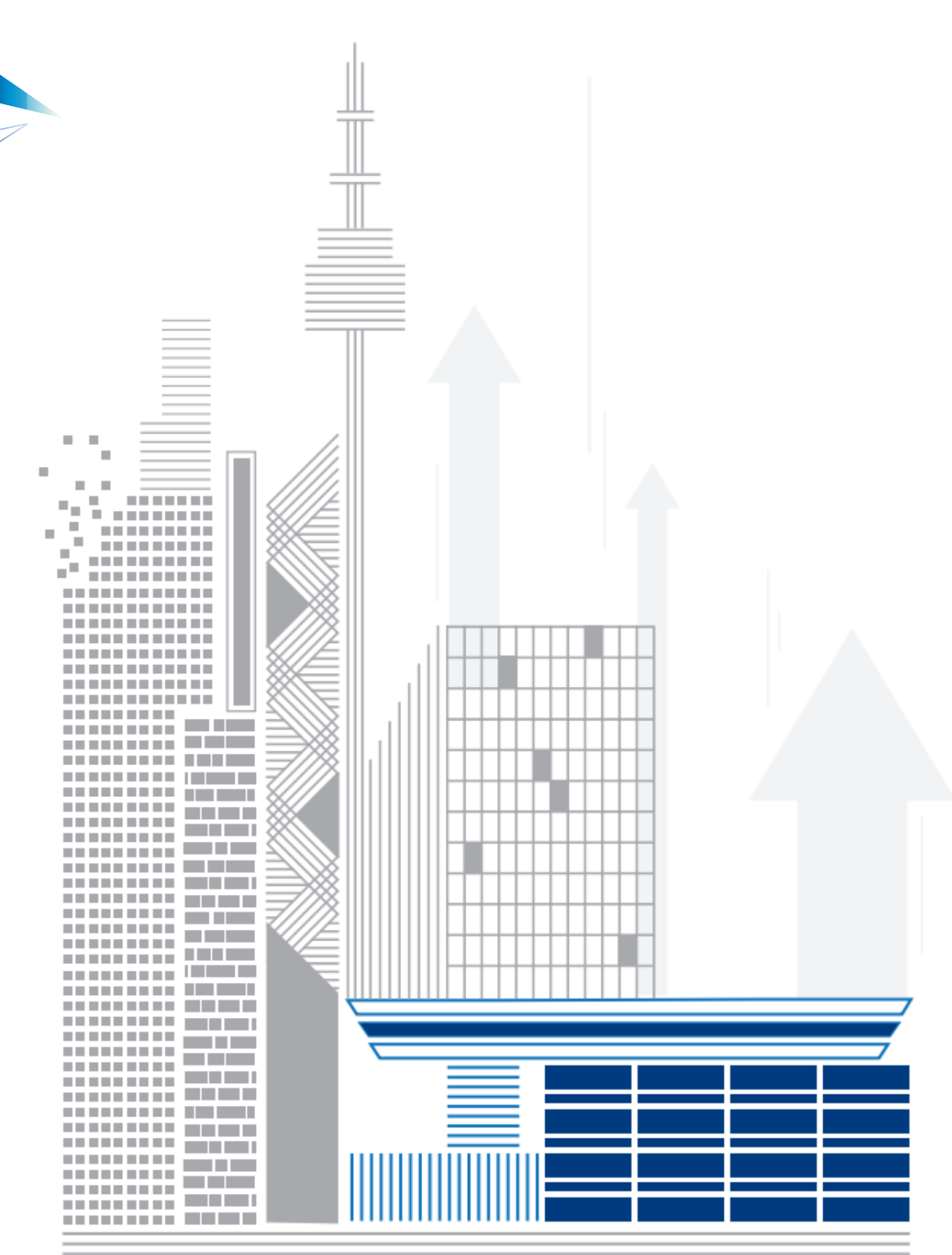




Investor Presentation

December 2025



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01

Overview of KDB



Brief Profile of KDB

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 1954 under the KDB Act The KDB Act, a National Law legislated by the National Assembly, ranking directly below the Constitution KDB's Chairman appointed by the President of Korea
Policy Mandates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support economic growth in Korea Promote industrial development and infrastructure expansion Act as a financial market stabilizer Drive financial innovation
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sovereigns, Supranational and Agencies ("SSA") National Development Finance Institution Schedule B issuer (Sovereign Status) under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")
Credit Ratings (M / S / F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aa2 (Stable) / AA (Stable) / AA- (Stable) On par with the Korea sovereign (Aa2 (Stable) / AA (Stable) / AA- (Stable))
Institutional Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korean government (the "Government") is legally obligated to maintain KDB's solvency Article 32 of the KDB Act stipulates the Government's statutory obligation to cover annual losses not absorbed by KDB's own reserves
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRW 26.9tn (USD 19.8bn) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 100% owned by the Government
Lending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outstanding loan amount: KRW 208.4tn (USD 153.6bn) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Provides financial services and manage major industrial projects, in order to expedite industrial development and enhance the national economy
Total Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRW 340.8tn (USD 251.3bn) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.90% ⁽⁴⁾
Offices ⁽⁵⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Offices: 61 (head office, 60 branch offices) Overseas Offices: 25 (12 branch offices, 7 subsidiaries, 6 representative offices)

Notes:

1. Paid-in capital on a non-consolidated basis, as of 30 June 2025
2. USD 1 = KRW 1,356.4 as of 30 June 2025
3. On a non-consolidated basis, as of 30 June 2025
4. On a consolidated basis, as of 30 June 2025
5. As of 30 June 2025

Disclaimer: Opinions expressed by S&P, Moody's or Fitch are solely the view of S&P, Moody's or Fitch's, respectively, and are not meant to be representative

Foundation of KDB's Sovereign Credit

Integral Government Linkage

Ratings on Par with the Sovereign

MOODY'S

Aa2

(Stable)

S&P Global

AA

(Stable)

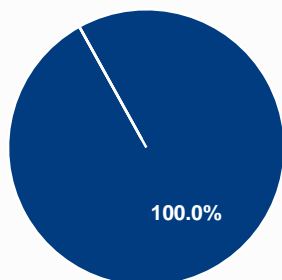
FitchRatings

AA-

(Stable)

100% Government Ownership

Government



Strong Government Oversight & Support

The government closely monitors and supports KDB's operations.

The government is legally required to maintain KDB's solvency.

Legal Framework : KDB Act

Chairman & CEO appointed by the President

Article 13: "The Chairman shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Korea"

Executives appointed by the FSC

Article 13: "The Managing Director, Director and Auditor shall be appointed by the Chairman of the FSC."

Government's approval on biz plan & budget

Article 22: KDB shall prepare a **business plan** every fiscal year and submit it to the FSC for approval"

Article 30: "KDB shall prepare and submit the **budget** for revenue and expenditures in each fiscal year and report to the FSC for approval prior to the beginning of the corresponding fiscal year."

Government's guarantee to cover net losses

Article 32 (Offset of Losses): "The annual net losses of KDB shall be offset each year by the reserve, and if the reserve be insufficient, the **deficit shall be offset by the Government.**"

The Government's offsetting of the losses in accordance with Paragraph 1 **may be implemented by granting general properties** as provided in Paragraph 3, Article 6 of the National Property Act, notwithstanding the provision of Article 55 of the same Act.

Rating Agency Assessments

MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

"... a nine-notch uplift for government support, reflecting our assessment of a government-backed level of support for the bank in times of need ... Our assessment of a government-backed level of support for the bank considers Article 32 of the KDB Act, under which the government is responsible for compensating the bank's losses if its reserves are insufficient; the government's 100% ownership of the bank; and the bank's important policy mandate to support Korea's key industries and growth sectors in high-tech." (May 15, 2025)

S&P Global

"We see an almost certain likelihood that the Korean government would provide timely and sufficient extraordinary support to the bank in the event of financial distress. We therefore equalize the ratings on KDB with the sovereign ratings on Korea. **We view KDB as a non-severable arm of the government, considering the bank's critical policy function.** We also believe that such support is not subject to transition risk. We do not assign a stand-alone credit profile to KDB because we do not consider this to be a significant rating factor." (August 27, 2025)

FitchRatings

"The GSR is equalised with the Long-Term IDR of Korea. This mainly **reflects KDB's significant and longstanding policy role, supplemented by the sovereign's 100% direct ownership and de facto solvency guarantee.** The bank provides credit to support major industrial developments, social infrastructure expansion and financial market stability as mandated by the KDB Act." (Nov 3, 2025)

Source: KDB; Moody's, S&P Global and Fitch Ratings

Article 32 in detail: Capital Injection / Loss Compensation Mechanisms

The government has been strengthening the bank's capital through pre-emptive capital injections to support policy financing and maintain stability of the financial system, regardless of the presence of deficits.

Tools	Cash Contribution	In-kind Contribution	Concessions
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to the National Finance Act, the Financial Services Commission prepares the new year's budget reflecting the bank's policy financing needs → National Assembly approves the budget in December 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to the State Property Act, a request is made to the Ministry of Strategy and Finance through the Financial Services Commission → Shares subject to in-kind contribution are appraised by an accounting firm → Approval is granted by the State Council → Presidential approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to Article 32 of the KDB Act, and as an exception to the National Property Act, the government may compensate for losses by granting general properties to KDB subject to deliberation of the State Council, → approval of the President → National Assembly approval However, in cases urgently necessary for the sound operation of KDB and the stabilization of financial system, National Assembly approval may be obtained ex post facto.
Approval Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Branch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Branch with ex post facto National Assembly approval in cases requiring urgency
Institutions Covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KDB KEXIM IBK KHFC LH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIBO KODIT K-Sure KOSMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KDB KDIC
Legal Basis	<p>³⁹ if the reserve be insufficient, the deficit shall be offset by the Government.³⁹</p>	<p>³⁹ if the reserve be insufficient, the deficit shall be offset by the Government.³⁹</p>	<p>“offsetting of the losses..... may be implemented by granting general properties”</p>

Source: Respective Founding Act of each institution

Recent Developments : KDB's Expanding Policy Mandate

KDB Act Amendment Approved in the Korea's Cabinet Meeting (2 September, 2025)

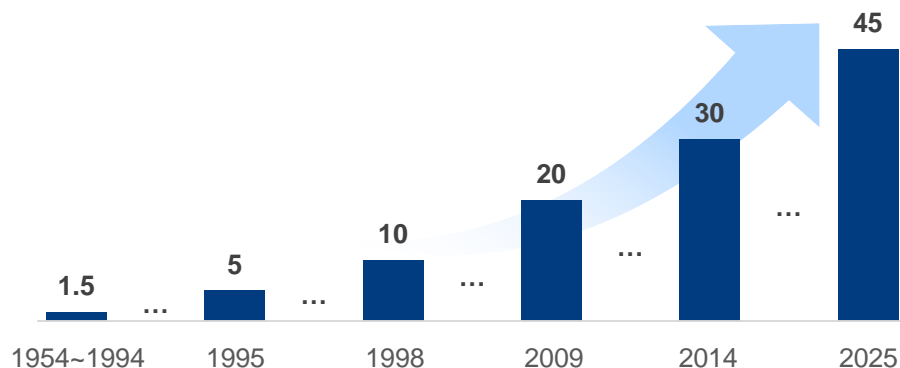
Amendment to the KDB Act

1

Increase in KDB's Statutory Capital

KDB's Statutory Capital Adjustments

(KRW tn)



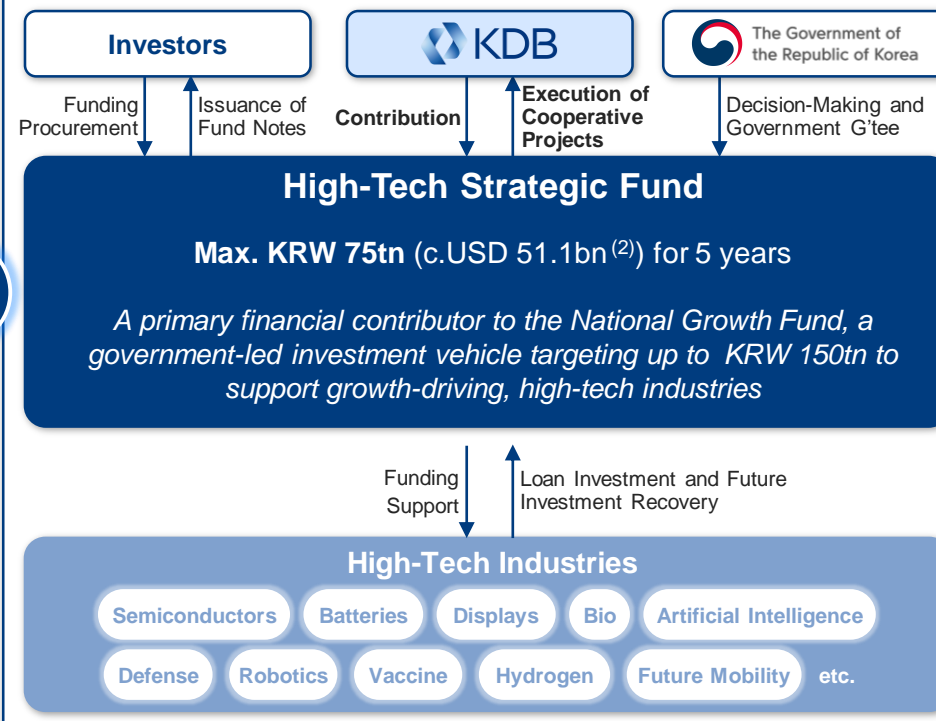
The Purpose of raising KDB's statutory capital to 45 trillion won is to provide the necessary funds to respond in a timely manner to policy finance demand, thereby supporting industrial development and promotion, the expansion of social infrastructure, regional development, financial market stability, and other areas that contribute to sustainable growth...

(Press Release, 17 July, 2025)

2

Installment of the 'High-Tech Strategic Fund' ⁽¹⁾

Overview of the High-Tech Strategic Fund



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Press Release

Notes:

1. Expected to take effect in end-2025

2. USD 1 = KRW 1,469.1 as of 2 December 2025

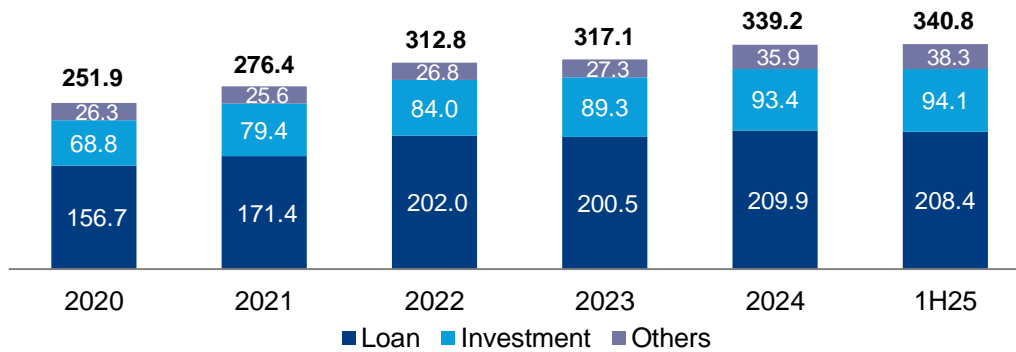
02

Financial Highlights

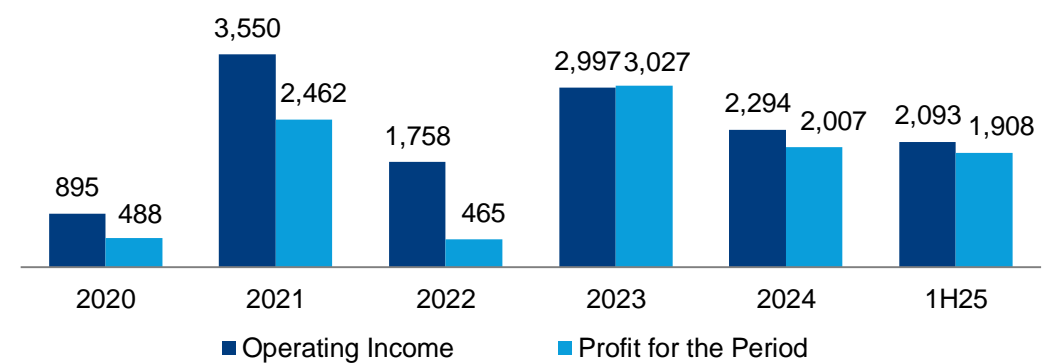


Asset Quality & Profitability

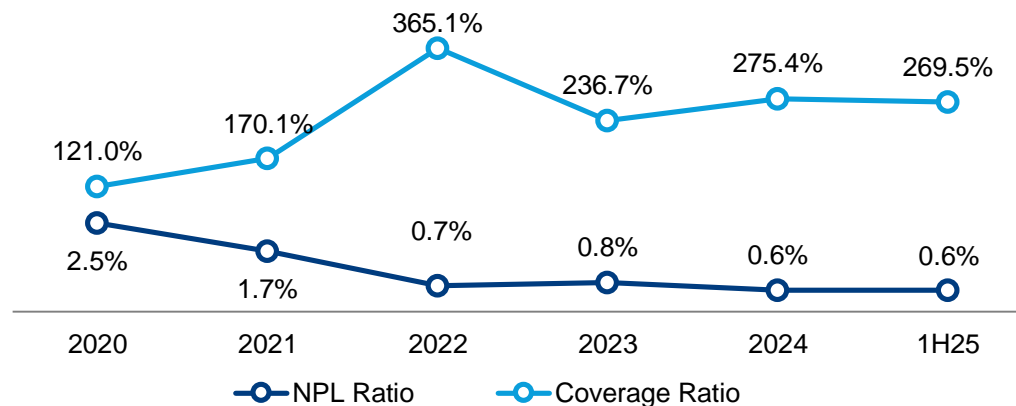
Total Assets (1)(2)(4)
(KRW tn)



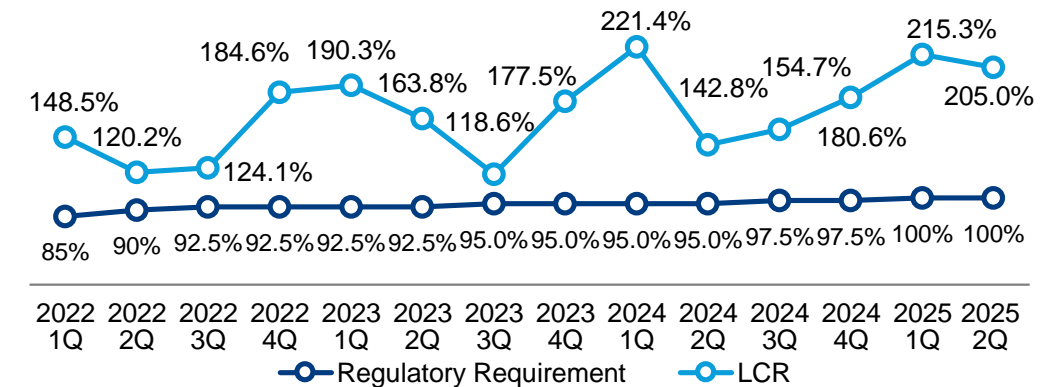
Operating Performance (1)(4)
(KRW bn)



NPL & Coverage Ratio (1)



Liquidity (1)(3)



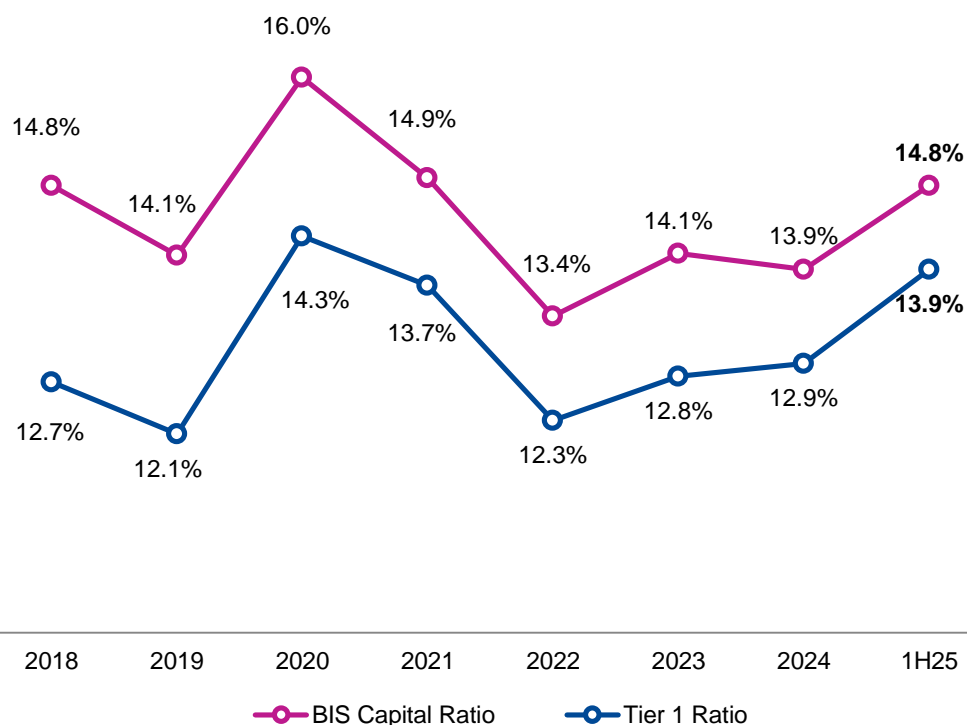
Source: KDB, The Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)

Notes:

- All figures are on a non-consolidated basis except for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"); LCRs are on a monthly average basis as at the end of each year
- Loan assets include both loans measured at amortized cost and loans measured as fair value through profit or loss
- The Financial Services Commission will gradually increase the LCR regulatory requirement to 100% after temporarily easing it to 95% in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The requirement increased from 97.5% in July 2024 to 100% in January 2025
- FY2023 figures have been revised to reflect reclassification adjustments disclosed in the FY2024 audit report

Capital Adequacy & Recapitalization

Capital Adequacy ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



BIS Capital Ratio and Tier 1 Capital Ratio remain at a healthy level based on continued capital injections from the government as well as our recapitalization efforts.

Source: The Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)

Notes:

1. All Capital Adequacy ratios are on a consolidated basis
2. FY2023 BIS capital ratio has been revised to reflect calculation adjustments in risk-weighted assets disclosed in the FY2024 audit report
3. State-owned ship-financing specialized institution, establishment initiated by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
4. As of 30 November 2025

Recapitalization Efforts

1 Regular Capital Injections by the Government

Year	Amount (KRW bn)	Related to
2010	10	Facility Investment Fund
2013~2014	30	
2015	2,055	Corporate Investment Stimulus Program Facility Investment Fund, etc.
2016	308	
2017	395	Establishment of Korea Shipping and Maritime Transportation Co. ⁽³⁾ etc.
2018	170	Establishment of Growth Support Funds
2019	555	Corporate restructuring purposes, etc.
2020	2,103	Market Stabilization Program Fund, etc.
2021	1,121	Market Stabilization Program Fund, etc.
2022	1,265	Korean New Deal Fund, etc.
2023	775	Sustaining Sound BIS Ratio, Growth Support Fund, etc.
2024	2,390	Expansion of Policy Finance Capacity, Innovative Growth Fund, etc.
2025 ⁽⁴⁾	941	

2 Issuance of Capital Securities

<p>KRW 700bn 4.850% Tier 2 11/28/2033 Nov 2023</p>	<p>KRW 380bn 4.460% Tier 2 04/28/2030 Apr 2023</p>	<p>KRW 420bn 4.610% Tier 2 04/27/2033 Apr 2023</p>	<p>KRW 50bn 5.310% Tier 2 11/28/2029 Nov 2022</p>	<p>KRW 450bn 5.410% Tier 2 11/28/2032 Nov 2022</p>
---	---	---	--	---

Financial Statement Summary

Independent Auditors' Report ⁽¹⁾

Key Income Statement Items (KRW bn)	2020	2021	2022	2023 ⁽²⁾	2024	1H25
Interest Income	4,442	4,125	6,847	11,489	12,106	5,582
Interest Expense	(3,162)	(2,467)	(5,103)	(9,928)	(10,988)	(5,040)
Net Interest Income	1,280	1,659	1,744	1,562	1,118	542
Net Fees and Commission Income	333	347	454	410	488	263
Net Non-Interest Income	1,620	3,555	1,151	1,457	1,789	1,866
Total Income	2,900	5,214	2,895	3,019	2,907	2,408
Provision for (Reversal of) Credit Losses	1,215	847	260	(803)	(244)	(71)
General and Administrative Expenses	789	816	876	824	857	385
Operating Income	895	3,550	1,758	2,997	2,294	2,093
Net Non-Operating Income (Expense)	(274)	105	(1,165)	265	147	488
Profit before Income Tax	621	3,655	593	3,262	2,441	2,582
Tax Expenses and Loss from Discontinued Operations	133	1,194	128	753	434	673
Profit for the Period	488	2,462	465	2,509	2,007	1,908
Key Balance Sheet Items (KRW bn)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	1H25
Cash and due from Banks	10,529	11,976	11,539	8,660	12,996	12,488
Loans	156,735	171,408	198,587	200,470	209,901	208,412
Total Assets	251,852	276,422	312,845	316,362	339,221	340,869
Deposits	45,879	52,792	68,327	65,898	66,101	68,544
Borrowings	18,888	22,064	25,429	27,746	32,731	29,608
Debentures	138,319	145,365	158,712	156,934	165,102	164,199
Total Liabilities	221,470	239,919	277,177	277,449	296,296	296,021
Total Equity	30,383	36,503	35,668	38,912	42,925	44,848

Source: The Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)

Notes:

1. Financial data shown is based on non-consolidated basis

2. FY2023 figures have been revised to reflect reclassification adjustments disclosed in the FY2024 audit report

03

Funding Activities & Track Record



Foreign Currency Funding Activities

2nd Largest G2 Currency Issuer Among APAC SSA ⁽¹⁾



Diversified funding channels
via public, PP, CP, bank loans



Providing liquidity across the curve



Stable secondary performance

Rank	Issuer	Issuance Amount (USD bn)
1	ADB	47.98
2	KDB	28.53
3	KEXIM	13.93
4	AIIB	12.94
5	DBJ	5.96
6	KHFC	5.49
7	JBIC	5.04
8	JFM	4.31



2nd largest G2 currency bond issuer out of APAC SSA



5 benchmark offerings annually on average



Multiple funding currencies

KDB's Funding Strategy

1

Establishing Benchmarks as a Renowned Global Bond Issuer

- ✓ Issuing large and highly liquid bonds, typically 2-3 benchmark USD / EUR bonds annually.
- ✓ Paving the way for Korean issuers of various credit quality in the international capital markets as a leading benchmark issuer.



2

Expanding Funding Sources through tailor-made Private Placements

- ✓ Customizing private placements that meet ad hoc issuer-investor demand.
- ✓ Providing flexibility in currency, structure and maturity.



3

Diversifying Investor Base through Additional Public Bond Issuance

- ✓ Capturing additional investors through public bond issuance in diverse currencies including GBP, AUD, CHF, etc.
- ✓ Visiting markets regularly after inaugural issuance.



4

Securing Relationship-based Loans with Top Financial Institutions

- ✓ Maintaining and expanding relationship-based loans which provide a reliable backstop funding source during periods of market stress.
- ✓ Demonstrating KDB's resilient funding capacity.

Source: Bloomberg, as of 2 December 2025

Notes:

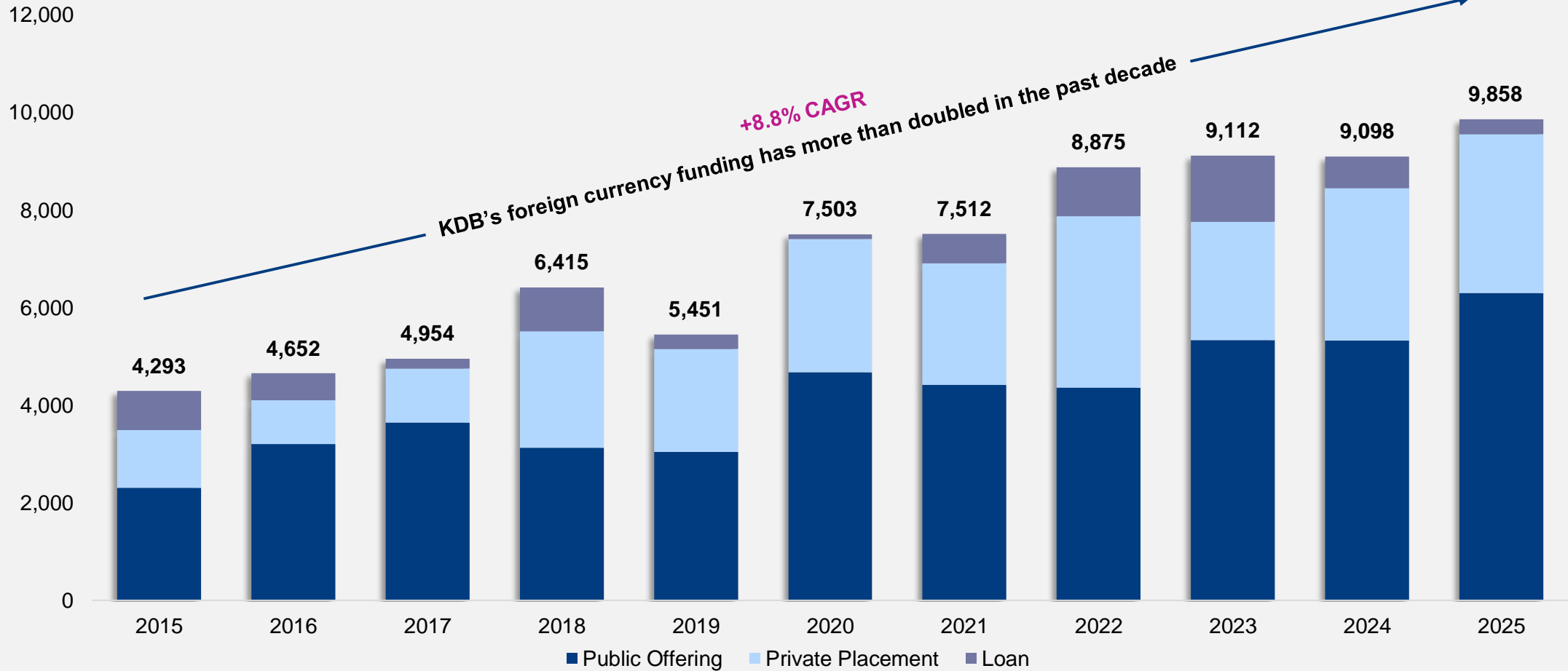
1. 2024-2025YTD

Foreign Currency Funding Track Record

Funding Target
2025: USD 10bn

Active Foreign Currency Funding ⁽¹⁾

(USD mn)



Notes:

1. KDB, from January 2015 to November 2025

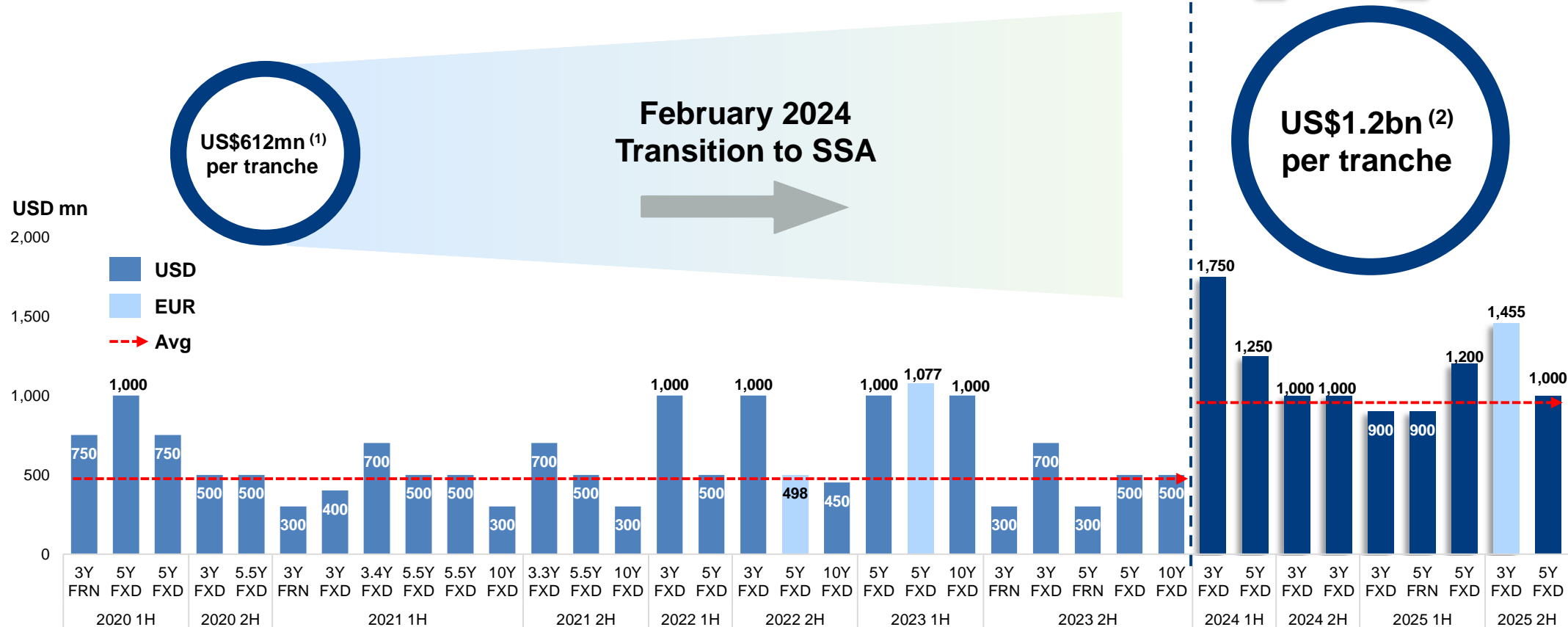
Commitment to Liquidity

KDB will continue to maintain liquid benchmark curves

- ✓ Since transitioning to an SSA-style issuer in February 2024, KDB has seen stronger investor demand and improved orderbook quality.
- ✓ Continue issuing an average of 2 – 3 USD & EUR benchmarks annually.
- ✓ USD & EUR public bonds listed on various stock exchanges.
- ✓ Diversified orderbook with a broad investor base.

Before Transition (2020 – 2023)

Post Transition (2024~)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 2 December 2025

Notes:

1. Average tranche size between 2020-2023 for USD and EUR benchmark transactions

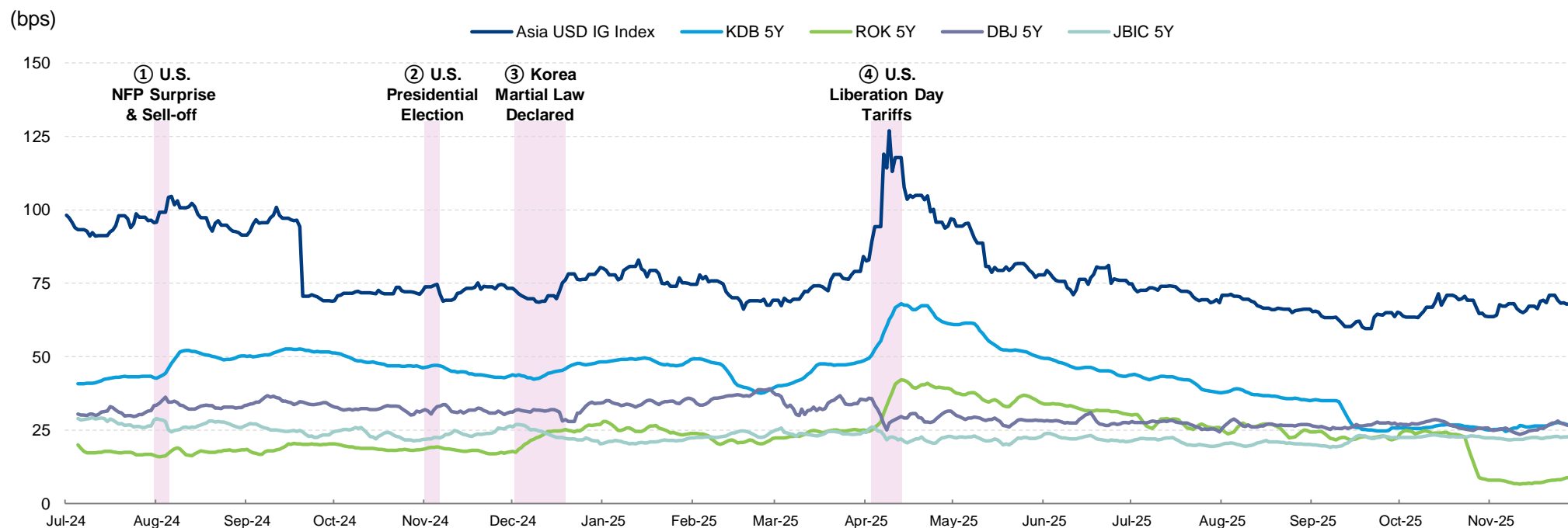
2. Average tranche size post SSA transition for USD and EUR benchmark transactions

3. FX Rate of the pricing date used otherwise specified

KDB Bonds' Resilience to Market Volatility

KDB bonds have shown high stability amid increasingly volatile market conditions

Strong Resilience In Secondary Performance Amid Market Volatility



KDB bonds have demonstrated **less spread movements and greater resilience** compared to the Asia IG Index and similar SSAs, benefiting from deep liquidity and recognition as an SSA representative of the Korean Sovereign credit

	① 2024			② 2024			③ 2024			④ 2025		
(bps)	Aug 1	Aug 5	Chg.	Nov 1	Nov 5	Chg.	Dec 3	Dec 18	Chg.	Apr 2	Apr 11	Chg.
KDB 5Y	42	50	8	47	47	0	45	46	1	50	69	19
ROK 5Y	15	20	5	20	19	-1	21	25	4	23	43	20
Asia IG	96	104	8	74	75	1	75	71	-4	83	118	35

Source: : Bloomberg, as of 30 November 2025

Notes:

1. 5-day moving average of 5 year on-the-run G-spreads for KDB, ROK, DBJ and JBIC

Funding Target and Outstanding Funding Details

USD10bn

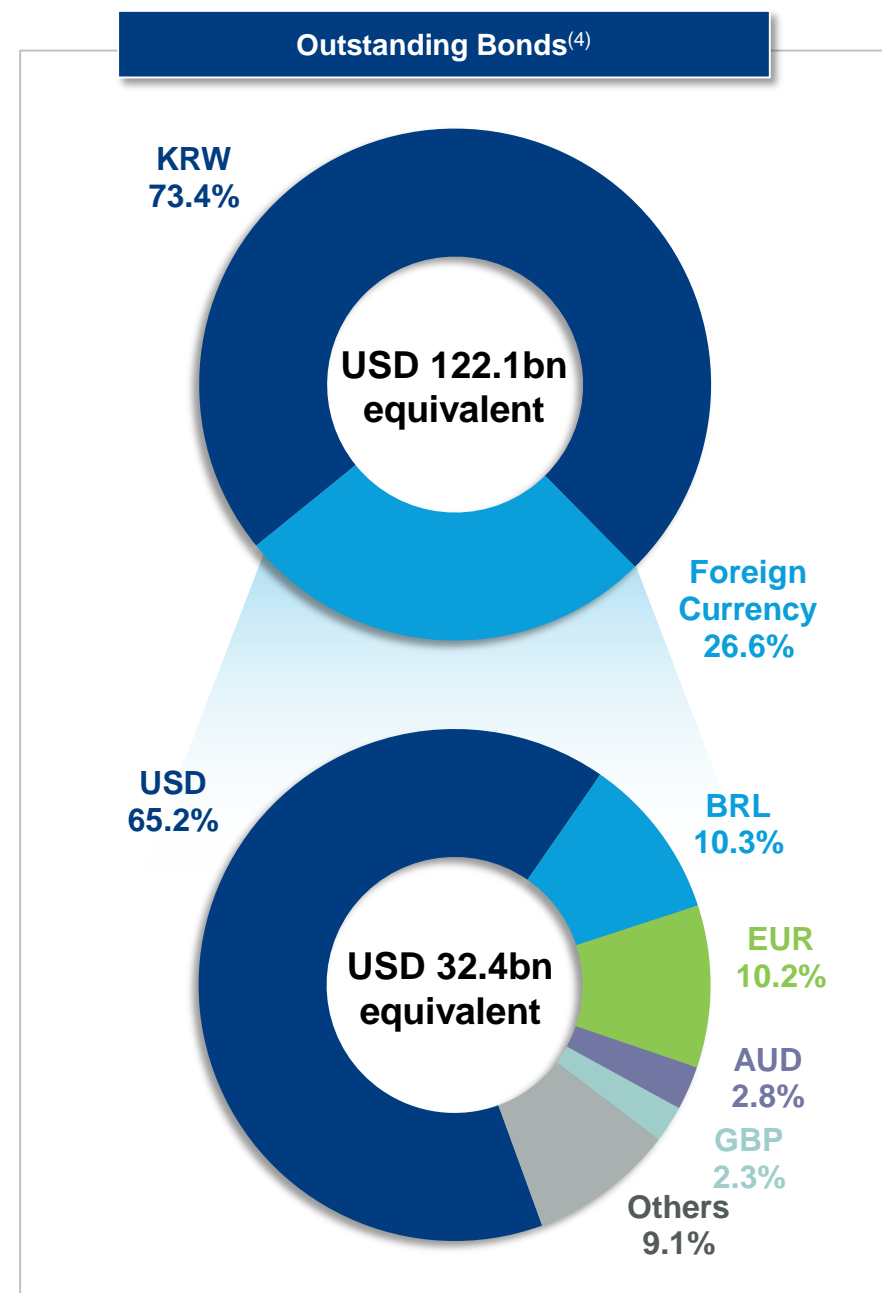
Funding target for 2025

- We have reached our total funding target of USD 10bn equivalent in 2025. ⁽¹⁾
- We will continue to prioritize liquidity, transparency and diversification of funding sources – the core elements of KDB's funding strategy – as we solidify our position as an SSA issuer.

Type of Funding Instruments	FY2025 (Achieved) ⁽²⁾	FY2024 (Achieved)
Public Offerings	USD 6.3bn	USD 5.3bn
SEC Registered	USD 4.0bn	USD 4.0bn
GMTN ⁽³⁾	USD 1.8bn	USD 1.3bn
AMTN	USD 0.5bn	-
Private Placement ⁽³⁾	USD 3.3bn	USD 3.1bn
Bank Loans	USD 300mn	USD 650mn
Total	USD 9.9bn	USD 9.1bn

Notes:

- Subject to market conditions and the bank's liquidity needs
- KDB, as of 2 December 2025
- Includes USD, EUR, GBP, etc., each converted at the time of pricing
- Bloomberg, as of 2 December 2025





Appendix 1:

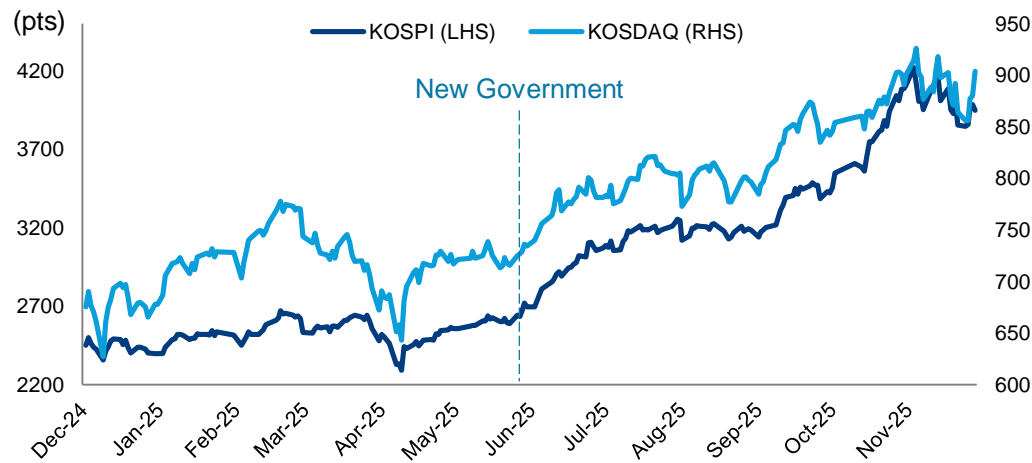
Korean Economy



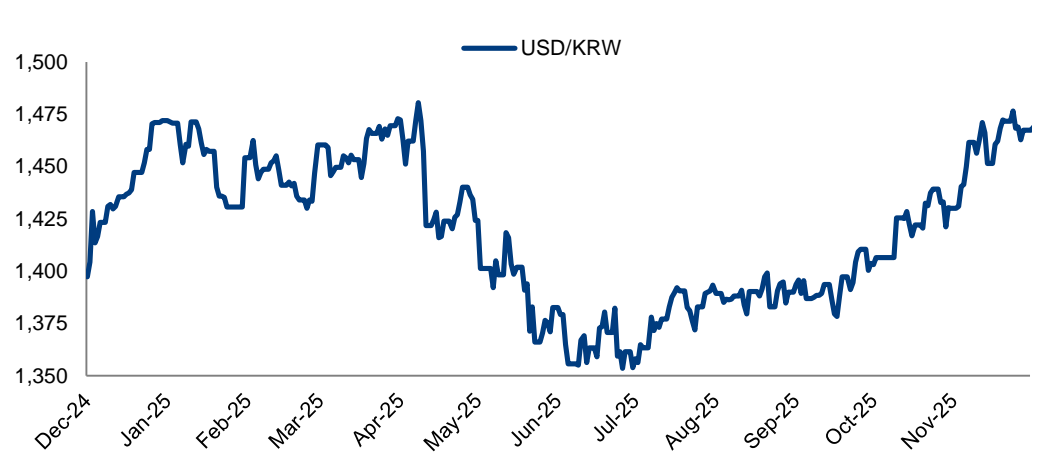
Market Developments

Swift political stabilization, financial stability under the new government

KOSPI and KOSDAQ Indices



USD/KRW FX Rate



Korea Treasuries (KTB 3-year)



Korea 5Y CDS Premium



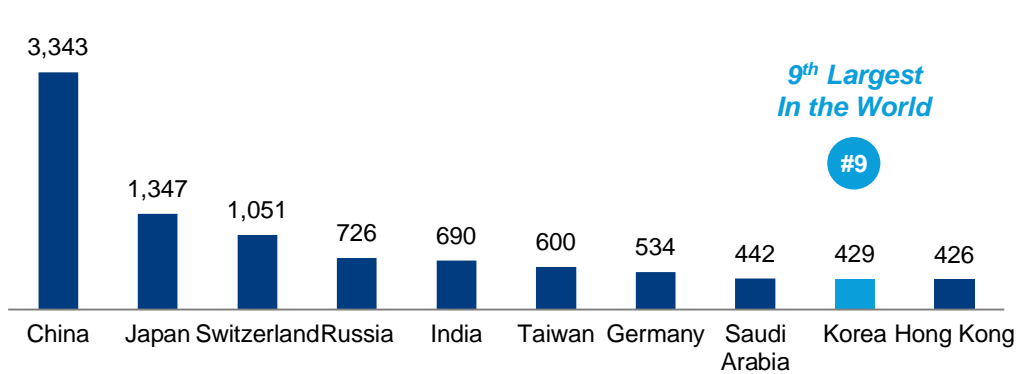
Source: Bloomberg, as of 30 November 2025

Sound External Position

Korea's external soundness stands at record-high level despite global uncertainties

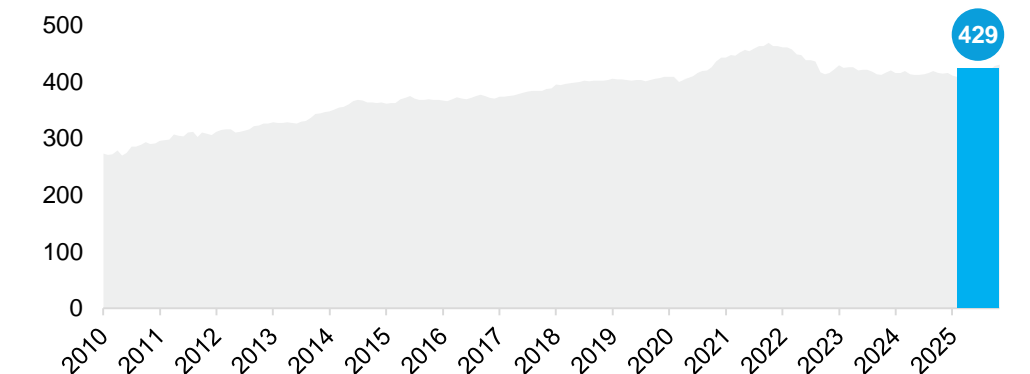
FX Reserve in the World ⁽¹⁾

(USD bn)



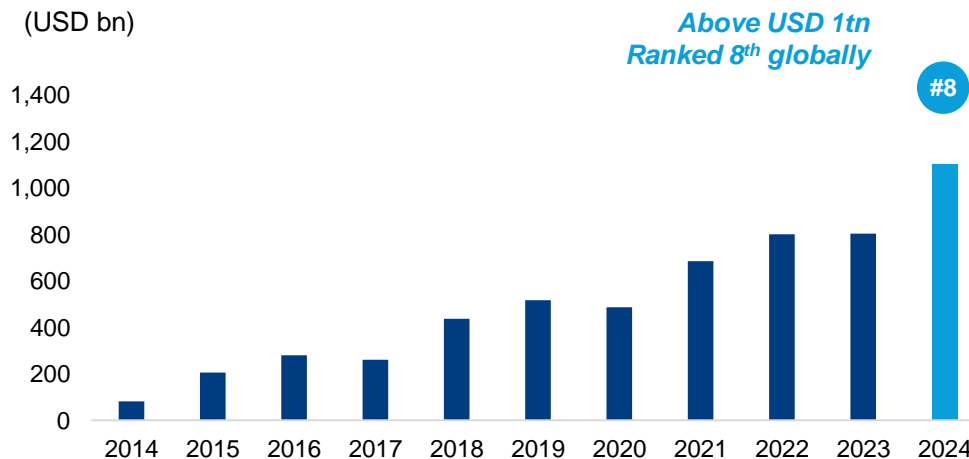
FX Reserves Trends ⁽¹⁾

(USD bn)



Net External Financial Assets Trends ⁽²⁾

(USD bn)

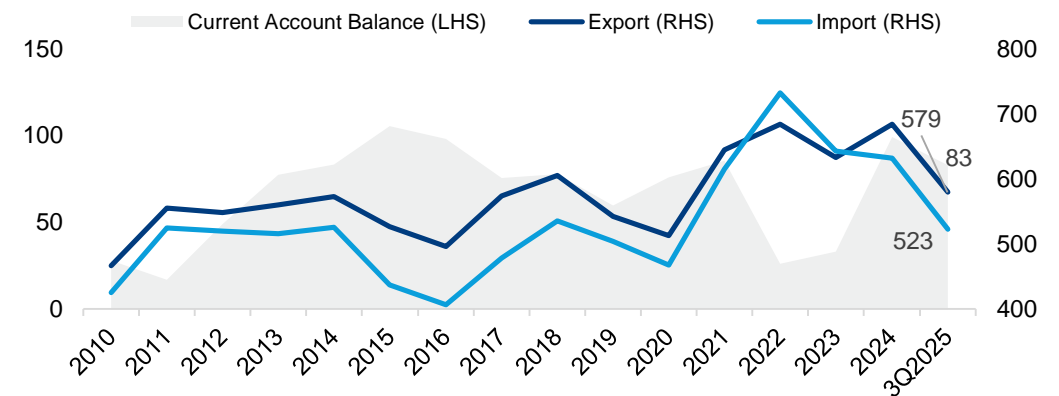


Source:

1. The Bank of Korea, as of October 2025
2. The Bank of Korea, KOSIS

Export, Import and Current Account Surplus Trends ⁽²⁾

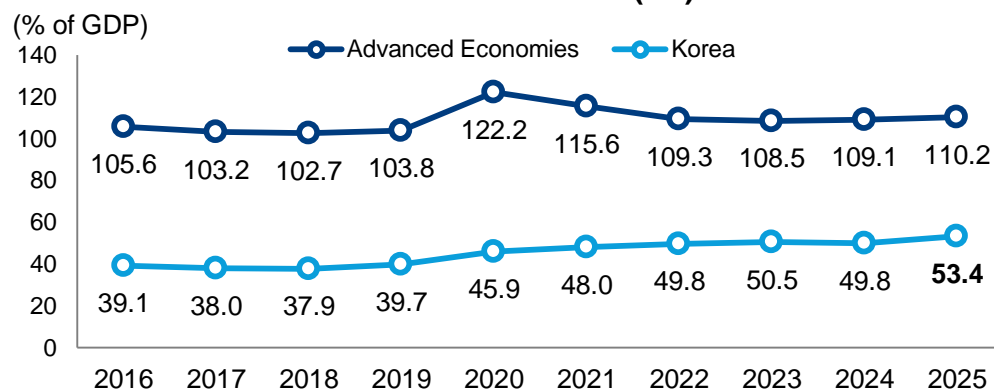
(USD bn)



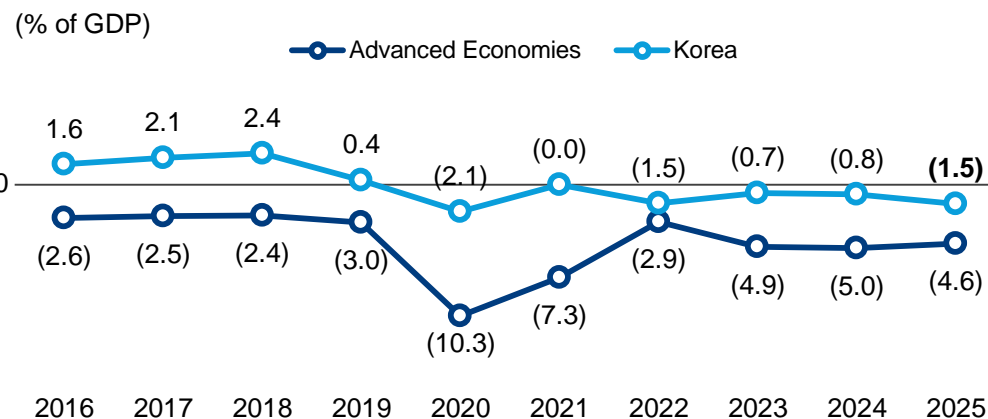
Prudent Fiscal Management

Korea's fiscal management is considered highly successful in building a strong economy

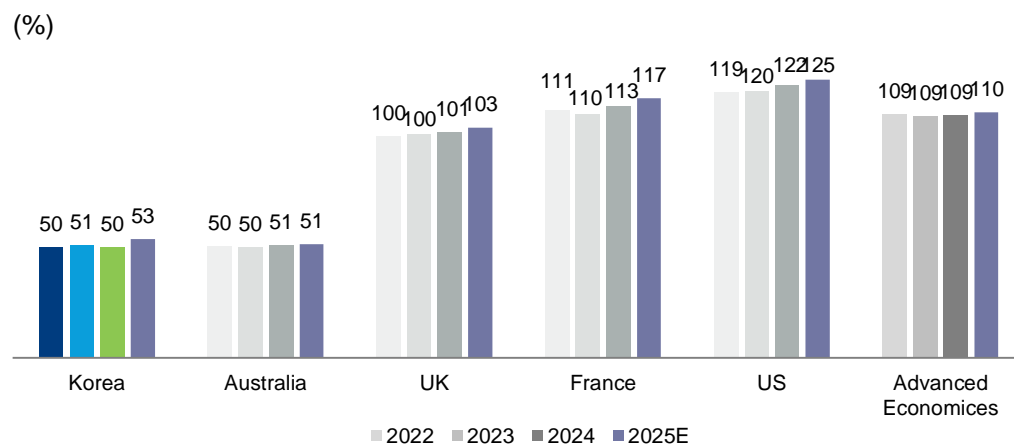
General Government Gross Debt Trends (D2) ⁽¹⁾



Fiscal Deficit ⁽²⁾ Trends



Low General Government Gross Debt (2025) ⁽¹⁾



Confidence in Korea's Creditworthiness

MOODY'S

Aa2

June 2025

"(...) the additional supplementary budgets will be manageable given **key fiscal metrics remain within median bounds** for similarly rated sovereigns ..."

S&P Global

AA

April 2025

"(...) We expect Korea's **economic competitiveness and strong external balance sheet** to steady sovereign credit support in challenging global economic conditions..."

FitchRatings

AA-

June 2025

"(...) We believe **the sovereign's 'AA-/Stable rating can accommodate a modest near-term rise in fiscal support**, all else being equal..."

Disclaimer: Opinions expressed by Moody's, S&P and Fitch are solely the views of Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, and are not meant to be representative.

Notes:

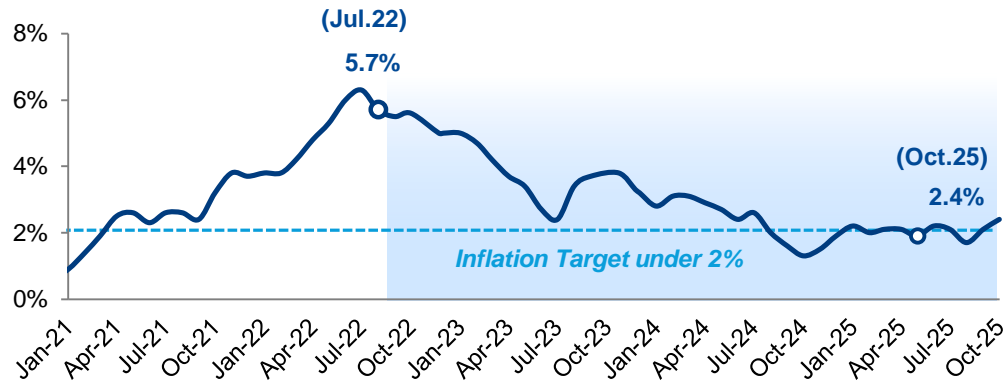
- General government gross debt which consists of all liabilities that require payments of interest and/or principal, including debt liabilities in the form of SDRs (Special Drawing Rights), currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions, standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable, Fiscal Monitor (IMF), as of Oct 2025
- General government net lending/borrowing calculated as revenue minus total expenditure

Strong Macroeconomic Fundamentals

On the back of a healthy labor market, inflation is well-managed and sentiment improving

Well-Managed Inflation Rate at 1~2% Level ⁽¹⁾

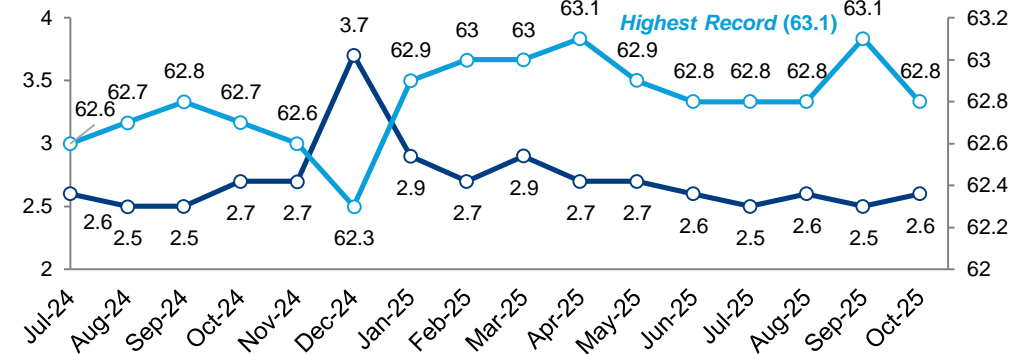
(%, YoY)



Strong Labor Market ⁽¹⁾

(%)

—○— Unemployment Rate (LHS) —○— Employment Rate (RHS)



Robust GDP Growth ⁽²⁾

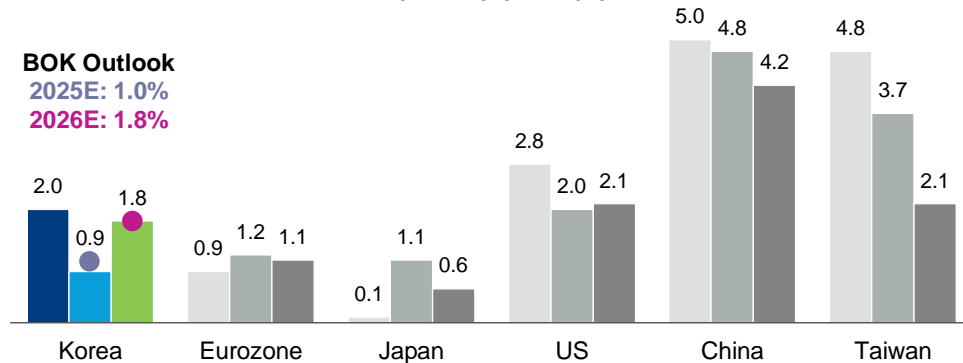
(%)

■ 2024 ■ 2025E ■ 2026E

BOK Outlook

2025E: 1.0%

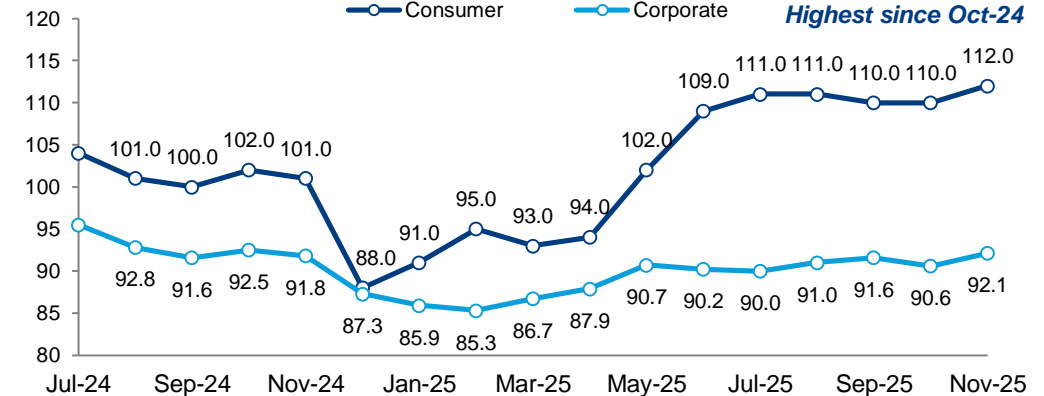
2026E: 1.8%



Consumer and Corporate Sentiment Recovering ⁽³⁾

(Sentiment Index)

—○— Consumer —○— Corporate **Highest since Oct-24**



Source:

1. The Bank of Korea, as of Oct 2025

2. IMF World Economic Outlook and The Bank of Korea Indigo Book, as of November 2025, Real GDP basis

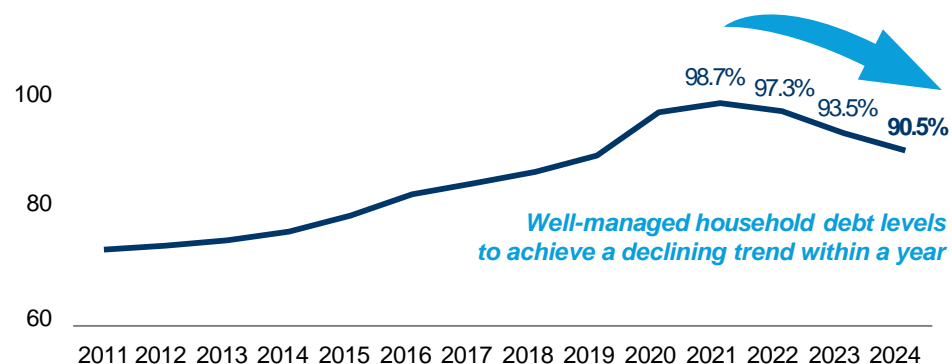
3. KOSIS. Index as higher than 100 defined as more consumers/corporates gave positive responses on sentiment than those who gave negative response, and lower than 100 as vice versa.

Pre-emptive Management of Risk Factors

Potential risk factors associated with household debt are being well managed

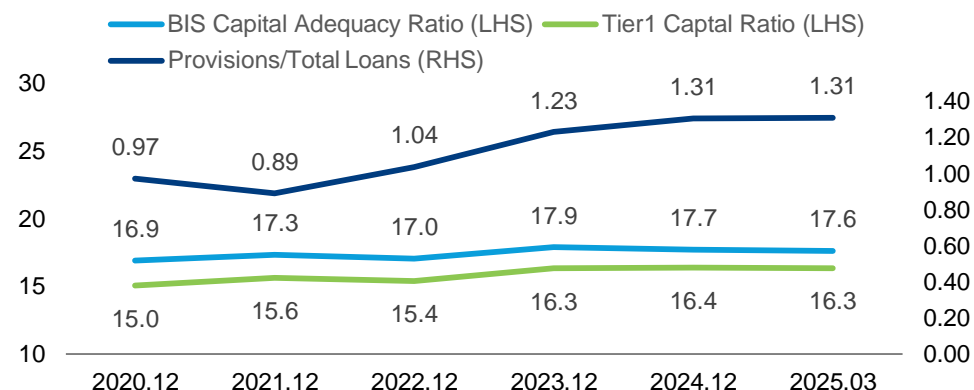
Household Debt Trend ⁽¹⁾

(Household Debt to GDP, %)



Bank's Risk Buffers and Prudential Efforts ⁽²⁾

(LHS: %, RHS: x-times)



Strengthened Household Debt Management ⁽³⁾

FSC's June 27 Real Estate Policy Package : Key Responses

- **Stricter LTV Rules:** Adjust LTV ratios to curb excessive mortgage lending
- **Enhanced DSR Management:** Expand DSR stress tests and strengthen ability-to-repay assessments
- **Promotion of Fixed-Rate Loans:** Encourage fixed and amortized products to reduce interest rate risk
- **Aggregate Loan Control:** Overall caps on household loan growth and set targets for financial institutions
- **Restrictions on Speculative Borrowing:** Limit additional loans for multi-home owners

BOK Statement on Monetary Policy Decision on November 2025 ⁽⁴⁾

"The Board will continue to conduct monetary policy in order to stabilize consumer price inflation at the target level over the medium-term horizon as it monitors economic growth while paying attention to financial stability"

(...)

"Regarding financial stability, it is necessary to remain cautious about risks associated with housing prices in Seoul and its surrounding areas, with household debt, and the impact of heightened exchange rate volatility"

27 November, 2025

Source:

1. Financial Services Commission(FSC)
2. NICE Investors Service Data Book. Korean policy bank and commercial bank (combined)
3. FSC announcement. June 2025
4. The Bank of Korea, November 2025

Appendix 2:

Sustainability Strategy



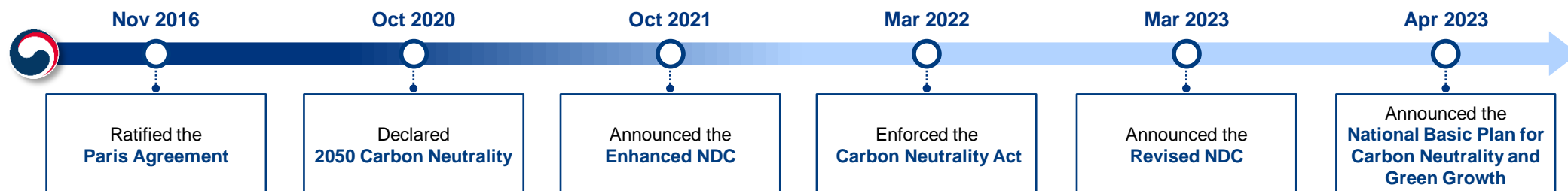
KDB's Sustainability Initiatives and Activities

KDB the designated Climate Bank of Korea

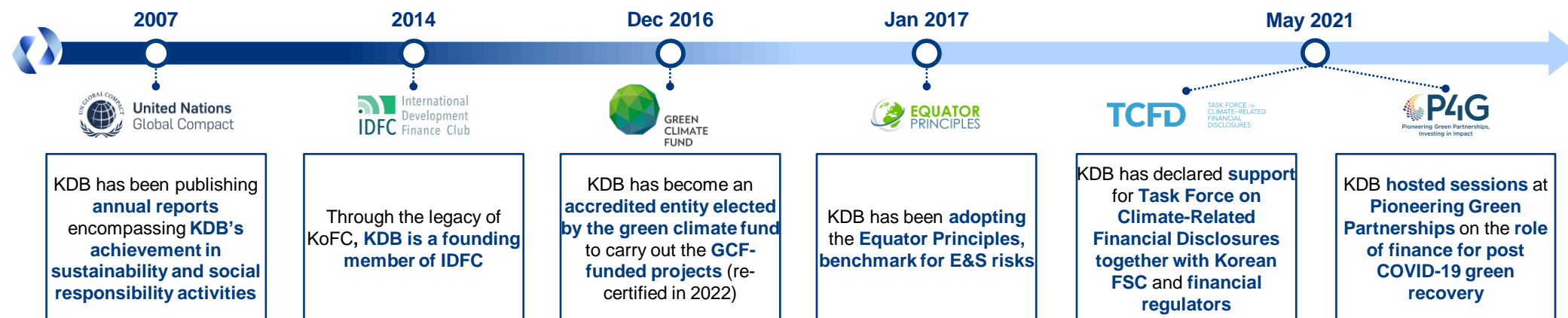
KDB is committed to aligning its business strategy with sustainability, focusing on enhancing both ecological and economic resilience in Korea



Key milestones for South Korea



KDB's ESG Landmark



Source: KDB, Investor Newsletter, Presidential Commission on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth

KDB's Sustainability Initiatives and Activities

KDB's Leadership in Promoting Sustainability in Korea and Beyond



Green Financing supply (KRW tn)

22.9
2024

154
2030

KDB aims to increase the share of green finance over total loan to 28% by 2030



KDB Sustainable Management Governance



Credit Review & Risk Management



Member of Equator Principles Association (2017, first in Korea) and Implementation of Equator Principle-Aligned E&S Risk Management Process



KDB has declared support for Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures together with Korean FSC and financial regulators

ACTIVITIES

- 1 **Loans**
- 2 **Investment**
- 3 **Others**

CAPEX support mainly through green finance products, social finance sector-targeted products

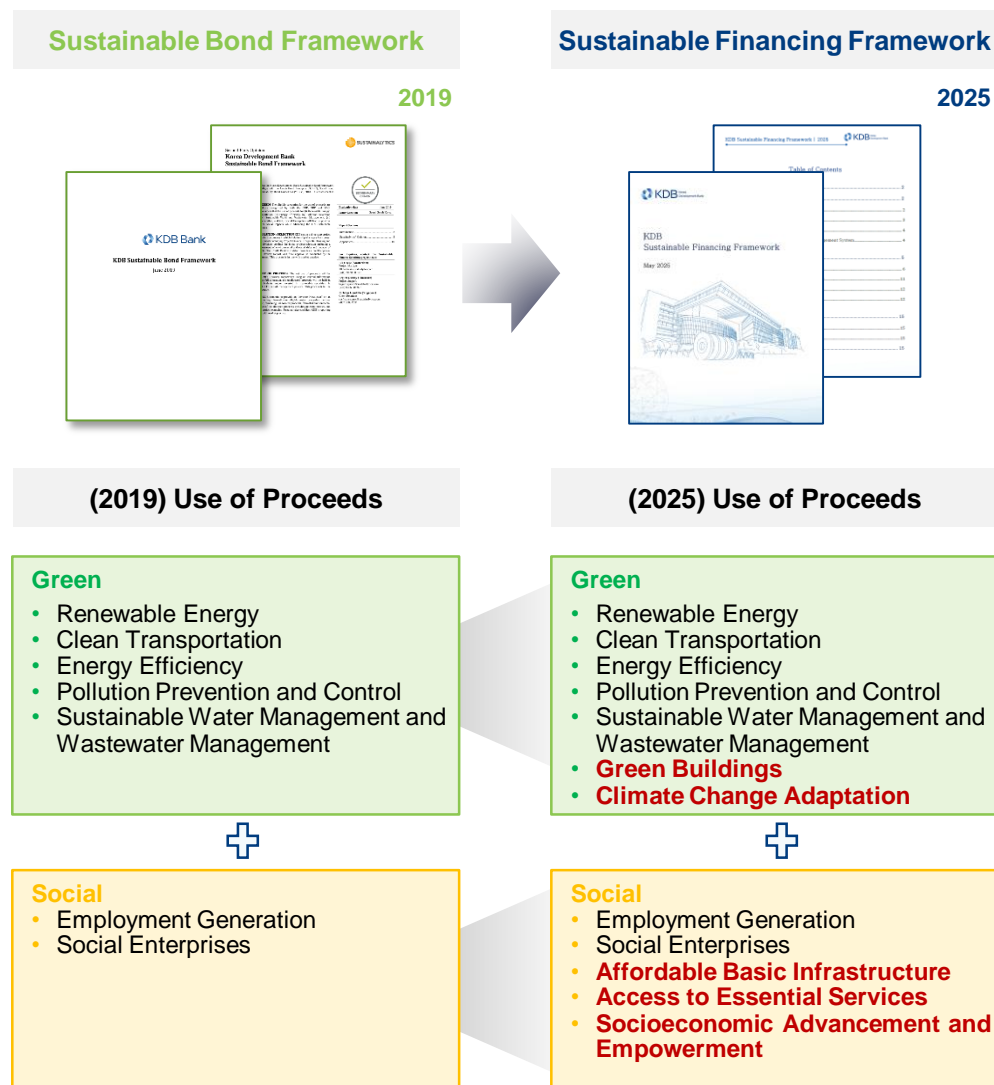
- **Carbon Reduction:** Up to 2.6% preferential interest rate and 50% subsidy for large-scale low-carbon renovations/new facilities
- **Low-carbon Ecosystem:** Supports projects in 18 green economic activities (K taxonomy), including solar panel manufacturing and EV battery production

- **NextRound Platform:** Conducted 800 investment rounds, enabling 3,009 startups to pitch, with 889 raising a total of KRW 7.2 trillion
- **Innovative Companies Program:** Supports Korea's 1,000 Innovative Companies Program, facilitating KRW 29.2 trillion for SMEs and MEs

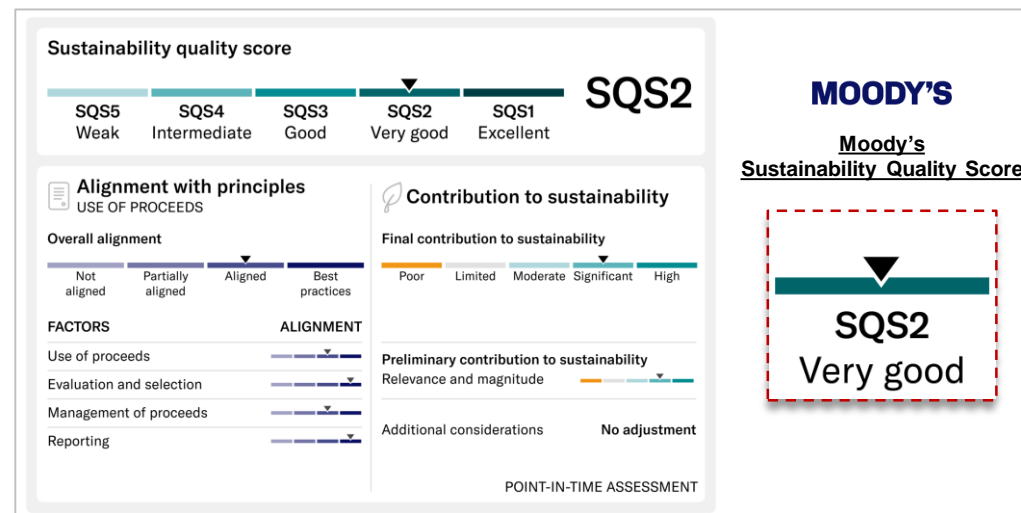
- **Self-assessment Tools:** Offer analysis of ESG measures tailored to each company, with differential weighting based on industry characteristics
- **5-Step ESG Scoring System:** Introduce a scoring system for detailed calculation of corporate ESG scores
- **ESG Consulting:** Provide consulting services to corporate clients to enhance ESG capacity and address regulations/reporting requirements

KDB's Sustainable Financing Framework

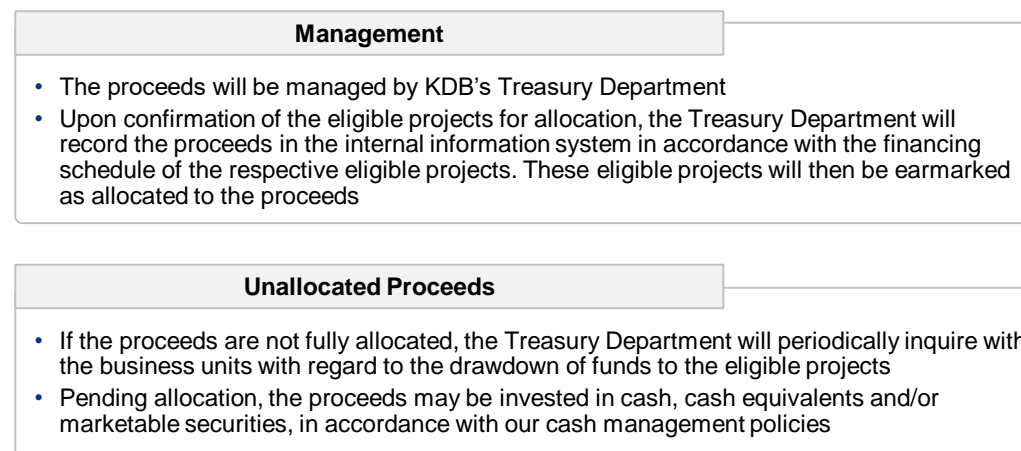
KDB Sustainable Financing Framework



KDB's 2025 Sustainable Financing Framework SPO



Management of Proceeds



KDB's Allocation & Impact Report

KDB's Effort to Meet Global Standards of Sustainable Financing

Annual Allocation & Impact Report

- KDB has published investor newsletter annually containing information on the allocation of the proceeds and resulting environmental/ social impact
- In 2025, KDB engaged a third party to provide the verification report of investor newsletter

USD1.5bn equivalent outstanding balance of KDB green bonds issued in foreign currencies (as of Dec 31, 2024)

- KDB has produced the following results by allocating proceeds of green bonds into eligible projects:
 - ✓ **1,720 tCO₂e / USD 1mn** annual amount of tCO₂e avoided per USD1mn of KDB share
 - ✓ **2,432 GWh / year** the expected total energy production per year under KDB share
 - ✓ **4.5mn** the estimated annual amount of tCO₂e avoided under KDB share
 - ✓ **874,907** the number of electric vehicles annually manufactured under KDB share

Featured Projects



- KDB provided GBP 53mn facility loan for the Hornsea 2 offshore wind farm in the North Sea and 89km away from Yorkshire Coast, fully operational since August 2022.

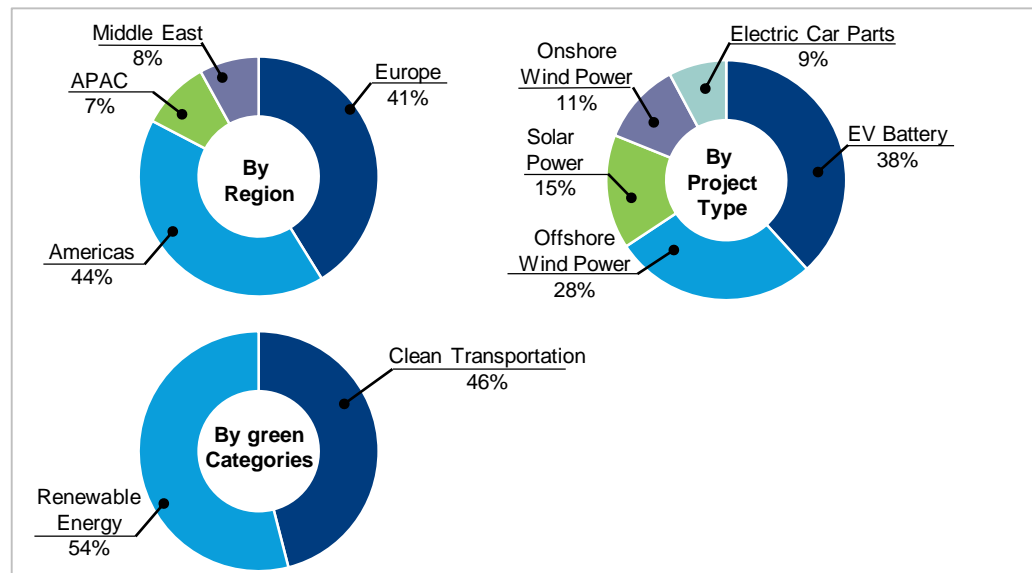


LG Energy Solution "Power Today. Preserve Tomorrow"
Michigan, Inc.

- KDB approved USD 350mn facility loan to LG Energy Solution Michigan, a subsidiary of LG Energy Solution, for expansion of its secondary battery production facility for EVs in Michigan.



Use of proceeds – Green Bonds



tCO₂e Avoided by the Green Portfolio under KDB Share

Category	KDB Share (USDmn)	Estimated tCO ₂ e Avoided (tCO ₂ e/year)	tCO ₂ e Avoided ⁽¹⁾ (tCO ₂ e/USD1mn)
Renewable Energy	1,594	1,063,652	667
Clean Transportation	1,009	3,414,692	3,383
Total	2,603	4,478,344	1,720

Renewable Energy/ EVs Production under KDB Share



2,432 GWh/year
Expected Energy Production



874,907
Annual Production of EVs

Notes:

1. Weighted average tCO₂e Avoided among the projects

KDB's ESG Bond Issuance

Regular Green, Social, and Sustainability Bond Issuer Since the Inaugural Issue in 2017

Issue Year	Bond	Total Issue Size ⁽¹⁾	# of issue	Use of Proceeds
2025	Green	USD488mn ⁽²⁾	2	Green: Renewable energy and clean transportation-related projects
	Green / Social	KRW 1,500bn	6	Green: Secondary battery and wind power generation facilities Social: Job Creation
2024	Green / Social	KRW 1,500bn	5	Green: Secondary battery projects, clean transportation projects, resource circulation Social: Job creation
	Green	USD 44mn	1	Green: Renewable energy and/or clean transportation related projects
2023	Green	KRW 300bn	1	Clean transportation (EV battery) projects; and carbon capture utilization & storage project
2022	Green	KRW 500bn	2	Renewable energy and/or clean transportation (EV battery) related projects
		USD 818mn	7	Renewable energy production facilities and/or other eligible categories
2021	Green / Social	KRW 880bn	5	Green: Project for construction of solar power generation facilities; and rail-roads Social: COVID-19 Pandemic Support (SMEs & SOHOs)
	Green	USD 2,037mn	6	Renewable energy and/or clean transportation (EV battery) related projects
2020	Green / Social	KRW 1,200bn	4	Green: Solar power generation facilities; and rail-roads Social: COVID-19 Pandemic Support (SMEs & SOHOs)
	Social	USD500mn	1	COVID-19 Pandemic Support (SMEs & SOHOs)
2019	Social / Sustainability	KRW 800bn	3	Social: Job creation Sustainability: Renewable energy related projects and job creation
	Green	USD 555mn	1	Renewable energy related projects
2018	Green / Social	KRW 600bn	2	Green: Solar power generation facilities; and rail-roads Social: Job creation
2017	Green	USD 300mn	1	Renewable energy related projects
	Accumulated	USD 4,742mn KRW 7,280bn	19 28	

Source: KDB, as of 2 December 2025

Notes:

1. USD 1 = KRW 1,470.0 as of 31 December 2024

2. AUD 1 = USD 0.65 as of 5 June 2025 (Issue date)



Thank you

Korea Development Bank

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