

Under the Investment Rules, with certain exceptions, foreign investors may acquire shares of a Korean company without being subject to any foreign investment ceiling. As one such exception, designated public corporations are subject to a 40.0% ceiling on the acquisition of shares by foreigners in the aggregate. Designated public corporations may set a ceiling on the acquisition of shares by a single person within 3.0% of the total number of shares in their articles of incorporation. Currently, Korea Electric Power Corporation is the only designated public corporation which has set such a ceiling. Furthermore, an investment by a foreign investor of not less than 10.0% of the outstanding shares with voting rights of a Korean company is defined as a direct foreign investment under the Foreign Investment Promotion Law, which is, in general, subject to the report to, and acceptance by, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of Korea, which delegates its authority to foreign exchange banks or the Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency under the relevant regulations. The acquisition of our shares by a foreign investor is also subject to the restrictions prescribed in the Telecommunications Business Act. The Telecommunications Business Act generally limits the maximum aggregate foreign shareholdings in us to 49.0% of the outstanding shares. A foreigner who has acquired shares in excess of such restriction described above may not exercise the voting rights with respect to the shares exceeding such limitations and may be subject to corrective orders.

Under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Laws, a foreign investor who intends to make a portfolio investment in shares of a Korean company listed on the KRX KOSPI Market or the KRX KOSDAQ Market must designate a foreign exchange bank at which he, she or it must open a foreign currency account and a Won account exclusively for stock investments. No approval is required for remittance into Korea and deposit of foreign currency funds in the foreign currency account. Foreign currency funds may be transferred from the foreign currency account at the time required to place a deposit for, or settle the purchase price of, a stock purchase transaction to a Won account opened at a securities company. Funds in the foreign currency account may be remitted abroad without any governmental approval.

Dividends on shares 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 such shares to be paid, received and retained in Korea. Dividends paid on, and the Won proceeds of the sale of, any such shares held by a non-resident of Korea must be deposited either in a Won account with the investor's financial investment companies with a securities dealing, brokerage or collective investment license or the investor's Won account. Funds in the investor's Won account may be transferred to such investor's foreign currency account or withdrawn for local living expenses, provided that any withdrawal of local living expenses in excess of a certain amount is reported to the tax authorities by the foreign exchange bank at which the Won account is maintained. 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 financial investment 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 investors having to open their own accounts with foreign exchange banks.

Item 10.E. Taxation

United States Taxation

This summary describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences for a U.S. holder (as defined below) of acquiring, owning, and disposing of common shares or ADSs. This summary applies to you only if you hold our common shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This summary does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings;
- a bank or other financial institution;

- a life insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person that holds common shares or ADSs that are a hedge or that are hedged against interest rate or currency risks;
- a person that holds common shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or conversion transaction for tax purposes;
- a person whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- a person that owns or is deemed to own 10.0% or more of any class of our stock (by vote or value); or
- an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or partners therein).

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations promulgated thereunder, and published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

Please consult your own tax advisers concerning the U.S. federal, state, local, and other tax consequences of purchasing, owning, and disposing of common shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

For purposes of this summary, you are a “U.S. holder” if you are the beneficial owner of a common share or an ADS and are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a U.S. domestic corporation; or
- otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis with respect to income from the common share or ADS.

In general, if you are the beneficial owner of ADSs, you will be treated as the beneficial owner of the common shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no gain or loss will be recognized if you exchange an ADS for the common share represented by that ADS.

Dividends

The gross amount of cash dividends that you receive (prior to deduction of Korean taxes) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation as foreign source “passive income” dividend income and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Dividends paid in Won will be included in your income in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of your receipt of the dividend, in the case of common shares, or the depository’s receipt, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If such a dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the U.S. dollar amount of dividends received by an individual with respect to the ADSs will be subject to taxation at a preferential rate if the dividends are “qualified dividends.” Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (1) the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (2) we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes (“PFIC”), as discussed below under “— Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.” The ADSs are listed on the NYSE, and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. As described below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules”, we believe that we may have been classified as a PFIC with respect to our taxable year ending December 31, 2021, but we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC with respect to our taxable year ending December 31, 2022. We do not expect to be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or in the reasonably foreseeable future based on the present composition of our income and assets and our expectations regarding our income and assets in the future. Accordingly, U.S. holders of common shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate for dividends with respect to our common shares or ADSs.

Distributions of additional shares in respect of common shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro-rata distribution to all of our stockholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Sale or Other Disposition

Subject to the discussion below under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules,” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, gain or loss you realize on a sale or other disposition of common shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the common shares or ADSs were held for more than one year. Your ability to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited. Long-term capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. holder generally is subject to taxation at reduced rates.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Special U.S. tax rules apply to companies that are considered to be PFICs. We will be classified as a PFIC in a particular taxable year if either (i) 75 percent or more of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income; or (ii) 50% or more of the value of our assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Investments in companies in which we own less than 25 percent of the stock (by value) are considered to be assets that produce passive income.

The determination whether we are a PFIC is made annually based on the particular facts and circumstances, such as the composition of our income and the valuation of our assets. Due to fluctuations in our stock price and changes in the value and composition of our assets, including our substantial investment in the stock of SK Hynix prior to the Spin-off, which was treated as a passive asset for this purpose, we believe that we may have been classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our taxable year ending December 31, 2021, but we do not believe that we were classified as a PFIC with respect to our taxable year ending December 31, 2022. We do not expect to be classified as a PFIC for the current taxable year or in the reasonably foreseeable future, based on the present composition of our income and assets and our expectations regarding our income and assets in the future. Stock market volatility could exacerbate these considerations. See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors – Risks Relating to Korea – Unfavorable financial and economic developments in Korea may have an adverse effect on us.”

You should consult your own tax advisors regarding our classification as a PFIC for 2021, 2022 or in the current or future years.

If we are classified as a PFIC, and you do not make a mark-to-market election, as described in the following paragraph, you will be subject to a special tax at ordinary income tax rates on “excess distributions” (generally, any distributions that you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125 percent of the average annual distributions that you have received in the preceding three taxable years, or your holding period, if shorter), including gain that you recognize on the sale of your common shares or ADSs. The amount of income tax on any excess distributions will be increased by an interest charge to compensate for tax deferral, calculated as if the excess distributions were earned ratably over the period you hold your common shares or ADSs. Classification as a PFIC may also have other adverse tax consequences, including, in the case of individuals, the denial of a step-up in the basis of your common shares or ADSs at death.

Although the determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually, if we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. holder holds our common shares or ADSs, such U.S. holder will generally be subject to the unfavorable rules described above for that year and for each subsequent year in which such U.S. holder holds the common shares or ADSs (even if we do not qualify as a PFIC in such subsequent years). However, if we cease to be a PFIC, a U.S. holder can avoid the continuing impact of the PFIC rules by making a special election to recognize gain as if such U.S. holder’s common shares or ADSs had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year during which we were a PFIC. As discussed above, we may have been a PFIC for our taxable year ending December 31, 2021. U.S. holders who held common shares or ADSs at any time during that year should consult their own tax advisor about the advisability of making this election.

A U.S. holder may be able to avoid the unfavorable rules described above by electing to mark its ADSs to market, provided the ADSs are treated as “marketable stock.” The ADSs generally will be treated as marketable stock if the ADSs are “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange or other market” (which includes the NYSE).

Further, it should also be noted that only the ADSs and not the common shares are listed on the NYSE. Consequently, a U.S. holder that holds common shares that are not represented by ADSs may not be eligible to make a mark-to-market election in respect of those common shares. If the U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election, the U.S. holder will be required in any year in which we are a PFIC to include as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of its ADSs at year-end over the U.S. holder's basis in those ADSs. If at the end of the U.S. holder's taxable year, the U.S. holder's basis in the common shares or ADSs exceeds their fair market value, the U.S. holder will be entitled to deduct the excess as an ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the U.S. holder's net mark-to-market gains from previous years. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. In addition, any gain the U.S. holder recognizes upon the sale of the U.S. holder's ADSs in a year in which we are a PFIC will be taxed as ordinary income in the year of sale and any loss will be treated as an ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. holder's net mark-to-market gains from previous years. If a U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a "qualified exchange or other market" or the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") consents to the revocation of the election. If a U.S. holder makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a corporation classified as a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be classified as a PFIC, the U.S. holder will not be required to take into account the mark-to-market gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not classified as a PFIC. Because a mark-to-market election generally cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that we may own (unless shares of such lower-tier PFIC are themselves "marketable"), a U.S. holder who makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our common shares may continue to be subject to the general PFIC rules with respect to such U.S. holder's indirect interest in any of our non-United States subsidiaries that is classified as a PFIC. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors about the availability of the mark-to-market election, the consequences of not making a mark-to-market election for the first year during which a U.S. holder holds interests in our common shares or ADSs and we are a PFIC, and whether making the election would be advisable in their particular circumstances.

Although a U.S. holder can also avoid the unfavorable PFIC rules described above by electing to treat its common shares or ADSs as interests in a qualified electing fund ("QEF"), we do not intend to provide the information that would allow a U.S. holder to make such an election. Accordingly, in the event that we are treated as a PFIC, a U.S. holder will not be able to make a "QEF election."

A U.S. holder that owns an equity interest in a PFIC must annually file IRS Form 8621, and may be required to file other IRS forms. A failure to file one or more of these forms as required may toll the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each of the U.S. holder's taxable years for which such form is required to be filed. As a result, the taxable years with respect to which the U.S. holder fails to file the form may remain open to assessment by the IRS indefinitely, until the form is filed.

The U.S. federal income tax rules relating to PFICs are complex. U.S. holders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding our potential classification as a PFIC and regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of our common shares or ADSs if we are so classified, including the advisability of making a mark-to-market election, if available.

Foreign Tax Credit Considerations

You should consult your own tax advisers to determine whether you are subject to any special rules that limit your ability to make effective use of foreign tax credits, including the possible adverse impact of failing to take advantage of benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Korea (the "Treaty").

Subject to generally applicable limitations and conditions, Korean withholding tax imposed on dividends paid at the appropriate rate applicable to a U.S. holder may be eligible for a credit against such U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. These generally applicable limitations and conditions include new requirements recently adopted by the IRS and any Korean tax will need to satisfy these requirements in order to be eligible to be a creditable tax for a U.S. holder. In the case of a U.S. holder that is eligible for, and properly elects, the benefits of the Treaty, the Korean tax may be treated as meeting the new requirements and therefore as a creditable tax. The application of these requirements to the Korean tax on any dividends is uncertain and we have not determined

whether these requirements are met, including requirements applicable to the Treaty. If the Korean tax is not a creditable tax for a U.S. holder or the U.S. holder does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year, the U.S. holder may be able to deduct the Korean tax in computing such U.S. holder's taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends will constitute income from sources without the United States and, if such withholding tax is a creditable tax for a U.S. holder that elects to claim foreign tax credits, generally will constitute "passive category income" for foreign tax credit purposes.

Gain, if any, realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of the common shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. A U.S. holder that is eligible for, and properly elects, the benefits of the Treaty, will generally not be subject to Korean withholding tax on capital gains. If a U.S. holder is not eligible for benefits under the Treaty and is therefore subject to Korean withholding tax on capital gains, the U.S. holder may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Korean tax imposed on the disposition of common shares or ADSs unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. federal income tax due on other income derived from foreign sources. Instead of claiming a credit, a U.S. holder may, at its election, deduct such Korean taxes in computing taxable income, if the U.S. holder has elected to deduct all foreign income taxes for the taxable year.

Any Korean securities transaction tax or agricultural and fishery special surtax that you pay will not be creditable for foreign tax credit purposes.

The rules with respect to foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, the common shares or ADSs.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets

Certain U.S. holders that own "specified foreign financial assets" with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.\$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or U.S.\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on IRS Form 8938, with respect to such assets. "Specified foreign financial assets" include any financial accounts held at a non-U.S. financial institution, as well as securities issued by a non-U.S. issuer (which would include the common shares or ADSs) that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. Higher reporting thresholds apply to certain individuals living abroad and to certain married individuals. Regulations extend this reporting requirement to certain entities that are treated as formed or availed of to hold direct or indirect interests in specified foreign financial assets based on certain objective criteria. U.S. holders who fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the common shares or ADSs, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

U.S. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Rules

Payments of dividends and sales proceeds that are made within the United States or through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding unless the holder (1) is a corporation or other exempt recipient and demonstrates this when required or (2) provides a taxpayer identification number and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred. Holders that are not U.S. persons generally are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, such a holder may be required to provide a certification of its non-U.S. status in connection with payments received within the United States or through a U.S.-related financial intermediary.

Korean Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Korean tax consequences to owners of the common shares or ADSs, as the case may be, who are non-resident individuals or non-Korean corporations without a permanent establishment in Korea to which the relevant income is attributable or with which the relevant income is effectively connected ("Non-resident Holders"). The statements regarding Korean tax laws set forth below are based on the laws in force and as interpreted by the Korean taxation authorities as of the date hereof. This summary is not

exhaustive of all possible tax considerations which may apply to a particular investor and potential investors are advised to satisfy themselves as to the overall tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the common shares or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Korean law, the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are resident, and any tax treaty between Korea and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisors.

Tax on Dividends

Dividends on the common shares or ADSs paid (whether in cash or in shares) to a Non-resident Holder will be subject to Korean withholding taxes at the rate of 22.0% (including local income tax) or such lower rate as is applicable under a treaty between Korea and such Non-resident Holder's country of tax residence. Free distributions of shares representing a capitalization of certain capital surplus reserves may be subject to Korean withholding taxes.

The tax is withheld by the payer of the dividend. While it is the payer that is required to withhold the tax, Korean law generally entitles the person who was subject to the withholding of Korean tax to recover from the Government any part of the Korean tax withheld upon providing evidence that it was entitled to have tax withheld at a lower rate if certain conditions are met.

Tax on Capital Gains

As a general rule, capital gains earned by Non-resident Holders upon transfer of the common shares or ADSs are subject to Korean withholding tax at the lower of (1) 11.0% (including local income tax) of the gross proceeds realized or (2) 22.0% (including local income tax) of the net realized gains (subject to the production of satisfactory evidence of the acquisition costs and certain direct transaction costs), unless exempt from Korean income taxation under the effective Korean tax treaty with the Non-resident Holder's country of tax residence.

However, a Non-resident Holder will not be subject to Korean income taxation on capital gains realized upon the sale of the common shares through the KRX KOSPI Market if the Non-resident Holder (1) has no permanent establishment in Korea and (2) did not or has not owned (together with any shares owned by any entity with certain special relationship with such Non-resident Holder) 25.0% or more of the total issued and outstanding shares of us 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 capital gains earned by you (regardless of whether you have a permanent establishment in Korea) from a transfer of ADSs outside Korea will generally be exempt from Korean income taxation, provided that the ADSs are deemed to have been issued overseas. If and when an owner of the underlying common shares transfers the ADSs following the conversion of the underlying shares for ADSs, such person will not be exempt from Korean income taxation.

Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax

Korean inheritance tax is imposed upon (1) all assets (wherever located) of the deceased if at the time of his death he was a tax resident of Korea and (2) all property located in Korea which passes on death (irrespective of the domicile 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 vary depending on the value of the property and the identity of the parties involved.

Under Korean inheritance and gift tax laws, securities issued by a Korean corporation are deemed to be located in Korea irrespective of where they are physically located or by whom they are owned.

Securities Transaction Tax

Securities transaction tax is imposed on the transfer of shares issued by a Korean corporation or the right to subscribe for such shares generally at the rate of 0.35% of the sales price. In the case of the transfer of shares listed on the KRX KOSPI Market (such as our common shares), the securities transaction tax is imposed generally at the rate of (1) 0.20% of the sales price of such shares (including agricultural and fishery special surtax thereon) if traded on the KRX KOSPI Market or (2) subject to certain exceptions, 0.35% of the sales price of such shares if traded outside the KRX KOSPI Market.