Tax Treaties” below for an additional explanation on claiming treaty benefits. Furthermore, Korean tax laws require the beneficial owner to submit an application for tax exemption together with the documents proving the beneficial of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence of the beneficial owner issued by a competent authority of the country of tax residence of the beneficial owner) to a withholding obligor paying Korean source income in order to benefit from the available exemption pursuant to the relevant tax treaty. Under Korean tax laws and subject to certain exceptions, the Overseas Investment Vehicle must obtain an application for tax exemption along with the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income (including a certificate of tax residence) from the beneficial owner and forward it to the withholding obligor along with an overseas investment vehicle report (prepared by the Overseas Investment Vehicle) which includes a detailed statement on the beneficial owner together with the application for tax exemption received from the beneficial owner. The withholding obligor must submit the application and the report to the relevant tax office by the ninth day of the month following the date of the first payment of such income.

Tax Treaties

Korea has entered into a number of income tax treaties with other countries (including the United States), which would reduce or exempt Korean withholding tax on dividends on, and capital gains on transfer of, shares of our common stock or ADSs. For example, under the Korea-United States income tax treaty, reduced rates of Korean withholding tax of 16.5% or 11.0% (respectively, including local income tax, depending on your status and shareholding ratio) on dividends and an exemption from Korean withholding tax on capital gains are available to residents of the United States that are beneficial owners of the relevant dividend income or capital gains. However, under Article 17 (Investment of Holding Companies) of the Korea-United States income tax treaty, such reduced rates and exemption do not apply if (i) you are a United States corporation, (ii) by reason of any special measures, the tax imposed on you by the United States with respect to such dividends or capital gains is substantially less than the tax generally imposed by the United States on corporate profits, and (iii) 25.0% or more of your capital is held of record or is otherwise determined, after consultation between competent authorities of the United States and Korea, to be owned directly or indirectly by one or more persons who are not individual residents of the United States. Also, under Article 16 (Capital Gains) of the Korea-United States income tax treaty, the exemption on capital gains does not apply if you are an individual, and (a) you maintain a fixed base in Korea for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year and your ADSs or shares of common stock giving rise to capital gains are effectively connected with such fixed base or (b) you are present in Korea for a period or periods of 183 days or more during the taxable year.

You should inquire for yourself whether you are entitled to the benefit of an income tax treaty with Korea. It is the responsibility of the party claiming the benefits of an income tax treaty in respect of interest or dividend payments or capital gains to submit to us, the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, as applicable, the documents proving the beneficial owner of such Korean source income including a certificate as to his tax residence. In the absence of sufficient proof, we, the purchaser or the investment dealer or the investment broker, as applicable, must withhold tax at the normal rates.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

If you die while holding an ADS or donate an ADS, it is unclear whether, for Korean inheritance and gift tax purposes, you will be treated as the owner of the shares of common stock underlying the ADSs. If the tax authority interprets depositary receipts as the underlying share certificates, you may be treated as the owner of the shares of common stock and your heir or the donee (or in certain circumstances, you as the donor) will be subject to Korean inheritance or gift tax presently at the rate of 10.0% to 50.0%, depending on the value of the ADSs or shares of common stock.

If you die while holding a share of common stock or donate a share of common stock, your heir or donee (or in certain circumstances, you as the donor) will be subject to Korean inheritance or gift tax at the same rate as indicated above.

At present, Korea has not entered into any tax treaty relating to inheritance or gift taxes.

Securities Transaction Tax

If you transfer shares of common stock on the Stock Market of the Korea Exchange, you will be subject to securities transaction tax at the rate of 0.03% (which will be reduced to 0% for transfers on or after January 1, 2025) and an agriculture and fishery special surtax at the rate of 0.15% of the sale price of the shares of common stock. If your transfer of the shares of common stock is not made on the Stock Market of the Korea Exchange, subject to certain exceptions you will be subject to securities transaction tax at the rate of 0.35% and will not be subject to an agriculture and fishery special surtax.

Under the Securities Transaction Tax Law, depositary receipts (such as ADSs) constitute share certificates subject to the securities transaction tax. However, a transfer of depositary receipts listed on the New York Stock Exchange, NASDAQ National Market or other qualified foreign exchanges will be exempt from the securities transaction tax although depositary receipts, including ADSs, constitute share certificates subject to the securities transaction tax.

In principle, the securities transaction tax, if applicable, must be paid by the transferor of the shares or rights. When the transfer is effected through the Korea Securities Depository, the Korea Securities Depository is generally required to withhold and pay the tax to the tax authorities. When such transfer is made through an investment dealer or investment broker under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act only, such investment dealer or investment broker is required to withhold and pay the tax. Where the transfer is effected by a non-resident without a permanent establishment in Korea, other than through the Korea Securities Depository or an investment dealer or investment broker, the transferee is required to withhold the securities transaction tax for payment to the Korean tax authority.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock and ADSs for beneficial owners of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock and ADSs that are "U.S. Persons" (as defined below). For purposes of this summary, you are a "U.S. Person" if you are any of the following for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

- a trust if (1) it is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

This summary is based on current law, which is subject to change (perhaps retroactively), is for general purposes only and should not be considered tax advice. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you and does not address the effects of the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income, U.S. federal estate and gift taxes or foreign, state, local or other tax considerations that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances. The discussion set forth below is applicable to you if (i) you are a resident of the United States for purposes of the current income tax treaty between the United States and Korea (the "Treaty"), (ii) your Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs are not, for purposes of the Treaty, effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Korea and (iii) you otherwise qualify for the full benefits of the Treaty. This summary deals only with Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs held as capital assets, and it does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including if you are a dealer in securities or currencies, a financial institution, a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust, an insurance company, a tax-exempt organization, a person holding the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle, a person owning 10.0% or more of our stock (by vote or value), a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings, a person liable for alternative minimum tax, a person required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement, a partnership or other pass-through entity (or an investor therein), or a U.S. Person whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar). We cannot assure you that a change in law will not alter significantly the tax considerations that we describe in this summary.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds the Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our Registered Debt Securities, common stock or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

Because of the 100-year maturity of the One Hundred Year 7.95% Zero-to-Full Debentures, due April 1, 2096 (the "ZTF Debentures"), it is not certain whether the ZTF Debentures will be treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The discussion below assumes that the ZTF Debentures (as well as the other Registered Debt Securities) will be treated as debt, except that a summary of the consequences to you if the ZTF Debentures were not treated as debt is provided under "Tax Consequences with Respect to Registered Debt Securities Generally—ZTF Debentures Treated as Equity" below.

The discussion below of the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ADSs assumes that the deposit agreement, and all other related agreements, will be performed in accordance with their terms.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the ownership and disposition of the Registered Debt Securities, common stock and ADSs, as well as the consequences to you arising under other United States federal tax laws and the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Consequences with Respect to Registered Debt Securities Generally

Payments

Except as provided below with regard to original issue discount on the ZTF Debentures, interest on a Registered Debt Security will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in

accordance with your method of accounting for tax purposes. Principal payments on an amortizing Registered Debt Security generally will constitute a tax-free return of capital to you to the extent of your adjusted tax basis in the Registered Debt Security, and any principal payments in excess of your adjusted tax basis generally will be taxed as capital gain.

Although interest payments to you are currently exempt from Korean taxation provided that Registered Debt Securities are deemed to be foreign currency-denominated bonds issued outside of Korea for the purpose of the STTCL (see—“Korean Taxes—Registered Debt Securities—Taxation of Interest,” above), if the Korean law providing for the exemption is repealed, then, in addition to interest payments on the Registered Debt Securities and original issue discount on the ZTF Debentures, you will be required to include in income any additional amounts paid and any Korean tax withheld from interest payments notwithstanding that you in fact did not receive such withheld tax. You may be entitled to credit such Korean tax (up to the Treaty rate), subject to applicable conditions and limitations in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). However, Treasury regulations addressing foreign tax credits (the “Foreign Tax Credit Regulations”) impose additional requirements for foreign taxes to be eligible for a foreign tax credit, and there can be no assurance that those requirements will be satisfied if you do not elect to apply the benefits of the Treaty. The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) are considering proposing amendments to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations. In addition, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, interest income on a Registered Debt Security (including additional amounts and any Korean taxes withheld in respect thereof) and original issue discount on a ZTF Debenture will be treated as foreign source income and will generally be considered passive category income. You will generally be denied a foreign tax credit for Korean taxes imposed with respect to the Registered Debt Securities if you do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which you are not protected from risk of loss. Instead of claiming a foreign tax credit, you may be able to deduct Korean withholding taxes on interest in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law (including that a U.S. Person is not eligible for a deduction for otherwise creditable foreign income taxes paid or accrued in a taxable year if such U.S. Person claims a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year). The rules governing the foreign tax credit and deductions for foreign taxes are complex. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances.

Original Issue Discount

The ZTF Debentures were issued with original issue discount (“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of all scheduled amounts payable on the ZTF Debentures (including the interest payable on such ZTF Debentures) and (ii) the “issue price” of the ZTF Debentures. The “issue price” of each ZTF Debenture is the first price at which a substantial amount of the ZTF Debentures was sold to the public (other than to an underwriter, broker, placement agent or wholesaler). If you hold ZTF Debentures, then (subject to the discussion in “—Acquisition Premium; Bond Premium” below) you generally must include OID in gross income (as ordinary income) in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income, regardless of your method of accounting. However, you generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the ZTF Debentures, even if denominated as interest.

The amount of OID includible in income by the holder of a ZTF Debenture is the sum of the “daily portions” of OID with respect to the ZTF Debenture for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which such holder held such ZTF Debenture, or “accrued OID” (for a discussion relevant to subsequent purchasers, see “—Market Discount” and “—Acquisition Premium; Bond Premium,” below). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any “accrual period” a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The “accrual period” for a ZTF Debenture may be of any length and may vary in length over the

term of the ZTF Debenture, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period other than the final accrual period is an amount equal to the product of the ZTF Debenture's adjusted issue price at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period). OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. The "adjusted issue price" of a ZTF Debenture at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period (for subsequent purchasers, determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below) and reduced by any payments previously made on such ZTF Debenture. Under these rules, you will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. We are required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on ZTF Debentures held of record by persons other than corporations and other exempt holders.

As discussed above, although interest payments to you are currently exempt from Korean taxation provided that Registered Debt Securities are deemed to be foreign currency-denominated bonds issued outside of Korea for the purpose of the STTCL (see—"Korean Taxes—Registered Debt Securities—Taxation of Interest," above), if the Korean law providing for the exemption is repealed, then Korean withholding tax may be imposed at times that differ from the times at which you are required to include interest or OID in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and this disparity may limit the amount of foreign tax credit available.

Market Discount

If you purchase a Registered Debt Security other than a ZTF Debenture for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity, or, in the case of a ZTF Debenture, its adjusted issue price, the amount of the difference will be treated as "market discount" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless that difference is less than a specified de minimis amount. Under the market discount rules, you will be required to treat any principal payment on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a Registered Debt Security as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that you have not previously included in income and are treated as having accrued on the Registered Debt Security at the time of the payment or disposition. In addition, you may be required to defer, until the maturity of the Registered Debt Security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness attributable to the Registered Debt Security. Any amount treated as ordinary income pursuant to the market discount rules generally should be treated as foreign source income.

Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the Registered Debt Security, unless you elect to accrue on a constant interest method. Your election to accrue market discount on a constant interest method is to be made for the taxable year in which you acquired the Registered Debt Security, applies only to that Registered Debt Security and cannot be revoked. Special rules will apply in determining the accrual of market discount for an amortizing Registered Debt Security. You may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues, on either a ratable or constant interest method, in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Your election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired by you on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which your election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Acquisition Premium; Bond Premium

If you purchase a ZTF Debenture for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the ZTF Debenture after the purchase date, you will be considered to have purchased that ZTF Debenture at an "acquisition premium." Under the acquisition premium rules, the

amount of OID that you must include in gross income with respect to a ZTF Debenture for any taxable year will be reduced by the portion of the acquisition premium properly allocable to that year.

If you purchase a Registered Debt Security for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Registered Debt Security after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest (as defined in the Code), you will be considered to have purchased the Registered Debt Security at a “premium” and, if such Registered Debt Security is a ZTF Debenture, you will not be required to include any OID in income. Interest on a debt instrument is generally treated as qualified stated interest if it is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate. The interest on the ZTF Debentures does not constitute qualified stated interest. You generally may elect to amortize any premium on a Registered Debt Security over the remaining term of the Registered Debt Security on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under your regular accounting method. In the case of instruments that provide for alternative payment schedules, bond premium is calculated by assuming that (a) you will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes your yield, and (b) we will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes your yield (except that we will be assumed to exercise call options in a manner that maximizes your yield). If you do not elect to amortize bond premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss you would otherwise recognize on disposition of a Registered Debt Security. Your election to amortize premium on a constant yield method will also apply to all taxable debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by you on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. You may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. You should consult your own tax advisor before making this election.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Registered Debt Securities

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Registered Debt Security, you generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you receive (not including an amount equal to any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in income) and your adjusted tax basis in the Registered Debt Security. Your adjusted tax basis in a Registered Debt Security other than a ZTF Debenture will generally be your cost of obtaining the Registered Debt Security, increased by any market discount previously included in income and reduced by payments of principal you receive and any bond premium that you have previously amortized. Your adjusted tax basis in a ZTF Debenture will, in general, be your cost therefor, increased by any market discount and OID previously included in income and reduced by any cash payments on the ZTF Debenture and any bond premium that you have previously amortized. Except as described above with respect to market discount, your gain or loss realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Registered Debt Security will be capital gain or loss and will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition, you have held the Registered Debt Security for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Persons (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

Except as described above with respect to market discount, your gain or loss realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Registered Debt Security will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Consequently, you may not be able to use a foreign tax credit for any Korean tax imposed on the disposition of Registered Debt Securities unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. However, pursuant to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations, unless you elect to apply the benefits of the Treaty, any such Korean tax would generally not be a foreign income tax eligible for a foreign tax credit (regardless of any other income that you may have that is derived from foreign sources). In such case, the non-creditable Korean tax may reduce the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition. As discussed above, however, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or

modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). If any Korean tax is imposed upon the disposition of Registered Debt Securities and you apply such temporary relief, such Korean tax may be eligible for a foreign tax credit or deduction, subject to the applicable conditions and limitations. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances.

ZTF Debentures Treated as Equity

If the ZTF Debentures were treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, amounts actually or deemed paid with respect to the ZTF Debentures would be deemed dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

You would include the amounts actually or deemed paid by us on the ZTF Debentures (before reduction for Korean withholding tax, if any) as dividend income when actually or constructively paid by us. Section 305 of the Code, which would apply to the ZTF Debentures if they were treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, requires current accrual of dividends under principles similar to the accrual of OID. Amounts treated as dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations. In addition, it is unclear whether any amounts treated as dividends would be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation that apply to "qualified dividend income" (as described below in "Tax Consequences with Respect to Common Stock and ADSs—Distributions on Common Stock or ADSs").

Tax Consequences with Respect to Common Stock and ADSs

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying common stock that is represented by such ADSs. Accordingly, deposits or withdrawals of common stock for ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Distributions on Common Stock or ADSs

The gross amount of distributions (other than certain pro rata distributions of common stock or rights to subscribe for common stock) to holders of common stock or ADSs (including amounts withheld in respect of Korean withholding taxes) will be taxable dividends to such holders to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Such income (including withheld taxes) will be includable in the gross income of a holder as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by the holder, in the case of common stock, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporations under the Code.

Subject to applicable limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), certain dividends received by non-corporate U.S. Persons from a qualified foreign corporation may be treated as "qualified dividend income" that is subject to reduced rates of taxation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, if such treaty contains an exchange of information provision and the U.S. Treasury Department has determined that the treaty is satisfactory for purposes of the legislation. The U.S. Treasury Department has determined that the Treaty, which contains an exchange of information provision, is satisfactory for these purposes. In addition, we believe we are eligible for the benefits of the Treaty. In addition, a foreign corporation is also treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends paid by that corporation on shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Although shares of our common stock will generally not be considered readily tradable for these purposes, U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSs, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will be considered

readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States in later years. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing rules to their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in Won will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Won received calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividend is received by the holder, in the case of common stock, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the Won are converted into U.S. dollars. If the Won received as a dividend are not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a holder will have a basis in the Won equal to their U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss realized on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the Won will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of distribution.

The maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends paid to you pursuant to the Treaty is 16.5%. You will be required to properly demonstrate your entitlement to the reduced rate of withholding under the Treaty (see “—Korean Taxes—Shares or ADSs—Tax Treaties”). Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Korean withholding taxes (up to the Treaty rate) may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. However, the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations impose additional requirements for foreign taxes to be eligible for a foreign tax credit, and there can be no assurance that those requirements will be satisfied if you do not elect to apply the benefits of the Treaty. The Department of the Treasury and the IRS are considering proposing amendments to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations. In addition, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on the common stock or ADSs will be treated as foreign source income and will generally be considered passive category income. You will generally be denied a foreign tax credit for Korean taxes imposed on dividends paid on common stock or ADSs if you do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which you are not protected from risk of loss. Instead of claiming a foreign tax credit, you may be able to deduct Korean withholding taxes on dividends in computing your taxable income, subject to generally applicable limitations under U.S. law (including that a U.S. Person is not eligible for a deduction for otherwise creditable foreign income taxes paid or accrued in a taxable year if such U.S. Person claims a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year). The rules governing the foreign tax credit and deductions for foreign taxes are complex. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances, including the possible adverse impact on creditability to the extent you are entitled to a refund of any Korean tax withheld or a reduced rate of withholding.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of the common stock or ADSs (thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, to be recognized by the investor on a subsequent disposition of the common stock or ADSs), and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange of property. Consequently, such distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would not give rise to foreign source income and you generally would not be able to use a foreign tax credit for any Korean withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be reported and treated as a dividend (as discussed above).

Distributions of common stock or rights to subscribe for common stock that are received as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Consequently,

such distributions will not give rise to foreign source income and you generally will not be able to use a foreign tax credit for any Korean withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of ADSs or Common Stock

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ADSs or common stock, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the ADSs or common stock, both as determined in U.S. dollars. The capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition, the ADSs or common stock have been held by you for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. Persons (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Any gain or loss recognized by you will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Consequently, you may not be able to use a foreign tax credit for any Korean tax imposed on the disposition of ADSs or common stock unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. However, pursuant to the Foreign Tax Credit Regulations, unless you elect to apply the benefits of the Treaty, any such Korean tax would generally not be a foreign income tax eligible for a foreign tax credit (regardless of any other income that you may have that is derived from foreign sources). In such case, the non-creditable Korean tax may reduce the amount realized upon the disposition of ADSs or common stock. As discussed above, however, recent notices from the IRS provide temporary relief by allowing taxpayers that comply with applicable requirements to apply many aspects of the foreign tax credit regulations as they previously existed (before the release of the current Foreign Tax Credit Regulations) for taxable years ending before the date that a notice or other guidance withdrawing or modifying the temporary relief is issued (or any later date specified in such notice or other guidance). If any Korean tax is imposed upon the disposition of ADSs or common stock and you apply such temporary relief, such Korean tax may be eligible for a foreign tax credit or deduction, subject to the applicable conditions and limitations. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit or a deduction under their particular circumstances.

You should note that any Korean securities transaction tax will not be treated as a creditable foreign tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Based upon the past and projected composition of our income and assets and the valuation of our assets, we do not believe that we were a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for 2023, and we do not expect to be a PFIC in 2024 or to become one in the foreseeable future, although there can be no assurance in this regard. If, however, we become a PFIC, such characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you. For example, if we become a PFIC, our U.S. investors may become subject to increased tax liabilities under U.S. tax laws and regulations and will become subject to burdensome reporting requirements. In addition, non-corporate U.S. Persons will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. Our PFIC status is determined on an annual basis and depends on the composition of our income and assets in each year. Specifically, we will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if either: (i) 75% or more of our gross income in such year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of our assets by value in such year which produce or are held for the production of passive income (which generally includes cash) is at least 50%. We cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for 2024 or any future taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to interest and OID on Registered Debt Securities, dividend payments in respect of the common stock or ADSs or the proceeds received on the sale, exchange,