



KDB Korea
Development Bank

Korea Development Bank

Investor Presentation

May 2026

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1

Overview of KDB





Brief Profile of KDB

Establishment	- Established in 1954 under the Korea Development Bank Act (“KDB Act”) - The KDB Act, a National Law legislated by the National Assembly, ranks directly below the Constitution - KDB’s Chairman is appointed by the President of Korea
Policy Mandates	- Support economic growth and financial innovation in Korea - Promote industrial development and infrastructure expansion - Act as a financial market stabilizer - Strengthen the competitiveness of high-tech strategic industries
Classification	- 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)	- Aa2 (Stable) / AA (Stable) / AA- (Stable) - On par with the Korea sovereign (Aa2 (Stable) / AA (Stable) / AA- (Stable))
Institutional Framework	- 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	- KRW 27.3tn (USD 18.9bn) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 100% owned by the Government
Lending	- Outstanding loan amount: KRW 217.3tn (USD 150.4bn) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ - Provides financial services and manages major industrial projects, in order to expedite industrial development and enhance the national economy
Total Assets	KRW 346.3tn (USD 239.7bn) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	13.40% ⁽⁴⁾
Offices ⁽⁵⁾	- Domestic Offices: 60 (head office, 59 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 31 December 2025
2. USD 1 = KRW 1,444.45 as of 31 December 2025
3. On a non-consolidated basis, as of 31 December 2025
4. On a consolidated basis, as of 31 December 2025
5. As of 15 May 2026

Foundation of KDB's Sovereign Credit

Integral Government Linkage

Ratings on Par with the Sovereign

MOODY'S

Aa2

(Stable)

S&P Global

AA

(Stable)

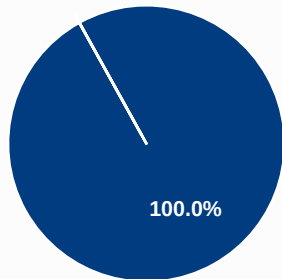
FitchRatings

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 FSC."

Government's approval of 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 the **budget** for revenue and expenditures in each fiscal year, and report to FSC for approval prior to the beginning of the corresponding fiscal year."

Government's guarantee to cover net losses

Article 32 (Offset of Losses): "(1) 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.**"

"(2) The Government's offsetting of the losses in accordance with Paragraph 1 **may be implemented by granting general properties** as provided for in Paragraph 3, of Article 6 of the National Property Act notwithstanding 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 is driven by KDB's significant and longstanding policy role, the government's 100% direct ownership of the bank and the government's 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." (November 4, 2025)

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

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



Article 32 of the KDB Act: 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	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		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		- 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	National Assembly		Executive Branch		Executive Branch with ex post facto National Assembly approval in cases requiring urgency
Institutions Covered ⁽¹⁾	- KDB - KEXIM - IBK - KHFC - LH	- KIBO - KODIT - K-Sure - KOSMES	- KDB - KEXIM - IBK - KHFC - LH	- KIBO - KODIT - K-Sure - KOSMES	- KDB - KDIC
Legal Basis	<i>“if the reserve be insufficient, the deficit shall be offset by the Government.”</i>		<i>“if the reserve be insufficient, the deficit shall be offset by the Government.”</i>		<i>“offsetting of the losses..... may be implemented by granting general properties”</i>

Source: Respective Founding Act of each institution

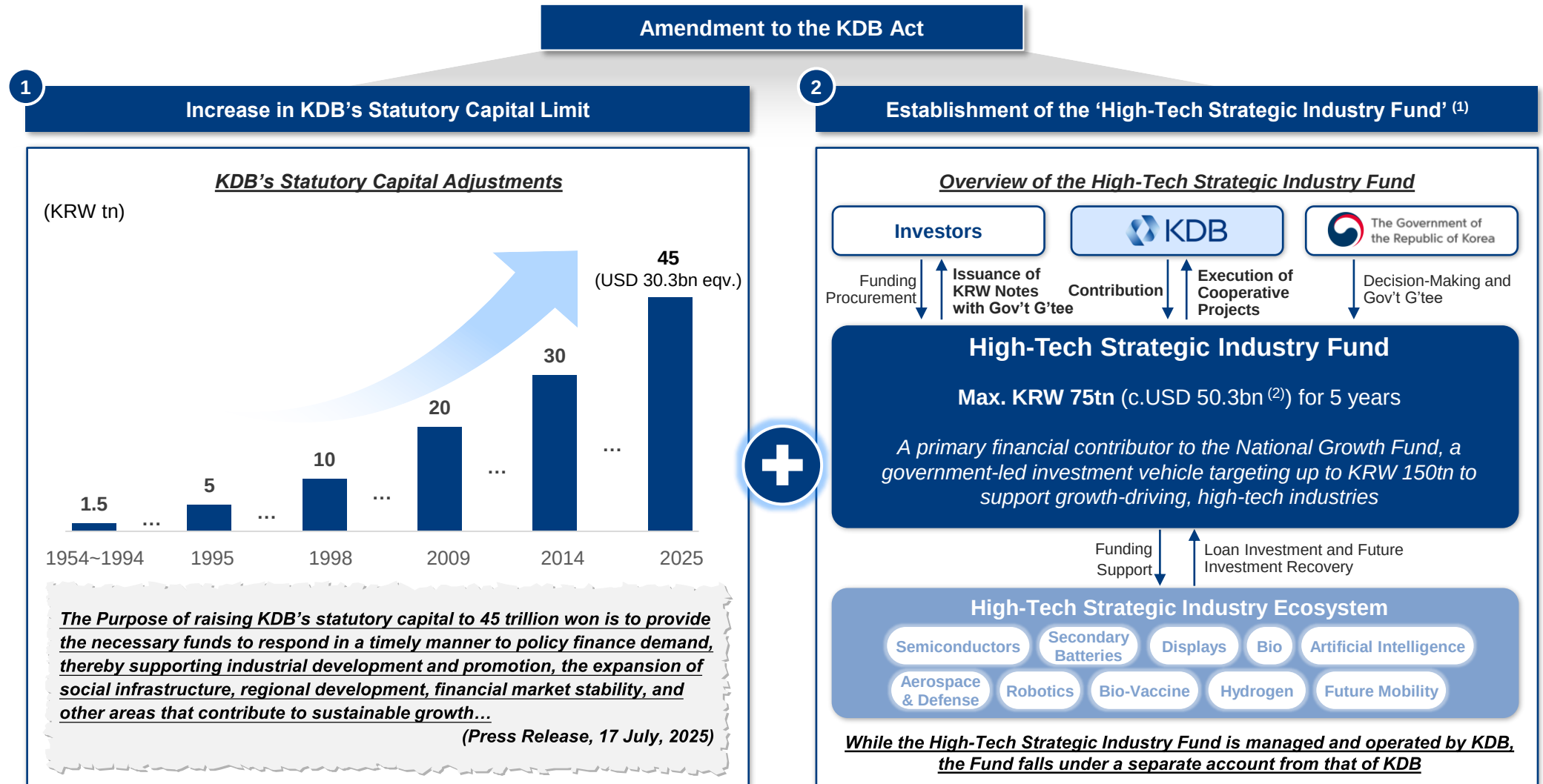
Notes:

1. Korea Development Bank (“KDB”), Export-Import Bank of Korea (“KEXIM”), Industrial Bank of Korea (“IBK”), Korea Housing Finance Corporation (“KHFC”), Korea Land & Housing Corporation (“LH”), Korea Technology Finance Corporation (“KIBO”), Korea Credit Guarantee Fund (“KODIT”), Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (“K-Sure”), Korea SMEs and Startups Agency (“KOSMES”), Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (“KDIC”)



Recent Developments: KDB's Expanding Policy Mandate

Amendment to the KDB Act in September 2025



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Press Release

Notes:

1. Officially launched on 10 December 2025

2. USD 1 = KRW 1,491.80 as of 15 May 2026

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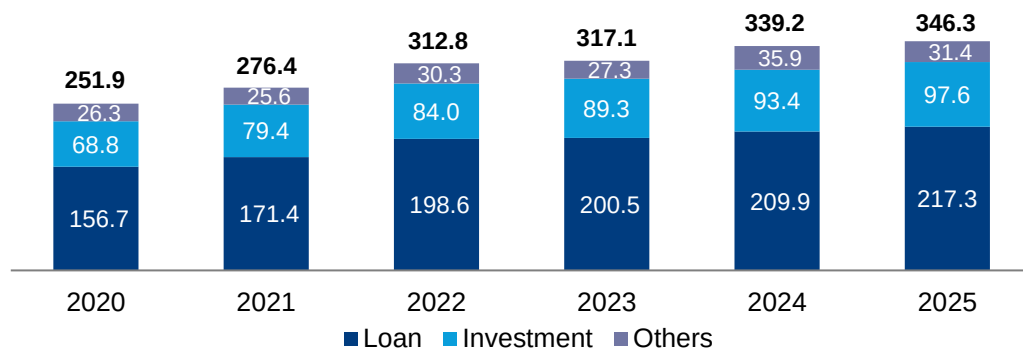
2

Financial Highlights

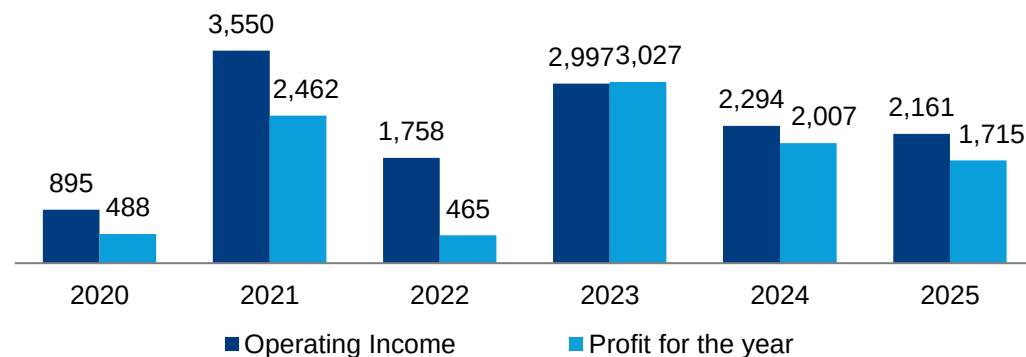


Asset Quality & Profitability

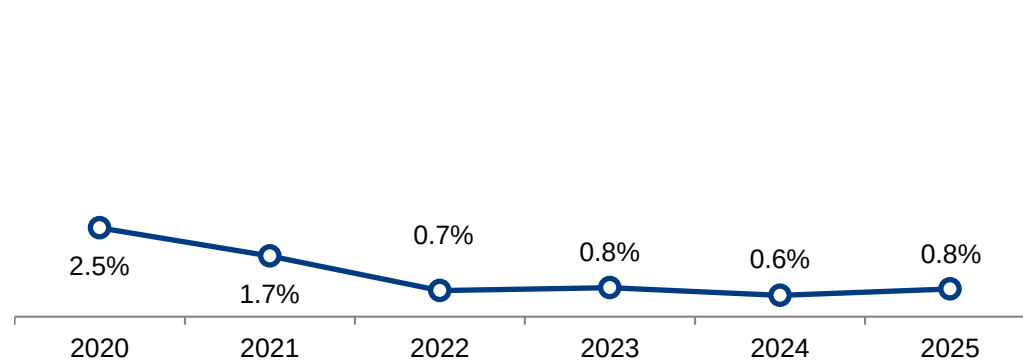
Total Assets (1)(2)(3)
(KRW tn)



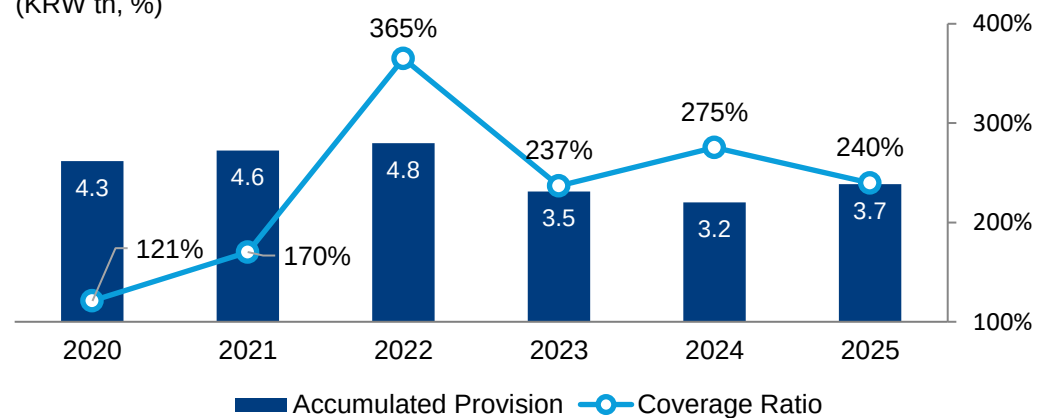
Operating Performance (1)(3)
(KRW bn)



NPL Ratio (1)



Coverage Ratio
(KRW tn, %)



Source: KDB, The Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)

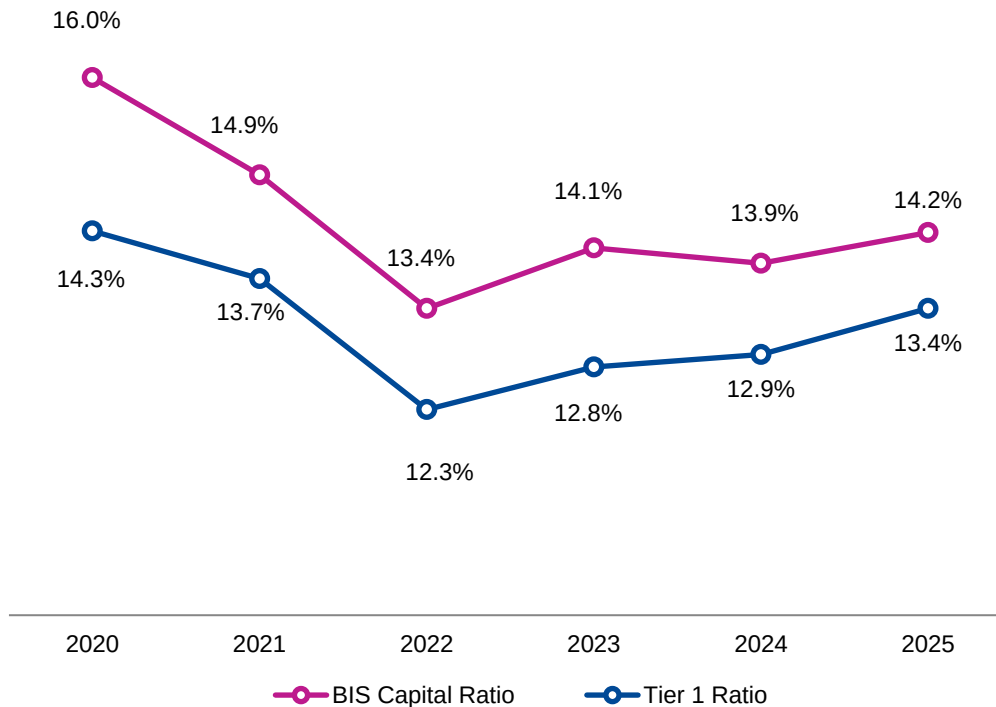
Notes:

1. All figures are on a non-consolidated basis
2. Loan assets include both loans measured at amortized cost and loans measured at fair value through profit or loss
3. FY2023 figures have been revised to reflect reclassification adjustments disclosed in the FY2024 audit report



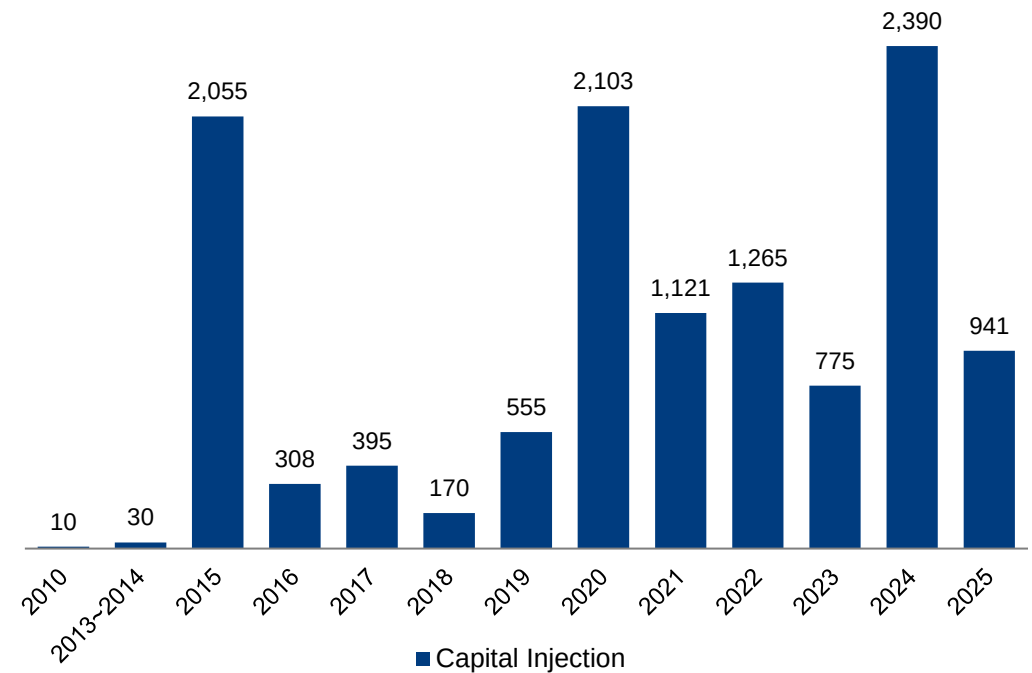
Capital Adequacy & Recapitalization

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 KDB's recapitalization efforts.

Regular Capital Injections by the Government (KRW bn)



The latest capital injections in 2024 and 2025 were related to **expansion of policy finance capacity, innovative growth fund, etc.**

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

Financial Statement Summary

Independent Auditors' Report ⁽¹⁾

Key Income Statement Items (KRW bn)	2020	2021	2022	2023 ⁽²⁾	2024	2025
Interest Income	4,442	4,125	6,847	11,489	12,106	10,872
Interest Expense	(3,162)	(2,467)	(5,103)	(9,928)	(10,988)	(9,766)
Net Interest Income	1,280	1,659	1,744	1,562	1,118	1,106
Net Fees and Commission Income	333	347	454	410	488	526
Net Non-Interest Income	1,620	3,555	1,151	1,457	1,789	2,520
Total Income	2,900	5,214	2,895	3,019	2,907	3,626
Provision for (Reversal of) Credit Losses	1,215	847	260	(803)	(244)	608
General and Administrative Expenses	789	816	876	824	857	857
Operating Income	895	3,550	1,758	2,997	2,294	2,161
Net Non-Operating Income (Expense)	(274)	105	(1,165)	969	147	398
Profit before Income Taxes	621	3,655	593	3,966	2,441	2,559
Income Tax Expense	133	1,194	128	939	434	844
Profit for the Period	488	2,462	465	3,027	2,007	1,715

Key Balance Sheet Items (KRW bn)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cash and due from Banks	10,529	11,976	11,539	8,660	12,996	11,687
Loans	156,735	171,408	198,587	200,470	209,901	217,255
Total Assets	251,852	276,422	312,845	317,066	339,221	346,273
Deposits	45,879	52,792	68,327	65,898	66,101	68,475
Borrowings	18,888	22,064	25,429	27,746	32,731	31,605
Debentures	138,319	145,365	158,712	156,934	165,102	173,370
Total Liabilities	221,470	239,919	277,177	277,635	296,296	300,818
Total Equity	30,383	36,503	35,668	39,431	42,925	45,455

Source: The Financial Supervisory Service (FSS)

Notes:

1. Financial data shown is based on a non-consolidated basis
2. FY2023 figures have been revised to reflect reclassification adjustments disclosed in the FY2024 audit report

3

Funding Activities & Track Record

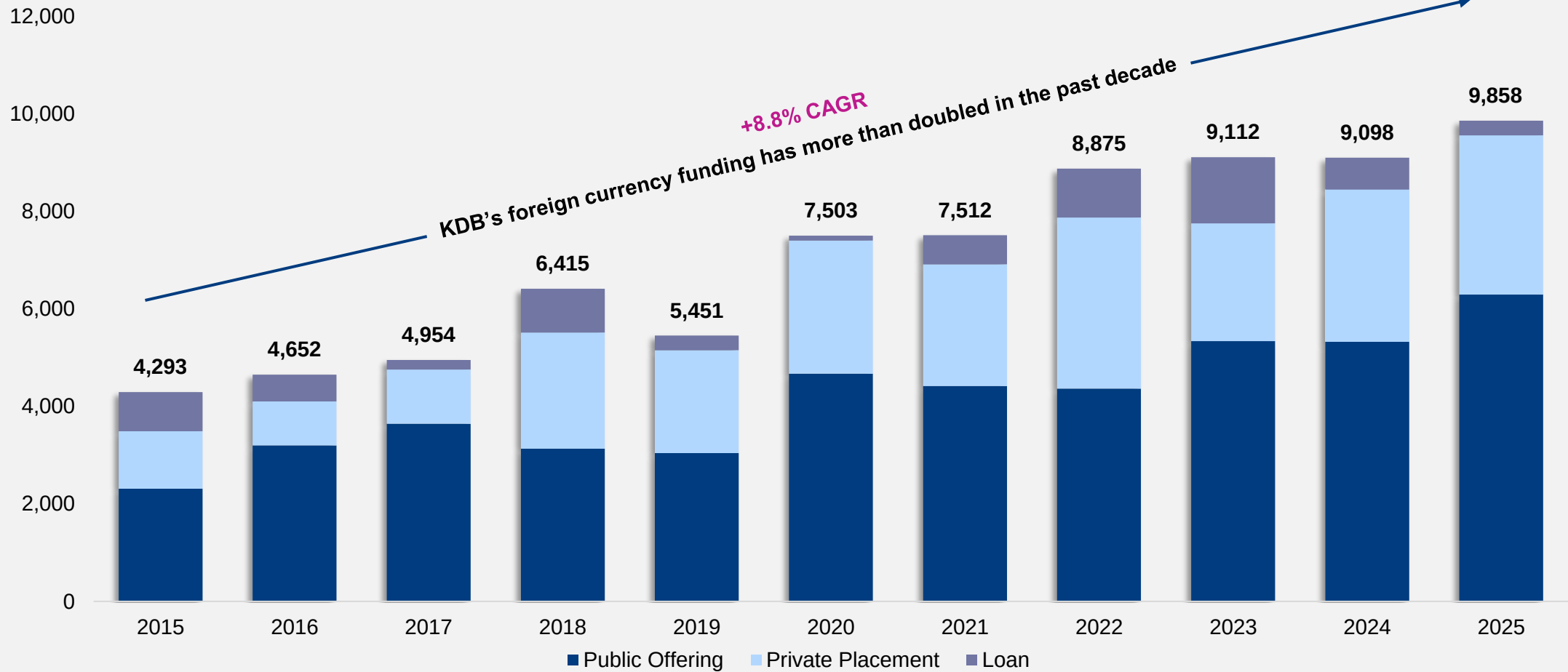




Foreign Currency Funding Track Record

Active Foreign Currency Funding ⁽¹⁾

(USD mn)



Notes:

1. KDB, from January 2015 to December 2025

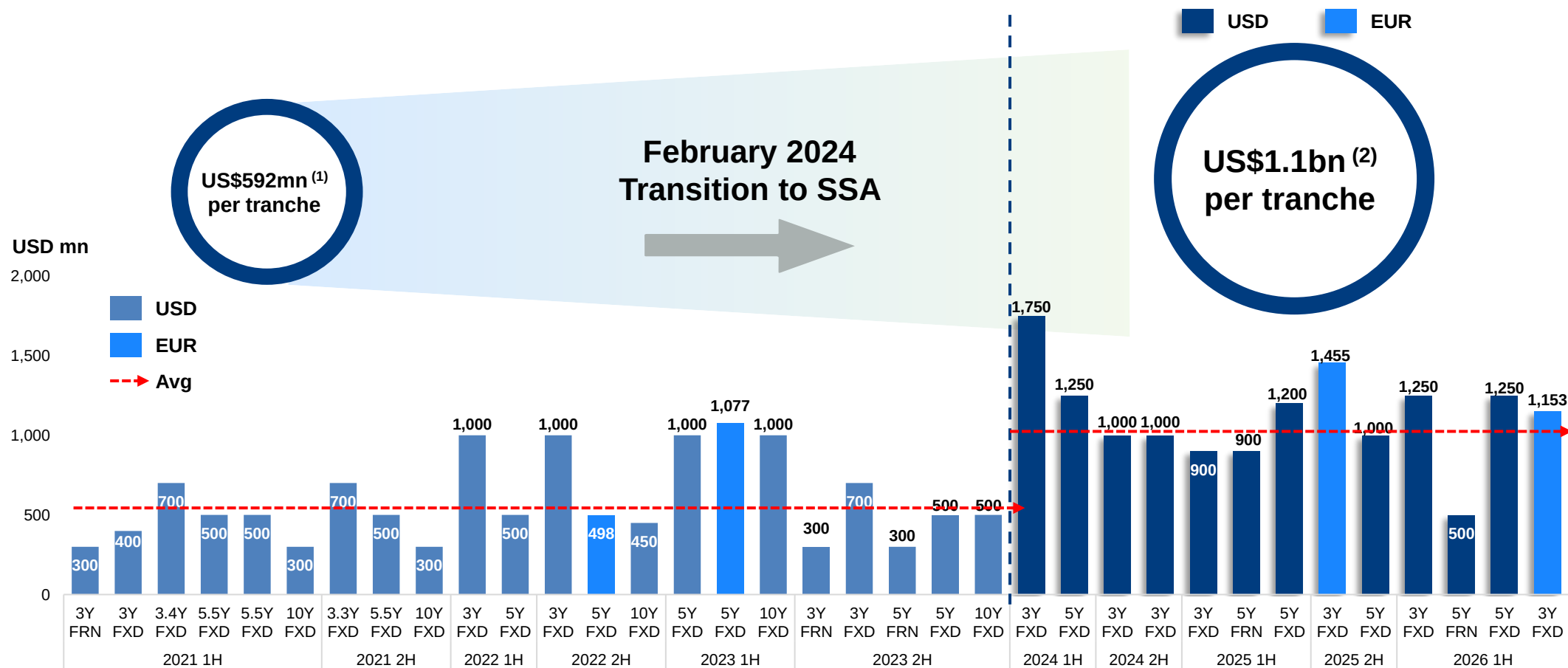
Commitment to Liquidity

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.
- ✓ Has been 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 19 March 2026

Notes:

1. Average tranche size between 2021-2023 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 unless otherwise specified

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Foreign Currency Funding Overview

Long-term Funding Strategy

Total funding volume expected at **USD 11bn eqv. in 2026⁽¹⁾**

EUR and USD benchmarks

Other public markets

Private placements, etc.

Yearly allocation target:
55-65%

Yearly allocation target:
35-45%

2024-2026YTD FCY Funding Overview⁽¹⁾

Type of Funding Instruments	FY2024 (Achieved)	FY2025 (Achieved)	FY2026 (YTD) ⁽²⁾
Public Offerings	USD 5.3bn	USD 6.3bn	USD 4.2bn
SEC Registered	USD 4.0bn	USD 4.0bn	USD 3.0bn
GMTN ⁽³⁾	USD 1.3bn	USD 1.8bn	USD 1.1bn
AMTN	-	USD 0.5bn	-
Private Placement ⁽³⁾	USD 3.1bn	USD 3.3bn	USD 1.6bn
Bank Loans	USD 0.7bn	USD 0.3bn	USD 0.7bn
Total	USD 9.1bn	USD 9.9bn	USD 6.5bn

Source:

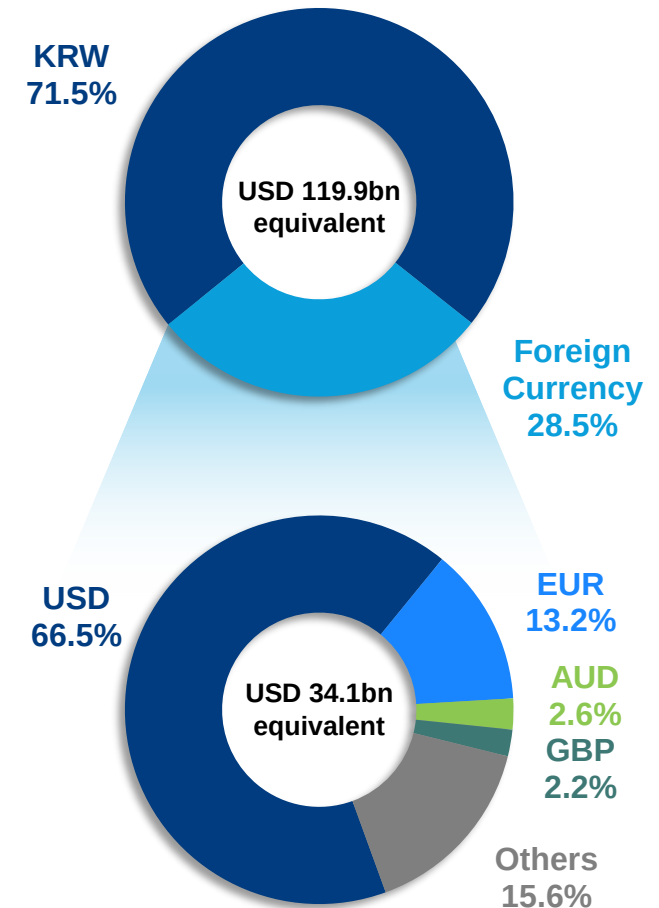
1. KDB, as of 15 May 2026

2. As of 15 May 2026

3. Includes USD, EUR, GBP, etc., each converted at the time of pricing

4. Bloomberg, as of 15 May 2026

Outstanding Bonds ⁽⁴⁾



Appendix 1

Korean Economy

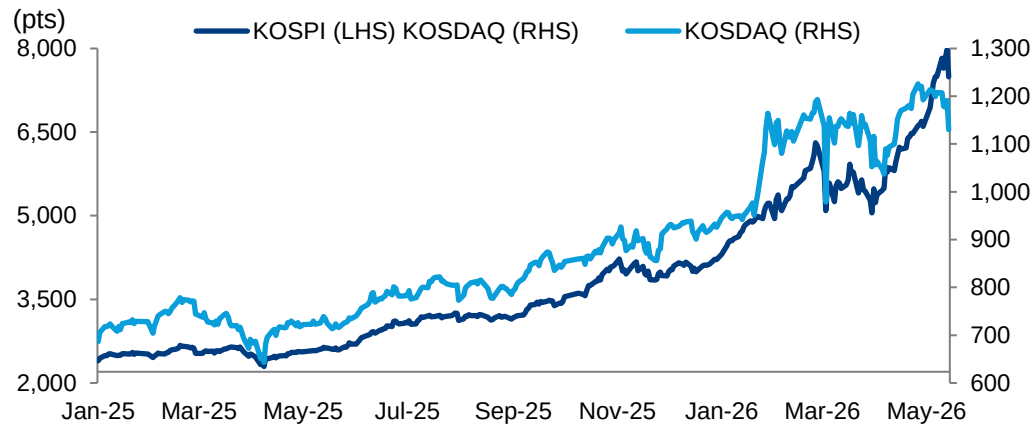




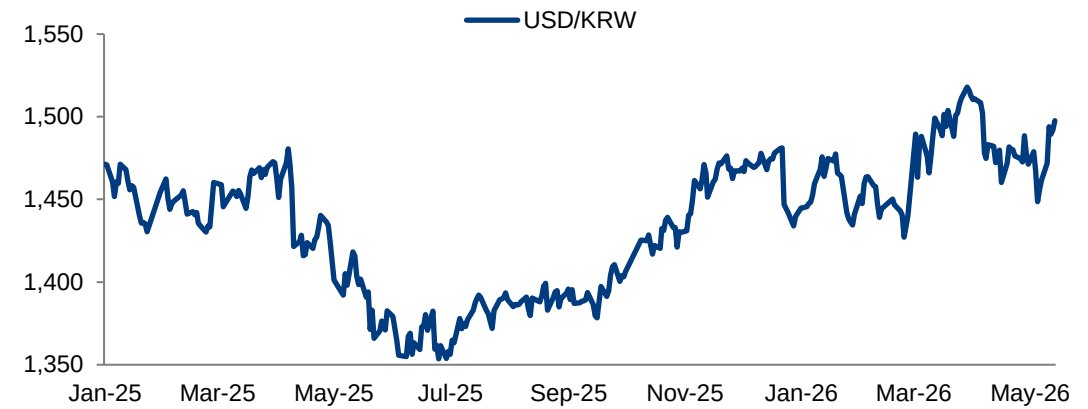
Market Developments

Strong market indicators underscore investor confidence in Korea

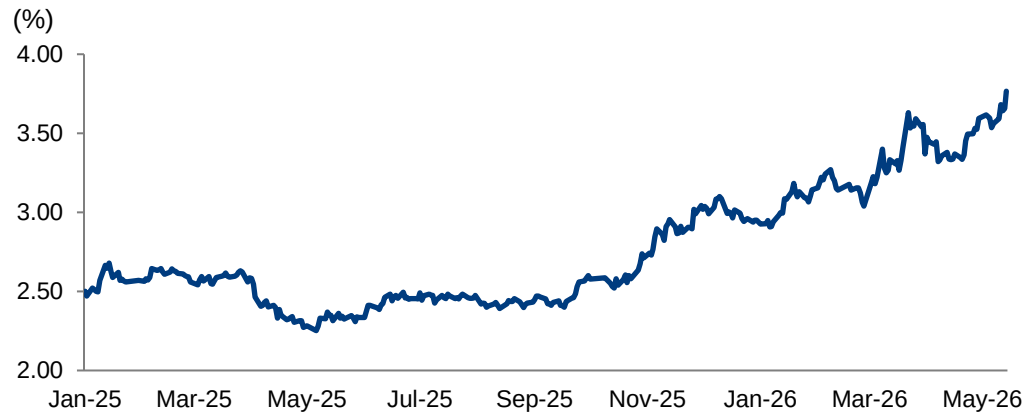
KOSPI and KOSDAQ Indices



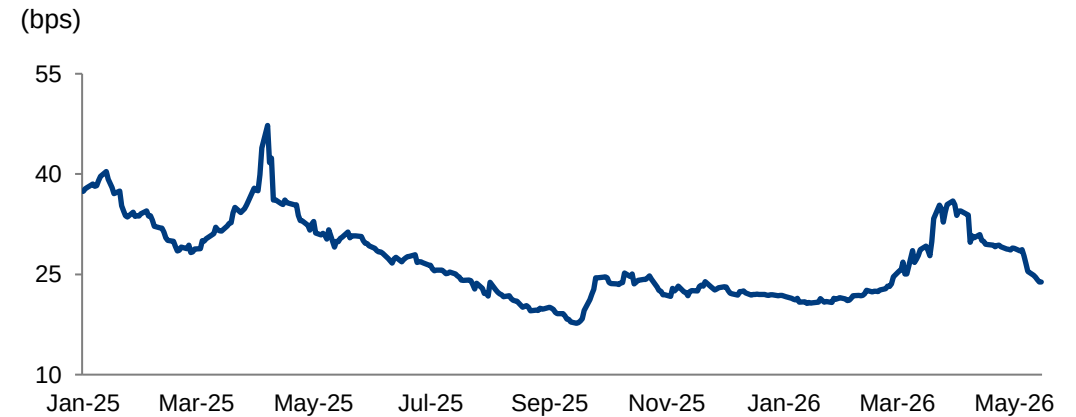
USD/KRW FX Rate



Korea Treasuries (KTB 3-year)



Korea 5Y CDS Premium



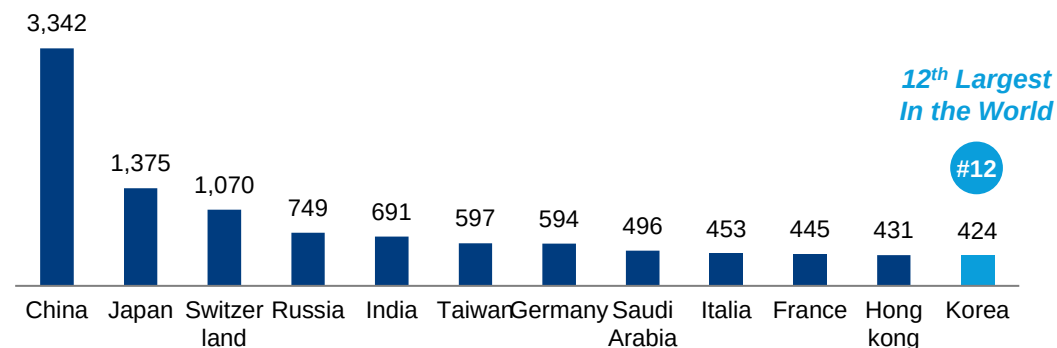
Source: Bloomberg, as of 15 May 2026

Sound External Position

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

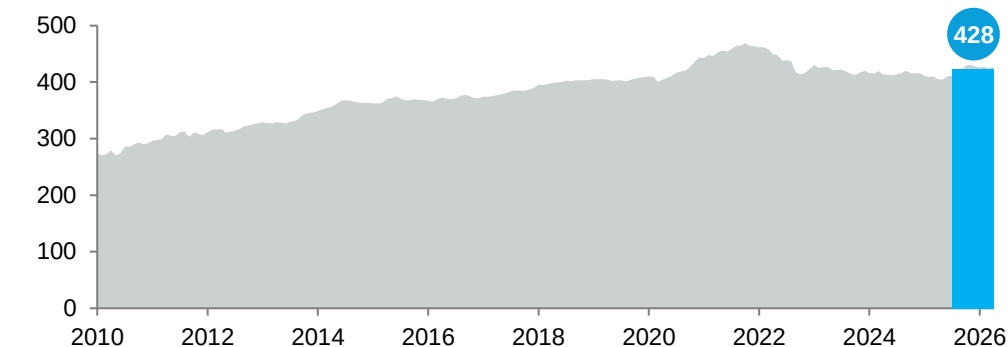
FX Reserve in the World ⁽¹⁾

(USD bn)



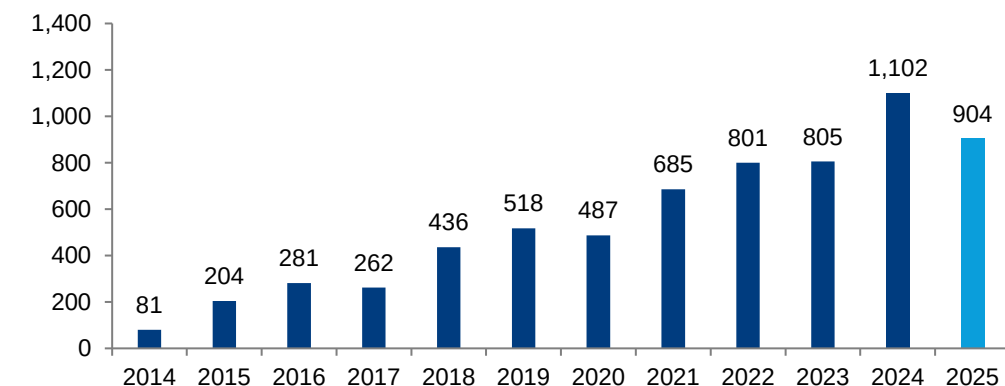
FX Reserves Trends ⁽²⁾

(USD bn)



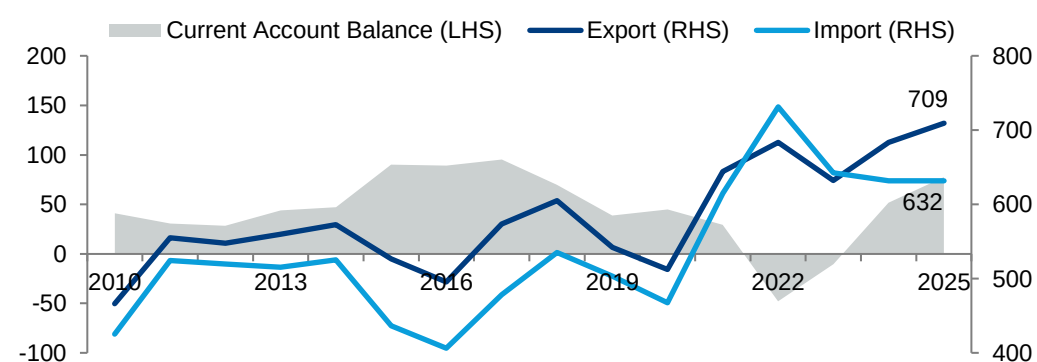
Net External Financial Assets Trends ⁽³⁾

(USD bn)



Export, Import and Current Account Surplus Trends ⁽³⁾

(USD bn)



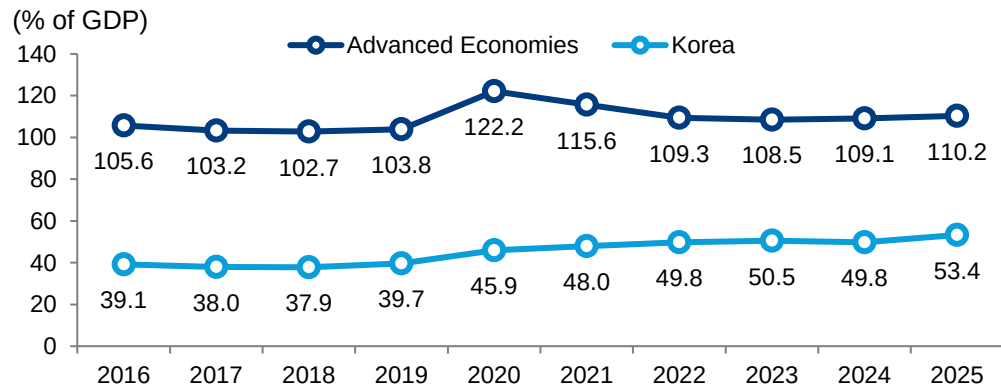
Source:

1. The Bank of Korea, as of March 2026
2. The Bank of Korea, as of April 2026
3. The Bank of Korea, KOSIS

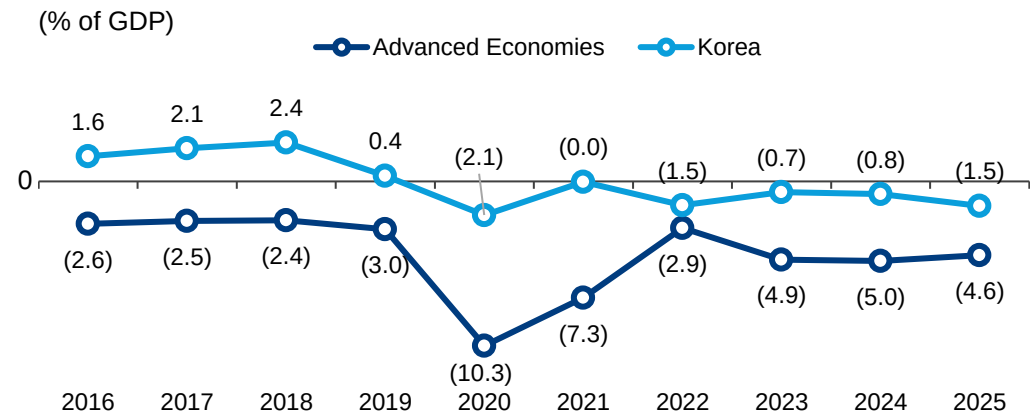
Prudent Fiscal Management

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

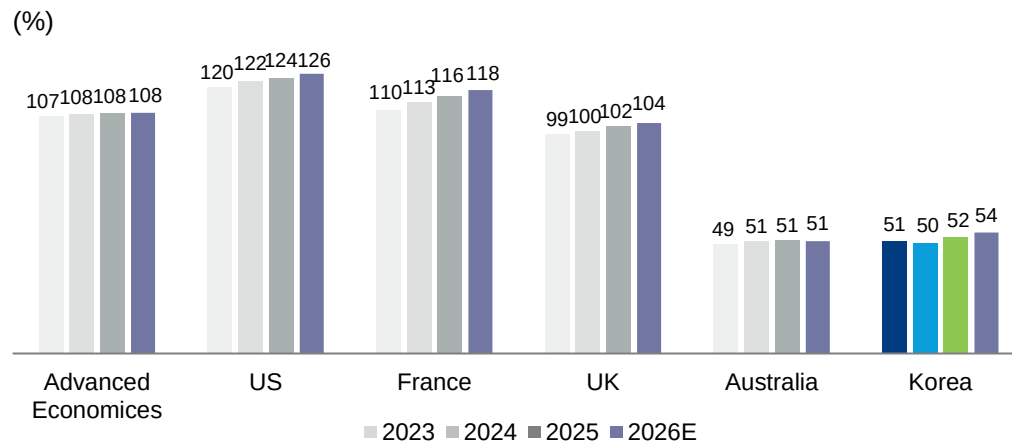
General Government Gross Debt Trends (D2) ⁽¹⁾



Fiscal Deficit ⁽²⁾ Trends



Low General Government Gross Debt (2026) ⁽¹⁾



Confidence in Korea's Creditworthiness

MOODY'S **Aa2**

October 2025

"(...) we project government debt to **remain contained at levels in line with or below advanced economy peers...**"

S&P Global **AA**

October 2025

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

FitchRatings **AA-**

September 2025

"(...) Korea's rating is underpinned by **robust external finances, steady macroeconomic performance and a dynamic export sector...**"

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:

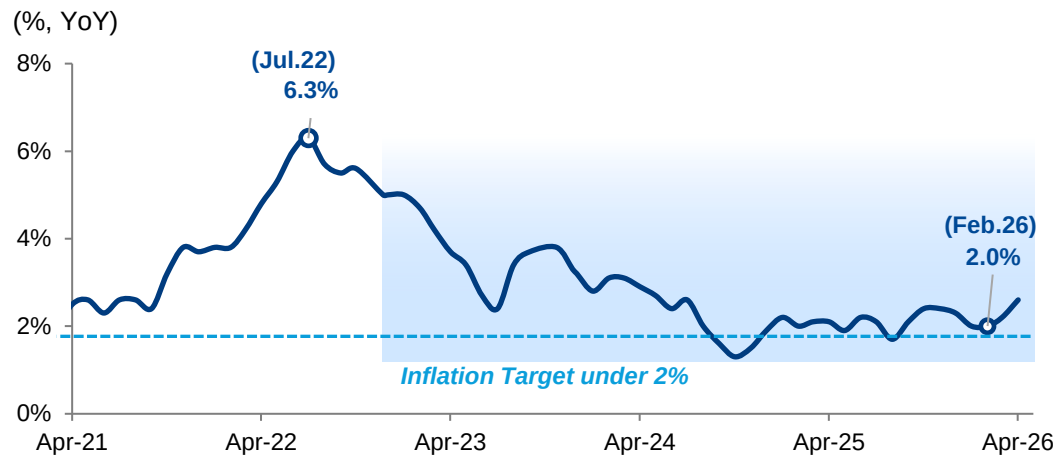
1. General government gross debt which consists of all liabilities that require payments of interest and/or principal, including debt liabilities in the form of SDRs (Special Drawing Rights), currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions, standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable, Fiscal Monitor (IMF), as of April 2026
2. General government net lending/borrowing calculated as revenue minus total expenditure



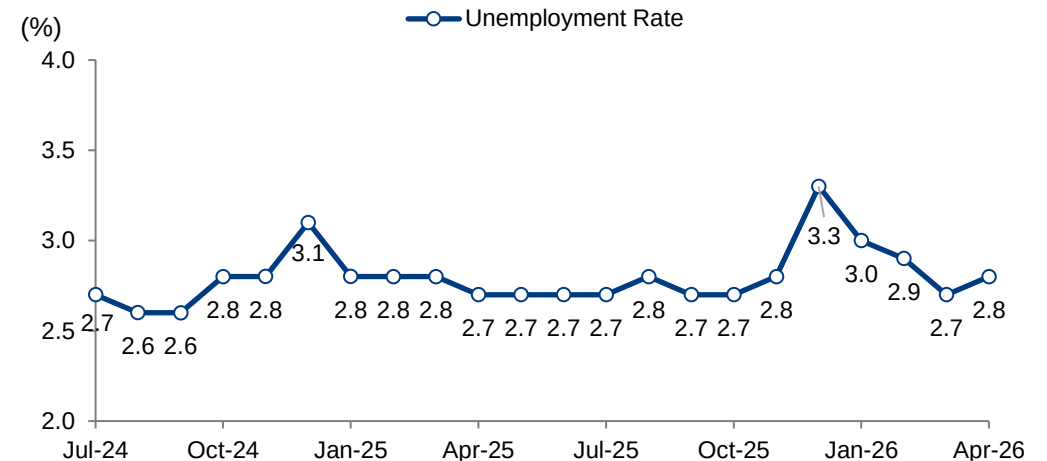
Strong Macroeconomic Fundamentals

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

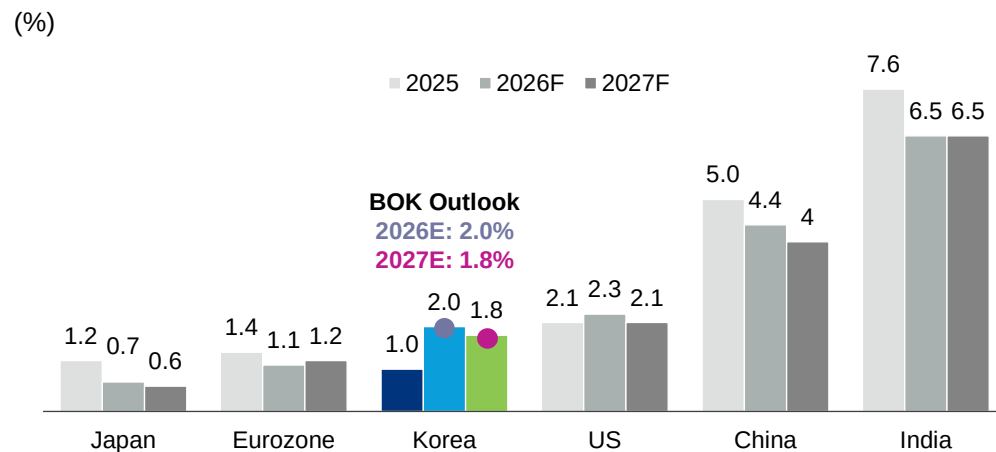
Well-Managed Inflation Rate at 1~2% Level ⁽¹⁾



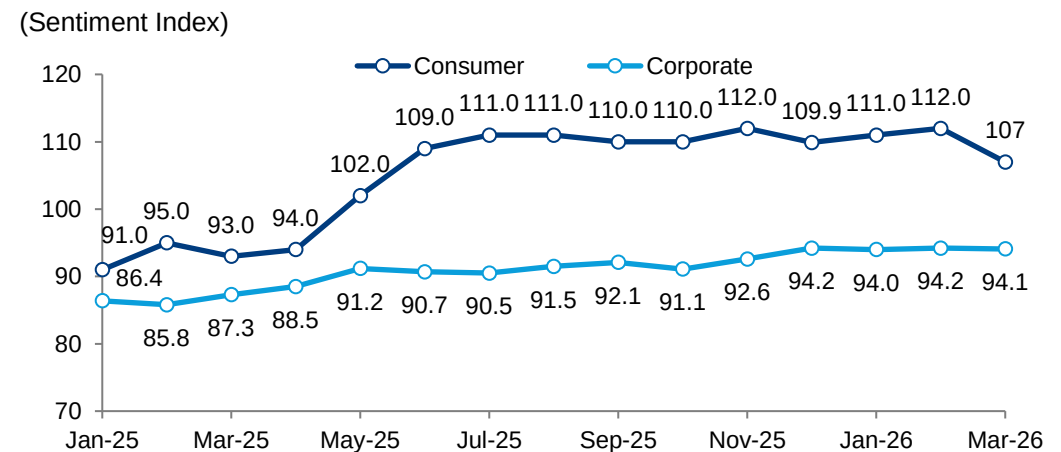
Strong Labor Market ⁽¹⁾



Robust GDP Growth ⁽²⁾



Consumer and Corporate Sentiment Recovering ⁽³⁾



Source:

1. The Bank of Korea, as of April 2026; Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate
2. IMF World Economic Outlook and The Bank of Korea Indigo Book, as of April 2026, Real GDP basis
3. KOSIS. An index reading above 100 indicates that more consumers/corporates gave positive responses on sentiment than negative ones; a reading below 100 indicates the reverse.

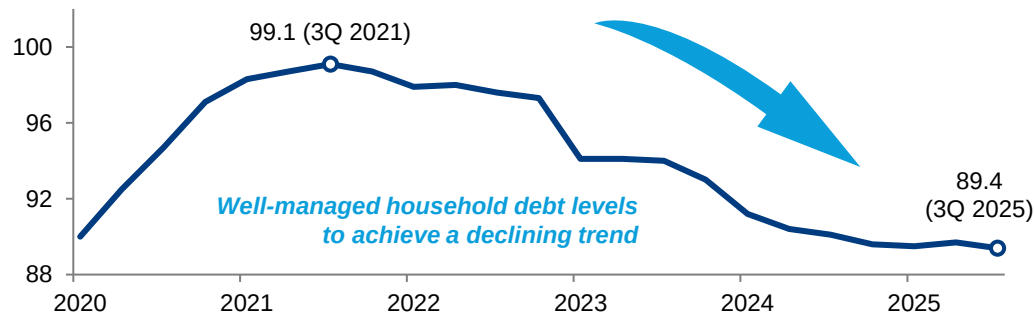


Pre-emptive Management of Risk Factors

Potential risk factors associated with household debt are being well managed

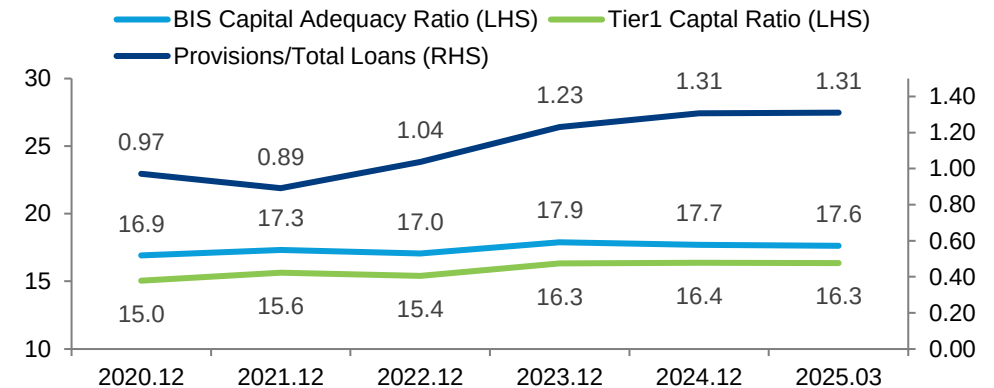
Household Debt Trend ⁽¹⁾

(Household Debt to GDP, %)



Bank's Risk Buffers and Prudential Efforts ⁽²⁾

(LHS: %, RHS: x-times)



Strengthened Household Debt Management ⁽³⁾

FSC's 2026 Household Debt Management Plan : Key Responses

- **Tighter Household Debt Volume Control:** Contain Household loan growth at 1.5% in 2026
- **Stricter Mortgage Sub-targets:** Set monthly/quarterly mortgage caps per institution
- **Multi-home owner Mortgage Extension Ban:** Ban extensions on regulated-area apartment mortgages

Bank of Korea Statement on Monetary Policy Decision⁽⁴⁾

"The Board decided to leave the Base Rate unchanged at 2.50%, There is a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the future course of developments in the Middle East, amid rising upside pressures on inflation, increasing downside risks to growth, and heightened volatility in financial and foreign exchange markets stemming from the Middle East war." (…)

"Therefore, the Board will make its policy decisions while closely monitoring changes in domestic and external policy conditions, such as the war in the Middle East, and examining the resulting impacts on inflation, growth, and financial stability."

10 April 2026

Source:

1. Bank of Korea
2. NICE Investors Service Data Book. Korean policy bank and commercial bank (combined)
3. FSC announcement. April 2026
4. The Bank of Korea, 10 April 2026

Appendix 2

Sustainability Strategy

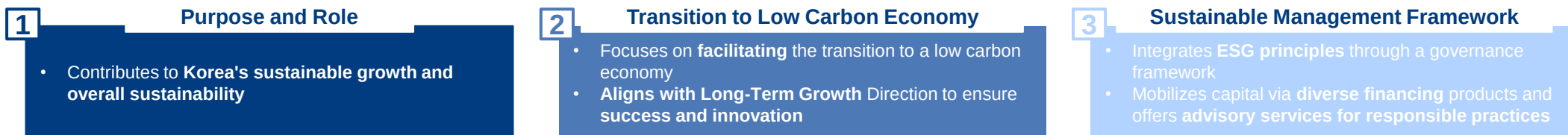




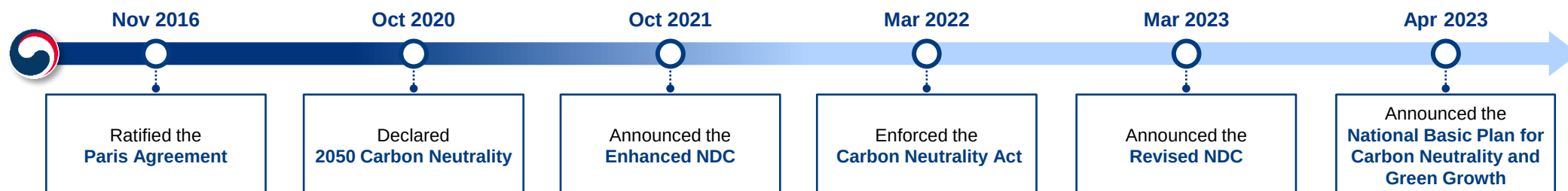
KDB's Sustainability Initiatives and Activities

KDB is the designated Climate Bank of Korea

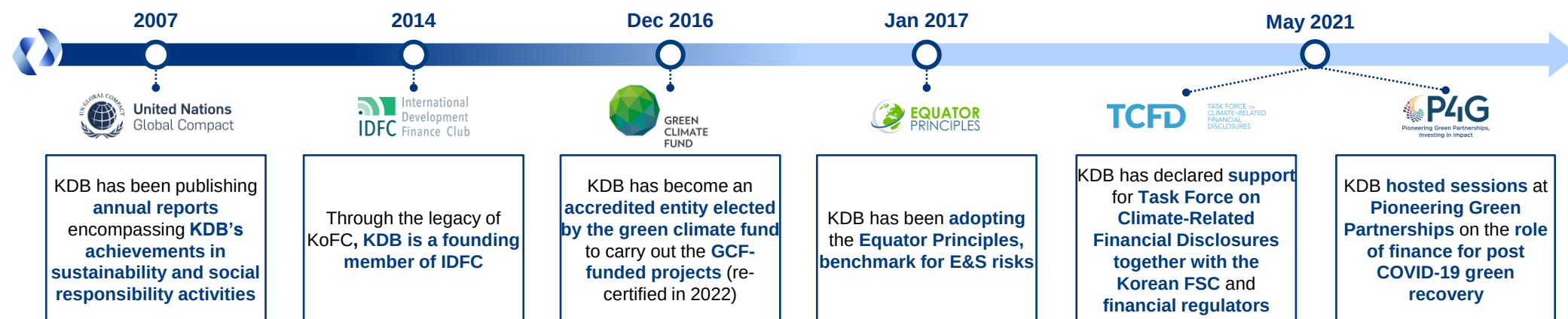
KDB is committed to aligning its business strategy with sustainability, focusing on enhancing both ecological and economic resilience in Korea



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)

154

'24~'30

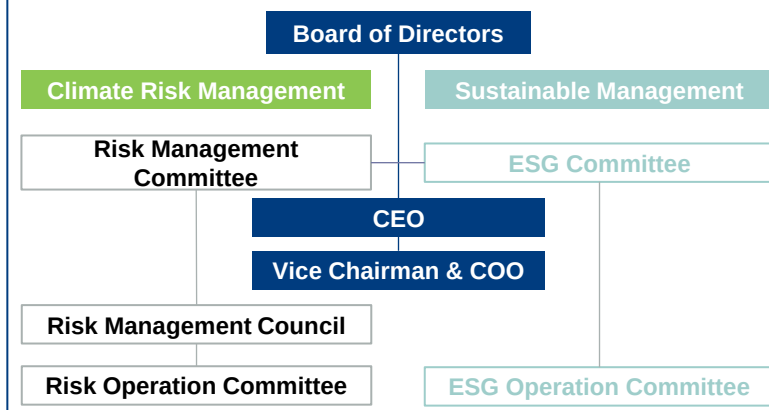
176

'31~'35

KDB aims to increase the accumulated total green financing supply over KRW 330tn by 2035



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



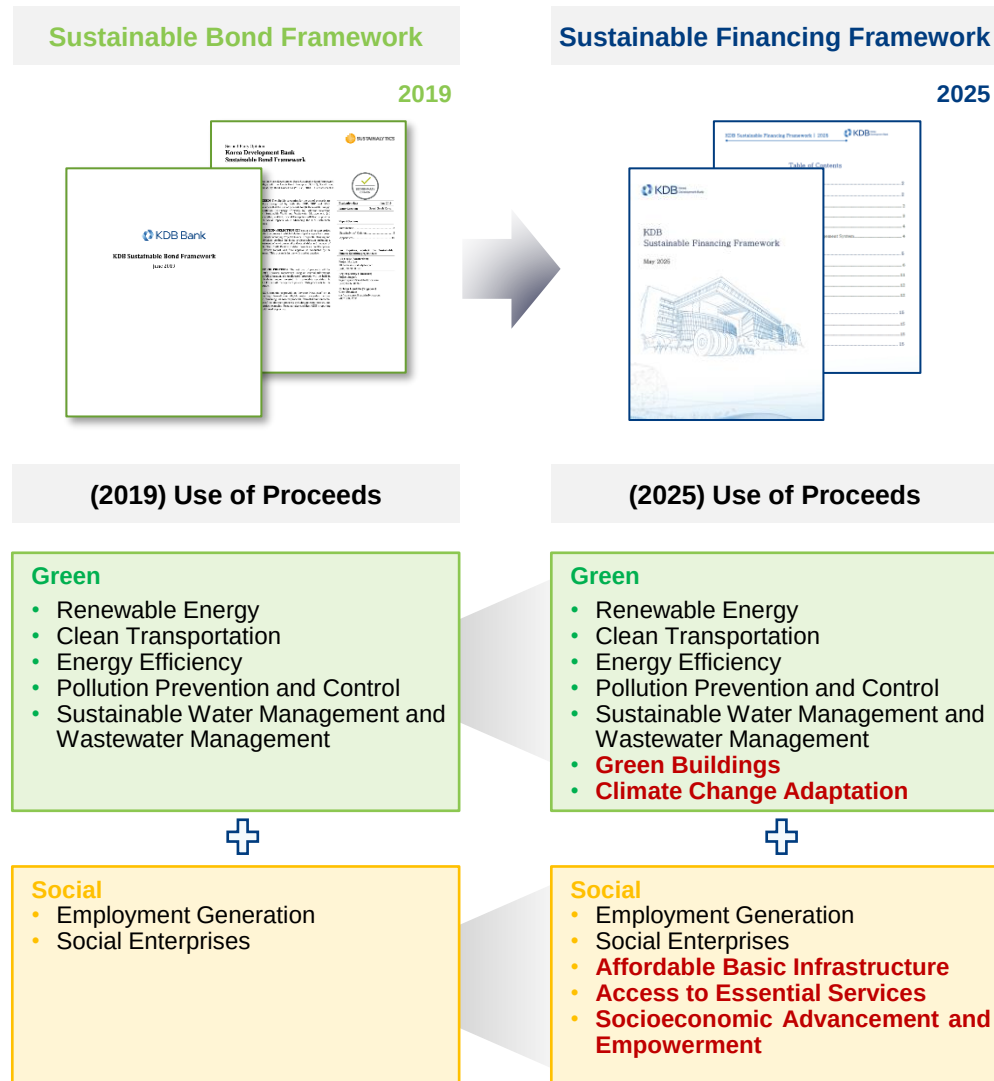
KDB has declared support for Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures together with the Korean FSC and financial regulators

ACTIVITIES	1	Loans	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
	2	Investment	➤ 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
	3	Others	➤ 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

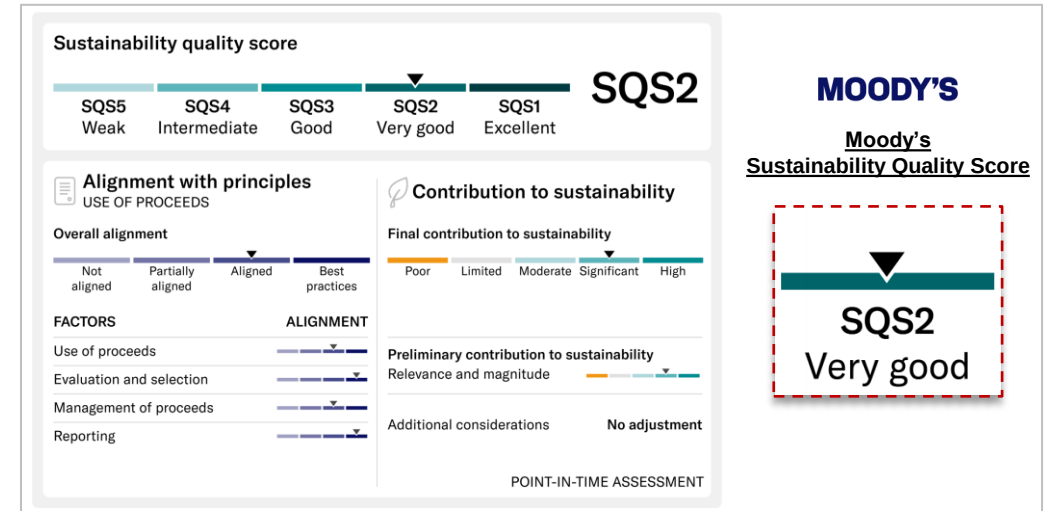


KDB's Sustainable Financing Framework

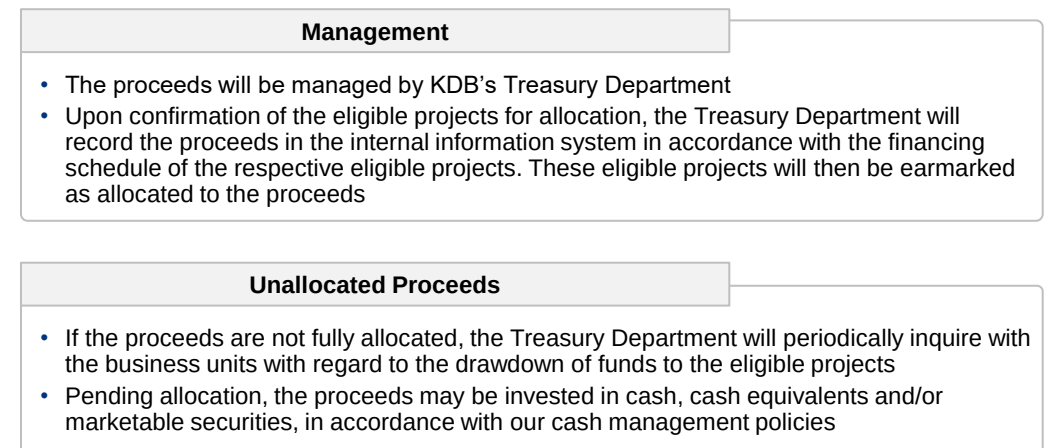
KDB Sustainable Financing Framework



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 "Sustainable Financing Allocation and Impact report" annually containing information on the allocation of the proceeds and resulting environmental/ social impact
- In 2025, KDB engaged a third party to provide the periodic review for the report

USD1.3bn equivalent outstanding balance of KDB green bonds issued in foreign currencies (as of Dec 31, 2025)

- KDB has produced the following results by allocating proceeds of green bonds into eligible projects:
 - ✓ **1,286 tCO₂e / USD 1mn** annual amount of tCO₂e avoided per USD1mn in KDB's outstanding green bonds
 - ✓ **891 GWh / year** the expected total energy production per year under KDB's outstanding green bonds
 - ✓ **USD 1.7mn** the estimated annual amount of tCO₂e avoided under KDB's outstanding green bonds
 - ✓ **341,701** the number of electric vehicles annually manufactured under KDB's outstanding green bonds

Featured Projects



Wrocław Sp. z o.o.

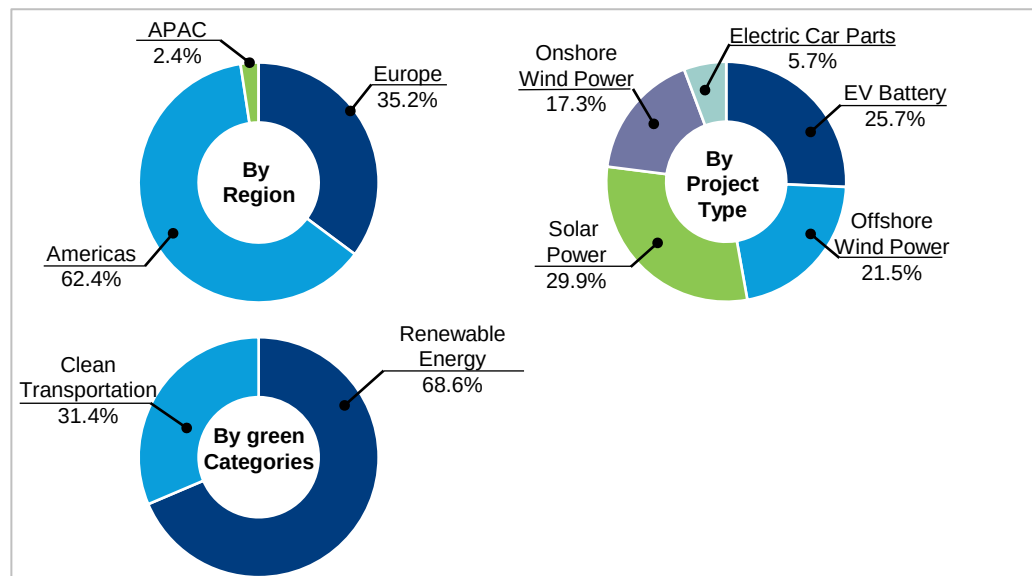
- KDB approved a USD 265mn facility loan to LG Energy Solution Wrocław, which is Europe's largest electric-vehicle battery manufacturing plant located in Biskupice Podgorne near Wrocław, Poland, on a 107-hectare site.
- By scaling local battery manufacturing capacity, the Wrocław facility strengthens Europe's EV supply chain and supports the transition to lower-emission transport through wider availability of EV batteries.



Notes:

1. Weighted average tCO₂e Avoided among the projects

Use of Proceeds – Green Bonds



tCO₂e Avoided by the Green Portfolio under KDB Green Bonds

Category	KDB's outstanding Green Bonds (USDmn)	Estimated tCO ₂ e Avoided (tCO ₂ e /year)	tCO ₂ e Avoided ⁽¹⁾ (tCO ₂ e/USD1mn)
Renewable Energy	922	321,618	349
Clean Transportation	366	1,333,633	3,643
Total	1,288	1,655,251	1,286

Renewable Energy/ EVs Production under KDB Green Bonds



891 GWh/year
Expected Energy Production



341,701
Annual Production of EVs

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

Address: 14 Eunhaeng-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul 07242, Republic of Korea

Website: <https://www.kdb.co.kr/index.jsp>