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Prospectus (English Translation)

[Collective Investment Securities - Company Type]

Submitted to the Financial Services Commission 21 July 2026

Company Name:	Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund (Fund Code: 35801)
Asset Manager:	Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("**MKAM**")
Contact:	(Address) 18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis 26, Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu Seoul 03161 KOREA (Tel) 02-3705-8565
Authorized Person:	(Title) Director (Name) Jang-Young (Kevin) You (Tel) 02-3705-8565
Trading of Securities	The shares / securities of the Company are listed on the stock market of the Korea Exchange, and investors can purchase or sell the shares / securities of the Company after creating an account at a securities company registered to the Korea Exchange
Type of Security Offered and Number of Security Units on Offer:	Not applicable (No plan to offer share certificates as of the Prospectus update date)
Total Amount on Offer:	Not applicable (No plan to offer share certificates as of the Prospectus update date)
Authorized Number of Shares:	Type of issued shares: Registered common shares with no par value Total number of shares authorized to be issued according to the Company's Articles of Incorporation ("**AOI**"): four billion (4,000,000,000) shares
Subscription Period:	Not applicable (No plan to offer share certificates as of the Prospectus update date)
Prospectus Updated as of:	21 July 2026
Registration Statement and Prospectus are available at:	**A. Registration Statement** **E-Document** Financial Supervisory Services → http://dart.fss.or.kr **B. Prospectus** **E-Document** Financial Supervisory Services → http://dart.fss.or.kr **Written Document** Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund → 18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis, 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea (Office of MKAM)

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The Financial Services Commission of Korea does not acknowledge the propriety and accuracy of this document, nor does it guarantee or approve the value of the Company's shares. The Company advises investors to be as prudent as possible in making investment decisions as any investment in the Company is not entitled to the protection under the Depositor Protection Act and therefore may entail a loss of principal.

This English translation of the Korean Prospectus is for information purposes only, and the Company does not guarantee the accuracy and correctness of this translation. Investors must read the original Prospectus in Korean carefully before any investment decision. In the event of a difference between the Korean original and the English translation, the Korean original prevails. This English translation is neither prepared for the purpose of submission to any governmental entity, stock exchange or any other similar institution outside Korea nor legally binding on the Company. The Company will not be held liable for any use of this English translation, or any information contained therein by any person.

▣ Company Name and Fund Code (including class fund)

Company Name (class fund name)	Fund code
Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund	35801

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DISCLAIMER FOR INVESTORS READING THIS PROSPECTUS REQUIRED UNDER FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SERVICES AND CAPITAL MARKETS ACT ("FSCMA")

1. Investors should obtain and review this document before making any investment decisions in Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund ("**MKIF**" or the "**Company**").

2. Investors should review the investment risk level (moderate, Level 4 out of the six risk categories) and the recommended investor type of the fund and consider their own investment history and investment preferences before making any investment decisions in MKIF. However, the rating is a subjective rating by MKAM and should not be construed as an official rating from any rating agencies and should not be a substitution for your own assessment of the risks associated with an investment in the Company or the Company's business.

3. There is no assurance that the investment purposes or target performance of the investment strategies described in the securities registration statement, this prospectus and the summary prospectus will be realized in the future and the information about the past investment results should be used for reference purposes only as there is no assurance that the Company's past investment performance will be replicated in the future. Therefore, in deciding whether to invest in the Company's shares, the investor must independently investigate the risks associated with the shares and make investments under their own responsibility.

4. Please refer to the investment risk section set forth in the securities registration statement, this prospectus, the (preliminary) prospectus and the (preliminary) summary prospectus for details on the investment risks related to the Company, such as loss of capital invested.

5. The 19 projects that the Company has currently invested or committed to invest (collectively, "**invested**") are affected by external factors that are beyond the control of the Company, such as business environment to which the Company belongs, and overall economic condition of Korea. Please note that such factors may have an adverse effect on the profitability of the Company and consequentially affect the rate of return on the investment.

6. The Company is a collective investment vehicle that distributes the profits derived from and based on its investment performance. Accordingly, the Company is not subject to the Depositor Protection Act and thus Korea Deposit Insurance Company shall not be responsible for preventing any loss of principal amount for each of the investors' investment. Especially, unlike bank deposits, investors purchasing shares of MKIF from a bank or other financial institution subject to the Depositor Protection Act will not be protected under the Depositor Protection Act.

7. The Company is a closed-end collective investment vehicle and was listed on the Korea Exchange for the purpose of enhancing the liquidity of its shares. Investors may still be exposed to liquidity risk in the trading of publicly offered MKIF shares due to various reasons, including but not limited to a low trading volume.

8. The creation and distribution of the securities registration statement, the prospectus and the summary prospectus do not mean that the asset manager, investment dealers, and brokers of the Company are offering advisory services regarding the proposed investment of the publicly offered shares. Please note that the asset manager, investment dealers, and brokers are not responsible for the consequences of any investment made by the investors.

9. The financial figures described in this document are as of 31 December 2025, unless otherwise indicated.

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Limitation on Liability

Investments in the Company shall not be deemed deposits with, or other liabilities of, Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("**MKAM**" or the "**Manager**"), Macquarie Group Limited, or any entity in the Macquarie Group (collectively, "**Macquarie**"), and are subject to investment risk, including possible delays in repayment or loss of income and/or capital invested. Neither the Company nor Macquarie represents or warrants the performance of the Company, the repayment of the principal amount of the investment or the payment of a particular rate of return on the Company shares.

This document has not been, and will not be, authorized by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong pursuant to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of the Laws of Hong Kong (the "**SFO**"). No action has been taken in Hong Kong to authorize this document or to permit the distribution of this document or any documents issued in connection with it. Accordingly, the Shares have not been and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong other than to "professional investors" (as defined in the SFO).

No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Shares has been or will be issued, or has been or will be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue, in Hong Kong or elsewhere that is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the Shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors as defined in the SFO and any rules made under that ordinance.

The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any Hong Kong regulatory authority. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in doubt about any contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

This document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("**MAS**") and, accordingly, statutory liability under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 (the "**SFA**") in relation to the content of prospectuses does not apply, and you should consider carefully whether the investment is suitable for you. MKIF is not a collective investment scheme authorised under Section 286 of the SFA or recognised by the MAS under Section 287 of the SFA and the Shares are not allowed to be offered to the retail public.

This document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase of the Shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore except to "institutional investors" (as defined in the SFA), or otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provisions of the SFA.

This document has been given to you on the basis that you are an "institutional investor" (as defined under the SFA). In the event that you are not an institutional investor, please return this document immediately. You may not forward or circulate this document to any other person in Singapore.

Any offer is not made to you with a view to the Shares being subsequently offered for sale to any other party. You are advised to acquaint yourself with the SFA provisions relating to resale restrictions in Singapore and comply accordingly.

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The Shares may not be distributed in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange ("**SIX**") or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering material relating to the Shares constitutes a prospectus or a similar notice (as such terms are understood under the Swiss Financial Services Act ("**FinSA**") or the listing rules of any stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland.

This document is personal to the recipient only and not for general circulation in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Shares or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland. The Shares will only be offered to investors who qualify as "professional clients" under art. 4 para. 3 of the FinSA.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering or the Shares has been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority or authorized review body. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of Shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The offering has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes ("**CISA**"). Accordingly, the investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of Shares.

New stock warrants and stocks to be issued by the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "**Shares**") have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 ("**U.S. Securities Act**") or under the securities laws of any U.S. state and, accordingly, may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the United States except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the US Securities Act and applicable U.S. state securities laws. In addition, MKIF is not, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940. As a result, the Warrants are being sold and the Shares are being offered and sold solely outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in "offshore transactions", as defined and in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act. In the event of and applicable limited to the public offering for forfeited shares, U.S. investors may not subscribe for shares due to the restrictions under the U.S. Investment Company Act.

Before investing in the Company, any existing investors or potential investors must consider whether the investment in the Company is appropriate in terms of investor's investment requirements, purpose, and its financial status, and should further obtain independent professional advice, if necessary.

Any other institution referred to in the document other than Macquarie Bank Limited is not an authorised deposit-taking institution for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia). The obligations of this entity do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 (MBL). Macquarie Bank Limited does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of these entities.

This Prospectus may contain information regarding future expectations and forecasts (the "**Future Forecasts**"). Macquarie does not guarantee the accuracy or future fulfillment of the Future Forecasts. Furthermore, the propriety of the assumptions used for the Future Forecasts is not guaranteed. Investments entail risks and may incur a loss of principal. Neither the achievement of investment strategy or goals nor investor's returns are guaranteed.

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Chapter 1. Details of the Issuance or Sale of New Shares

1. Company Name

Company Name	KOFIA Fund Code
Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund[1]	35801

[1] Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund ("**MKIF**") will be hereafter also referred to as the "**Company**" or the "**Issuer**".

2. Company Description

A. Type of Company	Investment Company	-
B. Type of Invested Asset	Special Assets	-
C. Open/Closed-end Type	Closed-end Type	Shares of the Company are non-redeemable
D. Accumulative/Unit Type	Additional Issuance Permitted Type	The Company can raise additional capital by offering new shares
E. Special Form Indication	-	-
F. Advanced Financial Product	X	-

* Please refer to Chapter 2 (Company Overview), Sections 8 (Investments) and 9 (Investment Strategies, Risk Management, and Revenue Structure) for details on investment targets and strategies.

3. Estimated Offering Amount

No plan to offer share certificates as of the Prospectus update date

4. Offering Process

The shares of the Company are listed in the stock market of Korea Exchange and there is no plan to offer share certificates as of the Prospectus update date.

5. Underwriting

The Company may select an underwriter in the event of additional offerings in the future, in which case the Company will describe the details of the acquisition, including the name and address of the underwriter, the type and number of collective securities to be acquired, the method of acquisition, acquisition fees, and the opinion of the underwriter.

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6. Offering and Listing

(1) The Company is a close-ended investment company and the shares issued by the Company are listed on the stock market of the Korea Exchange.

(2) The shareholders can only redeem their investments by selling their shares in the stock market of the Korea Exchange after the shares are listed.

(3) However, if the overall market interest rate increases, (x) the investment in the Company could become relatively less attractive which in turn might cause the share price to decrease or (y) the liquidity of these shares may be severely restricted due to the lack of market participants resulting in a lack of trade volume in the market.

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Chapter 2. Company Overview

1. Company Name

Company Name	KOFIA Fund Code
Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund	35801

2. History

The details of the Company's history are set out below. Please refer to the Offering Circular published on the Company's website (http://www.mkif.co.kr) for details on the history of the Company prior to and at the time of the initial public offering.

Date	Details
December 2002	- Incorporation of Korea Road Infrastructure Fund on 12 December 2002
November 2005	- MKAM licensed by the Financial Services Commission ("**FSC**") as an infrastructure asset management company under the Indirect Investment Asset Management Business Act (the "**IIAMBA**") - Amendment of the Company's AOI to convert MKIF from a private investment company under the Securities Investment Company Act to a public investment company under the IIAMBA in order to be listed - Change of the Company's name from Korea Road Infrastructure Fund to Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund
February 2006	Registration of MKIF as an investment company under the IIAMBA
March 2006	- Capital raising of KRW 600 billion through initial public offering in Korea and placement to international investors - Dual listing on the Korea Exchange and the London Stock Exchange (as GDR)
April 2006	Acquisition of senior and subordinated loan commitments to Koda Development Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon Grand Bridge Private Investment Project
October 2006	Commitment to provide a subordinated loan of KRW 80 billion to Kyunggi Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seosuwon-Osan-Pyungtaek Expressway Private Investment Project
November 2006	Commitment to invest subordinated loan in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Private Investment Project

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February 2007	Equity investment and initial drawdown of the subordinated loan to Gyeongsu Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Yongin-Seoul Expressway Private Investment Project
April 2007	- MKIF received a credit rating of AA- (stable) from Korea Ratings - Refinancing of senior loans provided by third parties in Daegu East Circulation Road Co., Ltd. with MKIF-provided loan - Financial close on MKIF's subordinated loan investment in Kyunggi Highway Co., Ltd, the concessionaire of the Seosuwon-Osan-Pyungtaek Expressway Private Investment Project
May 2007	Execution of a credit facility agreement (5-year term, facility size of KRW 500 billion)
November 2007	Participation in the Third KRX IR EXPO organized by the Korea Exchange
December 2007	Commitment to provide subordinated loan of KRW 193 billion and equity of KRW 66.4 billion to BNCT Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Busan New Port Phase 2-3 Private Investment Project
January 2008	Issuance of securitized shares utilizing shareholders borrowing provided to Baekyang Tunnel Ltd., the concessionaire of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project, as underlying assets
March 2008	Divestment of MKIF's entire holding of the convertible bond issued by New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd. (maturity of 5 years, 6.5% equity conversion, nominal value: KRW 32 billion)
July 2008	Financial close on purchasing the remaining 51% equity interest in MCB Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Machang Bridge Private Investment Project
March 2009	Divestment of MKIF's senior loan commitment to Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon Grand Bridge Private Investment Project
May 2009	Execution of the underwriting agreement related to securitization of MKIF's interest receivables on the subordinate loan provided to Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Private Investment Project (execution of the first securitization transaction)
January 2010	Divestment of MKIF's subordinate loan commitment to Kyunggi Highway Co., Ltd, the concessionaire of the Seosuwon-Osan-Pyungtaek Expressway Private Investment Project
March 2010	Execution of the second securitization transaction related to securitization of the subordinated loan interest receivables from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Private Investment Project
November 2010	Divestment of 30% equity interest in MCB Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Machang Bridge Private Investment Project
March 2011	Execution of the third securitization transaction related to securitization of the subordinated loan interest receivables from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Private Investment Project
April 2011	Upgrade of MKIF's domestic credit rating to AA (stable) from AA- (stable)

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May 2011	Issuance of KRW 250 billion aggregate principal amount of unsecured bonds (KRW 190 billion for 7 years, KRW 60 billion for 5 years)
June 2011	Amendment to the terms of the credit facility agreement terms (term extended to June 2016, facility size of KRW 250 billion)
June 2012	Divestment of MKIF's entire investment, equity and subordinated loan to Daegu East Circulation Road Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Daegu Fourth Beltway East Private Investment Project
October 2013	Divestment of MKIF's entire investment, equity and subordinated loan to Seoul Metro Line 9 Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul Subway Line 9 Section 1 Private Investment Project
October 2013	Additional subordinated loan commitment of KRW 50 billion to BNCT Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Busan New Port Phase 2-3 Private Investment Project
February 2014	Refinancing of the revolving credit facility (term extended to February 2019, facility size of KRW 250 billion)
August 2015	Refinancing of New Airport Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of Incheon International Airport Expressway Private Investment Project (new financing agreement and capitalization)
October 2015	Refinancing of and additional investment in Gyeongsu Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Yongin-Seoul Expressway Private Investment Project (increase in MKIF's shareholding in the concessionaire from 35% to 43.75%; shareholding ratio in terms of voting rights increased to 58.3%)
January 2016	Restructuring of the Woomyunsan Tunnel Private Investment Project (implementation of revenue partitioning structure and new financing agreement)
March 2016	Delisting of the GDR from the London Stock Exchange[1]
May 2016	Execution of an underwriting agreement for short-term bonds (matures in May 2018, issued amount: KRW 60 billion)
January 2017	Restructuring of the Machang Bridge Private Investment Project (implementation of revenue partitioning structure and new financing agreement)
August 2017	Refinancing of and additional investment in Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon Bridge Private Investment Project (increase in MKIF's shareholding in the concessionaire from 41.02% to 64.05%)
September 2017	Capital raising of KRW 147.2 billion through follow-on public offering in Korea and placement to international institutional investors
June 2018	Issuance of KRW 200 billion aggregate principal amount of unsecured bonds (KRW 100 billion for 5 years, KRW 100 billion for 7 years)

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June 2018	Refinancing of and additional investment in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Private Investment Project (increase in MKIF's shareholding in the concessionaire from 15% to 15.83%)
January 2019	Refinancing of the revolving credit facility (term extended to January 2024, facility size of KRW 250 billion)
April 2019	Refinancing of BNCT Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Busan New Port Phase 2-3 Private Investment Project (new financing agreement, etc.)
December 2019	Restructuring of Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Private Investment Project (introduced compensation settlement structure for revenue loss resulting from toll fare reduction)
December 2019	Commitment to invest equity of KRW 35.4 billion and subordinated loan of KRW 47.3 billion in Dongbuk LRT Co. Ltd., the concessionaire of the Dongbuk Light Rail Transit Private Investment Project
September 2020	Execution of and commitment to equity investment of KRW 41.5 billion and subordinated loan of KRW 69.2 billion in the Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road Private Investment Project
December 2020	Increase of capital by KRW 244.2 billion through allotment to existing shareholders followed by a public offering of forfeited shares
December 2020	Restructuring of Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Private Investment Project (introduced compensation settlement structure for revenue loss resulting from toll fare reduction)
June 2021	Execution of an underwriting agreement for short-term bonds (Maturity: March 2022; facility size: KRW 167.2 billion)
June 2021	Execution of an investment agreement of KRW 282.7 billion with Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd. to invest in Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd.
June 2021	Execution of an investment agreement of KRW 76.1 billion with Bomun Clean Energy Ltd. to invest in Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd.
August 2021	Increase of capital by KRW 393.5 billion through allotment to existing shareholders followed by a public offering of forfeited shares
August 2021	Additional investment of KRW 50.8 billion in Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd. and Bomun Clean Energy Ltd.
March 2022	Execution of an underwriting agreement for short-term bonds (Maturity: September 2023; facility size: KRW 284.6 billion)
March 2022	Execution of and commitment to equity investment of KRW 36.9 billion, subordinated loan of KRW 78.7 billion and conditional junior subordinated loan of KRW 5.7 billion in Incheon-Gimpo Expressway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon-Gimpo Expressway Private Investment Project

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January 2023	Additional investment of KRW 3.6 billion in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Private Investment project
June 2023	Execution of an investment agreement of KRW 183.2 billion with CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd.
June 2023	Issuance of an unsecured corporate bond (5-year tenor, KRW 100 billion)
July 2023	Investment of KRW 183.2 billion in CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd.
August 2023	Increase of capital by KRW 361 billion through allotment to existing shareholders followed by a public offering of forfeited shares
September 2023	Execution of an underwriting agreement for short-term bonds (Maturity: September 2025; facility size: KRW 392.2 billion)
September 2023	Restructuring of New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon International Airport Expressway Private Investment Project (introduced compensation structure for revenue loss resulting from toll fare reduction)
November 2023	Execution of and commitment to equity investment of KRW 100 billion, subordinated loan of KRW 94.8 billion and conditional junior subordinated loan up to KRW 20 billion in Seoul East Underground Expressway Private Investment Project
January 2024	Refinancing of the revolving credit facility (term extended to January 2029, facility size of KRW 250 billion)
July 2024	Execution of agreement to acquire Hanam Data Center through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd.
August 2024	Commitment to equity investment of KRW 23 billion and subordinated loan of KRW 400 billion in Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd. Execution of KRW 273 billion investment in Green Digital Infra Co. Ltd. out of a total investment commitment of KRW 423 billion (the remaining investment commitment will sequentially be executed in the fourth quarter of 2024 and in the year 2025)
December 2024	Termination of the existing underwriting agreement for short-term bonds and execution of a new underwriting agreement of short-term bonds (Maturity: December 2026; facility size: KRW 539.1 billion)
January 2025	Expiration of concession for the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project
June 2025	Issuance of an unsecured corporate bond (5-year tenor, KRW 100 billion)
December 2025	Restructuring of Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Incheon Grand Bridge Private Investment Project (introduced compensation structure for revenue loss resulting from toll fare reduction)

[1] At the time of MKIF's IPO in March 2006, GDRs were issued and listed on the London Stock Exchange to enable foreign investors to participate in the IPO process. However, the majority of the GDRs issued in the past

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have been cancelled and converted back to their original shares. Therefore, MKIF made the decision to delist its GDRs as of 24 March 2016 considering low-cost effectiveness of maintaining the listing of GDRs.

3. Term of Trust Agreement (Duration of the Company)

- Duration of the Company: The duration of the Company commences from the date of the incorporation and ends on the date of its dissolution based on any of the following events as defined in the Company's AOI.

The Company shall be dissolved if any of the following events occurs:

A. By a resolution adopted at the general meeting of shareholders
B. Merger
C. Insolvency
D. Court's order or court's judgment
E. Cancellation of registration by the order of the FSC

If any of the above events occurs, a receiver or liquidator shall report to the FSC within 30 days of the dissolution.

The duration during which the Company exists may differ from an investor's intended period of investment.

4. Asset Management Company

A. Asset Management Company Overview

Company Name	Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("**MKAM**" or the "**Manager**")
Major Shareholder	Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (Europe) Limited (major shareholder holding 100% of the issued common shares of MKAM)
Contact	18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis, 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code: 03161) +82 2 3705 8565

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History	(1) Established as “Macquarie Infrastructure Asset Management” in Korea on 17 October 2002 (2) Appointed as MKIF’s asset management company (used interchangeably with an asset manager) on 13 December 2002 (3) Changed the name to “Macquarie Shinhan Infrastructure Asset Management” on 23 December 2002 (4) Licensed as an infrastructure asset manager in Korea under the IIAMBA on 11 November 2005 (5) Licensed to manage funds investing in special assets (limited to infrastructure assets) on 4 February 2009 pursuant to the FSCMA (6) Licensed to manage funds investing in special assets (removal of the limitation to investment in infrastructure assets) in June 2010 pursuant to the FSCMA (7) In February 2012, an affiliate of Macquarie Group purchased 50% of the common shares in MKAM, increasing Macquarie’s shareholding in MKAM to 100% of the voting shares (changed its name from Macquarie Shinhan Infrastructure Asset Management to the current MKAM) (8) Expanded its collective investment license to include management of real estate funds in November 2013 (9) In October 2015, registered to manage private placement funds offered to professional investors pursuant to the amended FSCMA (10) On 2 March 2020, completed the merger with its affiliate company, Macquarie Korea Opportunities Management Ltd., which was registered with the FSC as the general partner of its private equity funds (currently institutional private public offering funds). The merger accordingly expanded the business scope of MKAM to include the general partner of private equity funds (currently institutional private public offering funds) as defined under the FSCMA

Note 1) As of 31 Dec 2025

Please refer to Chapter 4 (Asset Management Companies and Service Providers) Section 1 (Asset Management Company) for more details about the Asset Management Company.

5. Registered Asset Managers

A. Current Asset Management Professionals

MKAM is licensed under the FSCMA to act as the manager of special asset funds (not limited to the management of infrastructure funds). As part of its licensing requirements, MKAM is required to employ at least two “infrastructure asset management professionals.”

Below is a list of MKIF’s asset management professionals.

[Current Asset Management Professionals and Funds under Management]

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Name	Year of Birth	Position	Funds under Management		Same Class Funds (equity-type)				Years of Asset Management Experience
			No. of Funds under Management	Size of Funds under Management	Asset Management Professional		Asset Management Company		
					Recent 1 year	Recent 2 years	Recent 1 year	Recent 2 years	
Jae Woo Jung	1981	Managing Director	1	KRW 5,387.9 billion	-	-	9.85%	2.75%	16 years 4 months
Jinwook Park	1964	Managing Director	1	KRW 5,387.9 billion	-	-			13 years
Kon Lee	1985	Director	1	KRW 5,387.9 billion	-	-			6 years 11 months

Note 1) The names, sizes and returns of the funds managed by the asset management professionals in the recent three years are disclosed on the website of KOFIA (www.kofia.or.kr).
Note 2) Please note that the number and sizes of the funds under management are as of 31 Dec 2025.
Note 3) Annualized (accumulated) returns of the same class funds refer to the average performance of the same class funds classified by the asset management company (including the performance of the Company). The performance of the respective asset management professional indicates the performance while working at the respective asset management company.
Note 4) Years of asset management experience refers to the entire period the respective asset management professional has managed funds in the past.

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[Work Experience of Asset Management Professionals]

Name	Career
Jae Woo Jung	- Managing Director of the Infrastructure Fund Management Team at MKAM - Member of the MKIF management team (portfolio & capital management) - Manager of a special assets fund investing in Korean private concession businesses from December 2012 to December 2020 - MKAM, 2010 - present - Financing and asset management team at Korea Securities Finance Corporation, 2009 – 2010 - Corporate finance team at Korea Development Bank, 2008 - 2009
Jinwook Park	- Managing Director of the Infrastructure Fund Management Team at MKAM - Member of the MKIF management team (portfolio & capital management) - Compliance Officer of MKAM from 2005 to 2012 - MKAM, 2005 - present - Daehan Investment & Trust (currently Hana Financial Investment), 1989 to 2005
Kon Lee	- Director of the Infrastructure Fund Management Team at MKAM - Member of the MKIF management team (portfolio & capital management) - MKAM, 2019 – present - Financial advisory at Macquarie Capital Securities Philippines Inc., 2017 – 2019 - Portfolio manager (Overseas Infrastructure) at National Pension Service Investment Management, 2016 – 2017 - Financial advisory at Macquarie Capital Korea Limited, 2011 - 2016

B. Changes in Asset Management Professionals

Period	Asset Management Professionals
May 2026 ~ Present	Jae Woo Jung, Jinwook Park, Kon Lee
October 2019 ~ April 2026	Jae Woo Jung, Jinwook Park
February 2019 ~ September 2019	Yunsik Pak (~March 2019), Jae Woo Jung, Boum Sik Suh
March 2016 ~ February 2019	Yunsik Pak, Jae Woo Jung

6. Company Structure

A. Type and Form of Company

- Investment company, special assets, closed-end (non-redeemable), additional issuance permitted type
- Infrastructure investment and financing company under the PPP Act.

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The Company is a special asset collective investment vehicle that conforms to Article 229 Item 3 of the FSCMA and an investment company that conforms to Article 9 Paragraph 18 Item 2 of the same Act and an infrastructure investment and financing company incorporated in accordance with Article 41 of the PPP Act.

The Company is an infrastructure investment and financing company which was established in accordance with the PPP Act in December 2002 and manages its collective investment assets through investments in corporations with the purpose of pursuing infrastructure projects and other investments, to the extent permitted under the PPP Act, and aims to distribute the generated profit to its shareholders.

Since the listing on 15 March 2006, the Company's shares have been traded on the Korea Exchange. The Company's stock code (ticker) registered on the Korea Exchange is 088980. The Company, as a collective investment vehicle, does not have any other class except for its shares listed on the Korea Exchange.

An investor that seeks to invest in the Company may open an account at a Korean securities firm which is a member of the Korea Exchange and trade shares through the account. Securities firms may charge fees for transactions.

Meanwhile, being subject to the Electronic Securities System, which was introduced on 16 September 2019 pursuant to the Act on Electronic Registration of Stocks, Bonds, etc. (the "**Electronic Securities Act**"), the Company needs to register and issue securities electronically without issuing physical certificates. All administrative affairs concerning securities, including transfer, securitization, and exercise of rights, are handled electronically. On 18 July 2019, the Company revised its AOI to reflect the provisions stipulated in the Electronic Securities Act. As requested by the Electronic Securities Act, the Company also informed its shareholders about the introduction of the Electronic Securities System and its impact.

B. Investment Structure of Company

MKIF Investment Structure

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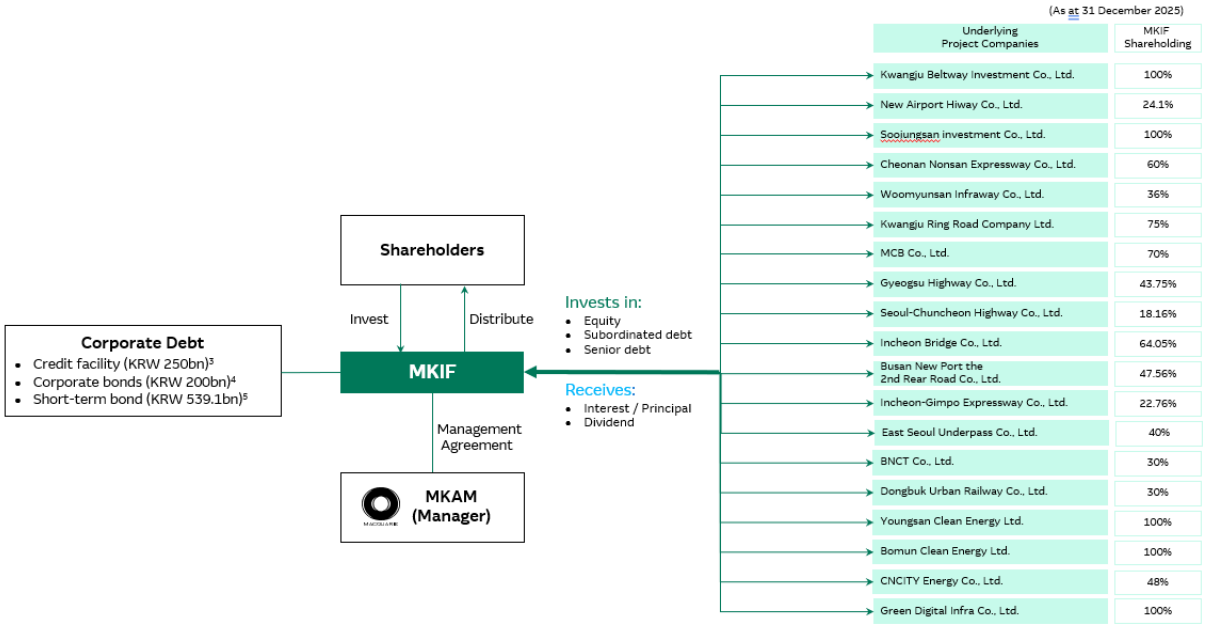

Note 1) All amounts and percentages are based on MKIF's investment amount as at 31 Dec 2025
Note 2) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)
Note 3) MKIF-invested project companies; MKIF shareholding assumes full investment of committed amounts
Note 4) KRW 250bn credit facility (maturity date of 26 Jan 2029); KRW 107bn has been drawn
Note 5) KRW 200bn, 5-year corporate bond (KRW 100bn, maturity date of 12 Jun 2028 and KRW 100bn, maturity date of 11 Jun 2030) remains in account
Note 6) Underwriting agreement for KRW 539.1bn short-term bond facility (maturity date of 11 Dec 2026); KRW 150.5bn has been issued
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

MKIF's Investment Portfolio

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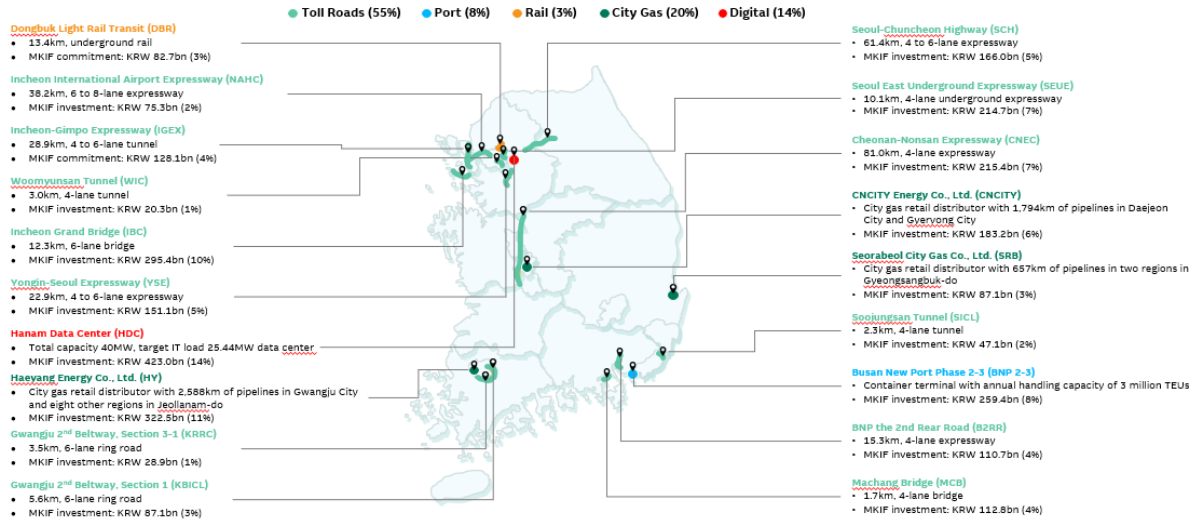

Note 1) Based on the Company's investment amounts as of 31 Dec 2025 (assumes full investment of committed amounts)
Note 2) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)

7. Investment Purposes

The Company invests in shares, bonds and/or loans of business entities that develop and/or operate infrastructure businesses under Article 2(3) of the PPP Act. As an infrastructure investment company, the Company focuses on generating profits through dividend income and interest income on its investments and ultimately distributing the profits from investment activities to its shareholders.

While infrastructure funds investing in the infrastructure businesses are expected to generate stable returns, there is no guarantee on the return of the principal investment amount without any loss and that the initial investment goals and performance targets will be achieved.

8. Investments

A. Investment Portfolio

The investment portfolio of the Company is comprised of stocks, equity interests, bonds, loans **and other investments permitted under the PPP Act** issued by corporations ("**project companies**") **with the purpose of pursuing** infrastructure businesses related to new construction, expansion, improvement, or operation ("**infrastructure businesses**" or "**infrastructure projects**") (Article 2 Paragraphs 2 and 3; Article 43 Paragraph 1 of PPP Act). The Company generates profits from dividends and interests through its investments and distributes these profits to the investors of the Company.

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※ **Relevant Statutes**:

<Act on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure>

Article 2 (Definition) The definitions of terms used in this Act shall have the following meanings:

1. The term "infrastructure" means any of the following fundamental facilities which serve as the foundation of production, increase the efficiency of such facilities, and accommodate the convenience of users and in the lives of the public:

(a) Facilities that serve as the basis for economic activities such as roads, railroads, harbor facilities, airport facilities, multi-purpose dams, waterworks systems, sewage systems, river facilities, fishery harbor facilities, waste disposal facilities;

(b) Facilities necessary for providing social services such as kindergartens, schools, libraries, science museums, cultural complex facilities, and public health care facilities; and

(c) Public facilities necessary for the performance of the national or local government, such as public buildings, veterans' facilities, disaster prevention facilities, barracks facilities, or public facilities provided for general public use, such as sports facilities and recreation facilities.

2. Notwithstanding Paragraph 1, the following facilities are excluded from Paragraph 1 social infrastructure as facilities that are likely to significantly harm public interests when operated by the private sector:

(a) Facilities designated by the Minister of Defense as facilities handling military secrets under Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the "Military Secret Protection Act";

(b) Facilities determined by the Minister of Defense as necessary for military operations in Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 2 of the "Defense and Military Facility Project Act"; (c) Diplomatic Information and Communications Network; and (d) Other facilities prescribed by Presidential Decree.

3. The term "public-private partnership project" means projects related to the establishment, expansion, improvement, or operation of social infrastructure.

Article 43 (Scope of Asset Management)

(1) A collective investment vehicle may perform the following businesses; provided, however, that a collective investment vehicle that does not constitute a private equity fund under Article 9 (19) of the FSCMA may make investments other than those listed in the following subparagraphs within the limit of ten percent (10%) of its total assets:

1. Acquisition of stocks, shares, and bonds issued by corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects;

2. Loans to and acquisition of loans against corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects;

3. Investments in a corporation (excluding the collective investment vehicle) with the purposes of investing by the mode of subparagraph 1 or 2 in the corporation with the purposes of implementing infrastructure projects;

4. Other investments approved as necessary for achieving the purposes under subparagraphs 1 through 3 by the Financial Services Commission.

A part of the investment portfolio of the Company is composed of investments in the project companies of public-private partnership projects. A public-private partnership project is proposed by the private sector as prescribed in Article 9 of the PPP Act, or any concession project conducted by the project companies in accordance with a master plan for a public-private partnership project as prescribed in Article 10 of the PPP Act (defined in Article 2 Subparagraph 6 of the PPP Act).

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The Company invests in shares and bonds and extends loans to project companies that develop and/or operate infrastructure facilities (as defined in the PPP Act including toll roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, city gas, digital (data center) etc.) under concessions from central or municipal governments, and the Company also invests in project companies that develop and/or operate infrastructure facilities or other assets permitted under relevant laws.

The Company has currently invested KRW 3,001.2 billion in total in 19 domestic infrastructure projects which consist of 13 toll road projects (including bridges and tunnels), 1 port project, 1 urban railway project, 3 city gas projects and 1 digital (data center) project. The Company will continue to make new investments to the extent permitted by applicable laws.

The table below summarizes the Company's investments. Detailed information on the assets stated in the table below is available on the website of MKIF (http://www.mkif.com).

[Projects in which the Company invests]

Project Name	Status	Commitment (KRW billion)				Equity Ownership (%)
		Equity	Sub Debt	Senior Debt	Total	
Baekyang Tunnel	Expiration of Concession/Dissolution Process	1.2	-	-	1.2	100%
Gwangju 2nd Beltway, Section 1	Operating	33.1	54.0	-	87.1	100%
Incheon International Airport Expressway	Operating	23.6	51.7	-	75.3	24.10%
Soojungsan Tunnel	Operating	47.1	-	-	47.1	100%
Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway	Operating	87.8	127.6	-	215.4	60%
Woomyunsan Tunnel	Operating	5.3	-	15	20.3	36%
Gwangju 2nd Beltway, Section 3-1	Operating	28.9	-	-	28.9	75%
Machang Bridge	Operating	33.8	79.0	-	112.8	70%
Yongin–Seoul Expressway	Operating	51.5	99.6	-	151.1	43.75%
Seoul-Chuncheon Highway	Operating	4.2	161.8	-	166.0	18.16%
Incheon Grand Bridge	Operating	54.4	241.0	-	295.4	64.05%
BNP the 2nd Rear Road	Operating	41.5	69.2	-	110.7	47.56%

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Incheon-Gimpo Expressway	Operating	43.8	84.3	-	128.1	22.76%
Seoul East Underground Expressway	Under construction	99.9	114.8	-	214.7	40%
Busan New Port Phase2-3	Operating	66.4	193.0	-	259.4	30%
Dongbuk Light Rail Transit	Under construction	35.4	47.3	-	82.7	30%
Haeyang Energy Co.,Ltd.	Operating	32.3	290.2	-	322.5	100%
Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd.	Operating	8.7	78.4	-	87.1	100%
CNCITY Energy Co.,Ltd.	Operating	183.2	-	-	183.2	48%
Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd.	Operating	23.0	400.0	-	423.0	100%
Total	-	905.1	2,091.9	15.0	3,012.0	-
Percentage (%)	-	30.0%	69.5%	0.5%	100.0%	-

Note 1) Based on the Company's investment amounts as of 31 Dec 2025 (assumes full investment of committed amounts)
Note 2) Subordinated loan for Kwangju Beltway Investment Co., Ltd. includes KRW 3.2 billion working capital facility and KRW 18.8 billion mezz shareholder loan
Note 3) Investments in Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd. and Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd. represent the Company's investments into Youngsan Clean Energy Co., Ltd. and Bomun Clean Energy Co., Ltd., respectively, each of which was established for investment purposes
Note 4) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

B. Investment Restrictions

Pursuant to Article 43 of the PPP Act, the Company is only permitted to invest in the following assets ("infrastructure assets") and this is also described in Article 43 of the AOI of the Company.

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※Relevant Statutes

< ACT ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN INFRASTRUCTURE >

Article 43 (Scope of Asset Management)

① A collective investment vehicle may perform the following businesses; provided, however, that a collective investment vehicle that does not constitute a private equity fund under Article 9 (19) of the FSCMA may make investments other than those listed in the following subparagraphs within the limit of ten percent (10%) of its total assets:

1. Acquisition of stocks, shares, and bonds issued by corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects;
2. Loans to and acquisition of loans against corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects;
3. Investments in a corporation (excluding the collective investment vehicle) with the purposes of investing by the mode of subparagraph 1 or 2 in the corporation with the purposes of implementing infrastructure projects;
4. Other investments approved as necessary for achieving the purposes under subparagraphs 1 through 3 by the Financial Services Commission.

② When deemed necessary for running business under each subparagraph of paragraph (1), a collective investment vehicle may offer its assets as security or make guarantees; provided, however, that in the case of investments made pursuant to the proviso of Paragraph 1 of this Article, the aggregate of the investment amount, the value of assets provided as collateral and the amount of guarantees in connection with such investments shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of its total assets.

③ A collective investment vehicle may manage its surplus funds as follows:

1. Deposit into a financial institution, etc.;
2. Purchase of national or public bonds;
3. Purchase of bonds of the same credit rating as national or public bonds or corporate bills within the limit as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

"Restrictions on Operation of Assets" under Article 81 of the FSCMA shall not apply to the Company pursuant to Article 44 of the PPP Act.

※Inapplicable Statutes

< Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act >

Article 81 (Restrictions on Asset Management)

①No collective investment business entity shall commit any of the following acts while managing the collective trust property: Provided, that the entity may be allowed to undertake such act if there is no possibility of undermining the protection of investors and the stable management of the collective investment property, as prescribed by Presidential Decree:

1. Any of the following acts, committed while investing the collective investment property in securities (excluding collective investment securities and the other securities specified by Presidential Decree, but including the assets

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for investment as specified by Presidential Decree; hereinafter the same shall apply in this subparagraph) or derivatives:

A. Investing the assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle managed by each collective investment business entity in an identical item of securities in excess of the ratio prescribed by Presidential Decree within the limit of 10/100 of the total assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle. In such cases, equity securities (including securities depositary receipts that are related to equity securities issued by a corporation, etc.; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Sub-Section) and other securities, excluding any equity securities issued by the identical corporation, etc., shall be deemed identical securities respectively;

B. Investing the total assets of all Collective Investment Vehicles managed by each collective investment business entity in equity securities issued by an identical corporation, etc. in excess of 20/100 of the total number of equity securities;

C. Investing the total assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle in equity securities issued by an identical corporation, etc. in excess of 10/100 of the total number of equity securities;

D. Trading over-the-counter derivatives with a person who does not meet the qualification requirements prescribed by Presidential Decree;

E. Investing assets in excess of the guidelines prescribed by Presidential Decree for the assessed risks contingent to trading derivatives;

F. Investing the assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle to the extent that the assessed risks ensuing from price fluctuation in the securities issued by an identical corporation, etc. (including securities depositary receipts related to the securities issued by the corporation, etc.) out of the underlying assets exceed 10/100 of the total assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle;

G. Investing assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle to the extent that the assessed risks of the opposite trading party ensuing from trading over-the-counter derivatives with the same opposite party exceed 10/100 of the total assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle;

2. Any of the following acts, committed while investing the collective investment property in real property;

A. Disposing of real estate within a period of time prescribed by Presidential Decree not exceeding five years after the acquisition of real estate: Provided, that in cases where a parcel of land, buildings, etc. developed or constructed by a real estate development project (referring to a project for developing a parcel of land into housing lots, lots for industrial purposes, etc. or constructing or reconstructing a building or any other structure on the tract of land; hereinafter the same shall apply) are sold in lots or in units or where it is otherwise necessary for the protection of investors, as prescribed further by Presidential Decree, such disposal shall be excluded herefrom;

B. Disposing of a parcel of land without any building or other structure thereon before executing a real estate development project for such a parcel of land: Provided, that in cases where the Collective Investment Vehicle is merged, terminated, or dissolved or where it is otherwise necessary for the protection of investors, as prescribed further by Presidential Decree, such disposal shall be excluded herefrom;

3. Any of the following acts, committed while investing the collective investment property in collective investment securities (including foreign collective investment securities under Article 279 (1); hereinafter the same shall apply in this subparagraph):

A. Investing the assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle in the collective investment securities of a Collective Investment Vehicle (including foreign Collective Investment Vehicles under Article 279 (1)) managed by the same collective investment business entity (including foreign collective investment business entities under Article 279 (1)), in excess of 50/100 of the total assets of the Collective Investment Vehicle;

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B. Investing the assets of each Collective Investment Vehicle in the collective investment securities of the same Collective Investment Vehicle (including foreign Collective Investment Vehicles under Article 279 (1)), in excess of 20/100 of the total assets of the Collective Investment Vehicle;
C. Investing assets in the collective investment securities of a Collective Investment Vehicle (including foreign Collective Investment Vehicles under Article 279 (1)), which is allowed to invest in collective investment securities in excess of 40/100 of the total assets;
D. Investing assets in the collective investment securities of a privately placed fund (including foreign privately placed funds corresponding to the privately placed fund hereunder);
E. Investing the collective investment property of each Collective Investment Vehicle in the collective investment securities of the same Collective Investment Vehicle (including foreign Collective Investment Vehicles under Article 279 (1)), in excess of 20/100 of the total number of the collective investment securities. In such cases, the calculation of the ratio shall be based on the day on which such investment is made;
F. Investing assets in collective investment securities to the extent that the aggregate of sales commissions or sales remuneration paid to the investment dealer or the investment broker, who sells the collective investment securities of a Collective Investment Vehicle, and sales commission or sales remuneration paid to the investment dealer (including foreign investment dealers (referring to persons who engage in a business corresponding to the investment trading business in a foreign country in accordance with the Acts and subordinate statutes of the foreign country), who sells the collective investment securities of other Collective Investment Vehicles (including foreign Collective Investment Vehicles under Article 279 (1)) in which the aforesaid Collective Investment Vehicle invests in, or the investment broker (including foreign investment brokers (referring to persons who engage in a business corresponding to the investment brokerage business in a foreign country in accordance with the Acts and subordinate statutes of the foreign country)), exceeds the guidelines prescribed by Presidential Decree;
G. 4. Any other act specified by Presidential Decree as likely to undermine the protection of investors, the stable management of collective investment property, etc.
H. Matters pertaining to the method, etc. of determining the assessed risks under paragraph (1) 1 (e), the assessed risks under paragraph (1) 1 (f), and the assessed risks of the opposite trading party under paragraph (1) 1 (g) shall be determined by the Financial Services Commission and provided by public notice.
I. In cases where an investment has exceeded the investment limit under paragraph (1) owing to an unavoidable cause or event specified by Presidential Decree, such as price fluctuation in any investment asset, which belongs to the collective investment property, during the period prescribed by Presidential Decree beginning with the day on which the investment exceeded the prescribed limit, it shall be deemed that such investment was made in compliance with the investment limit.
J. ④Paragraph (1) 1 (a), (e) through (g), 3 (a), 3 (b) and investment ratios under each subparagraph of Article 229 shall not apply to the period of time specified by Presidential Decree, not exceeding six months from the date of the original creation or establishment of the Collective Investment Vehicle.

C. Information on the collective investment securities newly included

Not applicable.

9. Investment Strategy, Risk Management and Revenue Structure

A. Investment Strategy and Risk Management

(1) Investment Strategy (Asset Management Strategy and Investment Guidelines)

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The primary strategic objective of the Company is to generate profits for its shareholders through the maximization of shareholder value and cash distribution, achieved by investing in project companies, etc. engaged in infrastructure businesses in Korea as defined under the PPP Act. The Company plans to achieve this goal by implementing the following:

1) Fully utilizing the asset management company's capabilities in identifying promising infrastructure projects;
2) Investing in entities that aim to implement infrastructure projects which add value to the entire portfolio of the Company;
3) Investing in entities that aim to implement infrastructure projects which provide opportunities to maximize the Company's financial returns through enhanced leverage or refinancing;
4) Investing in entities that aim to implement infrastructure projects which are expected to offer returns consistent with or greater than the associated risk of the underlying infrastructure asset; and
5) Making an intensive investment in entities that will enable the Company to exercise significant influence or control over key strategic, commercial and financial functions.

In addition to the sectors that the Company currently invests in, such as roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, city gas, and digital (data center), the Company is contemplating on expanding investment to other infrastructure sectors to the extent permitted under the PPP Act.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the aforementioned investment strategy does not guarantee that the investment goals and performance targets suggested by the Company will be met.

(2) Risk Management

The Company manages its portfolio risks by way of diversifying its investments.

In relation to any acquisition and divestment of assets, or any refinancing transaction, the Company performs due diligence on the target and its financials. In order to assess the key assumptions and verify the key risk factors, the general work procedure of the Company is to analyze the risk factors from legal, finance, accounting, tax, regulations, traffic, insurance, environment, technology and operation perspectives with the respective experts.

The Company believes that it will continue to adequately find, evaluate and manage risk factors based on its expertise and experience in the infrastructure investment industry.

The Company is a closed-end collective investment vehicle, and its shares were listed on the Korea Exchange for provision of liquidity. Therefore, the Company's shares provide better liquidity and cashability than shares of other companies, but it is possible that cashability may be compromised as investors may be unable to sell their shares at the time they want, due to sluggish trading volume or otherwise.

B. Revenue Structure

The investment performance of the Company may vary depending on cash inflow in the form of interest income, dividend income, fee income and disposal gain generated by the infrastructure assets that the Company has invested in.

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Major expenses of the Company are comprised of 1) interest expenses on its outstanding debts; and 2) fees and expenses to its service providers, including management fees to the asset management company. For detailed information on compensation to the service providers, please refer to Section 13 (Fees and Expenses) of Chapter 2 of this document.

Pursuant to Article 41-5 of the PPP Act, the Company may borrow up to 100% of its total share capital (amended from 30% to 100% following the relevant legislative amendment effective 14 April 2026) and debt facilities within the aforementioned borrowing limit are currently in use for investment, distributions payout and operational purposes with the aim to maximize shareholder value.

10. Risk Factors

The Company does not guarantee the return of investors' investment principals. Accordingly, there is a risk of all or partial loss of the invested capital, and investors shall be fully responsible for any risks associated with potential losses of their investment principals. The Company, the asset manager of the Company, and sales agents are not responsible for any losses incurred as a result of investors' investments. Also, the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation does not protect all or part of the investment principal pursuant to the Depositor Protection Act even if investors have purchased the fund from a bank subject to the protection of the bank deposits under the Depositor Protection Act.

Also, risk factors regarding the Company and the liquidity of the Company's shares are described in detail in B. Company Risks - (1) Risks Relating to Distribution Payout, (2) Risks Related to Uncertainty in Financing, and (3) Risks Relating to Debt.

The contents below set out the details of the risks that an investor must be aware of prior to making an investment in the Company but do not include all of the risks associated with investments made in the Company.

A. Business Risks

(1) Risks Relating to the Project Companies

Investors to the Company should be aware that the project companies' ability related to cash flow generation, repayment of debts, and payment of dividends may be influenced by factors beyond the control of the Company and this may affect the profitability of the Company. The book value of the invested assets in the project companies plus interest receivables as of 31 December 2025 is KRW 5.5 trillion in aggregate, of which senior loans, subordinated loans, equity securities and interest receivables respectively make up 0.3%, 44.4%, 39.6% and 15.7% (proportional to the book value of the total investments and receivable interest; book value reflects the result of valuation conducted by an external professional institution). Book value of each asset reflects the result of valuation conducted by an external professional institution. The subordinated loans and equity securities which are subordinated in the repayment priority, take up a large portion of the Company's total investments. Therefore, investors should be aware that delay in repayment of the investments may have an adverse effect on the likelihood of the full collection of the invested assets within the operating periods of the project companies.

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The project companies in which the Company has invested have significant debts owed to the Company and other lenders. Whether each project company fulfills its liabilities and repays its debts is dependent entirely upon the cash flow generated by such project company.

The operating expenses and/or capital expenditure spent by the project companies for the operation, maintenance, and management of infrastructure and related facilities may exceed the forecast, and may have an adverse effect on the cash flow of the project companies which may lead to a lower rate of investment return of the Company.

Also, the project companies pay interests on subordinated loans or interests and loan principal on senior loans that have become due in accordance with the repayment schedule, before paying dividends. The project companies may reserve funds in a debt service account and there may be additional restrictions on the payment of subordinated loan principal and interests or dividend payout.

The interests on the floating senior loans payable by the project companies may increase if the market interest rate rises. This may decrease the principal and interests or dividends to be received by the Company. If the cash flow of the project companies is weakened on grounds beyond the control of the Company, or if the project companies fail to fulfill the conditions of financing agreements, they may be required to refinance all or part of the debt or raise additional capital. Also, if refinancing or additional funding cannot be obtained, the project companies may default. In turn, the relevant creditors may declare an event of default on the project companies and the value of the Company's investments in the project companies may also decrease.

As discussed above, the investors in the Company should be aware that the project companies' ability related to cash flow generation, repayment of debts, and payment of dividends may be influenced by factors beyond the control of the Company.

The following is the list of projects in which the Company has invested as of 31 December 2025:

[Projects in which the Company Has Invested] [1]
(As of 31 December 2025) (Unit: Year)

Category	Project / Asset	Concession Period	Remaining Concession Period
Public-Private Partnership Project	Kwangju Beltway Investment Section 1	28.0	3.0
	Incheon International Airport Expressway	30.0	5.0
	Soojungsan Tunnel	25.0	1.3
	Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway	30.0	7.0
	Woomyunsan Tunnel	30.0	8.0

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	Kwangju Ring Road Section 3-1	30.0	8.9
	Machang Bridge	30.0	12.5
	Yongin-Seoul Expressway	30.0	13.5
	Seoul-Chuncheon Highway	30.0	13.6
	Incheon Bridge	30.0	13.8
	Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road	30.0	12.0
	Incheon-Gimpo Expressway	30.0	21.2
	Seoul East Underground Expressway[2]	30.0	30.0
	Busan New Port Phase 2-3	28.3	14.3
	Dongbuk Light Rail Transit[2]	30.0	30.0
	Weighted average[3]	**29.6**	**15.1**
Ordinary Infrastructure Project (non-public-private partnership project)	Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd.	Not applicable (going concern)	
	Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd.		
	CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd.		
	Hanam Data Center		

Note 1) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)
Note 2) Currently under construction. The concession period is 30 years from the relevant construction completion
Note 3) Weighted average based on the Company's investment and investment commitment in East Seoul Underpass Co., Ltd.
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

In 2017, the Company increased its shareholding in Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. from 41.02% to 64.05%, and the amount of subordinated loan to Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. from KRW 89.4 billion to KRW 241 billion. Also, in

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2018, the Company increased its shareholding in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd. from 15% to 15.83%, and invested in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd.'s new junior subordinated loan of KRW 74.3 billion out of KRW 319.5 billion in total.

In 2019, the Company committed to invest a total of KRW 82.7 billion in Dongbuk LRT Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Dongbuk Light Rail Transit Project. The committed investment consists of KRW 35.4 billion, which accounts for 30% of equity in Dongbuk LRT Co., Ltd. and KRW 47.3 billion, which accounts for 50% of the subordinated loan to Dongbuk LRT Co., Ltd. The committed investment amount had been withdrawn during the construction period starting from 2021 and was fully withdrawn in November 2023.

In 2020, the Company committed to invest a total of KRW 110.7 billion in Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road Project. The committed investment consists of KRW 41.5 billion, which accounts for 47.56% of equity in Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road Co., Ltd. and KRW 69.2 billion, which accounts for 81% of the subordinated loan to Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road Co., Ltd. The full amount of the commitment was provided to the concessionaire in September 2020.

In 2021, the Company committed to acquire 100% of equity stake in each Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd. and Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd. through special purpose companies (SPC) Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd. and Bomun Clean Energy Ltd. On 12 July 2021, the company invested a total of KRW 358.8 billion in Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd. and Bomun Clean Energy Ltd. to acquire 100% of their equity stakes and shareholder loans, and effectively became the 100% shareholders in Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd. and Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd. In addition, on 17 August 2021, MKIF made an additional investment of KRW 50.8 billion in aggregate in the two SPCs, increasing the total investment amount to KRW 409.6 billion (Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd.: equity of KRW 32.3 billion and shareholder loan of KRW 290.2 billion / Bomun Clean Energy Ltd.: equity of KRW 8.7 billion and shareholder loan of KRW 78.4 billion).

In 2022, the Company entered into an agreement whereby it agreed to invest in 22.8% of equity interest, 22.8% of the subordinated loan and 22.8% of the conditional junior subordinated loan of Incheon-Gimpo Expressway Co., Ltd., the project company for Incheon-Gimpo Expressway Project. Of the total committed amount, KRW 100.6 billion was paid on 16 March 2022 to purchase 8.9% of equity interest (KRW 21.9 billion) and 22.8% (KRW 78.7 billion) of the subordinated loan. On 27 December 2022, an additional 13.9% (KRW 21.9 billion) of the equity interest of the project company was acquired. In addition, for the conditional junior-subordinated loan, the total committed amount of KRW 5.6 billion was fully withdrawn by September 2024.

In 2023, the Company made three investments. Firstly, the Company invested additional KRW 3.6 billion in Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Co., Ltd., the concessionaire of the Seoul-Chuncheon Highway Project, thereby increasing its equity interest therein from 15.83% to 18.16%.

Secondly, in June 2023, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire a total of 957,437 shares of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. from its existing shareholders. In addition, the Company entered into a new share subscription agreement with CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. to subscribe for all 1,250,000 newly issued shares. On 25 July 2023, the Company invested a total of KRW 183.2 billion to acquire the shares of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. which the Company had committed to acquire. As a result of the investment, the Company became a 48% shareholder of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd.

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Thirdly, in November 2023, the Company committed to invest KRW 214.8 billion into Seoul East Underground Expressway Private Investment Project. To consummate the investment, the Company executed the shareholder's agreement with the other shareholders of East Seoul Underpass Co., Ltd., the concessionaire (the "Concessionaire"), loan agreement with the Concessionaire, and share purchase agreement with non-financial shareholders. The Company will acquire 27.6% of equity shareholding (KRW 35.5 billion), 40% of subordinated loan (KRW 94.8 billion), and 40% of conditional junior subordinated loan (up to KRW 20 billion) of the Concessionaire during construction period (which is expected to be 60 months since second half of 2024, which may differ from actual). Furthermore, the Company will invest KRW 64.5 billion to acquire additional 12.4% equity shareholding in the Concessionaire after operation commences. Upon financial closing, the Company will have 40% of equity shareholding (approx. KRW 100 billion), 40% of subordinated loan (KRW 94.8 billion), and 40% of conditional junior subordinated loan (up to KRW 20 billion) of the Concessionaire. As of 31 December 2025, the Company has invested approximately KRW 19.6 billion in equity and KRW 10.2 billion in subordinated loans out of its commitments, with the remaining commitments to be invested sequentially during the construction period and after the commencement of operation.

In 2024, the Company, through a special purpose company Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd. ("GDI"), committed to acquire 100% of the data center located in Pungsan-dong, Hanam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (the "Data Center") from the seller (the "**Transaction**"). To consummate the Transaction, GDI and the seller executed the Asset Purchase Agreement in July 2024. The sales price under the agreement is KRW 734 billion. The total investment amount, including the transaction cost and additional capital required to complete the remaining mechanical, electrical and plumbing (the "MEP") works at the Data Center, is KRW 918 billion, which has been funded by the Company with its investment of KRW 423 billion in GDI (including equity of KRW 23 billion and subordinated loan of KRW 400 billion) and KRW 495 billion of senior loan obtained by GDI. The MEP works were completed by 30 June 2025 and the Company's committed investment of KRW 423 billion was fully invested as of 31 December 2025. Rent agreements have been signed for 99% of the Data Center's target IT load of 25.44MW. The operation is ramping up, and GDI expects to generate full contracted rent revenue corresponding to the target IT load after the operational ramp-up is completed in mid-2027.

Baekyang Tunnel Ltd. ("BYTL") is an asset invested by the Company and is the concessionaire of Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project with the right to operate and manage Baekyang Tunnel from 10 January 2000 to 9 January 2025 (the "Concession") based on the concession agreement signed with Busan Metropolitan City, the competent authority. As the Concession expired on 9 January 2025, the right to operate and manage Baekyang Tunnel was transferred to Busan Metropolitan City on 10 January 2025, and BYTL has completed the registration of its liquidation closure on 26 January 2026.

The book value of the investments in the project companies plus interest receivables as of 31 December 2025 is KRW 5.5 trillion in aggregate, of which senior loans, subordinated loans, equity securities and interest receivable respectively make up 0.3%, 44.4%, 39.6% and 15.7% (proportional to the book value of the total investments and receivable interest). Book value of each asset reflects the results of valuation conducted by an external professional institution.

[Investment Portfolio]

(Unit: KRW 100 million)

Type	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Amount	%[1]	Amount	%[1]	Amount	%[1]	Amount	%[1]

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Senior Loan	199	0.3%	160	0.4%	426	1.3%	614	2.0%
Subordinated Loan	24,193	44.4%	20,284	53.8%	16,610	50.2%	16,459	54.6%
Equity Security	21,606	39.6%	8,114	21.5%	7,723	23.3%	5,710	19.0%
Interest Receivable	8,516	15.7%	9,157	24.3%	8,340	25.2%	7,359	24.4%
Total	54,514	100.0%	37,715	100.0%	33,099	100.0%	30,142	100.0%

Note 1) Percentages are based on book value out of total investments; book value reflects valuations conducted by an external professional institution

(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The subordinated loans and equity securities which are subordinated in the repayment priority, take up a large portion of the Company's total investments. Therefore, the investors should be aware that delays in the repayment period may have an adverse effect on the collection of investments within the business operating period.

(2) Risk Associated with Influence in Decision Making within the Project Companies

The Company is investing in a total of 19 infrastructure projects. The Company has provided debt financing and invested in shares of the entities that develop and/or operate infrastructure businesses or corporate entities established with the purpose of investing in the entities that develop and/or operate infrastructure businesses. Therefore, the Company retains limited management control of such entities, and these entities may have objectives different from those of the Company. The fact that the Company is unable to exercise managerial control over these entities' business, strategy, and policy may adversely impact the Company's efforts to generate cash and pay distributions.

Further, there are other shareholders in some of the project companies in which the Company has invested, and such shareholders may have investment objectives different from those of the Company. Therefore, the Company may exercise control over certain matters, but the approval of the other shareholders or directors appointed by those shareholders may be required in other circumstances.

In relation to the above, the Company may not be able to exercise significant control over the business, dividend payouts, interest payments and other important decisions of the project companies. Investors should be aware of the above factors.

(3) Risks Relating to Interest Rate Increase (Project Companies)

Some of the project companies in which the Company has invested have floating interest rate senior loans. Under the terms of such senior loans, the project companies are required to pay the interest and principal of the senior loans prior to making dividend or subordinated debt interest payments. In a rising interest rate market, the project companies would be required to pay higher interest rates on the

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senior loans, which may reduce the amount payable to the Company as dividends or interest on subordinated loans.

(4) Relating to the Operation of the Project Companies

1) Risk relating to the Operation of the Container Port Project Company

In April 2019, BNCT Co., Ltd. ("BNCT"), the concessionaire of the Busan New Port Phase 2-3 Project ("BNP 2-3"), in which the Company invested, executed an agreement with the new lenders to make a partial repayment to existing lenders and to make new external borrowings in order to increase the capacity of the handling volume and improve its liquidity. Following the transaction, the principal amount of investment made by the Company in BNCT decreased from KRW 304.0 billion (subordinated loan I KRW 193.0 billion, subordinated loan II KRW 44.6 billion, equity securities KRW 66.4 billion) to KRW 259.4 billion (subordinated loan KRW 193 billion, equity securities KRW 66.4 billion), and by utilizing a part of the new external loans to purchase additional equipment, BNCT increased BNP 2-3's annual maximum capacity from 2.5 million TEUs to 3.0 million TEUs.

Consequently, as of 31 December 2025, the Company invests KRW 193 billion and 66.4 billion in subordinated loan and equity securities of BNCT, respectively, and accrued interest in connection with the subordinated loan amount to KRW 626.4 billion.

BNCT is an asset with a concession agreement that does not have MRG and therefore, even if the sales fall due to poor performance and/or freeze or decrease in tariffs, BNCT would not receive any subsidy payment from the relevant government authority. Weakened sales may lead to low liquidity of BNCT and may increase the deferred interests on the subordinated loan (wholly owed to the Company). If this situation persists, losses may occur as the bad debt expenses could be recognized for the unpaid interests and the principal of the BNCT's Subordinated Loan and a loss in equity valuation may occur. Also, there is the possibility of the Company not receiving the outstanding principal of the subordinated loan and equity investment (KRW 66.4 billion) by the end of the concession period of BNCT.

2) Risk relating to the Operation of Toll Road Project Companies

Out of a total of 13 toll road projects the Company has invested in, the concessionaries of four toll road projects are entitled to receive the government subsidy from the relevant government authority in accordance with the concession agreement. These project companies may be dependent on the government subsidy, but in most cases, they are mainly dependent on the income of toll fees of each road operated. If toll revenue remains very low in a project with no guarantee provided by the relevant government authority or with such guarantee for a marginal period of time or level, the project company's revenue would have to fall, which may have adverse impact on the company's financial conditions. Also, investors should be aware that, traffic volume and toll, main elements of the toll revenue, are affected by various factors including the overall condition of the Korean economy, inflation rate, oil price and population size. These factors have the potential to negatively impact both traffic volume and toll.

3) Risk relating to the Operation of City Gas and Heat & Electricity Businesses

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The three project companies, namely Haeyang Energy Co., Ltd., Seorabeol City Gas Co., Ltd. and CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., in which the Company invested through Youngsan Clean Energy Ltd. (for Haeyang) and Bomun Clean Energy Ltd. (for the other two), are in city gas retail distribution business. The LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) distribution business in Korea is operated as follows: KOGAS imports and supplies LNG to local city gas retail distributors, and local distributors provide so supplied LNG to consumers through their own gas pipelines.

City gas retail distributors secure LNG, the main fuel for the city gas distribution, through a long-term supply and demand agreement with KOGAS. Currently, the fuel costs, operating expenses, and non-operating expenses of city gas retail distributors are added to the city gas retail price to be paid by end users according to the City Gas Distribution Costs Calculation Standards. However, if changes to the policies related to the addition of these costs are applied unfavorably for the city gas retail distributors in which the Company has invested directly and/or indirectly, this could adversely affect the Company's profitability.

If the city gas retail price or city gas demand in the area in which city gas retail distributors distribute city gas (the "Distribution Zone") falls, it could have a negative impact on the profitability of those retail distributors. Given that the demand for city gas is subject to several external variables, including population growth, economic growth rate, temperature, and fuel competitiveness, the accurate forecast thereof is difficult. A decrease in the retail price or city gas demand in the Distribution Zone of the city gas retail distributors, in which the Company has invested directly or indirectly, may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

City gas retail distributors may generate surplus revenue with sales higher than the distribution volume due to the meter gain effect from the difference between the actual distribution volume and the measured sales volume of city gas. These measurement errors are caused by gas characteristics, technical errors, and the time difference between meter readings, which can lead to a decrease in the profits of the city gas retail distributors in which the Company has invested if these measurements are modified and consequently the yield drops due to the government's policy or other reasons.

Meanwhile, in respect of the heat & electricity business of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., in which the Company has invested, reliance on top 4 clients ("Key Clients") is high in terms of sales of steam for industrial use as they constitute approximately 89% of total steam sales in 2025. Thus, in the case where the Key Clients reduce their use of steam or their use of steam is decreased due to an incident such as a fire, there will be a substantial negative effect on the steam sales within the heat & electricity business.

4) Risk relating to the Operation of Data Center Project Company

Lastly, in relation to Hanam Data Center, in which the Company has invested through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd. ("GDI"), GDI is mainly reliant on rents as the core source of income. That means, the presence of vacancy or decrease in rent may deteriorate profitability of GDI.

The tenant of Hanam Data Center under the rent agreement with LG CNS Co., Ltd. leases the Data Center in entirety for use of 99% of the target IT load of 25.44MW. The tenant enters into a use agreement with users of the Data Center whereby the users are to install, maintain and control server racks, servers, and server equipment at certain spaces of the Data Center, as provided therein, at the

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users' costs. Considering, from the tenant's perspective, that the Data Center is one of the main sources of income for the tenant and is an asset that contributes to its share in the relevant market, and from the users' perspective, the potentially high likelihood that a large sum of CAPEX and relocation costs would be required for the relocation of servers and other machinery and equipment, neither the tenant nor the users would easily decide to leave the Data Center. However, the rent agreement may be renewed or extended upon some terms and conditions, such as rent price and agreed volume of use, unfavorable to the Company due to the decreased demand for the data center, increased supply of data centers in the Seoul Metropolitan Area or other factors prevailing at the time of renewal or extension that are unpredictable at present, and the profitability of Hanam Data Center business may decrease than expected. In addition, the rent agreement may be terminated early before expiry of the agreed term due to insolvency of the tenant or economic, social, or legal reason that is unpredictable. This would have adverse impact on the Company's business performance and cashflow for a certain period of time.

1) Risk relating to the Operation of the Container Port Project Company

The Company has invested in BNCT, which operates and manages BNP 2-3, a container port in Busan. BNCT commenced its operation in January 2012, and the amount of investment made by the Company in BNCT is KRW 259.4 billion as of 31 December 2025, which is composed of the subordinated loan extended to the project company in the amount of KRW 193.0 billion and equity securities in the amount of KRW 66.4 billion.

In April 2019, in order to increase its capacity to handle growing container volume in the future and improve liquidity, BNCT entered into an agreement with new lenders to repay a part of existing loans and raise new external loans. As a result of this refinancing, the principal amount of investment made by the Company decreased from KRW 304.0 billion (subordinated loan I KRW 193.0 billion, subordinated loan II KRW 44.6 billion, equity securities KRW 66.4 billion) to KRW 259.4 billion (subordinated loan KRW 193 billion, equity securities KRW 66.4 billion). By utilizing a part of the new external loans to purchase additional equipment, BNCT increased BNP 2-3's annual maximum capacity from 2.5 million TEUs to 3.0 million TEUs.

[Summary of BNP 2-3]

- Terminal operation has commenced in January 2012
- Concession period of 28 years and 3 months (expires in April 2040)
- Berth length: 1,400m (4 ships)
- Annual handling capacity: 3.0 million TEUs
- First vertically arranged automated terminal in Asia
- Main customers: Ocean Alliance

(Source: Data provided by the Company)

[Recent Performance of BNCT]

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Volume (TEU)	2.64 million	2.68 million	2.72 million	2.69 million	2.48 million

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Handling Volume Growth Compared to Previous Year	(1.4%)	(1.6%)	1.1%	8.8%	10.8%
Operating Revenue (Unit: KRW billion)	155.3	152.6	159.6	167.0	145.9
Revenue Increase Compared to Previous Year	1.8%	(4.4%)	(4.5%)	14.5 %	19.5%
EBITDA (Unit: KRW billion)	66.3	66.9	76.9	84.5	75.2
EBITDA Increase Compared to Previous Year	(0.9%)	(13.0%)	(9.1%)	12.4%	23.1%
EBITDA Margin	42.7%	43.8%	48.2%	50.6%	51.6%

(Source: Data provided by the Company)

① Volume Performance

BNCT has retained CMA CGM which is the parent company of BNCT's shareholder, Terminal Link, as the main customer. BNCT provides services by entering into terminal service agreement with each shipping company. Handling volumes classified as controlled service by CMA CGM under the Terminal Service Agreement between CMA CGM and BNCT are required to call at BNCT. This agreement is effective until BNCT's concession expires.

CMA CGM is a member of Ocean Alliance, a global shipping alliance officially established on 1 April 2017. Ocean Alliance currently consists of CMA CGM, APL, COSCO, Evergreen, and OOCL, and other shipping companies of Ocean Alliance which are not required to call at BNCT may also be prone to call at BNCT for cost reduction and convenience.

However, the shipping companies of Ocean Alliance, including CMA CGM, do not guarantee a specified container volume to BNCT, and therefore, if the container volume of CMA CGM and Ocean Alliance decreases in the future, it may have an adverse impact on the performance of BNCT.

Also, the shipping industry is affected by macroeconomics and global trade dynamics. Decreases in global container volume caused by economic recession or protective trade policies, or changes in the environment such as a decrease in the general export and trade volume in Korea, may have an adverse effect on the performance of BNCT.

BNCT's total handling volume for 2025 decreased by 1.4% compared to the same period of the previous year, recording 2.64 million TEUs. Revenue increased by 1.8% over the same period of the previous year to KRW 155.3 billion, and EBITDA decreased by 0.9% over the same period of the previous year to KRW 66.3 billion, recording an EBITDA margin of 42.7%. The decrease in volume during 2025 was due to economic slowdown, increase competition with ports in Korea and abroad, and escalated geopolitical risk.

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Although volume declined, revenue increased by 1.8% over the previous corresponding period to KRW 155.3 billion due to higher tariffs. However, despite the revenue growth, EBITDA decreased slightly by 0.9% over the previous corresponding period to KRW 66.3 billion due to higher expenses, recording an EBITDA margin of 42.7%.

② Revenue/TEU

The tariff of BNCT and Busan New Port may change in response to various factors such as economic conditions, supply and demand of containers in Busan New Port, and domestic or overseas competition.

In April 2017, tariffs for some services were adjusted due to the reorganization of shipping alliances, and the average revenue/TEU of BNCT (calculated by dividing the total revenue by the handling volume) recorded an annual growth of 1.9% over the past 12 years from 2013 to 2025. The average revenue/TEU may vary depending on various factors, including the fare adjustment rates, the volume mix (transshipment, import/export, etc.), container type, and additional income.

③ Subordinated Loans

As of 31 December 2025, the drawn principal of the subordinated loans extended to BNCT is KRW 193.0 billion and the accrued unpaid interest is KRW 626.4 billion, amounting to a total subordinated loan (including unpaid interest) of KRW 819.4 billion.

In April 2019, BNCT entered into an agreement with new lenders to repay a part of existing loans and raise new external loans. As a result of this refinancing, the Company received the principal of subordinated loan II (KRW 44.6 billion) and the entire amount of deferred interest (KRW 49.2 billion). Therefore, upon the conclusion of the refinancing, the principal of subordinated loans to BNCT by the Company decreased from KRW 237.6 billion (subordinated loan I KRW 193.0 billion, subordinated loan II KRW 44.6 billion) to KRW 193 billion.

On 27 September 2022, the board of directors of BNCT adopted a resolution approving a partial amendment of the terms of the subordinated loan agreement for the purpose of improving the management environment and operating activities of BNCT. And on 28 September 2022, BNCT and the Company, the lender of the subordinated loan of BNCT, upon mutual agreement, entered into an amended subordinated loan agreement. As a result, from 1 October 2022, the method of interest with respect to the interest applied to the loan principal and accrued interest shall change from compounded interest to simple interest, while no change is made in the interest rate (12 % per annum), interest payment intervals (quarterly), the size of the loan principal (KRW 193.0 billion), etc.

In addition, on 30 April 2024, in consideration of the rapidly changing business landscape, including continued slowdown in economy, increasing competition with domestic and overseas ports and rising geopolitical tensions, and its medium to long-term impact on the performance of BNCT and accordingly the Company, the Company and BNCT agreed to amend certain conditions of the subordinated loan of BNCT and signed the Amended and Restated Subordinated Loan Agreement on 30 April 2024. Such amendment becomes effective on 1 July 2024 and the summary of the Amendment is as follows:

Term	Before	Amended

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Interest rate	12% p.a. fixed	Rate is set[1] between 6 and 12% p.a. each quarter based on annual performance and liquidity of BNCT
Interest[2] payment order	① Accrued Interest ② Deferred Interest ③ Compounded Deferred Interest	① Compounded Deferred Interest ② Deferred Interest ③ Accrued Interest

Note 1) Set by dividing [preceding year's annual EBITDA + deployable cash* at preceding year-end] by [subordinated loan principal balance + Compounded Deferred Interest[2] balance at each interest payment date (end of each quarter)]
(*) deployable cash at preceding year-end is calculated by subtracting [(i) amount required for servicing senior & mezzanine loans, subordinated loan principal repayment and capex expenditure during current year and (ii) working capital required during current year] from cash and cash equivalents other than various reserves at preceding year-end.
Note 2) Types of interest include, (i) interest newly accrued during quarterly interest accrual period ("Accrued Interest"), (ii) deferred interest that has been accumulating since 1 Oct 2022 ("Deferred Interest") and (iii) KRW 442.5bn of deferred interest that had been accumulated until 30 Sep 2022 ("Compounded Deferred Interest*")
(*) Of these, Compounded Deferred Interest generates interest the same way as BNCT's subordinated loan principal.

[Subordinated Loan]
(As of 31 December 2025)

Item	Subordinated Loan
Principal	KRW 193 billion
Interest Payable	KRW 626.4 billion
Drawdown Date	25 February 2008
Maturity Date	31 December 2032
Fixed Interest Rate	6% ~ 12% (Effective from 1 July 2024)

(Source: Data provided by the Company)

BNCT is an asset with a concession agreement that does not have MRG and therefore, even if the sales fall due to poor performance and/or freeze or decrease in tariffs, BNCT would not receive any subsidy payment from the relevant government authority. Weakened sales may lead to low liquidity of BNCT and may increase the deferred interest on the subordinated loan (wholly owed to the Company). If this situation persists, losses may occur as the bad debt expenses could be recognized for the unpaid interests and the principal of the BNCT's Subordinated Loan and a loss in equity valuation may occur. Also, there is the possibility of the Company not receiving the outstanding principal of the subordinated loan and equity investment (KRW 66.4 billion) by the end of the concession period of BNCT.

2) Risk relating to the Operation of Toll Road Project Companies

Out of a total of 13 toll road businesses the Company has invested in, the concessionaries of four toll road projects (Kwangju Second Beltway Section 1, Soojungsan Tunnel, Kwangju Second Beltway Section 3-1, Machang Bridge) are entitled to receive government subsidy from the relevant government authority in accordance with the

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concession agreement. The subsidy includes compensation for the shortfall of toll revenue subject to traffic volume (minimum revenue guarantee), investment cost compensation and toll-freeze compensation. The revenue of these project companies is dependent on the toll of the relevant roads apart from the income from the minimum revenue guarantee. In some cases, the income of these concessionaires is partially dependent on government subsidies provided in accordance with the concession agreement, but in most cases, it is mainly dependent on the income of toll fees of each road operated. Also, tolls are determined under the relevant concession agreement.

Pursuant to the concession agreement, the toll is determined by external factors such as the overall Korean economy, negative consumer perception of toll raise, inflation rate and traffic volume. Relevant government authorities may limit raises in toll fares or make requests to lower toll fares through restructuring or refinancing.

Traffic volume and toll revenue are affected by various factors including the following.

- Toll fare
- Oil price
- Vehicle price and vehicle maintenance costs
- Types of vehicles using toll roads (including bridges and tunnels)
- Population increase, increase in vehicle ownership, increase in licensed drivers
- Natural disasters such as flood, earthquake and forest fire
- Decline in traffic demand due to outbreak of diseases such as epidemic or pandemic
- Unfavorable weather conditions that negatively affect traffic volume, such as heavy snow, fog and rain
- Environmental regulations limiting the use of vehicles
- The quality and accessibility of toll roads compared to other competitive transportation means such as trains or other roads
- Limits on the number of vehicles efficiently using toll roads during particular periods
- Overall economic conditions

If the traffic volume in the project falls due to such factors, the Company's revenue to be generated from the project may fall, adversely affecting the Company's business and financial conditions.

The toll road business of the Company can be classified by whether there is a minimum revenue guarantee (or other guarantees provided by the relevant government authorities following restructuring as applicable, collectively referred to as "guarantee"), actual operating performance compared to the guarantee, and the period of guarantee compared to the concession period. The characteristics and risk factors of each classification are as follows.

- **Project without Guarantee Provided by the Relevant Government Authority**

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- Currently, the Incheon Bridge, Seoul-Chuncheon Highway, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway, Incheon International Airport Expressway, Woomyunsan Tunnel, Yongin-Seoul Expressway, Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road, Incheon-Gimpo Expressway and East Seoul Underground Expressway projects do not receive a revenue guarantee from their relevant government authorities.

After the project restructuring was completed in January 2016, the Woomyunsan Tunnel project no longer has the MRG provision. Instead, the revenue partitioning structure was introduced. Under the revenue partitioning structure, the agreed amount from the actual toll revenue is reserved upfront in the disposable income account in order to retrieve the investment principals invested by the Company and relevant interest income prior to other payments. Currently, the traffic performance is sufficient to meet the expected profit. However, in case the traffic performance deteriorates and the disposable income account balance becomes insufficient, the Company may not be able to retrieve a portion of the investment principals or interests.

The Incheon Bridge, Seoul-Chuncheon Highway, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway, Incheon International Airport Expressway and Yongin-Seoul Expressway projects initially had MRG by the relevant government authority, but it ended in 2024, 2024, 2022, 2020 and 2019, respectively. There is no financial support from relevant government authorities related to sales or expenses for the Busan New Port 2nd Rear Road, Incheon-Gimpo Expressway, and East Seoul Underground Expressway projects.

· Project with Guarantee Provided by the Relevant Government Authority Which Currently Has Operation (toll) Performance Exceeding Guaranteed Level

- The Machang Bridge project has been provided with a guarantee from the relevant government authority but has operating performance exceeding the respective guaranteed level (based on 2025 result). The project company is generating increased revenues based on the operating performance exceeding the guaranteed level. However, as a decrease in operating performance may lead to an immediate reduction in the cash flow of the project company, the guarantee provided by the relevant government authorities does not guarantee the current estimated value of the investment in the project company.

· Project with Guarantee Provided by Relevant Government Authority, Triggering the Payment under Guarantee due to Operating Performance Short of Minimum Revenue Guarantee Level, for which Guarantee Expires During Concession Period

- There is no project with guarantees provided by the relevant government authority which has triggered the payments under the guarantees due to operating performance short of the minimum revenue guarantee level (based on 2025 results) but with the guarantee expiring during the concession period. If there exists such project, the guarantee provided by the relevant government authority acts as the downside protection on the revenue and cash flow of the project company, but if its operating performance does not improve significantly in the future, its revenue may fall considerably after the guarantee period expires. Expiration of the guarantee period may have an adverse effect on the Company's revenue and cash flow compared to the guarantee period.

· Project with Guarantee Provided by Relevant Government Authority, Triggering the Payment under Guarantee due to Operating Performance Short of Minimum Revenue Guarantee Level, for which Guarantee Covers Entire Concession Period

- The projects with guarantees provided by the relevant government authorities which have triggered payments under the guarantees due to operating performance short of the minimum revenue guarantee level

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(based on 2025 results), with the guarantee covering the entire concession period are the Soojungsan Tunnel, Kwangju Second Beltway Section 1 and Kwangju Second Beltway Section 3-1 projects. The three project companies have operating performance short of their guaranteed levels, and currently receive payments under the respective guarantees. Since the payments under the guarantees provided by the relevant government authorities cover the entire concession periods, decreases in operating performance (compared to other toll road project companies) may not affect the Company's revenue and cash flow to the extent the other toll road project companies may affect. However, in order to meet the estimated return on investment, these project companies must continue to rely on the relevant government authorities' subsidy payments throughout their entire concession periods, and this may pose the Company with relevant risks.

If toll revenue remains very low in a project with no guarantee provided by the relevant government authority or with such guarantee for a marginal period of time or level, the project company's revenue would have to fall, which may have adverse impact on the company's financial conditions.

3) Risk relating to the Operation of City Gas and Heat & Electricity Businesses

Three project companies among the Company's investment portfolio are in the city gas distribution business. The LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) distribution business in Korea is operated as follows: KOGAS imports and supplies LNG to local city gas retail distributors, and local retail distributors provide and sell so supplied LNG to end users through their own gas pipelines.

① Risks relating to change of costs pass-through policies regarding city gas retail distribution costs

City gas retail distributors secure LNG, the main fuel for the city gas distribution, through a long-term supply and demand agreement with KOGAS. Currently, the fuel costs, operating expenses, and non-operating expenses of city gas retail distributors are added to the city gas retail price to be paid by end users according to the City Gas Distribution Costs Calculation Standards. However, if changes to the policies related to the addition of these costs are applied unfavorably for the city gas retail distributors in which the Company has invested directly and/or indirectly, this could adversely affect the Company's profitability.

② Risks relating to a decline in city gas demand

If the city gas retail price or city gas demand in the area in which city gas retail distributors distribute city gas (the "Distribution Zone") falls, it could have a negative impact on the profitability of those retail distributors. Given that the demand for city gas is subject to several external variables, including population growth, economic growth rate, temperature, and fuel competitiveness, the accurate forecast thereof is difficult. A decrease in the retail price or city gas demand in the Distribution Zone of the city gas retail distributors, in which the Company has invested directly or indirectly, may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

③ Risks relating to a decrease in yield

City gas retail distributors may generate surplus revenue with sales higher than the distribution volume due to the meter gain effect from the difference between the actual distribution volume and the measured sales volume of city gas. These measurement errors are caused by gas characteristics, technical errors, and the time difference between meter readings, which can lead to a decrease in the profits of the city gas retail distributors in which the Company has invested if these measurements are modified and consequently the yield drops due to the government's policy or other reasons.

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Meanwhile, in respect of the heat & electricity business of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. and its affiliate, in which the Company has invested, reliance on top 4 clients ("Key Clients") is high in terms of sales of steam for industrial use as they constitute approximately 89% of total steam sales thereof based on 2025 results. Thus, in the case where the Key Clients reduce their use of steam or their use of steam is decreased due to an incident such as a fire, there will be a substantial negative effect on the steam sales within the heat & electricity business.

4) Risk related to the Operation of Data Center Project Company

Lastly, in relation to Hanam Data Center, in which the Company has invested through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd. ("GDI"), GDI is mainly reliant on rents as the core source of income. That means, the presence of vacancy or decrease in rent may deteriorate profitability of GDI.

The tenant of Hanam Data Center under the rent agreement with LG CNS Co., Ltd. leases the Data Center in entirety for use of 99% of the target IT load of 25.44MW. The tenant enters into a use agreement with users of the Data Center whereby the users are to install, maintain and control server racks, servers, and server equipment at certain spaces of the Data Center, as provided therein, at the users' costs. Considering, from the tenant's perspective, that the Data Center is one of the main sources of income for the tenant and is an asset that contributes to its share in the relevant market, and from the users' perspective, the potentially high likelihood that a large sum of CAPEX and relocation costs would be required for the relocation of servers and other machinery and equipment, neither the tenant nor the users would easily decide to leave the Data Center. However, the rent agreement may be renewed or extended upon some terms and conditions, such as rent price and agreed volume of use, unfavorable to the Company due to the decreased demand for the data center, increased supply of data centers in the Seoul Metropolitan Area or other factors prevailing at the time of renewal or extension that are unpredictable at present, and the profitability of Hanam Data Center business may decrease than expected. In addition, the rent agreement may be terminated early before expiry of the agreed term due to insolvency of the tenant or economic, social, or legal reason that is unpredictable. This would have adverse impact on the Company's business performance and cashflow for a certain period of time.

(5) Risks Relating to Operating Expenses and Capital Expenditures

Operating expenses and capital expenditures the project companies the Company has invested in spending for the operation, maintenance or management of infrastructure facilities and related facilities may differ from original forecasts. If the actual amount of operating expenses and capital expenditures exceeds original forecasts, additional expenses may lower the return on the investment the Company made to the project companies. Operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase to the extent it becomes difficult for the project companies to fulfil debt obligations, resulting in a default of obligations. Investors should be aware that if such default occurs, the concession agreement between the project company and the relevant government authority may be terminated.

In particular, with respect to the public-private partnership projects in which the Company has invested, operating expenses and capital expenditures can increase to a level that would make it difficult for the concessionaires to fulfil their obligations stated in their concession agreements, which could lead to a default of the concessionaires. Investors should be aware that, in the event of such default, the agreement between the concessionaire and the relevant government may be terminated. Investors should be aware of this factor before making an investment decision.

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In the case of the city gas businesses that the Company has invested in, the fuel costs, operating expenses, and non-operating expenses of city gas retail distributors are included in the city gas retail price to be paid by end users according to the City Gas Distribution Costs Calculation Standards. If there is a disagreement regarding the calculation of distribution costs between the two project companies and the local government supervising the city gas business, which may lead to unfavorable results for the project companies such as certain costs being excluded from the distribution costs, the Company's profitability may be adversely affected. In addition, given that the operating expenses and capital expenditures for non-core businesses (which are irrelevant to the city gas distribution business) are not included in the distribution costs, the non-core business-related operating expenses and capital expenditures in excess of the original forecast may have a negative impact on the return of the two project companies. However, taking into account that there are detailed calculation criteria for the city gas distribution costs and that the costs are required to be verified by an independent accounting firm, it is not highly likely to have a disagreement with local governments. Also, considering that the non-core businesses only take up a small part of both project companies' businesses, the risks related to operating expenses and capital expenditures for the city gas business are expected to be limited.

The operation of a data center essentially involves periodic maintenance and repair works on the facilities. For the Hanam Data Center, in which the Company has invested through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd., the tenant is to carry out such works. It is not highly likely for a large amount of maintenance costs to arise out of the Hanam Data Center in the near future after the completion of the second and third phases of construction in June 2025. If an unpredicted large size of repair is required, however, extra costs may be incurred in excess of the project plan, which may reduce the Company's profits or adversely affect its cash flow. Investors should be aware of these risks before making an investment decision.

(6) Risks Relating to Lawsuits

- Field investigation: In May 2020, the Ministry of Employment and Labor investigated approximately 50 entities that operate toll roads under public-private partnership by placing labor inspectors to determine whether outsourcing service workers performing road management/maintenance, toll collection or patrol would constitute 'illegal temporary work placement' under the Act on the Protection, etc. of Temporary Agency Workers. According to the investigation results, 11 of the 12 toll road projects that the Company invested in at the time of the investigation were reported to be not engaged in an illegal dispatch. As for the Machang Bridge project, there was an administrative order that some employees of an outsourcing service company should be directly hired by Machang Bridge Co., Ltd., to which such employees originally belonged, and its compliance with such order has been fully executed.

- With respect to the above investigation, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., one of the toll road projects in which the Company has invested, was notified by the Ministry of Employment and Labor that it was not engaged in an illegal dispatch, however, the workers of the corporation which have signed a toll collection service agreement with Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co. Ltd. filed lawsuits against Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co. Ltd., in February 2020 and March 2020, seeking for a declaratory judgment as to the legal status of workers and unpaid salary difference payments. In its judgement on 8 February 2023, the trial court ruled that in respect of the legal status of workers, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd. has the obligation to directly employ the workers, while in respect of the case seeking unpaid salary difference payments, the trial court found that Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co.,

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Ltd. has no obligation to pay such salary difference. After the trial court decisions, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd. and workers of the corporation that signed the toll collection service agreement filed their respective appeals with respect to the portions of the trial court decisions which were unfavourable to them, and on April 17, 2025, the appellate court made a ruling which upheld the decision of the trial court (Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd. has the obligation to directly employ the workers, but has no obligation to pay unpaid salary difference). Following the appellate court's ruling, both Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd. and the workers of the corporation that had signed a toll collection service agreement, filed a petition for appeal to the Supreme Court regarding the portions of the judgment unfavorable to them. One of the cases was finalized in September 2025 when the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal without a hearing, thereby upholding the appellate court's ruling. For the remaining case, the Supreme Court rendered a final decision in February 2026, also upholding the appellate court's ruling. Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd. is in discussions regarding the direct employment of the workers to fulfil its obligations in accordance with the final judgements. Accordingly, investors should be advised that there is a possibility that the outcomes of the litigation may have an adverse impact on the Company.

- Furthermore, on 25 September 2023, MCB Co., Ltd. ("MCB") submitted a request for arbitration to seek a declaration on its claim of KRW ~3.4 billion of overdue support payment from Gyeongsangnam-Do, the competent authority ("GSND"). After the amended concession agreement between MCB and GSND became effective on 26 January 2017, MCB received support payment from GSND pursuant to the revenue allocation scheme. However, since January 2023, GSND has started applying a varied, self-developed methodology for calculating support payment payable to MCB. As a result, GSND provided only KRW 0.8 billion, or KRW ~3.4 billion less than KRW 4.2 billion of support payment requested by MCB from 1 January 2023 to 25 September 2023. Accordingly, MCB submitted a request for arbitration as per the legal dispute clause in the amended concession agreement. On 17 June 2025, MCB received the final award (the "Final Award") for the arbitration, with the following key points: first, regarding which CPI index to use for calculation, MCB's claim prevailed (KRW ~1.0 billion of the total claim amount); second, regarding whether to subtract miscellaneous income from support payment, MCB's claim prevailed (KRW ~0.2 billion of the total claim amount); third, regarding whether to include VAT in support payment, GSND's counter claim prevailed (KRW ~2.2 billion of the total claim amount); lastly, each party is to bear its own arbitration, legal, and other administrative costs. MCB and GSND have settled the historical support payments based on the Final Award.

- Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road Co., Ltd. ("B2RR"), one of the toll road projects in which the Company has invested, has been engaged with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport, the competent authority ("MOLIT"), regarding the compensations for revenue loss resulting from the newly opened competing roads, delays in the implementation of development plans in the surrounding area, and policy changes. In connection with these matters, B2RR filed a lawsuit on 11 December 2025 against MOLIT claiming compensation under the concession agreement for (i) losses caused by delays in the implementation of development plans for the surrounding area, and (ii) reduced revenues resulting from the amendments to the laws and policies related to eco-friendly vehicle discount programs. Investors are advised to take into consideration that the outcome of the litigation is difficult to predict at this moment.

In addition, there is a possibility that additional legal disputes may arise with the project companies invested by the Company, which may adversely affect the financial structure of the project companies, and investors must be aware of it.

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(7) Risks Relating to Assets under Construction

The Company may decide to invest in infrastructure assets under construction, and construction of large-scale infrastructure assets such as toll roads, bridges, tunnels, and rails may involve potential risk factors including natural disasters, change of design and opposition of special interest groups such as religious or environmental organizations.

While predominant risks may and can be transferred to construction companies and/or relevant government authorities, the aforementioned risks may cause construction delays, loss of profits or cost overrun, which may negatively influence the Company's investment value. In particular, infrastructure facilities under construction in which the Company invests may not be completed on schedule due to natural disasters such as typhoons or floods, which may lead to decreased profits, increased maintenance costs and increased construction or reconstruction expenses.

In this case, concessionaires of such infrastructure assets may not be able to retrieve all related losses or damages through insurance policies. Additionally, in the event that the funding of such infrastructure facilities involves senior lending, senior lenders generally and customarily secure the first priority pledge against such insurance policy.

In the event that an infrastructure asset is not completed as planned, the relevant concessionaire in which the Company invested may be obliged to pay the relevant government authority related compensation for damages. Although the construction company customarily bears the obligation to compensate the concessionaire for losses or damages resulting from construction delays, such compensation may not sufficiently cover all of the concessionaire's obligations. Therefore, the concessionaire may be required to make a significant amount of additional payments due to construction delays.

As for Dongbuk Light Rail Transit project and Seoul East Underground Expressway project, which are currently under construction, in case there are delays in construction after permits have been obtained and the construction has begun, the relevant construction companies jointly bear obligations to complete the construction within the due date on a Fixed Price & Lump Sum Turnkey Basis. They also bear a responsibility to jointly compensate the concessionaire for losses resulting from delays in construction and an increase in budget. Notwithstanding such obligations by the construction companies, they may fail to fulfil their obligations due to various reasons including a downgrade of their credit ratings, and the failure to fulfil their obligations could result in a loss to the concessionaire.

(8) Force Majeure and Other Risks Regarding Investments

Assets operated by the project companies in which the Company has invested include toll roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, data center, related structures, vehicles and other transportation equipment, computers, buildings, parking facilities, city gas pipelines, power supply, and network facilities. These assets may be hindered or negatively influenced by fire, natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, and typhoons, terrorism, design or construction defects, gradient projection failure,

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collapse of bridges and tunnels, road sinks, labour strikes, serious traffic accidents and other unanticipated situations or events.

Such situations have affected the performance of toll roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, city gas pipelines and data center in the past. If these factors influence the toll roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, city gas pipelines and data center operated by the project companies in which the Company has invested, the public may lose trust in these facilities. Further, this may result in a decrease in revenues generated from operating such facilities and an increase in maintenance and recovery costs.

While all concessionaires in which the Company has invested are insured for losses or damage arising out of natural disasters, as for certain force majeure risks such as war and terrorism, they take a selective approach in purchasing insurance depending on the nature of their investments. Damages resulting from risks not covered by the insurance may negatively affect the performance of the Company. In certain cases, compensation from insurance may not sufficiently cover the damage caused to the Company. For instance, it is uncertain whether an insurance claim will be sufficient to cover losses resulting from defects in design, construction, or maintenance of toll roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, ports, city gas pipelines, data center, etc. or the resulting revenue decrease and increased costs.

Investors should be aware of the aforementioned risks.

(9) Risks Related to Relevant Laws

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 project companies are public-private partnership projects. A public-private partnership project is a project initiated pursuant to the PPP Act to contribute to the development of the national economy by promoting the private sector to make investments in infrastructure projects that have been built and operated with government budget (roads, ports, rails, schools, digital facilities (data center) and environmental facilities, etc.) and by encouraging private companies to pursue creative and efficient expansion of infrastructure sectors and operation of infrastructure assets. Investors should be aware that in case laws governing the Company and the Company's portfolio companies, including the PPP Act, are changed, it may have an adverse impact on the Company's business.

Also, the amended Toll Road Act, which was promulgated on 16 January 2018, went into effect on 17 January 2019. Within public-private projects, road projects will be subject to new restrictions following the promulgation of the amended Toll Road Act. Given that the Company's assets are mostly public-private road projects, the new restrictions may have an adverse impact on the Company's business going forward.

On the other hand, the three project companies in which the Company has invested are in city gas retail distribution business. The government grants an exclusive right to city gas retail distributors to sell city gas to customers in specified regions to prevent the overlapping investment of facilities. Therefore, there is a high barrier to entry for new companies, and it is unlikely that there will be any change in this exclusive distribution structure in the future. However, investors should be aware that changes in the legal environment that govern the Company and its business, such as the City Gas Business Act, may adversely affect the Company's business.

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The Company is an investment and financing company for infrastructure assets established under the PPP Act in December 2002 and the Company's business is subject to the PPP Act and the FSCMA. Also, pursuant to Article 41-2 of the PPP Act and Article 34 of the Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA the Company must maintain minimum net assets of KRW 1 billion for six months from the registration date and KRW 5 billion after six months from the registration date. Since an investment and financing company is deemed an investment company under the FSCMA, in principle, it is deemed a "corporation" under the Commercial Act. However, in order to enhance the independence of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of an investment company consists of a corporate director (an asset management company) and at least two "supervisory directors." Provisions related to an investment company under the FSCMA, such as that a corporate director will represent an investment company and execute business affairs and obtain a resolution at the board of directors on important matters, are applied to an investment and financing company in the same way unless prescribed as exceptions in relevant laws.

※ Relevant Statutes

<Act on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure>
Article 41-2 (Equity Capital, etc. of Infrastructure Fund)

① The equity capital of an investment and loan company shall be more than the amount as prescribed by Presidential Decree within the scope not exceeding 10 billion won on the basis of the time of application for registration.

② The minimum net assets of an investment and loan company shall be more than the amount prescribed by Presidential Decree within the scope not exceeding five billion won.

<Enforcement Decree of the Act on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure>
Article 34 (Capital, etc. of Company Specializing in Investing and Financing for Infrastructure)

① "Amount as prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 41-2 (1) of the Act means one billion won.

② "Amount prescribed by Presidential Decree" in Article 41-2 (2) of the Act means the amount pursuant to the following classifications:

1. Where six months have not passed since the registration of the relevant company specializing in investments and financing for infrastructure (hereinafter referred to as a "infrastructure fund") under Article 41 (1): 1 billion won;
2. Where six months have passed since the registration of the relevant infrastructure fund: 5 billion won.

<Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act >
Article 9 (Other Definitions)
[18] The term "collective investment scheme" in this Act means any of the following schemes established for making collective investments:
2. A collective investment scheme in the form of a corporation incorporated under the Commercial Act (hereinafter referred to as "investment company");

The Company aims to manage its investments by investing in, facilitating loans to or acquiring bonds issued by corporations with the purpose of implementing or operating infrastructure projects set forth in Article 2 of the PPP Act and distributing the profits from such investment activities to its shareholders. The Company is currently

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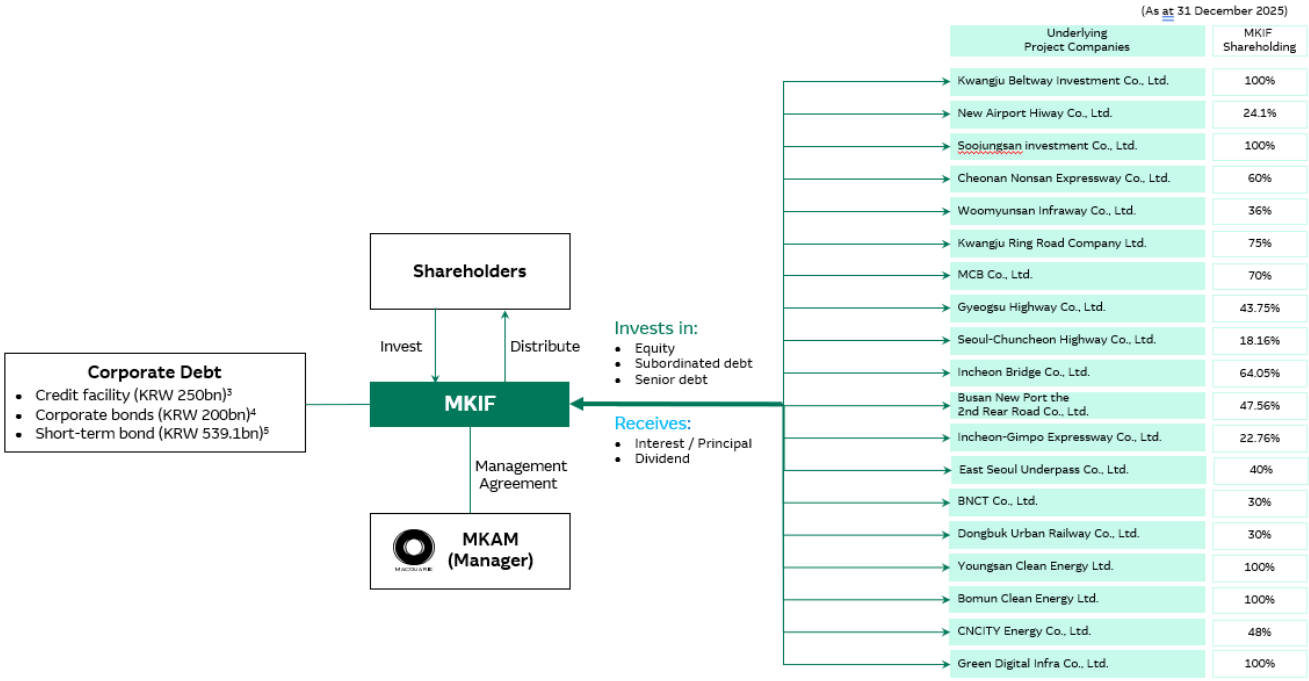
making investments to the extent permitted under the PPP Act, including those in concessionaires established for the purpose of building and operating roads (including bridges and tunnels), ports, rails, city gas, and data center.

[MKIF Investment Structure]



Note 1) All amounts and percentages are based on MKIF's investment amounts as at 31 Dec 2025
Note 2) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)
Note 3) MKIF-invested project companies; MKIF shareholding assumes full investment of committed amounts
Note 4) KRW 250bn credit facility (maturity date of 26 Jan 2029); KRW 107bn has been drawn
Note 5) KRW 200bn, 5-year corporate bond (KRW 100bn, maturity date of 12 Jun 2028 and KRW 100bn, maturity date of 11 Jun 2030) remains in account
Note 6) Underwriting agreement for KRW 539.1bn short-term bond facility (maturity date of 11 Dec 2026); KRW 150.5bn has been issued
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

Also, pursuant to Article 43 of the PPP Act, the Company is only permitted to invest in the following assets.

※Relevant Statutes
< Act on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure >
Article 43 (Scope of Asset Management)

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① A collective investment vehicle may perform the following businesses; provided, however, that a collective investment vehicle that does not constitute a private equity fund under Article 9 (19) of the FSCMA may make investments other than those listed in the following subparagraphs within the limit of ten percent (10%) of its total assets: 1. Acquisition of stocks, shares, and bonds issued by corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects; 2. Loans to and acquisition of loans against corporations with the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects; 3. Investments in a corporation (excluding the collective investment vehicle) with the purposes of investing by the mode of subparagraph 1 or 2 in the corporation with the purposes of implementing infrastructure projects; 4. Other investments approved as necessary for achieving the purposes under subparagraphs 1 through 3 by the Financial Services Commission.
② When deemed necessary for running business under each subparagraph of paragraph (1), a collective investment vehicle may offer its assets as security or make guarantees; provided, however, that in the case of investments made pursuant to the proviso of Paragraph 1 of this Article, the aggregate of the investment amount, the value of assets provided as collateral and the amount of guarantees in connection with such investments shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of its total assets.
③A collective investment vehicle may manage its surplus funds as follows: 1. Deposit into a financial institution, etc.; 2. Purchase of national or public bonds; 3. Purchase of bonds of the same credit rating as national or public bonds or corporate bills within the limit as prescribed by Presidential Decree.

"Restrictions on Operation of Assets" as stipulated in Article 81 of the FSCMA shall not apply to the Company under Article 44 of the PPP Act. (Please refer to Section 8 (Investments) – B. (Investment Restrictions))

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 project companies are public-private partnership projects. A public-private partnership project is a project initiated pursuant to the PPP Act to contribute to the development of the national economy by promoting the private sector to make investments in infrastructure projects that have been built and operated with government budget (roads, ports, rails, schools, digital facilities (data center) and environmental facilities, etc.) and by encouraging private companies to pursue creative and efficient expansion of infrastructure sectors and operation of infrastructure assets.

The Company aims to comply with applicable laws and requirements. However, unfavorable interpretation of applicable laws and subordinate regulations by relevant government authorities, changes in applicable laws or regulations, or enactment of new laws may have adverse effects on the Company which may lead to increased legal expenses. Investors should be aware that such changes in the legal environment may have an adverse effect on the Company.

Infrastructure projects in particular are widely affected by government policy and the value of the project companies invested by MKIF may fluctuate due to new tax policies and changes in legislation or basis of legal interpretation. Therefore, investors should be aware that the loans or equity investments made by the Company may also be affected.

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The amended Toll Road Act that went into effect on 17 January 2019 added provisions applicable to road projects among public-public-private partnership projects apart from the PPP Act, which is the governing law of public-private partnership projects. The amended Toll Road Act set forth applicable provisions for the relevant government authority to request a privately funded road concessionaire to explain reasons or develop countermeasures if any of the events listed in the Toll Road Act occur, such as material changes to privately funded roads or unlawful conducts by the privately funded road concessionaire. Furthermore, when the reasons or countermeasures proposed are deemed insufficient, the relevant government authority may request the concessionaire to amend the concession agreement and not pay all or part of government subsidies (Article 23-6 of the Toll Road Act). As a result, while the power of the relevant government authority on a privately funded road project has increased, the discretionary rights of a concessionaire may be relatively reduced. Investors should be aware that the foregoing may have an adverse effect on the Company's business.

On the other hand, the three project companies in which the Company has invested are in city gas distribution business. The LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) distribution business in Korea is operated as follows: KOGAS imports and supplies LNG to local city gas retail distributors, and local distributors provide so supplied LNG to consumers through their own gas pipelines. The city gas business, one of the key industries just as the power and communication industries, requires a large, long-term initial investment (plumbing and safety management investment), and it holds a characteristic of monopoly, with the government granting approval to a single entity to distribute LNG in a certain distribution zone. Therefore, local city gas retail distributors have an exclusive right with respect to a certain region, and retail prices for consumers are determined by the approval of a local government head in each region.

The main reason for the government to grant exclusive distribution rights to distributors in certain regions is to prevent the overlapping investment in distribution facilities and to ensure stable distribution of city gas, taking into account the characteristics of the city gas industry, which requires a great amount of initial investment in distribution facilities including pipelines. Therefore, considering the heavily invested pipelines already installed in respective regions, it is unlikely that there will be a change with respect to the government's policy on the exclusive rights and that a new city gas company will enter the market. Investors should note, however, that if the government policies change adversely, for example, by allowing multiple vendors to participate in the city gas distributor's market, the Company's business performance and profitability may be affected.

In addition, city gas tariffs are set with the approval from the head of the relevant local government after external verification by an accounting firm, etc. and the approval from the Price Deliberation Committee as prescribed by the ordinance of the relevant metropolitan/provincial government. Some local governments have introduced an ordinance to omit the Price Deliberation Committee's review considering that the fuel cost pass-through system has been implemented by the central government and if one year has passed since the increase of the city gas tariff and the increase rate is below the inflation target of that year. However, the ordinance may be changed again in the future.

(10) Risks Relating to Newly Constructed Competing Facilities

Among the toll road projects that the company has invested in, there are identified existing or potential impacts of new competing transportation facilities for Incheon Airport Expressway, Incheon Grand Bridge, Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway, and Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road. According to the anti-

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competition clause under the relevant concession agreements, all concessionaires of these toll road projects have the right to receive compensation for any decrease in their revenues caused by the establishment of new competing transportation facilities as stipulated in respective concession agreements. However, it is important to note that the actual compensation may fall short of the stipulated level. Please consider this factor when making investments.

On the other hand, three investment companies in which the company has invested are in city gas distribution business. The city gas distribution business operates under government-level supervision where exclusive distribution rights for certain regions are granted to city gas companies to prevent the overlapping of investment in facilities. As a result, there are high entry barriers for new companies, and it is unlikely that there will be any significant changes to this exclusive supply structure in the future. However, it is essential for investors to be aware that changes in the legal environment governing the company and its business, such as the City Gas Business Act, can have adverse effects on the company's operations.

The competing transportation facility that affects the traffic volume of Incheon Grand Bridge and Incheon International Airport Expressway is Yeongjong-Cheongna Link Road (the 3rd Bridge), which started construction in October 2021 and commenced operation in January 2026. The commencement of the 3rd Bridge is within the concession periods of Incheon Grand Bridge and Incheon International Airport Expressway.

The competing transportation facilities that impact the traffic volume of Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway include Pyeongtaek-Buyeo-Iksan Expressway (also known as the Seobu Naeryuk Expressway) and Seoul-Sejong Expressway. The construction of West Inland Expressway commenced in 2019, with phased openings expected (the Pyeongtaek-Buyeo section opened in 2024, and the Buyeo-Iksan section is expected to open in 2034)[1]. Construction of Seoul-Sejong Expressway began in 2016 and is planned to open in phases[2]. This expressway is comprised of the Anseong-Guri and Sejong-Anseong sections, and Anseong-Guri section opened in December 2024. For the Sejong-Anseong section, the original schedule targeted completion in 2024, but an extension of 2-3 years compared to the original schedule[3] is expected due to construction delay. The commencements of these competing transportation facilities are scheduled within the concession period of Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway.

The competing transportation facility that affects the traffic volume of Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road is the National Route Alternative Bypass between Gwigok and Haengam. The National Route Alternative Bypass between Gwigok and Haengam opened in November 2023 and is within the concession period of Busan New Port the 2nd Rear Road.

The commencements of the competing roads will cause the traffic volumes of the aforementioned toll roads the Company has invested in to decline. The concession agreement of each toll road project mentioned above specifies compensation for loss incurred due to newly constructed competing roads. However, there is a possibility of disagreements between the concessionaires and the relevant government authorities over the interpretation of the compensation provision in the concession agreements. In fact, Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. submitted a request for arbitration (the "**Arbitration**") to the International Chamber of Commerce (the "**ICC**") to seek ICC's declaration on the interpretation of the conditions that trigger the relevant government authority's compensation obligation and the scope of compensation in connection with the non-compete provision, and received an arbitration award from the ICC in June 2020. In addition, concessionaires other than Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. are also making efforts, including engaging in consultations with the competent authorities, to receive appropriate compensation for the impact of newly opened competing roads.

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Notwithstanding the compensation provision in the concession agreements with regard to the opening of competing roads, due to differences in opinion between the relevant government authorities and concessionaires over the interpretation of the said provision, there is a possibility of not being fully compensated for the loss arising from the reduction in traffic volume caused by the opening of competing roads. Investors should be aware of the foregoing when making an investment decision.

On the other hand, three project companies the Company has invested in are in city gas distribution business. The LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) distribution business in Korea is operated as follows: KOGAS imports and supplies LNG to local city gas retail distributors, and local distributors provide so supplied LNG to consumers through their own gas pipelines. The city gas business, one of the key industries just as the power and communication industries, requires a large, long-term initial investment (plumbing and safety management investment), and it holds a characteristic of monopoly, with the government granting approval to a single entity to distribute LNG in a certain distribution zone. Therefore, local city gas retail distributors have an exclusive right with respect to a certain region, and retail prices for consumers are determined by the approval of a local government head in each region.

The main reason for the government to grant exclusive distribution rights to certain regions is to prevent the overlapping investment in distribution facilities and to ensure the stable distribution of city gas, taking into account the characteristics of the city gas industry, which requires a great amount of initial investment in facilities including pipelines. Therefore, considering the heavily invested pipelines already in place, it is unlikely that there will be a change with respect to the government's policy on the exclusive right and that there a new city gas company will enter the market, investors should note, however, that if the government policies change adversely, for example, by allowing multiple vendors to participate in city gas distributor's market, the Company's business performance and profitability may be affected.

[1] Ministry of Land Infrastructure Transport press release (3 December 2019)
[2] Ministry of Land Infrastructure Transport press release (26 December 2019)
[3] Recent articles (Joongbu Ilbo article as of 26 February, 2025, etc.)

(11) Risks Relating to Unfulfilled Payment Obligation by Relevant Government Authorities, Other Government Authorities and Local Governments

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 project companies are concessionaires in public-private partnerships based on concession agreements with relevant government authorities. The concession agreements include the payment obligations by the relevant government authorities to pay a certain required amount to the concessionaires. However, the payment obligation may be unfulfilled or delayed due to the government policy, financial difficulty of the relevant government authority or other reasons during the deliberation or execution of the budget of the relevant government authority. If the payment obligation of the relevant government authority or other government authorities fails to be fulfilled in time, the operating performance and the financial condition of the project company may be adversely affected and lead even to project restructuring or a lawsuit. Investors should be aware of this.

The three project companies that the Company has invested in have been establishing city gas pipeline networks in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered between relevant local governments pursuant to Article 19-3 of the City Gas Business Act. In addition, under the MOU signed

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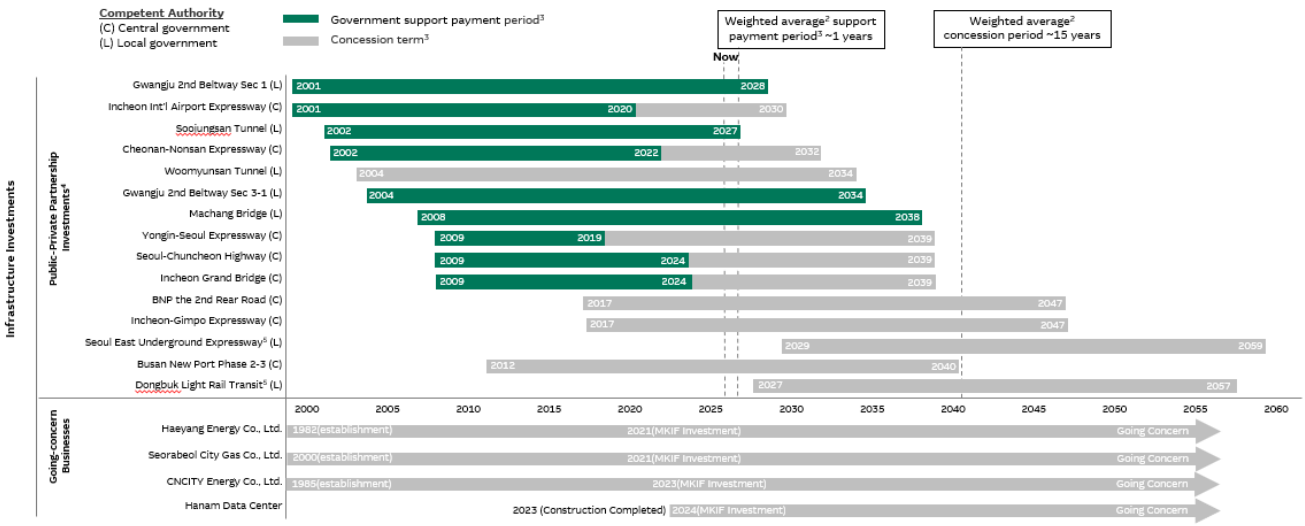
with the relevant government authority or its ordinance, the relevant government authority might be required to make a support payment in connection with the above city gas pipeline network. However, the payment obligation may be unfulfilled or delayed due to the government policy, financial difficulty of the relevant government authority or other reasons during the deliberation or execution of the budget of the relevant government authority. However, given that the Company will not be obligated to make additional investments in the case where these support payments are not paid by relevant government authorities, such risk is expected to be rather limited.

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 project companies are concessionaires in public-private partnerships based on concession agreements with relevant government authorities, and the other four projects are continuing projects (going concern, non-public-private partnership projects) without a definite expiration date.

[Concession/Operation Period and Government Support Period]

(As at 31 December 2025)



Note 1) Excludes BYTL, as the concession of the Baekyang Tunnel Private Investment Project expired on 9 Jan 2025; as the corporate dissolution/liquidation processes were completed on 26 Jan 2026, MKIF's investment into BYTL Ltd. remains in effect as of the record date (31 Dec 2025)

Note 2) Weighted averages are calculated based on MKIF's investment amounts as of 31 Mar 2025; assumes full investment of committed amounts

Note 3) Revenue guarantee and cost compensation payments received from competent authorities, toll freeze compensations related to the CPI growth, etc. Weighted average support payment period is based on the periods of government support payments other than toll freeze compensation, as toll freeze compensation is typically covered throughout entire concession term

Note 4) Project companies have the right to receive termination payments if the relevant concession agreement is terminated prior to expiration of the concession term, including termination due to events attributable to the concession company, the competent authority, or for events of force majeure

Note 5) 30-year operating period after construction completion (construction periods expected by respective competent authority: 5 years for SEUE and 6 years and 4 months for DBR)

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(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The concession agreements outline the obligations that each party must fulfill including the payment responsibilities by the relevant government authority to the concessionaires. The following are examples of such payment obligations.

[Payment Obligations]

Item	Description
Minimum Revenue Guarantee ("MRG")	- If the amount of the operating income fails to meet the estimated operating income of the concession agreement during a particular operating period, the relevant government authority bears a portion of the market risk by making up for the deficit up to the amount determined in the concession agreement. - In the past, the MRG clause has been inserted in concession agreements for the purpose of attracting private investors, supporting outside loans and mitigating uncertainty during the early operating stages. The level of MRG has played an important role in determining the credibility of public-private partnership projects. - However, as the MRG has placed a heavy financial burden on government authorities, government authorities no longer provide the MRG for new public-private partnerships and are in the process of amending terms of the existing businesses for which government authorities have been covering the MRG (e.g. profit sharing through refinancing, project restructuring, etc.). However, this is only possible through mutual agreement with the existing concessionaires.
Toll-freeze compensation	- The concession agreement provides the level of toll fare that the concessionaire may collect from the users (the "**Agreed Toll**"). As the actually collected toll (the "**Actual Toll**") is determined and approved by the relevant government authority, if the Actual Toll is lower than the Agreed Toll, the relevant government authority must guarantee the difference between the Agreed Toll and the Actual Toll (e.g. the difference between the Agreed Toll and the Actual Toll x number of users) (For restructured businesses, the concessionaire's earnings may be guaranteed through means other than the guarantee of the difference between the Agreed Toll and the Actual Toll).
Payment Based on Terms of Restructuring	- For the restructured businesses, the relevant government authority may calculate and guarantee the deficit payable to the concessionaire through means other than the MRG or the guarantee of the difference between the Agreed Toll and the Actual Toll (e.g. reimbursement of expenses) in accordance with the terms of restructuring.
Termination Payment for Early Termination of Business	- If the public-private partnership has been terminated prior to the agreed termination date, the relevant government authority must pay the termination payment to the concessionaire in accordance with the concession agreement and the grounds for such termination. However, there may be a dispute between the relevant government authority and the concessionaire relating to the grounds for the termination, the terms of calculation of the termination payment and other terms of payment.

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Other Exemptions and Additional Expenses Incurred by Relevant Government Authority's Request	-There exist various forms of toll discounts based on government policy (e.g. local resident discount, city bus discount, environment friendly vehicle discount, holiday toll exemption, etc.). Some of the losses incurred by such toll discounts may be reimbursed by the relevant government authorities or other government authorities. - If the toll collection method has changed or additional capital expenditure is required based on a request by the relevant government authority or a change in the relevant legislation, the relevant government authority may be obligated to provide compensation. -Additional payment obligations by the relevant government authority may exist in accordance with the concession agreement and other related agreements.

Fifteen project companies that the Company has invested in are public-private partnership businesses, and four of those may receive subsidies from the relevant government authorities based on their concession agreement, including minimum revenue guarantee, minimum disposable toll revenue, cost compensation payments, toll-freeze compensation payments, etc.

The following is the list of the project implementation periods and the terms of the supervising authorities' subsidies under the executed concession agreements (among the projects in which the Company has invested) which are valid as of 31 December 2025.

Government Support Payment Provisions

(As of 31 December 2025) (Unit: year)

Asset	Competent Authority	Concession Term	Remaining Concession Term	Support Payment Duration	Remaining Support Payment Duration	Revenue Guarantee Threshold[1]	Revenue Cap Threshold [1 2]	Remarks
Gwangju 2nd Beltway, Section 1	Gwangju Metropolitan City	28.0	3.0	28.0	3.0	Investment cost compensation		Competent authority provides agreed cashflow to concessionaire to guarantee MKIF investment return
Soojungsan Tunnel	Busan Metropolitan City	25.0	1.3	25.0	1.3	90%	110%	For toll revenue below 90%, Busan Metropolitan City is obligated to compensate 91.5% of the shortfall amount
Gwangju 2nd Beltway, Section 3-1	Gwangju Metropolitan City	30.0	8.9	30.0	8.9	90%	110%	-
Machang Bridge	GSND	30.0	12.5	30.0	12.5	75.78%	100%	Revenue guarantee applies to MCB account 50:50 revenue sharing with competent authority in excess of 100%

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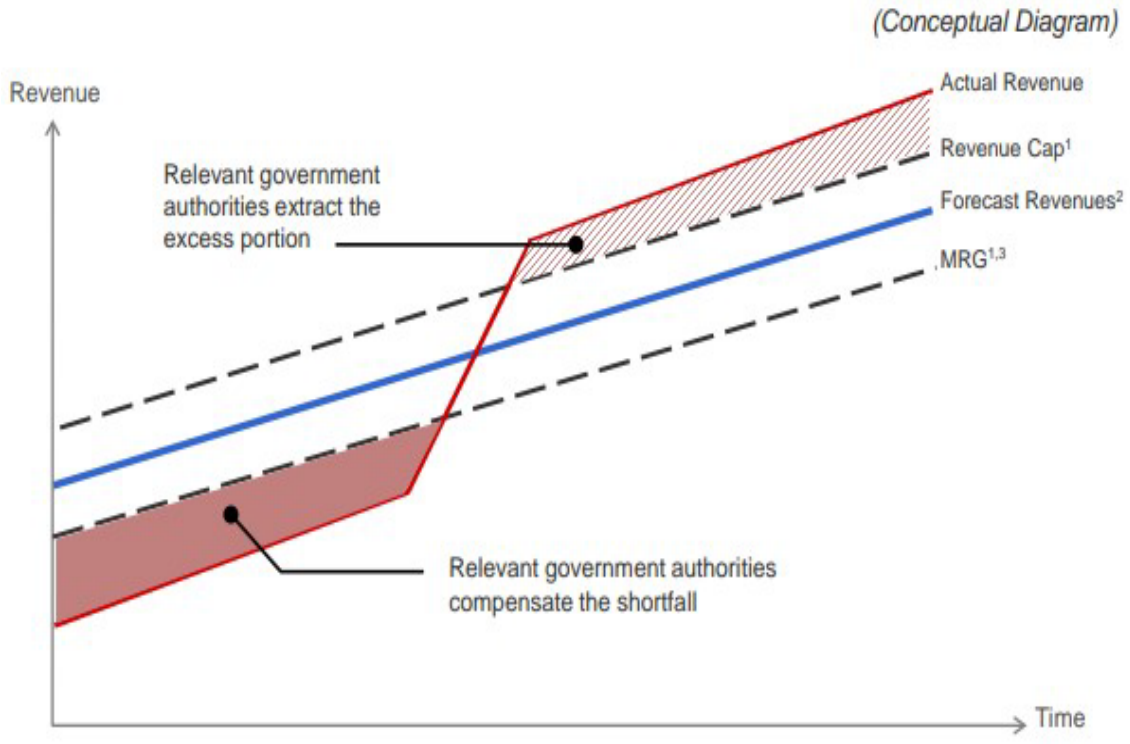
Note 1) % of annual concession agreement projected revenue
Note 2) Relevant government authorities are entitled to receive the portion exceeding the threshold
Note 3) Investment assets with valid support payment obligations from the competent authority as of reference date
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The Minimum Revenue Guarantee (MRG), described above, is a scheme for the relevant government authority to bear the market risk to a certain limit if the amount of the operating income fails to meet the estimated operating income of the original concession agreement during a particular operating period. It is a mechanism for significantly raising the possibility of recovering investments by funds, and the guaranteed level differs by applied time and by the project. The level of MRG of a project has played an important role in determining the credibility of relevant public-private partnership projects. However, as the MRG payout has placed a heavy financial burden on government authorities, government authorities began to reduce the guarantee period and level in 2003. Then, it stopped providing the MRG for private-proposed projects in 2006 and government-announced projects in 2009. As a result, in a project not adopting the MRG scheme, the possibility of recovering investments may be reduced.

[Minimum Revenue Guarantee Scheme]



- Inflation-linked revenue support from the government.
- MRG level and revenue cap level are set in connection with the forecast revenues under the concession agreement (MRG level is typically 70-90% of the forecast revenues).
- As of the reported date, credit rating of the Republic of Korea:
  - S&P: AA (stable)
  - Moody's: Aa2 (stable)

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Note 1) MRG and revenue caps vary across assets.
Note 2) Forecast revenues set out in the applicable concession agreement.
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The relevant government authority is required to pay the required amount to the concessionaire in accordance with the respective concession agreement, however, the payment obligation may be unfulfilled or delayed due to the government policy, financial difficulty of the relevant government authority or other reasons during the deliberation or execution of budget of the relevant government authority.

If the payment obligation of the relevant government authority or other government authorities is unfulfilled in due course, the operating performance and the financial condition of the project company may be adversely affected, weakening the project company's capability to repay its debts. Investors should be aware that this may result in reduced interest payment, principal repayment and dividends that the Company shall receive from the project company and may have an adverse impact on the Company's business and financial conditions.

In addition, the non-fulfillment of payment obligations by the relevant government authorities may lead to project restructuring or a lawsuit. Previously, in relation to the Woomyunsan Tunnel, Kwangju Second Beltway Section 1 and Machang Bridge projects, the relevant government authorities have refused to pay the MRG and toll-freeze compensation. The disputes with the relevant government authorities were resolved by negotiating a project restructuring with the objective of preserving the value of the Company's investments.

Asset	Time of Restructuring	Terms of Financing Before Restructuring	Summary of Business Structure After Restructuring	Major Effects of Restructuring on Investment Assets
Woomyunsan Tunnel	January 2016	MRG for entire operating period (79% until 2023, 78% after 2024)	・ Introduced the revenue partitioning structure[1]. ・ Reserves the amount (the "Reserve Amount") applied towards operating expenses, the Shareholder Loan B (refinanced the existing subordinated loans) and the dividend (disposable income) upfront in every quarter. Set such upfront reserves in nominal amounts in the concession agreement. ・ Use the revenue exceeding the Reserve Amount (surplus income) to pay corporate taxes and repay the Shareholder Loan A (refinanced the original senior	・ Reserving upfront the amount required for the payment of the Shareholder Loan B and dividends to the shareholders (which are the Company's investments) from the revenue. ・ Unless the future toll revenue decreases by over 30% compared to the toll revenue as of December 2015, the return on investment estimated by the Company would be met (return on investment would not be dependent financial support). ・ Relevant government authority to be responsible for the payment

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			loan and additional funding for the refinancing expenses). Relevant government authorities shall pay the deficit and collect the remaining balance	of corporate taxes and repayment of the Shareholder Loan A. · Added a clause restricting construction of (alternate) competitive roads as a replacement for MRG.
Kwangju Second Beltway, Section 1	December 2016	MRG 85% for entire operating period	· Introduced the investment cost compensation scheme[2]. · Secured in advance the amount required to pay operating expenses and to repay investment principal. The relevant government authority provides deficits on a quarterly basis.	· The legal dispute over the capital structure restoration has ended and disputable matters based on the terms of the existing agreement has also ended. · Collected the overdue MRG in full. · Relevant government authority to be responsible for paying corporate taxes.

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Machang Bridge	January 2017	MRG 75.78% for entire operating period	・ Introduced the revenue allocation scheme[1]. ・ Reserves the amount (the "Reserve Amount") applied towards operating expenses, repayment of the subordinated loan and the dividend payout (disposable toll revenue) upfront in accordance with the consumer price inflation rate and traffic volume (68.44% up to 100% of estimated traffic, 50% in excess of 100%). ・ Use the revenue exceeding the Reserve Amount (disposable toll revenue subject to approval) to pay corporate taxes and repay the senior loan. Relevant government authorities pay the deficit and collect the remaining balance. ・ As a replacement of MRG, the relevant government authority guarantees minimum disposable toll revenue at the same level as MRG (75.78% of the estimated toll revenue)	・ It is anticipated that as the amount required for the payment of the subordinated loans and dividends for the shareholders (the subordinated loans and the shares are both the Company's investments) are reserved upfront, the repayment of the principal and interests of the subordinated loans will be repaid in a stable manner. ・ In the event that future traffic exceeds estimated traffic, additional return on investment could be expected. ・ Relevant government authority to be responsible for the payment of corporate tax and the repayment of the senior loans. ・ Added a minimum disposable toll revenue guarantee which replaces MRG. It is also anticipated that toll related disputes would be minimized.

Note 1) It is a system which separates revenue into disposable toll revenue and disposal toll revenue subject to approval and manages them in separate accounts (disposable toll revenue account and disposal toll revenue subject to approval account). The concession agreement defines how the revenue is separated into each and the purpose of the amount reserved in each account is also defined in the concession agreement.
Note 2) The amount required for operating expenses and repayment of principal and interest on investment (which may differ from the concessionaire's actual interest expense and the repayment schedule of the investment principal) is defined in advance. If the revenue is insufficient to pay the operating expenses and investment expenses, the deficit is covered by the relevant government authority.
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

Three project companies that the Company has invested in have been establishing city gas pipeline networks in accordance with the MOU entered with relevant local governments pursuant to Article 19-3 of the City Gas Business Act.

In addition, under the MOU signed with the relevant government authority or its ordinance, the relevant government authority might be required to make a support payment in connection with the above city gas pipeline

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network. However, the payment obligation may be unfulfilled or delayed due to government policy, financial difficulty of the relevant government authority or other reasons during the deliberation or execution of budget of the relevant government authority. However, given that the Company will not be obligated to make additional investments in the case where these support payments are not paid by relevant government authorities, such risk is rather limited.

(12) Risks Relating to Legal Sanctions Imposed for Failure to Comply with Regulation or Agreement

Currently, a majority of the project companies invested by the Company are subject to the regulations of relevant government authorities, and the Company may continue its investment in similarly regulated businesses and sectors. Further, the project companies undertake infrastructure in accordance with government approvals, agreements and other regulations or policies that may be controversial over the interpretations and binding force. If the project companies do not comply with respective applicable regulations, policies or contractual obligations, they may face legal sanctions such as fines, have approvals cancelled, and/or be deprived of the right to manage and operate and generate revenues from the infrastructure facilities.

In addition, terms of concession or other agreements to be executed between the government authority and a project company may be in more favour of the relevant government authorities compared with the terms in customary commercial agreements. In addition to its contractual right, the government also holds considerable authority to change or strengthen regulations and policies that may affect the operation of the concessionaires and may make political decisions that are unfavourable to the concessionaires.

Investors should be aware of the aforementioned risks when making an investment decision.

(13) Order and Disposition by Relevant Government Authority

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 projects are public-private partnership projects, and the relevant government authority, as the administrative agency supervising the relevant public-private partnership projects and a party of the concession agreement, is entitled to the rights of supervision/order, the termination of business, and disposition for public interest. Notwithstanding the limited supervision and order rights as stipulated in the PPP Act, there have been instances where the relevant government authorities have exercised their rights extensively in an arbitrary manner. Also, as for privately funded roads, the amended Toll Road Act enforced recently specifies that a relevant government authority may request a change to a concession agreement and not pay all or part of government subsidies in case certain conditions are met. This resulted in an increase in the power of the relevant government authority. Although the concession agreement provides the predetermined termination payment payable to the concessionaire upon the termination of the concession agreement, this termination payment may be insufficient to fully cover the concessionaire's payment obligations and performance of other obligations or to secure the full value of the investments made by the Company.

As for the three city gas businesses in which the Company has invested, the relevant government authorities are the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and other administrative authorities and

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municipal governments which deal with the city gas affairs, which have the authority to (i) grant a permit, (ii) alter or cancel a permit and (iii) issue an order for business suspension or restriction, etc. In addition, city gas suppliers must periodically undergo a precision safety diagnosis and safety assessment to be carried out by the Korea Gas Safety Corporation, and based on the result of such assessment, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy may order to take necessary measures such as repairment of and/or improvement in the gas supply facilities. Although it is unlikely that the permits will be revoked considering city gas companies' exclusive distribution rights with respect to certain regions, there could be an order or action of the relevant government authorities if the Company does not meet the safety requirements under the City Gas Business Act.

Among the total of 19 projects in which the Company has invested, 15 projects are public-private partnerships, and the relevant government authority, as the administrative agency supervising the relevant public-private partnership and a party of the concession agreement, is entitled to the following rights:

Item	Description
Supervision/Order	- Pursuant to the PPP Act, the relevant government authority may supervise the tasks relating to the public-private partnership and issue orders necessary for supervision for the grounds prescribed by Article 35 of the Enforcement Decree of the PPP Act, including but not limited to, the prevention of defective construction, normal operation of the facilities, and essential maintenance, provided that it does not infringe upon free management of the concessionaire (Article 45 of the PPP Act) - Pursuant to the Toll Road Act, the relevant government authority may set standards for creating environment to maintain and manage privately funded roads safely and efficiently and order necessary improvement measures (Article 23-2 of the Toll Road Act).
Termination of Business, Disposition for Public Interest, and Revision of Concession Agreements	- If the termination conditions provided in the concession agreement have been met, the relevant government authority may terminate the concession agreement before the end of its term. - Pursuant to Article 47 of the PPP Act, the relevant government authority may implement the disposition for public interest following a review by the Public-Private Partnership Review Committee - In a certain situation, a toll road management agency may request the modification of a concession agreement after consulting with the Private Road Management Support Center (Article 23-5 Paragraph 3 of the Toll Road Act).
Other Rights	Apart from the above rights, the relevant government authority may be entitled to the rights of operation assessment and management as provided in the concession agreement

Notwithstanding the limited supervision and order rights as stipulated in the PPP Act, there have been instances where the relevant government authorities have exercised their rights extensively in an arbitrary manner. Investors should note that there have been certain cases where some of the Company's project companies filed an administrative lawsuit against the relevant government authorities. For detailed information on pending lawsuits of the Company, please refer to Section A (Company Risks) (6) Risks Relating to Lawsuits.

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On a separate note, the concession agreement may be terminated by the relevant government authority under the special circumstances set out below.

- Force majeure
- Defect in the construction of the relevant infrastructure facilities
- Bankruptcy of the concessionaire
- Dissolution of the concessionaire or a shareholders' resolution for liquidation
- Material breach by the concessionaire of the relevant laws, the concession agreement or any government order

Article 47, paragraph 1 of the PPP Act stipulates the conditions for disposition for public interest as follows.

1. Where it is necessary for public interest such as efficient operation of the infrastructure or a change of circumstances
2. Where it is required for the efficient implementation of the infrastructure construction works
3. Where force majeure such as war or natural disaster occurs

Although the concession agreement provides the predetermined termination payment payable to the concessionaire upon the termination of the concession agreement, this termination payment may be insufficient to fully cover the concessionaire's payment obligations and performance of other obligations or to secure the full value of the investments made by the Company.

Pursuant to Article 23-5 of the Toll Road Act, in the event of any one of the following subparagraphs under Paragraph 1 of the same Article, such as a material change of circumstances or unlawful conduct by a private road concessionaire, a toll road management agency may request a private road concessionaire to explain the reasons or develop countermeasures. In case the concessionaire fails to explain the reasons, or the reasons are not deemed sufficient or in case the countermeasures are not developed or the countermeasures are not deemed sufficient, the toll road management agency may request to change the concession agreement upon consulting with the Private Road Management Support Center.

※Relevant Statutes
< Toll Road Act >
Article 23-5 (Request to Change the Concession Agreement due to a Change of Situation, etc.)

① In the event of any one of the following subparagraphs, such as material change of circumstances or an unlawful conduct by a private road concessionaire, a toll road management agency may request a private road concessionaire to explain reasons or develop countermeasures.

1. Actual traffic volume is less than 70% of traffic volume set forth in a concession agreement executed in accordance with Article 2 Sub-paragraph 6 of the PPP Act (hereinafter the "concession agreement") for three consecutive years;

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2. Actual toll revenue is less than 70% of toll revenue set forth in the concession agreement for three consecutive years;
3. A private road concessionaire changes the equity ratio set forth in the concession agreement to the level below the requirement prescribed by Presidential Decree. However, not applicable in case the change was made upon an approval of the relevant government authority pursuant to Article 2 Subparagraph 4 of the PPP Act.
4. A private road concessionaire borrows money at the interest rate exceeding the level prescribed by Presidential Decree;
5. Type or grade of a road is changed; or
6. Situations prescribed by Presidential Decree where a change to the concession agreement is deemed necessary due to significant changes in transportation conditions;

② Upon receiving the request to pursuant to Paragraph 1, a private road concessionaire shall explain the reasons or develop countermeasures within 30 days from the date a toll road management agency had made the request.

③ In the event of any one of the following paragraphs, a toll road management agency may request to change the concession agreement upon consulting with the Private Road Management Support Center pursuant to Article 23-7.

1. A private road concessionaire does not provide the explanations pursuant to Paragraph 2 or the explanation is not sufficient;

2. A private road concessionaire does not develop countermeasures pursuant to Paragraph 2; or

3. Countermeasures pursuant to Paragraph 2 are deemed not able to or unlikely to address the reasons pursuant to Paragraph 1.

④ In case a private road concessionaire does not comply with the request pursuant to Paragraph 3, a toll road management agency may not pay all or part of government subsidies set forth in the concession agreement

On the other hand, in connection with the three city gas projects in which the Company has invested, the relevant government authorities are the administrative government supervising the city gas business affairs, such as the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy, and each local government which has approved the general city gas business, and they are entitled to the rights of order and the rights to take actions as follows:

Item	Description
Cancellation of Permit	Where a general city gas business entity is subject to any of the subparagraphs under Article 9(1) of the City Gas Business Act, for example, failing to meet the permitted standards, violating the order to change a gas distribution plan or restricting gas distribution, etc., the head of relevant government authority may revoke such permit or order the suspension of, or the restrictions on, his/her business for a fixed period of not exceeding six months (Article 9(1) of the City gas Business Act).

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Order to Change Gas Distribution Plan	Where the head of relevant government authority deems that a gas distribution plan is likely to hinder the promotion of the public interest because the gas distribution plan becomes inappropriate due to changes in social or economic circumstances, he/she may order each general city gas business entity to modify such gas distribution plan within a given period (Article 18(5) of the City gas Business Act).
Order to Apply for Approval for Change of Distribution Regulations	Where the head of relevant government authority deems that the distribution regulations are likely to hinder the promotion of the public interest because such regulations became inappropriate due to changes in social or economic circumstances, he/she may order each general city gas business entity to apply for approval of modification to such regulations within a given period (Article 20(7) of the City gas Business Act).
Order to Restrict Gas Distribution	Where it is deemed that citizens' livelihood and the public interest will be obviously hindered unless emergency restrictions are put on gas use due to a temporary shortage in the distribution of city gas, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy may order city gas business entities to restrict gas distribution to the necessary extent (Article 24(2) of the City gas Business Act).
Order to Change Safety Management Regulations	Any city gas business entity shall establish safety management regulations concerning the maintenance of the safety of gas distribution facilities and shall submit the safety management regulations to the head of relevant government authority before commencing business. If the head of relevant government authority deems it necessary to enhance safety standards, he/she may order the relevant city gas business entities to modify such safety management regulations (Article 26(1) and (3) of the City Gas Business Act).
Order to Improve Gas Facilities	Where the relevant government authorities deem that any gas distribution facilities fail to meet the facilities' standards, they may issue an order to the relevant city gas business entity to repair, improve or relocate such gas distribution facilities to make them meet the standards, or issue an order to take measures necessary for preventing hazards, such as suspension or restriction of gas distribution, or suspension or restriction of the use of gas distribution facilities. Where the relevant government authorities deem it urgent and inevitable to maintain public safety, they may order any city gas business entity to relocate gas distribution facilities, suspend or restrict the use thereof, or discard gas in the gas distribution facilities (Article 27 of the City Gas Business Act).

(14) Risks Relating to Failure of Relevant Government Authority to Fulfill Obligation to Raise Toll Fare

In relation to the 13 toll road projects and one rail project that the Company has invested in, while the concession agreement provides that the actual toll shall be raised in accordance with the agreed toll according to the principle that the users benefit from the relevant infrastructure facilities are obligated to bear the costs (the "Payment by Beneficiary Principle"), there may be cases under which the actual toll may be lower than the agreed toll due to a decision made by the head of the relevant government authority or other government authorities. As the difference between the actual toll and the agreed toll increases due to the fact that the actual toll remains lower than the agreed toll for an extended period of time, the relevant government authority may find it more difficult to normalize the actual toll, which

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may result in heavier financial burden for the relevant government authority. This may eventually lead to a higher chance of dispute between the relevant government authority and the concessionaire.

As for 13 toll road projects and one rail project among 15 public-private partnership projects that the Company has invested in, the concessionaire is entitled to collect the agreed toll from users pursuant to the concession agreement, and this is based on the Payment by Beneficiary Principle. As provided in the concession agreement, the agreed toll changes annually in line with the consumer price inflation rate for some of the projects, whereas the toll is determined on a nominal basis for the other projects.

In order to raise the agreed toll following an increase in the consumer price inflation rate (or any other applicable reasons), approval from the relevant government authority is required. While the concession agreement provides that the actual toll shall be raised in accordance with the agreed toll pursuant to the Payment by Beneficiary Principle, there may be cases in which the actual toll is lower than the agreed toll due to a decision made by the head of the relevant government authority or other government authorities. This obligates the relevant government authority to pay the difference between the agreed toll and the actual toll and places a heavier financial burden on the relevant government authority as the actual traffic volume increases.

As the difference between the actual toll and the agreed toll increases due to the fact that the actual toll remains lower than the agreed toll for an extended period of time, the relevant government authority may find it more difficult to normalize the actual toll, which may result in heavier financial burden for the relevant government authority. This may eventually lead to a higher chance of dispute between the relevant government authority and the concessionaire. Even if the compensation for the difference between the actual toll and the agreed toll ("**toll-freeze compensation**") is to be paid by the government, the payment of the toll-freeze compensation would be subsequent to the collection of the actual toll which may lower the concessionaire's estimated earnings and cash flow in the short term and have an adverse impact on the concessionaire's ability to repay its debts and pay dividends.

In addition, even if the relevant government authorities become obligated to raise a toll fare, it is still possible for the government to limit the toll raise or request for a toll cut considering the overall Korean economy, inflation rate, and negative consumer perception of toll raise.

(15) Risks Relating to Determination of City Gas Retail Tariff / Distribution Costs

In relation to the three city gas projects that the Company has invested in, the retail price to the end users is to be determined by adding retail distribution costs to the wholesale price of KOGAS, which is subject to approval of local governments given that the city gas is considered one of public goods. There is a possibility that each local government may adjust the retail distribution costs of city gas retail distributors pursuant to the government's policies or restrictions on the increase of gas price, which may affect the Company's profitability.

In relation to the three city gas projects that the Company has invested in, the city gas charges consist of the imported costs of LNG, and distribution costs of wholesalers and retailers. And when the gas tariff increases or decreases, the retail distribution costs shall be subject to the Price Deliberation Committee's review and the supervisory authority's rate approval procedures as the distribution costs are considered public charges. The retail distribution costs of city gas retail distributors are determined after (i) the review by the Price Deliberation Committee of the relevant local government and (ii) the verification by an independent accounting firm following

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the calculation by a head of relevant government authority on a total cost basis taking into account the economic characteristics of the region, demand level, business history, and costs required for distribution.

[Approval Procedures of City Gas Retail Distribution Costs]

Submission of materials for calculation of supply costs for each region
(City gas distributors, every April)
⇩
Appointment of service provider for calculation of city gas retail distribution costs
(Head of relevant government authority, every April – May)
⇩
Calculation of distribution costs for each region
(Independent accounting firms, research institute, etc., every April - June)
⇩
Review by Price Deliberation Committee
(Price Deliberation Committee in each region, every June)
⇩
Approval of city gas retail distribution costs
(Head of relevant government authority, every July)

(Source: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)

There is a possibility that each local government may adjust the retail distribution costs of city gas retail distributors pursuant to the government's policies or restrictions on the increase of gas price, which may affect the Company's profitability.

The City Gas Distribution Costs Calculation Standards, the guideline published by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, state the calculation standards for distribution costs including the fair cost and make an independent professional organization report to the head of relevant government authority after completing its independent and fair verification with respect to the fair cost and the fair return based on the accounting data submitted by the city gas retail distributor. The approval of the head of relevant government authority for distribution costs needs to be made in accordance with Article 20 (3) of the City Gas Business Act, and if there is a disagreement between city gas retail distributors and a local government regarding the calculation of distribution costs including appropriate cost prices, further discussions may be needed between the two parties.

In addition, with regard to the additional fair return system, which awards additional fair returns within the 3% range when local governments calculate the city gas retail distribution costs (which is to expand the distribution of city gas to unpenetrated areas), there is a possibility that the additional fair return level may be lowered while the city gas penetration rate increases due to less investment required to install additional city gas facilities.

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(16) Risks Relating to Distribution on Preferred Stock of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd.

Through the investment made in CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., the Company now holds Class 1 preferred stocks that entitle the Company to receive dividends equivalent to an annual average yield of 6% in priority. Unlike bonds or borrowings, the payment of dividends is subject to the availability of surplus cash or profits in accordance with the Commercial Code of Korea. In the event that CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. does not have sufficient surplus cash or available profits for dividend distribution, there is a possibility that dividends may not be paid, or their payment may be delayed.

(17) Risks Relating to Adjustment of Tariffs for Heat & Electricity Business

Regarding the heat & electricity business of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., in which the Company has invested, the current revenue structure & contract terms indicate that electricity, heat and steam tariffs are partially linked to relevant costs including fuel prices. However, it should be noted that changes to such costs might not be fully reflected in the tariffs. Consequently, if future changes in related costs are not appropriately reflected in the tariffs, it could have an adverse impact on the profitability of the heat & electricity business. While the fuel costs incurred as part of the heat & electricity business, such as LPG, LNG, and external hydrothermal, may fluctuate, there is a possibility that the tariffs for electricity, heat, and steam may not fully align with such fluctuation in fuel costs. Therefore, investors should be aware of such factors.

(18) Risks Relating to Fuel (LPG) for Heat & Electricity Business

Regarding the heat & electricity business of CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., in which the Company has invested, it is important to note that LPG is one of the fuels used in operating the business. In comparison to other fuels utilized in the heat & electricity business, such as LNG, the use of LPG necessitates continuous attention and oversight due to environmental (such as relatively high carbon emissions) and safety concerns (such as risks associated with high flammability). In the future, there is a possibility of increased expenses related to strengthening the management and supervision of LPG usage in the heat & electricity business. Such potential cost increases can have a negative impact on the Company's profitability.

(19) Risk of Error or Failure in the Operation of Data Center

The Hanam Data Center, in which the Company has invested through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd., strives to protect the information as the important assets of users by providing space at the Data Center with computing facilities, electric power, security facilities, and disaster prevention facilities, but the services provided by the Center may be slowed down or become unavailable due to reasons such as system or network failures, power outages, cyberattacks, computer viruses, communication failures, or human error.

In addition, in the event of a natural disaster such as an earthquake, fire, or flood, the Company's operation of the Data Center may be substantially disrupted or facilities may be destroyed. If a serious

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failure occurs, the services provided to users will be compromised, and if such failure is not properly and timely detected and addressed, this would undermine users' trust in the Center, and lead to a lawsuit, regulatory investigations, liability and regulatory penalties, which would ultimately adversely affect the Company's reputation and cash flow.

(20) Risks related to Data Center-Related Regulations and Complaints

Recently, the Korean government decided to tighten restrictions on the location of new data centers in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, which has a high burden on the power system and supply, and amended the Enforcement Decree of the Electricity Business Act to give the authority to refuse to supply electricity if a data center's electricity consumption places an undue burden on the power system. Also, a special law was enacted to promote distributed energy by introducing the power system impact assessment system. The Hanam Data Center, in which the Company invested through Green Digital Infra Co., Ltd., has already been built and is not directly subject to the regulation to restrict the location of new data centers. The Center is relatively unlikely to be affected by the restrictions, but we cannot rule out the possibility that regulations on power consumption of data centers in the metropolitan area will be newly established or modified in such a way to adversely affect the operation of the Center.

In addition, the Center is exposed to the potential disruption of business due to complaints from residents, such as concerns about the generation of electromagnetic waves. No complaints have been filed that would have significant impact on the operation of the Center. The possibility of new complaints due to concerns about electromagnetic waves is relatively low, as the Center is already in operation. However, investors should be aware that time and money may be spent in the process of responding to such complaints, if any.

(21) Risks Related to Strengthening ESG Policies

Recently, as ESG policies have been strengthened around the world, electricity costs are on the rise. In Korea, ESG policies such as greenhouse gas reduction are being enacted into law, through the enactment of the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth, to respond to the climate crisis. In addition, companies are considering participating in ESG-related agreements such as RE100.

Data centers are facilities that essentially use a lot of electricity, and such stronger ESG policies can lead to an increase in electricity costs, etc. In the case of the Hanam Data Center, the tenant bears the cost of electricity, but the increased electricity cost in the future may have a negative impact on rent negotiations during renewal in the future, so investors should be aware of this risk factor before investing.

B. Company Risks

(1) Risks Relating to Distribution Payout

There has been an ongoing disbursement of cash due to the payment of distribution in order to maintain stable investment return for shareholders and to qualify for corporate tax exemption (applied if 90% or more of the Company's distributable income is paid as distributions). However, the Company has a need for liquidity due to the timing mismatch between the cash inflow and the recognition of revenue in

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accounting. As of 31 December 2025, the Company's investments in subordinated loans and equity securities of the project companies, of which associated cash inflows are relatively deferred to the late part of the concession periods of the project companies, account for 84.0% of the Company's total investment amount. Therefore, in case the level of cash outflow resulting from the payment of distribution is raised, the Company's financial soundness may deteriorate.

There has been an ongoing disbursement of cash due to the payment of distributions in order to maintain stable investment returns for shareholders and also to qualify for a deduction of the taxable income pursuant to Article 51-2 of the Korean Corporate Income Tax Act (in the event 90% or more of distributable income is paid as distributions, the amount of distribution is deducted from the taxable income of the applicable fiscal year). Pursuant to the FSCMA and also in accordance with the Company's AOI, the Company may pay distributions to shareholders in the form of distributions and/or over-distributions of profits, in which case there is a possibility that the distributions may be made in excess of the Company's net income in the relevant fiscal period in order to maintain shareholder value. Also, depending on the Company's financial conditions, the Company may provide distributions to shareholders in the form of new shares instead of payment in cash up to the amount of the profit distributions.

The following is the Company's historical distribution payouts per share.

[Performance of Distribution Per Share] Note 1) ~ Note 3)

(Unit: KRW/share)

Category	2025	2024	2023	2022
Normalized Income	766	760	775	770
One-off Profit	-	-	-	-
One-off Loss (Note (4))	(6)	-	-	-
Total Distribution	760	760	775	770

Note 1) Including over-distribution of profits
Note 2) Investors should seek advice from a tax professional on tax treatment for dividend income
Note 3) Past performance does not guarantee future profits
Note 4) Disposal loss of KRW 2.99bn associated with the debt security issued to BYTL Ltd. (KRW 6 per share)
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The Company's distributions are derived from the interest income and dividend income from the loans and equity securities as investments in the project companies. The Company's interest income was 68.4% (the average for the last three years) of the Company's revenue (excluding valuation gains and losses). Recurring dividend income has been generated since 2015 from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd., Woomyunsan Infraway Co., Ltd., CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd., and BYTL ABS SPC. The dividend income for 2025 increased by approximately KRW 18.6 billion compared to the same period of the preceding year.

[Profit and Loss of the Company]

(Unit: KRW million)

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	2025	2024	2023	2022
Revenue (excluding valuation gains & losses)	**435,358**	**422,111**	**396,084**	**376,626**
Revenue (including valuation gains & losses)	***2,026,153***	***422,111***	***396,084***	***376,626***
Interest income[1]	282,424	284,741	289,682	268,303
Dividend income[2]	155,925	137,364	106,282	108,033
Other income	1	6	120	290
Disposal profits (losses)[3]	(2,992)	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses)[4]	1,590,795	-	-	-
Expense	69,991	74,034	69,931	61,450
Management fees	47,744	47,897	44,774	44,341
Interest expense	16,069	22,253	21,555	13,616
Other expenses	6,178	3,884	3,602	3,493
Net income (excl. valuation gains & losses)	365,367	348,077	326,153	315,176
EPS (excl. valuation gains & losses) (KRW)[5]	763	782	782	779
Net income (incl. valuation gains & losses)[4]	*1,956,162*	*348,077*	*326,153*	*315,176*
EPS (incl. valuation gains & losses) (KRW)[5]	*4,085*	*782*	*782*	*779*

Note 1) 2024 and 2025 interest income decreased due to the impact of the amendment to the subordinated loan agreement of BNCT Co., Ltd. effective from 1 Jul 2024

Note 2) Composition of dividend income (excluding one-off items)

- 2025: KRW 30.1 billion from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., KRW 54.0 billion from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., KRW 18.5 billion from Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., KRW 12.0 billion from Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd., KRW 2.2 billion from Woomyunsan Infraway Co., Ltd., KRW 8.2 billion from CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. and KRW 30.9 billion from BYTL ABS SPC.
- 2024: KRW 28.9 billion from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., KRW 54.0 billion from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., KRW 17.0 billion from Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., KRW 12.0 billion from Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd., KRW 2.2 billion from Woomyunsan Infraway Co., Ltd., KRW 8.2 billion from CNCITY Energy Co., Ltd. and KRW 15.0 billion from BYTL ABS SPC.
- 2023: KRW 19.3 billion from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., KRW 60.0 billion from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., KRW 13.5 billion from Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., KRW 12.0 billion from Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd. and KRW 1.5 billion from Woomyunsan Infraway Co., Ltd.
- 2022: KRW 19.3 billion from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., KRW 60.0 billion from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., KRW 17.5 billion from Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., and KRW 11.3 billion from Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd.
  2021: KRW 13.2 billion from New Airport Hiway Co., Ltd., KRW 84.0 billion from Cheonan-Nonsan Expressway Co., Ltd., KRW 12.5 billion from Soojungsan Investment Co., Ltd., and KRW 3.0 billion from Kwangju Ring Road Co., Ltd.

Note 3) One-off items (One-off income and expenses, etc.)

- 2025 one-off item: disposal loss of KRW 2.99bn associated with the debt security issued to BYTL Ltd.
- 2022 - 2024 one-off item: none

Note 4) 2025 valuation gains (losses) is the result of the newly adopted fair value determination method, whereby the fair value of MKIF's investment assets as of 31 Dec 2025 was determined based on valuations provided by an external professional institution. Valuation gains & losses arising from fair value determination represent an accounting measure that does not affect the calculation of MKIF's distributions

Note 5) Change % of net income and EPS are different because the number of outstanding shares of MKIF increased after the completion of the follow-on offering

- 2025: Based on weighted average of 478,921,993 outstanding common shares

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- 2024: Based on weighted average of 444,857,391 outstanding common shares
- 2023: Based on weighted average of 417,135,115 outstanding common shares
- 2022: Based on weighted average of 404,845,547 outstanding common shares

(Source: Data provided by the Company)

Interest income, a major source of the Company's revenue, is recognized according to the principle of accrual accounting. However, in the case of some project companies, cash inflow is delayed, which results in a timing mismatch between the cashflow from interest income and the recognition of interest income in accounting. Therefore, the Company's need for liquidity may increase and the financial burden may rise.

As noted in Chapter 2 (Company Overview) - Section 12 (Calculation of Net Asset Value), starting from 31 December 2025, the Company's invested assets will be booked at fair value based on result of valuations provided by an external professional institution. Accordingly, valuation gains and losses are expected to occur annually for unlisted equity and loan securities, which may increase the volatility of the Company's net income, Net Asset Value (NAV), and NAV per share. Although valuation gains & losses arising from fair value determination represent an accounting measure that does not affect the calculation of the Company's distributions, the NAV per share which reflects valuation gains and losses may not match the share price determined on the stock market or market participants' expectation of the future value of the Company due to difference in assumptions and models used during valuation process, as well as limitations of available information.

Cash outflow from the payment of distribution is expected to continue in the future. As of 31 December 2025, given that the Company's investments in subordinated loans and equity securities of the project companies, of which associated cash inflows are relatively deferred to the late part of the concession periods of the project companies, account for 84.0% of the Company's total investment amount. Therefore, if the size of cash outflow from the payment of the Company's distribution increases, the Company's financial soundness may deteriorate.

(2) Risk Related to Uncertainty in Financing

The Company contemplates securing and financing its future investments by raising additional capital and/or incurring additional debt. However, investors should be aware that the Company's plans for financing may encounter difficulties due to the following reasons.

① Due to the difficulty in predicting the effectiveness, timing, and size of future investments, it may be difficult to secure financing in favourable terms within a short period of time.

② According to the PPP Act, the borrowing and bond issuance ratio to share capital (referring to borrowing and bond issuance permitted under the PPP Act) may not exceed 100% of the Company's share capital (amended from 30% to 100% following the relevant legislative amendment effective 14 April 2026) and the loan may only be used for making investments and funding operating costs.

③ If the Company maintains the current distribution policy of distributing the greater of the distributable income and the taxable income, surplus funds available for investment may be reduced.

④ The Company may not be able to issue the required number of shares or corporate bonds due to time constraints or the lack of investor demand.

⑤ Capital increase or borrowing under favorable terms may be difficult due to market conditions or negative forecasts of the Company's businesses, and the failure to secure capital may hinder successful execution of the Company's investment strategies.

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(3) Risks Relating to Debt

As of 31 December 2025, the Company may borrow or issue bonds up to the amount equal to 30% of the Company's share capital under Article 41-5(1) of the PPP Act (the "borrowing limit"). Based on the nonconsolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025, the Company's outstanding debt balance is KRW 457.5 billion (principal amount), which consists of KRW 107 billion drawn from KRW 250 billion of credit facility, KRW 200 billion of fixed-rate corporate bonds, and KRW 150.5 billion drawn from the short-term bond facility with the facility size of KRW 539.1 billion.

As of 31 December 2025, the Company may only borrow or issue bonds up to the amount equal to 30% of the Company's share capital, pursuant to Article 41-5(1) of the PPP Act, and the Company's borrowing limit as of such date is KRW 989.1 billion (as rounded down to KRW 100 million). As of 31 December 2025, the revolving credit facility and short-term bonds that the Company may withdraw or issue amount to KRW 531.6 billion, which indicates that the financial liquidity of the Company is adequate. However, please be advised that if the Company's outstanding debt reaches the borrowing limit due to investment commitments in relation to the Seoul East Underground Expressway project and prospective new investments, the Company may be exposed to liquidity risks.

Furthermore, following the amendments to the PPP Act and its Enforcement Decree on 19 February 2026 and 14 April 2026, respectively, the Company may now borrow or issue bonds up to 100% of its share capital. Applying the amended borrowing limit effective 14 April 2026 to the Company's share capital as of 31 December 2025, the Company's revised borrowing limit is KRW 3,297.2 billion, and the Company intends to utilise this limit appropriately after taking into account market conditions, debt ratios, cash flows, etc.

Based on the non-consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025, the Company's outstanding debt balance is approximately KRW 457.5 billion (principal amount), which consists of KRW 107 billion drawn from KRW 250 billion of credit facility, KRW 200 billion of fixed-rate corporate bonds, and KRW 150.5 billion drawn from the short-term bond facility with the facility size of KRW 539.1 billion. The Company's debt has increased by KRW 57.5 billion in comparison to the end of the previous year, and cash and deposits have decreased by KRW 24 billion in comparison to the end of the previous year, resulting in an increase in net debt by KRW 81.5 billion.

As of 31 December 2025, the Company has a revolving credit facility with the facility size of KRW 250 billion. The key terms of the credit facility are as follows.

[Material Terms of Credit Facility]

Type	Long-Term Debt
Lender	Kookmin Bank, etc.
Facility Size	KRW 250 billion
Amount drawn as of 31 December 2025	KRW 107 billion
Interest Rate	Base Rate + 1.69%

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Maturity	26 January 2029

Note 1) The base rate is the 91-day CD rate, which is published by KOFIA
(Source: Data provided by the Company)

The outstanding debt of the Company for the past 3 years is as follows.

[Revolving Credit Facility]

(Unit: KRW billion, %)

Facility Size	Interest Rate (per annum)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
250.0	Base Rate[1]+1.69	107.0	-	96.4	137.2

Note 1) The base rate is the 91-day CD rate, which is published by KOFIA

[Bonds]

(Unit: KRW billion)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Corporate Bonds	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Short-Term Bonds	150.5	200.0	110.0	151.0
Total	350.5	400.0	310.0	351.0

(Source: Audit reports and data provided by the Company)

As of 31 December 2025, the Company may only borrow or issue bonds up to the amount equal to 30% of the Company's share capital, pursuant to Article 41-5(1) of the PPP Act, and the Company's borrowing limit as of 31 December 2025 is KRW 989.1 billion (as rounded down to KRW 100,000,000).

On 11 December 2024, the Company terminated the existing underwriting agreement for KRW 392.2 billion short-term bond facility and executed an underwriting agreement with four lead managers (Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd., NH Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. and Samsung Securities Co., Ltd.). Based on the underwriting agreement, the Company may issue an unlimited number of short-term bonds up to KRW 539.1 billion from 11 December 2024 to 11 December 2026 with each underwriter obligated to underwrite up to the amount stated in the underwriting agreement.

Meanwhile, on 11 June 2025, the Company issued the 4th, KRW 100 billion, 5-year, fixed-rate, unsecured public bond with an annual interest rate of 3.014%. The proceeds from the issuance were used to repay the existing 2-2nd public bond, KRW 100 billion, 7-year, fixed-rate, unsecured public bond which matured on 11 June 2025.

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※ Relevant Statutes

<Act on Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure>
Article 41-5 (Loans of Funds and Issuance of Bonds)

① An investment and financing collective investment vehicle may borrow or issue bonds for the purposes of working capital and temporary investment subject to the following restrictions and the ratio set out in the Enforcement Decree; provided that when the investment and financing collective investment vehicle borrows or issues bonds for working capital purposes, it shall obtain the approval of the general stockholders' meeting or the general beneficiaries' meeting.
1. Investment and financing company: 100/100 of the equity capital;
2. Investment and financing trust: 100/100 of the total amount represented by beneficial securities.
② The restrictions on borrowing or bond issuance set out in paragraph (1) shall not apply to an investment and financing collective investment vehicle formed under Article 9 (19) of the FSCMA.

Considering the above revolving credit facility, short-term bond facility and the expected future cash inflows from the project companies such as dividends and interest, the Company appears to maintain appropriate financial liquidity. However, please be advised that if the Company's outstanding debt reaches the borrowing limit due to investment commitments in relation to the Seoul East Underground Expressway project and prospective new investments, the Company may be exposed to liquidity risks.

[Outstanding Debt and Borrowing Limit]

(Unit: KRW billion)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Total Outstanding Debt (A)	457.5	400.0	406.4	488.2
Capital[1]	3,297.2	3,297.2	2,807.4	2,448.9
Borrowing Limit (Capital*30%) (B)[2]	989.1	989.1	842.2	734.6
Remaining Borrowing Limit (B)-(A)	531.6	589.1	435.8	246.4

Note 1) On 12 Aug 2021, the Company issued 32,653,062 common shares at KRW 12,050 per share. The share issuance amount of KRW 2.0 billion was deducted from the share capital. On 9 Aug 2023, the Company issued 30,935,808 common shares at KRW 11,670 per share. The share issuance amount of KRW 2.5 billion was deducted from the share capital. On 16 Oct 2024, the Company issued 43,140,638 common shares at KRW 11,430 per share. The share issuance amount of KRW 3.3 billion was deducted from the share capital.
Note 2) The borrowing limit (B) is calculated based on 30% of the Company's share capital as of 31 December 2025, pursuant to the PPP Act. Following the relevant legislative amendment, the Company's borrowing limit has been amended from 30% to 100% of the Company's share capital effective 14 April 2026.
(Source: Audit reports and data provided by the Company)

Furthermore, following the amendments to the PPP Act and its Enforcement Decree on 19 February 2026 and 14 April 2026, respectively, the Company may now borrow or issue bonds up to 100% of its share capital.

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Applying the amended borrowing limit effective 14 April 2026 to the Company's share capital as of 31 December 2025, the Company's revised borrowing limit is KRW 3,297.2 billion, and the Company intends to utilise this limit appropriately after taking into account market conditions, debt ratios, cash flows, etc.

(4) Risks Relating to Interest Rate Increase (Company)

The revolving credit facility and the short-term bond facility the Company has committed to are floating-rate debts. Therefore, in a rising interest rate market, the interest the Company needs to pay with regard to these debt facilities may increase, which in turn may adversely affect the Company's financial conditions.

(5) Risks Relating to Intensified Competition in Making New Investments

The Company aims to invest in project companies constructing or operating toll roads, tunnels, bridges, rails, ports, city gas, digital (data center) and other infrastructure facilities, and competes with other consortiums and companies in order to make new investments. Competitors such as large construction companies and other investment firms may have local experience and knowledge crucial to make competitive bidding for infrastructure projects in Korea.

They also have sufficient financial resources necessary to make a competitive offer on pricing and terms. Due to this competition, the Company may face difficulties in making future investments, and the Company may accept less economically favourable terms compared to the previously accepted terms. Additionally, some of the Company's competitors may not be required to pay certain expenditures such as management fees, while the Company is required to make such payments to its asset manager.

Please be advised that if the Company is unable to make new investments or is only able to do so under less favourable terms, the Company may not be able to achieve its growth strategies or investment objectives.

(6) Risks Relating to Entrustment of Tasks

The Company does not have full-time directors or employees and is required to designate an asset manager (collective investment company), a custodian, a sales agent, and an administrator. The asset manager operates and manages assets in accordance with the regulations of the FSCMA and the PPP Act and is expected to continue holding its collective investment business license in the future. However, the foregoing cannot be stated with certainty. If the asset manager no longer holds the collective investment business license, the Company may be required to appoint another asset manager, and this may have an adverse impact on the financials and business of the Company.

The Company does not have full-time directors or employees and is required to designate an asset manager (collective investment company), a custodian, a sales agent, and an administrator. Therefore, the Company relies on an asset manager for the overall management of the Company. The Company's asset manager is required to maintain a collective investment business license pursuant to the regulations of the FSCMA in order to manage and operate the Company.

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※Relevant Statutes

< Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act >

Article 184 (Business Execution, etc. of Collective Investment Schemes)

① Voting rights in relation to equity securities (including depositary receipts related to the equity securities; hereafter the same shall apply in this Article) that belong to the property of an investment trust or an undisclosed investment association shall be exercised by the collective investment business entity of the investment trust or the undisclosed investment association; and voting rights in relation to the equity securities that belong to the collective investment property of an investment company, etc. shall be exercised by the investment company, etc.: Provided, that an investment company, etc. may entrust the collective investment business entity of the investment company, etc. to exercise the voting rights in relation to the equity securities that belong to the collective investment property of the investment company, etc.

② Management of the property of an investment trust or an undisclosed investment association shall be conducted by the collective investment business entity of the investment trust or the undisclosed investment association, while management of the collective investment property of an investment company, etc. shall be conducted by the corporate director, the managing member or the manager of the investment company, etc. or the collective investment business entity that is a general partner.

③ A collective investment business entity of an investment trust or an undisclosed investment association, or an investment company, etc. shall entrust the trust business entity with the custody and management of the collective investment property.

④ No collective investment business entity shall act as a trust business entity that keeps in custody and manages a collective investment property operated on its behalf.

⑤ To sell the collective investment securities of a collective investment scheme, a collective investment business entity of an investment trust or an undisclosed investment association, or an investment company, etc. shall execute a sales contract with an investment dealer or a sales entrustment contract with an investment broker: Provided, that it is not necessary to execute a sales contract or a sales entrustment contract, where the collective investment business entity of an investment trust or an undisclosed investment association sells the collective investment securities of the collective investment scheme in the capacity of an investment dealer or an investment broker.

⑥ An investment company shall entrust a fund accounting and administration company with the following affairs:

1. Issuing stocks of the investment company and transferring the title thereto;
2. Computing the property of the investment company;
3. Giving notices and public notices pursuant to relevant statutes or the articles of incorporation;
4. Affairs related to calling and opening the directors' meeting and the general meeting of shareholders, preparation of minutes, etc.;
5. Other matters prescribed by Presidential Decree as necessary for handling the affairs of the investment company.

⑦ No investment company, etc. shall have a full-time executive officer and/or employee, nor shall have any sales office other than the head office.

The asset manager operates and manages assets in accordance with the regulations of the FSCMA and the PPP Act and is expected to continue holding its collective investment business license in the future. However, the foregoing cannot be stated with certainty. If the asset manager no longer holds the collective investment business license, the Company may be required to appoint another asset manager, and this may have an adverse impact on the financials and business of the Company.

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MKAM has been appointed as the Company's asset manager. Korea Securities Finance Corporation ("**KSFC**") has been appointed as the Company's custodian. Samjong KPMG AAS Inc. has been appointed as the Company's administrator. The Company does not exercise control over the asset manager, the custodian, or the administrator (the "**Service Providers**") and does not have the authority to appoint directors or employees of any of the Service Providers. The Company only controls the activities of the Service Providers in accordance with the relevant agreements entered into with each of the respective Service Providers. The business policy, HR, and business decisions made by the Service Providers may have an adverse effect on the financials and the business of the Company, and there is no guarantee that the Service Providers will continue to provide the level of service sought by the Company. In the event that a Service Provider, including the asset manager, resigns or the relevant agreement expires, a timely appointment of a successor whose capability is satisfactory to the Company may not occur, and this may adversely affect the Company's investment activities, asset management, and capital management, etc.

(7) Risks Relating to Restrictions on Merger and Reverse Merger

Pursuant to the FSCMA, the Company is only permitted to merge or to be merged with investment companies that have the same corporate director. This means that there is only a limited pool of potential companies which the Company may merge with. Therefore, the synergy effect arising from a merger would be limited. Further, the value of the Company's investment portfolio may not be increased and the opportunity to increase the shareholders' investment value following relevant transactions may be lost.

(8) Risks Relating to Dissolution of Investment Entity

Pursuant to Article 253(1)(iv) of the FSCMA, the Company's registration may be revoked by the FSC if the net asset falls below KRW 5 billion and such state lasts for 3 months. In such an event, please note that the Company may be dissolved without the consent of the investors.

※ Relevant Statutes

<Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act>

Article 253 (De-Registration of Collective Investment Vehicle)

① In any of the following circumstances, the FSC may deregister a collective investment vehicle; provided that the FSC shall de-register the collective investment vehicle if an event set forth in subparagraph 3 occurs:

4. Where the NAV of the investment company falls below of the minimum net assets prescribed in Article194(2)(vii) for not less than three months

Article 194 (Incorporation, etc. of Investment Company)

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② Promoters who intend to incorporate an investment company shall prepare articles of incorporation which shall state the following matters, on which all promoters shall print their names and affix their seals or signatures 7. Minimum amount of net assets (referring to the amount computed by subtracting liabilities from assets) that the investment company is required to maintain (hereinafter referred to as "minimum net assets")

C. Other Risks

(1) Risk of Decrease in Share Price

The share price of the Company traded on the Korea Exchange is affected by external factors such as changes in interest rates, supply and demand in the stock market, and economic, political, and social events in Korea and overseas, as well as other indexes related to the Company. Therefore, investors should be aware that purchasing the shares of the Company may incur losses due to a decrease in share price.

The Company discloses the net asset value (NAV) calculated in accordance with "Chapter 2. Company Overview – 12. Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation of Assets." However, the NAV and the price of the Company's shares traded on the Korea Exchange may not always match due to the market participants' expectations of the future value of the Company. Investors shall be responsible for any risks associated with potential and actual losses in their investment capital, and other entities including the Company, the asset manager for the Company, and sales agents are not responsible for losses incurred as a result of the investment.

(2) Risks Relating to Change of the Manager

Pursuant to the terms of the management agreement between the Company and the Manager amended on 28 February 2019, the Company may only terminate the management agreement with a majority approval of the total number of issued and outstanding shares followed by a 90 days' prior written notice. The replacement of the Manager must be approved by a majority of the total number of issued and outstanding shares at the shareholders' meeting pursuant to the Company's AOI.

In the event of a resolution at the shareholder's meeting for the replacement of the Manager, dissenting shareholders may request the Company to purchase their shares. Also, according to the Company's credit facility agreement entered by the Company, in order to replace the Manager, prior written consent from an agent bank is required.

Also, if the Company terminates the management agreement for a reason other than the Manager's intentional and illegal act, gross negligence, or substandard performance (determined by the terms of the management agreement) for at least 14 quarters out of 16 consecutive quarters, the Company must pay the Manager a penalty equal to the sum of the management fees for 4 quarters prior to the termination. As a result, please be advised that terminating the management agreement with the Manager may incur a significant amount of expense.

(3) Risks Relating to Conflicting Interests

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The Manager was designated by the promoters of the Company and performs its services in accordance with the management agreement with the Company. MKAM was appointed as the Company's asset manager and corporate director in accordance with the FSCMA and conducts business pursuant to the FSCMA, the AOI, and the management agreement but may encounter conflicts of interest or issues which may hinder the execution of certain capabilities granted thereto. Investors should be aware that such conflicts or inability to properly conduct business may adversely influence the operations of the Company.

(4) Risks Relating to Sovereign Credit

Most of the project companies in which the Company has invested have concession right granted by the government and may be influenced by special risks of the government exercising discretionary power or taking actions against the project companies' rights under the concession agreements. Please be advised that the Company cannot ensure that government will not enact, amend or abolish the relevant laws or take illegal actions that may have adverse impacts on the performance of the project companies.

(5) Other Matters to be Considered Apart from the Aforementioned Risks

In addition to the investment risks described above, the Company may also be affected directly or indirectly by macroeconomic conditions, among others. The Company's financial statements reflect the assessment to a record date of economic situations that may affect the financial conditions of the Company. However, since such result may be significantly different from the result based on the assessment made today, investors should be aware of this fact when making an investment decision.

D. Investor Characteristics

Pursuant to the PPP Act, the Company invests in infrastructure projects with medium-to-long operation periods. Toll road, rail and city gas businesses have relatively monopolistic features, and in that regard, the emergence of competing assets is limited while the generation of stable cash flow is possible in general considering their characteristics. Compared to toll road and other projects, ports may be exposed to a higher investment risk, and depending on the relevant market conditions, a higher volatility in cash flow. In the case of the Hanam Data Center investment, as the rent agreement commits the tenant to use the entire area and capacity of the Center, stable cash flow over the term of the agreement is expected. Furthermore, considering that if the rent agreement is not renewed, the tenant's income decreases and the data center users may have to incur large capital expenditures and relocation expenses, and thus the risk associated with agreement renewal would be mitigated.

The Company may make additional investments other than the current 19 projects in its portfolio, but since the Company can only invest in companies engaged in infrastructure businesses, the risk would be relatively less likely to rapidly increase in terms of cash flow volatility. However, as the Company is a closed-end fund and its shares are listed and traded on the Korea Exchange, the investors of the Company may be exposed to the risk of price volatility depending on when the respective investor buys or sells his or her shares, irrespective of the value of the Company's assets.

Overall, the Company possesses a moderate level of risk, rated at level 4 on a scale of 6.

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However, the rating is a subjective rating by MKAM and should not be construed as an official rating from any rating agencies and should not be a substitution of your own assessment of the risks associated with an investment in the Company or the Company's business.

The six risk categories are:

Risk Level Level 4 Moderate

Infrastructure businesses, in general, have a monopolistic feature with high barriers to entry and their volumes or usages are expected to increase. If their sales increase over time as expected, performance would improve and debts decline, resulting in enhancement of cash flow and distribution. The Company has strong potential for growth and, considering these aspects, the Company considers itself suitable to "investors with preference for stable, long-term cash flow."

[MKAM Internal Risk Rating Criteria]

Level	Category	Detailed Criteria[2]
Level 1	Very High	① Collective Investment Vehicles (CIVs) that require caution due to unique profit structure including leverage, etc. ② CIVs investing mostly in Derivative-Linked Securities (DLS) exceeding Maximum Loss[1] of 20% ③ Other CIVs with a similar level of risk
Level 2	High	① CIVs investing 80% or above in high-risk assets ② Other CIVs with a similar level of risk
Level 3	Slightly High	① CIVs investing below 80% in high-risk assets ② CIVs investing mostly in DLS with Maximum Loss of 20% or below ③ Other CIVs with a similar level of risk
Level 4	**Moderate**	**① CIVs investing below 50% in high-risk assets** **② CIVs investing at least 60% in medium-risk assets** **③ Other CIVs with a similar level of risk**
Level 5	Low	① CIVs investing at least 60% in low-risk assets ② CIVs investing mostly in principal-protected DLS according to their profit structure ③ CIVs with a similar level of risk

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Level 6	Very Low	① Short-term Finance Collective Investment Vehicles (MMF) ② CIVs investing mostly in short-term public bonds, etc. ③ CIVs with a similar level of risk

Note 1) Maximum loss rate: Loss rate expected in the predetermined revenue structure. Actual loss may be greater than the maximum loss rate due to credit risk and the complexity of the structure.
Note 2) The risk rating criteria of MKAM may not be in line with your own assessment of the risks associated with an investment in the fund

1. "High-risk assets" refer to equity, commodity, REITs, Speculative grade bond (BB+ rated or below), derivative product, or asset with equivalent risks.
2. "Medium-risk assets" refers to bonds (BBB- rated or above), CP (A3 rated or above), collateral, loan or assets with equivalent risks."
3. "Low-risk assets" refer to government bonds, local government bonds, corporate bonds (A- rated or above), CP (A2- rated or above), cash or assets with equivalent risks.
4. While offshore investment funds apply the same risk rating criteria to the domestic funds, the risk level may be adjusted subject to F/X hedging, the country of investment, etc.
5. Real estate, special assets, collective investment vehicles investing in mixed assets, and other CIVs not specified in explanations shall be classified by the asset management company according to the target of investment, structure and possibility of a loss, etc.

11. Process of Purchase, Conversion, and Redemption of Shares

A. Purchase

The Company is a closed-end type fund listed on the stock market of the Korea Exchange.

The Company delisted its GDRs from the London Stock Exchange on 24 March 2016 due to low-cost effectiveness arising from foreign investors steadily converting most of the GDRs to original shares listed on the Korea Exchange. The Company originally issued the GDRs to improve investment accessibility of foreign investors in March 2006.

The price at which you can buy or sell the Company shares will depend on the prevailing market price at the time. The liquidity of the shares may vary depending on market situations and the changes in the trading volume may cause a limit in the purchase and sale of the shares. Detailed information about taxation on purchases and/or sales can be found in Chapter 2. Company Overview, Section 14. Distribution and Taxation.

Redemption

Shareholders of the Company may not request redemption of their shares as the Company is a closed-end fund.

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B. Conversion

Not applicable

12. Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation of Assets

A. Calculation and Disclosure of NAV

The total NAV of the Company's portfolio is calculated as the sum of the asset value of each asset in the portfolio less the total liabilities. The Company's assets include equity investments and loan receivables in corporations established for the purpose of implementing infrastructure projects, as well as cash and cash equivalents. The amended Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA and the Regulation on Financial Investment Business came into effect on 19 September 2025. Under the amended regulations, valuation committees should primarily consider valuations provided by an external professional institution within the past 12 months when determining the fair value of assets invested by special asset funds. Pursuant to the amended regulations, and in consideration of their intent, the Committee for Asset Valuation of Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd., the Company's external asset manager, has determined the fair value of the Company's equity and loan investments in Infrastructure Assets based on valuations provided by an external professional institution. The NAV per share is calculated by dividing the total NAV by the number of outstanding shares.

However, as the Company's shares are publicly listed on the stock exchange, the Company's total NAV and, consequently, the NAV per share may not match the share price determined by the stock market or the market participants' expectation of the future value of the Company.

Therefore, the value of the Company's equity and loan investments in Infrastructure Assets may not match the value assessed by the market.

Item	Description
Calculation method	NAV per share = (total assets – total liabilities) / number of outstanding shares
Calculation frequency	Daily
Disclosure frequency	Quarterly (daily disclosure is not required under the PPP Act)
Disclosure method and place	Included in the quarterly asset management reports

B. Valuation of Assets

(1) Asset Valuation

The Company's policy is to record the value of invested assets in accordance with the amended Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA and the Regulation on Financial Investment Business, which came into effect on 19

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September 2025. Accordingly, in consideration of the intent of the amended regulations, the Committee for Asset Valuation of Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd., the Company's external asset manager, has determined the fair value of the Company's unlisted equity and loan investments in Infrastructure Assets based on valuations provided by an external professional institution.
The fair value of the Company as of 31 December 2025, which reflects the valuations provided by an external professional institution, is as follows:

Fair Value based on Acquisition Cost	Fair Value based on External Valuation
KRW 7,132 per share	KRW 10,453 per share

(2) Committee for Asset Valuation

1) Members: Representative Director of Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd., manager responsible for asset management, manager responsible for valuation (Chairperson), compliance manager, manager responsible for risk management, and other persons appointed by the Chairperson

2) Responsibilities: Asset valuation described in Asset Valuation Standards required by the FSCMA Article 238(3)

13. Fees and Expenses

A. Fees and Expenses Paid by Shareholders

There are no fees payable by investors on transactions in the Company shares, other than standard brokerage fees charged by securities companies when a trade is executed.

Name (Class)	Qualification	Fee rate			
		Front-end sales charge	Back-end sales charge	Repurchasing charge	Conversion charge
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge criteria		-	-	-	-

B. Fees and Expenses Paid by the Company

The Company is required by the FSCMA to engage certain service providers. Related fees and expenses are as set out in the table below.

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Name (Class)	Payment Rate (Annual, %)									
	Management Fee	Sales Agent Fee	Service Providers Fee	Administrator Fee	Total fee	(Total fee of the same class)	Other Expenses	Total Fee and Expense	Total Fee and Expense (Including Collective Investment Vehicle Fee)	Securities Transaction Expense
CIV (Class N/A)	0.85	-	0.01	0.01	0.87	-	0.07	0.94	0.94	-
Payment Date	Within 15 trading days after the end of every quarter	-	After the end of every quarter	After the end of every quarter	-	N/A	-	-	-	-

Note 1) Management fee: Under the terms of the management agreement and the Company's AOI, the Company will compensate MKAM for managing the Company's investments through base management fees. These fees will be payable for each quarter ending on 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December of each year. The amount payable as of each payment date varies based on an agreed calculation methodology set out in the management agreement. Full details about remuneration and fees that are payable by the Company to the asset manager can be found in the sub-sections (1) and (2) below.
Note 2) Fee rates were calculated by annualizing the expenses that have been accrued in 2025 in relation to the aforementioned Service Providers against the market capitalization calculated based on volume weighted average trading price per share in 2025.
Note 3) The management fee was changed on 1 Apr 2019. The details are published in the Company's disclosure dated 18 January 2019. The management fee of 0.85% on the above table is based on the new management fee scheme.
Note 4) The Company is a CIV and does not have other class except for its shares listed on the Korea Exchange. Therefore, comparing the total fee of the Company with that of the CIVs of the same class is not applicable.
Note 5) For the total fees and expenses (including the fees for collective investment scheme of investees), the Company's total fees and expenses are stated as the Company is not a fund of funds, and thus it has no collective investment scheme of investees.

<Example: Total fees and expenses for a shareholder with an investment of KRW 10 million>

The fees and charges payable by investors are linked to the stock price and the number of shares, the amount of investment commitments, borrowings from outside sources, cash and cash equivalents, etc. of the Company. As shares of the Company are listed on the Korea Exchange, the stock price fluctuates real time during the open hours of the stock market. Moreover, as the Company has invested, and will invest, through borrowings or paid-in capital increases, the number of shares, amount of investment commitments, borrowings from outside sources, cash and cash equivalents, etc. of the Company are highly likely to continue to change. In light of this, it is not easy for the Company to calculate in advance the total amount of fees that investors would have to pay in the future.

The following is the management fee payable to the asset manager, which represents the biggest portion of fees and charges payable by investors:

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Management Fee

<Timing of Management Fee Payment>

The management fee is payable quarterly in arrears, with the Company paying the asset management company in cash within 15 business days from the end date of every quarter. The asset management company may use part or all of the quarterly management fee for the purchase of the Company's shares to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The number of shares of the Company to be issued to the asset management company shall be determined by dividing the amount of the management fee that the asset management company has elected to use for the purchase of the Company's shares by the volume weighted average trading price of all shares of the Company traded on the Korea Exchange during the last 15 trading days of the relevant quarter.

<Management Fee Calculation Formula>

[(NIV + C) x 0.85%] x (N / 365)

Where:

NIV = Net Investment Value for the relevant quarter; the Company's Net Investment Value (NIV) for the relevant quarter is calculated by adding ① the Company's market value and ② external borrowings and then deducting ③ cash or cash equivalents. If the Company's net borrowings (i.e., ② external borrowings less ③ cash or cash equivalents) are positive, such amount shall be deemed to be zero for the purpose of this calculation.

The definitions of each item are as follows:

① Market Value of the Company
a. For any quarter, the value obtained by multiplying the average number of shares outstanding at the close of trading on each trading day during the relevant quarter by the volume weighted average per-share trading price of shares traded on the Korea Exchange during such trading days;
b. In the case of delisting of shares, the value obtained by multiplying the average number of shares outstanding at the close of trading on each trading day up to and including the delisting date during the quarter in which the delisting date falls by the volume weighted average per-share trading price of shares traded on the Korea Exchange during such trading days;

② External Borrowings
The amount of external borrowings of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, trusts, or other entities as of the end of quarter (excluding, however, borrowings held by any operating or project company, trust, or other entity that is controlled by the Company or in which the Company holds equity interests specifically for the benefit of such entity).

③ Cash or Cash Equivalents
The aggregate amount invested in cash or cash equivalents by the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, trusts, or other entities as of the quarter end date (excluding, however, cash or cash equivalents held by any operating or project company, trust, or other entity that is controlled by the Company or in which the Company holds equity interests specifically for the benefit of such entity).

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C = the aggregate commitments to be made by the Company, its wholly owned companies, trusts and other entities with respect to the investments (other than cash and cash equivalents)

N = the number of days in the quarter

For the convenience of investors, the following is a supplementary summary explanation of the definitions of NIV and C:

NIV (Net Investment Value) = refers to the volume weighted average market capitalization of shares issued by the Company during the relevant quarter. - The volume weighted average market capitalization is calculated by multiplying (a) and (b) below: (a) The volume weighted average share price, calculated by dividing the aggregate trading value for all trading days in the relevant quarter by the aggregate trading volume for all trading days in the relevant quarter. (b) The daily average number of issued shares of the Company for the relevant quarter. - If the Company is in a net cash position (i.e., cash less borrowings is positive), such amount shall be deducted from NIV.
C (Committed Capital for Future Investments) = refers to the remaining committed capital (i.e., committed capital for future investments) out of the amounts previously committed by the Company for investment purposes as of the end of the relevant quarter. - For example, if the Company has entered into a commitment to invest KRW 10 billion in subordinated loans to an entity undertaking an infrastructure project, and as of the end of the relevant quarter, KRW 8 billion has been cumulatively invested in accordance with the terms of the commitment and applicable laws while KRW 2 billion remains undrawn but committed for future investment, then C (aggregate committed capital for future investments) is calculated as KRW 2 billion (contractual and statutory committed amount of KRW 10 billion - cumulative investment amount as of the end of the relevant quarter of KRW 8 billion = remaining committed capital of KRW 2 billion).

<Example of Management Fee Calculation>

The following is an example of the management fee calculation using hypothetical assumptions.

[Assumptions]

□ Volume weighted average share price of the Company for the relevant quarter: KRW 11,000 (KRW 1.1 trillion / 100 million shares)

- Aggregate trading value of the Company's shares for the relevant quarter: KRW 1.1 trillion
- Aggregate trading volume of the Company's shares for the relevant quarter: 100 million shares

□ Daily average number of issued shares of the Company for the relevant quarter: 200 million shares

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□ Net cash of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: - KRW 0.2 trillion (KRW 0.1 trillion - KRW 0.3 trillion)

- Cash of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: KRW 0.1 trillion
- Borrowings of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: KRW 0.3 trillion

□ Remaining committed capital of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: KRW 0.25 trillion (KRW 0.4 trillion - KRW 0.15 trillion)

- Existing committed capital of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: KRW 0.4 trillion
- Cumulative investment amount of the Company at the end of the relevant quarter: KRW 0.15 trillion

□ Number of days in the relevant quarter: 90 days

[Example of Quarterly Management Fee Calculation Using the Above Assumptions]

- NIV: KRW 11,000 × 200 million shares = KRW 2.2 trillion (net cash is negative, so no deduction from NIV)
- C: KRW 0.4 trillion - KRW 0.15 trillion = KRW 0.25 trillion
- Management Fee: [(NIV KRW 2.2 trillion + C KRW 0.25 trillion) × 0.85%] × (90 days / 365 days) ≈ KRW 5.13 billion

C. Fees and Payment Details

(unit: KRW billion)

Reference index	Fee calculation method	Upper limit (%)	Frequency of calculation	Timing of payment	Payment details (As of the last fiscal year, %)			
					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
NIV + C	Refer to example described above	0.85% (management fee rate)	Quarterly	No later than 15 business days after the end of the quarter	11.8	11.3	12.1	12.2

Note) “Upper limit” above refers to the management fee rate.

14. Distribution and Taxation

A. Distribution

The Company has paid interim and final distributions for each financial year and expects to pay distributions on a semi-annual basis. The following table sets forth the distributions (including payment of investment principal) for each six-month period starting from 31 December 2002 to 31 December 2025, as an aggregate amount for each period and on a per share basis.

Distribution for the six-month period ended	Aggregate distribution paid (Unit: KRW million)	Per share distribution paid (Unit: KRW)

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31 December 2002		0	0
30 June 2003		1,700.0	185.7
31 December 2003		3,221.8	85.5
30 June 2004		13,887.6	212.7
31 December 2004		18,879.3	127.1
30 June 2005		49,241.2	271.4
31 December 2005		53,550.0	223.1
30 June 2006		64,698.0	200.0
31 December 2006		71,167.8	220.0
30 June 2007		71,167.8	220.0
31 December 2007		71,167.8	220.0
30 June 2008		74,402.7	230.0
31 December 2008	Cash distribution	74,413.5	230.0
	Stock distribution[1]	39,455.2	122.0
	Total	113,868.7	352.0
30 June 2009		76,235.6	230.0
31 December 2009		53,033.5	160.0
30 June 2010		53,033.5	160.0
31 December 2010		60,988.5	184.0
30 June 2011		54,690.8	165.0
31 December 2011		54,690.8	165.0
30 June 2012		72,921.1	220.0
31 December 2012		86,179.4	260.0
30 June 2013		69,606.5	210.0
31 December 2013		100,432.2	303.0
30 June 2014		63,971.7	193.0
31 December 2014		74,578.4	225.0
30 June 2015		69,606.5	210.0
31 December 2015		84,190.7	254.0
30 June 2016		66,291.9	200.0

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31 December 2016	66,291.9	200.0
30 June 2017	82,864.8	250.0
31 December 2017	101,222.9	290.0
30 June 2018	108,203.7	310.0
31 December 2018	108,901.8	312.0
30 June 2019	122,165.5	350.0
31 December 2019	122,165.5	350.0
30 June 2020	125,656.0	360.0
31 December 2020	133,989.3	360.0
30 June 2021	137,711.2	370.0
31 December 2021	153,841.3	380.0
30 June 2022	153,841.3	380.0
31 December 2022	157,889.8	390.0
30 June 2023	155,865.5	385.0
31 December 2023	169,954.7	390.0
30 June 2024	165,596.9	380.0
31 December 2024	181,990.4	380.0
30 June 2025	181,990.4	380.0
31 December 2025	181,990.4	380.0

[1] Paid stock distribution of 0.02464 per common share owned as of 31 December 2008.

Note) The distribution amounts include return of capital, if any.

Note) Past performances do not guarantee profits in the future.

Pursuant to the FSCMA and in accordance with the Company's AOI, the Company is permitted to declare and pay distributions to the Company's shareholders in the form of distributions or over-distributions of profits. Over-distributions of profits are distributions to the shareholders in excess of accounting profits for the relevant fiscal period. Such over-distributions of profits may include, at the Company's discretion, but would not be limited to, distributions of cash held on reserve or cash received from the investments, such as principal payments on the loans and proceeds from refinancing, which are not otherwise reflected in the Company's non-consolidated income statements.

The Company intends to declare and distribute to the shareholders the greater of (i) the income in each business year or (ii) the distributable income, in each case in relation to Article 51-2 of the Korean Corporate Income Tax Act for deduction of such distributions from the Company's taxable income, but this may change in future upon the Board's resolution or change in distribution policy. Here, distributable income is defined for such purposes as the non-consolidated net income after deduction of income taxes as set forth in the Company's financial statements prepared under Korean GAAP, adjusted further to include retained earnings or deduct any deficit and any earned

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surplus reserve pursuant to Article 458 of the Commercial Code. If needed, the Company may make distributions to shareholders through refinancing under discretion. In the event that there is an expense item which results in a decrease in the Company's distributable income for any given fiscal period, the Company may, at the Company's discretion, make an over-distribution of profits to shareholders to neutralise the impact of such item on cash distributions received by the shareholders. Non-recurring and one-off items such as loan establishment fees are considered examples of such expense items.

Conversely, in the event that an income item increases the Company's distributable income for any given fiscal period, the Company may, at the Company's discretion, choose not to distribute some of the distributable income but the Company does not expect distribution less than 90% of the distributable income for any fiscal period.

The Company's distribution policy will also be based on maintaining prudent reserves to ensure the Company remains solvent and that, among other things, the Company adequately provides for working capital costs. From time to time, the Company may retain distributions or proceeds from the realisation of investments to fund future investments. The declaration and payment of any future distribution will, in any case, be subject to the limitation that over-distribution of profits does not exceed the balance of the Company's NAV less a minimum NAV, on a non-consolidated basis, of KRW 5.0 billion.

The foregoing are statements of the Company's present distribution policy which may be subject to modification (including the reduction or non-declaration of any distributions) in the sole and absolute discretion of the Board of directors. The declaration of any future distributions will be subject to the decision of the Board of directors. The form, frequency and amount of future distributions (if any) on the Company's shares will depend on its earnings, financial position, results of operations, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors which the Company's Board of directors may deem relevant.

The Company will pay distributions in KRW. The Company may implement a stock distribution scheme. If the Company decides to proceed with the implementation of a stock distribution scheme, the proposal for the adoption of such scheme will be subject to approval from the Company's Board of Directors. Such scheme, if adopted, will allow the shareholders to receive distributions in the form of new shares instead of in cash, and will enable the shareholders to acquire additional shares without having to incur transaction costs such as brokerage costs or stamp duty (if applicable). It is expected that any new shares issued pursuant to such scheme will be issued at the then prevailing prices at which the Company's shares are traded on the Korea Exchange, although the Company may issue such shares at a discount to prevailing prices subject to the approval of the Board of directors.

1) Annualized Performance over Periods (pre-tax)

Period	Recent 1 year (1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 2 years (1 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 3 years (1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 5 years (1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2025)	Since establishment (15 Mah 2006 – 31 Dec 2025)
MKIF	9.50%	0.94%	6.92%	7.01%	9.49%
Reference Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Return volatility	1.60%	1.33%	1.45%	1.71%	1.97%

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Note 1) Performance is the sum of return on capital gain from Company's share price increase and distribution yield during the respective period. Distribution is assumed to have been reinvested into the Company on the respective ex-dividend date.

Note 2) Annualized Performance is calculated on a pre-tax basis.

Note 3) Returns on actual investments may differ depending on the time of investments and they need to be calculated separately.

Note 4) Reference index: MKIF is the largest publicly traded infrastructure fund in Korea by market capitalization as of the end of the current quarter. Although another infrastructure fund was listed on the Korea Exchange in the second half of 2024, considering its size, listing period, and the fact that it is the only similar fund, it was determined that there is still no appropriate benchmark index, and thus the benchmark index display has been omitted.

Note 5) Return volatility (%) is standard deviation of annualized weekly performance of the Company during the respective period.

Note 6) Past performances do not guarantee performance in the future.

Note 7) The price of stocks traded on the Korea Exchange Stock Market is influenced by various external factors and company-specific indicators, including fluctuations in interest rates, market supply and demand conditions, as well as domestic and foreign economic, political, and social events. As a result, investors who hold shares of a company may experience fluctuations in their rate of return as the stock price rises or falls.

2) Annual Performance

Period	1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
MKIF	9.50%	(-) 6.95%	19.95%	(-) 15.16%	35.34%
Reference index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1) Performance is the sum of return on capital gain from Company's share price increase and distribution yield during the respective period. Distribution is assumed to have been reinvested into the Company on the respective ex-dividend date.

Note 2) Annual Performance is calculated on a pre-tax basis

Note 3) Returns on actual investments may differ depending on the time of investment and they need to be calculated separately

Note 4) Reference index: MKIF is the largest publicly traded infrastructure fund in Korea by market capitalization as of the end of the current quarter. Although another infrastructure fund was listed on the Korea Exchange in the second half of 2024, considering its size, listing period, and the fact that it is the only similar fund, it was determined that there is still no appropriate benchmark index, and thus the benchmark index display has been omitted.

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B. Taxation

The following summary is based upon the relevant tax laws of the Republic of Korea as in effect on the date hereof and is subject to any change in Korean tax law that may come into effect after such date. As the summary is not legal or tax opinion on tax implications on the investors, investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of shares, including, in particular, the effect of any national or local tax laws.

1) Taxation of Company Income

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If the Company, which is an investment company under the FSCMA, distributes 90 percent or more of its distributable income to shareholders, pursuant to Article 51-2 of the Corporate Income Tax Act, the distribution amount is deducted from the taxable income of the fiscal year when the distributable income is incurred ("Dividend payment deduction" or "DPD").

2) Taxation of Shareholder Income

① Taxation of Korean resident individual

Korean resident individual's dividend income received from the Company is subject to dividend withholding tax at 15.4% (including local income tax). If the total amount of his interest income and dividend income exceeds KRW 20 million for any calendar year, he is obliged to file annual global individual income tax return with tax authorities. However, as per Article 27 of the Act on Restriction of Special Taxation, if dividend income is disbursed through an account dedicated to a collective investment scheme specializing in investment and financing, separate taxation can be applied up to the limit of KRW 100 million of the investment amount (until 31 December 2028).

Korean resident individuals are not subject to capital gains tax on sale of listed shares. However, when (a) a major shareholder {refers to a major shareholder of a stock-listed corporation, or his or her specially related persons (such as spouse or lineal ascendants or descendants), (i) of whom the total amount of shares owned, together with his related parties, as of or after (by additionally acquiring the shares) the end of the business year immediately preceding the business year in which the share transfer date belongs is 1% or more of the outstanding shares or (ii) the market value of the companies' shares owned as of the end of the business year immediately preceding the business year in which the transfer date belongs is KRW 5 billion or more, in accordance with the major shareholder criteria under Article 157 Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Individual Income Tax Act} sells his shares at market (Korea Exchange) or (b) a shareholder sells his shares at over-the-counter market, capital gains tax on sales of shares is levied on him. The capital gains tax rate is 33% (including local income tax) for the shares held by major shareholders for less than one year, and otherwise 22% (27.5% for the amount exceeding KRW 300 million in capital gains tax base in the case of a major shareholder, including local income tax).

If shares are transferred within Korea Exchange, the seller becomes subject to Securities Transaction Tax ("STT") at the rate of 0.20% (including Agricultural and Fishery Special Tax of 0.15%) on the sales price. Meanwhile, if shares are transferred outside Korea Exchange, STT of 0.35% on the sales price is levied (but not Agricultural and Fishery Special Tax). In the case of a transfer of warrants relating to the Company shares, it will be subject to capital gain taxes and STT (and/or Agricultural and Fishery Special Tax), similarly to a share transfer.

② Taxation of Korean company

a. Korean company's dividend income received from the Company should not be subject to withholding tax.
b. Korean company's dividend income and capital gains on sale of the shares in the Company is taxed at ordinary corporate income tax rate. Dividend received deduction under Article 18-2 of the Corporate Tax Income Act is not available for the Korean company shareholders.
c. STT (and Agricultural and Fishery Special Tax) on Korean company shareholders should be the same as STT on Korean resident individual shareholders.

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③ Taxation of non-resident individual and foreign company

Distributions paid to foreign resident individuals or foreign companies having no permanent establishment in Korea are subject to dividend withholding tax at 22% (including local income tax), unless otherwise stated under applicable double tax treaty. In order to apply the reduced tax rate under the applicable double tax treaty, the foreign resident individual or foreign company should submit "Application for reduced tax rate under tax treaty" under relevant Individual Income Tax Act or Corporate Income Tax Act, together with evidence documents proving their tax resident country (Tax resident certificate issued by competent tax authorities) to the Company or income payers before the dividend payment date.

Capital gains on transfer of shares in the Company are subject to withholding tax at the lower of (i) 11% (including local income tax) of sales proceeds or (ii) 22% (to the extent that the acquisition and divestment prices of the shares are proved, including local income tax) of capital gains, unless otherwise stated under applicable double tax treaty. In order to seek the capital gains tax exemption under the applicable double tax treaty, the foreign resident individual or foreign company should submit with "Application for tax exemption under tax treaty" under relevant Individual Income Tax Act or Corporate Income Tax Act, together with evidence proving their tax resident country (evidential documents, such as a Certificate of Residence, etc.) to the Company or income payers. Then, the income payer should submit the relevant application along with such evidential documents with competent tax office by the 9th day of the month following the month of the income payment date. Meanwhile, in the case of an overseas investment vehicle under Article 93-2, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 of the Corporate Income Tax Act, “Declaration of overseas investment vehicle treated as the beneficial owner of Korean source income” form should be additionally filed.

Further, the capital gains from the transfer of shares of foreign resident individual or foreign company having no permanent establishment in Korea should not be taxed in Korea providing if they (i) sell the shares in Korea Exchange and (ii) do not own or have not owned (together with their related parties) 25% or more of the total issued and outstanding shares at any time during the calendar year in which the sale occurs and during the consecutive five calendar years prior to the calendar year in which the sale occurs (Please refer to Article 132, paragraph 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Corporate Income Tax Act and Article 179, paragraph 11 of the Enforcement Decree of the Individual Income Tax Act for further details).

STT (and/or Agricultural and Fishery Special Tax) on non-resident shareholders would generally be treated as that of STT (and/or Agricultural Fishery Special Tax) on Korean resident shareholders.

15. Promoter and Supervisory Directors

A. Promoter

Company Name	Address	Number of Shares	Paid Amount	Eligibility
Macquarie UK Holdings Limited (MUKHL)	Ropemaker Place, 28 Ropemaker St., London, EC2Y 9HD, United Kingdom	2 million shares	KRW 10 billion	N/A

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Note) Name of the Promoter changed from Macquarie International Holdings Limited to MUKHL. Above number of shares held by MUKHL is as of December 2002 at the time of the Company's establishment. MUKHL holds 17,283,259 shares of the Company as at 31 December 2025 (Source: Samjong KPMG AAS Inc.).

B. Supervisory Director

The Company shall appoint 2 or more supervisory directors and a corporate director (the asset manager) in compliance with the AOI. Currently, three supervisory directors (stated below) serve the Company.

1) Tae-Yeon Nam

Ms. Tae-Yeon Nam was first elected as a supervisory director at the general meeting of shareholders held on 25 March 2022 and was reappointed at the general meeting of shareholders held on 28 March 2025. She earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from Dongguk University and received a master's degree in professional accounting from the University of Washington, Seattle. Ms. Nam is an expert in the fields of international taxation, transfer pricing and tax audits & dispute resolution. She is a certified public accountant of Korea and has been working for Kim & Chang since 1996. Prior to her current post, Ms. Nam worked for Arthur Andersen Seoul Co. and the international finance division at Ssangyong Investment Securities Co., Ltd., where she focused on analyzing accounting and financial aspects of various companies and industries. Also, she had gained international exposure while working for the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation in Amsterdam from 2002 to 2003. Also, Ms. Nam participated as a member of the international tax law legislative committee within National Tax Service of Korea to advise on the areas of international taxation and transfer pricing from 2006 to 2010.

2) Jae Do Moon

Mr. Jae Do Moon was first elected as a supervisory director at the general meeting of shareholders held on 24 March 2023 and was reappointed at the general meeting of shareholders held on 27 March 2026. He earned a bachelor's degree in economics, a master's degree in policy studies from the Seoul National University, and an MBA degree from the KAIST. He is an expert in energy, trade and industry, and passed the 25th High Civil Service Examination. Subsequently, he held major posts at the Manually Operated Industrial Department, Resources Policy Department, and Electricity Department, among others, at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, enriching his specialty. In addition, from 2013, he held leadership positions such as, among others, presidential secretary for trade, industry and energy in the Presidential Secretariat, second Vice Minister for the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, and president of the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation. For five years from 2019 until April 2024, he has served as the chairman of H2KOREA, an institution established for the development of the hydrogen economy of Korea, providing support for policy amendments, technological development, and infrastructure construction for the hydrogen industry.

3) Hyunju Helen Pak

Ms. Hyunju Helen Pak was first elected as a supervisory director at the general meeting of shareholders held on 28 March 2025. She earned a bachelor's degree in government and economics from Cornell University and received a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia University School of Law. Ms. Pak is a member of the New York State Bar and an expert in global finance and project financing. Since 2007, she has been working as a senior foreign attorney at Shin & Kim. Ms. Pak began her career in 1987 at the New York office of Simpson Thacher & Barlett. She later joined Shin & Kim, subsequently moving to Simpson Thacher & Barlett's Hong Kong office, and then worked at Jipyong before rejoining Shin & Kim in 2007. Throughout her career, she has accumulated

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extensive experience in project finance, asset finance, real estate finance, and international finance and investment transactions while working at major law firms both domestically and internationally.

No director of the Company has violated Article 5 of the Act on Corporate Governance of Financial Companies. Within the past five years, they have not been convicted of any financial fraud, served as a director or officer of a company that was declared insolvent, or subject to any administrative sanction.

C. Remuneration of Supervisory Directors

The total remuneration paid to supervisory directors in 2025 was KRW 213 million. The annual remuneration of each supervisory director is maximum KRW 8 million per month. Supervisory directors receive salaries but do not receive retirement or severance benefits.

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Chapter 3. Company Financials and Investment Performance

1. Financial Information

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standard for collective investment vehicles pursuant to the Act on External Audit, and opinions of the external auditor on the financial statement are set out below. The figures in the half-year financial statements, other than the Company's annual financial statement, may be subject to change as they were not audited.

Period	External Auditor	Opinion
27th (2025.1.1. ~ 2025.12.31.)	Samil Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Unqualified Opinion
26th (2024.1.1. ~ 2024.12.31.)	Samil Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Unqualified Opinion
25th (2023.1.1. ~ 2023.12.31.)	Samil Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Unqualified Opinion
24th (2022.1.1. ~ 2022.12.31.)	Samil Pricewaterhouse Coopers	Unqualified Opinion

A. Selected Summary Financials

(Unit: KRW thousand)

	27th (As of 31 December 2025)	26th (As of 31 December 2024)	25th (As of 31 December 2023)	24th (As of 31 December 2022)
Invested assets[1]	4,624,689,045	2,904,636,725	2,499,408,369	2,305,832,038
Other assets[1]	856,101,257	924,966,801	839,735,894	742,257,995
Total assets	5,480,790,302	3,829,603,526	3,339,144,263	3,048,090,033
Total liabilities	474,406,546	415,400,925	427,253,238	507,082,950
Share capital	3,297,209,056	3,297,209,056	2,807,422,957	2,448,936,528
Retained Earnings (Accumulated deficit)	1,709,174,700	116,993,545	104,468,068	92,070,555
Total shareholders' equity	5,006,383,756	3,414,202,601	2,911,891,025	2,541,007,083

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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,480,790,302	3,829,603,526	3,339,144,263	3,048,090,033
Revenue[1]	2,026,152,917	422,110,891	396,084,479	376,625,957
Expense	69,991,048	74,033,769	69,931,668	61,449,683
Turnover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1) As of 31 Dec 2025, valuation gains totaling KRW 1,590,794,586 thousand were recognized due to the fair value determination based on the valuation results provided by an external professional institution. The affected accounts are: Invested assets (loans receivable and equity securities), Other assets (interest receivable), retained earnings, and revenue

B. Balance Sheet Summary

(Unit: KRW thousand)

	27th (As of 31 December 2025)	**26th (As of 31 December 2024)**	**25th (As of 31 December 2023)**	**24th (As of 31 December 2022)**
Invested assets:	4,624,689,045	2,904,636,725	2,499,408,369	2,305,832,038
Cash and deposits	24,884,826	48,878,390	23,502,154	27,546,915
Loans receivable[1]	2,439,151,131	2,044,346,728	1,703,565,626	1,707,252,696
Equity securities[1]	2,160,653,088	811,411,607	772,340,589	571,032,427
Other assets:	856,101,257	924,966,801	839,735,894	742,257,995
Interest receivable[1]	851,622,789	915,764,619	834,022,763	735,892,257
Other receivables	3	4,122,388	2,348,117	2,350,112
Deferred costs, net	2,386,439	3,013,885	1,204,136	1,894,576
Prepayment	2,092,026	2,065,909	2,160,878	2,121,050
Total assets	5,480,790,302	3,829,603,526	3,339,144,263	3,048,090,033
Liabilities	474,406,546	415,400,925	427,253,238	507,082,950
Accounts payable	460,177	1,270	1,775	1,407
Management fee payable	12,081,937	11,780,857	11,981,395	9,898,118
Other liabilities	5,141,474	5,409,962	9,692,642	11,118,032
Corporate bond	349,722,958	398,208,836	309,221,262	348,914,226
Long-term debts	107,000,000	-	96,356,164	137,151,167
Total liabilities	474,406,546	415,400,925	427,253,238	507,082,950
Share capital	3,297,209,056	3,297,209,056	2,807,422,957	2,448,936,528

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Retained earnings (losses) from valuation gains and losses[1]	1,590,794,586	-	-	-
Retained earnings (losses) excl. valuation gains and losses	118,380,114	116,993,545	104,468,068	92,070,555
Total shareholders' equity	5,006,383,756	3,414,202,601	2,911,891,025	2,541,007,083
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,480,790,302	3,829,603,526	3,339,144,263	3,048,090,033

Note 1) As of 31 Dec 2025, valuation gains totaling KRW 1,590,794,586 thousand were recognized due to the fair value determination based on the valuation results provided by an external professional institution. The accounts affected are: Invested assets (loans receivable and equity securities) and Other assets (interest receivable)

C. Income Statement Summary

(Unit: KRW thousand)

	27th (1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025)	**26th (1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024)**	**25th (1 January 2023 - December 2023)**	**24th (1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022)**
Revenue (excl. valuation gains and losses)	435,358,331	422,110,891	396,084,479	376,625,957
Revenue (incl. valuation gains and losses)	2,026,152,917	422,110,891	396,084,479	376,625,957
Interest income	282,424,325	284,740,558	289,682,325	268,303,082
Dividend income	155,924,752	137,364,537	106,282,295	108,033,001
Other income	1,035	5,796	119,859	289,874
Disposal profits (losses)	(2,991,781)	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses)	1,590,794,586	-	-	-
Expense	69,991,048	74,033,769	69,931,668	61,449,683
Management fees	47,743,792	47,896,924	44,774,366	44,340,538
Custodian fees	679,498	600,546	534,009	501,729
Administrator fees	424,686	375,341	333,756	313,581
Interest expense	16,068,655	22,253,180	21,555,205	13,615,558

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Other expenses	5,074,417	2,907,778	2,734,332	2,678,277
Net income (excl. valuation gains & losses)	365,367,283	348,077,122	326,152,811	315,176,274
Net income (incl. valuation gains & losses)[1]	1,956,161,869	348,077,122	326,152,811	315,176,274

Note 1) 2025 valuation gains (losses) are the result of the newly adopted fair value determination method, whereby the fair value of the Company's investment assets as of 31 Dec 2025 was determined based on the valuation results provided by an external professional institution. Valuation gains & losses arising from fair value determination represent an accounting measure that does not affect the calculation of the Company's distributions

2. Fund Sale and Redemption Record

(Unit: KRW billion)

Period	Beginning of fiscal year		Over fiscal year				End of fiscal year	
			Issued shares		Redeemed shares			
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
2006	240,076,919	1,258.7	83,413,285	563.6	-	64.7	323,490,204	1,757.6
2007	323,490,204	1,757.6	-	-	-	104.7	323,490,204	1,653.0
2008	323,490,204	1,653.0	-	-	-	21.5	323,490,204	1,631.5
2009	323,490,204	1,631.5	7,969,137	39.5	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2010	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2011	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2012	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2013	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2014	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2015	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2016	331,459,341	1,671.0	-	-	-	-	331,459,341	1,671.0
2017	331,459,341	1,671.0	17,584,995	144.6	-	-	349,044,336	1,815.6
2018	349,044,336	1,815.6	-	-	-	-	349,044,336	1,815.6

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2019	349,044,336	1,815.6	-	-	-	-	349,044,336	1,815.6
2020	349,044,336	1,815.6	23,148,149	241.9	-	-	372,192,485	2,057.5
2021	372,192,485	2,057.5	32,653,062	391.4	-	-	404,845,547	2,448.9
2022	404,845,547	2,448.9	-	-	-	-	404,845,547	2,448.9
2023	404,845,547	2,448.9	30,935,808	358.5	-	-	435,781,355	2,807.4
2024	435,781,355	2,807.4	43,140,638	489.8	-	-	478,921,993	3,297.2
2025	478,921,993	3,297.2	-	-	-	-	478,921,993	3,297.2

3. Capital of Company

A. Total Shares

Authorised to issue	Issued and outstanding	Remaining shares to be issued
4,000,000,000 shares	478,921,993 shares	3,521,078,007 shares

B. Shares Information

Shares	Type	Outstanding shares	Paid capital amount	Remarks
Company's shares	Registered form with no par value	478,921,993 shares	KRW 3,297,209,055,534	

C. Debt

As of 31 December 2025, the Company is allowed to raise debt or issue bonds up to 30% of its share capital, pursuant to Article 41-5 of the PPP Act.

As of 31 December 2025, the Company has an outstanding debt balance of KRW 457.5 billion, which consists of KRW 107 billion drawn from KRW 250 billion of credit facility, KRW 200 billion in fixed-rate corporate bonds, and the short-term bonds of KRW 150.5 billion issued from the short-term bond facility with the facility size of KRW 539.1 billion.

(1) Loan

(Unit: KRW million)

Lender	Credit Facility Limit	Drawdown
Kookmin Bank Co., Ltd.	20,000	-

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Hana Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	8,560
Kyobo Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	50,000	21,400
NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	50,000	21,400
Kyongnam Bank Co., Ltd.	30,000	12,840
Nonghyup Bank Co., Ltd.	20,000	8,560
National Credit Union Federation of Korea	60,000	34,240
Total	**250,000**	**107,000**

(2) Corporate Bonds

(Unit: KRW million, %)

Name	Amount	Interest rate	Issuance	Repayment	Credit rating
3rd Unsecured Corporate Bond (5-year maturity)	100,000	4.406	12 June 2023	12 June 2028	AA
4th Unsecured Corporate Bond (5-year maturity)	100,000	3.014	11 June 2025	11 June 2030	AA

The Company issued KRW 100 billion, 3rd unsecured corporate bond and KRW 100 billion, 4th unsecured corporate bond through public placement. All the principal of the bonds that the Company issued shall be repaid at once when matured.

Meanwhile, on 11 June 2025, the Company issued the 4th, KRW 100 billion, 5-year, fixed-rate, unsecured public bond with an annual interest rate of 3.014%. The proceeds from the issuance were used to repay the existing 2-2nd bond, KRW 100 billion, 7-year, fixed-rate, unsecured public bond which matured on 11 June 2025.

(3) Short-term Bonds

On 11 December 2024, the Company terminated the existing underwriting agreement for KRW 392.2 billion short-term bond facility and executed an underwriting agreement with four lead managers (Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd., NH Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. and Samsung Securities Co., Ltd.) to secure a short-term bond facility with the facility size of KRW 539.1 billion. Based on the underwriting agreement, the Company may issue an unlimited number of short-term bonds up to KRW 539.1 billion from 11 December 2024 to 11 December 2026 with each underwriter obligated to underwrite up to the amount stated in the underwriting agreement.

Furthermore, following the amendments to the PPP Act and its Enforcement Decree on 19 February 2026 and 14 April 2026, respectively, the Company may now borrow or issue bonds up to 100% of its share capital. Applying the amended borrowing limit effective 14 April 2026 to the Company's share capital as of 31 December 2025, the Company's revised borrowing limit is KRW 3,297.2 billion, and the Company intends

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to utilise this limit appropriately and prudently after taking into account market conditions, debt ratios, cash flows, etc.

4. Investment Performance

A. Annualized Performance over Periods (pre-tax)

Period	Recent 1 year (1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 2 years (1 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 3 years (1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2025)	Recent 5 years (1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2025)	Since establishment (15 Mar 2006 – 31 Dec 2025)
MKIF	9.50%	0.94%	6.92%	7.01%	9.49%
Reference Index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Return volatility	1.60%	1.33%	1.45%	1.71%	1.97%

Note 1) Performance is the sum of return on capital gain from Company's share price increase and distribution yield during the respective period. Distribution is assumed to have been reinvested into the Company on the respective ex-dividend date.

Note 2) Annualized Performance is calculated on a pre-tax basis.

Note 3) Returns on actual investments may differ depending on the time of investment and they need to be calculated separately

Note 4) Reference index: MKIF is the largest publicly traded infrastructure fund in Korea by market capitalization as of the end of the current quarter. Although another infrastructure fund was listed on the Korea Exchange in the second half of 2024, considering its size, listing period, and the fact that it is the only similar fund, it was determined that there is still no appropriate benchmark index, and thus the benchmark index display has been omitted.

Note 5) Return volatility (%) is standard deviation of annualized weekly performance of the Company during the respective period.

Note 6) Past performances do not guarantee performance in the future.

Note 7) The price of stocks traded on the Korea Exchange Stock Market is influenced by various external factors and company-specific indicators, including fluctuations in interest rates, market supply and demand conditions, as well as domestic and foreign economic, political, and social events. As a result, investors who hold shares of a company may experience fluctuations in their rate of return as the stock price rises or falls.

B. Annual Performance

Period	1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan 2024 – 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2023	1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022	1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
MKIF	9.50%	(-) 6.95%	19.95%	(-) 15.16%	35.34%
Reference index	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1) Performance is the sum of return on capital gain from Company's share price increase and distribution yield during the respective period. Distribution is assumed to have been reinvested into the Company on the respective ex-dividend date.

Note 2) Annual Performance is calculated on a pre-tax basis

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Note 4) Reference index: MKIF is the largest publicly traded infrastructure fund in Korea by market capitalization as of the end of the current quarter. Although another infrastructure fund was listed on the Korea Exchange in the second half of 2024, considering its size, listing period, and the fact that it is the only similar fund, it was determined that there is still no appropriate benchmark index, and thus the benchmark index display has been omitted.

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C. Asset Portfolio Composition

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's investment portfolio consists of equity, loan and other investments in entities that develop and/or operate Infrastructure Assets (described in the table below as investment securities), other investment securities (in the form of short-term certificates of deposit), cash and deposits and other assets.

(Unit: KRW billion)

Currency	Investment Securities				Derivatives		Real Estate	Special Assets		Short-term Facilities & deposit	Loans	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Equity	Loan	Investment Notes	Fund of Fund	Market	OTC		Indirect Investment Securities	Others				
KRW	2,161 (39.4%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 (0.5%)	2,439 (44.5%)	856 (15.6%)	5,481 (100%)
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,161 (39.4%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 (0.5%)	2,439 (44.5%)	856 (15.6%)	5,481 (100%)

Note) % in the parentheses means the composition ratio over the total assets, amount based on valuations provided by an external professional institution

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Chapter 4. Asset Management Companies and Service Providers

1. Asset Management Company

A. Asset Management Company Overview

Company Name	Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd. (MKAM)
Major Shareholder	Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (Europe) Limited (major shareholder holding 100% of the issued common shares of MKAM)
Contact	18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis, 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code: 03161) +82 2 3705 8565
History	(1) Established as “Macquarie Infrastructure Asset Management” in Korea on 17 October 2002 (2) Appointed as MKIF’s asset management company (used interchangeably with an asset manager) on 13 December 2002 (3) Changed the name to “Macquarie Shinhan Infrastructure Asset Management” on 23 December 2002 (4) Licensed as an infrastructure asset manager in Korea under the IIAMBA on 11 November 2005 (5) Licensed to manage funds investing in special assets (limited to infrastructure assets) on 4 February 2009 pursuant to the FSCMA (6) Licensed to manage funds investing in special assets (removal of the limitation to investment in infrastructure assets) in June 2010 pursuant to the FSCMA (7) In February 2012, an affiliate of Macquarie Group purchased 50% of the common shares in MKAM, increasing Macquarie’s shareholding in MKAM to 100% of the voting shares (changed its name from Macquarie Shinhan Infrastructure Asset Management to the current MKAM) (8) Expanded its collective investment license to include management of real estate funds in November 2013 (9) In October 2015, registered to manage private placement funds offered to professional investors pursuant to the amended FSCMA (10) On 2 March 2020, completed the merger with its affiliate company, Macquarie Korea Opportunities Management Ltd., which was registered with the FSC as the general partner of its private equity funds. The merger accordingly expanded the business scope of MKAM to include the general partner of private equity funds as defined under the FSCMA

The above Asset Management Company Overview is as of 31 December 2025, and the Manager does not fall under an interested party of the trustee, investment trader, investment broker (distributor) or administrator of the collective investment vehicle.

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B. Primary Functions and Duties

1) Entrusted Business

Under the management agreement, the asset management company has agreed to provide the Company with management, investment and administrative services and agreed further to perform all representative functions for the Company, in accordance with the Company's AOI, the management agreement and applicable laws and regulations including the FSCMA and the Commercial Code.

As part of its investment management functions, the asset management company has agreed, to take the overall responsibility to make investment and divestment decisions for the Company and, unless otherwise authorised by the Company, notify the Company's board of directors with respect to any investment and divestment of the Company's assets, provided that all final investment or divestment decisions are made in accordance with the Company's AOI, investment policy, investment guidelines and all applicable laws and regulations.

2) Summary of the Management Agreement

a) Term of Agreement:

The term of the management agreement will be from the effective date to the termination date which is the earlier of (i) its termination in accordance with the terms set out in the management agreement or (ii) the liquidation and termination of the Company.

b) Management Fee: Refer to Chapter 2 Section 13 (Fees and Expenses) of this document for more information.

c) Asset Management Company's Authority

Subject to the restrictions set out in the management agreement, the applicable laws and regulations, the Company's AOI and any further written instructions from the Company, the asset management company has full authority at all times with respect to the management of the Company's assets, including, but not limited to the authority to:

(1) give written or oral instructions to any of the Company's agents, brokers, dealers or consultants; (2) conclude contracts, arrangements or transactions on behalf of the Company and execute such contracts, arrangements or transactions;
(3) direct or cause the sale or other disposition of any securities or investments; and
(4) do and take all actions which the asset management company considers necessary or advisable in connection with the management of the Company's assets or considered desirable by the asset management company with respect thereto.

3) Asset Management Company's Expenses and Compensation

The Company has agreed to pay, guarantee, or reimburse to compensate the asset management company for expenses that were incurred for the Company, including the expenses listed below or other related expenses outlined in documents which incur reasonably within the process of carrying out the duties and responsibilities of asset management trust agreement.

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(1) Expenses relating to the acquisition, disposition, insurance, custody and transaction of the Company's assets including trading fees/transaction fees of the investment securities;
(2) Expenses incurred in connection with the borrowings by the Company, the expenses for the guarantee and fees payable to the financial institutions including hedging expenses and interest on borrowings;
(3) Expenses relating to the issuance and offering of the Company's shares (including deposit of share certificates), and the expenses in connection with listing (including various fees payable under the relevant agreement(s) in connection with issuance of new shares, etc.);
(4) Costs and expenses for listing on the stock exchange or the official quotation of the Company's shares and costs for compliance with the regulation of such stock exchange;
(5) Expenses in connection with the claim, dispute or litigation against the Company;
(6) Costs for compliance with the request or requirements under the laws or of the regulatory authorities;
(7) Expenses for deposit and settlement of the investment securities;
(8) Expenses for obtaining price information of investment securities;
(9) Expenses related to convening general meeting of shareholders, expenses incurred in connection with shareholders' resolution and communication with the shareholders;
(10) Expenses related to notice to shareholders in accordance with PPP Act, the AOI and prospectus; (11) Fees and expenses relating to the appointment of agents, contractors and advisors (including legal and financial advisors); and
(12) Other expenses incurred for the management of the Company and the Company's assets.

The asset management company may cause the above costs to be deducted from the Company's assets. The Company's asset management company also will allot expenses incurred in connection with an investment acquired or to be acquired on the Company's behalf and other clients between the Company and those clients proportionately to their respective interests in the investment.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Company will indemnify the asset management company and its employees, officers, delegates, agents and contractors against any direct and indirect costs (including consequential legal expenses and damages on a full indemnity basis) reasonably incurred by or in connection with its activities carried on the Company's behalf in the performance of its duties and obligations under the management agreement, except insofar as any cost is caused by the gross negligence, fraud or wilful misconduct of or the material breach of the management agreement by the asset management company or its employees, officers, delegates, agents or contractors.

The asset management company is not indemnified for and is not entitled to be reimbursed for, or to be paid by the Company, any in-house administration costs of the asset management company in the nature of rent for the asset management company's premises, computer charges, salaries, research costs, overheads and general operating expenses.

4) Asset Management Company's Duties and Responsibilities

① Asset Management Company's Duties

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The asset management company has agreed further that, where appropriate given the level of influence the Company has over the Company's underlying investments, it will:

(i) identify, assess and implement investment and divestment opportunities on the Company's behalf;

(ii) keep the Company's assets under review and develop and manage the Company's assets, including the insurance aspects;

(iii) recommend and procure the appointment of directors of the Project Companies on the Company's behalf;

(iv) exercise voting rights to which the Company is entitled in respect of the Company's investments to the extent permitted under the relevant laws and regulations;

(v) supervise the implementation of business and financial plans, and the development and maintenance of assets, of the investee companies;

(vi) attend to the Company's day-to-day management, company secretarial, accounting and reporting obligations to ensure that the Company complies with all laws and requirements, including the engagement of professional and technical advisers on the Company's behalf;

(vii) ensure that the Company complies with the requirements of applicable laws and contractual obligations;

(viii) carry out or cause to be carried out valuations of the Company's assets, including the Company's investments, in accordance with the Company's AOI and all applicable laws;

(ix) cause to be prepared audited annual and unaudited semi-annual accounts as required under applicable laws and requirements;

(x) ensure the calculation and payment of taxes and duties applicable to the Company, if any, in accordance with applicable laws and requirements;

(xi) manage the Company's relationship and communications with shareholders, including causing to be prepared reports to shareholders in respect of the Company's assets (including the Company's investments) and operations;

(xii) recommend, provide or procure all necessary technical, business management or other resources for investee companies;

(xiii) make recommendations to the Company in relation to borrowings required to provide the funding requirements for any activity entered into by the Company, make recommendations on the timing of capital and raising of capital, use reasonable efforts to procure the raising of funds, whether by way of debt or equity and, in connection therewith, prepare, review, distribute and promote any prospectus, offering memorandum or other disclosure document and any related document;

(xiv) make recommendations to the Company in relation to capital raisings and capital reductions;

(xv) attend to opening, closing, operation and management of all the Company's bank accounts and the Company's accounts held with other financial institutions, including making deposits and withdrawals necessary for the management of the Company's day-to-day operations;

(xvi) make recommendations to the Company as to the Company's distribution policy;

(xvii) monitor the services provided by the administrator, the custodian and brokers/dealers; and

(xviii) do all things as may be reasonably requested by the Company and as may be deemed by the asset management company to be necessary or desirable in relation to the Company's business including all things required under applicable laws and regulations in connection with the asset management company's functions and duties under the management agreement.

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The asset management company may delegate some or all of its functions to third parties subject to the management agreement, the Company's AOI and applicable laws and regulations. If some of the above functions or duties are required, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, to be performed by the Company's administrator, then the asset management company may rely on the services of the administrator, or co-ordinate with the administrator in the performance of such functions or duties.

The asset management company has agreed to provide the Company with reports with respect to its activities and the status of the Company's investments, the Company's assets and the Company's liabilities as prescribed in the relevant laws and regulations and the Company's AOI.

② Asset Management Company's Responsibilities

(i) To protect the Company's investors and enhance the Company's specialty, the asset management company has to procure asset management experts under the FSCMA.

(ii) The asset management company shall provide shareholders with asset management reports (the content of which has been confirmed by the custodian) at least on a quarterly basis. The Company as listed investment vehicle is not required to provide asset management reports by letter or e-mail if the asset management company makes disclosures quarterly basis by the case that is prescribed by the Regulation on Financial Investment Business. The Company does not provide an asset management report if a shareholder refuses to receive one or if the total appraised value of a shareholder's investment is KRW 100,000 or below. (iii) In the event that the asset management company causes damage to investors by performing any act in contravention of Acts and subordinate statutes, the terms and conditions of the AOI and the Prospectus, and by neglecting its business, the asset management company shall be held liable to indemnify for such damage.

(iv) In the event that the asset management company takes liability to indemnify for the damage in accordance with paragraph (iii), if any director or any auditor (including any member of the audit and inspection committee) is responsible for causing such damage, the asset management company as well as the director and auditor shall be held liable to jointly indemnify for the damage.

(v) If the asset management company, custodian, brokers/dealers and the administrator are deemed liable for loss incurred to shareholders and are to indemnify the shareholders by the relating laws, asset management company, the custodian, brokers/dealers and the administrator shall be held liable to jointly indemnify for the damage.

③ Public announcement of NAV

(i) The Company is an investment company under the PPP act thereby the Company is not obliged to announce or notice NAV per share every day.

(ii) The Company shall submit the business report on the Company's invested assets within two months from end of each calendar quarter to FSC, Korea Financial Investment Association ("KOFIA") and to the Minister of Strategy and Finance.

5) Termination of Management Agreement

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Unless otherwise provided by law, the Company may terminate the management agreement and the asset management company's appointment at any time with 90 days' written notice to the asset management company, following a resolution passed by holders representing a majority of the Company's issued shares.

The management agreement provides that the asset management company may terminate the management agreement at any time by notice in writing to the Company if the Company becomes insolvent or are terminated, if a receiver or administrative receiver or administrator or similar officer is appointed with respect to any of the Company's assets or if the Company commits any material breach of respective obligations under the management agreement and (if such breach is capable of remedy) the Company fails to make good such breach within 30 days of receipt of notice served by the asset management company to the Company requiring the Company to do so.

The management agreement permits the asset management company to resign and terminate the management agreement at any time with 90 days' written notice to the Company, and this right is not contingent upon the Company's finding a replacement asset management company. If the current asset management company resigns, it is under no obligation to find a replacement before resigning. However, if the asset management company resigns, until the date on which the resignation becomes effective, the asset management company will, upon the Company's request, use reasonable efforts to assist the Company to find a replacement asset management company.

If the appointment of the asset management company is terminated by the Company for reasons other than wilful misconduct, gross negligence or underperformance in at least 14 out of 16 consecutive quarters (determined pursuant to the terms of the management agreement, as described below) or if the asset management company resigns from its appointment and terminates the management agreement following failure of the asset management company to be re-appointed as the Company's corporate director, then the Company is required to pay to the asset management company an amount equal to an amount of all management fees paid to the asset management company over the past four quarters preceding the date on which the management agreement is terminated.

An "underperformance" shall occur where, in any quarter (including the first quarter), the performance return is less than the performance benchmark return.

A "performance return" means the amount calculated as follows:

$$PR1 = \left[\frac{B1 - IP1}{IP1} \right]$$

Where:
PR1 = the performance return for the period from the listing date to the current quarter end date.

B1 = the average of the daily closing accumulation index over the last 15 trading days of the quarter or in the case of the first quarter, the lesser of the last 15 trading days of the first quarter or the number of trading days from the listing date to the end of the first quarter inclusive, as calculated or reported by the Reporting Agency.

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IP1 = means the initial index immediately prior to the commencement of trading as a listed entity (i.e., the index corresponding to initial public offering price) as calculated or reported by the Reporting Agency.

A "performance benchmark return" means the amount calculated as follows:

PBR1 = (1+X)^(N1/365)-1 Where:
PBR1 = the performance benchmark return for the period from the listing date to the current quarter end date.

X = the lower of 3.0% and the annualized rate of inflation for the relevant period representing N1 (calculated as the compound annual rate of inflation based on the change in the CPI last published before the end date of N1 from the one published closest to the start date of N1).

N1 = the number of days from the listing date to the current quarter end date inclusive.

Under the terms of the management agreement, if the asset management company's term as the Company's corporate director expires and the asset management company is not re-elected as the Company's corporate director by the Company's shareholders in accordance with the Company's AOI, the asset management company will continue to act as the asset management company until such time as a new asset management company is appointed and elected as the Company's corporate director as required under the Company's AOI.

Notwithstanding the paragraph above, if the asset management company is not re-elected as the Company's corporate director, the Company shall use best endeavours to secure the re-election of the asset management company as corporate director for so long as the management agreement remains in effect.

Upon termination of the management agreement, the Company will, within 30 days of the date of termination, cease to use any Macquarie brand entirely.

The management agreement will terminate when the Company is liquidated and terminated

C. Selected Financial Information of the asset management company of the Two Recent Financial Years

Set out below are summaries of the Balance Sheet and Income Statement of the asset management company for its last two financial years. The asset management company's financial year ends on 31 March of each year. The information below is based on the financial statements reported to the FSC and KOFIA.

[Balance Sheet]

(Unit: KRW thousand)

Item	End of 24th Fiscal Period (As of 31 March 2025)		End of 23rd Fiscal Period (As of 31 March 2024)	
Assets				
1. Cash and deposits	105,336,955		157,621,517	
2. Investment in associates	251,490		219,538	
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,087,995		981,948	

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4. Other assets	31,542,688		31,332,397	
5. Property and equipment	3,138,797		3,985,534	
6. Intangible assets	511,212		511,212	
7. Deferred income and tax assets	10,562,225		9,746,467	
Total assets		152,431,362		204,398,613
Liabilities				
1. Other liabilities	72,815,243		65,333,980	
2. Provisions	668,348		568,498	
3. Current tax liabilities	12,746,771		27,768,426	
Total liabilities		86,230,362		93,670,904
Equity				
1. Capital stock	3,865,242		3,865,242	
2. Capital surplus	1,083,015		1,083,015	
3. Accumulated other comprehensive income	-		-	
4. Retained earnings	61,252,743		105,779,452	
Total shareholders' equity		66,201,000		110,727,709
Total liabilities and equity		152,431,362		204,398,613

[Income Statement]

(Unit: KRW thousand)

Item	**24th Fiscal Period (1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025)**		**23rd Fiscal Period (1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024)**	
1. Net interest income		2,564,486		1,397,731
(1) Interest income	2,697,261		1,545,980	
(2) Interest expense	(132,775)		(148,249)	
2. Net commission income		109,610,722		144,293,997
(1) Commission income	109,610,722		144,293,997	
3. Foreign currency exchange profit (loss)		(2,155,266)		(302,384)
4. Service fee income		7,547,436		4,073,667
5. Dividend income		-		-
6. Other income		171,477		350,495
7. Other expenses		-		-
8. Operating expenses		(55,336,549)		(52,266,696)
(1) Salary	(29,157,755)		(25,102,835)	
(2) Commission expense	(22,408,284)		(22,931,536)	

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(3) Other operating expenses	(3,770,510)		(4,232,325)	
9. Operating income		62,402,306		97,546,810
10. Nonoperating expense		19		43,546
11. Profit before income tax		62,402,325		97,590,356
12. Income tax expense		(13,929,033)		(22,450,176)
13. Net income		48,473,292		75,140,180
14. Other comprehensive income (expense)		-		-
15. Total comprehensive income		48,473,292		75,140,180

D. Assets under Management

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's total shareholders' equity, calculated by multiplying the NAV per share by the number of shares issued and outstanding as at that date, is KRW 5,006,384 million. As noted earlier in Chapter 2 (Company Overview) - Section 12 (Calculation of Net Asset Value), the Company's policy is to record the value of its invested assets in accordance with the FSCMA. Unlisted equity investments are valued at fair value determined by the Company's Committee for Asset Valuation, taking into account the acquisition price, transaction price, and valuations provided by external professional institutions. In line with the intent of the amended Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA and the Regulation on Financial Investment Business, which came into effect on 19 September 2025, the Committee for Asset Valuation of Macquarie Korea Asset Management Co., Ltd., the Company's external asset manager, has determined the fair value of the Company's unlisted equity and loan investments in Infrastructure Assets based on valuations provided by an external professional institution as at 31 December 2025. Therefore, NAV per share may not match the share price determined by the stock market or the market participants' expectations of the future value of the Company.

2. Entrusted Asset Management Business

A. Entrusted asset management business for the collective investment asset

Not applicable

B. Other entrusted businesses

Not applicable

3. Other Service Providers

<Trustee Company>

A. Overview

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Company Name	Korea Securities Finance Corporation (“KSFC”)
Contact	10 Gookjegeumyoongro-8-gil, Yeoungdeungpo-gu, Seoul, KOREA +82 2 3770 8800
History (Refer to the website)	http://www.ksfc.co.kr/

B. Main Duties

1) Overview

a) Term of Agreement

The term of the custodian agreement will be from the effective date (31 March 2006) until the termination date of any liquidation if the Company is wound up under the related laws and regulations or the Company’s AOI.

b) Custodian Fee

The custodian fee payable to the custodian is equal to the amount of the average NAV of the Deposited Assets (the sum of the NAV of the Deposited Assets as of each day from the first day of the Fee Calculation Period until the Fee Withdrawal Date, divided by the number of days included in the relevant Fee Calculation Period), multiplied by 0.02/100 per annum.

c) Fee Payment Date

The custodian fees will be paid to the custodian on the business day immediately following any of the dates below in accordance with the Company’s instructions and the measures of the Company’s service providers:

(i) Expiration of the Fee Calculation Period;
(ii) Winding-up of the Company under the AOI; or
(iii) Termination of the Agreement.

2) Primary Roles and Responsibilities

As the custodian, KSFC is responsible for the custody and maintenance of the Company’s assets and matters provided in the Company’s AOI and under applicable laws and regulations. In connection with this function, KSFC has the obligation, among other things, to:

(1) Open an asset custody account in the name of the Company and make such Investments as determined by the asset management company in accordance with instructions from the asset management company and will keep such Investment Assets in the asset custody account;
(2) Keep and manage the Deposited Assets separate from the custodian’s own assets and the assets entrusted by other third parties;
(3) To the extent required by law, deposit securities forming a part of the Deposited Assets with Korea Securities Depository;

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(4) Open a deposit account in the name of the Company (the "Deposit Account") and manage payments for new shares and any fees and expenses payable by the Company (including fees payable to the Service Providers) as instructed by the Company (through the asset management company) out of the Deposit Account, the deposit/withdrawal of settlement proceeds according to the sale/purchase of Investment Assets, the deposit/withdrawal of fees, the deposit/withdrawal of non-operating expenses, the deposit of money borrowed from a third party by the Company and the withdrawal of principal and its interest thereof, the deposit/withdrawal of interest and dividends, and all the cash received or paid in accordance with any instructions from the relevant Service Provider;

(5) Prepare and provide every month to the administrator a report on the details of the Deposited Assets custodian holds on behalf of the Company. The custodian should request the administrator to provide confirmation of whether the report provided by the custodian conforms to the information the administrator has with respect to the details of the Company's assets;

(6) Collect distributions from the Investment Assets (including but not limited to dividend, distribution, sale proceeds, principal and its interest of bond, principal and its interest of loan, interest on deposits) and deposit such distributions into the account of the Company;

(7) Receive and deliver Certificates of Title and take necessary measures in relation to Certificates of Title;

(8) In the event that the custodian doesn't receive Certificates of Title from a broker or the issuer due to any reason attributable to the broker or issuer, The custodian shall not be responsible to the Company for any legal action, provisional attachment or any request filed against the Company or any fees or expenses incurred by the Company and shall obtain Certificates of Title from the broker or issuer at the expense of the Company;

(9) Give prompt notice to secure Investments or rights to or interests in the Investments to the asset management company and shall take all necessary measures to protect the Company's rights in Investments until the asset management company deals with such notice;

(10) Endorse and collect the payments on a check, note to receive the cash payments in connection therewith;

(11) In the event any Infrastructure Asset does not repay the principal or interest amount on the loan provided by the Company on the due date, the custodian shall dispatch a notice of demand for repayment of principal or interest to the Infrastructure Asset and request the asset management company to provide an instruction to collect such principal/interest amount by a certain date. In the event the custodian does not receive the instruction from the asset management company by the requested date, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary provided in the custodian agreement, the custodian shall not be responsible for the loss of the Company's rights to the loan;

(12) With respect to the Company's cash which has not been invested, the custodian shall deposit such cash into a nominated deposit account, unless it receives any other instruction from the Company or the relevant Service Provider, or unless it would violate the Relevant Laws and Regulations;

(13) In the event that the custodian receives instructions for obtaining collaterals from the asset management company in relation to an acquisition of Investments under Subparagraph (i) above, the custodian shall obtain such collateral and manage the collateral in accordance with the customary financial practice;

(14) Perform the matters described as the obligation of the custodian in the Relevant Laws and Regulations; and

(15) The custodian may not delegate its business which the custodian has registered for or is licensed to do under the FSCMA to a third party, unless it is in accordance with the FSCMA.

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3) Responsibility and Liability

(1) The custodian shall sincerely perform its business with the care of a good manager for collective investors in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the AOI of the investment company, the Prospectus, the trust contract or the asset custody entrustment contract.
(2) The custodian shall be prohibited from being involved in transactions between the entrusted collective investment property and its own property or other entrusted collective investment property: This prohibition shall not apply to cases prescribed by the Enforcement Decree as being necessary to operate the collective investment property efficiently.
(3) The custodian shall be prohibited from using information on the operation of the entrusted assets of the collective investment fund for the purpose of operating its own property and the sales of collective investment securities in which it is involved
(4) The custodian shall manage the collective investment property separately from its own property, other collective investment property and the property, the custody of which is entrusted by a third party.
(5) The custodian shall confirm whether operational instructions given by the asset management company are in violation of the related laws and subordinate statutes, the terms and conditions of the Prospectus under the conditions as prescribed by the Enforcement Decree and if any violation is confirmed, ask the asset management company to withdraw, change or correct such operational instructions.
(6) The custodian shall confirm whether the operational acts of the asset management company are in violation of the related laws and subordinate statutes, the AOI of the investment company or the Prospectus under the conditions as prescribed by the Enforcement Decree and if any violation is confirmed, report such violation to the supervisory directors of the Company.
(7) In the event that the custodian causes damage to collective investors by performing any act in contravention of Acts and subordinate statutes, the terms and conditions of the AOI of the Company and the Prospectus, and by neglecting its business, the custodian shall be held liable to indemnify for such damage.

<Administrator>

Company Name	**Samjong KPMG AAS, Inc.**
Contact	27th Floor, 152 Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, KOREA + 82 2 2112 0001
History (Refer to the website)	http://www.kpmg.com/kr

1) Overview
a) Terms of Agreement

The term of the administration agreement shall be from the effective date until the termination date of any liquidation if the Company is wound up under the Related Laws and Regulations or its AOI.

b) Administration Fee

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The administrative business fee payable to the Company's administrator is equal to the amount of the Company's average NAV, calculated as the sum of the Company's NAV as at each day from and including the first day of the relevant calendar quarter to and including the last day of the relevant calendar quarter, divided by the number of days in the relevant calendar quarter, multiplied by 0.0125/100 per annum.

c) Fee Payment Date

The administration fees will be paid to the administrator on the business day immediately following any of the dates below in accordance with the Company's instructions and the measures of the Company's service providers:

(i) Expiration of the Fee Calculation Period;
(ii) Winding-up of the Company under the AOI; or
(iii) Termination of the Agreement.

2) Main Roles and Responsibilities

(1) convene and administer board meeting and shareholders' meeting;
(2) maintain the Company's share registry;
(3) act as transfer agent for transfers of the Company's shares;
(4) communicate notices to the Company's shareholders;
(5) deposit shares into the relevant shareholder's transaction account, upon request of brokers/dealers;
(6) issue and deliver physical share certificates to shareholders as necessary, to the extent permitted by applicable law;
(7) maintain records of share transactions;
(8) co-ordinate filings, communication with the public and regulatory authorities and other related actions;
(9) pay and record the Company's expenses, general costs and remuneration to the asset management company, custodian and brokers/dealers;
(10) calculate the NAV of the Company's assets and the price of newly issued shares;
(11) calculate the asset management company's fees and/or commissions;
(12) prepare and file tax returns (VAT and withholding taxes);
(13) notify and confirm the types and details of the Company's assets with the custodian on a monthly basis;
(14) assist in the preparation and/or submission of financial statements, asset management reports and other reports;
(15) assist in maintenance of the Company's corporate status; and
- conduct any other business incidental to the above.

3) Miscellaneous

The administrator has entered into an entrustment agreement with Korea Securities Depository, to delegate its share registrar services and transfer agent services as permitted under the FSCMA. Under the entrustment agreement, Korea Securities Depository receives fees from the administrator for acting as the Company's share registrar and transfer agent.

4) Re-entrustment of Entrusted Business

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The administrator may entrust its duty to a third party, provided that it makes a prior or subsequent report to the Financial Supervisory Service under the FSCMA.

If the third party who was entrusted with the business incurs damage to investors due to negligence, then the entrusting party is liable for the compensation.

5) Responsibility and Liability

(1) The administrator shall sincerely perform its business with the care of a good manager for investors.
(2) In the event that the administrator causes damage to the Company, the asset management company, the custodian or any broker/dealer, by performing any act in contravention of Acts and subordinate statutes, the terms and conditions of the AOI and the Prospectus, and by neglecting its business, the administrator shall be held liable to indemnify for such damage.
(3) In the event that the administrator, the custodian, the asset management company, brokers/dealers and the bond valuation Company become liable to indemnify for damage caused to investors, the administrator as well as the custodian, the asset management company, brokers/dealers or the bond valuation company shall be held liable to jointly indemnify for the damage.

<Fund Valuation Companies >

Not applicable

<Bond Valuation Companies>

A. Overview

Company Name	**Nice Pricing & Information, Inc.**	**Korea Asset Pricing**
Contact	19 Gukhoe-daero 70-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, Korea +82 2 398 3900	4th Floor Samhwan Building, 88 Yulgok-ro, Jongro-Gu, Seoul, Korea + 82 2 399 3350
History (Refer to the website)	http://www.nicepni.com	http://www.koreaap.com

B. Primary Functions and Duties

The bond valuation companies appraise invested assets such as bonds and provide the information to the investment vehicles.

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Chapter 5. Shareholders' Rights

1. Shareholders' Rights

A. General Meeting of Shareholders, etc.

1) Composition of General Meeting of Shareholders

The Company holds an annual general meeting of shareholders within three months after the end of each fiscal year when there is an agenda to be approved by shareholders meeting. The shareholders registered on the shareholders' register as at 31 December of a fiscal year shall be deemed shareholders who may exercise voting rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the fiscal year.

2) Convening of General Meeting of Shareholders and Exercising of Voting Rights

(1) Convening of General Meeting of Shareholders

Commercial Code. The custodian or any shareholder who holds at least 3% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares may request the board of directors of the Company to convene a shareholders' meeting and the board of directors of the Company shall convene the shareholders' meeting within 1 month of the request. If the board of directors of the Company does not convene a shareholders' meeting within 1 month without proper grounds despite such aforementioned request, the custodian or the shareholder who holds at least 3% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares may convene a shareholders' meeting with the approval from the FSC.

The Company is required to give shareholders written notice setting out the agenda of the meeting at least two weeks prior to the general meeting of shareholders, provided that the Company does not have obligation to give written notice to shareholders whom written notices could not be reached to addresses in the shareholders' registry for 3 consecutive years. This notice may be made with electronic communication. The agenda of the general meeting of shareholders is determined at the meeting of the board of directors. A shareholder who has held 3% or more of the total number of the issued and outstanding shares shall have the right to propose an agenda for the shareholders' meeting under the Commercial Code. Such proposal by a shareholder should be made in writing either by letter or e-mail at least six weeks prior to the meeting. A director shall report the proposal to the board of directors of the Company, and the board of directors of the Company shall adopt the proposal as agenda of the general meeting of shareholders unless it violates the relevant laws and regulations, or the Company's AOI. Upon request, the shareholder shall be given an opportunity to explain such agenda at the general meeting of shareholders. Shareholders not registered on the shareholders' registry on the record date cannot receive notification of the general meeting of shareholders, attend such meeting, nor exercise any voting rights.

The Company's general meeting of shareholders shall be held at the place where the Company's head office resides or at any other place determined by the board of directors of the Company.

(2) Postponement of General Meeting of Shareholders

Unless otherwise specified in the Company's AOI or the relevant laws and regulations, the resolutions shall be adopted with the approval of a majority of the votes of attending shareholders and one-fourth or more of the total

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number of shares issued and outstanding. If the resolution in accordance with this fails to be made, the Company shall convene the postponed meeting of shareholders (the "Postponed Shareholders' Meeting") within two weeks therefrom. A notice to re-convene the general meeting of the shareholders is to be sent to shareholders at least one week prior to the date of the rescheduled meeting.

At the Postponed Shareholder's Meeting, the resolutions shall be adopted with the approval of a majority of the votes of attending shareholders and one-eighth or more of the total number of shares issued and outstanding.

(3) Voting Rights in General Meeting of Shareholders

Shareholders of the Company are entitled to one vote for each share. Cumulative voting for appointments of directors is not permitted.

Under the FSCMA and the AOI, unless specified by other laws and regulations, for ordinary resolutions to be adopted at the general meeting of shareholders, approval from the majority of votes cast by attending shareholders and a quarter or more of the shares issued and outstanding. For matters to be approved with specials resolutions according to Articles 26(3) and 54(1) of the AOI, they shall be resolved with the approval of the shareholders of at least two-thirds of votes cast by shareholders present at the meeting and the majority of the total number of the shares issued and outstanding.

The general meeting of shareholders shall decide the following matters, unless otherwise regulated by the AOI or the FSCMA:

(i) appointment of directors;
(ii) change of the asset management company and the custodian (for the purposes of this paragraph, "change" shall mean the appointment of a new asset management company (or a new custodian) or dismissal of the existing asset management company (or the existing custodian) but shall not mean the re-appointment of the existing asset management company (or the existing custodian));
(iii) dissolution of the Company;
(iv) Increase of remuneration or commission to be paid to the asset management company, or the custodian;
(v) change in the Company's term or causes of dissolution;
(vi) amendment to the AOI with respect to a change in the company type or etc. according to Article 229 of the Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA;
(vii) change in principle investment assets;
(viii) change of open-end investment company into closed-end investment company; and
(ix) other matters designated by relevant laws and regulations.

An amendment to the AOI with respect to an increase of remuneration or other commissions payable to the asset management company or the custodian, a change in the custodian, a change in the company type, or a change in the type of investment assets that the Company primarily invests according to Article 195(1) of the FSCMA and Article 229 of the Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA needs at least two-thirds of votes cast by shareholders present at the meeting and the majority of the total number of the shares issued and outstanding.

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However, amendments to the AOI with respect to changing the asset management company and change of the Company's term shall need at least a majority of affirmative votes out of total number of shares issued and outstanding.

Shareholders may exercise their voting rights by proxy. Under the Company's AOI, the proxy does not have to be a shareholder. The proxy shall submit an instrument evidencing the relevant power of attorney prior to commencement of a general meeting of shareholders in order to exercise voting rights.

Shareholders may exercise their voting rights in writing. The shareholder shall state the details of his intentions on the form which the Company has sent and submit the document before the beginning of the general meeting. The number of votes exercised in writing shall be added to the number of votes present at the general meeting.

Provided, that, in relation to the shareholders who does not exercise his/her voting right, if below conditions are all met, then it will be deemed to exercise his/her voting right which does not affect the result of the voting exercised by the attending shareholders (the "Shadow Voting"). However, the Shadow Voting is not permitted for a resolution with respect to change of the asset management company, dissolution of the Company, increase in compensation or other commissions payable to the asset management company or the custodian, change of the asset management company who is a corporate director or the custodian, change in the term of the Company or causes of dissolution, change in the AOI relating to change in the type of investment company, change in material investment portfolio assets, and change from an open-end type fund to a closed-end type fund..

(i) no voting right has been exercised by the shareholder notwithstanding the given notice of the shareholders meeting which contains the methods of exercising voting rights including the Shadow Voting in accordance with the Company's AOI by way of written notice, telephone, telex, fax, email or any other similar electronic communication;
(ii) the total number of shareholders who exercised their voting right on shareholders' meeting is equal to or more than one-tenth of the total number of shares issued and outstanding; and
(iii) satisfaction of the conditions of Shadow Voting and the result of the meeting of shareholders should be immediately delivered to the shareholders and disclosed on the website of the Company.

3) Rights of Dissenting Shareholders

In some limited circumstances, including the Company's merger or consolidation with another company, or amendment to certain articles of the AOI, dissenting shareholders have the right to demand the Company purchase their shares.

(i) To exercise this right, a shareholder shall submit to the Company a written notice of its intention to dissent before the applicable general meeting of shareholders. Within 20 days after the relevant resolution is passed, the dissenting shareholder shall request the purchase of the shares it holds by filing a letter to the Company describing the number of the shares it holds and seeks to sell.
(ii) The Company may not charge the shareholders any fee for the purchase of the shares or other expenses related to such purchase.
(iii) The Company shall, upon request for purchase of the shares as set forth above, purchase such shares in accordance with the terms outlined in the paragraph below, provided, however, that if the Company cannot comply with such request for purchase due to insufficient funds, such purchase of the shares may be deferred with the approval of the FSC.

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(iv) The purchase price for the shares of dissenting shareholders shall be determined at the NAV per share calculated on the day immediately before the date of the shareholders' resolution when the shares are not listed, or the volume weighted average trading price per share traded on Korea Exchange for the period of 15 trading days starting from 15 trading days prior to the date of the shareholders' resolution until the day before the date of the shareholders' resolution when the shares are listed. The Company shall pay for the shares in cash to dissenting shareholders within 35 days from the date of the shareholders' resolution.

B. Distribution of Remaining Assets

1) Payment request in event of settlement or liquidation

(i) Shareholders may request distribution of remaining assets in the event of liquidation or settlement.
(ii) After the custodian has conveyed settlement distributions or liquidation distributions to brokers/dealers, brokers/dealers are deemed responsible for the payment to shareholders.

2) Statute of limitations: If any shareholder fails to request the payment for five years from the starting date of settlement distribution or liquidation distribution payment, the shareholder shall lose the rights, and such payment will belong to the Company.

C. Inspection Rights

1) Upon written request from a shareholder to the Company, asset management companies or brokers/dealers, the Company is required to permit such shareholder to inspect the Company's books and records relating to the Company's assets during normal working hours, or deliver copies or extracts to shareholders, unless:

(i) there is a clear concern that the shareholder could use such information, books and records in relation to descriptions of transaction of assets of the Company and etc., in any transaction or business or provide such information to others;
(ii) there is a clear possibility that permitting such inspection is likely to result in a loss to other shareholders when providing books and records in relation to descriptions of transaction of assets of the Company and etc.; or
(iii) it is impossible to comply with such inspection request due to expiry of the preservation period stipulated by applicable laws and regulations due to the Company's liquidation.

2) The books and records that the shareholders may request for the purview or the issuance of copies or extracts are:

(i) statements of the collective investment property;
(ii) books of the NAV per unit (share) of the collective investment securities;
(iii) financial statements and attachments thereof; and
(iv) statements of asset transactions.

3) If the Company, the asset management company or brokers/dealers refuses the request of the shareholders due to reasons under any of the items set out in paragraph (1) above shall give notice thereof to the shareholders in writing.

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D. Indemnification Responsibilities

If any loss is suffered by the Company as a result of any negligence on the part of the asset management company, brokers/ dealers, administrator, or custodian (the "service providers") arising out of the performance of its duties, the service providers shall be liable for such loss. In cases where more than one of the service providers is to reimburse the Company or a third party, such service provider shall jointly and severally indemnify with any director, auditor, and other service providers who shall be liable for such loss.
The service providers shall jointly and severally indemnify if the service providers have caused loss to the investors under the FSCMA.

E. Jurisdiction

1) The asset management company, the custodian, the administrator or brokers/dealers shall institute litigation relating to their agreements with the Company only through the court that has jurisdiction over the Company's place of business.

2) Shareholders may institute litigation through either the court that has jurisdiction over the shareholders' residences or the court that has jurisdiction over the asset management company's or brokers/dealers' place of business. If the shareholder is a non-resident under Article 3 Clause 1 Item 15 of Foreign Currency Trade Act, the shareholder shall institute litigation only through the court that has jurisdiction over the asset management company's or brokers/dealers' place of business.

F. Other matters regarding protection of shareholders' rights

1) Shareholders' Rights for Representative Action

Any shareholders who has held more than one hundredth or more of shares of a company in accordance with the Commercial Code or who has held 1/10,000 or more of the shares of a company for six months, pursuant to FSCMA, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations may demand that the Company to file an action against a director in connection the director's liability. In such case, if the Company fails to file such action within 30 days from the date when such demand is received, the shareholder may immediately file such action on behalf of the Company, provided that if the company may suffer irreparable damage with the lapse of the 30 days, the shareholder may immediately file such action without waiting for 30 days.

2) Deposit and Issuance of the Share Certificates

Instead of issuing stocks, pursuant to Article 2(1) of the Act on Electronic Registration of Stocks, Bonds, Etc., the Company electronically registers the rights that need to be indicated on the aforementioned stocks, etc. in an electronic register at an electronic registry.

3) Transfer Agent

(i) The Company shall delegate the transfer agency business to the administrator, whose name is in the administration agreement made between the Company and the administrator. Samjong KPMG AAS Inc., the administrator, re-delegated the transfer agency business to Korea Securities Depository.

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(ii) The administrator as a transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") shall maintain the shareholders' registry of the Company or the counterpart thereof at its place of business and shall perform the electronic registration of shares, update of the shareholders' registry and other businesses relating to the shares.
(iii) Any shareholder or registered pledgee in a foreign country shall designate and report its respective legal agent and place in Korea in order to receive the notice from the Company.
(iv) Any legal agent referenced in paragraph (iii) above shall submit written documents evidencing its right to act as the legal agent.
(v) In the event of any change to any of the matters reported under paragraphs (iII) through (iv) above, the shareholder, pledgee or legal agent (as the case may be) shall submit an update report to the Transfer Agent following the same procedure as set out in paragraphs (iii) through (iv).

4) You may request the asset management company or brokers/dealers for the Company's AOI or any additional information.

5) You may request information on performance features such as change in NAV per share, to the asset management company or brokers/dealers.

6) You may read or photocopy this Prospectus and the change in NAV per share at KOFIA or on the KOFIA's website (http://www.kofia.or.kr).

2. Dissolution of Company

The term of the Company will be from the date of the incorporation of the Company to the date of the dissolution of the Company pursuant to AOI.

The Company shall dissolve itself in any of the following events:

(1) by a resolution adopted by the general meeting of shareholders;
(2) being merged to another company;
(3) insolvency;
(4) court order or judgment; or
(5) cancellation of registration.

If any of the above events occur, a receiver or liquidator shall report the fact of dissolution to the FSC within 30 days of the dissolution.

3. Disclosure

A. Regular Disclosure and Reports

1) Submission of Business Report, Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Business Report

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a) The Company shall prepare quarterly business reports within two months following the end of each quarter and submit them to the FSC, KOFIA and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance.
b) The FSC and KOFIA shall open the submitted reports to the public.

(2) Audit Report

a) The Company shall undergo an accounting audit of the collective investment property within two months from the last day of the accounting period, the date of expiration, or the date of dissolution.
b) After auditing the Company's assets, the auditor shall submit an audit report to the Company immediately, containing balance sheet, income statement, NAV calculations and transaction details between parties interested.
c) After the asset management company has received the audit report, the asset management company shall submit the audit report immediately to the FSC, the KOFIA, brokers/dealers, and the custodian.

2) Asset Management Report

a) The asset management company shall prepare an asset management report every calendar quarter or at the point of expiration of the Company, and disclose the asset management report to shareholders, under confirmation by the custodian.
b) The Company does not provide the asset management report by letter to shareholders who express their intention not to receive the asset management report or to shareholders who hold shares with an actual or estimated aggregate value of KRW 100,000 or less, or where the asset management report is disclosed in line with the FSC Regulations on Financial Investment Business as a listed investment company.
c) The asset management report is available on the Company's website (http://www.mkif.com).

3) Asset Custody Report

a) The Company's current custodian shall prepare an asset custody report within two months after the end of the fiscal year of the Company, the date of expiration or the date of the Company's dissolution and distribute the report to the shareholders of the Company by letter unless shareholders express their intention to receive the asset custody report via e-mail; Provided, that the same shall not apply to a case where the Company is listed investment company and the custodian makes disclosures as prescribed by the FSCMA.
b) The Company's custodian shall prepare an asset custody report within two months after the end of each fiscal year, the date of expiration or the date of the Company's dissolution and shall report to the FSC and KOFIA.

4) Books and Records

The asset management company, the custodian, the sales agent, and the administrator shall prepare their books and records statements as per the FSC's directions and keep them at their headquarters and branches or publicly disclose them on their internet websites.

KOFIA shall check the performance report containing the description of each collective investment asset's change in NAV according to the method designated by Article 94(2) of the Enforcement Decree of the FSCMA and publicly disclose the results on its internet website or through other means.

B. Ad-Hoc Disclosure

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1) Amendment to the AOI

(1) If the Company amends its AOI by making a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders such as the following items, the Company shall publicly disclose such amendment and notify all shareholders of such amendment:

(i) increase in remunerations and other compensation payable to the asset management company or the custodian;
(ii) change of the asset management company or the custodian
(iii) change of the Company's term or causes of dissolution; and
(iv) change of the type of the Company and other material matters relating to shareholders' interest set out in Article 195 of the FSCMA.

(2) Amendments which do not require resolution of the general meeting of shareholders as in a) shall be disclosed on the Company's website (http://www.mkif.com).

2) Items for Ad-Hoc Disclosure

(1) Items for Ad-Hoc Disclosure

The Company shall disclose, without delay, the matters falling under any of the following:

(i) In case of any change of registered key fund managers, the fact thereof and the management experience of the new fund managers (the name, size, and returns of funds they had managed);
(ii) Decision on delaying or resuming redemption and reasons thereof;
(iii) In case where such bad assets as described by the relevant laws and regulations, the details thereof and a write-off ratio thereof;
(iv) Details of resolutions adopted by a general meeting of shareholders;
(v) Material amendment of the prospectus. However, such disclosure is exempted if the amendment is not significant and is triggered as a result of changes in governing laws;
(vi) The merger or spin-off of the asset management company, or the assignment or acquisition of a business;
(vii) If the asset management company or the administrator corrects the disclosed miscalculation of the NAV per share;
(viii) Decision on distributions;
(ix) Decision on investment or divestment of infrastructure projects (including investment or divestment through SPCs controlled by the Company or advance of loans);
(x) Cash drawdown for investment or repayment of principal and interest (for single drawdown of KRW 50 billion and above);
(xi) Material changes of concession agreements;
(xii) If the Company borrows or decision on issuance of bonds;
(xiii) Quarterly calculation of the NAV per share (refer to quarterly asset management reports);
(xiv) Bankruptcy of a company under investment or equivalent matters;
(xv) Acquisition or disposition of non-marketable assets announced by the FSC;

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(xvi) Generation or change of real estate-related rights such as superficies or easement and material rights related to special assets such as a project beneficiary right or a facility management and operation right;
(xvii) Borrowing or lending of money; or
(xviii) Matters set forth and announced by the FSC that are material to investor's decision.

(2) Methods of Ad-Hoc Disclosure

(i) post the contents on the website of the asset management company, brokers/dealers and KOFIA;
(ii) provide business information via e-mail distributed by brokers/dealers;
(iii) prepare the relevant books and documents in the head office and branch offices of the asset management company and brokers/dealers; and
(iv) release a market disclosure through Korea Exchange news release system.

The websites of KOFIA and the Company are as follows.

KOFIA http://www.kofia.or.kr	143 Uisadang-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, Korea	Tel: +82-2-2003-9000
Macquarie Korea Infrastructure Fund http://www.mkif.com	18th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis, 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Korea	Tel: +82-2-3705-8565

3) Disclosure of Exercise of the Voting Rights

(1) The asset management company is not bound by Article 87 of the FSCMA and may exercise the voting rights without disclosure in accordance with the PPP Act.

(2) Direction of exercising the Voting Rights
The asset management company shall exercise the voting rights in relation to agenda at shareholders' meetings in order to improve the Company's economic value and protect the rights of shareholders by considering following:

(i) improved profitability through operations;
(ii) increased intrinsic value of the Company; and
(iii) improved corporate governance and financial structure of the Company.

3) Methods of Exercising the Voting Rights

(1) The asset management company may exercise its voting rights itself or delegate a proxy who is the issuer of the shares which the Company holds. The asset management company shall submit an instrument evidencing its representing power. The instrument shall contain the asset management company's opinion, whether for or against, on the agenda.
(2) In other cases, the asset management company may exercise its voting right in writing under the articles of incorporation of a company who is the issuer of the shares which the Company holds.

4) Disclosure of Risk Index

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Not applicable

4. Related Party Transactions

A. Transaction History with Related Party

Under the applicable laws and regulations, the asset management company is required to notify the custodian immediately if it or its related party engages in any related party transaction involving the Company's asset management activities. The Company engaged in a related party transaction worth AUD 80,000 with the affiliates of the Macquarie Group in relation to the production of a video used at the general meeting of shareholders held in March 2023.

Meanwhile, on 11 December 2024, the Company executed an underwriting agreement for a KRW 539.1 billion short-term bond facility with Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd., NH Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. and Samsung Securities Co., Ltd. Also, on 11 June 2025, the Company executed an underwriting agreement for the issuance of a KRW 100 billion corporate bond with Samsung Securities Co., Ltd., Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., NH Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., KB Securities Co., Ltd. and Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd. Among the underwriters for the short-term bond facility and corporate bond, Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd. is a related party to Macquarie Asset Management Co., Ltd., the Company's asset management company. The amount underwritten by Shinhan Securities Co., Ltd. is KRW 131.6 billion limit for short-term bond facility (no fee incurred) and KRW 19 billion for the corporate bond (12 bps (KRW 22.8 million) of the underwritten amount which includes both lead manager and underwriting fees).

All transactions were made in compliance with the relevant laws and the internal standards and procedures, and the custodian was duly notified.

B. Items Related to Transactions Between Collective Investment Vehicles

Not applicable

C. Investment Broker/Dealer Selection Criteria

Not applicable

5. Particulars Regarding Investment of Asset Management Company's Assets

- As of 31 December 2025, the asset management company invests in the private placement collective investment vehicles in the total amount of KRW 4,635,050 million, of which KRW 456 million is invested by it as general partner, and it has not invested in the Company (MKIF).

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6. Additional Items Related to Foreign Collective Investment Vehicle

Not applicable

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[Attachment] Definition of Terms

Financial instruments	Financial products with economic value, including securities and derivatives, which are designed to make profits or avoid losses
Collective investment	Collection of investments from two or more investors, for the purpose of investing in financial instruments and other assets and distributing the outcomes of such investment
Fund	A vehicle formed to facilitate collective investment, including an investment trust and an investment company, which is legally classified as a “collective investment vehicle” and commonly called a “fund”
Investment Trust	A fund formed based on a trust agreement between an asset management company and a trustee
Investment company	A fund that organized in corporation form based on the charter capital
Beneficiary Certificate	Certificate offered to investors of Investment Trust. Similar to share certificates of a corporation
Net Asset Value	The Company’s total assets less its total liabilities. Denominated in KRW
Securities Collective Investment Vehicle	A fund which invests more than 50% of its collective investment assets in stocks and bonds
Real Estate Collective Investment Vehicle	A fund which invests more than 50% of its collective investment assets in real properties and real estate related securities
Special Asset Collective Investment Vehicle	A fund which invests more than 50% of its collective investment assets in special assets (which mean assets other than securities and real estate)
Mixed Asset Investment Vehicle	A mixed-asset fund which is not subject to any of the asset management restrictions applicable to the securities collective investment vehicles, the real estate collective investment vehicles, and the special asset collective investment vehicles
Open-End Type	A fund that is redeemable
Closed-End Type	A fund that is non-redeemable
Additional Issuance Permitted Type	A fund that allows additional issuance
NAV per Share	The price obtained by dividing the NAV of the fund by the number of the total issued and outstanding shares
Distribution Income	Income generated as a fund distributes dividends to its investors

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Compensation	Payments by a fund's investors after their subscription for operation and management of the fund
Upfront Purchase Fee	Fee that an investor pays to brokers/dealers after subscription
Deferred Purchase Fee	Payment by an investor to brokers/dealers in the event of the investors' redemption
Redemption Fee	Fee levied on an investor when the investor does not maintain its interest in a fund for a certain period, which fees will be retained by the fund
Formation	Capital contributions to a fund
Cancellation	An act of dissolving a fund. Similar to the dissolution of an investment company
General Meeting of Shareholders	An organization where all shareholders of a fund gather to decide any material matter of AOI. Its method and procedures are governed by AOI
KOFIA Fund Code	A unique 5-digit code assigned to a fund by KOFIA for investors to easily inquire for public notices.
Withholding	Collection of tax on income or profits by the payor (usually a trading agent) in lieu of the government with respect to the payee's tax obligations
Reference Index	An index selected for comparison of fund performances. Also called a benchmark. In general, an active fund pursues profits exceeding its comparable index and an index fund pursues to track its comparative index.
Leverage Effect	The effect of maximizing investment performance by investing, through borrowing, an amount exceeding the principal. An increase will create greater profits than unleveraged investment, and a decrease will create greater losses than unleveraged investment.
Interest Rate Swap	A transaction where financial institutions agree to exchange a fixed interest rate and a variable interest rate for a certain period for the purpose of reducing interest risks
Performance Fee	Compensation payable to an asset management company depending on the fund's performance. Permitted with respect only to public funds which satisfy certain requirements and private placed funds
Infrastructure	Infrastructure, within the meaning prescribed by the PPP Act. Facilities based on which various productive activities are conducted, including roads, railroads, airports, and harbours.

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Project Company	A company whose purpose is to manage infrastructure projects
Infrastructure Fund	An infrastructure collective investment and financing vehicle created or established based on the PPP Act.
(Infrastructure) Investment and Financing Company	An infrastructure investment and financing company established under the PPP Act, whose purpose is to invest in infrastructure projects in accordance with the same Act and distribute the profits from such investment to its interest holders.
Public-Private Partnership Project	A private offered project under the PPP Act or an infrastructure project developed by a concessionaire pursuant to a basic plan of private investment projects.
Concessionaire	A company which is designated under the PPP Act as a concessionaire to develop a private investment project.
Concession Agreement	An agreement between relevant governmental entities and a concessionaire with respect to the terms of the relevant project.
Portfolio Company (of the Company)	Project companies invested by the Company
Investment (of the Company)	Stocks, bonds, and loans of the project companies invested by the Company
Portfolio Infrastructures (of the Company)	Infrastructure assets managed by the project companies invested by the Company
Portfolio Projects (of the Company)	Infrastructure projects developed by the project companies invested by the Company
Invested Capital (of the Company)	An amount committed to acquire the residual value of the Company's investments or additional investments to be acquired