KB Financial Group

Annual Report 2024

Building Greater Value for the Future

Contents

Navigating the Report

To use this interactive PDF edition, click on any of the icons on the navigation bar at the top of each page. Access relevant websites, YouTube clips, and download linked documents with just one click. Navigate through the pages to find additional images or more details about the content. Also, feel free to go back and forth through the pages in any order you desire and print any of the pages according to your needs.

Home | Contents | Previous page
Print | Website link | Download

Introduction

CEO Message 003
Building Greater Value for the Future 006
Vision & Strategy 014

Group Review

Company Profile 017
Year in Review 018
Financial Highlights 019
Shareholder Information 022

Special Report

ESG Leadership 025
Digital Transformation 036
Global Business 042
Risk Management 047

MD&A

Management's Discussion & Analysis 055

Operation Review

Bank 062
Financial Investments 067
Insurance 072
Credit Finance 075

Appendix

Company Directory 078
Global Network 078
Disclaimer 081

Financial Section

Consolidated Financial Statements 083
Separate Financial Statements 261

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

CEO Message

In 2024, KB Financial Group demonstrated strong financial performance amidst a challenging economic environment, achieving a net profit of KRW 5.1 trillion and total assets of KRW 757.8 trillion.

Esteemed shareholders, customers, and investors,

As we reflect on 2024, it is evident that we navigated one of the most challenging and dynamic business landscapes in recent history. Global economic slowdowns, financial volatility triggered by the weakening Chinese economy, and the intensification of protectionist policies worldwide collectively presented formidable obstacles.

Yet, despite these headwinds, KB Financial Group demonstrated extraordinary resilience and robust performance, solidifying our stature as Korea's leading financial institution. Our achievements in 2024 are a testament to the unwavering trust of our shareholders, the loyalty of our customers, and the relentless dedication of our employees. I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed to our continued success.

Notably, 2024 was not just a year of strong financial outcomes for us. It was pivotal in advancing our commitment to enhancing shareholder value as well. The launch of our Value-Up Program in October

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

exemplified our dedication to transparent and disciplined shareholder returns. This initiative has been instrumental in catalyzing a significant revaluation of the Korean financial sector, which has historically been perceived as undervalued.

Looking ahead, KB Financial Group remains steadfast in our commitment to excellence, aiming to heighten both financial performance and corporate value. In short, our focus is clear: to lead with resilience, foster innovation, and deliver sustained growth.

As we reflect on our performance, the numbers tell a compelling story of resilience and strategic execution. KB Financial Group reported a net profit of KRW 5.1 trillion in 2024, marking a year-on-year increase of KRW 483 billion. This growth was driven by higher interest income, fueled by strategic asset growth, and boosted by improved fee and commission income in response to recovering market conditions.

Our total assets reached KRW 757.8 trillion, an annual increase of KRW 42.1 trillion. This was underpinned by prudent corporate lending to prime clients and profitability-focused securities investments.

These accomplishments underscore the strength of our diversified business portfolio and the effectiveness of our strategic initiatives. They also highlight the invaluable support of our customers and shareholders and the tireless efforts of our employees.

Respected shareholders,

As we look to the future, the next decade promises even greater change than the last. Rapid advancements in artificial intelligence and digital technologies are reshaping industries and redefining customer expectations. At the same time, geopolitical tensions and economic fragmentation are amplifying global uncertainties.

In this dynamic environment, KB Financial Group is committed to proactive adaptation and strategic foresight.

For 2025, our strategy is anchored in two key areas of focus: operational efficiency and innovation-driven growth. To that effect, we aim to:

01 Transition our growth and profitability management framework to a capital efficiency model based on RoRWA (return on risk-weighted assets), thereby enhancing the effectiveness and speed of our initiatives.

02 Strengthen our customer base in the wealth management (WM) and SME sectors while establishing a robust global risk management framework to further our key business competitiveness.

> Our 2025 strategy centers on achieving greater efficiency and growth through strategic innovation, digital enhancements, and a laser focus on our customers.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

03 Focus on non-financial businesses and ESG initiatives, selectively investing in areas where we have a competitive edge to achieve meaningful business outcomes.

04 Redefine our branch models through innovative space utilization and customer engagement strategies, thus optimizing them for future business environments.

05 Accelerate the adoption of AI and next-generation technologies to deliver a hyper-personalized, innovative customer experience while setting new industry benchmarks.

06 Advance data-driven talent management systems and enhance internal controls through digitalization, ensuring robust governance and operational excellence through real-time monitoring.

Esteemed shareholders,

In conclusion, 2025 is poised to be a year of heightened global and financial uncertainty. KB Financial Group remains committed to providing reliable, stable financial services that instill confidence among our customers and stakeholders.

To achieve this, we will focus on three pillars: strengthening customer wealth management, delivering on our Value-Up commitments to investors, and maintaining robust financial health across the Group to benefit all stakeholders.

My colleagues and I at KB Financial Group will spare no effort to attain these goals. Furthermore, we will continue to strengthen a financial institution that leads not only in performance but also in trust, innovation, and societal impact.

Thank you for your continued trust and support in KB Financial Group. I sincerely wish you and your loved ones health, happiness, and continued prosperity in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Yang Jong-hee
Chairman & CEO
KB Financial Group

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

VALUE-UP PLANS A Q&A Session with the CFO

"Ensuring Sustained Leadership in Shareholder Returns"

Na Sang-rok
Chief Financial Officer

Q KB Financial Group's advanced Value-up policy, which pegs its shareholder returns with the CET1 ratio, was highly commended by the market. What is the core philosophy behind the Group's Value-up strategy?

KB Financial Group's Value-up disclosure encapsulates our distinct, well-founded approach to shareholder returns. It was developed through months of meticulous deliberation among the management team and the Board of Directors, along with extensive engagement with diverse stakeholders. Our two fundamental principles guiding shareholder return strategy are sustainability and predictability. The core challenge was identifying the optimal framework to achieve three critical objectives: improving corporate profitability, enhancing shareholder value, and maintaining capital adequacy—a delicate balance that ensures sustainable growth while securing financial soundness.

Moving forward, KB Financial Group will leverage its CET1 ratio by allocating surplus capital—specifically, any CET1 ratio exceeding 13% at year-end and 13.5% in the second half of the year—as resources for shareholder returns. For example, if the CET1 ratio at the end of 2024 reaches 13.5%, the surplus capital above 13%—equivalent to 50 basis points—will be allocated to dividends and share buybacks/cancellations in the following year.

Throughout the year, retained earnings will support a mid-13% CET1 ratio, with capital above 13.5% in the second half allocated for additional share buybacks/cancellations.

By implementing a transparent and systematic shareholder return framework, the Group aims to sustain industry-leading shareholder returns while reinforcing financial soundness on a sustainable and predictable basis.

Q When considering KB Financial Group's Value-up strategy, it would seem that RoRWA-centered capital efficiency is critical. What are the Group's achievements in this respect, and what are its plans moving forward?

A sustainable and predictable shareholder return policy hinges on stable capital adequacy management and a disciplined focus on return on risk-weighted assets (RoRWA). KB Financial Group is committed to maintaining a mid-13% CET1 ratio while optimizing capital allocation to balance financial soundness with enhanced shareholder return expectations.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

VALUE-UP PLANS A Q&A Session with the CFO

The Group's capital strategy prioritizes efficiency, ensuring that excess capital is reinvested into growth—all while supporting increased shareholder distributions. To further reinforce this framework, the Group is transitioning from a quantitative expansion to a RoRWA-driven quality growth model under our new Value-up paradigm.

This strategic shift will strengthen both fundamental and earnings resilience by enhancing non-interest and non-banking income contributions, refining business unit capital allocation, and aligning executive compensation with RoRWA and capital efficiency metrics. Beginning in 2025, the Group will fully integrate the Value-up framework into its strategic management plans, setting asset growth targets and redesigning key performance indicators (KPIs) to reflect the new paradigm. This will ensure a consistent and disciplined execution of the Value-up paradigm across the board.

Q Please tell us more about KB Financial Group's broader vision for its sustainable Value-up drive.

Beyond the transition in terms of financial perspectives, the Group remains committed to strengthening corporate governance and shareholder engagement. Our Board of Directors has played a central role in ensuring transparent and disciplined decision-making, with nearly all committees exclusively composed of non-executive directors, thus making it a governance structure that reinforces independence and accountability.

As a testament to our commitment to diversity and governance excellence, KB Financial Group became the first Korean financial holding company to appoint three female non-executive directors in 2023. This momentum continued in 2024 with the appointment of the Group's first-ever female BOD chairperson, a milestone that further heightened leadership diversity and corporate governance.

At the same time, the Group continues to bolster shareholder engagement, expanding communication channels to ensure greater accessibility for both institutional and retail investors. In fact, the Group created a dedicated Value-up page to centralize investor-related disclosures and introduce additional platforms to facilitate shareholder communication.

KB Financial Group remains dedicated to executing a financially sound, transparent, and shareholder-oriented strategy, thereby ensuring long-term value creation and maintaining our position as an industry leader in shareholder returns. Everyone at the Group, including myself, is committed to executing the Group's Value-up strategy with consistency and transparency, ensuring continued financial soundness and competitive shareholder returns.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What is the core principle that KB Financial Group prioritizes in achieving the Value-Up Plan?

In 2024, KB Financial Group unveiled a detailed 'Value-Up Plan (Disclosure)' linked to its Common Equity Tier 1 (CET-1) ratio, outlining concrete execution strategies and measurable targets designed to drive direct and quantifiable corporate value enhancement.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Enhancing Sustainability & Predictability with CET1-Linked Returns

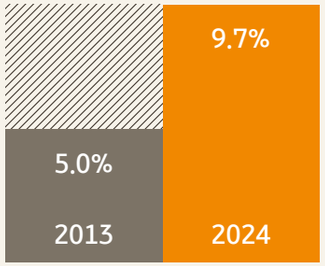
When preparing this Value-Up disclosure, we focused on two guiding principles for shareholder returns: sustainability and predictability. The key challenge we faced was finding the optimal approach to achieve three objectives: improving corporate profitability, enhancing shareholder value, and maintaining capital adequacy.

Target CET1 Ratio

>13%

Target ROE Ratio

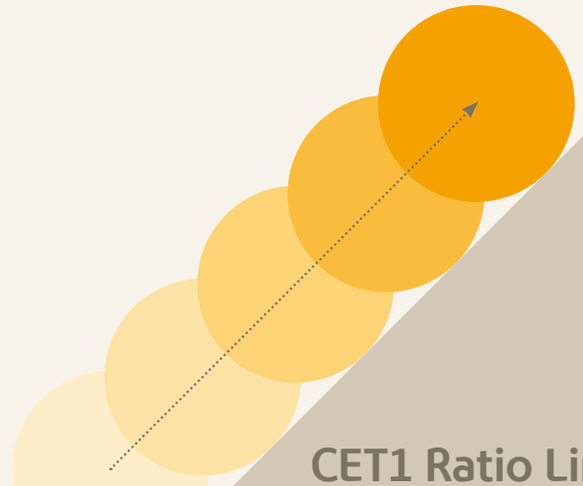
>10%



Target an Average Annual EPS Growth Even During Periods of Profit Slowdown

>10%

Framework with Sustainability & Predictability



CET1 Ratio Linked

KB Financial Group will leverage its CET1 ratio by allocating surplus capital—specifically, any CET1 ratio exceeding 13% at year-end and 13.5% in the second half of the year—as resources for shareholder returns

Share Buyback & Cancellations

Target

Annual average **10** mil. shares

Achieving Industry-Leading Levels of Total Shareholder Return

No.1

Strategy

Value-Up

✓ Target and Plans

Shareholder Return Flow Based on CET1 Ratio

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What efforts has KB made over the past 10 years to improve capital profitability?

Throughout the past decade, KB Financial Group has demonstrably fortified its earnings fundamentals and diversified its business portfolio, resulting in measurable enhancements to capital profitability and strength. This strategic evolution has established a robust foundation for the effective implementation of its Value-Up strategy.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Maximizing Capital Profitability with Enhanced Fundamentals and Portfolio

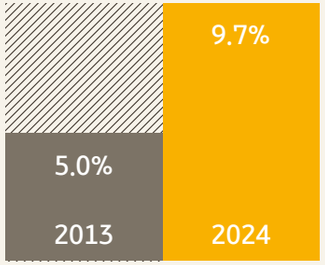
Since 2014, KB Financial Group has successfully strengthened its earnings-generation capacity, expanded its business portfolio, and enhanced capital efficiency. The Group is also leading the industry with its proactive shareholder return policies.

Average Annual EPS Growth Rate ('19 ~'24)

8.8%

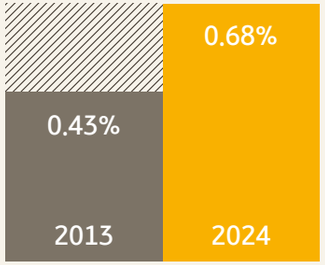
9.7%

ROE Ratio Trend



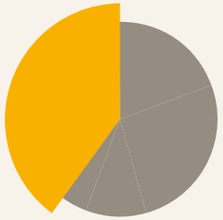
0.68%

ROA Ratio Trend



Non-Bank Contribution

40%



Through the M&As of KB Securities, KB Insurance, KB Life Insurance and KB Capital, KB has built a top-tier business portfolio among Korea's financial groups

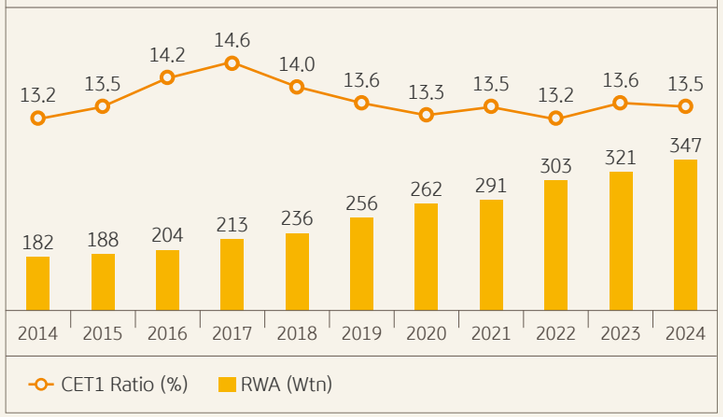
KB Securities
Added as a subsidiary in 2016
↓
Increased shareholding to 100% in 2017

KB Insurance
Added as a subsidiary in 2015
↓
Increased shareholding to 100% in 2017

KB Life
Added as a subsidiary in 2020
(acquired 100% shares)

KB Capital
Added as a subsidiary in 2013
↓
Increased shareholding to 100% in 2017

RWA & CET1 Ratio



Past
DECADE

✓ Strengthening Capital Profitability

38.0M

KB's Customer Base

Setting the Standard for Industry-Leading Total Shareholder Returns with CET1-Linked Returns

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What measures are being undertaken to effectively implement the Value-Up Plan?

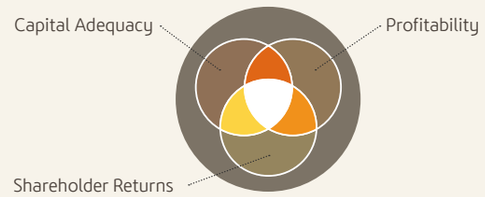
KB Financial Group is committed to driving growth from quantitative to RoRWA-driven qualitative growth under our new Value-Up paradigm. Furthermore, we will enhance corporate governance and deepen engagement with shareholders and the market to outperform our peers in delivering shareholder returns.

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

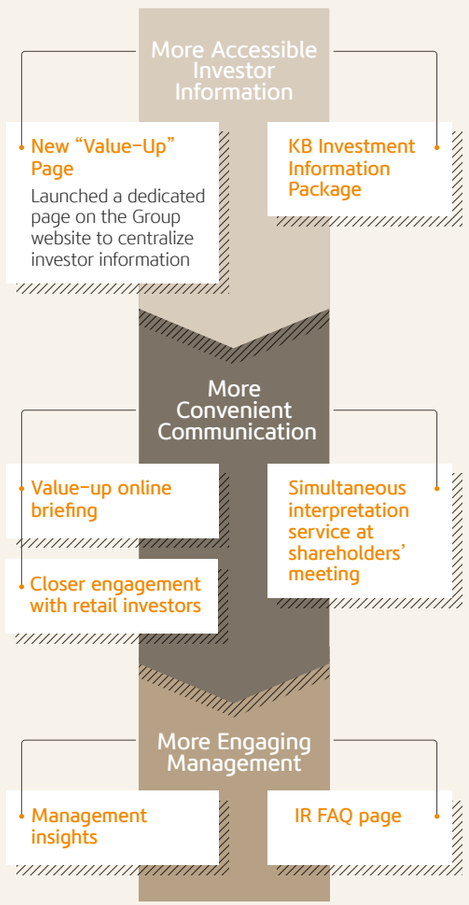
Strategic Plans and Targets Established to Elevate KB's Corporate and Shareholder Value

Starting with our 2025 management plan, we will establish asset growth targets and redesign key performance indicators to align with this paradigm shift. This transformation will mobilize every member of our organization toward achieving our strategic goals.

Three Pillars for a Sustainable Future

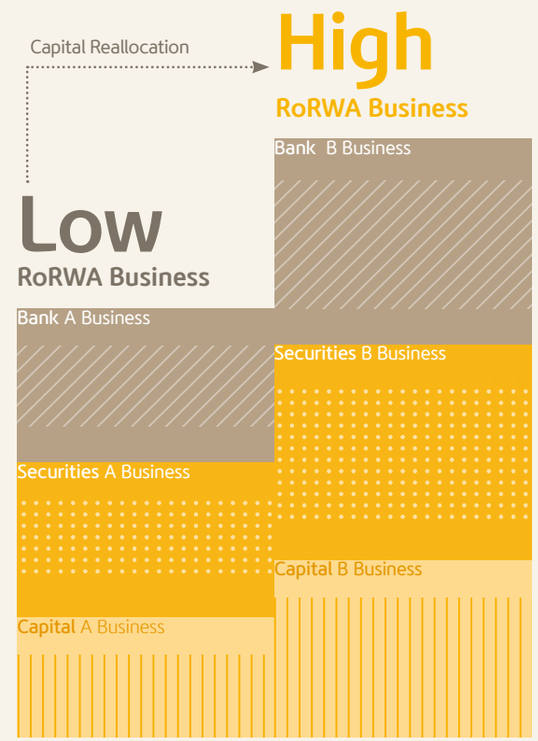


Shareholder Engagement and Stakeholder Communication



RoRWA Enhancement Plan

Establish a more granular business unit-level RoRWA management system



Strategy 2025

Value-up Action Plan

Top-Management Compensation System Linked to Corporate Value

Key metrics in performance evaluation

Short-term incentive compensation
ROE, RoRWA, Capital Ratio, CIR, etc.
Long-term incentive compensation
Relative TSR, EPS, etc.

Minimize Recurring Cost Increases

Ensuring Corporate Governance Independence

77.8%

Ratio of non-executive directors on the board

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Vision & Strategy

We aim to deliver financial services that bring happiness and well-being to our customers and society

KB's ultimate reason for being is to enrich our customers' lives through finance and to contribute to a better world. KB's grand vision to drive change in the world is put into practice through the company's management and strategies, and is rooted in our commitment to provide the best possible service to our customers, as well as the solidarity among KB employees.

Mission

Financial service delivering changes

Happier life & Better world

Vision

Driven by world-class talents and bold innovation, to become your trusted financial partner for a lifetime

Our goal is to become a lifelong financial group by leading innovation that shift the financial paradigm with our best professionals

We aspire to be the premier financial group, chosen first by our customers and growing together as their lifelong financial partner, by bringing together world-class financial experts and leading the financial paradigm through bold challenges and innovations.

Core Value

Customer-centricity
Benefits to our customers and prioritized in our decision making

Expertise
We relentlessly strive to develop industry-leading competencies

Innovation
We foster creative thinking and drive first mover initiatives to reshape the future of the financial services industry

Trust & Integrity
As a financial services provider we adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct, always acting in good faith and with integrity

Shared growth
By growing together with our customers we aim to contribute to the advancement of society

INTRODUCTION
CEO Message
Building Greater Value for the Future
Vision & Strategy
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Management Goals for 2025

The 2025 market outlook poses significant challenges for businesses at home and abroad. A worldwide economic slowdown, coupled with geopolitical risks, exacerbates the prevailing uncertainty in the global market environment. Domestically, heightened concerns are sparking fears of a potential financial market crisis triggered by a volatile real estate market and inflated household debt.

In response to these challenges, KB Financial Group is committed to emerging as a steadfast leader. Our mid- to long-term goal is to grow together with our customers as their lifelong financial partner and become the No.1 Digital Financial Group. To achieve this, we have outlined six action plans for implementation through 2025, as follows:

First, we will start by strengthening the competitiveness of our traditional core business (**Super Core**) and capital-efficient growth foundation of each subsidiary, and subsequently channel those resources into new challenges and investments.

Second, we will further enhance the Group's market leadership in future-leading areas (**Next Core**), such as non-financial operations and ESG.

Third, we will comprehensively leverage technology and AI (**Tech & AI**) to drive business efficiency and create new value, thus facilitating our transformation into a tech-savvy financial group.

Fourth, we will enhance customer trust and our core competencies in investment management, WM, insurance, SME, and global operations to expand our core growth drivers (**Core**).

Fifth, we are dedicated to establishing a differentiated customer channel (**Channel**) that integrates the convenience of in-person interactions with our digital channels, while also adding embedded financial products and services.

Lastly, we will promote a corporate culture where employees with high levels of expertise and dignity take proactive initiatives, continuously adapt, and never stop learning, all while establishing a proactive response system to new risks.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

GROUP REVIEW

Company Profile 017
Year in Review 018
Financial Highlights 019
Shareholder Information 022

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Company Profile

KB Financial Group is Korea's leading financial services provider offering broad range of financial products and services. The Group was founded in 2008 to better serve clients, enable growth and deliver value in a rapidly changing financial environment. Our core strengths are expertise, broad customer base, wide distribution network and strong brand.

Subsidiaries

Group Network

Total 2,088

Domestic 1,474 + Overseas 614

Group Customers	Group Employees	Credit Ratings	
38.0 million	22,827	Moody's	A1 Stable
		S&P	A Stable

ESG Performance

Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
Powered by the S&P Global CSA

Listed on the DJSI World Index for nine straight years (2016~2024)

CDP
DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

Acquisition of 'Leadership A' in the Climate Change Response Sector

MSCI

Achieved the highest AAA grade in the MSCI ESG Ratings for three consecutive years

SUSTAINALYTICS

Achieved the highest 'Low Risk' rating with the highest score among Korean financial companies

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Year in Review

Jan.

KB Financial Group was the only Korean financial institution to be included on the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World list by Corporate Knights for two consecutive years, reaffirming its ESG leadership and commitment to sustainability.

Feb.

KB Financial Group was the only Korean financial company to earn the highest top 1% rating in S&P Global's 2023 Sustainability Distinction Evaluation, underscoring its corporate sustainability.

Mar.

KB Financial Group appointed Kwon Seon-joo as the first female Chair of the Board of Directors, marking a significant milestone in advancing the Group's corporate governance and board diversity. This appointment reflects KBFG's commitment to strengthening governance through greater inclusivity.

Apr.

KB Kookmin Bank's MVNO service, KB Liiv M, received official recognition as an auxiliary banking business by the Financial Services Commission (FSC), thus cementing its integration into the Group's financial services offerings.

May

KB Financial Group became the first financial institution in Korea to announce its intent to disclose its Value-up Plan, a strategic initiative aimed at enhancing corporate value. This marks the first application of the government's Corporate Value-up Program.

June

As of June 2024, assets under management (AUM) in KB Securities' wealth management (WM) division surpassed KRW 60 trillion, reflecting a KRW 10 trillion increase within ten months since first exceeding the KRW 50 trillion mark in August 2023.

Sep.

KB Financial Group Chairman Yang Jong-hee met with Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian Senate, to discuss the development of the financial industry within ASEAN and KB Financial Group's expansion strategies in the region.

Oct.

KB Financial Group announced its Value-up plan, outlining shareholder return initiatives linked to its common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio and a profitability strategy centered on return on risk-weighted assets (RoRWA).

Dec.

KB Financial Group was included in the newly organized Korea Value-up Index, reflecting industry recognition for its proactive shareholder return policies and commitment to enhancing corporate and shareholder value.
In addition, KB Financial Group became the first mover in the financial sector to surpass KRW 5 trillion in net profit.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Financial Highlights

Key Financial Figures

	2024	2023	2022 [1]
Profitability (bn won)			
Gross operating income	**17,028.2**	16,178.8	13,725.8
Operating profit	**8,045.3**	6,385.0	5,234.4
Net profit [2]	**5,078.2**	4,594.8	4,112.5
ROA (%)	**0.68**	0.64	0.57
ROE (%) [3]	**9.74**	9.13	8.76
Cost-income ratio (%)	**40.7**	41.1	48.4
Financial position (tn won)			
Assets	**757.8**	715.7	688.7
Total assets including AUM	**1,276.7**	1,218.2	1.146.7
Liabilities	**698.0**	657.1	634.6
Shareholders' equity	**59.8**	58.6	53.8
Asset quality (%)			
NPL ratio [4]	**0.65**	0.57	0.34
NPL coverage ratio [4]	**150.9**	174.5	216.3
Credit cost ratio (CCR)	**0.43**	0.67	0.43
Capital adequacy (%)			
BIS ratio	**16.43**	16.73	16.16
Tier 1 ratio	**15.17**	15.37	14.86
CET 1 ratio	**13.53**	13.59	13.24

1) The financial results for 2022 have been restated retrospectively under IFRS17
2) Based on profit attributable to controlling interests
3) Based on return on common equity
4) Based on simple arithmetic sum of each subsidiary's figures (excl. overseas local subsidiaries, overseas equity investments, SPCs for consolidation, etc.)

In 2024, KB Financial Group recorded a net profit of KRW 5,078.2 billion, marking a 10.5% year-on-year increase. This robust performance was achieved despite macro-economic uncertainties, including the onset of an interest rate-cutting cycle, slowing economic growth, and sharp depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. By ensuring balanced growth in both interest and non-interest income, coupled with disciplined cost management, the Group demonstrated its strong fundamentals and earnings resilience.

Despite a lower interest rate environment, KBFG effectively minimized the decline in its net interest margin (NIM), delivering a solid net interest income of approximately KRW 13 trillion. Additionally, non-interest income reached KRW 4 trillion, driven by well-balanced earnings contributions from non-banking subsidiaries, particularly its securities, insurance, and credit card businesses. As a result of company-wide cost-efficiency initiatives, the cost-to-income ratio (CIR) marked an all-time low of 40.7%.

Meanwhile, the Group's credit cost ratio (CCR) for 2024 stood at 43 basis points (bps), marking a 24 bps improvement from the previous year. This was largely driven by proactive provisioning measures at the Group level. The NPL coverage ratio remained at the industry-leading level of 150.9%, reaffirming KBFG's loss absorption capacity despite a conservative classification of asset quality in key watchlist sectors, such as real estate project financing (PF) and overseas commercial real estate.

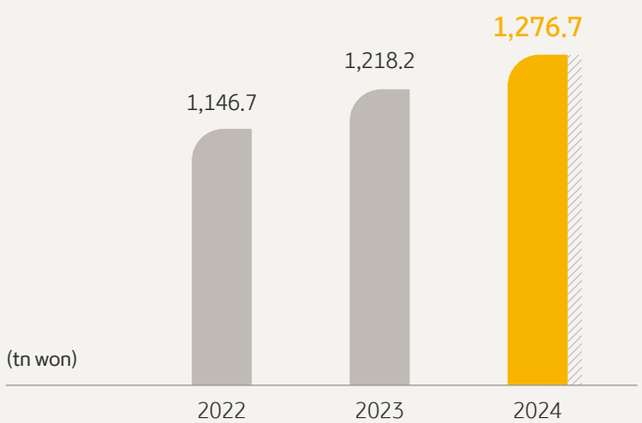
As of year-end 2024, KB Financial Group had the highest level of capital adequacy in Korea's financial sector, with a BIS ratio of 16.43% and a CET1 ratio of 13.53%, clear proof of its resilience against macroeconomic uncertainties.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Key Financial Figures

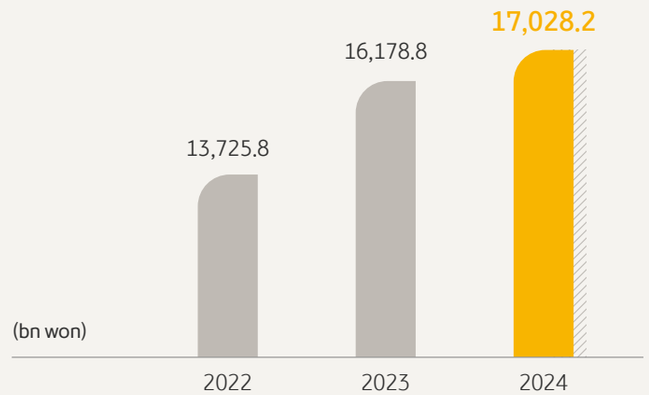
Total Assets (incl. AUM)

YoY 4.8%



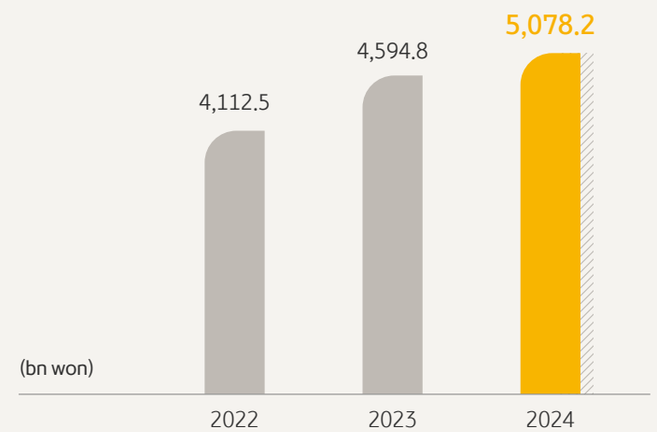
Gross Operating Income

YoY 5.3%

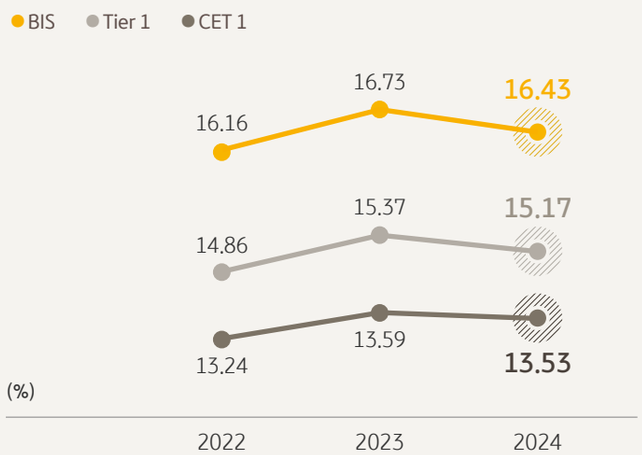


Net Profit

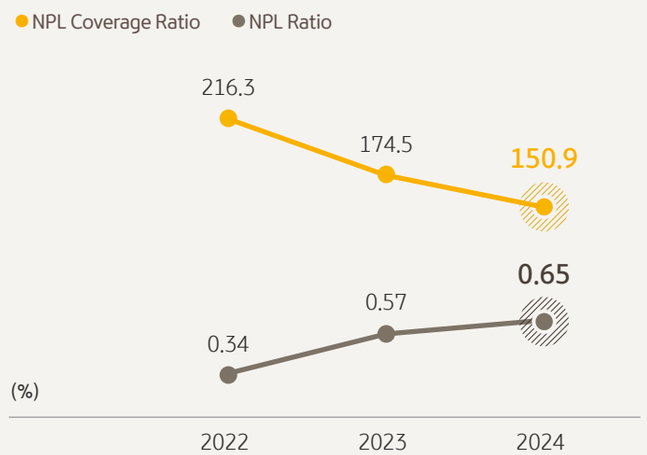
YoY 10.5%



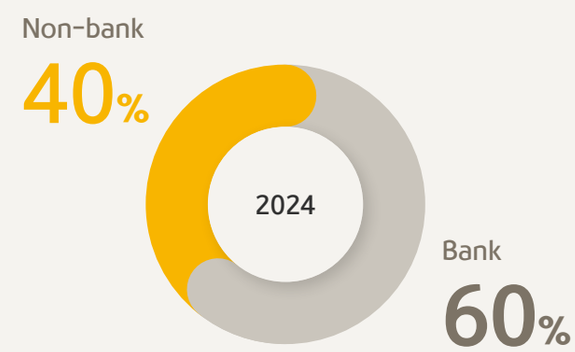
BIS Ratio



NPL/NPL Coverage Ratio



Non-banking Contribution

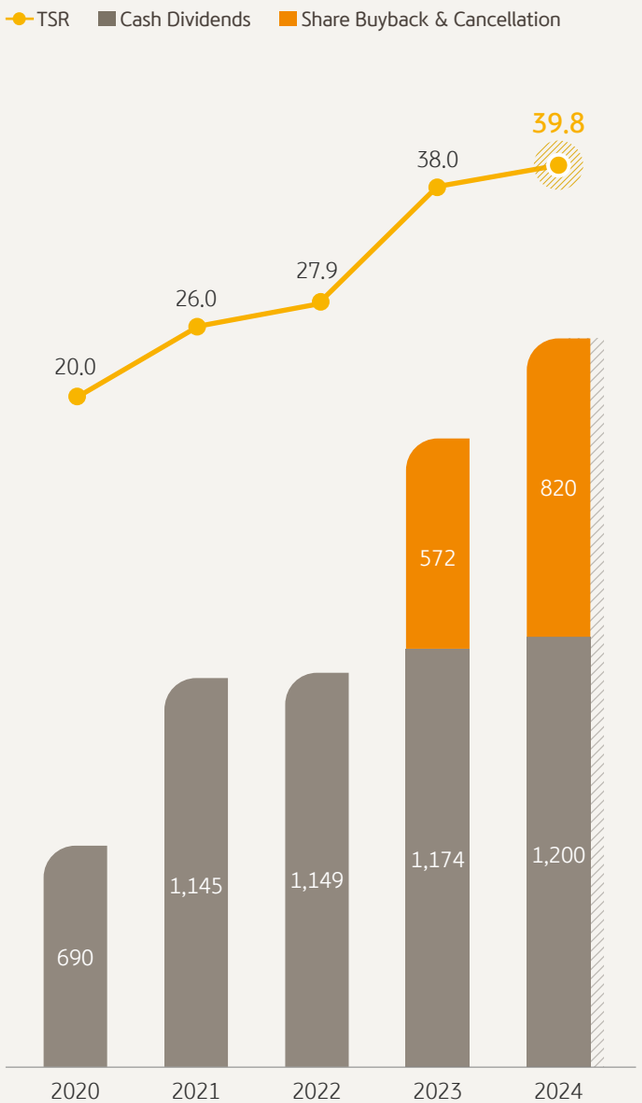


INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Group Shareholder Return Policy

Total Shareholder Return

(bn won, %)



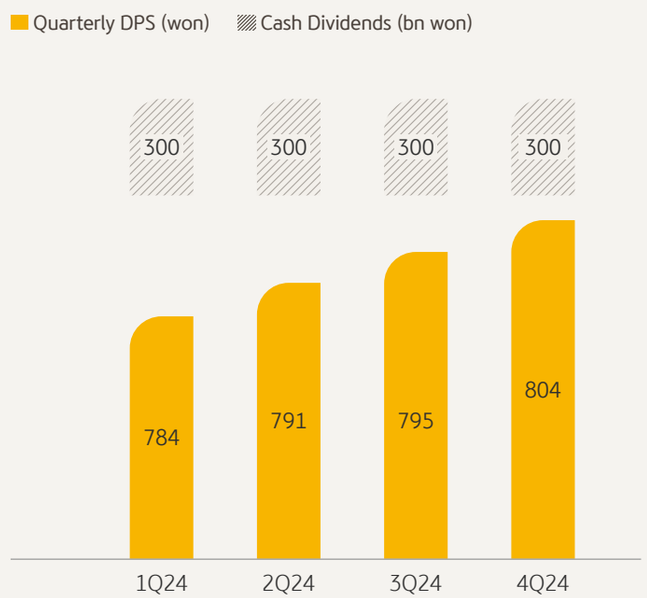
Share Buyback & Cancellation

Feb. & Jul.24 BOD Resolution
Total 720 Wbn

+

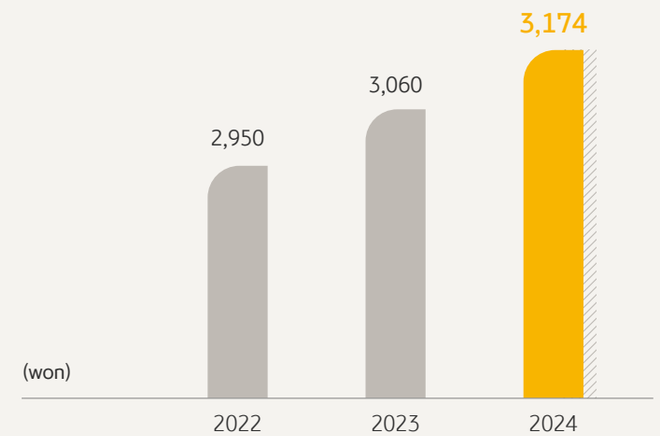
Oct.24 BOD Resolution
100 Wbn

Cash Dividends



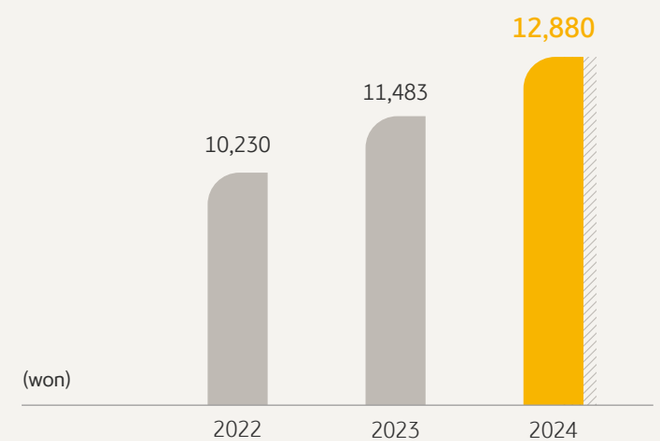
DPS

YoY 3.7%



EPS

YoY 12.2%



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Shareholder Information

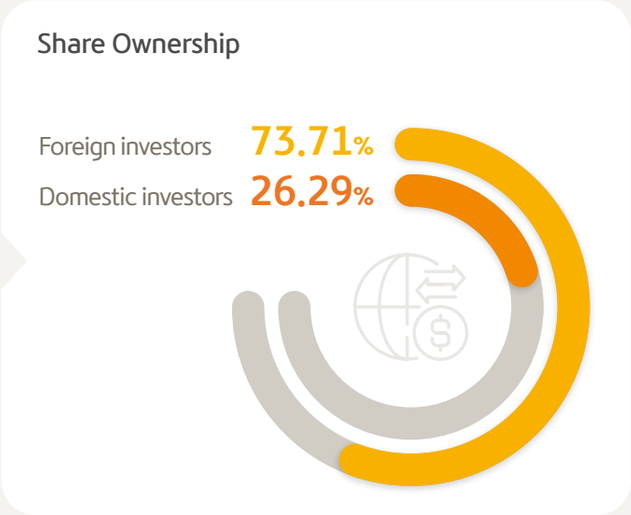
Stock Information

(Shares, Won)	2024	2023
Total number of shares issued	**393,528,423**	403,511,072
Treasury shares	**19,927,704**	24,847,247
Stocks outstanding	**373,600,719**	378,663,825
Year-end stock price	**82,900**	54,100
Market capitalization (bn won)	**32,624**	21,830
Dividend per share	**3,174**	3,060
Book value per share	**152,836**	147,626
Basic earnings per share	**12,880**	11,483

Share Ownership

(Shares, %)	Number of shares owned	Ownership
Korean National Pension Service	33,095,691	8.41
The Capital Group Companies, Inc[1)]	31,763,237	8.07
BlackRock Fund Advisors[2)]	25,050,939	6.02
JPMorgan Chase Bank (ADR)[3)]	19,948,226	5.07
Employee Stock Ownership Association	11,571,153	2.94
The Government of Singapore	8,030,858	2.04
NORGES BANK	7,904,376	2.01
STICHTING DEPOSITARY APG EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY POOL	6,780,096	1.72
VANGUARD TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STOCK INDEX FUND, A SERIES OF V	5,763,001	1.46
PEOPLES BANK OF CHINA	4,835,152	1.23
POSCO HOLDINGS	4,596,848	1.17
ISHARES CORE MSCI EMERGING MARKETS ETF	3,720,816	0.95

1) The number of shares and ownership are based on the 'Report on the Status of Large Shareholdings' disclosed on Jan. 13, 2025
2) The number of shares and ownership are based on the 'Report on the Status of Large Shareholdings' disclosed on Feb. 26, 2021
3) Depositary under the ADR program



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
Company Profile
Year in Review
Financial Highlights
Shareholder Information
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Key Takeaways

2016

February
- Share buyback of 9.2 million Shares (KRW 300 billion)

August
- Share buyback of 12.3 million Shares (KRW 500 billion)

2017

June
- Treasury shares disposed* 4.4 million shares (KRW 216 billion)

* Related to share swaps with KB Insurance and KB Capital

November
- Share buyback of 4.8 million Shares (KRW 300 billion)

2018

November
- Share buyback of 6.6 million Shares (KRW 300 billion)

2019

December
- The industry's first treasury stock cancellation 2.3 million Shares (KRW 100 billion)

2020

June
- KRW 240billion of EBs issued utilizing 5.0 million treasury shares

* Related to strategic alliance with Carlyle

2021

August
- KB's historic first interim dividend payout (KRW 292 billion)

2022

February
- Treasury shares cancellation 3.5 million shares (KRW 150 billion)

August
- Treasury shares cancellation 3.5 million shares (KRW 150 billion)

2023

February
- Share buyback of 5.4 million Shares (KRW 272 billion)
- KBFG Capital Management Plan released

April
- Treasury shares cancellation 5.4 million shares (KRW 272 billion)

August
- Share buyback of 5.2 million Shares (KRW 300 billion)

2024

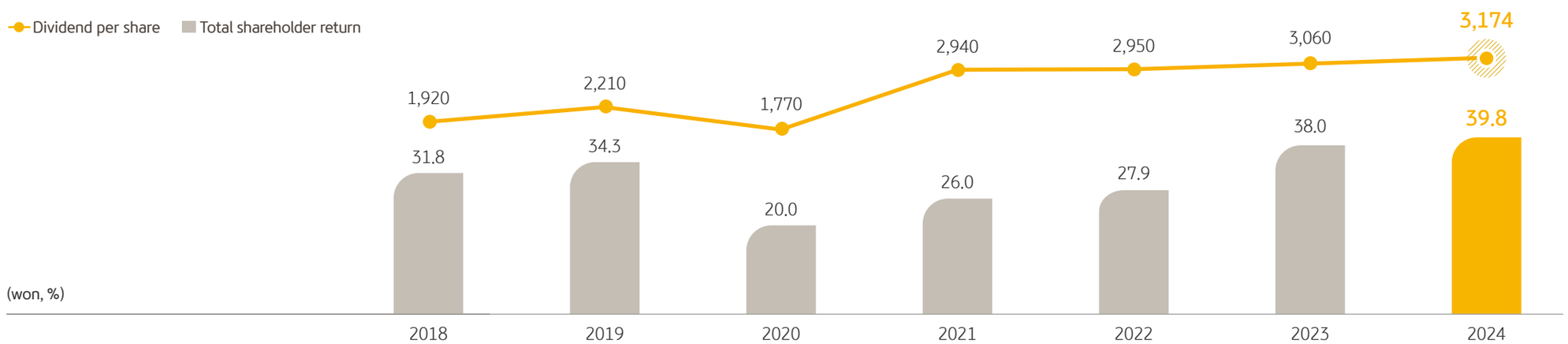
February
- Share buyback of 4.4 million Shares (KRW 320 billion)

July
- Share buyback of 4.6 million Shares (KRW 400 billion)

August
- Treasury shares cancellation 4.4 million shares (KRW 320 billion)

October
- Share buyback of 1.1 million Shares (KRW 100 billion)

Gross Shareholder Return



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

SPECIAL REPORT

ESG Leadership 025
Digital Transformation 036
Global Business 042
Risk Management 047

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Special Report ①

ESG Leadership

Guided by its mission to provide "financial services delivering change," KB Financial Group is committed to ESG management in every aspect of its business for a "happier life and a better world."

Under the strategic goal to "create sustainable value and enhance customer trust by promoting responsible management for the environment and society, while also disseminating healthy corporate governance," KB Financial Group now has a three-pronged ESG strategy in place.

First, we will advance our climate change response strategies to help protect the environment;

Second, we will internalize responsible management for the good of society; and third, we will broaden the overall culture of transparent governance. To create a better world and happier life for our customers, we are actively responding to climate change through "KB Net Zero S.T.A.R.", which is the Group's carbon neutrality strategy, and are implementing "KB Green Wave 2030", our ESG finance expansion strategy, at the Groupwide level. In addition, we established "KB Diversity 2027", a mid- to long-term strategy that aims at expanding social class and gender diversity by 2027, and are expanding the value of diversity and inclusiveness.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

ESG Strategy

ESG Management Strategic Scheme

Mission

Financial Services Delivering Change

Happier Life & Better World

Create sustainable value and enhance customer trust by promoting responsible management for the environment and society and disseminating healthy corporate governance

Strategic goal

Carbon Neutrality
- Operational emissions by 2040
- Financed emissions by 2050

ESG Products, Investments and Loans
- KRW 50 trillion by 2030

KB Diversity 2027 Targets
- Diversity Hiring
- Gender Diversity
- Capability Diversity

Strategic directions

E — Advancing climate change response strategies
- Setting and managing carbon emissions target
- Managing environmental risks
- Increasing green investments and loans
- Leading the way in green finance ecosystems

S — Internalizing responsible management for society
- Expanding social contribution
- Promoting shared growth and mutual prosperity
- Respecting human rights and diversity
- Expanding financial inclusion

G — Spreading the culture of transparent governance
- Enhancing transparency in governance
- Aligning with the stewardship code
- Expanding investments in excellent governance
- Building a comprehensive evaluation system

ESG Valuation

Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
Powered by the S&P Global CSA

Included in the 'DJSI World' index, the highest grade for 9 consecutive years (2016–2024) in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI)

CDP
DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

Acquired 'Leadership A' in the climate change category in the 'Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change' evaluation

MSCI

Acquired 'AAA' rating, the highest rating for the three consecutive year for the first time in the Korean financial industry in the 'Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI)' ESG evaluation

SUSTAINALYTICS

Acquired 'Low Risk' rating with the highest score among Korean financial companies in the 'Sustainalytics' ESG risk assessment

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Environment

What are KB Financial Group's initiatives for climate change response, its mid- to long-term carbon neutrality strategy, and the implementation progress for 2024?

Q&A

Kim Keoung-nam Head of the ESG Division

Strengthening the KB Net Zero S.T.A.R. Strategy in its Third Year

KB Financial Group is committed to the concrete implementation of its mid- to long-term carbon neutrality strategy, KB Net Zero S.T.A.R. The acronym S.T.A.R. encapsulates the strategy's core pillars: Supporting eco-friendly businesses, Transforming towards a low-carbon economy, Aligning with the proactive initiatives of the Paris Agreement, and Restoring the world's ecosystem. KB Financial Group has set its carbon neutrality ambitions in line with the protocols of leading global institutions, such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

Accordingly, our asset portfolio emissions reduction targets, based on the well below 2.0℃ scenario, aim to achieve a 33.3% reduction by 2030, a 61.0% reduction by 2040, and full neutrality by 2050. Additionally, our operational emissions are targeted for a 42.0% reduction by 2030, in line with the 1.5℃ scenario, reaching neutrality by 2040.

Positive way to NET-ZERO

- Manage financed emissions
- Direct GHG reduction
- Help SMEs and small business owners implement eco-friendly management
- Implement "Exiting Coal Financing"

ESRM Policy: An Effective Climate Risk Management Framework

Recognizing the vital role of the financial industry in tackling climate change, KB Financial Group has implemented the "Group Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy (ESRM Policy)." This policy ensures a consistent and systematic approach to managing both direct and indirect risks stemming from environmental and social impacts across the Group.

The ESRM Policy serves as a cornerstone for methodically managing the potentially environmentally harmful or socially detrimental areas, or those areas that present significant risks, by categorizing them into Exclusion, Attention to Climate Change, and Support for Green Industries. These categories underscore the Group's collective commitment to addressing and overcoming the challenges posed by the climate crisis.

In September 2020, KB Financial Group took a significant step by declaring its commitment to 'Exiting Coal Financing,' becoming the first financial group in Korea to do so. Building upon this commitment, KB Kookmin Bank acceded to the 'Equator Principles' in February 2021. This framework enables us to assess, manage, and mitigate environmental and social risks in large-scale project financing activities. In 2024, KB Kookmin Bank provided financial support for a total of 23 projects under the Equator Principles process. All projects fully complied with the requirements, with environmental and social risk ratings assigned as follows: A to 2 projects, B to 8 projects, and C to 13 projects.

KB's ESRM Policy

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Environment

Expanding the ESG Financial Product Suite in Line with KB GREEN WAVE 2030 Targets

The KB GREEN WAVE 2030 strategy sets forth a strategic goal to increase the outstanding balance of ESG products, investments, and loans to KRW 50 trillion by 2030. This initiative is designed to foster environmental and social value, while also promoting a positive societal impact through sustainable finance practices. In pursuit of this objective, KB Financial Group expanded its ESG financial product lineups and refined the management frameworks of these products in 2023. The ESG financial product lineup bolstering efforts included the launch of new products aimed at fostering financial inclusion, expansion of the ESG fund portfolio, introduction of deposit and savings products that encourage ESG engagement among retail customers, and the rollout of loan offerings dedicated to corporate borrowers with excellent ESG practices.

KB Financial Group took the lead in forming an 'ESG Financial Product Council' to facilitate systematic management and oversight of ESG financial services. The 'ESG Financial Products Council' is composed of 10 department heads from major subsidiaries, including banking, securities, and insurance sectors, who oversee ESG financial products. The council assesses and determines the eligibility of financial products as ESG-compliant through a structured process of discussions and voting. By the end of 2024, the Group's ESG portfolio, encompassing products, investments, and loans, amounted to KRW 33.2 trillion.

ESG products, investments and loans

33.2 tn won

Number of Projects Financed Under the Equator Principles

EQUATOR PRINCIPLES **23** cases

Expanding Non-financial ESG Services and Strengthening Climate Response Capabilities

KB Financial Group recognizes that the transition to a low-carbon economy should not come at the cost of competitiveness for Korean businesses. To ensure that SMEs and MEs can navigate this shift as seamlessly as possible, the Group has collaborated with the Financial Supervisory Service to launch an ESG education program tailored for corporate employees. In addition, beginning in March 2024, KB introduced the Carbon Management System, a platform designed to help businesses monitor and manage carbon emissions more effectively. This system, offered free of charge to corporate internet banking users, provides practical solutions for companies facing challenges in emissions tracking and compliance.

The Group will also expand its ESG service framework to integrate financial and non-financial solutions into a comprehensive offering. Existing ESG consulting services, which include diagnostics, preferential interest rates for ESG-leading companies, and tailored financial support, will be complemented by a structured approach encompassing education, measurement, diagnostics, and financing. Through this initiative, KB Financial Group is strengthening its role as a strategic partner for SMEs, equipping them with the tools and expertise needed to adopt ESG management practices without compromising growth or competitiveness.

The 'Carbon Management System' launched in March 2024 to support SMEs

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Environment

Furthering our ESG Leadership through Global Initiative Engagement

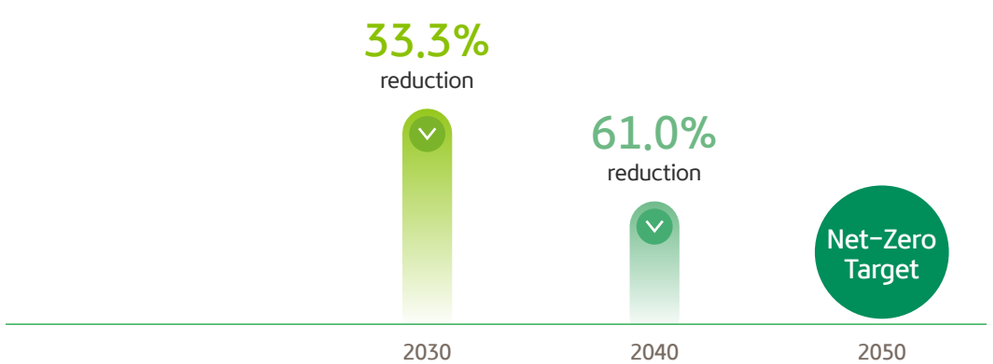
KB Financial Group is expanding its global ESG leadership through participation in major domestic and international initiatives such as the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) and RE100 (Renewable Electricity 100)

In May 2022, KB Financial Group was uniquely selected as the sole Korean financial institution to serve as an advisory member for the Asia-Pacific region of GFANZ, a global coalition focused on financing the transition to net-zero emissions and tackling the climate crisis. Through its advisory committee role, KB Financial Group plans to advance the Asia-Pacific region's sustainable economic transition by advising financial institutions and sharing knowledge on carbon neutrality.

In September 2021, KB Financial Group became the first Korean financial group to join RE100, a global initiative to transition 100% of electricity used by all group subsidiaries to renewable energy. To meet its RE100 commitment, KB Financial Group aims to transition 100% of its electricity consumption to renewable energy by 2040. Strategies include installing renewable energy facilities at its headquarters, entering third-party power purchase agreements (PPAs), purchasing renewable energy certificates (RECs), and actively investing in renewable energy projects.

KB Kookmin Bank 2023 KB Green Wave Report

Financed emissions (Scope 3) targets



ESG Initiative

PRB (Principles for Responsible Banking)
An international agreement that stipulates financial industry's roles & responsibilities for implementation of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

GFANZ (Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero)
Global alliance for net zero transition and overcoming climate crisis through finance (Joined GFANZ in 2021, and Joined as a foundation member of GFANZ APAC Network in 2022)

RE100 (Renewable Energy 100%)
Global campaign on converting 100% of enterprise power into renewable energy

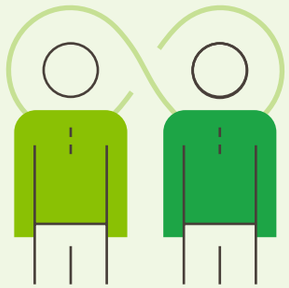
K-bee Hotel in Seoul Forest

Marine debris removal in Sacheon, Gyeongnam

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Social Responsibility

What are KB Financial Group's key social contribution priorities for 2024, and what efforts have been made to achieve them?



Mission

Financial service delivering changes

Happier life & Better world

Basic directions

Business domains

Fostering Future Leaders

Supporting underprivileged youth and multicultural families by offering financial education utilizing our financial expertise

Creating Greater Social Value

Catering to social needs Driving shared growth with local communities

Our domains

Underprivileged Youth, Multicultural Families

- **Dreaming Youth**
  KB Dream Wave 2030
- **Dreaming School**
  Establishing and expanding afterschool care programs and affiliated kindergartens

Job Creation

- **Dreaming Job**
  KB Good Job
- **Dreaming Impact**
  Supporting social enterprises

Local Communities

- **Dreaming Neighbor**
  Local community development
- **Dreaming Global**
  Supporting multicultural families affiliated kindergartens

The Environment

- **Dreaming City**
  Urban regeneration
- **Dreaming Green**
  Eco-friendly projects

UN SDGs

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Social Contribution Strategy

KB Financial Group has redefined its social contribution strategy to focus on two core areas: mutual growth and social-mindedness. This framework is designed to drive economic inclusivity while bolstering social welfare initiatives.

As part of its commitment to mutual growth, the Group continues to expand its support for retail customers and small businesses through financial inclusion initiatives. Various programs include the Inclusive Finance for Retail Customers, SMEs/MEs and Small Business Owners; the Program for Empowering Small Business Owners and the Self-Employed; and KB's Good Job program, a flagship initiative aimed at tackling youth unemployment.

The Group's dedication to social-mindedness is reflected in its focus on addressing Korea's demographic challenges. KB is actively involved in supporting small business owners impacted by declining birth rates, working closely with local governments to develop customized assistance programs. The Group is also playing a significant role in expanding government-led all-day childcare initiatives, ensuring families have access to high-quality and reliable childcare services. Furthermore, through the KB Dream Wave 2030 program, the Group remains committed to fostering the academic and personal growth of young individuals, offering structured learning support and mentorship opportunities.

By continuously evolving its corporate social responsibility initiatives, KB Financial Group seeks to bring about a lasting and deeply meaningful social impact. The Group remains dedicated to fulfilling its role as a financial institution that not only delivers value to shareholders but also strengthens its connection with society by fostering sustainable and inclusive growth.

MOE-Collaboration Hub Spring Centers Funding

from 2023 to 2027 **50** bn won

Inclusive Finance and Programs Empowering Small Business Owners

KB Financial Group is leading the Korean banking sector's most extensive inclusive finance initiative, ensuring that small business owners and underbanked groups receive the necessary financial support to sustain and grow their businesses. In 2024 alone, the Group committed KRW 372.1 billion to this effort, of which KRW 342.8 billion was allocated in 2024, with an additional KRW 29.3 billion set aside for 2025.

Through targeted financial programs, KB has also introduced an interest cashback support initiative to help small business owners manage their financial burdens more effectively. Additionally, the KB Small Business Owners Support Project offers a seamless, fully digital loan application process, making it easier for entrepreneurs to secure funding. As part of this effort, KB provides partial reimbursement of interest and guarantee fees, further reducing financial costs for small businesses. Much to the Group's pride, the project was singled out as an Outstanding Case of Inclusive Finance & Cooperative Financial Innovation at the 4th Financial Supervisory Service Awards.

At the same time, the Group has also taken proactive steps to support individuals affected by rental fraud. In collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation, KB has established a dedicated fund to cover legal and auction-related expenses for victims. Financial education programs have been expanded to raise awareness among young adults and first-time renters, equipping them with the knowledge they require to protect themselves from fraudulent schemes.

Group is further strengthening its commitment to inclusive finance by supporting the sustainable growth of small businesses. In 2025, the Group will continue its tailored financial support for small business owners, focusing on three key themes: reducing financial burdens, promoting growth, and facilitating business recovery.

This comprehensive approach underscores KB's commitment to financial inclusion and economic stability, ensuring that small businesses and vulnerable communities receive the financial support and guidance they need to thrive in an evolving economic landscape.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Social Responsibility

KB Financial Group offers complimentary business consulting services to microbusiness owners facing challenges and those aspiring to start businesses. These services are available through 13 KB SOHO Consulting Centers nationwide, including the KB SOHO Consulting Yeouido HUB Center in Seoul. The program covers a range of support, from business startup guidance and market analysis to financial and operational advice. Additionally, in collaboration with the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS), KB operates the 'Visiting KB SOHO Mentoring School,' a field-based consulting program. Furthermore, KB Insurance provides safety management consulting for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in line with the expanded Serious Accidents Punishment Act.

KB Good Job Programs

KB Financial Group is tackling youth unemployment and fostering the creation of quality jobs through its KB Good Job program. Since its launch in 2011, the program has provided a wealth of employment resources, including job listings, resume assistance, and interview preparation, all available on its website. The annual KB Good Job Fair, recognized as Korea's leading job fair, connects job seekers with reputable SME and ME employers. Additionally, the Group offers tailored job training programs, such as the 'KB Good Job Job Academy' and 'KB Good Job Job School,' to enhance the skills of young job seekers and boost their employment prospects.

Tailored Low Birthrate Support for Small Business Owners

Small business owners, unlike salaried employees with access to maternity and parental leave, often face severe disruptions to their livelihoods due to childbirth and childcare. To mitigate this disparity, KB Financial Group has forged Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with key local governments nationwide, launching the 'Tailored Low Birthrate Support for Small Business Owners' initiative. This program aims to provide crucial childcare support to small business owners who are often excluded from traditional welfare systems. Beginning with Seoul in August 2024, MOUs have been established with eight local governments, including Busan, Gwangju, and Daejeon. Under these agreements, local governments will implement targeted programs, such as childcare service subsidies and substitute labor cost assistance, commencing in the latter half of 2024.

Supporting the Building a Government-led All-Day Childcare System

Addressing the challenges of declining birth rates stemming from career interruptions, rising education costs, and childcare burdens, KB Financial Group entered into an MOU with the Ministry of Education in 2018. Through this partnership, a total of KRW 75 billion was invested to support the construction and expansion of 2,265 after-school childcare classrooms and public kindergartens nationwide. Furthering this commitment, KB Financial Group, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, will provide an additional KRW 50 billion by 2027 to establish new 'Hub Spring Centers' across the country. Additionally, to enhance the quality of care programs, economic and financial literacy education has been provided for preschool and elementary school students since 2018.

KB Dream Wave 2030 Program

"KB Dream Wave 2030" is a comprehensive initiative designed to foster the sustained development of youth within local communities. It encompasses three key components: "Learning Mentoring," which provides tailored educational and growth programs for individuals from preschool to university; "Career Mentoring," offering professional development through expert lectures and specialized digital skills training; and "Support Projects," focused on enhancing educational infrastructure through scholarships and the creation of dedicated learning spaces. Since its inception in 2018, the program has benefited approximately 200,000 individuals and will continue to be refined as KB Kookmin Bank's flagship social responsibility endeavor.

2024 HUB Day

Supporting the Building a Government-led All-Day Childcare System

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

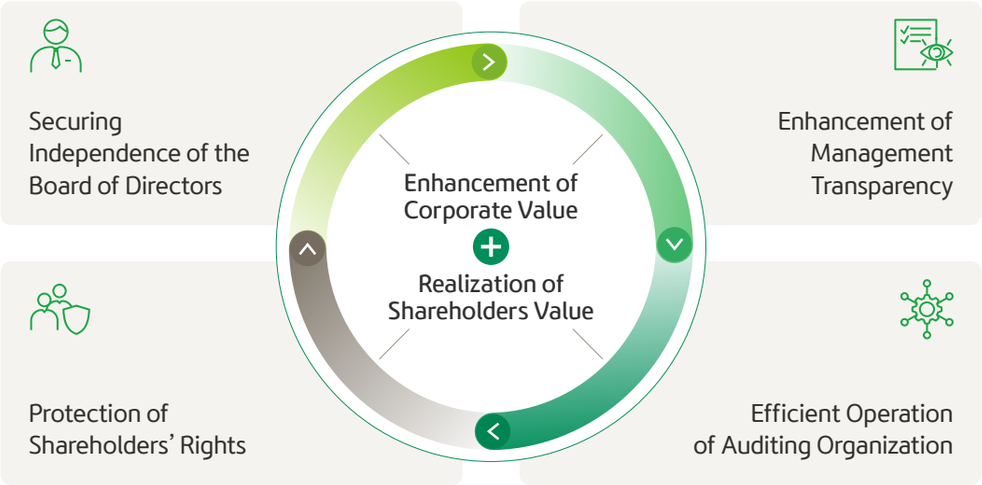
Corporate Governance

Could you provide details on the measures implemented in 2024 to strengthen the Group's governance system, particularly regarding the enhancements made to the Stewardship Code?

Strengthening the Action-Based Stewardship Code

KB Financial Group pioneered the adoption of the Stewardship Code among Korean financial institutions, a commitment now upheld by six of its subsidiaries: KB Kookmin Bank, KB Securities, KB Insurance, KB Asset Management, KB Life Insurance, and KB Investment. The Group furnishes its Board of Directors (BOD) with detailed annual reports encompassing all stewardship activities.

Corporate Governance Goal



Enhancement of Action-Oriented Stewardship Code

KB Financial Group led the way as the first Korean financial group to adopt the Stewardship Code, a commitment that has since been embraced by six of our subsidiaries: KB Kookmin Bank, KB Securities, KB Insurance, KB Asset Management, KB Life Insurance, and KB Investment. Annually, the Group provides comprehensive reports on all stewardship activities to its Board of Directors (BOD).

Each of our six subsidiaries features the Stewardship Code, including its policies and guidelines on proxy voting rights and transparent disclosure of voting activities, on their respective websites. Upholding our fiduciary responsibilities as stewards of our customers' assets, KB Financial Group engages directly with investee companies through both open letters and confidential inquiries.

KB Asset Management has further enhanced stakeholder communication on responsible investment by publishing the 'Stewardship Activities Report,' detailing the status of Stewardship Code implementation, proxy voting records, and shareholder engagement initiatives.

In its commitment to the substantive execution of the Stewardship Code, KB Asset Management has promulgated 'Responsible Investment Principles' and Guidelines for Stewardship Activities,' integrating ESG considerations into the investment decision-making process and bolstering the discharge of its fiduciary responsibilities. KB Financial Group exercised 1,225 proxy voting rights in 2024.

Responsible Investment Principles Stewardship Activities Report

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Corporate Governance

Advancing Our ESG Governance System and Implementation

In March 2020, KB Financial Group became the first Korean financial group to establish an ESG Committee within its Board of Directors. The committee plays a significant role in group-wide ESG management practices.

As the Group's highest decision-making body concerning ESG issues, the committee not only overseas the development of ESG strategies and policies but also monitors/controls their implementation.

In addition, each subsidiary operates their own level-appropriate ESG committee and consultation body, in which they set their respective ESG strategic directions, expand green finance products and investments, and establish a risk management system for addressing climate change.

Promoting Stakeholder Communication on Our ESG Management

Since 2009, KB Financial Group has maintained transparent stakeholder communication regarding its core ESG data and sustainability management practices through its annual sustainability reports. These reports comprehensively detail the Group's ESG initiatives, performance results, and future plans. Demonstrating its commitment to global disclosure standards, KB Financial Group, beginning in 2024, has aligned the key material topics of its sustainability report with the four core elements of the ISSB Sustainability Disclosure Standards: governance, risk management, strategy, and metrics and targets. Furthermore, the Group is actively enhancing its ESG engagement with diverse stakeholders, including clients, investors, and employees. Complementing this effort, KB Financial Group's Research Institute and KB Securities Research Center regularly publish insightful ESG analyses on climate change response, ESG finance, and associated policies and trends. In addition to conducting regular ESG seminars for employees, clients, and partner organizations to disseminate knowledge on ESG management, KB Financial Group effectively communicates its climate crisis approach and ESG management achievements through global shareholder and investor conference calls and at domestic and international ESG forum.

Board of Directors

Wha Joon Cho	Non-executive Director (Female) Former KT Capital CEO
Jung Sung Yeo	Non-executive Director (Female) Professor, Department of Consumer Science, Seoul National University
Jae Hong Choi	Non-executive Director (Male) Professor, Startup College, Gachon University
Eun Young Chah	Non-executive Director(Female) Professor, Department of Economics, Ewha Womans University
Myong-Hwal Lee	Non-executive Director(Male) Senior Research Fellow, Korea Institute of Finance
Sung Yong Kim	Non-executive Director (Male) Professor, Law School, Sungkyunkwan University
Sun-Yeop Kim	Non-executive Director(Male) CEO, E-Jung Accounting Corporation
Jong Hee Yang	Executive Director (Male) Chairman & CEO, KB Financial Group
Hwan Ju Lee	Non-Standing Director President & CEO, KB Kookmin Bank

Percentage of female non-executive directors

42.9%

Corporate Governance Awards

TOP Economic Sector Prize

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Corporate Governance

Board Skill Matrix

	Wha-joon Cho	Jung-sung Yeo	Jae-hong Choi	Eun-young Chah	Myong-Hwal Lee	Sung-Yong Kim	Sun-Yeop Kim
Finance	●			●	●		
Business Management	●	●	●				●
Finance/Risk Management/Economy	●			●	●	●	
Accounting	●						●
Laws/Regulations						●	
Digital/IT			●				
ESG/Consumer protection		●				●	●

Composition of the Board of Directors

(● Chairman, ● Member) Non-Executive Executive Non-Standing

	Wha-joon Cho	Jung-sung Yeo	Jae-hong Choi	Eun-young Chah	Myong-Hwal Lee	Sung-Yong Kim	Sun-Yeop Kim	Jong-Hee Yang	Hwan-Ju Lee
Chair	●								
Audit Committee	●			●		●	●		
Risk Management Committee		●		●	●	●			
Evaluation & Compensation Committee		●	●	●			●		
Internal Control Committee	●		●		●	●			
Non-executive Director Nominating Committee	●	●	●		●				
Subsidiaries' CEO Director Nominating Committee			●		●		●	●	●
CEO Nominating Committee	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
ESG Committee	●	●					●	●	●

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Special Report ②

Digital Transformation

KB Financial Group is committed to strengthening its core financial competitiveness while expanding integrated lifestyle services linked to finance, with the overarching aim of becoming the No. 1 Digital Finance Group that delivers an unparalleled customer experience. At the core of this strategy is KB Star Banking, the Group's flagship platform, which spearheads the super app initiative by seamlessly integrating core services, such as payments, product subscriptions, and personal finance management services across subsidiaries, into one single app.

In addition, KB is enhancing its major platforms—KB Pay (card) and M-able (securities)—while broadening lifestyle services in four non-financial sectors closely linked to finance: real estate, automobiles, healthcare, and telecommunications. Through these efforts, KB Financial Group is shaping a comprehensive digital finance ecosystem, providing customers with seamless and integrated financial and life-embedded services.

Furthermore, KB Financial Group will continue expand AI-based platforms and services aiming to establish itself as a leading AI innovator in the financial industry.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Digital Strategy

Platform & A.I Strategy

No. 1 Financial Platform

Offering a Full Range of Financial and Non- Financial Services

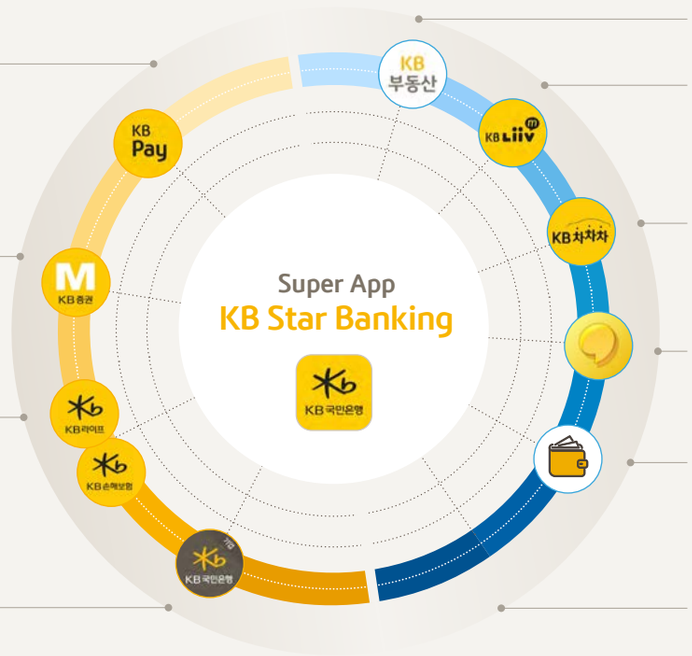
Financial Sector

Credit Card KB Pay
Open-payment-centric comprehensive financial platform

Securities M-able
MTS-based wealth management platform

Insurance Insurance Integration App
Total insurance and financial services platform

Bank KB Star Corporate Banking
Small business banking solution



Non-Financial Sector

Real Estate KB Real Estate
Real Estate insurance platform

Telecommunication Liiv M
Finance-telecom integrated platform

Auto KB ChaChaCha
Car life Platform

Healthcare O-Care
Digital healthcare platform

Digital Wallet National Wallet
Expanding reach to non-account holders, non-KB customers, and non-financial users

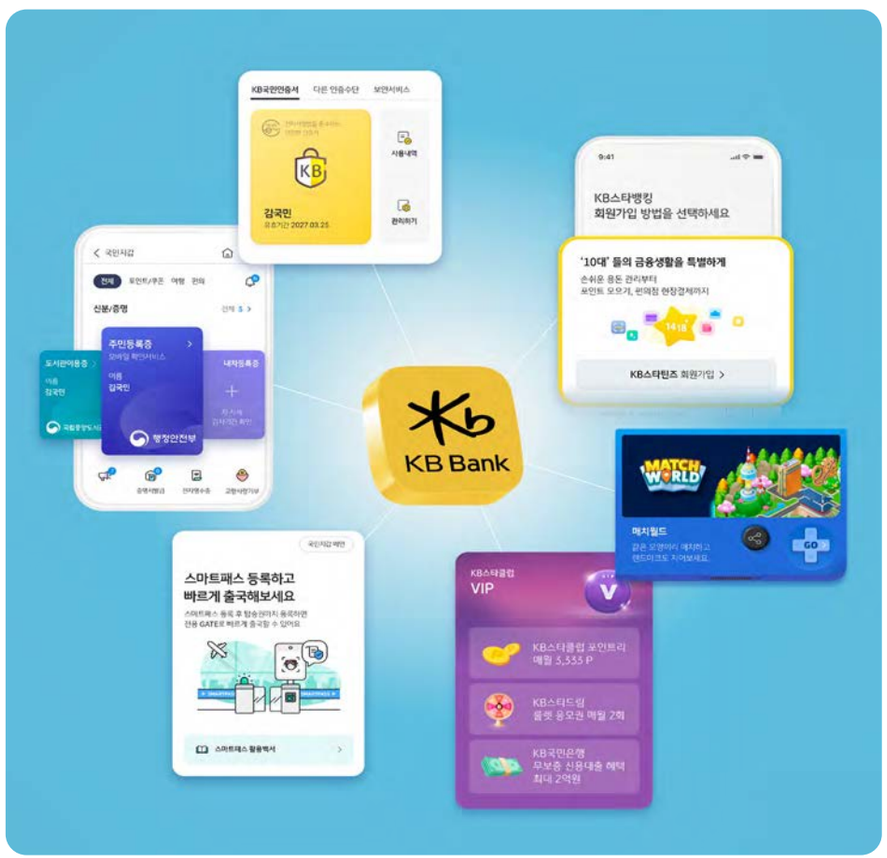
External Business Partnership
Non-financial sector expansion through external partnerships

Shaping the Future with AI at KB

Finance-Specific Generative AI AI Technology Leadership	- Group-wide generative AI platform development - Conducting PoC using generative AI - Reviewing generative AI technology and developing internalization plans
KB STA Natural Language Processing (NLP)	- One-KB search - News & Issue Finder - KB DAM unstructured data analysis - Multilingual translation - Digital content platform document analysis - NPS management system VOC analysis - Electronic certificates PDF data extraction - Document classification
KB AI-OCR Financially-specialized deep learning image recognition (KB STA Integration)	- Corporate/Retail customer due diligence (CDD) - Applications for foreign currency remittance and sanctions document inspection - Documents for retirement pensions, securities brokerage services - External appraisal evaluations, KB Star Run - Account photo transfer, coupon OCR
Structured Data Analysis Modeling ML-based classification/ forecast models	- ML-based BICS - Voice phishing (fake deposit accounts) - Automated STR (suspicious transaction report) checks - Internal control FDS (Abnormal Financial Transaction Detection System)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What were the key achievements of KB Financial Group's major platforms in 2024, and what are the Group's future plans?



Q&A

Lee Chang-kwon Chief Digital Officer and Chief IT Officer

KB Star Banking

As KB Financial Group's core financial super app, KB Star Banking surpassed 13.03 million monthly active users (MAUs) by the end of 2024. Throughout the year, the Group advanced its "One App" strategy by consolidating services, which included discontinuing the Star Banking Mini app in July and transforming the Liiv Next app into Star Teens in November. The platform now hosts over 70 essential financial services across six subsidiaries and provides highly useful public service features such as KB Authentication Certificate (15 million subscribers as of July 2024) and KB Wallet (6 million subscribers as of May 2024).

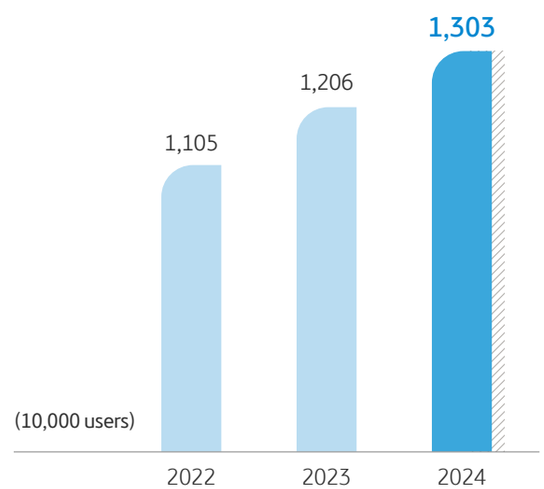
In July 2024, KB Financial Group introduced its AI Portfolio Service, an AI-powered tool offering market insights, portfolio proposals, and post-investment management. KB Wallet expanded its capabilities, adding a passport renewal application feature (June 2024) and Smart Pass, which enables expedited airport security clearance (July 2024). A major upgrade to the Personalized Finance Management (PFM) Service in October 2024 introduced Digital PB, an AI-driven personal banker service offering comprehensive PFM solutions. In 2025, KB plans to further enhance its digital product offerings and expand its financial and life-embedded services, reinforcing its position as the Group's all-encompassing super app.

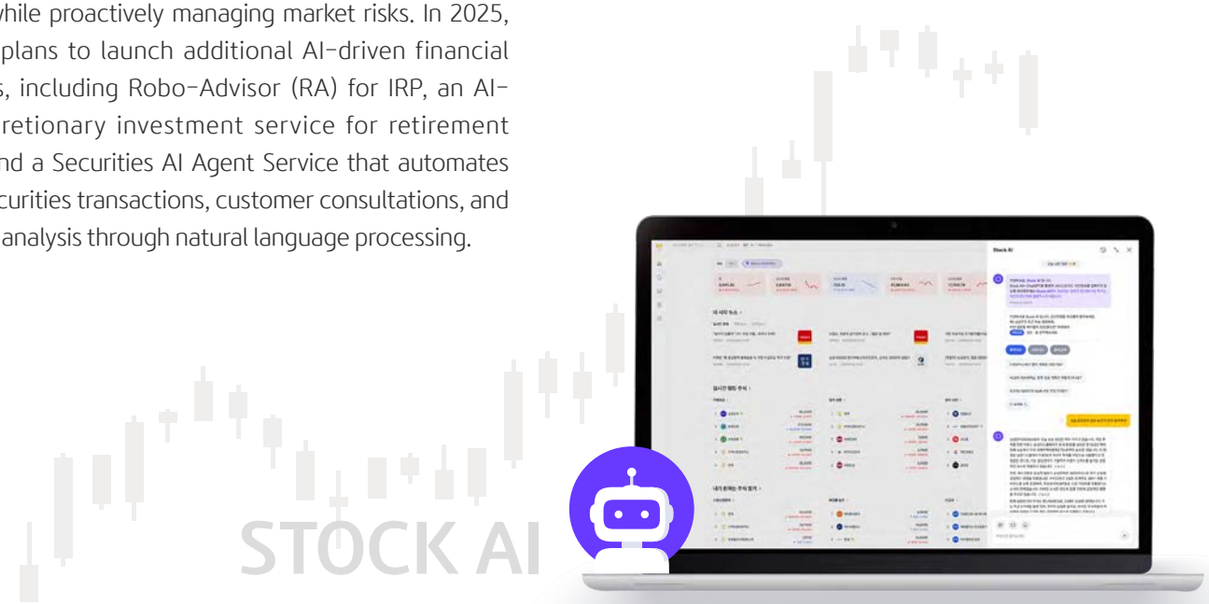
INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

M-able

M-able has positioned itself as a high-end PFM platform, providing fractional stock trading for both international and Korean markets (introduced in December 2021 and September 2022, respectively). The platform has continuously evolved through digital innovation, most notably with the launch of M-able Wide (WTS) in October 2023. In March 2024, KB Securities became the first Korean securities firm in the industry to introduce Stock AI, an interactive AI-powered chat service within M-able Mini, offering real-time personalized investment insights. Just three months later, in June 2024, KB Securities introduced its My Star Lab Indexing service, allowing customers to build their own customized portfolios using direct indexing, which is programmed with professional portfolio management expertise. Furthermore, KB AI Signal was launched in September 2024, an AI-based portfolio management service that optimizes U.S. stock portfolios while proactively managing market risks. In 2025, the Group plans to launch additional AI-driven financial innovations, including Robo-Advisor (RA) for IRP, an AI-based discretionary investment service for retirement pensions, and a Securities AI Agent Service that automates complex securities transactions, customer consultations, and large-scale analysis through natural language processing.

Annual Trends for KB Star Banking MAUs





KB Pay

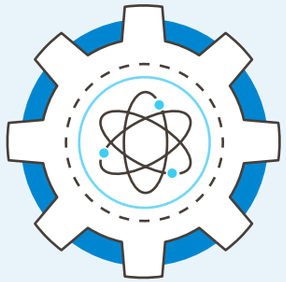
In 2024, KB Pay saw its subscribers surpass 13.6 million, with 8.17 million MAUs, securing the industry's top position with a daily active user (DAU) base of 1.72 million. In April 2024, the Group enhanced its foreign currency payment capabilities by launching KB Pay Foreign Currency Money Pay System, which enables fee-free currency exchange. This was complemented by the introduction of Traveler's Check Card, which surpassed 100,000 cards issued within just four days. Further heightening user convenience, KB Pay introduced a No-Authentication Express Payment Service in November 2024, thus streamlining the payment process when going to pay. The Group also expanded its lifestyle service offerings, launching Life Tab (July 2023) for shopping and travel before introducing comprehensive vehicle management services (April 2024) and adding non-financial content such as webtoons, short clips, and economic news (1H 2024).

Looking ahead to 2025, KB Pay plans to expand its customer base to include Gen Zalpha (ages 7-15), international residents, and overseas-based Korean nationals. The platform will further extend its payment infrastructure by increasing QR and NFC payment acceptance and introducing Secure-Pay, a virtual card number service for secure cross-border online transactions. In all, KB Kookmin Card is aiming for a total online transaction volume of KRW 15.6 trillion through KB Pay.

No. 1 Rank on NCSI for 4 Straight Years

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

How is KB Financial Group integrating AI and other advanced technologies into its key platforms, products, and services? What are the Group's plans for 2025?



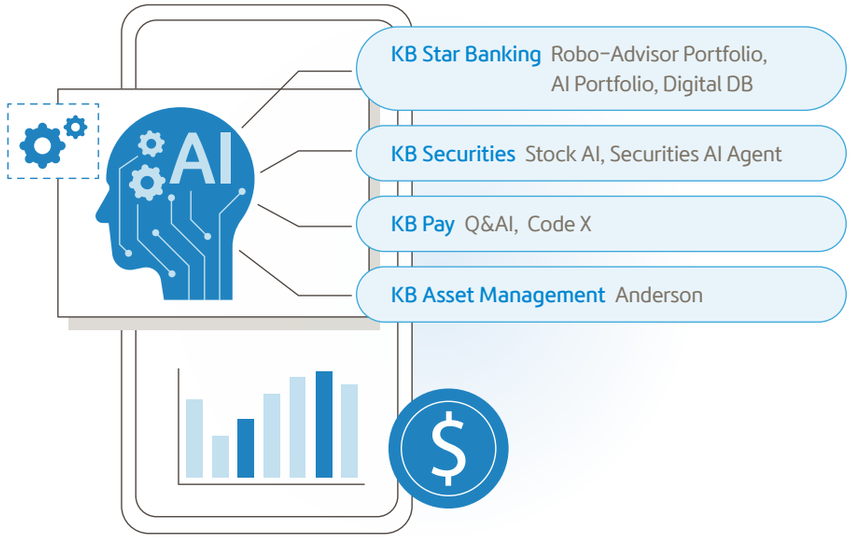
In December 2024, KB Financial Group became the first Korean financial institution to have all its major subsidiaries designated as AI-based Innovative Financial Services Providers, covering eight subsidiaries and 14 AI-powered services. The Group is also laying the foundation for continuous AI Agent development through a Group-wide generative AI platform, which is set to launch in April 2025 and will ensure users can seamlessly adapt to all technological advancements. Additionally, in 2025, the Group will integrate a wide range of AI-powered customer services across its key platforms—KB Star Banking, M-able, and KB Pay—to deliver personalized financial solutions.

KB Star Banking has incorporated AI-driven portfolio management since 2018, starting with its Robo-Advisor Portfolio Service and expanding to an AI Portfolio Service in July 2024. In October 2024, the platform introduced Digital PB, an AI-driven personal banker that provides comprehensive hyper-personalized finance management solutions. Meanwhile, KB Securities continues to lead the industry in AI adoption, beginning with the launch of Stock AI in March 2024 to deliver AI-powered stock analysis and investment insights. In 2025, Securities AI Agent will further enhance AI-powered stock screening, analysis, and strategy development capabilities.

For its part, KB Pay launched Q&AI in October 2023, a ChatGPT-integrated advisory service for event recommendations, and initiated the Code X Project in September 2024, thereby completing the development of an open-source AI-based coding model. By 2025, an AI-powered shopping recommendation engine will enhance personalized content curation, while the platform's credit card benefits advisor chatbot will assist customers with credit card benefit inquiries and product comparisons.

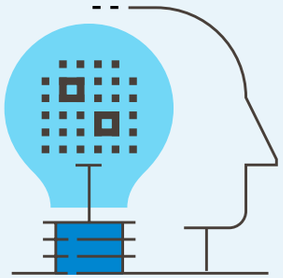
In asset management, KB Asset Management has been pioneering AI-based solutions since 2016, including its use of the Anderson deep learning AI solution, which was managing over KRW 900 billion in assets as of June 2023. In April 2023, KB introduced MyPort, an AI-driven direct indexing tool enabling customized portfolio construction. By 2025, the Group plans to introduce AI-driven investment strategies tailored to individual financial goals and risk profiles.

AI-driven Innovative Financial Services



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Overall, what are the opportunities and challenges facing KB Financial Group's digital transformation in 2024, and what areas require further improvement?



As of December 2024, KB Financial Group's total platform MAUs reached 31.03 million, reflecting a 13.6% year-on-year increase, securing its position as the dominant leader among Korea's financial apps. However, competition is intensifying as big tech firms introduce innovative services, such as rental loan comparison tools (May 2024) and year-end tax preview services (December 2024), posing a direct challenge to KB's digital financial ecosystem. Rising customer expectations for financial platforms further underscore the need for continuous digital innovation and service enhancements. In addition, large-scale data breaches—such as the inadvertent exposure of 54.2 billion records by a big tech firm—highlight emerging cybersecurity risks that threaten digital transformation efforts.

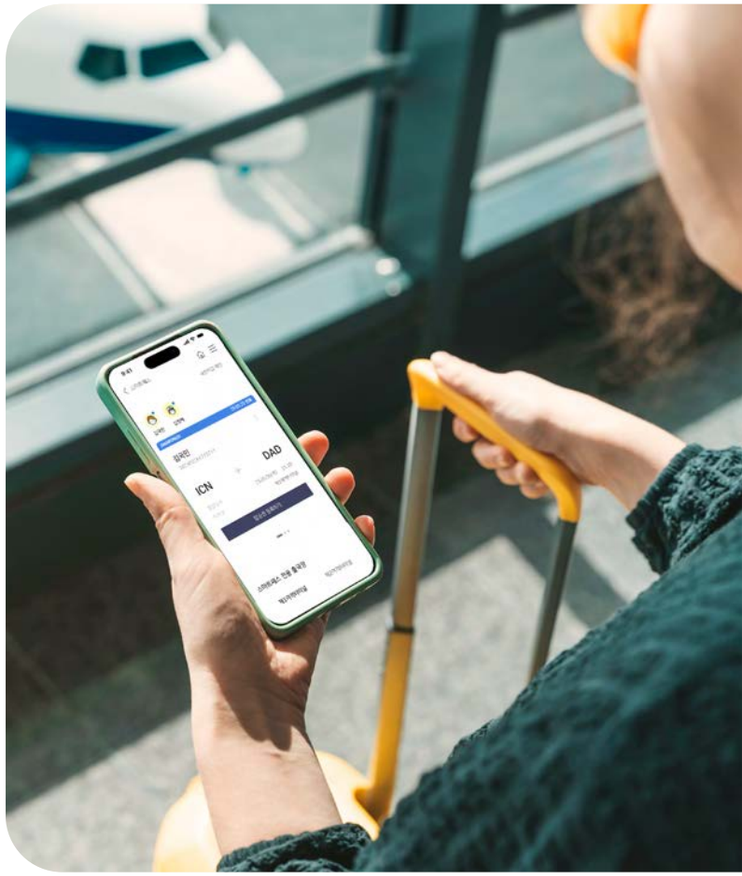
Nevertheless, 2024 witnessed a pivotal shift toward AI-powered financial services, presenting new growth opportunities. In December 2024, KB Financial Group became the first financial institution to have all major subsidiaries designated as AI-based Innovative Financial Services Providers, accelerating AI-driven operational advancements across the Group's advisory, asset management, product recommendations, and transaction processing services. These efforts will further enhance the customer experience and drive the Group's continuous leadership in digital transformation.

Total Platform MAUs

31 million users
(As of the end of 2024)

AI-based Innovative Financial Service Provider

8 subsidiaries **14** Services



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Special Report ③

Global Business

Looking ahead to 2025, KB Financial Group will continue to explore M&A opportunities across its subsidiaries. We'll also be closely monitoring the global macroeconomic landscape to strategically manage our international business, aiming to generate stable global revenue through the solid growth of our existing network.

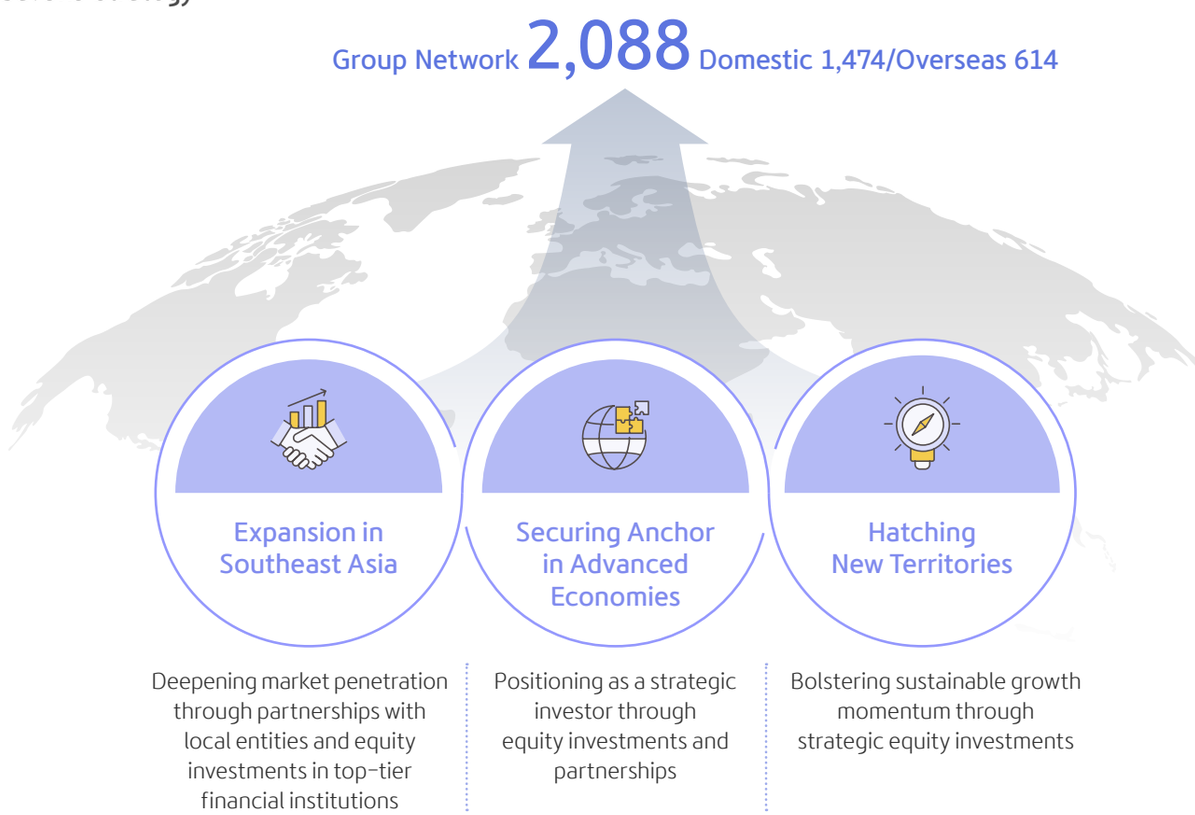
In Indonesia, where we have the largest presence among our subsidiaries, we're planning to fully implement our 'Second Mother Market' strategy. This includes considering expansion into sectors where we currently don't operate, and focusing on driving synergy through collaboration between our subsidiaries – KB Kookmin Bank, KB Securities, KB Insurance, KB Kookmin Card, KB Asset Management, KB Capital and KB Data Systems – while also building scale in each respective business area.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Global Business Strategy

Global 3x3 Strategy

(As of the end of 2024)



Achievements & Plans

Indonesia

KB Kookmin Bank has consistently worked to advance business normalization efforts at KB Bank Indonesia (KBI) through comprehensive restructuring and the seamless transfer of its core competencies. KBI has strategically expanded its wholesale portfolio by focusing on large Korean corporate clients and securing high-quality assets, with a strong emphasis on Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) expertise, resulting in a measurable increase in wholesale loan portfolio. Furthermore, KBI has established a network of specialized SME centers across Indonesia, providing customized financial solutions and targeted regional promotions to address the diverse needs of local businesses. The bank is also actively expanding its retail footprint, with a strategic focus on growth in key areas such as pension loans and mortgages, to cater to the evolving needs of individual customers.

The planned implementation of next-generation IT system in the first half of 2025 will significantly enhance KBI's digital capabilities, positioning it to deliver cutting-edge financial services and compete effectively with leading Indonesian banks.

As of February 2022, KB Securities acquired a 65% stake in PT KB Valbury Sekuritas (KBVS), establishing its position as one of Indonesia's top 10 brokerage houses. Since the acquisition, KBVS has nearly doubled its stock brokerage market share, solidifying and expanding its market position.

In 2024, the company marked a pivotal milestone by diversifying its revenue streams beyond the strong retail business to include the Investment Banking (IB) sector.

Since its establishment in 2020, PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance (SKBF), the Indonesian subsidiary of KB Capital, has demonstrated consistent growth in its core auto financing business.

Since establishing its Indonesian joint venture with Asuransi Sinarmas, Indonesia's leading non-life insurance company, in 1997, KB Insurance has been offering a diverse range of products, including property, technology, and auto insurance. More recently, we've been driving continued growth by expanding our customer base beyond Korean businesses and expatriates in Indonesia to include local individual clients.

In 2020, KB Card acquired a multi-finance company in Indonesia and rebranded it as KB Finansia Multi Finance (KB FMF), a subsidiary of KB Kookmin Card. Initially, the company focused on growth-oriented initiatives, including

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

used motorcycle secured loans and installment financing for durable goods.

However, starting in 2024, KB FMF has shifted its strategy towards profit-centered sustainable growth. This new approach emphasizes enhanced risk management and business efficiency, with a strong focus on strengthening entry management and optimizing debt collection processes tailored to local market conditions.

In February 2024, KB Asset Management incorporated PT. KB Valbury Asset Management (KBVAM), its Indonesian local entity, as a subsidiary. This move aims to generate synergies with other KB Financial Group subsidiary operating in the region and expand our asset management capabilities within emerging markets.

Cambodia

In August 2023, KB Kookmin Bank launched KB PRASAC Bank Plc., an integrated entity formed through the merger of its Cambodian subsidiary, Kookmin Bank Cambodia PLC, with Prasac Microfinance. Leveraging Prasac Microfinance's extensive network of 192 branches nationwide, we're not only reinforcing our competitive edge in the microfinance sector but also gearing up to become a leading commercial bank in Cambodia by enhancing the competitiveness of its commercial banking.

Vietnam

KB Securities entered the Vietnamese market in 2017 through the acquisition of Maritime Securities, rebranding it as KB Securities Vietnam. As an active member of the local community, KB Securities is committed to fulfilling its social responsibilities through various ESG management activities, including social contribution initiatives.

Thailand

KB Kookmin Card acquired a 49.99% stake in KB J Capital Co., Ltd (KBJC) (voting rights require a 50.99% share) in January 2021. This made KB Kookmin Card the first Korean credit card issuer to enter the Thai market. After a notable capital increase in 2023, KB Kookmin Card raised its equity holding in KBJC to 77.4%. In 2024, we are prioritizing efforts to enhance the stability and soundness of our core revolving loan product, establishing a strong foundation for sustained and robust growth.

Laos

KB Capital established its local subsidiary in Laos, KB KOLAO LEASING Co., Ltd. (KKLS), in 2017, with a primary focus on auto installment financing. Looking ahead, KKLS is poised to transform into a digitally competitive financial company by introducing Laos' first digital financial services, paving the way for innovation and growth in the local market.

India

KB Kookmin Bank expanded its presence in India by securing preliminary approval from the Reserve Bank of India in October 2023 to open new branches in Chennai and Pune. These branches officially began operations in October 2024. The addition of these branches complements the existing branch in Gurugram, creating a network that spans key regions across India: Northern (Gurugram), Western (Pune), and Southern (Chennai). This strategic geographical diversification is expected to enhance the bank's operational footprint, fostering stronger relationships with large corporations and their suppliers in these regions. Moreover, it positions India as a central hub for KB Kookmin Bank's operations within the broader South Asian market.

2025 Plans

KB Financial Group remains steadfast in its commitment to expanding its global business operations in 2025, seeking sustainable growth drivers across its subsidiaries while strategically aligning with evolving global macroeconomic conditions. The Group will continue to reinforce its existing global network as it explores new markets, thus ensuring a stable and resilient global revenue base.

In Indonesia, where the Group maintains its largest overseas presence, efforts will center on enhancing synergies among its subsidiaries: KB Kookmin Bank, KB Securities, KB Insurance, KB Kookmin Card, KB Asset Management, KB Capital, and KB Data Systems.

As part of its broader global expansion strategy, KB Financial Group established a Korea Desk at Poland's Bank Pekao in November 2024, laying the groundwork for increased market engagement in Eastern Europe. Going forward, the Group remains dedicated to expanding its global business, securing stable revenue streams, and enhancing its position as a leading financial institution.

KB Securities' Vietnam subsidiary total operating profit is projected to increase by 14%

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What are KB Financial Group's key achievements in major emerging markets such as Indonesia in 2024 and what are its plans for 2025?

Q&A

Lee Jae-keun Chief Business Officer of Global

In 2024, KB Kookmin Bank focused on assisting KB Bank Indonesia (KBI) with its business normalization efforts through comprehensive restructuring and the continued transfer of KB Kookmin Bank's core competencies to KBI. This led to a significant increase in new prime assets and improved the recovery of non-performing loans (NPLs), resulting in notable enhancements in profitability and financial soundness. Building on these achievements, 2025 is expected to mark the first year of normalized asset and liability structures, correcting past distortions caused by high-cost borrowings and NPLs, with a key objective being to achieve a net profit turnaround.

KB Prasac Bank in Cambodia prioritized establishing itself as an integrated commercial bank through the successful transfer of the Group's core capabilities. As a result, the bank saw an increase in individual, corporate, and merchant customers, driving a USD 259 million rise in CASA deposits and reducing funding costs. Despite economic uncertainties, loan growth continued and the bank recorded approximately USD 96 million in net profit. In 2025, efforts will be directed toward strengthening financial soundness and improving funding efficiency to navigate increased market uncertainty due to Cambodia's economic slowdown. At the same time, the bank aims to maintain its market leadership in the retail segment while expanding its SME customer base to solidify its position as a leading commercial bank.

KB Securities' Vietnam subsidiary is striving to become a top-tier local brokerage firm by drawing on its digital technology, services, and content to enhance the overall customer experience. To achieve this, the company is making significant investments in all of these areas. In 2024, the Vietnam subsidiary successfully developed an advanced online platform tailored to local market preferences, establishing a digital service ecosystem. Moving forward, the subsidiary will continue to expand its digital ecosystem, integrating investment content, investor communities, and investment applications to become a lifelong investment partner for Vietnamese customers. In Indonesia, KB Securities diversified its revenue base in 2024 by expanding into the IB sector alongside its traditional brokerage business. The brokerage market share nearly doubled compared to its position at the time of acquisition in 2022, while the IB division successfully executed its first cross-border M&A advisory deal, assisting an Indonesian company in acquiring a Korean firm in collaboration with KB Securities' headquarters. The Indonesian subsidiary will continue to focus on enhancing profitability in wealth management and IB operations.

KB Insurance's Indonesian subsidiary expanded its sales channels in 2024 by establishing joint branches with KBI and increasing sales through new distribution channels. In 2025, the subsidiary will maintain its corporate insurance competitiveness while diversifying its product portfolio to capture a greater share of the local market.

KB Kookmin Card's Thai subsidiary, KB J Capital, remains the Group's sole presence in Thailand. The company continues to drive growth through its partnership with Samsung Electronics in the mobile installment financing business, SF+. The success of the SF+ model, built on a digital-based, low-cost, high-profit business framework, will be leveraged and transferred to other global subsidiaries to strengthen KB Financial Group's global business fundamentals.

KB Capital's Indonesian operations are capitalizing on the country's push to transition 13 million motorcycles to electric models by 2030, with a ban on internal combustion engine motorcycles beginning in 2040. In alignment with this policy, the Indonesian subsidiary both launched and then expanded financing products for e-bikes. The company has successfully penetrated the local e-bikes market by forming financial partnerships with major Indonesian distributors such as Grab and Lazada, as well as Indonesia's state-owned electricity provider, PLN.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

What were KB Financial Group's key achievements in developed markets such as the United States in 2024, and what are its plans for 2025?

In developed markets, including the United States, KB Kookmin Bank has prioritized the expansion of high-quality loan assets through an integrated marketing approach encompassing corporate banking, investment banking, and capital markets over the past several years. Moving forward, the focus will shift from asset growth to enhancing profitability from a return-on-capital perspective, while also advancing a localized and sophisticated management framework.

KB Securities' New York subsidiary launched its Introducing Broker Project in December 2023 and successfully established the business in 2024, securing a stable business foundation. Going forward, the subsidiary aims to further strengthen its profitability and growth by expanding institutional equity brokerage services, investment banking, and other diversified business lines as well as its Introducing Broker operations. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong subsidiary achieved significant growth compared to the previous year through an expanded portfolio of global acquisition financing and stable management of fixed income. Notably, it successfully issued foreign currency bonds in collaboration with KB Kookmin Bank and KB Bank Indonesia. The Hong Kong subsidiary will continue to boost its collaboration efforts with the Group's headquarters and subsidiaries to identify further investment opportunities and generate synergies with the Group's global operations.

> "KB Securities' New York subsidiary launched its Introducing Broker Project in December 2023 and successfully established the business in 2024, securing a stable business foundation."

KB Prasac Bank's Net Profit

USD 96 million

In 2024, KB Financial Group navigated a challenging global macroeconomic environment characterized by unfavorable interest rates and foreign exchange conditions, as well as financial market instability in key Southeast Asian markets. These adverse conditions are expected to persist, requiring a strategic shift in global business operations toward strengthening financial soundness and internal control systems over pure growth expansion.

To ensure sustainable growth, the Group will focus on reinforcing compliance and risk management frameworks through organizational restructuring within overseas branches and subsidiaries, improving IT security, and enhancing management oversight. Additionally, efforts will be directed toward comprehensive risk management through systematic asset monitoring, optimizing funding structures to reduce costs, and bolstering overall global business capabilities.

What were the key opportunities, challenges, and improvements in the Group's global business in 2024?

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Special Report ④

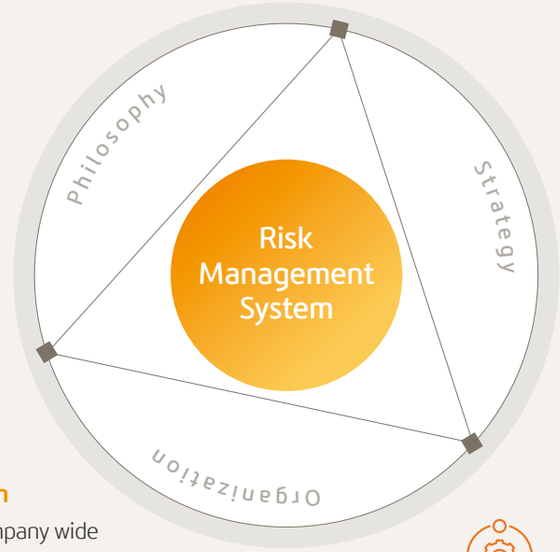
Risk Management

KB Financial Group maintains a preemptive risk management system at the Group level to respond to both the rapidly changing business environment as well as to the regulatory shifts and challenges in financial markets. The Group-level risk management system puts a priority on increasing the Group's risk transparency and preventing risk transfer among subsidiaries, while also supporting management's decision-making in comprehensive consideration of the Group's goals and strategies. We run biannual Groupwide stress testing to develop responsive measures by scenario and exhaustively monitor potential risk factors. The outcomes are also instrumental in determining the Group-level risk appetite and for making management decisions.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Risk Governance

Risk Management System



Philosophy
Promoting stable growth by striking a balance between risk, profit, and capital in various business activities

Organization
Operating company wide risk governance centered on the Risk Management Committee under the BOD

Strategy
Monitoring 10 major risks to set Groupwide risk appetite and support subsidiaries

Basel III Timeline at KB Financial Group

2019	Calculation of Group risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and capital adequacy ratios under the Basel III requirements
2020	Establishment of a credit risk internal ratings-based (IRB) approach based on a single Groupwide model
2021	Introduction of plans for advancing the risk-weighted assets (RWA) calculation methodology for KB Financial Group and KB Kookmin Bank
2022	Completion of the system for measuring and managing market and operational risks under the Basel III guidelines
2023	Construction and operation of the Principles for Sound Management of Operational Risk (PSMOR)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Risk Governance

The Risk Management Committee is a subcommittee delegated by the Board of Directors (BOD) for risk management-related authorities. Accordingly, the committee sets Group-level risk management strategies, determines risk appetites, monitors risk management practices, and approves the system, methodology, and application of major improvements.

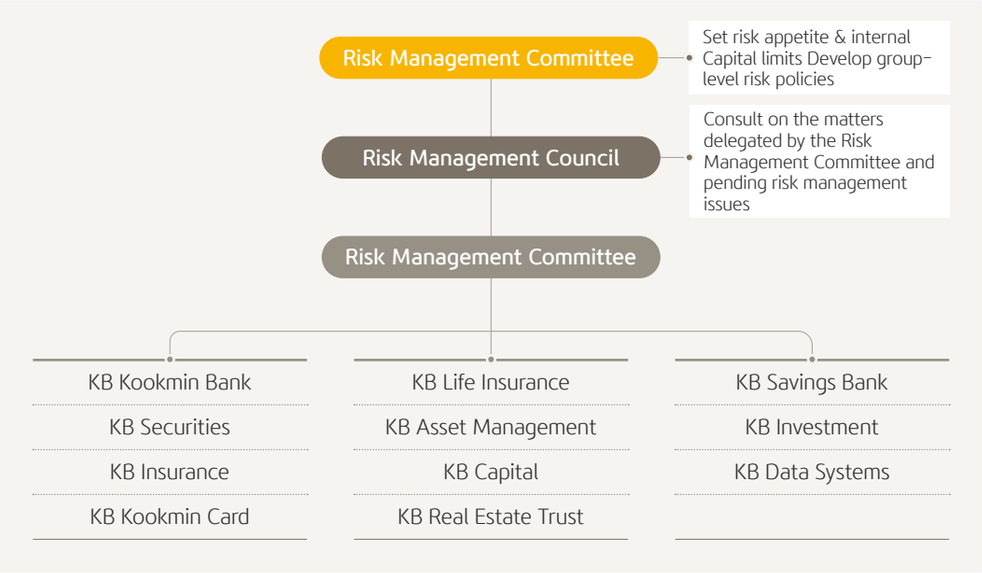
The Risk Management Council, which consists of risk management officers from the holding company and subsidiaries, deliberates on matters as delegated by the Risk Management Committee and consults on the details of all Group risk management issues.

The holding company's risk management department sets the directions for Groupwide risk management policies and runs all relevant processes to monitor and control Groupwide risk positions and the limits of internal capital. We also have an established risk report system at each subsidiary. Their risk management departments monitor risk types and/or any emerging developments around the clock and must report any untoward event to their immediate Chief Risk Officers (CROs) at each subsidiary and then to the Group's CRO, eventually reaching the Group Risk Management Committee and the BOD.

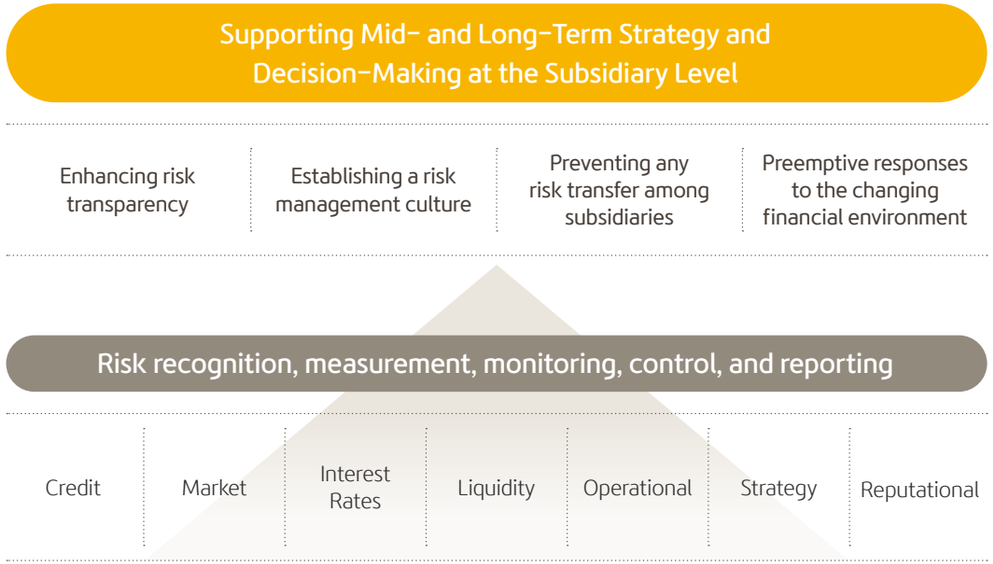
Risk Management Strategies

Our risk management strategies focus on improving Groupwide risk transparency, preventing risks from being transferred among subsidiaries, and efficiently supporting our mid- to long-term strategies and management decision-making through preemptive responses to the rapidly changing financial environment. The critical risk factors requiring a Groupwide approach to their control include credit, market, interest rates, liquidity, and operational risks. As a result, the Groupwide risk management strategies are set by risk type to determine risk tolerance. These risks are then measured and controlled using strategical techniques.

Risk Management System



Risk Management Strategies



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Stress Testing

KB Financial Group runs Groupwide stress testing at least twice a year. At these times, the business cycle and economic outlook are factored in to measure our potential vulnerabilities to exceptional but possible events. The stress testing process follows the steps of creating a test scenario, estimating the key risk factors by risk type and their impact on key management indicators by scenario, as well as evaluating capital adequacy by scenario and developing responsive measures. Based on probable risk factors that could gravely impact the Group portfolio from risk factors recognized from the business analysis, stress testing scenarios are set in three stages according to their severity: Base, Medium, and Severe. We apply different stress testing models depending on the risk types. The analysis results concerning the impact of different risk types on profit/loss, capital adequacy by scenario are then reported to management and the Risk Management Committee to assist in the projection of their Groupwide risk appetite and management decision-making.

Formulation of Recovery & Resolution Plans (RRP)

In response to the global financial crisis, KB Financial Group introduced recovery and resolution plans (RRP) to ensure the swift and effective resolution of Korean financial institutions in distress. In 2021, the legal framework for these plans was established in Korea under the Act on Structural Improvement of the Financial Industry. Since then, financial institutions designated as Domestic Systemically Important Financial Institutions (D-SIFI), including KB Financial Group, have been required to develop these plans annually.

The recovery plans are a set of preemptive, self-help strategies that financial institutions implement to restore financial stability before distress escalates. They include core functions and business areas, governance structure, activation indicators and thresholds, stress testing and recovery measures, and communication with both internal and public stakeholders. Updated yearly, these plans undergo evaluation by the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) and receive approval from the Financial Services Commission (FSC).

A resolution Plan, in contrast, functions as a contingency framework for instances where financial institutions are unable to recover on their own. In such cases, the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) steps in to take control of the resolution plan as the resolution authority for systematic management of the plan. All Korean financial institutions classified as D-SIFI, including KB Financial Group, provide the relevant data to KDIC to facilitate the development of the resolution plan.

Since 2023, these institutions have also been required to implement corrective measures to address Expected Obstacles to Resolution as identified by the resolution authority, and report their progress to the FSC.

Going forward, KB Financial Group will ensure its recovery plan is kept up to date while systematically resolving potential impediments to the execution of its resolution plan, further strengthening the Group's risk management framework.

Basel III Framework at KB Financial Group

KB Financial Group's preparation for the Basel III framework started in December 2013 when the Financial Services Commission (FSC) announced the mandatory adoption plan. Since then, we have aligned the Group's risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and our capital adequacy ratio with the Basel III standards. To start, we helped subsidiaries improve their risk management levels, as they established and now operate their own credit risk IRB based on the Group Single Model, which won approval for use by the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) after exhaustive examination. The IRB approach has been adopted for calculating the Group BIS ratio since the end of 2016. Specifically, with the comprehensive revision of the calculation methodology under the Basel III framework's final reforms, the system was implemented for credit risk areas in September 2020, following FSS approval of its usage. The frameworks for measuring and managing market and operational risks have been finalized and have been operational since January 2023.

In order to ensure the advanced management of market risks, we have reinforced our marketable asset portfolio management and diversified investment strategies, such as reviewing sensitivity-hedging investment strategies and improving the accuracy of product-specific information in step with the changes expected to take place in the market environment. At the same time, we are implementing a risk recognition/evaluation system and monitoring/reporting system in accordance with the Principles for the Sound Management of Operational Risk. KB Financial Group will strive to preserve a stable capital adequacy level through seamless operation of the regulated capital management system under the Basel III standards.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

2024 Achievements

Adaptive Risk Management Strategies Aligned with Market Conditions

In 2024, KB Financial Group augmented its credit assessment strategies and risk management framework to strengthen asset soundness, particularly for marginal borrowers in the household and corporate segments. These efforts included refining machine learning (ML) models, rationalizing key performance indicators (KPIs) for credit evaluation, and advancing overall credit assessment methodologies.

Additionally, KB undertook proactive measures to reduce non-performing loans (NPLs) by streamlining post-management processes and operating a dedicated task force (TFT) for managing potential distressed assets. The Group also adopted a big data credit scoring system (Bics) and behavior scoring system (BSS), thus refining its procedures to systematically monitor and manage both impaired and potentially distressed assets.

Furthermore, KB actively monitored industry trends and conducted profile analyses to assess sector-specific risks, enhancing its industrial risk assessment framework to respond effectively to market changes. These initiatives have played a crucial role in gradually bolstering the asset quality across the Group.

Strengthened Risk Monitoring & Credit Policy Enhancement for Global Markets

In terms of global markets, KB focused on its Southeast Asian network, augmenting its debt management framework and credit assessment strategies to support the recovery of local subsidiaries and establish a stable portfolio. In addition, KB worked to internalize external macroeconomic analysis models to systematically monitor the risk levels of Southeast Asian economies.

In strategic hubs such as Cambodia and Indonesia, KB prioritized business normalization and competitiveness by refining credit assessment strategies for more effective borrower screening and advancing credit management systems.

Preemptive Risk Management amid Shifts in Global Monetary Policy

With global interest rate cycles stabilizing or entering a downward phase, KB Financial Group took a forward-looking approach to mitigate market risks. In line with this, the Group implemented crisis alert monitoring indicators and developed response strategies for key global developments, particularly in the Middle East and the United States. Additionally, to mitigate downside risks to insurers' capital adequacy ratios, KB conducted impact analyses of regulatory changes expected to be introduced by insurance supervisory authorities. At the same time, the Group developed and executed detailed action plans, including duration gap target management, to respond to market interest rate volatility.

2025 Plans

As geopolitical risks persist—including the Russia-Ukraine war, U.S.-China tensions, and the Israel-Palestine conflict—alongside prolonged challenges such as high oil prices, inflation, interest rates, and exchange rate volatility, KB Financial Group is prioritizing the stable management of its asset soundness and capital adequacy. This will be achieved through comprehensive risk assessments and proactive response mechanisms across all business units.

The Group is also refining its risk management strategies to allow for preemptive and flexible response measures to at-risk sectors and borrowers, while enhancing credit policies to maintain the soundness of IB and global business operations. In response to the regulatory changes and evolving market conditions, KB is strengthening its risk management framework in capital markets and insurance businesses. Furthermore, KB Financial Group is advancing its risk management systems to address emerging risks, such as customer asset risks, ICT-related threats, and third-party outsourcing risks. Through continuous refinements, KB aims to navigate economic uncertainties and reinforce its position as a highly dependable and resilient financial institution.

Emerging Risk Management

KB Financial Group defines emerging risks as those arising from economic, environmental, and social changes that may have a significant long-term impact on the Group's business activities. KB Financial Group formulates and implements proactive strategies to address identified emerging risks, enabling us to systematically manage potential future challenges.

In light of the business environment megatrends surrounding the Group, this report highlights two critical emerging risks. The first is global rebalancing: the transition from deglobalization to re-globalization. The second is the acceleration of technological innovation: the increase in cybercrime threats due to technological innovations like AI. The precise definition of these risks, their potential long-term impact on our businesses, and the countermeasures we plan are detailed herein.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Global Rebalancing

The Transition from Deglobalization to Re-globalization

Definitions

- Amidst escalating global conflicts, including tensions between the U.S. and China, the Ukraine-Russia war, and the Israel-Palestine conflict, alliances are being re-formed based on national interests. In an era marked by shifts towards a multipolar global power structure, significant transformations are underway in global governance and the global value chain (GVC).
- These alterations in the international order are heightening geopolitical risks, influencing significant developments in international politics, diplomacy, military security, economic trade, and monetary policies. Given Korea's considerable reliance on external circumstances, there is rising concern over political, economic, and social uncertainties within these environments.

Business Impact

- The intensification of international conflicts and the sporadic and serial formation of loose alliances based on ideological blocs are prompting major economies to adopt stringent protectionist trade policies to safeguard their national interests, leading to ongoing disruptions in the supply chain of raw materials and intermediate goods. These disturbances have caused production setbacks in key industries, imposed trade restrictions, and worsened the trading environment, raising the likelihood of extended economic slumps due to shifts in the monetary policies of leading nations.
- The enduring scenarios of a global economic downturn, inflation, and increased interest rate volatility, fueled by geopolitical risks, are placing both retail and corporate borrowers at increased risk of encountering credit challenges. In any of those cases, the credit crisis is anticipated to initially impact those with multiple debts and marginal borrowers, potentially spreading more broadly.

Countermeasures

- KB Financial Group has established 12 possible scenarios from a business environment perspective, while closely monitoring the worst-case scenarios and their ripple effects. Five of these scenarios are identified as geopolitical risks: the escalation of the Israel-Hamas conflict, the impact of the Ukraine-Russia war and the Russian elections, increased military tensions around Taiwan, any sudden changes in North Korea, and the impact of the U.S.-China power struggle on Southeast Asian markets. These scenarios were developed through collaboration and review by the Group's Risk Management Department and Financial Planning Department, along with the KB Financial Group Research Institute. We also plan to refine the crisis management system of the holding company and its subsidiaries by the first half of 2025.
- The finalized scenarios and their economic impact will then be shared across all subsidiaries within the Group. Guidance will subsequently be provided to assist each subsidiary's business unit in developing response measures for worst-case scenarios. Furthermore, at the Group level, a system is being established whereby the Contingency Management Committee will act as a crisis response control tower in the event of a worst-case scenario.
- Through stress testing, the Group evaluates its Contingency Plan and establishes action plans tailored to various crisis scenarios, thus maintaining ongoing oversight of the Group's crisis response capabilities. To facilitate a coordinated Groupwide reaction in the face of geopolitical risks, we have bolstered the uniformity of risk management systems across all subsidiaries. Additionally, we have implemented a management system designed to ensure the stable operation and timely execution of the Recovery Plan.
- In the realm of credit risk management, we have recalibrated high-risk segments to enable continuous monitoring, allowing for the early detection of potential risks. Pursuant to this approach, we have established specific management objectives to adeptly navigate these risks.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Acceleration of Technological Innovation

The Increase in Cybercrime Threats Due to Technological Innovations Like AI

Definitions

- The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI), which leverages enormous amounts of online knowledge through machine learning, is acknowledged as a pivotal technology destined to profoundly shape the future of the world and humanity. Nevertheless, the possibility of its exploitation for hacking or cybercrime purposes poses a very real threat that could amplify attack severity, potentially culminating in severe cyber information security challenges, including data breaches and hacking incidents, in the foreseeable future.
- Moreover, the rapid increase in public accessibility to AI tools like ChatGPT engenders profound concerns over an escalation in AI-facilitated cybercrimes. Such incidents could undermine the information security frameworks of financial companies, precipitating widespread social and economic disruption and consequent damages.

Business Impact

- The swift digitalization within the financial sector, aimed at boosting operational efficiency, has resulted in the centralized management of vital data, such as asset/liability details, customer data, and credit information. Despite financial firms' active pursuit of digital transformation to enhance customer convenience, the surge in digital transactions and the recent trend towards remote work have amplified their vulnerability to cybercrimes.
- In this context, there is a growing societal demand for the protection of customer information. The risk of increasingly organized and sophisticated cybercrimes poses a significant threat to the reputation of financial institutions. As a result, establishing robust and methodical security control is crucial for the survival of any financial company.

Countermeasures

- KB Financial Group has established a dedicated organization to prevent information leakage, enhancing its data protection oversight through a unified information security platform and an all-encompassing personal data management system. Rigorous controls are enforced to thwart the unauthorized dissemination of sensitive data, such as customer information. These include compulsory X-ray screenings at data centers and headquarters, along with the obligatory formatting and security software installation on computers upon entry or exit.
- KB Kookmin Bank, in particular, segregates all computers into internal and external network zones, prohibits internet usage on devices allocated to external staff, and ensures all files on computers are encrypted. To further secure database information, access is limited strictly to vetted employees through additional authentication procedures. In addition to these rigorous protocols, the Group has proactively acquired electronic financial transaction liability insurance to safeguard against potential financial liabilities resulting from data breaches. This coverage aims to mitigate any financial risks associated with reputation damage or potential collective lawsuits from customers seeking compensation for breaches.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
ESG Leadership
Digital Transformation
Global Business
Risk Management
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

CRO's Discussion on KB Financial Group's Risk Management Strategy

Q&A

Yum Hong-sun Chief Risk Management Officer

Q1 Effective RWA management is a prerequisite for the Group's Value-Up Plan. What are KB's strategies for optimizing RWA?

To ensure capital adequacy while effectively executing the Value-Up program, KB Financial Group aims to maintain its common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio at target levels through a proactive asset management framework and portfolio rebalancing strategy. The Group will establish semi-annual RWA targets at both the Group and subsidiary levels, ensuring that risk-adjusted profitability metrics such as RoRWA are optimized. By fostering an RWA-centric risk culture across frontline business units and back-office teams, KB is reinforcing a structured approach to capital efficiency, aligning its portfolio composition with financial soundness while also ensuring operational alignment across all segments.

Q2 What risk management measures has KB taken to navigate domestic and global uncertainties (economic slowdown and high exchange rates)? What is the 2025 outlook?

In response to the challenging business environment in 2024, KB Financial Group prioritized qualitative growth over expansion by strengthening entry and exit management for household and corporate credit assets, refining asset quality controls, and bolstering NPL reduction efforts. The Group also refined customer management criteria to balance asset soundness and profitability while reinforcing internal control capabilities through industry trend monitoring and profile analyses to identify areas for improvement.

To mitigate external economic pressures, KB optimized FX hedging strategies and conducted securities portfolio realignments. Recognizing the conclusion of the interest rate hike cycle, the Group implemented proactive measures to strengthen risk management in capital markets and the insurance sector, thus enhancing its ability to manage foreign exchange derivatives as it rebalanced securities portfolios and responded swiftly to shifts in global financial markets.

Looking ahead to 2025, a prolonged economic slowdown is anticipated as interest rate reductions contribute to increased market volatility. Global economic growth in key markets like the U.S. and China is expected to remain sluggish, weakening export recovery in Korea. In addition, sustained geopolitical risks, including conflicts in the Middle East and tensions in the Taiwan Strait, will likely prolong economic uncertainty.

Q3 What risk management plans or asset quality measures has KB Financial Group come up with to sustain its Value-Up plan?

Despite entering an interest rate-cutting cycle, asset quality recovery is expected to take time, while macroeconomic uncertainties persist. In response, KB Financial Group is pursuing a household loan growth strategy that prioritizes asset quality even as it maintains a disciplined approach to corporate loan risk management, ensuring that lending policies remain aligned with the prolonged economic slowdown. The Group is also establishing a preemptive risk management framework to prepare for a potential economic turnaround, ensuring that its portfolio remains adaptable to shifts in market conditions.

Furthermore, as the real estate market downturn is expected to persist despite lower interest rates, KB is focusing on actively exiting distressed assets while managing sector concentration risks to ensure qualitative growth. In response to increased demand for high-yield investments in a low interest rate environment, the Group is not only implementing preemptive risk controls to mitigate excessive portfolio concentration but also capitalizing on new investment opportunities.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Management's Discussion & Analysis

Group overview

The year 2024 was marked by heightened volatility in financial markets, driven by persistent concerns over household debt and the real estate sector, compounded by diverging monetary policy trajectories across major economies, the U.S. presidential election, and the exchange rate spike toward the end of the year. Against the backdrop, the banking sector faced mounting pressure from declining interest rates and growing concerns over asset quality amid a weakening real economy.

Despite these challenges—including the one-off expense related to ELS customer compensation in the first quarter—KB Financial Group achieved a historic milestone, posting a record-high annual net profit exceeding KRW 5 trillion for the first time. This performance reflects the Group's continued momentum in earnings growth and its underlying resilience.

Such results are especially meaningful as they underscore the Group's strong fundamentals, which have been reinforced through consistent efforts to diversify its business portfolio. The Group's ability to deliver solid outcomes despite structural pressures, such as margin compression, asset quality risks, and elevated macroeconomic uncertainty, demonstrates the effectiveness of our long-term strategy. Notably, 2024 also marked the inaugural year of the Group's Value-Up journey. In October, the Group unveiled its Sustainable Value-Up Plan, a forward-looking shareholder return policy anchored on principles of sustainability and predictability, which was met with positive recognition from the market.

These achievements are underpinned by KB's longstanding commitment to shareholder value enhancement, demonstrated by industry-first measures such as the initiation of share buyback and cancellation, and the adoption of equalized quarterly dividends based on total annual dividends. KB Financial Group is committed to faithfully and consistently executing the KB Sustainable Value-Up Plan as a core strategic agenda.

In terms of performance, KB Financial Group delivered KRW 5,078.2 billion in net profit for 2024, up 10.5% year on year, supported by balanced growth across all topline segments. Pre-provision operating profit reached KRW 10,089.6 billion, a 5.9% increase from the prior year and a substantial 38.5% growth compared to 2021, further underscoring the Group's solid earning power.

Key Financial Indicator

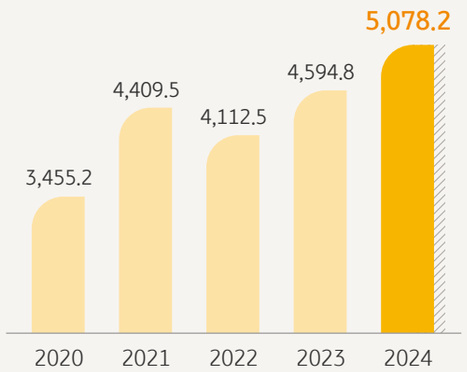
(%, %p)

	2024	2023	YoY
ROA(%)	**0.68**	0.64	0.04
ROE(%)[1]	**9.74**	9.13	0.61
Basic EPS (KRW)	**12,880**	11,483	12.2
NIM(Bank+Card)	**2.03**	2.08	-0.05
NIM(Bank)	**1.78**	1.83	-0.05
Cost-Income Ratio(CIR)	**40.7**	41.1	0.40
Credit Cost Ratio(CCR)	**0.43**	0.67	-0.24
NPL Ratio[2]	**0.65**	0.57	0.08
NPL Coverage Ratio[2]	**150.9**	174.5	-23.6
BIS Ratio	**16.43**	16.73	-0.30
CET1 Ratio	**13.53**	13.59	-0.06

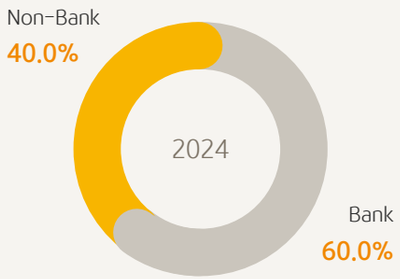
1) Based on return on common equity
2) Based on simple arithmetic sum of each subsidiary's figures (excl. overseas local subsidiaries, overseas equity investment, SPC, etc.)

Group Net Profit

(bn won)



Net Profit Contribution



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Return on equity (ROE) improved to 9.74%, up 0.61%p year on year, while basic earnings per share (EPS) rose 12.2% to KRW 12,880. As of end-2024, the Group's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio stood at 13.53%. Although the ratio declined slightly from the beginning of the year due to a surge in FX rates and seasonal weakness in fourth-quarter earnings, the Group maintained sound asset growth and preserved a CET1 ratio in the mid-13% range, sustaining the highest level in the Korean financial sector.

Group Financial Position

As of the end of 2024, KB Financial Group's total assets reached KRW 757.8 trillion, up KRW 42.0 trillion, or 5.9%, year on year. This increase was primarily driven by a KRW 22 trillion YoY expansion in won-denominated loans and a KRW 8.8 trillion growth in investment banking assets, backed by a strategic focus on quality- and profit-driven corporate loan portfolio-building amidst constraints on household debt growth.

Specifically, household debts saw a modest increase of KRW 10.3 trillion (6.2%) year on year, even amid rising interest rates and stricter government regulations. Corporate loans experienced significant growth of KRW 11.7 trillion (6.6%), with balanced increases across large corporations, SMEs, and SOHO sectors.

The group's assets under management (AUM) totaled KRW 518 trillion, up 3.3% YoY, bolstered by increased WM financial product sales and funds in KB Asset Management's AUMs. The Group's total assets, including AUMs, amounted to KRW 1,276.7 trillion, a YOY increase of KRW 58.6 trillion.

Kookmin Bank, the Group's flagship subsidiary, recorded total assets of KRW 563 trillion—an increase of KRW 32.8 trillion (6.2%) compared to the previous year. Won-denominated loans climbed to KRW 363.6 trillion, up 6.4% year over year. Breaking it down by segment, household loans grew by

Group Financial Position

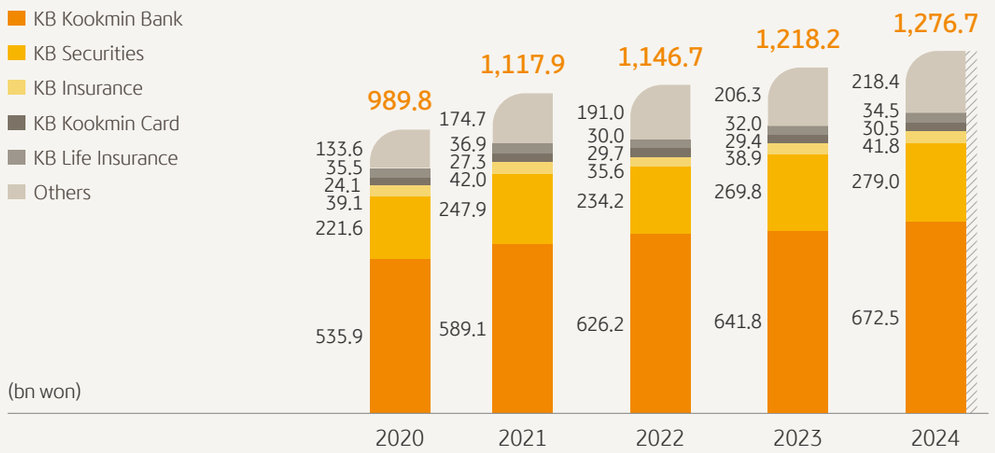
(tn won, %)

	2024	2023	YTD(amount)
Assets	**757.8**	715.7	42.1
Cash & Due from Financial Institutions	**29.9**	29.8	0.1
FVTPL[1] Assets	**79.5**	77.0	2.5
Financial Investments	**131.0**	122.2	8.8
Loans	**472.1**	444.8	27.3
Property & Equipment	**9.2**	9.3	-0.1
Other Assets	**36.0**	32.6	3.4
Liabilities	**698.0**	657.1	40.9
FVTPL[1] Liabilities	**10.7**	10.9	-0.2
Deposits	**435.7**	406.5	29.2
Debts	**68.1**	69.6	-1.5
Debentures	**76.2**	69.2	7
Other Liabilities	**107.3**	100.9	6.4
Shareholder's Equity	**59.8**	58.6	1.2
Share Capital	**2.1**	2.1	-
Hybrid Securities	**5.1**	5.0	0.1
Capital Surplus	**16.6**	16.6	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**0.5**	2.3	-1.8
Retained Earnings	**34.8**	31.9	2.9
Treasury Shares	**(1.2)**	(1.2)	-
Non-Controlling Interests	**1.9**	1.9	-
Group Total Assets[2]	**1,276.7**	1,218.2	58.5
AUM[3]	**518.9**	502.4	16.5

1) Fair value through profit or loss
2) sum of assets of consolidated financial Statement and AUM
3) Including the Bank's trust assets not subject to group reporting

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Group Total Assets



6.2%, driven by a surge in actual demand for mortgage loans amid a real estate recovery concentrated in Seoul and the metropolitan area. Meanwhile, large corporate loans increased by 8.6% as firms diversified their funding sources in response to bond market volatility, and SME loans also rose by 6.2%, resulting in an overall corporate lending growth of 6.6% year over year.

KB Kookmin Bank Loans in Won

(tn won, %)

	2024	2023	YTD
Household	**176.8**	166.5	6.2
Mortgage	**106.1**	95.4	11.2
General	**70.7**	71.1	-0.6
Corporate	**186.8**	175.1	6.6
SME	**145.0**	136.6	6.2
[SOHO]	**93.5**	89.0	5.1
Large Corp, etc.	**41.8**	38.5	8.6
Total	**363.6**	341.6	6.4

Profitability

In 2024, KB Financial Group posted a net profit of KRW 5,078 billion marking a 10.5% increase from the previous year. Despite growing macroeconomic uncertainties—including the shift toward interest rate cuts, the U.S. administration change, and the ongoing war in Ukraine—the Group achieved solid earnings growth, driven by strong non-interest income and effective cost management. This achievement was underpinned by significant improvements in non-interest income and stable cost management.

Group net interest income reached KRW 12,826 billion, a YoY increase of 5.3%, or KRW 646 billion. This growth was driven by stable funding, as evidenced by a 6.4% increase in the bank's won-denominated loans compared to the end of the previous year, offsetting the decline in NIM due to interest rate cuts.

The Group's net fee & commission income amounted to KRW 3,849 billion KRW, up 4.8%, or KRW 176 billion from the previous year. This expansion was primarily driven by robust increases in business fees from retail customer bases across credit cards, equities, and capital markets despite contractions in the WM products and real estate PF markets.

Other operating income came in at KRW 352 billion, up 8.5%, or KRW 28 billion from the previous year. Notably, insurance-related income grew by 14.0% under the IFRS 17 framework, driven by an increase

Group Profitability Overview

(bn won, %)

	2024	2023	YoY
Net Interest Income	**12,826.7**	12,180.9	5.3
Net Fee & Commission Income	**3,849.6**	3,673.5	4.8
Other Operating Profit	**351.9**	324.4	8.5
Gross Operating Income	**17,028.2**	16,178.8	5.3
G&A Expenses	**6,938.6**	6,647.4	4.4
Provision for Credit Losses	**2,044.3**	3,146.4	-35.0
Net Operating Profit	**8,045.3**	6,385.0	26.0
Net Non-Operating Profit	**(1,060.0)**	(264.9)	N.A
Profit for the Period	**5,028.6**	4,526.3	11.1
Profit attributable to controlling interests	**5,078.2**	4,594.8	10.5

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

in new contract creation and efficient cost management, significantly contributing to the improvement in other operating income.

Group G&A expenses totaled KRW 6,938 billion, reflecting a 4.4% increase year-over-year. While this slight uptick was partly due to voluntary retirement costs for the baby boomer generation, the Group remains committed to enhancing cost efficiency from a long-term perspective.

The Group's credit loss provision in 2024 dropped significantly to KRW 2,044 billion. In 2023, substantial provisions were set aside due to various issues, including real estate project financing risks. However, in 2024, with the recovery of the real estate market, no additional large-scale provisions were necessary.

The Group's credit cost was managed at a stable level of 0.43%, ensuring ample capacity to respond to potential credit risk expansion while benefiting from the absence of major provisioning events compared to the previous year.

Among the subsidiaries, KB Kookmin Bank reported a net profit of KRW 3,252 billion; KB Securities, KRW 586 billion; KB Insurance, KRW 840 billion; KB Kookmin Card, KRW 403 billion; and KB Life Insurance, KRW 164 billion. These figures reflect ongoing efforts to stabilize earnings through diversification.

Specifically, KB Kookmin Bank's 2024 net profit of KRW 3,252 billion represents an 0.3% decrease over the previous year. The bank's provisioning for credit losses was KRW 680 billion, and the credit cost stood at 0.12%, a significant decrease compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, the bank remains conservative and proactive, strengthening its capacity to respond to credit risk and maintaining a robust risk management stance. The bank's G&A expenses increased slightly year-over-year to KRW 4,634 billion, up KRW 112.5 billion. The bank's cost-income ratio (CIR) for 2024 was 43.3%, demonstrating a continued downward stabilization trend, thanks to comprehensive cost management and workforce efficiency efforts.

KB Securities posted a net profit of KRW 586 billion in 2024, up KRW 196 billion from the previous year. This was driven by increased brokerage commissions amid a strong U.S. stock market, improved S&T performance due to the interest rate cut cycle, and continued strength in the IB business. Amid ongoing uncertainties in domestic and global financial markets expected in 2025, KB Securities will strengthen its customer-centric approach in wealth management, focus on sourcing high-quality deals

KB Kookmin Bank Profitability Overview

(bn won, %)

	2024	2023	YoY
Net Interest Income	**10,223.9**	9,870.1	3.6
Net Fee and Commission Income	**1,112.9**	1,168.3	-4.7
Other Operating Profit	**(623.5)**	(580.5)	N.A.
Gross Operating Income	**10,713.3**	10,457.9	2.4
G&A Expenses	**4,634.3**	4,521.8	2.5
Provision for Credit Losses	**680.1**	1,608.1	-57.7
Net Operating Profit	**5,398.9**	4,328.0	24.7
Net Non-Operating Profit	**(953.6)**	(98.2)	N.A.
Profit for the Period	**3,251.8**	3,261.5	-0.3

Net Profit by Subsidiaries

(bn won, %)

	2024	2023	YoY
Group Net Profit	**5,078.2**	4,594.8	10.5
KB Kookmin Bank	**3,251.8**	3,261.5	-0.3
KB Securities	**585.7**	389.6	50.3
KB Insurance	**839.5**	713.3	17.7
KB Kookmin Card	**402.7**	351.1	14.7
KB Life Insurance[1]	**164.3**	84.8	93.8
KB Asset Management	**66.5**	61.5	8.1
KB Capital	**222.0**	186.5	19.0
KB Real Estate Trust	**(113.3)**	(84.1)	N.A.
KB Savings Bank	**(11.4)**	(90.6)	N.A.
KB Investment	**4.4**	9.2	-52.2
KB Data Systems	**2.0**	0.1	1,900

1) Prudential Life merged with KB Life and renamed as KB Life Insurance as of January 1, 2023
2) On June 30, 2023, KB Financial Group sold 100% of the shares of KB Credit Information to KB Kookmin Card, and KB Credit Information became a second-tier subsidiary of the Group. Accordingly, total assets, total liabilities, and total equity of KB Credit Information have been fully consolidated to the consolidated financial statements of KB Kookmin Card as of June 30, 2023. Please note that KB Credit Information's net income contributable to KB Fianancial Group for 2023 is the amount for the six-month period ended before KB Financial Group's sale of the shares of KB Credit Information.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

through robust risk management, and work to stabilize trading performance as it builds a foundation for sustainable growth

KB Insurance recorded a net profit of KRW 840 billion in 2024, marking a 17.7% increase from KRW 713 billion in the previous year. This record-high annual performance was driven by steady growth in new contracts, supported by stronger product competitiveness and proactive market strategies. The resulting increase in the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), along with improved investment returns amid a more favorable market environment, contributed to a significant boost in insurance and investment income.

KB Kookmin Card posted a net profit of KRW 402 billion in 2024, a 14.7% increase from KRW 351 billion the previous year. This growth was achieved despite higher provisioning due to a deterioration in asset quality, including a rise in delinquency rates. Moving forward, the company aims to further strengthen its focus on profitability and soundness and enhance earnings power through company-wide process innovation and cost efficiency.

KB Life Insurance reported a net profit of KRW 164 billion in 2024, mainly attributed to the expansion of its Contractual Service Margin (CSM) through increased sales of protection-type products, particularly short-payment permanent life insurance. At the end of 2024, the CSM balance was KRW 3.0 trillion, and the K-ICS ratio was recorded at 265.3%, maintaining the highest level in the industry.

Asset Quality

As of the end of 2024, the Group's NPL ratio, based on the simple sum of domestic subsidiaries, was stably managed at 0.65% despite the risks expanded by rising interest rates and economic downturn. The Group's NPL coverage ratio was 150.9%, and including allowance for credit losses, the NPL coverage ratio was 250.9%. Although there was a decline from the end of the previous year, these ratios remain well-managed at stable levels, securing the industry's highest level of loss absorption capacity in response to domestic and international macroeconomic uncertainties. Moving forward, the company will continue to enhance its proactive risk management strategies.

KB Kookmin Bank's delinquency ratio increased to 0.29%, up by 0.07 %p from the end of the previous year, while the NPL ratio rose to 0.32%, an increase of 0.01%p. However, the NPL coverage ratio remains very high at 202.5%, ensuring robust loss absorption capacity in response to macroeconomic uncertainties.

KB Kookmin Card's delinquency ratio stood at 1.31%, up 0.28%p from the previous year. Meanwhile, the NPL ratio edged up slightly to 1.08% over the same period. The NPL coverage ratio is maintained at a high level of 310.9%, indicating stable asset quality management.

Group Asset Quality[1)]

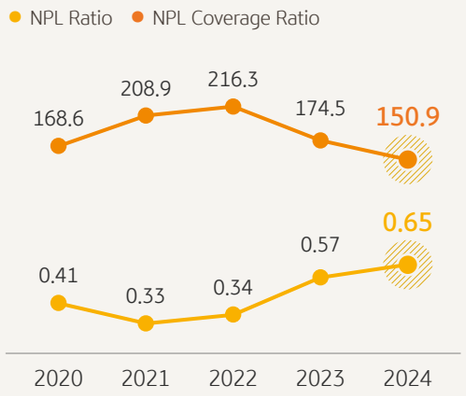
(bn won, %)

	2024	2023	YoY
Loans for NPL classification	**469,864.0**	436,542.0	7.6
Precautionary	**4,459.6**	4,521.0	-1.4
Substandard	**1,595.1**	1,384.0	15.3
Doubtful	**1,021.7**	731.2	39.7
Estimated Loss	**422.4**	392.6	7.6
Substandard & Below Loans(NPL)(A)	**3,039.1**	2,507.8	21.2
NPL Ratio	**0.65%**	0.57%	0.08%p
Loan Loss Reserves	**4,585.0**	4,377.4	4.7
NPL Coverage Ratio I (B/A)	**150.9%**	174.5%	-23.6%p
Reserves for Credit Losses (C)	**3,038.9**	3,078.1	-1.3
NPL Coverage Ratio II [(B+C)/A]	**250.9%**	297.3%	-46.4%p

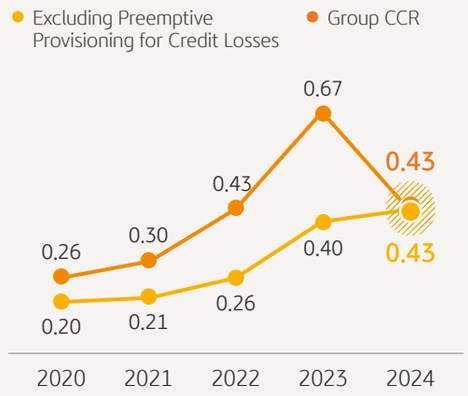
1) Based on a simple arithmetic sum of each subsidiary's figures (excl. overseas local subsidiaries, overseas equity investment, SPC, etc.)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

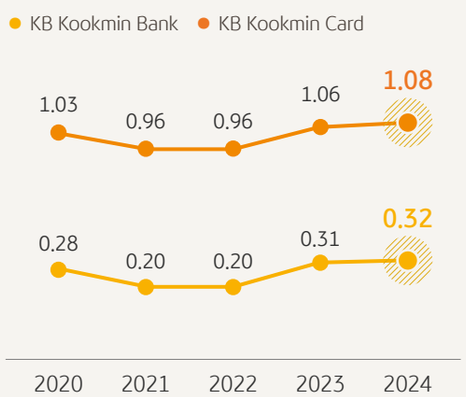
Group NPL & NPL Coverage Ratios (%)



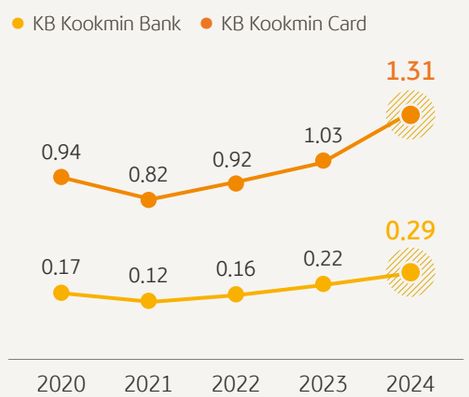
Group Credit Cost Ratio (%)



NPL Ratio (%)



Delinquency Ratio (%)



Capital Adequacy

As of the end of 2024, the group's BIS capital adequacy ratio stood at 16.43%, while the common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 13.53%. Thanks to effective management of RWA growth and efficient capital utilization, we continue to maintain industry-leading capital adequacy.

The bank's BIS ratio and CET1 ratio were recorded at 17.31% and 14.50%, respectively. Despite the growth centered on corporate lending and the increase in RWA due to factors such as currency appreciation and stock price declines, the bank has maintained stable levels above regulatory requirements through robust net profit growth and strategic capital management.

Group Capital Position (bn won, %)

	2024	2023	YoY
BIS Capital	**56,849.4**	53,743.6	5.8
Tier1 Capital	**52,477.5**	49,390.3	6.3
CET1 Capital	**46,794.3**	43,663.8	7.2
Tier2 Capital	**4,372.0**	4,353.4	0.4
Risk-weighted Assets	**345,980.6**	321,318.9	7.7
BIS Ratio	**16.43%**	16.73%	-0.30%p
Tier1 Ratio	**15.17%**	15.37%	-0.20%p
CET1 Ratio	**13.53%**	13.59%	-0.06%p

KB Kookmin Bank BIS Ratio (%)

	2024	2023	YoY
BIS Ratio	**17.31**	18.08	-0.77%p
Tier1 Ratio	**14.95**	15.50	-0.55%p
CET1 Ratio	**14.50**	14.91	-0.41%p

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

OPERATION REVIEW

Bank 062
Financial Investments 067
Insurance 072
Credit Finance 075

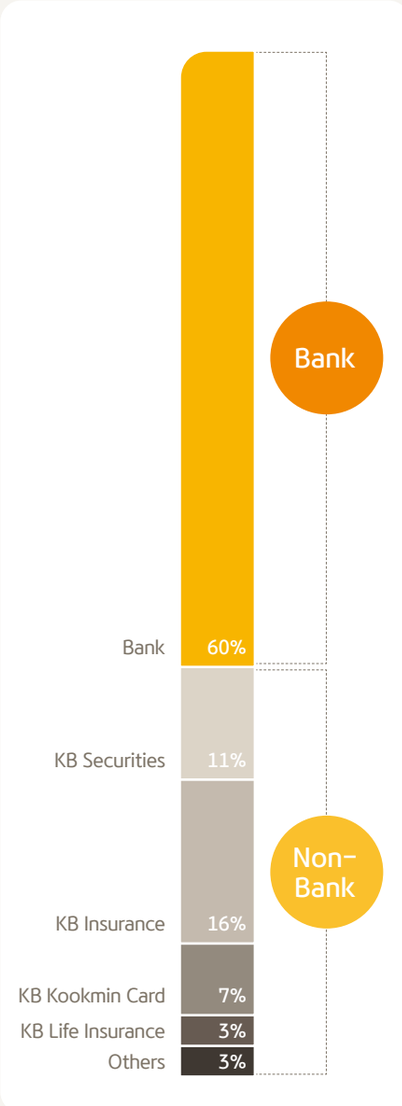
INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Bank

KB Kookmin Bank

The bank strengthened its position as a customer-centric service platform by enhancing digital consultation functions and advancing its retail and SME financing capabilities.

Net Profit Contribution



KB Kookmin Bank

KB Kookmin Bank, the flagship subsidiary of KB Financial Group, delivered strong results in 2024 across customer satisfaction, social responsibility, and sustainable management. It topped the National Customer Satisfaction Index (NCSI) for the 10th consecutive year, reinforcing its customer-centric focus. The "Business Loan 119" program expanded support for small businesses, enhancing its role in social finance. The bank also won the Grand Prize at the "Korea Human Resource Development Awards" for its talent development, and received the Environment Minister's Award for ESG efforts like the "KB Sea Forest Project," underscoring its commitment to sustainability.

Digital Finance

Consultation-Friendly Redesigning of Branch Terminals

As part of its strategy to reposition physical branches as consultation-driven service hubs, KB Kookmin Bank is undertaking a comprehensive redesign of its terminal user interfaces. Drawing on extensive feedback from employees and customers, the bank identified key operational challenges and established foundational UX principles to guide the transformation. Prototypes were then developed and tested in actual branch environments to validate the redesign approach. In 2025, KB aims to revamp 2,500 screens across 12 core consultation functions, building a more intuitive and customer-focused interface that elevates the in-branch experience.

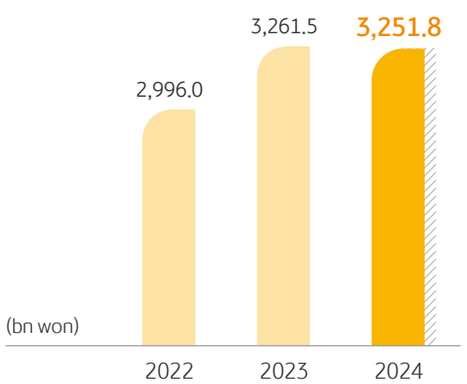
Digital-First Core Banking Modernization

To address the rising demand for digital services and evolving market dynamics, KB Kookmin Bank is advancing its core banking modernization initiative by transitioning its legacy mainframe systems to a cloud-native architecture. Through pilot cloud migrations of select products, the bank validated a digital-first modernization strategy that

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

centers on customer experience. A dual-core framework has since been adopted. Core Banking 1 will manage traditional operations and be fully migrated by 2030, while Core Banking 2 is tailored to support digital-native, non-face-to-face services, to be phased in over time. To ensure service continuity throughout the transformation, the bank renewed its mainframe partnership with IBM. This modernization is expected to significantly enhance service ease of use and customer satisfaction.

Net Profit



Deployment of KB One Cloud with Multi-AZ Architecture

In a first for the Korean financial sector, KB Kookmin Bank has implemented multi-availability zone (multi-AZ) architecture for its proprietary KB One Cloud platform. By establishing cloud infrastructure across both primary and backup data centers, the bank has secured cross-site availability and enhanced the robustness of its cloud environment and cybersecurity systems. This advancement enables seamless, uninterrupted digital services. Going forward, the multi-AZ framework will be extended to all KB Financial Group subsidiaries, strengthening the Group's business continuity and operational resilience.

KB Star Banking

As of the end of 2024, KB Star Banking maintained its leadership among domestic banking platforms with 13.03 million monthly active users (MAU). The app continues to reinforce its role as the Group's primary digital touchpoint, while elevating its status as a financial super app through enhanced integration of Group-wide services. Key improvements—such as faster login, non-face-to-face onboarding support for foreigners, and the launch of KB Star Teens for youth aged 14 to 19—have significantly improved the user experience and broadened customer coverage.

To further enhance convenience, KB Star Banking simplified information entry and bolstered service linkage across the Group's offerings. This includes streamlining the overseas travel insurance subscription process offered by KB Insurance and expanding coverage analysis features. Strategic collaboration with Liiv M, KB's mobile virtual network operator (MVNO), also led to the launch of an exclusive mobile plan for app users. In addition, a digitally native redesign introduced personalized content on the home screen and mobile ID integration, further refining the platform's tailored service offerings.

Looking ahead to 2025, KB Star Banking will focus on elevating its service quality and delivering differentiated customer value. The bank plans to expand lifestyle-based benefits through external partnerships and enhance interoperability across in-house platforms, ultimately offering an optimized, seamless customer journey.

KB Liiv M: A Fusion of Finance and Telecommunications

KB Kookmin Bank's strategic launch of "KB Liiv M," Korea's first mobile virtual network operator (MVNO), in December 2019 positioned the bank at the forefront of digital financial innovation.

This initiative gained further recognition in April 2024, when financial authorities officially approved KB Liiv M as an auxiliary banking service—acknowledging its meaningful contributions and establishing it as a model for cross-industry collaboration.

Looking ahead, KB Liiv M is set to grow into a flagship lifestyle platform, delivering differentiated telecom benefits and attracting new customers through seamless integration with KB's financial ecosystem and external partners.

Star Banking MAU

13.03 M users
(As of 2024)

Non-financial Platform

KB Liiv M

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Retail Banking

In response to shifts in the retail financial market in 2024, KB Kookmin Bank streamlined its customer management framework at physical branches and expanded its non-face-to-face service coverage. The in-person channel was restructured to focus on high-net-worth, creditworthy clients, while personalized customer care capabilities were strengthened through digital channels.

With deposits, the bank launched tailored products and marketing initiatives to increase total won-denominated deposits and prevent the outflow of core funds. In terms of household lending, both in-person and digital unsecured loan offerings were refined, with a heightened focus on risk management to retain prime borrowers. Looking ahead, KB Kookmin Bank will proactively respond to potential base rate cuts and the government's household debt control policy by pursuing qualitative growth of its customer base. The bank will also focus on expanding low-cost deposits and enhancing digital loan processes to drive sustained profitability.

Corporate Banking

Since the latter half of 2023, domestic banks have experienced sustained growth in corporate lending through 2024, driven by increasing demand for operating capital and facility investments. Despite a high interest rate environment and intensifying interbank competition, KB Kookmin Bank is proactively strengthening its market position by strategically expanding its customer base and prioritizing qualitative growth. Looking ahead to 2025, the domestic corporate loan growth rate is projected to reach 5.4%. With economic uncertainty rising and household lending regulations tightening, competition for corporate clients is expected to intensify. In response, the bank plans to enhance its corporate client management system and build a resilient SME loan portfolio, aiming to maintain and further expand its leadership in the SME lending sector.

Wealth Management

In 2024, KB Kookmin Bank increased the number of KB GOLD & WISE the FIRST Centers, its dedicated WM channel for ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) clients, delivering team-based services that integrate private banking (PB) and investment consulting (IC), and leverage best practices from leading global financial institutions. The bank also expanded its model portfolio-based WM framework to general PB Centers and VIP Lounges at retail branches, reinforcing its customer-centric WM services. Furthermore, the bank established a risk-return based customer yield management model and introduced personalized portfolios and periodic performance reviews under 1:1 investment advisory agreements, thereby enhancing its WM competitiveness.

Portfolio Management, Wealth Growth, and Digital Expansion

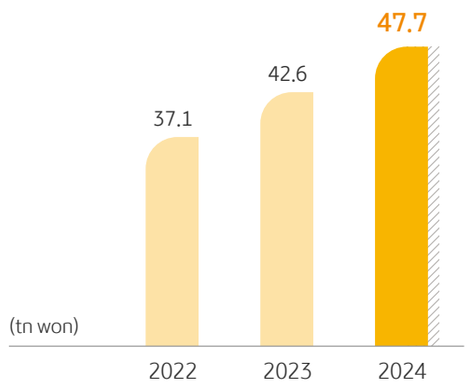
KB Kookmin Bank is advancing a portfolio-centric customer yield management system, reinforcing its customer-focused WM product strategy. With strategic emphasis on its three KB GOLD & WISE the FIRST Centers in key affluent regions, the bank is expanding its model portfolio-based advisory services across STAR PB Centers, general PB Centers, and the broader branch network. The bank is also proactively responding to regulatory changes and launching new WM business initiatives to secure future growth engines. Additionally, it is expanding its UHNW client base through outside direct sales (ODS) while enhancing digital WM capabilities for both WM and mass affluent segments, delivering differentiated and scalable WM services.

Pensions

Guided by its vision to remain the most dependable partner for people's affluent retirement life, KB Kookmin Bank has maintained its leadership in the retirement pension market. In 2024, the bank became the first in the industry to surpass KRW 45 trillion in pension AUM, reaching KRW 47.7 trillion by the end of the year. It also retained the top market share for the 18th consecutive year in DC pensions and the 15th straight year in individual IRPs.

As of Q3 2024, the bank had achieved a 14.61% one-year return on individual IRP performance-based products—ranking first among peer banks. To provide tailored retirement planning, the bank operates 13 KB Golden Life Centers, offering integrated advisory services across pensions, taxes, and real estate. Each center is staffed with

Pension AUM



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

seasoned consultants with over 10 years of PB experience, delivering personal guidance that is both distinctive and specialized.

In 2025, the bank will expand its outreach to individual customers, enhance content engagement through its KB Star Pension YouTube channel, launch a new RA-type discretionary IRP service, and scale up the DC Pension Care Service. In addition, digital channels will be upgraded to enhance accessibility and convenience for managing pension assets.

Investment Banking

In 2024, the Korean investment banking (IB) market was marked by stagnant growth and intensified price competition, deepening the polarization of deal activity. Despite these challenges, KB Kookmin Bank's CIB Business Group retained its leading market position by arranging a series of landmark transactions, including the Seoul Station North Zone redevelopment, KRAFTON's headquarters in Seongsu-dong, and acquisition financing for SK Shieldus. The bank also came out on top—by a wide margin—in Bloomberg's domestic syndicated loan league table. With gross operating income reaching KRW 1.3 trillion, the CIB Business Group continued on a path of steady growth and initiated the development of an integrated IB platform to enhance systematic risk management.

In 2025, amid continued market uncertainty, the CIB Business Group will focus on laying the groundwork for global expansion by pursuing strategic MOUs and infrastructure investments. It will also strengthen its fee-based business, expand non-interest income through large-scale deal sourcing, and prioritize investments in low-risk assets. These efforts aim to reinforce its No. 1 position in the domestic market while accelerating its evolution into a competitive global CIB player.

Trusts

Amid continued market volatility and prolonged global uncertainty, KB Kookmin Bank increased its lineup of capital-guaranteed and principal-protected products—including ELBs, ABSTBs, and hybrid capital bonds—catering to clients seeking stable asset options. Sales of globally diversified ETF-based trusts were also boosted. Additionally, accessibility was enhanced by expanding expert consultation services for testamentary trusts through KB Star Banking.

As of the end of 2024, the bank's entrusted assets in money trusts (excluding MMTs) stood at KRW 16.7 trillion, securing a 29.6% market share—the highest among Korean banks. Specific money trusts (excluding MMTs) reached KRW 13.3 trillion, ranking second in Korea. Individual Savings Account (ISA) AUM increased to KRW 3.3 trillion, with a 26% market share. Annual trust sales totaled KRW 3.4 trillion, supported by the expanded ELB product lineup and bond-type trusts. The bank also introduced a variety of new products, including ETF trusts investing in high-grade bonds, corporate value-up trusts, and insurance claim payment trusts.

Going forward, KB Kookmin Bank will continue to broaden its offering of bond-type and ELB trusts while also growing its ETF-based trust lineup. To deliver tailored solutions for UHNW clients, the bank plans to introduce a Family Office business model featuring inheritance and donation trusts, and drive platform innovation to diversify revenue streams and expand customer engagement.

Capital Markets

In 2024, KB Kookmin Bank's Capital Markets Business Group achieved its profit target despite adverse market conditions. Through proactive investment and dynamic asset management strategies, the Group not only expanded its customer-based FX and rates businesses but also launched the KB STAR FX app—setting a new standard for e-capital markets platforms in the banking sector.

In alignment with the government's initiative to liberalize the foreign exchange market, the bank augmented its capital markets business by conducting RFI intermediary services and FX marketing with top-tier global banks.

In the treasury segment, KB Kookmin Bank successfully issued two public bonds despite market volatility. In April, it issued USD 600 million in global bonds, followed by a EUR 500 million covered bond in October—both garnering strong investor interest. These issuances reduced funding costs and further solidified the bank's presence in the ESG bond market.

Market Share, Entrusted Assets in Money Trusts

No. 1

Global Bonds Issuance

USD 600 million

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

In 2025, the Capital Markets Business Group will prioritize the stable delivery of profits in the face of ongoing market volatility, pursuing RWA-efficient investments to contribute meaningfully to Group earnings. The bank will also enhance its customer-centric sales and trading organization while reinforcing proactive risk management to heighten its market competitiveness.

KB Kookmin Bank will continue to lead the ESG bond market by issuing sustainable bonds that support environmentally and socially responsible initiatives, further consolidating its position in global capital markets.

2025 Plans

The global financial environment in 2025 is expected to remain challenging, with interest rate cuts leading to an economic slowdown and persistent financial market volatility. While Korea's domestic economy may see modest recovery in domestic demand, overall sentiment is likely to remain subdued due to weakening export growth. In this context, financial stability will remain a key policy priority, alongside continued regulatory reforms aimed at restoring the core role of financial institutions and boosting market competitiveness. Advancing internal control frameworks and strengthening risk management and trust will also be critical areas of focus for the financial sector.

Against this backdrop, KB Financial Group will pursue five strategic pillars and ten key initiatives to solidify its position as a differentiated market-leading financial group.

First, the Group will bolster its corporate banking and non-interest income businesses to increase its leadership across core customer segments.

Second, it will generate tangible outcomes in embedded finance and non-financial domains while enhancing global governance to reinforce an embedded banking strategy in overseas markets.

Third, KB will accelerate digital innovation to expand its platform ecosystem and deliver a differentiated customer experience through customer-oriented enhancements to its face-to-face service channels.

Fourth, it will reinforce sustainable customer trust by improving internal control frameworks and strengthening ESG management. At the same time, the Group will proactively enhance its risk management capabilities to more deftly navigate increasing market volatility.

Lastly, KB will embed and advance all its AI, data, and technology capabilities, while enhancing organizational adaptiveness and cost management to drive long-term competitiveness.

Through the execution of these strategies, KB Financial Group aims to remain at the forefront of a rapidly evolving financial landscape, delivering sustainable value based on unwavering trust from its customers and society.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Financial Investments

KB Securities

KB Securities expanded its investment banking portfolio through strategic ECM/DCM mandates and reinforced digital brokerage competitiveness for retail clients.

KB Asset Management

KB Asset Management led the market in thematic and ESG fund offerings, while enhancing its AI-powered investment advisory capabilities.

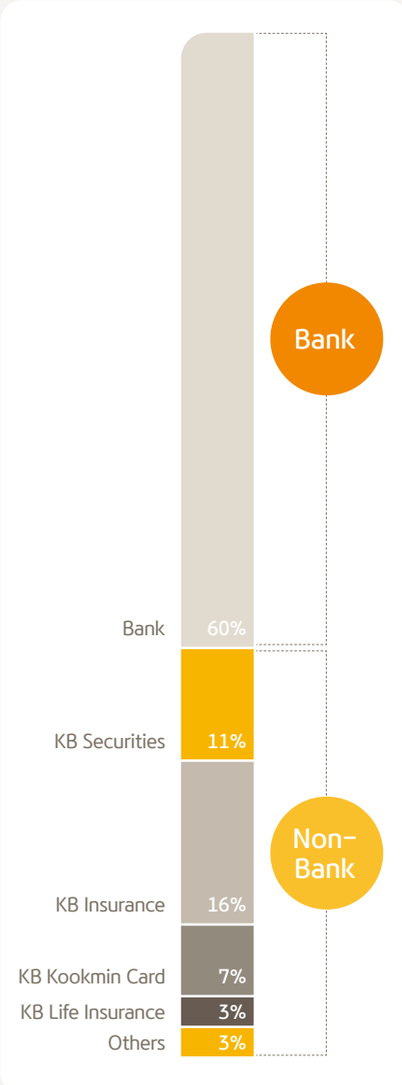
KB Real Estate Trust

KB Real Estate Trust pursued portfolio optimization by winding down distressed projects and expanding its REITs operations in prime commercial real estate.

KB Investment

KB Investment actively identified high-growth startups and expanded venture capital investments, reinforcing its role in fostering next-generation innovation.

Net Profit Contribution



KB Securities

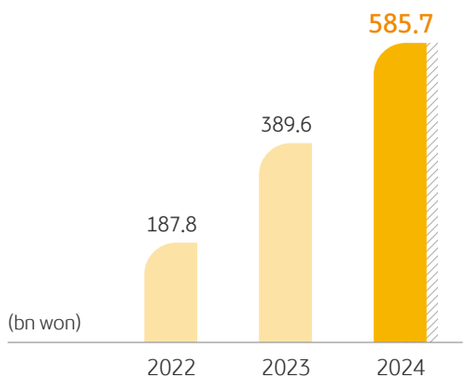
As of December 31, 2024, KB Securities posted total assets of KRW 63.4 trillion, up 3.47% year on year, with total liabilities of KRW 56.5 trillion, up 2.78%, and total equity of KRW 6.9 trillion, up 9.41%. For FY2024, the company recorded total operating revenue of KRW 10.8 trillion, down 6.50% from the previous year, while operating profit increased 15.0% to KRW 773.3 billion, and net profit surged 50.3% to KRW 585.7 billion.

Industry-Leading IB Performance across All Segments

Despite a challenging market environment, KB Securities delivered top-tier results across all investment banking segments, including DCM, ECM, acquisition finance, M&A, and project finance. The firm retained the No. 1 position in DCM for the 14th consecutive year with a 21.3% market share, expanding its role as lead manager for large-scale corporate and ESG bond issuances. In ECM, KB topped league tables with a 15.2% share, successfully completing 12 IPOs, including several large-scale deals. In acquisition finance, the firm led 16 transactions totaling KRW 4.4 trillion, ranking No. 1 with a 19.3% share. It also secured the top spot among domestic securities firms in M&A advisory services, underscoring its competitive edge. In project finance, KB maintained stable results by leading key deals, including the Seoul Station North Zone redevelopment project, while enhancing risk management. Recognizing M&A as a new growth engine, KB Securities is evolving into a total financial service provider, offering global-standard solutions such as governance advisory and integrated acquisition finance services.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Net Profit



WM Assets Surpass KRW 64 trillion and UHNW Strategy Accelerated

Through its WM transformation strategy, KB Securities has expanded its wealth management assets more than fivefold since 2017, exceeding KRW 64 trillion. By providing a diversified product lineup—including bonds, funds, wraps, and ELS—to individual clients, and enhancing customized services and client engagement programs, the firm has noticeably elevated client satisfaction. Amid the rising importance of the ultra-high-net-worth (UHNW) segment, KB is strengthening its full-spectrum asset management capabilities—from growth to preservation and succession—through collaboration efforts with external experts and exclusive offerings. The firm aims to further establish itself as a trusted wealth management brand by advancing its KB Family Office Service.

14th Straight Year at No. 1 in DCM

No. 1

KB Leads ECM with 15.2% Share

12 IPOs
(As of 2024)

Driving ESG Leadership and Sustainable Value Creation

KB Securities is reinforcing its ESG initiatives through net-zero strategies, eco-friendly practices, and social value creation. Environmental efforts include resource recycling campaigns, a reusable cup system, and the Seoul urban forest initiative. Social initiatives center on care and mutual growth, with expanded programs supporting low birth rates, underprivileged youth, and rural medical outreach. In the financial domain, the firm maintained the top market share in ESG bonds, led the issuance of sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs), and contributed to national carbon reduction efforts via carbon market participation and emissions trading. It also established funds to foster ESG startups and social ventures. These efforts were recognized with an A grade in governance by the Korea Institute of Corporate Governance and Sustainability (KCGS) for the fifth consecutive year, and a AA ESG rating—the highest in the sector—by Sustinvest, a leading international investment and consulting firm. KB Securities remains committed to sustainable growth through green finance, social responsibility, and exemplary governance.

2025 Plans

In 2025, amid persistent global economic uncertainty, KB Securities will pursue sustainable growth through operational efficiency, digital innovation, enhanced global competitiveness, and disciplined financial soundness.

First, the WM division will expand its client base and strengthen the retirement pension business, while the IB division will reinforce competitiveness in core segments and foster new growth areas. For its part, the S&T division will respond proactively to market shifts to maximize profitability.

Second, the newly established AI & Digital Division will accelerate personalized financial services and elevate company-wide digital capabilities.

Third, in advanced markets, KB will deepen strategic partnerships, while in emerging markets, it will drive customer acquisition through digital strategies.

Lastly, the company will advance its risk management framework and implement AI-powered internal control systems to prevent financial incidents and strengthen client trust.

Through these strategies, KB Securities will continue to pursue sustainable growth amid an evolving financial landscape.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Asset Management

Sustained Growth in the Asset Management Industry

In 2024, the Korean asset management industry's total assets under management (AUM) grew by 11.8% year on year to KRW 1,652 trillion, driven primarily by increased demand for bond-type funds and ETFs. Amid this favorable market backdrop, KB Asset Management continued its stable growth trajectory, expanding its AUM to KRW 140 trillion through new product launches and disciplined yield management.

Top-Tier Standing Reinforced through Balanced Growth and Strong Returns

By operating a well-balanced portfolio across equities, fixed income, alternative investments, and insurance mandates, KB Asset Management maintained its position as the third-largest asset manager in Korea, with AUM totaling KRW 140 trillion in 2024. Notably, the company solidified its market leadership in alternative investments, with a total AUM of KRW 31.4 trillion—the largest among domestic peers. Looking ahead, KB Asset Management will continue to drive balanced growth and enhance return performance to solidify its standing as a top-tier asset manager.

Driving Digital Transformation to Prepare for Future Operating Environments

KB Asset Management is steadily advancing its digital capabilities by integrating AI and big data into its investment processes to forecast market trends and optimize portfolios. It is also applying new technologies across product development, compliance, and risk management to reduce operational costs and bolster efficiency. By upgrading its AI-based investment and risk control frameworks, the company aims to deliver stable returns and reinforce its reputation as Korea's most trusted asset manager.

Strategic Role Growth in the Pension Market

With the average life expectancy only going up and the growing need to supplement public pension systems, demand for retirement fund products is on the rise. KB Asset Management is actively expanding its pension AUM by offering a diverse lineup of retirement and target date funds (TDFs), supported by data-driven marketing strategies and close collaboration with distributors. The company will continue to strengthen its influence in the pension space by delivering competitive retirement solutions that promote financial security and ensure a positive impact on society.

Heightened Competitive Positioning in the ETF Market

As the ETF market grows and competition intensifies, KB Asset Management is enhancing its competitive edge through stronger brand identity, strategic product development, and data-driven marketing. The company continues to elevate the brand value of its RISE ETF lineup by increasing investor-centric online content and analytics-based marketing. These efforts will reinforce KB Asset Management's standing as a leader in Korea's dynamic ETF market.

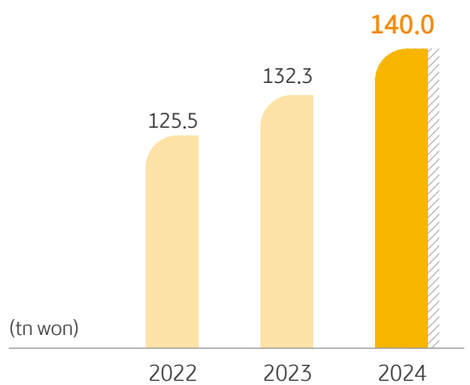
Advancing Risk Management to Support Accountable and Sustainable Growth

To navigate ongoing market volatility, KB Asset Management is upgrading its risk management framework. The company is strengthening internal controls and compliance infrastructure while augmenting its application of AI-powered risk monitoring tools to proactively mitigate potential asset impairment. These efforts are further supported by initiatives to embed a robust compliance culture and cultivate employee accountability, both of which are keys to reinforcing trust with customers and ensuring long-term sustainability.

2025 Plans

Going forward, KB Asset Management is committed to evolving into a leading comprehensive asset manager through continued digital innovation and the advancement of its risk management infrastructure. By reinforcing AI-driven investment and compliance systems, and further expanding its presence in the pension and ETF markets, the company will enhance customer-focused service offerings and strengthen its position as a top-tier asset manager based on trust.

AUM



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Real Estate Trust

In 2024, KB Real Estate Trust concentrated its company-wide capabilities to overcome a prolonged real estate market downturn and mounting external uncertainties, steadily working toward business normalization.
In 2025, the company aims to restore profitability by resolving distressed projects and restructuring its portfolio, laying the groundwork for sustainable growth.

Strengthening Company-wide Post-Project Management to Enhance Soundness

In 2024, a continued real estate market slump, weakened sales activity, and the deteriorating financial health of small and mid-sized construction firms led to a rise in troubled projects within the warranty-completion land trust sector—undermining the financial stability of real estate trust companies.

To address this, KB Real Estate Trust focused on minimizing losses and recovering trust account balances through meticulous project-by-project post-management. For projects under construction, process oversight was strengthened to ensure timely completion, while for completed projects, the company enhanced its exit strategies—employing measures such as collateralized loans for unsold units, occupancy management, and active sales efforts to bolster management capabilities.

Stable Portfolio Management Leveraging Synergies

To counter the contraction of the land trust market, KB Real Estate Trust expanded its non-land trust business, focusing on building a more resilient portfolio. In particular, the company sought to stabilize earnings by continuously expanding its network and leveraging synergies within the group. A dedicated team was established to lead these efforts, supported by structured collaboration through synergy councils and joint initiatives.

Enhancing Redevelopment Project Management

In 2024, as redevelopment momentum picked up in aging planned cities such as first-generation new towns, demand for trust-based redevelopment projects increased across both the Seoul metropolitan area and regional cities—alongside intensifying competition.

KB Real Estate Trust adopted a selective business development strategy, concentrating on high-quality projects in Seoul and its surrounding areas. At the same time, it strengthened project execution and risk management frameworks to enhance the overall quality of redevelopment initiatives—securing client trust and building a competitive edge in a crowded market.

Acquisition of New Assets and Restructuring of Core Holdings

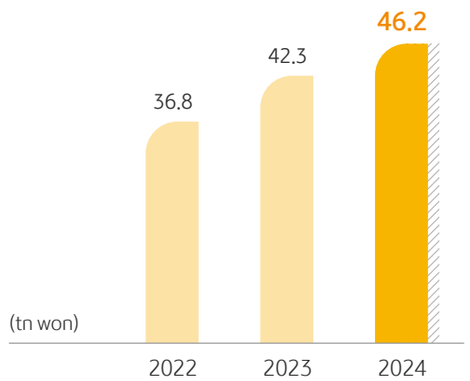
Despite the downturn in the physical real estate market, KB Real Estate Trust pursued a segmented acquisition strategy tailored to prevailing market conditions—continuing to acquire prime assets such as high-quality office buildings.

A notable example includes the development of a restructuring plan for Gangnam N Tower, a landmark office property in the GBD area, aimed at securing stable income and expanding assets under management (AUM). Additionally, the successful closing of the Cheonan Urban Regeneration REITs deal and active consideration of government-supported REITs—such as those targeting unsold housing—reflect the company's push to diversify its investment portfolio.

2025 Plans

In 2025, KB Real Estate Trust will work to complete its business normalization by resolving distressed projects and restructuring its portfolio to support sustainable growth. Key priorities include recovering trust account balances through rigorous post-project management and minimizing losses via NPL asset sales and legal responses. The company also plans to expand low-risk sectors, such as non-land trust projects, while strengthening collaboration with group subsidiaries to improve profitability and generate synergy. In addition, it will enhance project execution capabilities in core redevelopment markets like Seoul and the metropolitan area. In the REITs sector, the company aims to boost performance and AUM by acquiring core office assets and strategically divesting select properties to maximize returns.

AUM



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Investment

As a leading venture capital firm in Korea, KB Investment has consistently contributed to uncovering new growth engines for the national economy by incubating and accelerating high-potential, tech-driven startups. Despite the challenging market environment in 2024, which was marked by macroeconomic uncertainties and subdued investor sentiment, the company executed KRW 342.1 billion in investments by adhering to a disciplined investment strategy and rigorous risk management. As a result, its assets under management (AUM) reached KRW 3.38 trillion by the end of the year. In 2025, KB Investment will pursue future growth alongside innovative enterprises through a more refined investment strategy and agile, robust networks, all while delivering stable and meaningful returns to investors.

In 2024, the domestic venture capital market experienced a contraction in exit opportunities due to tightened IPO screening and a deteriorating fundraising environment caused by prolonged high interest rates. Nonetheless, KB Investment ensured financial soundness and continued sustainable growth through meticulous cost control and selective investments. The company also maintained a strong balance between profitability and risk management by investing in promising startups and strengthening the competitiveness of portfolio firms. This prudent investment stance will be sustained in 2025 as the company actively explores new growth opportunities.

Expanding AUM through Active Fundraising

Even in a subdued market, KB Investment successfully closed two blind funds and two project funds in 2024, further expanding its AUM. As of year-end 2024, the company was managing 43 venture capital funds and five private equity funds, with total AUM reaching KRW 3,385.9 billion. Going forward, KB Investment will continue to adapt to market dynamics while solidifying its position as a long-term value creator in close partnership with its investors.

Strengthening Market Presence in Future Growth Sectors

KB Investment is expanding preemptive investments in next-generation technologies, such as artificial intelligence and robotics, to secure future growth engines. Amid an uncertain economic environment, the company has further cemented its market-leading position by deepening its collaboration efforts with innovative enterprises. KB Investment's Boston office serves as a strategic base for full-scale entry into the global biotech market. This strategic presence enables the company to strengthen its network with global innovators and investors, broaden its footprint across the global bio ecosystem, and proactively pursue investment opportunities in cutting-edge biotech and new drug R&D. Moving forward, KB Investment will continue monitoring technology trends, identify high-potential startups, and secure a differentiated competitive edge in the venture investment landscape.

Funds Under Management

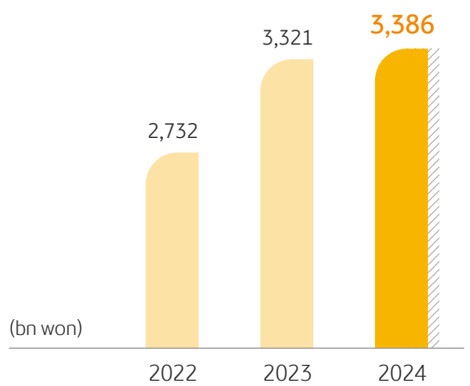
Venture capital funds **43**

PE funds **5**

2025 Plans

In 2025, the venture capital market is expected to gradually recover amid potential interest rate cuts and improved prospects for exit markets. However, the fundraising environment for limited partners is likely to remain conservative. KB Investment will continue to expand preemptive investments in promising sectors based on thorough market analysis and by leveraging its global network. The company also plans to actively utilize project funds to capture promising deal opportunities and strengthen its track record, thereby enhancing LP confidence. As uncertainties persist, KB Investment will maintain a balanced approach that combines enhanced risk management with a focus on strategic investment opportunities.

AUM



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Insurance

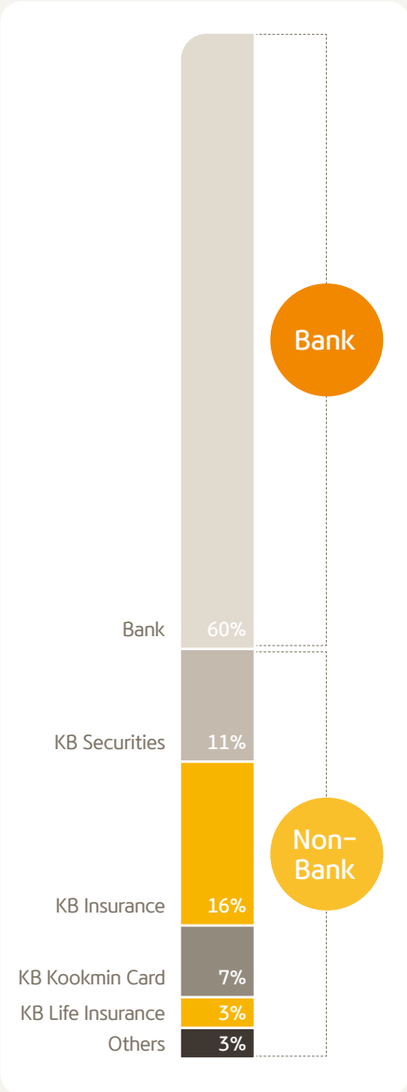
KB Insurance
KB Insurance focused on profitability through underwriting discipline while advancing digital claims services and launching personalized protection products.

KB Life Insurance
Following its successful integration, KB Life Insurance strengthened its hybrid channel strategy and launched competitive protection-type and hybrid savings products.

Healthcare
KB Insurance was the first Korean insurer to establish a healthcare subsidiary, KB Healthcare, in 2021. Based on its digital healthcare platform, KB Healthcare offers total life-embedded finance services that integrate financial services into healthcare.

Senior Care
KB Golden Life Care was established in 2016 as the first senior care service subsidiary of an insurer. Its premium elderly day care services and facilities contribute to the quality of Korea's care services.

Net Profit Contribution



KB Insurance

KB Insurance, one of Korea's leading non-life insurers, marked its 66th anniversary in 2024. The company continues to deliver sustainable growth under the vision of becoming the No. 1 non-life insurer, providing the highest customer value through optimal risk protection and comprehensive financial advisory services. To augment digital touchpoints, KB Insurance revamped the UI/UX of its mobile app to improve user convenience, resulting in monthly active users (MAU) surpassing 1 million in 2024. Now, accelerating its digital transformation, the company is actively deploying AI-powered product recommendations, expanding non-face-to-face distribution channels, and building a digitalized claims process to enhance the end-to-end customer experience.

Long-Term Insurance

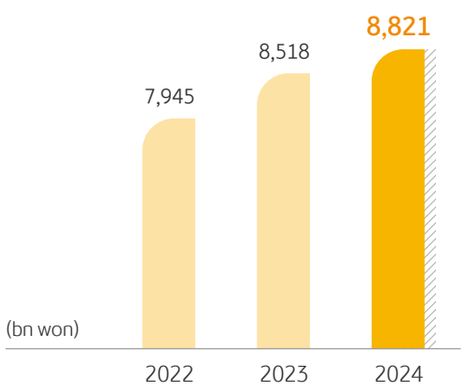
In the long-term insurance business, KB Insurance increased its market share from 13.6% to 13.9% by introducing industry-first products targeting individuals with mild pre-existing conditions and expanding its offerings tailored to young adults. The company also launched new pet insurance and direct channel-exclusive offerings. Premium growth was supported by enhanced risk-based underwriting focused on high-quality coverage and the flexible management of policy benefit limits. At the same time, efforts to improve claims management and strengthen insurance fraud detection mechanisms contributed to reducing the loss ratio to 79.1%. As a result, risk margin gains rose by KRW 143.2 billion year on year, reaching KRW 601.5 billion. The company also operated a structured policyholder retention program—including mandatory retention interviews—to proactively address cancellation risks and maintain persistency.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Automobile Insurance

Auto insurance premiums rose 1.0% year on year to KRW 2,956.7 billion, with market share increasing by 30 basis points to 14.3%, laying the foundation for advancement into the top-tier group. The company maintained a focus on underwriting high-quality risks and implemented strict claims cost controls, resulting in a loss ratio of 83.7%, outperforming the industry average. KB Insurance also pursued digital transformation across its auto claims process to improve operational efficiency and customer convenience.

CSM



Commercial Lines

In 2024, the commercial insurance segment posted gross written premiums of KRW 1,336.2 billion, up 7.0% year on year, with a market share of 13.4%. Property and liability insurance premiums grew by KRW 25.4 billion and KRW 22.7 billion, respectively. Strategic expansion of the target base for new contracts drove a KRW 18.2 billion boost in new business premiums, which totaled KRW 138.1 billion.

The loss ratio in commercial lines improved significantly by 6.6 %p to 86.0%, driven by focused profitability management initiatives. These included operating a dedicated taskforce to improve the profitability of group accident insurance and increasing reinsurance retention for catastrophe-prone lines such as typhoons and floods, thereby minimizing earnings volatility.

Portfolio Management

Despite continued market instability, KB Insurance generated investment income of KRW 936.9 billion in 2024, achieving an overall investment yield of 2.60% and a new money yield of 5.0%. Returns were supported by bond reallocation strategies and enhanced performance in alternative investments. The company also strengthened its competitiveness in retirement pension asset management, increasing total AUM by 8.9% year on year to KRW 38,051.2 billion.

2025 Plans

The 2025 outlook is shaped by a challenging macroenvironment, including a prolonged economic slowdown, heightened unpredictability in interest and FX exchange rates, and intensified regulatory pressure. In response, KB Insurance will focus on a strategic framework centered on customer-oriented management and capital volatility controls. The company will safeguard its financial soundness by securing differentiated competitiveness and bolstering operational efficiency as well, reinforcing its core business through digital innovation and targeted reinvestment in new businesses to secure long-term growth.

In the long-term insurance segment, KB Insurance aims to strengthen its market position through the development of best-selling products and an upgrade of its market response capabilities. Adopting a two-track strategy, the company will simultaneously pursue competitiveness in existing products and accelerate the rollout of new products.

In the auto insurance business, the company will expand its market share through differentiated pricing and market strategies tailored to each distribution channel, while focusing on the enhancement of price competitiveness in the CM channel to drive profitable growth.

In commercial lines, KB Insurance will seek to boost its domestic market share through localized marketing strategies, while managing the unpredictability from large claims through refined pricing frameworks and reinsurance optimization.

As for asset management and risk controls, the company plans to optimize asset allocation by refining its portfolio based on asset-liability management (ALM) principles. This includes increasing the share of long-duration bonds through strategic rebalancing, while managing capital volatility through scenario-based contingency planning and risk monitoring systems. These initiatives aim to ensure capital adequacy and enhance investment returns.

To further advance the customer experience, KB Insurance will continue its digital transformation by bolstering the UI/UX of the company's direct platform, streamlining mobile claims submissions, and introducing AI-powered, personalized insurance advisory tools to deliver more tailored and efficient customer services.

Achieved 1 Million MAU after UI/UX Improvement

1M

(As of 2024)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Life Insurance

In 2024, KB Life Insurance remained committed to delivering value-driven solutions that meet evolving customer needs. This led the company to post a net profit of KRW 269.4 billion, up 15% year on year, with return on equity (ROE) rising 1%p to 5.48%. Capital adequacy also remained robust, with its K-ICS ratio—a key solvency measure—standing at 272% as of the third quarter, maintaining a top-tier financially sound level relative to industry peers. Thus, the year marked notable progress in both profitability and financial soundness.

Overview

Broadening the Revenue Base through Balanced Channel Growth and Product Diversification

Despite a challenging economic environment, including intensifying competition and heightened market volatility, KB Life Insurance recorded KRW 70 billion in converted monthly initial premiums (CMIP) for 2024, a 17.6% year-on-year growth, driven by a strategic realignment of its product portfolio.

The GA channel diversified its product mix by actively promoting revised product sales. Its subsidiary, KB Life Partners, strengthened its business capacity by acquiring external agencies, leading to enhanced productivity and a CMIP of KRW 9 billion, up 42% year on year. The BA channel broadened its income sources through product sales and the launch of non-KB offerings, delivering KRW 8.7 billion in CMIP, a sharp increase of 417% from the previous year. In addition, key industry persistency metrics—the 13th and 25th month retention rates— improved modestly year on year.

Enhancing Profitability through Cost Optimization and Refined Asset Management

Ongoing efforts to improve cost efficiency led to an insurance profit of KRW 313.8 billion in 2024, an increase of KRW 64 billion from the previous year. Business expenses were reduced by 15% against budget, enabled by fastidious budget management practices.

Amid fierce price-cutting competition and the subsequent narrowing margins in the mature insurance market, bolstering investment income has become a critical source of profitability. KB Life responded proactively to market volatility throughout the year, recording an investment profit of KRW 87.6 billion and surpassing its target by KRW 11.6 billion. The new money yield for the year stood at 4.07%, outperforming the 30-year average Korean Treasury yield of 3.10% by 98 basis points.

The company also expanded its asset-driven liability (ADL) strategy to deploy increased investable funds into higher-yielding assets. Through the low-interest bond swaps that leveraged interest rate volatility, KB Life secured longer durations and improved asset spreads, helping reduce capital volatility and strengthen its long-term asset management competitiveness.

Customer-Oriented Product Development and Entry into the Health Insurance Market

KB Life Insurance launched KB Life Partners Whole Life Insurance in a bid to offer enhanced price competitiveness and more comprehensive death coverage. Positioned for inheritance planning, the product features low maturity payout and high credited interest rates to ensure market competitiveness.

Recognizing rising demand and profitability potential in the health insurance segment, the company introduced a series of senior-focused health insurance products, including dementia care insurance, cancer treatment riders, and long-term care-linked whole life policies. These additions expanded the company's health insurance product portfolio, driving growth in both health-related revenue and the share of contractual service margin (CSM).

2025 Plans

In response to a more uncertain macroeconomic environment and a slowdown in insurance market growth, KB Life Insurance will pursue a sustainable growth strategy built on its superior capital position and explore new business models. Key strategic priorities include increasing market dominance, strengthening product development and distribution capabilities, enhancing long-term corporate value, and securing future growth engines.

The company aims to achieve a top-three position in the GA channel while reinforcing the competitiveness of its LP and BA channels to drive growth in premium income. It will also seek to solidify its position in the health insurance market by optimizing digital operations and building a best-fit product portfolio. To support stable and long-term growth, KB Life will continue to augment its investment capabilities and proactively manage interest rate volatility as well. Additionally, it will pursue new growth opportunities by establishing a senior life platform and expanding into non-financial services.

Leveraging AI and digital transformation, KB Life will also focus on enhancing the customer experience and upgrading its operational systems to deliver differentiated, customer-centric services across all its offerings.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Credit Finance

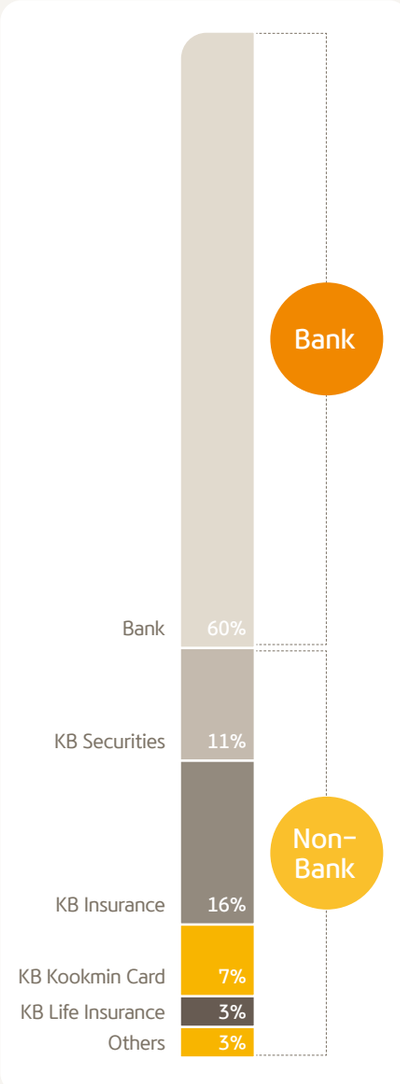
KB Kookmin Card

Leveraging big data and lifestyle insights, KB Card drove growth in card issuance and merchant services, while innovating in fintech-linked payment platforms.

KB Capital

KB Capital maintained stable asset growth by diversifying its auto-finance portfolio and enhancing credit risk controls in response to market uncertainties.

Net Profit Contribution



KB Kookmin Card

In 2024, KB Kookmin Card maintained a steadfast focus on quality-driven growth, prioritizing core earnings through merchant sales and interest-bearing installment plans over top-line expansion. This approach strengthened its earnings foundation, leading to a net profit of KRW 448.5 billion (KRW 402.7 billion on a consolidated basis), supported by an expanded customer base and increased financial assets. Card spending volume reached KRW 179 trillion, reflecting solid and stable performance. As part of its future growth strategy, KB Pay was integrated into a single unified app, while its service scope was extended to include travel and commerce, further reinforcing its foundation for becoming Korea's leading financial platform.

2024 highlights & Achievements

Merger Approval in Cambodia

In December, KB Kookmin Card received final approval from Cambodia's Ministry of Commerce for the merger of its two local subsidiaries, KB Daehan Specialized Bank (KDSB) and iFinance Leasing (iFL). The newly integrated entity will combine KDSB's auto financing with iFL's leasing operations to provide a full-spectrum mobility financing service encompassing automobiles, motorcycles, and agricultural equipment. This merger is expected to expand market coverage and enable more tailored loan and leasing solutions that meet the diverse needs of local customers.

Designation as an Innovative Financial Service

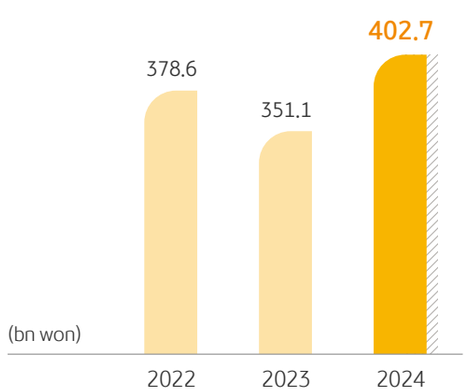
On December 9, the company's generative AI-powered digital consultation service, Your Everyday Card Mate, was named as an Innovative Financial Service by Korea's Financial Services Commission. Leveraging conversational AI, the service provides 24/7 personalized card consultations based on user intent, incorporating advanced technologies such as retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)—which references reliable documentation—and intelligent document processing. A dedicated AI governance framework is now in place, ensuring the service's reliability and transparency.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

No. 1 on the NCSI for Credit and Debit Cards

In the 2024 National Customer Satisfaction Index (NCSI), KB Kookmin Card ranked No. 1 in the credit card category for the fourth consecutive year and, for the first time, secured the top spot in the debit card category—affirming its leadership in customer satisfaction. Notably, it became the first Korean card issuer to rank No. 1 across all three major domestic customer satisfaction surveys. Centered on KB Pay, the company continues to enhance payment convenience and expand both financial and non-financial service offerings while reinforcing customer-centric practices, such as its expedited grievance handling system and robust consumer protection framework.

Net Profit



Coupang Wow Card Hits 1 Million Issuances

KB Kookmin Card's co-branded product, the Coupang Wow Card, surpassed one million issuances within just one year of its launch, with its success rooted in a seamless user experience: after accessing the Coupang app, an easy-to-use in-app option then appears that offers automatic registration to the KB Pay Service and Coupang Pay, enabling immediate benefit activation.

KB WE:SH Card Takes Home Three Biggest Design Awards

The KB WE:SH Card was a main prize winner at the 2024 IDEA Awards, with previous main prize wins at both the iF Design Awards and Red Dot Design Awards, completing a prestigious feat that few companies have accomplished all in the same year and an unprecedented achievement in Korea's credit card industry for card design. Demonstrating KB Kookmin Card's global design competitiveness, the KB WE:SH Card was praised for delivering lifestyle-oriented benefits through intuitive design and a seamless user experience, anchored by the uplifting brand message: We wish you happiness.

2025 Plans

In 2025, KB Kookmin Card will pursue a two-pronged business strategy: advancing a quality-driven growth framework and delivering tangible results in new business areas. To this end, the company will enhance capital efficiency and optimize its cost structure to reinforce operational soundness, while actively identifying and developing new business models to secure future growth engines.

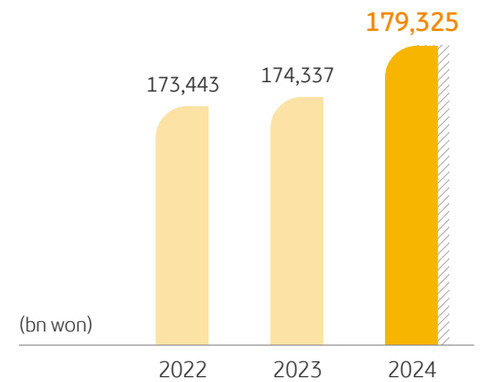
Five strategic priorities will guide these efforts: (1) optimizing the customer acquisition portfolio and improving cost efficiency; (2) establishing new revenue streams through B2B market expansion; (3) strengthening risk management and deepening its commitment to sustainable management; (4) enhancing the competitiveness of its digital platforms across financial and non-financial services; and (5) fostering a customer-centric organization and attracting top-tier talent.

Through these initiatives, KB Kookmin Card aims to maintain its position as the leading industry player and drive sustainable, long-term growth.

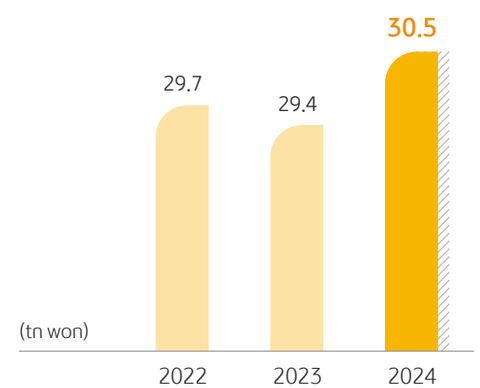
Ranked No.1 in NCSI for 4th Year

NCSI **No. 1**

Total Transaction Volume



Total Assets



INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
Bank
Financial Investments
Insurance
Credit Finance
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

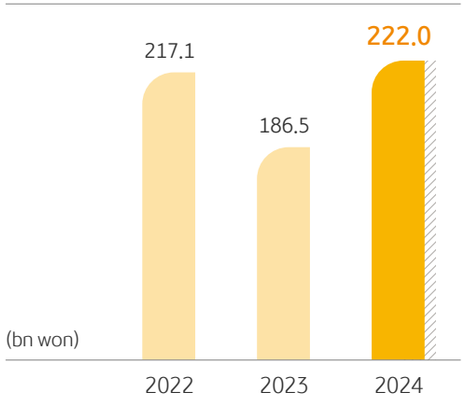
KB Capital

As of the end of 2024, KB Capital's total assets amounted to KRW 18,115.5 billion, marking a year-on-year increase of 9.4%. Underpinned by a diversified business portfolio, the company was able to successfully sustain its robust growth trajectory throughout the year. Net profit for 2024 totaled KRW 222 billion, representing a 19.1% rise compared to the previous year.

Successful Diversification of Business Portfolio

KB Capital successfully rebalanced its retail and corporate finance portfolios, enhancing capital efficiency. As a result, the share of auto finance and personal finance declined by 4.5 %p and 0.9 %p year on year to 53.2% and 15.9%, respectively. Meanwhile, corporate finance grew by 5.4 %p, accounting for 30.9% of the company's portfolio. Growth in retail finance was attributable to used-car financing, auto leasing, car rentals, and personal credit loans. In contrast, corporate finance strengthened its core competitiveness by increasing prime corporate lending and expanding investment finance, thereby bolstering stability and profitability.

Net Profit



Improved Profitability and Cost Efficiency through Digital Platforms

Enhancing digital finance and core platform revenue generation

In 2024, KB Capital reinforced its digital platform revenue capabilities by actively promoting non-face-to-face financial services, including the expansion of its inventory of certified used cars via the ChaChaCha platform, strengthened home delivery services, and more streamlined direct financing processes. The proportion of direct financial services in newly processed used-car financing more than doubled over the previous year, an 11%p increase, from 5% in FY2023 to 16% in FY2024. Leveraging the ChaChaCha platform also improved sales competitiveness in offline channels, while the digitalization of data management of used-car inventories enhanced cost efficiency. Moreover, KB Capital progressively augmented proprietary platform-based services, such as paid advertising for used-car listings.

* Source: KB ChaChaCha's certified used-car inventory of 36,000 vehicles

Expanded RPA coverage and enhanced operational efficiency

By increasing robotic process automation (RPA) to customer-facing tasks such as automatic document dispatch upon a customer's request through the website and text message notifications, along with automated image document registration via EDM API development, KB Capital reduced the company's annual work time by over 150,000 hours in 2024. For 2025, the company plans to identify and automate tasks in branch operations and outsourced services with high efficiency potential, further bolstering operational efficiency through the adoption of KB Financial Group's generative AI platform.

Global Business Expansion for Sustainable Growth

KB Capital's overseas subsidiaries in Laos and Indonesia continued to deliver stable performance results. KB Kolao Leasing, established in Laos in March 2017, maintained its leading position in the Laotian auto finance market, with the highest market share among local leasing companies. PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance (SKBF), operating in Indonesia since June 2020, achieved monthly profitability as of August 2021, only 14 months post-establishment, demonstrating sustained growth that has been supported by strategic partnerships with Hyundai Infracore and Hyundai Construction Equipment.

2025 Plans

In 2025, KB Capital will reinforce its core business competencies by drawing on its top-tier earning power and strategically optimized asset portfolio to further cement its leadership in the credit finance industry. Furthermore, by refining its capital efficiency-driven asset portfolio rebalancing efforts, which were initiated successfully the previous year, KB Capital aims to maintain an industry-leading asset mix that drives profitability. In addition, the company plans to significantly enhance productivity and cost efficiency through the extensive adoption of RPA across the organization. KB Capital is committed to proactively responding to digital, mobile, and online market transformations by leveraging some of the unique competitive advantages under its control, such as KB ChaChaCha and the KB ChaEasy mobile web inquiry/agreement processes. At the same time, the company will pursue quality-driven growth in its global businesses, solidifying its market presence and creating sustained value.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Company Directory

KB Financial Group Head Office (Holding Company)	IR (Investor Relations)	Global Planning Department
18~20F, 22F 141, Uisadang-daero, eongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07332, Korea TEL. 82-2-2073-7114	18F, 141, Uisadang-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07332, Korea TEL. 82-2-2073-2856 FAX. 82-2-2073-2848 E-mail. kbir@kbfg.com	16F, 141, Uisadang-daero, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07332, Korea TEL. 82-2-2073-0605 FAX. 82-2-2073-0610

Global Network

KB Kookmin Bank

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
Cambodia	KB Prasac Bank Plc	Building no 212, Street 271, Tuol Tumpung2, Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	855-23-999-911
China	Kookmin Bank (China) Limited	23F, Tower 2, Prosper Center, No.5, Guanghua Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100020, China	86-10-5671-2801
	Kookmin Bank Hong Kong Branch	Suite 1101 and 1106, 11F Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong	852-2530-3633
India	Kookmin Bank Gurugram Branch	Unit No.2B/2, 2nd Floor, Two Horizon Centre, Golf Course Road, DLF Phase 5, Sector 43, Gurugram, Haryana-122002, India	91-124-453-2222
Indonesia	PT. Bank KB Bukopin, Tbk.	Gedung Bank Bukopin, Jl. MT. Haryono kav. 50-51 Jakarta 12770	62-21-798-8266
Japan	Kookmin Bank Tokyo Branch	14F, Hibiyadai Bldg. 1-2-2 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan	81-3-5657-0550
Myanmar	KB Microfinance Myanmar Co., Ltd.	3F, University Avenue Street, No.104, Kamaryut Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar	95-1-7532-910
	KB BANK MYANMAR LTD	University Avenue Street, No.104, Kamaryut Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar	95-1-7532-900
New Zealand	Kookmin Bank Auckland Branch	Level 16, 88 Shortland Street, PO BOX 7506, Wellesley, Auckland, New Zealand 1142	64-9-366-1000
Singapore	KB Kookmin Bank Co., Ltd Singapore Branch	Level 9, Unit 01~05, Ocean Financial Centre, 10 Collyer Quay, Raffles Place, Singapore, 049315	65-6309-7100
U.K.	Kookmin Bank London Branch	15F, Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad St, London EC2M 1QS, United Kingdom	44-20-7710-8300
U.S.A.	Kookmin Bank New York Branch	24F, 565 Fifth Avenue, 46 Street, New York, NY 10017, U.S.A.	1-212-697-6100
Vietnam	Kookmin Bank Ho Chi Minh City Branch	3F, Mplaza Saigon, 39 Le Duan Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Hochiminh City, Vietnam	84-28-3827-9000
	Kookmin Bank Hanoi Branch	25F, Keangnam Hanoi Landmark Tower, E6 Cau Giay New Town, Me Tri, Nam Tu Liem, Hanoi, Vietnam	84-24-3226-3377

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Securities

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
China	KB Securities Shanghai Representative Office	Room 1405, North Stock Exchange Tower, 528 South Pudong Road, Shanghai, China	86-21-6881-7007
	KB Securities Hong Kong Ltd.	Suite 1105, 11F, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong	852-2869-0559
Indonesia	PT KB Valbury Sekuritas	Sahid Sudirman Center Lantai 41, Unit AC, Jalan Jendral Sudirman No 86, Desa/Kelurahan Karet Tengsin, Kec. Tanah Abang, Kota Adm. Jakarta Pusat, Provinsi DKI Jakarta	62-21-2509-8300
U.S.A.	KBFG Securities America Inc.	Suite 1900, 1370 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, U.S.A.	1-212-265-2333
Vietnam	KB Securities Vietnam Joint Stock Company	Floor 16&17, Tower 02, Capital Place Building, 29 Lieu Giai, Ngoc Khanh Ward, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi City, Vietnam	84-24-7303-5333
	KB FINA Joint Stock Company	Unit 16, 17th floor, Charmvit Tower, No.117 Tran Duy Hung Street, Trung Hoa Ward, Cau Giay District, Hanoi City, Vietnam	84-24-7301-4628

KB Insurance

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
China	KBFG Insurance (China) Co., Ltd.	26F, No.2605 and 27F, No.2701-2703, Sunnyworld Center, 188, Lushan Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China	86-25-8778-0888
Indonesia	PT. Kookmin Best Insurance Indonesia	Sahid Sudirman Center, 53rd Floor Unit A, E & F, JL. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 86, Jarkarta 10220	62-21-50-101-010
U.S.A.	Kookmin Best Insurance Co., Ltd., US Branch	55 Challenger Road Suite #302, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660	1-201-720-2100
	Leading Insurance Services, Inc.	55 Challenger Road Suite #302, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660	1-201-720-2100
Vietnam	KB Insurance Co., Ltd. Hanoi Representiative Office	Rm. 801, Hanoi Tung Shing Square, 2 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi, Vietnam	84-4-3935-0814
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd. Ho Chi Minh City Representative Office	Rm 5602, Bitexco Financial Tower, 2 Hai Trieu, Ben Nhge, Dist 1, HCMC, Vietnam	84-8-3821-9968

KB Kookmin Card

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
Cambodia	KB Daehan Specialized Bank PLC.	Building No.1, Street 360, Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Boeung Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Oval Office Tower, 7F, 21F and 22F)	855-23-991-555
	i-Finance Leasing Plc.	City Tower Building, M Floor, Unit No M1 & M2B, Mao Tse Toung Blvd, Sangkat Phsar Depou Ti Muoy, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia	855-81-761-111
Indonesia	PT. KB Finansia Multi Finance	Office 8 Building, 15th Floor, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 52-53, SCBD Lot 28 Jakarta, Indonesia	62-21-2933-3646
Myanmar	KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd (Yangon Representative Office)	No.506, 5F, Crystal office, Kamaryut Township, Yangon, Myanmar	070-5214-1303
Thailand	KB J Capital Co., Ltd	AIA Capital Center 3 Floor, 89 Ratchadapisek Road, Din Daeng, Bangkok	66-1258

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

KB Asset Management

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
China	KBAM Shanghai Advisory Services Co., Ltd.	2205, No.161, Lujiazui East Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai	86-21-5864-7156
Singapore	KB Asset Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.	3 Church Street, #21-01 Samsung Hub, Singapore 049483	65-6580-2660
Vietnam	KB Asset Management Vietnam Representative Office	Unit 702B, 37 Ton Duc Thang Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	84-90-988-5343

KB Capital

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
Indonesia	PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance	50F, Sahid Sudirman center, Karet Tengsin, Tanah abang, Kota Jakarta Pusat DKI Jakarta, Indonesia	62-21-2253-5098
Laos	KB KOLAO Leasing Co., Ltd	7F, Alounmai Tower 23 Singha Rd, Vientiane, Laos	856-21-417-900

KB Data Systems

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
Indonesia	PT KB Data Systems Indonesia	L'Avenue Office 12E, Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No.Kav.16, RT.7/RW.9, Pancoran, Kec. Pancoran, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta	62-21-8066-7239

KB Investment

Country	Name	Address	Telephone
U.S.A.	KBFG Investment Boston Branch	1 Main Street, Suite #1150, Cambridge, MA 02142 USA	1-857-472-2096

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION

Disclaimer

Financial and other information

The financial statements included in this annual report are prepared in accordance with the Korean International Financial Reporting Standards, or K-IFRS. Unless expressly stated otherwise, all financial data included in this annual report are presented on a consolidated basis.

In this annual report:

- references to "we", "us" or "KB Financial Group" are to KB Financial Group Inc. and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries;
- references to "Korea" are to the Republic of Korea;
- references to the "government" are to the government of the Republic of Korea;
- references to "KRW" or "Won" are to the currency of Korea; and
- references to "U.S. dollars", "USD" or "US$" are to United States dollars.

Discrepancies between totals and the sums of the amounts contained in any table may be a result of rounding.

Forward-looking statements

Certain information set forth in this annual report contains "forward-looking information", including "future-oriented financial information" and "financial outlook", under applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as forward-looking statements). Except for statements of historical fact, the information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements and includes, but is not limited to, the (i) projected financial performance of the Company; (ii) completion of, and the use of proceeds from, the sale of the shares being offered hereunder; (iii) the expected development of the Company's business, projects, and joint ventures; (iv) execution of the Company's vision and growth strategy, including with respect to future M&A activity and global growth; (v) sources and availability of third-party financing for the Company's projects; (vi) completion of the Company's projects that are currently underway, in development or otherwise under consideration; (vii) renewal of the Company's current customer, supplier and other material agreements; and (viii) future liquidity, working capital, and capital requirements. Forward-looking statements are provided to allow potential investors the opportunity to understand management's beliefs and opinions in respect of the future so that they may use such beliefs and opinions as one factor in evaluating an investment.

These statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on them. Such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future performance or result expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Although forward-looking statements contained in this annual report are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

FINANCIAL SECTION

Consolidated Financial Statements 083

Separate Financial Statements 261

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

pwc

Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of KB Financial Group Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of KB Financial Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting for consolidation purposes as of December 31, 2024, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*, and our report dated March 5, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Allowance for Expected Credit Losses on Loans Measured at Amortized Cost

Reason why the matter was determined to be a Key Audit Matter:

The impairment guidance under Korean IFRS No.1109 *Financial Instruments* requires the determination of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses using forward-looking information and others. Accordingly, the Group developed a new measurement model utilizing various types of information, which requires a higher level of management's interpretation and judgment.

The Group measures expected credit losses on loans measured at amortized cost based on both individual and collective assessments. Individual assessment of expected credit losses is performed based on estimates of future forecast cash flow, and collective assessment of expected credit losses is involved with a variety and complex variable inputs and assumptions that requires management's estimates and judgments. Due to these facts, expected credit losses of loans measured at amortized costs are determined as a key audit matter.

As described in Note 10, loans measured at amortized cost subject to individual or collective assessments amount to ₩477,705,220 million, with allowances for credit losses of ₩5,633,380 million as of December 31, 2024.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter:

(1) Assessment of expected credit losses on an individual basis
We obtained an understanding and validated the processes and controls relating to the assessment of expected credit losses on an individual basis. In particular, we focused on the reasonableness of the assumptions used in estimating future cash flows. We evaluated whether management's estimation was reasonable and we assessed the key assumptions in the cash flow projection including growth rate of entities subject to individual assessment and collateral valuation. As part of these procedures, we assessed whether sales growth rate, operating income ratio, and assumptions on investment activities were consistent with historical operating performance and current market conditions. Furthermore, we assessed the appropriateness of collateral valuation by conducting our own research on recent property prices and engaged independent appraisal specialists in assessing reasonableness of appraisal reports, models and methodologies used by management.

(2) Assessment of expected credit losses on a collective basis
We obtained an understanding and validated the processes and controls relating to management's calculation of expected credit losses on a collective basis in accordance with impairment requirements under Korean IFRS No.1109 *Financial Instruments*. As explained in Note 3(6) and 4, management assesses credit ratings to recognize lifetime expected credit losses on loans with significant increase in credit risk and impaired loans. Other than these cases, management recognizes 12-months of expected credit losses. To calculate all expected credit losses, management has applied forward-looking information, possible multiple scenarios, probability of default, loss given default and other assumptions estimated through its internal procedures and controls implemented for various assumptions.

We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of controls relating to credit ratings that reasonably reflect both qualitative and quantitative information. Our testing over the accuracy and reliability of the information included agreeing qualitative and quantitative information with relevant evidence.

We reviewed the appropriateness of management policies and procedures to determine significant increases in credit risk, and tested reasonableness of expected credit loss model applied by each of the three stages (Stage 1, 2 and 3) depending on how significantly credit risk was increased.

We used risk specialists in verifying the reasonableness and possibility of forward-looking information and multiple scenarios produced by management. Also, we used risk specialists to statistically analyze the correlation between forward-looking information and probability of default or loss given default. We

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

assessed the appropriateness of methodologies for adjusting the probability of default and loss given default to reflect forward-looking information on estimation of expected credit losses. We further tested the reasonableness and mathematical accuracy of the information through recalculation and inspection of supporting evidences.

We reviewed the methodologies used by management to verify that probability of default and loss given default were calibrated using sufficient and reasonable historical data. We determined that the default and loss data used were appropriately gathered and applied in accordance with internal control procedures. In addition, we assessed the reasonableness and accuracy of probability of default and loss given default through procedures including recalculation, and evaluated the accuracy of calculations regarding default and loss data used by management through agreeing them with relevant evidence.

2. Loss ratio assumptions used to estimate fulfilment cash flows of the insurance contracts

Reason why the matter was determined to be a Key Audit Matter:

Korean IFRS No.1117 *Insurance Contract* requires insurance liabilities to be measured by estimating all future cash flows of insurance contracts, and the estimates shall reflect conditions existing at the measurement date, including assumptions at that date about the future in a reasonable and unbiased way. The Group has developed a methodology for estimating future cash flows that uses a variety of information to make reasonable estimates of future cash flows, which requires high degree of management interpretation and judgment.

As described in Notes 2 and 3, management estimates future cash flows using various actuarial assumptions as inputs. Among the actuarial assumptions, the calculation of loss ratio assumptions includes various and complex inputs, including historical data, and management's estimates and judgment. Due to these facts, loss ratio assumptions are determined as a key audit matter.

As described in Notes 38, the net book value of the liability for remaining coverage was ₩49,652,372 million, which is presented as insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract liabilities, insurance contract assets, and reinsurance contract assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter:

We obtained an understanding of management's processes and validated controls related to loss ratio assumption. We assessed the methodology whether the loss ratio assumption is estimated based on sufficient and reasonable historical data, and evaluated the underlying information including historical data used in estimates was properly compiled and used in accordance with internal control procedures. Also, we obtained an understanding of the calculation of the loss ratio assumption, evaluated the reasonableness and accuracy of the loss ratio assumption by performing recalculations and other procedures, and tested the accuracy and completeness of the historical data used in management's estimates by reconciling the data to supporting documents. Actuarial specialists were involved in performing audit procedures above.

Other Matters

Auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yeob Yu, Certified Public Accountant.

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers
Seoul, Korea
March 5, 2025

This report is effective as at March 5, 2025, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

December 31, 2024 and 2023, and January 1, 2023

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023
Assets				
Cash and due from financial institutions	4,6,7,8,39	₩ 29,869,111	₩ 29,836,311	₩ 32,474,750
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,6,8,12	79,450,093	77,038,267	70,092,497
Derivative financial assets	4,6,9	11,730,767	6,157,628	9,446,580
Loans measured at amortized cost	4,6,10,11	472,071,840	444,805,287	433,038,931
Financial investments	4,6,8,12	131,009,464	122,199,529	115,452,659
Investments in associates and joint ventures	13	947,390	722,222	682,669
Insurance contract assets	38	276,191	229,640	83,304
Reinsurance contract assets	38	1,497,147	1,642,432	1,484,622
Property and equipment	14	5,390,015	4,945,699	4,991,467
Investment property	14	3,759,176	4,109,784	3,148,340
Intangible assets	15	1,966,684	1,950,858	1,858,470
Net defined benefit assets	25	258,500	374,090	478,934
Current income tax assets		339,855	244,317	204,690
Deferred income tax assets	17,34	278,824	274,225	188,372
Assets held for sale	18	136,838	208,230	211,758
Other assets	4,6,19	18,863,637	20,986,897	14,815,439
Total assets		₩ 757,845,532	₩ 715,725,416	₩ 688,653,482
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,6,20	₩ 10,720,231	₩ 10,920,435	₩ 12,271,604
Derivative financial liabilities	4,6,9	11,783,494	6,210,639	9,509,769
Deposits	4,6,21	435,687,897	406,512,434	393,928,904
Borrowings	4,6,22	68,077,012	69,583,561	71,717,366
Debentures	4,6,23	76,171,257	69,176,668	68,698,203
Insurance contract liabilities	38	55,863,701	50,617,990	46,372,434
Reinsurance contract liabilities	38	56,266	36,030	31,728
Provisions	24	927,632	1,444,418	933,701
Net defined benefit liabilities	25	100,187	81,869	85,745
Current income tax liabilities		530,720	145,335	998,681
Deferred income tax liabilities	17,34	1,682,292	2,094,912	1,452,057
Other liabilities	4,6,26	36,429,662	40,264,935	28,850,033
Total liabilities		698,030,351	657,089,226	634,850,225
Equity				
Share capital		2,090,558	2,090,558	2,090,558
Hybrid securities		5,082,578	5,032,803	4,434,251
Capital surplus		16,646,734	16,647,916	16,940,731
Accumulated other comprehensive income	36	496,922	2,152,644	1,002,881
Retained earnings		34,808,220	31,934,600	28,890,922
Treasury shares		(1,236,060)	(1,165,837)	(836,188)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	27	57,888,952	56,692,684	52,523,155
Non-controlling interests		1,926,229	1,943,506	1,280,102
Total equity		59,815,181	58,636,190	53,803,257
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 757,845,532	₩ 715,725,416	₩ 688,653,482

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest income		₩ 30,491,385	₩ 29,142,024
Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost		29,001,556	27,705,759
Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,458,512	1,415,366
Insurance finance interest income		31,317	20,899
Interest expense		(17,664,671)	(16,961,164)
Interest expense		(16,186,914)	(15,426,706)
Insurance finance interest expense		(1,477,757)	(1,534,458)
Net interest income	5,28	12,826,714	12,180,860
Fee and commission income		5,481,843	5,368,074
Fee and commission expense		(1,632,216)	(1,694,550)
Net fee and commission income	5,29	3,849,627	3,673,524
Insurance income		11,456,191	11,005,471
Insurance income		11,017,155	10,322,356
Reinsurance income		439,036	683,115
Insurance expense		(9,806,430)	(9,558,619)
Insurance service expense		(8,884,168)	(8,720,568)
Reinsurance expense		(922,262)	(838,051)
Net insurance income	5,38	1,649,761	1,446,852
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,30	1,012,081	2,163,065
Other insurance finance expenses	38	(437,001)	(572,476)
Net other operating expenses	5,31	(1,873,011)	(2,712,989)
General and administrative expenses	5,32	(6,938,624)	(6,647,406)
Operating income before provision for credit losses	5	10,089,547	9,531,430
Provision for credit losses	5,7,11,12,19,24	(2,044,286)	(3,146,409)
Net operating income		8,045,261	6,385,021
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures	13	(16,884)	33,110
Net other non-operating expenses	33	(1,043,130)	(297,980)
Net non-operating expenses		(1,060,014)	(264,870)
Profit before income tax expense		6,985,247	6,120,151
Income tax expense	34	(1,956,641)	(1,593,817)
Profit for the year	5	5,028,606	4,526,334

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (cont'd)

(in millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2024	2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	25	₩ (85,375)	₩ (72,170)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures		-	(2)
Gains (losses) on equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(254,864)	69,605
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk		(5,514)	(52,863)
		(345,753)	(55,430)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences		582,872	317
Gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,468,299	3,304,471
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		165	26
Gains on cash flow hedging instruments	9	34,741	53,923
Losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations	9	(186,708)	(14,659)
Insurance finance expense	38	(3,176,328)	(2,117,504)
		(1,276,959)	1,226,574
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax		(1,622,712)	1,171,144
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩ 3,405,894	₩ 5,697,478
Profit (loss) attributable to:	5		
Shareholders of the Parent Company		₩ 5,078,221	₩ 4,594,835
Non-controlling interests		(49,615)	(68,501)
		₩ 5,028,606	₩ 4,526,334
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		₩ 3,419,852	₩ 5,772,352
Non-controlling interests		(13,958)	(74,874)
		₩ 3,405,894	₩ 5,697,478
Earnings per share	37		
Basic earnings per share		₩ 12,880	₩ 11,483
Diluted earnings per share		12,726	11,218

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in millions of Korean won)

		Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company							
	Notes	Share capital	Hybrid securities	Capital surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023		₩ 2,090,558	₩ 4,434,251	₩ 16,940,731	₩ 1,249,922	₩ 28,948,425	₩ (836,188)	₩ 1,280,102	₩ 54,107,801
Changes in accounting policies					(247,041)	(57,503)			(304,544)
Balance as of January 1, 2023 (After the restatement)		2,090,558	4,434,251	16,940,731	1,002,881	28,890,922	(836,188)	1,280,102	53,803,257
Comprehensive income for the year									
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	4,594,835	-	(68,501)	4,526,334
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-	-	-	(72,525)	-	-	355	(72,170)
Currency translation differences		-	-	-	7,306	-	-	(6,989)	317
Gains on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and transfer to retained earnings		-	-	-	3,346,061	27,755	-	260	3,374,076
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Gains on cash flow hedging instruments		-	-	-	53,923	-	-	-	53,923
Losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations		-	-	-	(14,659)	-	-	-	(14,659)
Insurance finance expenses		-	-	-	(2,117,504)	-	-	-	(2,117,504)
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk		-	-	-	(52,863)	-	-	-	(52,863)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,149,763	4,622,590	-	(74,875)	5,697,478
Transactions with shareholders									
Annual dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-	(564,970)	-	-	(564,970)
Quarterly dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-	(586,931)	-	-	(586,931)
Issuance of hybrid securities		-	598,552	-	-	-	-	429,078	1,027,630
Dividends on hybrid securities		-	-	-	-	(184,915)	-	(57,179)	(242,094)
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	(571,745)	-	(571,745)
Retirement of treasury shares		-	-	-	-	(242,096)	242,096	-	-
Ownership changes in subsidiaries		-	-	(292,815)	-	-	-	366,380	73,565
Total transactions with shareholders		-	598,552	(292,815)	-	(1,578,912)	(329,649)	738,279	(864,545)
Balance as of December 31, 2023		₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,032,803	₩ 16,647,916	₩ 2,152,644	₩ 31,934,600	₩ (1,165,837)	₩ 1,943,506	₩ 58,636,190
Balance as of January 1, 2024		₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,032,803	₩ 16,647,916	₩ 2,152,644	₩ 31,934,600	₩ (1,165,837)	₩ 1,943,506	₩ 58,636,190
Comprehensive income for the year									
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	5,078,221	-	(49,615)	5,028,606
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-	-	-	(85,946)	-	-	571	(85,375)
Currency translation differences		-	-	-	547,337	-	-	35,535	582,872
Gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and transfer to retained earnings		-	-	-	1,216,509	(2,647)	-	(427)	1,213,435
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		-	-	-	165	-	-	-	165
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments		-	-	-	34,763	-	-	(22)	34,741
Losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations		-	-	-	(186,708)	-	-	-	(186,708)
Insurance finance expenses		-	-	-	(3,176,328)	-	-	-	(3,176,328)
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk		-	-	-	(5,514)	-	-	-	(5,514)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(1,655,722)	5,075,574	-	(13,958)	3,405,894
Transactions with shareholders									
Annual dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-	(587,006)	-	-	(587,006)
Quarterly dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent Company		-	-	-	-	(899,971)	-	-	(899,971)
Issuance of hybrid securities		-	399,059	-	-	-	-	756,317	1,155,376
Dividends on hybrid securities		-	-	-	-	(199,800)	-	(77,162)	(276,962)
Redemption of hybrid securities		-	(349,284)	-	-	-	-	(659,866)	(1,009,150)
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	(820,000)	-	(820,000)
Disposal of treasury shares		-	-	3,975	-	-	234,600	-	238,575
Retirement of treasury shares		-	-	-	-	(515,177)	515,177	-	-
Ownership changes in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	12,198	12,198
Others		-	-	(5,157)	-	-	-	(34,806)	(39,963)
Total transactions with shareholders		-	49,775	(1,182)	-	(2,201,954)	(70,223)	(3,319)	(2,226,903)
Balance as of December 31, 2024		₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,082,578	₩ 16,646,734	₩ 496,922	₩ 34,808,220	₩ (1,236,060)	₩ 1,926,229	₩ 59,815,181

The above consolidated statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		₩ 5,028,606	₩ 4,526,334
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Net losses (gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		29,212	(1,793,351)
Net losses on derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		168,387	53,073
Provision for credit losses		2,044,286	3,146,409
Net losses on financial investments		103,986	255,989
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures		16,884	(33,110)
Depreciation and amortization expense		916,295	865,927
Other net losses on property and equipment/intangible assets		145,164	131,270
Share-based payments		140,453	69,703
Post-employment benefits		177,481	155,720
Net interest expense		6,122	274,681
Losses on foreign currency translation		620,754	200,486
Insurance finance income		(10,922,966)	(7,695,017)
Reinsurance finance expense		1,659,880	1,318,610
Other expenses		793,690	827,254
		(4,100,372)	(2,222,356)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		(700,633)	(6,247,689)
Derivative financial instruments		(207,969)	(152,753)
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(646,377)	(252,695)
Loans measured at amortized cost		(27,515,988)	(15,308,932)
Current income tax assets		(95,539)	(39,627)
Deferred income tax assets		5,201	(84,148)
Other assets	39	1,393,446	(3,775,944)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(183,609)	(1,467,780)
Deposits		23,821,056	12,195,807
Current income tax liabilities		385,385	(853,347)
Deferred income tax liabilities		367,748	245,859
Other liabilities		(4,948,829)	9,967,626
Insurance contract assets		(46,550)	(146,335)
Reinsurance contract assets		(1,498,923)	(1,470,578)
Insurance contract liabilities		11,807,838	9,009,220
Reinsurance contract liabilities		49,018	37,217
Investment contract liabilities		1,106,677	148,937
		3,091,952	1,804,838
Net cash inflow from operating activities		4,020,186	4,108,816

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (cont'd)

(in millions of Korean won)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash flows from derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		(44,552)	(48,122)
Disposal of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		15,648,112	12,389,938
Acquisition of financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		(16,365,119)	(11,312,232)
Disposal of financial investments		45,225,323	43,472,217
Acquisition of financial investments		(47,328,121)	(47,125,014)
Disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures		98,497	99,834
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures		(339,469)	(114,904)
Disposal of property and equipment		18,616	8,177
Acquisition of property and equipment		(337,178)	(350,138)
Disposal of investment property		264,948	3,669
Acquisition of investment property		(88,756)	(1,018,598)
Disposal of intangible assets		21,073	5,359
Acquisition of intangible assets		(289,731)	(330,427)
Net cash flows from changes in ownership of subsidiaries		88,528	1,297,001
Others		(397,226)	(496,252)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(3,825,055)	(3,519,492)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		(216,883)	(73,335)
Net decrease in borrowings		(4,358,474)	(2,223,069)
Increase in debentures		86,031,647	83,777,490
Decrease in debentures		(80,848,086)	(83,683,272)
Increase in other payables to trust accounts		89,900	2,333,656
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Parent Company		(1,486,978)	(1,151,900)
Issuance of hybrid securities		399,059	598,552
Redemption of hybrid securities		(350,000)	-
Dividends paid on hybrid securities		(199,800)	(184,915)
Acquisition of treasury shares		(820,000)	(571,745)
Redemption of principal of lease liabilities		(311,363)	(235,052)
Decrease in non-controlling interests		115,292	721,101
Others		(28,151)	(546,580)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(1,983,837)	(1,239,069)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	39	570,985	(58,465)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,217,721)	(708,210)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	39	25,826,588	26,534,798
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	39	₩ 24,608,867	₩ 25,826,588

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. The Parent Company

KB Financial Group Inc. (the "Parent Company") was incorporated on September 29, 2008, under the Financial Holding Companies Act of Korea. KB Financial Group Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") derive substantially all of their revenue and income from providing a broad range of banking and related financial services to consumers and corporations. The Parent Company's main business purpose is to control subsidiaries that engage in the financial business or subsidiaries closely related to the financial business through the stock ownership. The Parent Company's headquarter is located at 26, Gukjegeumyung-ro 8-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul. In 2011, Kookmin Bank spun off its credit card business segment and established a new separate credit card company, KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd. and KB Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. merged with KB Futures Co., Ltd. The Group established KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in January 2012, acquired Yehansoul Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in September 2013, and KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. merged with Yehansoul Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in January 2014. In March 2014, the Group acquired Woori Financial Co., Ltd. and changed the name to KB Capital Co., Ltd. Meanwhile, the Group included LIG Insurance Co., Ltd. as an associate and changed the name to KB Insurance Co., Ltd. in June 2015, aand KB Insurance Co., Ltd. became one of the subsidiaries through a tender offer in May 2017. Also, the Group included Hyundai Securities Co., Ltd. as an associate in June 2016 and included as a subsidiary in October 2016 by comprehensive exchange of shares. Hyundai Securities Co., Ltd. merged with KB Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. in December 2016 and changed its name to KB Securities Co., Ltd. in January 2017. In August 2020, the Group acquired Prudential Life Insurance Company of Korea Ltd. which was classified as a subsidiary and the name was changed to KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. in December 2022. Then in January 2023, it merged with another existing KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The Parent Company sold 100% shares of KB Credit Information Co., Ltd. to KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd. on June 30, 2023.

The Parent Company's share capital as of December 31, 2024, is ₩ 2,090,558 million. The Parent Company has been listed on the Korea Exchange ("KRX") since October 10, 2008, and on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") for its American Depositary Shares ("ADS") since September 29, 2008. Number of shares authorized in its Articles of Incorporation is 1,000 million.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Application of Korean IFRS

The Group maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory consolidated financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the Korean language consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS. Korean IFRS are the standards and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas that require a more complex and higher level of judgment or areas that require significant assumptions and estimations are disclosed in Note 2.4.

2.1.1 The Group has applied the following new and amended standards for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2024.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1001 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Classification of Liabilities into Current and Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

Liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their substantive rights existing at the end of the reporting period, without considering the possibility of exercising the right to delay the payment or management's expectations. Also, if the transfer of equity instruments is included in the payment of liabilities, it is excluded if the option to pay with equity instruments is recognized separately from the liability in a compound financial instrument and meets the definition of equity instruments. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1007 "Statement of Cash Flows" and No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments require disclosure of the effects of supplier finance arrangements on the Group's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1116 "Leases" - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1001 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure of Virtual Asset

The amendments require additional disclosure for virtual assets held by the Group, virtual assets entrusted by customers to the Group, and the issuance and transfer of virtual assets. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

2.1.2 The following new and amended standards have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2024 reporting period and have not been adopted by the Group.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1021 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" and Korean IFRS No.1101 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - Lack of exchangeability

The amendments require the Group to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, and to disclose information on the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency, the spot exchange rate(s) used, the estimation process, and the risks to which the Group is exposed. This amendment will be applied to the financial statements for the accounting year beginning on or after January 1, 2025. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1109 "Financial Instruments" and No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The amendments address practical concerns and introduce new requirements, such as permitting the deeming of financial liabilities as settled (derecognized) through an electronic payment system if certain criteria are met before the payment date. It also includes additional disclosures for equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This amendment will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Group is currently reviewing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

- Korean IFRS Accounting Standards Annual Improvements Volume 11

Korean IFRS Accounting Standards Annual Improvements Volume 11 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Korean IFRS No.1101 "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards": Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- Korean IFRS No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": Gain or loss on derecognition, Application guidance
- Korean IFRS No.1109 "Financial Instruments": Derecognition of lease liabilities, Definition of transaction price
- Korean IFRS No.1110 "Consolidated Financial Statements": Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- Korean IFRS Bo.1007 "Statement of Cash Flows": Cost method

2.1.3 Restatement of financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023 for the application of Insurance Contract accounting policy changes

In applying K-IFRS No. 1117, the Group has developed and applied its own accounting policies for areas where accounting treatment is not clearly defined. In order to provide more reliable and relevant information, the consolidated entity has changed some of these policies during the current period and has retrospectively applied them to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Korean IFRS No. 1008, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors".

There is no effect on the statement of cash flows due to the change in accounting policy. The effects of applying the changes in accounting policies on the comprehensive income statement for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

2.1.3.1 The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023

(In millions of Korean won)	Before the effects of change in accounting policy	After the effects of change in accounting policy	Net increase (decrease)
Interest income	₩ 12,141,717	₩ 12,180,860	₩ 39,143
Insurance finance interest income	23,954	20,899	(3,055)
Insurance finance interest expense	(1,576,656)	(1,534,458)	42,198
Net insurance income	1,422,952	1,446,852	23,900
Insurance income	10,978,808	11,005,471	26,663
Insurance income	10,295,693	10,322,356	26,663
Insurance expense	(9,555,856)	(9,558,619)	(2,763)
Insurance service expense	(8,718,748)	(8,720,568)	(1,820)
Reinsurance expense	(837,108)	(838,051)	(943)
Other insurance finance expenses	(459,135)	(572,476)	(113,341)
Net operating income	6,435,319	6,385,021	(50,298)
Net non-operating expenses	(264,870)	(264,870)	-
Profit before income tax expense	6,170,449	6,120,151	(50,298)
Income tax expense	(1,607,018)	(1,593,817)	13,201
Profit for the period	4,563,431	4,526,334	(37,097)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1,066,624	1,171,144	104,520
Net Financial Income (Expense) of Insurance Contract Assets (Liabilities)	(2,222,024)	(2,117,504)	104,520
Total comprehensive income	5,630,055	5,697,478	67,423

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

2.1.3.2 The consolidated statements of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2023

(In millions of Korean won)	Before the effects of change in accounting policy	After the effects of change in accounting policy	Net increase (decrease)
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 1,655,168	₩ 1,642,432	₩ (12,736)
Total assets	715,738,152	715,725,416	(12,736)
Insurance contract liabilities	50,308,552	50,617,990	309,438
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,179,966	2,094,912	(85,054)
Total liabilities	656,864,842	657,089,226	224,384
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,295,165	2,152,644	(142,521)
Retained earnings	32,029,199	31,934,600	(94,599)
Total equity	58,873,310	58,636,190	(237,120)
Total liabilities and equity	715,738,152	715,725,416	(12,736)

2.1.3.3 The consolidated statements of financial position for the years ended January 1, 2023

(In millions of Korean won)	Before the effects of change in accounting policy	After the effects of change in accounting policy	Net increase (decrease)
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 1,495,966	₩ 1,484,622	₩ (11,344)
Total assets	688,664,826	688,653,482	(11,344)
Insurance contract liabilities	45,969,434	46,372,434	403,000
Deferred income tax liabilities	1,561,857	1,452,057	(109,800)
Total liabilities	634,557,025	634,850,225	293,200
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,249,922	1,002,881	(247,041)
Retained earnings	28,948,425	28,890,922	(57,503)
Total equity	54,107,801	53,803,257	(304,544)
Total liabilities and equity	688,664,826	688,653,482	(11,344)

2.2 Measurement Basis

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost accounting model unless otherwise specified.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates

The Group applies accounting policies and uses judgements, accounting estimates, and assumptions that may have a significant impact on the assets (liabilities) and incomes (expenses) in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Management's estimates of outcomes may differ from actual outcomes if management's estimates and assumptions based on management's best judgment are different from the actual environment.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected.

Uncertainties in estimates and assumptions with significant risks that may result in material adjustments to the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

2.4.1 Income taxes

As the income taxes on the Group's taxable income is calculated by applying the tax laws of various countries and the decisions of tax authorities, there is uncertainty in calculating the final tax effect.

If a certain portion of the taxable income is not used for investments, wages, etc. in accordance with the Korean regulation called 'Special Taxation for Facilitation of Investment and Mutually-beneficial Cooperation', the Group is liable to pay additional income tax calculated based on the tax laws. Therefore, the effect of recirculation of corporate income should be reflected in current and deferred income tax. As the Group's income tax is dependent on the actual investments, wages, etc. per each year, there are uncertainties in measuring the final tax effects during the period when the tax law is applied.

2.4.2 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available is determined by using valuation techniques. Financial instruments, which are not actively traded in the market and those with less transparent market prices, will have less objective fair values and require broad judgment on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty in market factors, assumptions in fair value determination, and other risks.

As described in the material accounting policies in Note 3.3 Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, diverse valuation techniques are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments, from generally accepted market valuation models to internally developed valuation models that incorporate various types of assumptions and variables.

2.4.3 Allowances and provisions for credit losses

The Group recognizes and measures allowances for credit losses of debt instruments measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and lease receivables. Also, the Group recognizes and measures provisions for credit losses of acceptances and guarantees, and unused loan commitments. Accuracy of allowances and provisions for credit losses is dependent upon estimation of expected cash flows of the borrower subject to individual assessment of impairment, and upon assumptions and variables of model used in collective assessment of impairment and estimation of provisions for credit losses of acceptances and guarantees, and unused loan commitments.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

2.4.4 Impairment of goodwill

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units are determined based on value-in-use calculations to test whether impairment of goodwill has occurred.

2.4.5 The judgment and estimation uncertainty in measurement of insurance contracts

2.4.5.1 Methods used to measure the future cash flows and estimation process of input variable

The estimated future cash flows are measured as the probability-weighted average of all possible outcomes, utilizing all reasonable and relevant information available without excessive cost or effort. Market and non-market variables are considered in measuring the cash flows within the boundary of the insurance contract. While deterministic scenarios (representing a range of probabilities) are typically used for calculating the probability-weighted average, probabilistic scenarios are employed when cash flows are influenced by complex underlying factors and nonlinear responses to economic conditions. The cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract portfolio include both directly attributable cash flows and cash flows allocated from a higher level than the insurance contract portfolio. These cash flows are systematically and reasonably allocated, ensuring consistent methods are applied for similar types of cash flows.

The key assumptions used in estimating the future cash flows of the Group are as follows:
- Loss ratio: The loss ratio refers to the ratio of insurance claims paid to policyholders to the premiums received by the insurance company for providing risk coverage services to policyholders. The loss ratio, which is an estimation of future premiums and claims payable, is estimated based on objective and reliable data, using the best available methods to suit the intended application. Objective and reliable data refers to the most recent measured results made using the Group's experience statistics, insurance industry statistics, or national statistics, and others. It also means the best method that reasonably distinguishes characteristics such as the policyholder's gender, contract type, risk characteristics by distribution channel, and others.
- Expense ratio: Expense ratio refers to the costs incurred by insurance companies for the sale and management of insurance contracts. Expense ratio is calculated primarily considering the ongoing costs incurred by the insurance company, taking into account the going concern, and includes the allocation of both fixed and variable indirect expenses directly related to insurance contracts. Expense ratio also considers costs such as contract acquisition expense (regardless of whether premiums are paid or not), contract maintenance expense, and claims expense, distributed in order to manage cost by product and distribution channel.
- Lapse ratio: The lapse ratio is an estimate of future cancellations or lapses of insurance contracts among current customers of the insurance company. It is calculated for the purpose of predicting the level of future current premium payments and cancellation refunds. The statistics used for estimation primarily rely on experience statistics of the Group, and lapse ratio is calculated based on characteristics such as product type, distribution channel, payment method, and others, which can significantly affect lapse ratio.

2.4.5.2 Estimation of Discretionary Cash Flows

Some contracts issued by the Group grant discretion to the Group regarding cash flows to be paid to policyholders. Changes in discretionary cash flows are considered related to future services, and adjust the contractual service margin. The Group identifies changes in discretionary cash flow by identifying assured cash flows at the initial recognition date of the contract. However, if it is not possible to distinguish between the portion considered assured and the portion considered discretionary, the profit within the estimated fulfillment cash flows is considered assured, and is updated to reflect current assumptions related to financial risk.

2.4.5.3 Estimation of Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risk

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is to adjust the present value estimates of future cash flows to reflect the compensation required by the Group for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. This adjustment reflects the uncertainty of cash flows arising from all non-financial risks related to the insurance contracts and is estimated separately from all of the other estimates. The Group uses the confidence lever technique and the cost of capital methods for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk are disclosed separately for insurance service results and insurance finance income. The Group calculates this adjustment considering the diversification effect at the consolidated level and then allocated to individual contract units.

2.4.5.4 Estimation of Discount Rate

The discount rate should only include relevant factors such as the time value of money, characteristics of cash flows from insurance contracts, and liquidity characteristics, and should be calculated using observable input variables to the maximum extent possible. The discount rate should also reflect all reasonable and supportable information on internal and external non-market variables available without undue cost or effort. The Group estimates the discount rate using a bottom-up approach.
In the bottom-up approach, the discount rate is calculated using an unleveraged yield curve adjusted to reflect the characteristics of cash flows and liquidity of insurance contracts. To reflect the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts, the risk-free yield curve is adjusted for illiquidity premium.

2.4.5.5 Estimation of Investment Component

The investment component is the amount that the Group must repay to policyholders under insurance contracts in all circumstances, regardless of the occurrence of insurance events. The Group classifies cash outflows such as maturity refunds, cancellation refunds, annuity payments, and cash flows related to insurance policy loans as investment components.

2.4.5.6 Estimation of Coverage Units

The quantity of insurance contract services provided is calculated based on the expected coverage period and maximum coverage amount (insurance amount), and for investment (related) services it is calculated based on the premium reserve (net of insurance policy loans). If insurance contracts within the group provide multiple services, weights are applied based on the total premium of each service. The quantity of services for each period and expected coverage period are calculated based on the expected persistency ratio applied in estimating the fulfillment cash flows, applied the present value effect.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Consolidation

3.1.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies that are controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Also, the existence and effects of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls the investee. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date when control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated from the date when control is lost.

If a subsidiary uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that subsidiary's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, if any. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners). The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and carrying amount of the subsidiary's net assets attributable to the additional interests acquired, is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group loses control, any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognized at its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the resulting difference recognized in profit or loss. This fair value will be the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1109 or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture. In addition, all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group accounts for each business combination by applying the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value, and identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at acquisition-date fair values. For each business combination, the Group measures non-controlling interests in the acquiree that entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation at either (a) fair value or (b) the proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

3.1.1 Subsidiaries (cont'd)

In a business combination achieved in stages, the Group shall remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate. In prior reporting periods, the Group may have recognized changes in the value of its equity interest in the acquiree in other comprehensive income. If so, the amount that was recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified as profit or loss, or retained earnings, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the previously held equity interest.

The Group applies the book-value method to account for business combinations of entities under common control. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their book value on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. In addition, the difference between (a) the sum of consolidated net book value of the assets and liabilities transferred and accumulated other comprehensive income and (b) the consideration paid, is recognized as capital surplus.

3.1.2 Associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence over the financial and operating policy decisions. Generally, if the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Group has significant influence.

Joint ventures are investments in which the Group has joint control over economic activities pursuant to contractual arrangement. Decisions about strategic financial and operating policies require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and equity method is applied after initial recognition. The carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss of the investee and changes in the investee's equity after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's share in associates. If unrealized losses are an indication of an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements, those losses are recognized for the period.

If associates or joint ventures use accounting policies other than those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, if necessary, adjustments shall be made to make the associates or joint ventures' accounting policies conform to those of the Group when the associates or joint ventures' financial statements are used by the Group in applying the equity method.

If the Group's share of losses of associates and joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the associates (including long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associates), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the Group's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee.

The Group determines at each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in the associates are impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associates and its carrying amount and recognizes the amount as non-operating expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.1.3 Structured entity

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. When the Group decides whether it has power over the structured entities in which the Group has interests, it considers factors such as the purpose, the form, the substantive ability to direct the relevant activities of a structured entity, the nature of its relationship with a structured entity, and the amount of exposure to variable returns.

3.1.4 Funds management

The Group manages and operates trust assets, collective investment, and other funds on behalf of investors. These trusts and funds are not consolidated, except for trusts and funds over which the Group has control.

3.1.5 Intragroup transactions

Intragroup balances, income, expenses, and any unrealized gains and losses resulting from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full, in preparing the consolidated financial statements. If unrealized losses are an indication of an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements, those losses are recognized for the period.

3.2 Foreign Currency

3.2.1 Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, at initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate which is the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was measured and non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Except for the exchange differences for the net investment in a foreign operation and the financial liability designated as a hedging instrument of net investment, exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income, conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

3.2.2 Foreign operations

The results and financial position of a foreign operation, whose functional currency differs from the Group's presentation currency, are translated into the Group's presentation currency based on the following procedures.

If the functional currency of a foreign operation is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (including comparatives) are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period, income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income presented (including comparatives) are translated using the average exchange rates for the period. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.2.2 Foreign operations (cont'd)

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus, they are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and are translated into the presentation currency at the closing rate.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the Group re-attributes the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.2.3 Translation of the net investment in a foreign operation

A monetary item that is receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, a part of the Group's net investment in that foreign operation, then foreign currency difference arising from that monetary item is recognized in the other comprehensive income and shall be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

3.3 Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments

3.3.1 Initial recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets (a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned) is recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

For financial reporting purpose, the Group classifies (a) financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial assets at amortized cost and (b) financial liabilities as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities. These classifications are based on the business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument at initial recognition.

At initial recognition, a financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. The fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received) in an arm's length transaction.

3.3.2 Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at amortized cost or fair value based on classification at initial recognition.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.3.2.1 Amortized cost

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

3.3.2.2 Fair value

The Group uses quoted price in an active market which is based on listed market price or dealer price quotations of financial instruments traded in an active market as best estimate of fair value. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If there is no active market for a financial instrument, fair value is determined either by using a valuation technique or independent third-party valuation service. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable and willing parties, if available, referencing the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models.

The Group uses valuation models that are commonly used by market participants and customized for the Group to determine fair values of common over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives such as options, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps which are based on the inputs observable in markets. However, for some complex financial instruments that require fair value measurement by valuation techniques based on certain assumptions because some or all inputs used in the model are not observable in the market, the Group uses internal valuation models developed from general valuation models or valuation results from independent external valuation institutions.

In addition, the fair value information recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is classified into the following fair value hierarchy, reflecting the significance of the input variables used in the fair value measurement.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date
Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3 : Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment using unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement.

If the valuation technique does not reflect all factors which market participants would consider in pricing the asset or liability, the fair value is adjusted to reflect those factors. Those factors include counterparty credit risk, bid-ask spread, liquidity risk, and others.

3.3.2.2 Fair value (cont’d)

The Group uses valuation technique which maximizes the use of market inputs and minimizes the use of entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in pricing the asset or liability and is consistent with economic methodologies applied for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the Group calibrates the valuation technique and tests its validity using prices of observable current market transactions of the same instrument or based on other relevant observable market data.

3.3.3 Derecognition

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability from the consolidated statement of financial position. The derecognition criteria for financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

3.3.3.1 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and the Group has not retained control. Therefore, if the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

If the Group transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognize a financial liability for the consideration received.

The Group writes off a financial asset when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. In general, the Group considers write-off when it is determined that the debtor does not have sufficient funds or income to cover the principal and interest. The write-off decision is made in accordance with internal regulations. After the write-off, the Group can continue to collect the written-off loans according to the internal policy. Recovered amounts from financial assets previously written-off are recognized in profit or loss.

3.3.3.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e., the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires).

3.3.4 Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset, and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in the normal course of business, the event of default, and the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.4 Cash and Due from Financial Institutions

Cash and due from financial institutions include cash on hand, foreign currency, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and due from financial institutions. Cash and due from financial institutions are measured at amortized cost.

3.5 Non-derivative Financial Assets

3.5.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss unless they are classified as financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group may designate certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

After initial recognition, a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value and gains or losses arising from a change in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income using the effective interest method and dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognized in profit or loss.

3.5.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group classifies below financial assets as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and;
- Equity instruments that are not held for short-term trading but held for strategic investment, and designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

After initial recognition, a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value, other than dividend income, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and exchange differences arising on monetary items which are recognized directly in profit or loss, are recognized in other comprehensive income in equity.

When the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. However, cumulative gain or loss of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings not to profit or loss at disposal.

A financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in foreign currency is translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences resulting from changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes are recognized in equity.

3.5.3 Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset, which is held within the business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, is classified as a financial asset at amortized cost. After initial recognition, a financial asset at amortized cost is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and interest income is calculated using the effective interest method.

3.6 Expected Credit Losses of Financial Assets (Debt Instruments)

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses at the end of the reporting period for financial assets at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are estimated at present value of probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The Group measures expected credit losses by reflecting all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The approaches of measuring expected credit losses in accordance with Korean IFRS are as follows:

- General approach: for financial assets and unused loan commitments not subject to the below 2 approaches
- Simplified approach: for trade receivables, contract assets, and lease receivables
- Credit-impaired approach: for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the time of acquisition

Application of general approach is differentiated depending on whether credit risk has increased significantly after initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures loss allowances for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, whereas if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures loss allowances for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime is the period until the contractual maturity date of financial instruments and means the expected life.

The Group assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly using the following criteria, and if one or more of the following criteria are met, it is deemed as significant increase in credit risk. Criterion of more than 30 days past due is applied to all subsidiaries, and other criteria are applied selectively considering specific indicators of each subsidiary or additionally considering specific indicators of each subsidiary. If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified, the Group assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly using the same following criteria.

- More than 30 days past due
- Decline in credit rating at the end of the reporting period by certain notches or more compared to the time of initial recognition
- Subsequent managing ratings below certain level in the early warning system
- Debt restructuring (except for impaired financial assets) and
- Credit delinquency information of Korea Federation of Banks, etc.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.6 Expected Credit Losses of Financial Assets (Debt Instruments) (cont'd)

Under simplified approach, the Group always measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Under credit-impaired approach, the Group only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as loss allowances at the end of the reporting period. In assessing credit impairment, the Group uses definition of default as in the new Basel Accord which rules calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio.

The Group generally considers the loan to be credit-impaired if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- 90 days or more past due
- Legal proceedings related to collection
- A borrower registered on the credit management list of Korea Federation of Banks
- A corporate borrower with the credit rating C and D
- Refinancing and
- Debt restructuring, etc.

3.6.1 Forward-looking information

The Group uses forward-looking information, when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly and measuring expected credit losses.

The Group assumes that the risk components have a constant correlation with the economic cycle and uses statistical methodologies to estimate the relation between key macroeconomic variables and risk components for the expected credit losses.

The correlation between the major macroeconomic variables and the credit risk are as follows:

Key macroeconomic variables	Correlation between the major macroeconomic variables and the credit risk
Benchmark interest rate	(+)
AA- rated corporate bond (3-year)	(+)
BBB- rated corporate bond (3-year)	(+)
Composite stock index	(-)
Rate of increase in housing transaction price index (Whole Country)	(-)
Rate of increase in housing transaction price index (Metropolitan Area)	(-)
WTI crude oil price	(+)
Growth rate of private consumption	(-)
Rate of increase or decrease in unemployment rate	(+)
Household loan growth rate	(-)
CD distribution yield	(-)
Unemployment rate	(+)
Interest rate spread	(+)
Private consumption growth rate	(-)
Leading composite index (Cyclical Component)	(-)

3.6.1 Forward-looking information (cont'd)

Forward-looking information used in the calculation of expected credit losses is based on the macroeconomic forecasts utilized by management of the Group for its business plan considering reliable external agency's forecasts and others. The forward-looking information is generated by KB Research with a comprehensive approach to capture the possibility of various economic forecast scenarios that are derived from the internal and external viewpoints of the macroeconomic situation. The Group determines the macroeconomic variables to be used in forecasting future conditions of the economy, considering the direction of the forecast scenario based on GDP growth and the significant relationship between macroeconomic variables and time series data. Some macroeconomic variables used are different than those used in the previous year.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group measures expected credit losses by applying both the worse scenario and the crisis scenario, taking into consideration the potential credit risk resulting from the uncertain financial environment locally and globally and the rapid economic recession.

3.6.2 Measuring expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost

The expected credit losses of financial assets at amortized cost are measured as present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows to be received and the cash flows expected to be received. The Group estimates expected future cash flows for financial assets that are individually significant. The Group selects the individually significant financial assets by comprehensively considering quantitative and qualitative factors (such as debt restructuring or negative net assets, etc.) among financial assets with the credit risk has increased significantly or credit-impaired (individual assessment of impairment).

For financial assets that are not individually significant, the Group collectively estimates expected credit losses by grouping loans with a homogeneous credit risk profile (collective assessment of impairment).

3.6.2.1 Individual assessment of impairment

Individual assessment of impairment losses is performed using management's best estimate on the present value of expected future cash flows. The Group uses all the available information including financial condition of the borrower such as operating cash flow and net realizable value of any collateral held.

3.6.2.2 Collective assessment of impairment

Collective assessment of impairment losses is performed by using a methodology based on historical loss experience and reflecting forward-looking information. Such a process incorporates factors such as type of collateral, type of product, type of borrower, credit rating, size of portfolio, and recovery period and applies Probability of Default ("PD") on a group of assets and Loss Given Default ("LGD") by type of recovery method. Also, the Group applies certain assumptions to model expected credit losses assessment and to determine input based on loss experience and forward-looking information. These models and assumptions are periodically reviewed to reduce the gap between loss estimate and actual loss experience.

The lifetime expected credit losses are measured by applying the PD to the carrying amount calculated by deducting the expected principal repayment amount from the carrying amount as of the reporting date and the LGD adjusted to reflect changes in the carrying amount.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.6.3 Measuring expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group measures expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in a manner that is consistent with the requirements that are applicable to financial assets at amortized cost. However, loss allowances are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal or repayment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amount of loss allowances is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

3.7 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group enters into numerous derivative financial instrument contracts such as currency forwards, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and others for trading purposes or to manage its interest rate risk, currency risk, and others. The Group's derivative financial instruments business focuses on addressing the needs of the Group's corporate clients to hedge their risk exposure and to hedge the Group's risk exposure that results from such client contracts. These derivative financial instruments are presented as derivative financial instruments in the consolidated financial statements irrespective of transaction purpose and subsequent measurement requirement.

The Group designates certain derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (fair value hedge) and the risk of changes in cash flow (cash flow hedge). The Group designates certain derivative and non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments to hedge the currency risk of the net investment in a foreign operation (hedge of net investment).

At the inception of the hedging relationship, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. This documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, the inception date of hedging relationship and how the Group will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

3.7.1 Derivative financial instruments held for trading

All derivative financial instruments, except for derivatives that are designated and qualify for hedge accounting, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss as part of net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

3.7.2 Derivative financial instruments for fair value hedges

If derivative financial instruments are designated and qualify for fair value hedges, changes in fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss as part of other operating income or expenses. If the hedged items are equity instruments for which the Group has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.7.2 Derivative financial instruments for fair value hedges(cont'd)

Fair value hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria. Once fair value hedge accounting is discontinued, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item is amortized to profit or loss by the maturity of the financial instrument using the effective interest method.

3.7.3 Derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify for cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income, limited to the cumulative change in fair value (present value) of the hedged item (the present value of the cumulative change in the hedged expected future cash flows) from inception of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss as other operating income or expenses. The associated gains or losses that were previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss (other operating income or expenses) as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. Cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria. When the cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative gains or losses on the hedging instrument that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss over the period in which the forecast transaction occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

3.7.4 Derivative and non-derivative financial instruments designated for net investments hedges

If derivative and non-derivative financial instruments are designated and qualify for the net investment hedge, the effective portion of changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss as other operating income or expenses. The cumulative gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge that have been accumulated in other comprehensive income will be reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on the disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

3.7.5 Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract, (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative and (c) the hybrid contract contains a host that is not a financial asset and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value of an embedded derivative separated from the host contract are recognized in profit or loss as part of net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

3.7.6 Day one gains or losses

If the Group uses a valuation technique that incorporates unobservable inputs for the fair value of the OTC derivatives at initial recognition, there may be a difference between the transaction price and the amount determined using that valuation technique. In these circumstances, the difference is not recognized in profit or loss but deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the financial instrument. If the fair value is subsequently determined using observable inputs, the remaining deferred amount is recognized in profit or loss as part of net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other operating income or expenses.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.8 Property and Equipment

3.8.1 Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment that qualify for recognition as an asset are measured at cost and subsequently carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property and equipment includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they prolong the useful life or enhance values of the assets but the costs of the day-to-day servicing of the assets such as repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. When part of an item of property and equipment has a useful life different from that of the entire asset, it is recognized as a separate asset.

3.8.2 Depreciation

Land is not depreciated, whereas other property and equipment are depreciated using the method that reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation method and estimated useful life of property and equipment are as follows:

Property and equipment	Depreciation method	Estimated useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	20~40 years
Leasehold improvements	Declining-balance/ Straight-line	4~15 years
Equipment and vehicles	Declining-balance/ Straight-line	3~15 years

The residual value, the useful life, and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reviewed at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

3.9 Investment Properties

3.9.1 Recognition and measurement

Properties held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at their cost and subsequently the cost model is used.

3.9.2 Depreciation

Land is not depreciated, whereas other investment properties are depreciated using the method that reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

The depreciation method and estimated useful life of investment properties are as follows:

Investment properties	Depreciation method	Estimated useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	20~40 years

The residual value, the useful life, and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reviewed at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

3.10 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently carried at their cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets, except for goodwill and membership rights, are amortized using the straight-line or declining-balance method with no residual value over their estimated useful life since the assets are available for use.

Intangible assets	Amortization method	Estimated useful life
Industrial property rights	Straight-line	3 ~ 19 years
Software	Straight-line	3 ~ 5 years
Others	Straight-line / Declining-balance	1 ~ 13 years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Where an intangible asset is not being amortized because its useful life is indefinite, the Group carries out a review in each accounting period to confirm whether events and circumstances still support an indefinite useful life assessment. If they do not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.10.1 Goodwill

3.10.1.1 Recognition and measurement

Goodwill related to business combinations before January 1, 2010, is stated at its carrying amount, which was recognized under the Group's previous accounting policy, prior to the transition to Korean IFRS.

Goodwill acquired from business combinations after January 1, 2010, is initially measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the consideration transferred, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

For each business combination, the Group decides at the acquisition date whether the non-controlling interests in the acquiree are initially measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs incurred to effect a business combination are charged to expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received, except for the costs to issue debt or equity securities.

3.10.1.2 Additional acquisitions of non-controlling interests

Additional acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions. Therefore, no additional goodwill is recognized.

3.10.1.3 Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is not amortized and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. However, goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in associates is not separately recognized and an impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, which forms part of the carrying amount of the investment in the associates.

3.10.2 Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they enhance values of the assets. Internally generated intangible assets, such as goodwill and trade name, are not recognized as assets but expensed as incurred.

3.11 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset, except for (a) deferred income tax assets, (b) assets arising from employee benefits and (c) non-current assets (or group of assets to be sold) classified as held for sale, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. However, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Group tests (a) goodwill acquired in a business combination, (b) intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and (c) intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing their carrying amount with their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit that are discounted by a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss and recognized immediately in profit or loss. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset, other than goodwill, may no longer exist or may have decreased, and an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

3.12 Non-current Assets Held for Sale

A non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. A non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of (a) its carrying amount measured in accordance with the applicable Korean IFRS, immediately before the initial classification of the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale and (b) fair value less costs to sell.

A non-current asset while it is classified as held for sale or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale is not depreciated (or amortized).

Impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. Gain is recognized for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.13 Financial Liabilities

The Group classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities. The Group recognizes financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability.

3.13.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or designated as such at initial recognition. After initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. At initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

In relation to securities lending or borrowing transactions, when the Group borrows securities from the Korea Securities Depository and others, these transactions are managed as off-balance sheet items. The borrowed securities are treated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss when they are sold. Changes in fair value at the end of the reporting period and difference between carrying amount at redemption and purchased amount are recognized in profit or loss.

In addition, the change in fair value of the financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to change in the credit risk of that liability, the Group presents this change in other comprehensive income, and does not recycle this to profit or loss in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1109. However, if this treatment creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch, the Group recognizes this change in profit or loss.

3.13.2 Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities include deposits, borrowings, debentures, and others. At initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, and its interest expense is recognized, using the effective interest method.

When an asset is sold under repurchase agreement, the Group continues to recognize the asset with the amount sold being accounted for as borrowings. The Group derecognizes a financial liability from the consolidated statement of financial position only when it is extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires).

3.14 Insurance Contracts

KB Insurance Co., Ltd. and KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the subsidiaries of the Group, issue insurance contracts. The Group accounts for these contracts by applying Korean IFRS No.1117.

3.14.1 Definition and classification of insurance contracts

Insurance contract is defined as a contract under which one party (the issuer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. This assessment is carried out for each contract individually at the date of inception. The Group determined that the insurance risk related to the contract is significant if the issuer has to pay a significant additional benefits in any scenario that has commercial substance, even if the insured event is extremely unlikely, or even if the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

The Group issues insurance contracts that contain participation features, allowing policyholders to participate in the investment returns of the Group, in addition to being compensated for insurance risks. Contracts with participation features are classified as insurance contracts with direct participation features if they meet the following criteria. At the beginning of an insurance contract, the Group evaluates whether the contract meets the following criteria.

- The contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items
- The Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items
- the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items

Furthermore, the Group issues investment contracts with discretionary participation features, which are associated with groups of assets identical to those of insurance contracts and share similar economic characteristics with insurance contracts.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.14.2 Level of aggregation

The Group identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Each portfolio is segmented into groups of insurance contracts applying the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17. The Group distinguishes insurance contracts based on their issuance date at initial recognition. A cohort consists of contracts issued within a 12-month period, and is further segmented into three groups based on the possibility of becoming onerous.
- a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition
- a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently
- a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio

The possibility of insurance contracts, at the lowest level of group of contracts, becoming onerous is determined based on the expected cash flows (fulfillment cash flow decided based on probability weighting) at initial recognition. The Group does not reassess the composition of the groups decided at the initial recognition date subsequently.

3.14.3 Recognition

The group recognizes a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:
- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due
- for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

The group delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date that any underlying insurance contract is initially recognized, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.
The group recognizes investment contracts with discretionary participation features at the date the Group becomes a party to the contract.

3.14.4 Contract boundary

Measurement of group of contracts includes all future cash flows within the contract boundaries. The Group decides that cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the entity can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or in which the entity has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:
- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks
- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contains the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and the pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

The Group evaluates contract boundaries at initial recognition and each subsequent reporting date to reflect changes in circumstances affecting substantive rights and obligations.

3.14.5 Measurement: Insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach

3.14.5.1 Measurement on initial recognition

The group measures group of contracts as the sum of the fulfillment cash flows and the contractual service margin at the initial measurement. Fulfillment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Estimates of future cash flows is calculated by the probability-weighted average of all possible outcomes using all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort, considering both market and non-market variables, for cash flows within the contract boundary. The Group updates the estimates using all new information available, including information about past trends and evidence.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents a liability that reflects the compensation that the insurer requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amounts and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. Non-financial risks that are the subject of risk adjustment include insurance risk and other non-financial risks (such as lapse risk and expense risk). The Group calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk using techniques such as the confidence level method and the cost of capital method. The Group calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the level of the company, and after considering diversification effects, allocates it to individual groups of insurance contracts.

Contractual service margin represents the unearned profit the entity will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future. The group measures the contractual service margin on initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts at an amount that results in no income or expenses if the fulfillment cash flows at the initial recognition are net inflows. On the other hand, if the fulfillment cash flows are net outflow at the initial recognition, the Group classifies the group of contracts as an onerous group, recognizes the expected net outflow as an expense and manages loss component for subsequent measurement.

3.14.5.2 Subsequent measurement of the general measurement model

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of group of contracts is the sum of estimated liability for incurred claims and liability for remaining coverage. Liability for remaining coverage comprises contractual service margin and expected fulfillment cash flows related to future services allocated to the group of contracts at the end of the reporting period. Liability for incurred claims comprises unpaid claims and insurance expenses, including reported but not yet paid claims, incurred but not reported claims, and dividends payable according to supervisory regulations.

The Group updates the fulfillment cash flows of both liability for incurred claims and liability for remaining coverage at each reporting date to reflect current estimates of the amounts, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows, considering not only discount rates and other financial variables but also non-financial risk.

Experience adjustments is the differences between the following:
- The estimated expected cash flows at the beginning of reporting period and the actual cash flows received during the reporting period (including premiums received, cash flows related to insurance acquisition, and premium taxes paid)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.14.5.2 Subsequent measurement of the general measurement model (cont'd)

- The estimated expected cash flows at the beginning of reporting period and the actual insurance service expenses incurred during the reporting period (excluding insurance acquisition costs)

Experience adjustments related to current or past services are recognized in profit or loss. For incurred claims (including those that have been incurred but not reported) and other incurred insurance service expenses, experience adjustments are always related to current or past services and are included as part of insurance service expenses in profit or loss. Changes in fulfillment cash flows related to future services are included in liability for remaining coverage by adjusting contractual service margin.

For insurance contracts without direct participation features, the carrying amount of the contractual service margin of a group of contracts at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for:
- the effect of any new contracts added to the group
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the contractual service margin during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates determined at initial recognition
- the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that:
(i) such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the contractual service margin, giving rise to a loss
(ii) such decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the contractual service margin
- the amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the contractual service margin remaining at the end of the reporting period.

When fulfillment cash flows related to future services increase additionally, the cash flows result in an increase in the loss component of the group of contracts, and the increased loss component is recognized in profit or loss when the cash flows occur. Subsequently, decreases in fulfillment cash flows related to future services do not adjust contractual service margin until the loss component is fully recovered through profit or loss.

3.14.5.3 Subsequent Measurement of the Variable Fee Approach

The Group issues insurance contracts with direct participation features that provide significant investment-related services. Except for the following, the Group applies the same accounting policy for measuring insurance contracts under the variable fee approach as for measuring insurance contracts under the general measurement model.
For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the carrying amount of the contractual service margin of a group of contracts at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the amounts specified below:
- the effect of any new contracts added to the group
- the change in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items except to the extent that
(i) The amount of contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss due to the offsetting effect of risk mitigation instruments
(ii) the decrease in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items exceeding the carrying amount of the contractual service margin, giving rise to a loss
(iii) the increase in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items that causes reversal of loss component of an onerous group

3.14.5.3 Subsequent Measurement of the Variable Fee Approach (cont'd)

- the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that:
(i) The amount of contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss due to the offsetting effect of risk mitigation instruments
(ii) The increases in the fulfilment cash flows that exceeds the carrying amount of the contractual service margin, giving rise to a loss
(iii) The decreases in the fulfilment cash flows that causes reversal of loss component of an onerous group
- the effect of any currency exchange differences arising on the contractual service margin
- the amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the contractual service margin remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period

All adjustments to contractual service margins are measured, considering the present value of currency, which is currently measured, taking into account all financial variables that affect the fair value gains arising from the underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the changes in the fulfillment cash flows adjusting the contractual service margin is composed of changes in the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items and the changes in the fulfillment cash flows that do not vary based on returns on the underlying items. the changes in the fulfillment cash flows that do not vary based on returns on the underlying items are as follows:
- changes in the effect of currency risk and the effect of financial risk not arising from underlying items, such as the impact of financial guarantees
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received during the period related to future services
- changes in estimated future cash flows of liability for remaining coverage
- differences in the payment timing of investment components
- changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk related to future services

3.14.5.4 Reinsurance contract

The Group applies the same accounting policy for measuring reinsurance contracts as for measuring insurance contracts, except for the following.
The Group includes all effects of risks related to the reinsurer's default (including effects from security and losses due to disputes) when measuring the reinsurance contract group. The Group remeasures the effects of the reinsurer's default risk at the end of each reporting period and recognizes the changes in the effects of default risk in profit or loss. The Group calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risks to reflect the risks transferred to the reinsurer. Reinsurance contracts are not classified as onerous groups and do not recognize in profit or loss the expected outflows at the initial recognition, even if the fulfillment cash flows at initial recognition are outflows, considering the nature of reinsurance. However, if the net cost of purchasing reinsurance coverage is related to events that have occurred before the reinsurance contract is purchased, such costs are recognized as expenses immediately.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.14.5.5 Insurance revenue

The Group recognizes insurance revenue as the amount the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for provision of services arising from group of insurance contracts. Total insurance revenue for group of contracts is the amount received in premiums for the contracts, adjusted for financial effects and excluding all investment elements.

The amount of contractual service margin recognized as insurance revenue during the reporting period is determined by allocating the unamortized contractual service margin at the end of the reporting period for each unit of coverage provided during the reporting period and expected to be provided in the future. The number of coverage units in a group of contracts is the quantity of insurance contract services provided from insurance contracts within the group, and is determined based on the number of benefits provided and the expected duration of coverage under each contract.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are systematically allocated over each reporting period, recognized in equal amounts of insurance revenue and insurance expenses.

Loss component is allocated systematically, and the total amount allocated to the loss component becomes zero by the end of the coverage period of group of contracts. The portion of the allocated loss component for the reporting period is excluded from recognition in both insurance revenue and insurance expenses.

3.14.5.6 Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income consists of changes in the carrying amount of the groups of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts arising from the effect of the time value of money and financial risk. The Group decides whether to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses for the period between profit or loss and other comprehensive income for each portfolio. Systematic allocation involves allocating the expected total insurance finance income or expenses over the duration of the group of contracts, and recognizing the portion attributed to the reporting period in profit or loss and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income.

For insurance contracts where changes in financial risk related assumptions significantly impact the amounts paid to policyholders, the Group uses a single discount rate to allocate the modified expected insurance finance income or expenses for the remaining coverage period of the group of contracts. Otherwise, the Group calculates insurance finance income or expenses using the discount rate determined at the date of initial recognition.

Insurance finance income or expenses arising from contractual service margin is systematically allocated using the discount rate determined at the date of initial recognition.

When the Group transfers insurance contracts to a third party or derecognize them due to changes in insurance contract terms, the accumulated other comprehensive income related to those insurance contracts is reclassified to profit or loss.

3.14.5.7 Reinsurance revenue and expenses

The Group recognizes separately the amounts recovered from reinsurers and the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in reinsurance contracts. Changes in the carrying amount of reinsurance assets for remaining coverage resulting from the reinsurance services received are recognized as reinsurance expenses, while amounts recovered from reinsurers are recognized as reinsurance income.

3.14.6 Premium allocation approach

3.14.6.1 Underlying insurance

For general insurance and automobile insurance, if the coverage period of each contract within the group of contracts (including insurance contract services within the contract boundary) is less than one year or if the premium allocation approach is reasonably expected to measure the liability for remaining coverage for the group without significant differences from the application of the general model requirements, the premium allocation approach is applied to simplify the measurement of the group of insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the time of initial recognition of each group of contract is calculated by deducting the insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group of insurance at the acquisition date from the premium receipts at the time of initial recognition, and adding or subtracting the amount resulting from removing previously recognized assets or liabilities for cash flows related to the group of contract at the time of initial recognition.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is calculated by adding the received premiums and the amortization of the insurance acquisition cash flows, and deducting the insurance acquisition cash flows and the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided. However, if the insurance acquisition cash flows recognized as expenses when it incurs those costs because the coverage period of each contract in the group at initial recognition is no more than one year, the insurance acquisition cash flow is not considered for calculating the liability for remaining coverage.

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the difference between the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage and the current estimate of the fulfilment cash flows related is calculated, added to the the liability for remaining coverage, and recognized as a loss in profit or loss.

The Group determines that the liability for remaining coverage subject to the insurance premium allocation approach do not have significant financial elements, and therefore does not adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage for reflecting the effect of the time value of money and financial risk.

3.14.6.2 Reinsurance

The Group applies the same accounting policy for measuring reinsurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach (general reinsurance, automobile reinsurance, and long-term non-proportional reinsurance) as for measuring insurance contracts with the exception of the following:
The Group includes all effects of risks related to the reinsurer's default (including effects from security and losses due to disputes) when measuring the reinsurance contract group. The Group remeasures the effects of the reinsurer's default risk at the end of each reporting period and recognizes the changes in the effects of default risk in profit or loss. Reinsurance contracts are not classified as onerous groups and do not recognize in profit or loss the expected outflows at the initial recognition, even if the fulfillment cash flows at initial recognition are outflows, considering the nature of reinsurance. However, if the net cost of purchasing reinsurance coverage is related to events that have occurred before the reinsurance contract is purchased, such costs are recognized as expenses immediately.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

3.14.7 Modification and derecognition

The Group derecognizes an insurance contract when the insurance contract is extinguished because of reasons such as obligation specified in the insurance contract having been expired, discharged or cancelled. Additionally, if the conditions of the contract have changed to such an extent that the accounting treatment of the contract would have been significantly different had the new conditions existed from the beginning, the Group derecognizes the existing contract and recognizes it as a new contract. If the change in contract conditions is not significant, the Group accounts for it as a change in the estimate of fulfillment cash flows.

3.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Inevitable risks and uncertainties surrounding related events and circumstances are considered in measuring the best estimate of the provisions, and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for confirmed and unconfirmed acceptances and guarantees, and unused credit lines of consumer and corporate loans are recognized using a valuation model that applies the credit conversion factor, PD, and LGD.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfill it. If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as provisions.

3.16 Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognized at fair value and classified as other liabilities and are amortized over the contractual term. After initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of:

- The amount determined in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1109 *Financial Instruments* and
- The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

3.17 Equity Instrument Issued by the Group

An equity instrument is any contract or agreement that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

3.17.1 Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or the exercise of stock option are deducted from the equity, net of any tax effects.

3.17.2 Hybrid securities

The financial instruments can be classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Group classifies hybrid securities as an equity if the Group has the unconditional right to avoid any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset in relation to the financial instruments. However, hybrid securities issued by subsidiaries are classified as non-controlling interests, dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as profit attributable to non-controlling interests.

3.17.3 Treasury shares

If the Group acquires its own equity instruments, these are accounted for as treasury shares and are deducted directly from equity. No gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or retirement of own equity instruments. If an entity within the Group acquires and retains treasury shares, the consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity.

3.17.4 Compound financial instruments

A compound financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or an equity instrument depending on the substance of the contractual arrangement of such financial instrument. The liability component of the compound financial instrument is measured at fair value of the similar liability without conversion option at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method until it is extinguished by conversion or matured. Equity component is initially measured at fair value of compound financial instrument in its entirety less fair value of liability component net of tax effect, and it is not remeasured subsequently.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.18 Revenue Recognition

The Group recognizes revenues in accordance with the following steps determined in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

- Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

3.18.1 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding beneficiary certificates, equity investments, and other debt instruments), loans, financial instruments at amortized cost, and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1109 *Financial Instruments*. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid (main components of effective interest rate only) or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. In those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows and the expected life of a financial instrument, the Group uses the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument.

Interest income on impaired financial assets is recognized using the interest rate used to discount the expected cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Interest income on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss is also classified as interest income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3.18.2 Fee and commission income

The Group recognizes financial service fees in accordance with the purpose of charging the fees and the accounting standards of the financial instrument related to the fees earned.

3.18.2.1 Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest of a financial instrument

Such fees are generally treated as adjustments of effective interest rate. Such fees may include compensation for activities such as evaluating the borrower's financial condition, evaluating and recording guarantees, collateral and other security arrangements, negotiating the terms of the instrument, preparing and processing documents, and closing the transaction and origination fees received on issuing financial liabilities at amortized cost. However, fees relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as revenue immediately.

3.18.2.2 Fees related to performance obligations satisfied over time

If the control of a good or service is transferred over time, the Group recognizes revenue related to performance obligations over the period of performance obligations. Fees charged in return for the services for a certain period of time, such as asset management fees, consignment business fees, etc. are recognized over the period of performance obligations.

3.18.2.3 Fees related to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time

Fees earned at a point in time are recognized as revenue when a customer obtains controls of a promised good or service and the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

Commission on negotiation or participation in negotiation for the third party such as trading stocks or other securities, arranging merger and acquisition of business, is recognized as revenue when the transaction has been completed.

If the Group arranges a syndicated loan but does not participate in the syndicated loan or participates in the syndicated loan with the same effective profit as other participants, a syndication arrangement fee is recognized as revenue at the completion of the syndication service.

3.18.3 Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (including changes in fair value, dividends, and gains or losses from foreign currency translation) include gains or losses on financial instruments as follows:

- Gains or losses relating to financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding interest income using the effective interest rate method)
- Gains or losses relating to derivative financial instruments for trading (including derivative financial instruments for hedging purpose but do not qualify for hedge accounting)

3.18.4 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income is recognized as net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other operating income depending on the classification of equity securities.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.19 Employee Compensation and Benefits

3.19.1 Post-employment benefits

3.19.1.1 Defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered service to the Group during a period, the Group recognizes the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as post-employment benefits for the period.

3.19.1.2 Defined benefit plans

All post-employment benefits, other than defined contribution plans, are classified as defined benefit plans. The amount recognized as a net defined benefit liability is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The currency and term of the corporate bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations. Actuarial gains and losses resulted from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the present value of the defined benefit obligation minus the fair value of plan assets results in an asset, it is recognized to the extent of the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from the introduction or changes to a defined benefit plan. Such past service cost is immediately recognized as an expense for the period.

3.19.2 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Group during an accounting period, the Group recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense for the period.

The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments is recognized as liabilities when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events, such as service rendered by employees, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

3.19.3 Share-based payment

The Group provides its executives and employees with stock grants, mileage stock, and long-term share-based payments programs. When stock grants are exercised, the Group can either select to distribute newly issued shares or treasury shares or compensate in cash based on the share price. When mileage stock and long-term share-based payments are exercised, the Group pays the amount equivalent to share price of KB Financial Group Inc. in cash.

3.19.3 Share-based payment (cont'd)

For a share-based payment transaction in which the terms of the arrangement provide the Group with the choice of whether to settle in cash or by issuing equity instruments, the Group accounts for the transaction in accordance with the requirements applying to cash-settled share-based payment transactions because the Group determines that it has a present obligation to settle in cash based on a past practice and a stated policy of settling in cash. Therefore, the Group measures the liability incurred as consideration for the service received at fair value and recognizes related expense and accrued expense over the vesting periods. For mileage stock and long-term share-based payments program, the Group accounts for the transaction in accordance with the requirements applying to cash-settled share-based payment transactions, which are recognized as expense and accrued expenses at the time of vesting.

Until the liability is settled, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss as share-based payments.

3.19.4 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates; when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Korean IFRS No.1037 and involves the payment of termination benefits. If the termination benefits are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period, then the termination benefits are discounted to present value.

3.20 Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred income tax expense. Current and deferred income tax are recognized as income or expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from (a) a transaction or event which is recognized, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and (b) a business combination.

3.20.1 Current income tax

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. A difference between the taxable profit and accounting profit may arise when income or expense is included in accounting profit in one period but is included in taxable profit in a different period. Differences may also arise if there is revenue that is exempt from taxation, or expense that is not deductible in determining taxable profit (loss). Current income tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Group offsets current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities if, and only if, the Group (a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.20.2 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset-liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax-based amount of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. However, deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The Group recognizes a deferred income tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Group reduces the carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Group offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities if, and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and the deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.20.3 Uncertain tax positions

Uncertain tax positions arise from tax treatments applied by the Group which may be challenged by the tax authorities due to the complexity of the transaction or different interpretation of the tax laws, such as a claim for rectification, a claim for a refund related to additional tax or a tax investigation by the tax authorities. The Group recognizes its uncertain tax positions in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1012 and Interpretation of Korean IFRS No.2123. The income tax asset is recognized if a tax refund is probable for taxes levied by the tax authority, and the amount to be paid as a result of the tax investigation and others is recognized as the current tax payable. However, penalty tax and additional refund on tax are regarded as penalty or interest and are accounted for in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1037.

3.20.4 Global minimum tax

The Group is subject to the global minimum tax under Pillar 2 legislation and has applied the exemption from recognizing and disclosing related deferred tax.

3.21 Earnings per Share

The Group calculates basic earnings per share amounts and diluted earnings per share amounts for profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company and presents them in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company and weighted average number of shares outstanding, taking into account all potential dilution effects, such as exchangeable bonds and share-based payments given to employees.

3.22 Lease

The Group as a lessor recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the consolidated statement of financial position based on their nature.

A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset (lease assets) representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at the present value.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, which is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and
- An estimate of restoration costs

However, the Group can elect not to apply the requirements of Korean IFRS No.1116 to short-term lease (lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (for example, underlying leased asset under USD 5,000).

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.22 Lease (cont'd)

The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

For sale and leaseback transactions, the Group applies the requirements of Korean IFRS No.1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

3.23 Operating Segments

The Group identifies its operating segments based on internal reports which are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

Segment information includes items which are directly attributable and can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.

4. Financial Risk Management

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Overview of financial risk management policy

The financial risks that the Group is exposed to are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and others.

This note regarding financial risk management provides information about the risks that the Group is exposed to and about its objectives, policies, risk assessment and management procedures, and capital management. Additional quantitative information is disclosed throughout the consolidated financial statements.

The Group's risk management system focuses on efficiently supporting long-term strategy and management decisions of the Group by increasing risk transparency, preventing risk transfer between subsidiaries and preemptive response to rapidly changing financial environments. Credit risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, insurance risk, liquidity risk, credit concentration risk, strategy risk, reputation risk, and foreign exchange settlement risk are recognized as the Group's significant risks and measured and managed according to regulatory capital and internal capital standards.

4.1.2 Risk management organization

4.1.2.1 Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee, as the ultimate decision-making body, deals with risk-related issues, such as establishing risk management strategies in accordance with the strategic direction determined by the board of directors, determining the affordable level of risk appetite, reviewing the level of risk and the status of risk management activities, approving the application of risk management systems, methodologies, and major improvements, and establishing and approving risk management strategies and procedures to timely recognize, measure, monitor, and control risks arising from various transactions by the Group.

4.1.2.2 Risk Management Council

The Risk Management Council is responsible for consulting on matters delegated by the Risk Management Committee and requests for review by the Management Executive Committee, consulting on details of each subsidiary's risk management strategies and procedures, monitoring the Group's risk management status, and establishing and implementing necessary measures.

4.1.2.3 Risk Management Department

The Risk Management Department performs the Group's risk management detailed strategies, procedures, and business processes, and is responsible for calculating the Group's risk-weighted assets, monitoring and managing internal capital limits.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2 Credit Risk

4.2.1 Overview of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss from the portfolio of assets held due to the counterparty's default, breach of contract, and deterioration of credit quality. For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers all factors of credit risk exposure, such as default risk of individual borrowers, country risk, and risk of specific sectors in an integrated way.

4.2.2 Credit risk management

The Group measures the expected loss and economic capital for the assets subject to credit risk management, including on-balance and off-balance assets, and uses them as management indicators. The Group allocates and manages credit risk economic capital limits.

In addition, to prevent excessive concentration of exposures by borrower and industry, the total exposure limit at the Group level is introduced, applied, and managed to control the credit concentration risk.

All of the Kookmin Bank's loan customers (individuals and corporates) are assigned a credit rating and managed by a comprehensive internal credit evaluation system. For individuals, the credit rating is evaluated by utilizing personal information, income and job information, asset information, and bank transaction information. For corporates, the credit rating is evaluated by analyzing and utilizing financial and non-financial information which measures current and future corporate value and ability to repay the debt. Also, the extent to which corporates have the ability to meet debt obligations is comprehensively considered.

The credit rating, once assigned, serves as the fundamental instrument in Kookmin Bank's credit risk management, and is applied in a wide range of credit risk management processes, including credit approval, credit limit management, loan pricing, and assessment of allowances for credit losses. For corporates, Kookmin Bank conducts a regular credit evaluation at least once a year, and the review and supervision departments regularly validate the adequacy of credit ratings to manage credit risks.

KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.'s credit scoring system is divided into Application Scoring System ("ASS") and Behavior Scoring System ("BSS"). For applications that meet the eligibility criteria for card issuance, the card will be issued only if the ASS credit rating is above the standard. KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.'s internal information, external information from the credit bureau company and others, and personal information on the application are used to calculate the ASS credit rating. The BSS, which is recalculated on a weekly basis, predicts the delinquency probability of cardholders, and utilizes it to monitor cardholders and portfolio risk.

In order to establish a credit risk management system, the Group manages credit risk by forming a separate risk management organization. In particular, independently of the Sales Group, the Credit Management & Analysis Group of Kookmin Bank, a subsidiary, is in charge of loan policy, loan system, credit rating, credit analysis, follow-up management, and corporate restructuring. The Risk Management Group of Kookmin Bank is responsible for establishing policies on credit risk management, measuring and limiting internal capital of credit risk, setting credit limits, credit review, and verification of credit rating models.

4.2.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk without consideration of collateral values in relation to financial instruments other than equity securities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost *	₩ 27,790,121	₩ 27,579,279
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss	59,838	79,811
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	73,768,636	72,658,432
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,187,763	183,726
Financial instruments indexed to the price of gold	158,519	93,743
Derivatives	11,730,767	6,157,628
Loans measured at amortized cost *	472,071,840	444,805,287
Financial investments:		
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	88,735,996	78,926,437
Securities measured at amortized cost *	37,113,552	39,701,389
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,446,628	801,050
Other financial assets *	14,404,227	16,544,513
	728,467,887	687,531,295
Off-balance sheet items		
Acceptances and guarantees contracts	16,250,243	13,763,222
Financial guarantee contracts	6,674,740	7,828,205
Commitments	212,695,995	203,906,179
	235,620,978	225,497,606
	₩ 964,088,865	₩ 913,028,901

* After netting of allowance

4.2.4 Credit risk of loans

The Group maintains allowances for loan losses associated with credit risk of loans to manage its credit risk.

The Group assesses expected credit losses and recognizes loss allowances of financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are excluded. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of possible credit losses occurring in a certain range by reflecting reasonable and supportable information that is reasonably available at the end of the reporting period without undue cost or effort, including information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group measures the expected credit losses of loans classified as financial assets at amortized cost, by deducting allowances for credit losses. The expected credit losses of loans classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.4.1 Credit risk exposure

Credit qualities of loans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Loans measured at amortized cost *					
Corporate					
Grade 1	₩ 145,582,892	₩ 7,629,290	₩ 2,896	₩ -	₩ 153,215,078
Grade 2	74,005,609	11,446,162	12,845	-	85,464,616
Grade 3	3,757,237	5,195,235	14,777	-	8,967,249
Grade 4	861,581	1,091,261	28,368	-	1,981,210
Grade 5	18,395	691,118	3,066,032	-	3,775,545
	224,225,714	26,053,066	3,124,918	-	253,403,698
Retail					
Grade 1	175,229,905	4,814,560	6,804	-	180,051,269
Grade 2	8,048,905	4,071,783	39,224	-	12,159,912
Grade 3	4,213,155	1,546,848	33,207	-	5,793,210
Grade 4	315,926	368,863	34,997	-	719,786
Grade 5	49,595	867,276	1,182,000	-	2,098,871
	187,857,486	11,669,330	1,296,232	-	200,823,048
Credit card					
Grade 1	11,554,106	195,328	-	-	11,749,434
Grade 2	5,528,025	584,962	-	-	6,112,987
Grade 3	2,575,397	1,640,995	-	-	4,216,392
Grade 4	12,202	476,827	-	-	489,029
Grade 5	1,068	320,083	589,481	-	910,632
	19,670,798	3,218,195	589,481	-	23,478,474
	431,753,998	40,940,591	5,010,631	-	477,705,220
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Corporate					
Grade1	1,402,334	-	-	-	1,402,334
Grade2	44,294	-	-	-	44,294
Grade3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade5	-	-	-	-	-
	1,446,628	-	-	-	1,446,628
	1,446,628	-	-	-	1,446,628
	₩ 433,200,626	₩ 40,940,591	₩ 5,010,631	₩ -	₩ 479,151,848

4.2.4.1 Credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Loans measured at amortized cost *					
Corporate					
Grade 1	₩ 142,216,615	₩ 6,765,165	₩ 2,122	₩ -	₩ 148,983,902
Grade 2	65,606,587	10,632,633	40,942	-	76,280,162
Grade 3	3,547,489	3,964,877	8,231	-	7,520,597
Grade 4	654,654	1,285,650	31,645	-	1,971,949
Grade 5	16,188	581,524	2,871,510	-	3,469,222
	212,041,533	23,229,849	2,954,450	-	238,225,832
Retail					
Grade 1	165,579,777	4,147,682	11,945	-	169,739,404
Grade 2	7,133,302	3,664,451	30,019	-	10,827,772
Grade 3	4,941,476	1,614,245	26,804	-	6,582,525
Grade 4	258,300	375,964	24,908	-	659,172
Grade 5	42,561	776,597	1,064,258	-	1,883,416
	177,955,416	10,578,939	1,157,934	-	189,692,289
Credit card					
Grade 1	10,776,164	253,905	-	-	11,030,069
Grade 2	5,854,931	936,657	-	-	6,791,588
Grade 3	1,645,099	1,416,715	-	-	3,061,814
Grade 4	7,827	431,083	-	-	438,910
Grade 5	2,432	229,439	795,719	-	1,027,590
	18,286,453	3,267,799	795,719	-	22,349,971
	408,283,402	37,076,587	4,908,103	-	450,268,092
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Corporate					
Grade1	762,041	-	-	-	762,041
Grade2	39,009	-	-	-	39,009
Grade3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade5	-	-	-	-	-
	801,050	-	-	-	801,050
	801,050	-	-	-	801,050
	₩ 409,084,452	₩ 37,076,587	₩ 4,908,103	₩ -	₩ 451,069,142

* Before netting of allowance

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.4.1 Credit risk exposure (cont'd)

Credit qualities of loans graded according to internal credit ratings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	Range of probability of default (%)	Retail	Corporate
Grade 1	0.0 ~ 1.0	1 ~ 5 grade	AAA ~ BBB+
Grade 2	1.0 ~ 5.0	6 ~ 8 grade	BBB ~ BB
Grade 3	5.0 ~ 15.0	9 ~ 10 grade	BB- ~ B
Grade 4	15.0 ~ 30.0	11 grade	B- ~ CCC
Grade 5	30.0 ~	12 grade or under	CC or under

4.2.4.2 Quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk of loans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Guarantees	₩ 120,868,541	₩ 8,349,217	₩ 498,290	₩ 129,716,048
Deposits and savings	2,792,768	127,130	11,704	2,931,602
Property and equipment	15,498,262	1,071,833	227,196	16,797,291
Real estate	214,770,163	21,195,798	2,167,580	238,133,541
	₩ 353,929,734	₩ 30,743,978	₩ 2,904,770	₩ 387,578,482

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Guarantees	₩ 114,669,115	₩ 7,639,754	₩ 425,696	₩ 122,734,565
Deposits and savings	2,461,434	129,853	15,176	2,606,463
Property and equipment	15,121,688	1,109,156	442,084	16,672,928
Real estate	196,412,901	19,374,276	2,893,235	218,680,412
	₩ 328,665,138	₩ 28,253,039	₩ 3,776,191	₩ 360,694,368

4.2.5 Credit risk of securities

Credit qualities of securities exposed to credit risk other than equity securities among financial investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Securities measured at amortized cost *					
Grade 1	₩ 33,733,935	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 33,733,935
Grade 2	3,396,100	-	-	-	3,396,100
Grade 3	913	-	-	-	913
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	37,130,948	-	-	-	37,130,948
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Grade 1	81,797,910	-	-	-	81,797,910
Grade 2	6,933,807	-	-	-	6,933,807
Grade 3	4,279	-	-	-	4,279
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	88,735,996	-	-	-	88,735,996
	₩ 125,866,944	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 125,866,944

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Securities measured at amortized cost *					
Grade 1	₩ 35,812,502	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 35,812,502
Grade 2	3,907,307	-	-	-	3,907,307
Grade 3	852	-	-	-	852
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	39,720,661	-	-	-	39,720,661
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Grade 1	72,574,183	-	-	-	72,574,183
Grade 2	6,326,108	-	-	-	6,326,108
Grade 3	26,146	-	-	-	26,146
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	78,926,437	-	-	-	78,926,437
	₩ 118,647,098	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 118,647,098

* Before netting of allowance

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.5 Credit risk of securities (cont'd)

Credit qualities of securities other than equity securities, according to the credit ratings by external credit rating agencies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Credit quality	Domestic				Foreign		
	KIS	NICE P&I	KAP	FnPricing Inc.	S&P	Fitch-IBCA	Moody's
Grade 1	AA0 to AAA	AA0 to AAA	AA0 to AAA	AA0 to AAA	A- to AAA	A- to AAA	A3 to Aaa
Grade 2	A- to AA-	A- to AA-	A- to AA-	A- to AA-	BBB- to BBB+	BBB- to BBB+	Baa3 to Baa1
Grade 3	BBB0 to BBB+	BBB0 to BBB+	BBB0 to BBB+	BBB0 to BBB+	BB to BB+	BB to BB+	Ba2 to Ba1
Grade 4	BB0 to BBB-	BB0 to BBB-	BB0 to BBB-	BB0 to BBB-	B+ to BB-	B+ to BB-	B1 to Ba3
Grade 5	BB- or under	BB- or under	BB- or under	BB- or under	B or under	B or under	B2 or under

Credit qualities of debt securities denominated in Korean won are based on the lowest credit rating by the domestic credit rating agencies above, and those denominated in foreign currencies are based on the lowest credit rating by the foreign credit rating agencies above.

4.2.6 Credit risk of due from financial institutions

Credit qualities of due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost *					
Grade 1	₩ 26,483,963	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 26,483,963
Grade 2	583,640	-	-	-	583,640
Grade 3	62,223	-	-	-	62,223
Grade 4	18	-	-	-	18
Grade 5	661,849	-	-	-	661,849
	₩ 27,791,693	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 27,791,693

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost *					
Grade 1	₩ 26,279,729	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 26,279,729
Grade 2	503,794	-	-	-	503,794
Grade 3	108,290	-	-	-	108,290
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	688,487	-	-	-	688,487
	₩ 27,580,300	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 27,580,300

* Before netting of allowance

The classification criteria of the credit qualities of due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are the same as the criteria for securities other than equity securities.

4.2.7 Credit risk mitigation of derivative financial instruments

Quantification of the extent to which collateral mitigates credit risk of derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits, savings, securities, and others	₩ 1,437,204	₩ 1,471,117

4.2.8 Credit risk concentration analysis

4.2.8.1 Classifications of loans by country as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024 *						
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Korea	₩ 193,803,826	₩ 225,393,574	₩ 23,436,170	₩ 442,633,570	92.15	₩ (4,119,163)	₩ 438,514,407
Europe	-	5,473,894	-	5,473,894	1.14	(61,124)	5,412,770
China	181,539	7,095,199	776	7,277,514	1.52	(30,204)	7,247,310
Japan	-	1,183,745	100	1,183,845	0.25	(2,947)	1,180,898
United States	-	5,350,298	-	5,350,298	1.11	(116,741)	5,233,557
Cambodia	3,575,153	4,315,485	1,114	7,891,752	1.64	(362,314)	7,529,438
Indonesia	1,968,896	4,003,127	34,642	6,006,665	1.25	(596,496)	5,410,169
Others	1,293,634	3,222,768	5,672	4,522,074	0.94	(344,392)	4,177,682
	₩ 200,823,048	₩ 256,038,090	₩ 23,478,474	₩ 480,339,612	100.00	₩ (5,633,381)	₩ 474,706,231

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023 *						
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Korea	₩ 184,016,939	₩ 210,306,079	₩ 22,304,522	₩ 416,627,540	92.33	₩ (4,013,937)	₩ 412,613,603
Europe	-	4,611,356	-	4,611,356	1.02	(29,267)	4,582,089
China	73,105	7,048,870	537	7,122,512	1.58	(37,624)	7,084,888
Japan	-	912,224	92	912,316	0.20	(2,072)	910,244
United States	-	5,985,577	-	5,985,577	1.33	(168,487)	5,817,090
Cambodia	3,466,607	3,931,738	1,097	7,399,442	1.64	(243,544)	7,155,898
Indonesia	1,474,419	3,216,033	38,198	4,728,650	1.05	(765,195)	3,963,455
Others	661,219	3,198,731	5,525	3,865,475	0.85	(202,679)	3,662,796
	₩ 189,692,289	₩ 239,210,608	₩ 22,349,971	₩ 451,252,868	100.00	₩ (5,462,805)	₩ 445,790,063

* Amount includes loans measured at fair value through profit or loss, other comprehensive income, and amortized cost.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.8.2 Classifications of corporate loans by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Loans	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Financial institutions	₩ 29,395,390	11.48	₩ (258,612)	₩ 29,136,778
Manufacturing	55,635,406	21.73	(602,712)	55,032,694
Service	113,938,671	44.50	(1,132,799)	112,805,872
Wholesale and retail	31,112,210	12.15	(552,209)	30,560,001
Construction	6,782,310	2.65	(279,959)	6,502,351
Public sector	2,460,655	0.96	(66,475)	2,394,180
Others	16,713,448	6.53	(276,057)	16,437,391
	₩ 256,038,090	100.00	₩ (3,168,823)	₩ 252,869,267

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Loans	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Financial institutions	₩ 25,194,810	10.53	₩ (147,964)	₩ 25,046,846
Manufacturing	51,666,785	21.60	(619,644)	51,047,141
Service	106,907,060	44.69	(1,247,642)	105,659,418
Wholesale and retail	29,904,053	12.50	(502,211)	29,401,842
Construction	7,047,906	2.95	(280,598)	6,767,308
Public sector	2,259,364	0.94	(83,029)	2,176,335
Others	16,230,630	6.79	(276,811)	15,953,819
	₩ 239,210,608	100.00	₩ (3,157,899)	₩ 236,052,709

4.2.8.3 Classifications of retail loans and credit card receivables as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Loans	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Housing loan	₩ 104,273,035	46.49	₩ (283,861)	₩ 103,989,174
General loan	96,550,013	43.04	(1,303,956)	95,246,057
Credit card	23,478,474	10.47	(876,740)	22,601,734
	₩ 224,301,522	100.00	₩ (2,464,557)	₩ 221,836,965

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Loans	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Housing loan	₩ 97,142,065	45.81	₩ (227,758)	₩ 96,914,307
General loan	92,550,224	43.65	(1,141,322)	91,408,902
Credit card	22,349,971	10.54	(935,826)	21,414,145
	₩ 212,042,260	100.00	₩ (2,304,906)	₩ 209,737,354

4.2.8.4 Classifications of due from financial institutions, securities other than equity securities, and derivative financial assets by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Finance and insurance	₩ 27,791,693	100.00	₩ (1,572)	₩ 27,790,121
	27,791,693	100.00	(1,572)	27,790,121
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Finance and insurance	59,838	100.00	-	59,838
	59,838	100.00	-	59,838
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Government and government funded institutions	25,543,224	34.63	-	25,543,224
Finance and insurance	35,810,087	48.54	-	35,810,087
Others	12,415,325	16.83	-	12,415,325
	73,768,636	100.00	-	73,768,636
Derivative financial assets				
Government and government funded institutions	51,376	0.44	-	51,376
Finance and insurance	10,398,642	88.64	-	10,398,642
Others	1,280,749	10.92	-	1,280,749
	11,730,767	100.00	-	11,730,767
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and government funded institutions	49,417,230	55.69	-	49,417,230
Finance and insurance	27,374,090	30.85	-	27,374,090
Others	11,944,676	13.46	-	11,944,676
	88,735,996	100.00	-	88,735,996
Securities measured at amortized cost				
Government and government funded institutions	15,499,014	41.75	(787)	15,498,227
Finance and insurance	21,411,994	57.66	(16,228)	21,395,766
Others	219,940	0.59	(381)	219,559
	37,130,948	100.00	(17,396)	37,113,552
	₩ 239,217,878		₩ (18,968)	₩ 239,198,910

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.8.4 Classifications of due from financial institutions, securities other than equity securities, and derivative financial assets by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Finance and insurance	₩ 27,580,300	100.00	₩ (1,021)	₩ 27,579,279
	27,580,300	100.00	(1,021)	27,579,279
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Finance and insurance	79,811	100.00	-	79,811
	79,811	100.00	-	79,811
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Government and government funded institutions	21,022,824	28.94	-	21,022,824
Finance and insurance	37,426,249	51.51	-	37,426,249
Others	14,209,359	19.55	-	14,209,359
	72,658,432	100.00	-	72,658,432
Derivative financial assets				
Government and government funded institutions	52,508	0.85	-	52,508
Finance and insurance	5,785,110	93.95	-	5,785,110
Others	320,010	5.20	-	320,010
	6,157,628	100.00	-	6,157,628
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and government funded institutions	44,790,264	56.75	-	44,790,264
Finance and insurance	21,546,428	27.30	-	21,546,428
Others	12,589,745	15.95	-	12,589,745
	78,926,437	100.00	-	78,926,437
Securities measured at amortized cost				
Government and government funded institutions	16,391,846	41.27	(655)	16,391,191
Finance and insurance	22,960,878	57.80	(17,965)	22,942,913
Others	367,937	0.93	(652)	367,285
	39,720,661	100.00	(19,272)	39,701,389
	₩ 225,123,269		₩ (20,293)	₩ 225,102,976

4.2.8.5 Classifications of due from financial institutions, securities other than equity securities, and derivative financial assets by country as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Korea	₩ 18,731,321	67.39	₩ (436)	₩ 18,730,885
United States	2,946,827	10.60	(91)	2,946,736
Others	6,113,545	22.01	(1,045)	6,112,500
	27,791,693	100.00	(1,572)	27,790,121
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Korea	59,838	100.00	-	59,838
	59,838	100.00	-	59,838
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Korea	65,276,781	88.48	-	65,276,781
United States	3,817,882	5.18	-	3,817,882
Others	4,673,973	6.34	-	4,673,973
	73,768,636	100.00	-	73,768,636
Derivative financial assets				
Korea	5,153,264	43.93	-	5,153,264
United States	2,870,245	24.47	-	2,870,245
France	1,117,765	9.53	-	1,117,765
Singapore	370,823	3.16	-	370,823
Japan	377,000	3.21		377,000
Others	1,841,670	15.70	-	1,841,670
	11,730,767	100.00	-	11,730,767
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Korea	81,111,331	91.40	-	81,111,331
United States	4,460,081	5.04	-	4,460,081
Others	3,164,584	3.56	-	3,164,584
	88,735,996	100.00	-	88,735,996
Securities measured at amortized cost				
Korea	31,798,069	85.64	(12,389)	31,785,680
United States	1,862,402	5.02	(1,191)	1,861,211
Others	3,470,477	9.34	(3,816)	3,466,661
	37,130,948	100.00	(17,396)	37,113,552
	₩ 239,217,878		₩ (18,968)	₩ 239,198,910

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.8.5 Classifications of due from financial institutions, securities other than equity securities, and derivative financial assets by country as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Korea	₩ 19,763,609	71.65	₩ (229)	₩ 19,763,380
United States	3,021,300	10.95	(88)	3,021,212
Others	4,795,391	17.40	(704)	4,794,687
	27,580,300	100.00	(1,021)	27,579,279
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Korea	79,811	100.00	-	79,811
	79,811	100.00	-	79,811
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Korea	65,460,878	90.09	-	65,460,878
United States	3,260,968	4.49	-	3,260,968
Others	3,936,586	5.42	-	3,936,586
	72,658,432	100.00	-	72,658,432
Derivative financial assets				
Korea	2,931,376	47.61	-	2,931,376
United States	1,008,296	16.37	-	1,008,296
France	863,376	14.02	-	863,376
Singapore	141,696	2.30	-	141,696
Japan	326,585	5.30	-	326,585
Others	886,299	14.40	-	886,299
	6,157,628	100.00	-	6,157,628
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Korea	73,226,955	92.78	-	73,226,955
United States	2,354,107	2.99	-	2,354,107
Others	3,345,375	4.23	-	3,345,375
	78,926,437	100.00	-	78,926,437
Securities measured at amortized cost				
Korea	35,344,575	88.99	(14,648)	35,329,927
United States	1,159,699	2.92	(1,070)	1,158,629
Others	3,216,387	8.09	(3,554)	3,212,833
	39,720,661	100.00	(19,272)	39,701,389
	₩ 225,123,269		₩ (20,293)	₩ 225,102,976

Due from financial institutions, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss linked to gold price, and derivative financial instruments are mostly related to the finance and insurance industry with high credit ratings.

4.3 Liquidity Risk

4.3.1 Overview of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Group becomes insolvent due to the mismatch between the inflow and outflow of funds, unexpected cash outflows, or a risk of loss due to financing funds at a high interest rate or disposing of securities at an unfavorable price due to lack of available funds. The Group manages its liquidity risk through analysis of the contractual maturity of interest-bearing assets and liabilities, assets and liabilities related to the other inflows and outflows of funds, and off-balance sheet items related to the inflows and outflows of funds such as currency derivative instruments and others.

4.3.2 Liquidity risk management and indicator

The liquidity risk is managed by risk management policies and liquidity risk management guidelines set forth in these policies that apply to all risk management policies and procedures that may arise throughout the overall business of the Group.

The Group calculates and manages cumulative liquidity gap, liquidity ratio and others for all transactions and off-balance transactions related to liquidity, that affect the cash flows in Korean won and foreign currency funds raised and operated for the management of liquidity risks and periodically reports them to the Risk Management Council and the Risk Management Committee.

4.3.3 Analysis of remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The cash flows disclosed in the maturity analysis are undiscounted contractual amounts including principal and future interest payments; as such, amounts in the table below do not match with those in the consolidated statements of financial position which are based on discounted cash flows. The future interest payments for floating-rate liabilities are calculated on the assumption that the current interest rate is the same until maturity.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.3.3.1 Remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities other than derivatives held for cash flow hedge, and off-balance sheet items as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024						
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss [1]	₩ 2,717,732	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,717,732
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	8,002,499	-	-	-	-	-	8,002,499
Derivatives held for trading [1]	11,409,695	-	-	-	-	-	11,409,695
Derivatives held for hedging [2]	-	7,538	12,221	85,101	64,760	(3,206)	166,414
Deposits [3]	181,232,114	41,663,882	57,643,486	137,677,588	24,822,029	1,437,036	444,476,135
Borrowings	10,613,810	17,508,577	7,562,405	22,180,471	10,360,622	1,263,467	69,489,352
Debentures	1,113	4,138,143	6,683,638	21,458,905	42,772,744	5,955,515	81,010,058
Lease liabilities	196	30,683	56,903	227,390	606,547	122,502	1,044,221
Other financial liabilities	108,979	22,138,250	147,660	331,842	1,174,845	171,549	24,073,125
	₩ 214,086,138	₩ 85,487,073	₩ 72,106,313	₩ 181,961,297	₩ 79,801,547	₩ 8,946,863	₩ 642,389,231
Off-balance sheet items							
Commitments [4]	₩ 212,695,995	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 212,695,995
Acceptances and guarantees contracts	16,250,243	-	-	-	-	-	16,250,243
Financial guarantee contracts [5]	6,674,740	-	-	-	-	-	6,674,740
	₩ 235,620,978	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 235,620,978

	December 31, 2023						
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss [1]	₩ 2,953,472	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,953,472
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	7,966,963	-	-	-	-	-	7,966,963
Derivatives held for trading [1]	5,966,512	-	-	-	-	-	5,966,512
Derivatives held for hedging [2]	7,856	11,887	16,968	48,476	50,888	(4,255)	131,820
Deposits [3]	175,103,423	35,688,530	55,092,937	131,347,718	17,325,661	1,764,854	416,323,123
Borrowings	10,729,326	18,654,410	6,594,666	21,356,372	12,432,385	1,195,946	70,963,105
Debentures	10,077	3,843,626	5,556,957	21,137,247	37,653,013	5,727,779	73,928,699
Lease liabilities	243	27,478	43,005	172,528	366,002	34,804	644,060
Other financial liabilities	875,267	25,693,343	166,001	331,289	1,128,101	264,861	28,458,862
	₩ 203,613,139	₩ 83,919,274	₩ 67,470,534	₩ 174,393,630	₩ 68,956,050	₩ 8,983,989	₩ 607,336,616
Off-balance sheet items							
Commitments [4]	₩ 203,906,179	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 203,906,179
Acceptances and guarantees contracts	13,763,222	-	-	-	-	-	13,763,222
Financial guarantee contracts [5]	7,828,205	-	-	-	-	-	7,828,205
	₩ 225,497,606	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 225,497,606

[1] Financial liabilities measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives held for trading are not managed by contractual maturity because they are expected to be traded or redeemed before maturity. Therefore, the carrying amounts of those financial instruments are included in the 'On demand' category.
[2] Cash flows of derivatives held for hedging are shown at net amount of cash inflows and outflows by remaining contractual maturity.
[3] Deposits that are contractually repayable on demand or on short notice are included in the 'On demand' category.
[4] Commitments are included in the 'On demand' category because payments can be requested at any time.
[5] Cash flows under financial guarantee contracts are classified based on the earliest period that the contract can be executed.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.3.3.2 Contractual cash flows of derivatives held for cash flow hedge as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash flow to be received (paid) of net-settled derivatives	₩ 1,402	₩ 6,654	₩ 22,907	₩ 51,167	₩ -	₩ 82,130
Cash flow to be received of gross-settled derivatives	146,467	168,634	1,477,861	3,147,437	-	4,940,399
Cash flow to be paid of gross-settled derivatives	(192,685)	(272,362)	(1,616,687)	(3,663,434)	-	(5,745,168)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash flow to be received (paid) of net-settled derivatives	₩ 1,605	₩ 9,596	₩ 28,260	₩ 76,704	₩ 802	₩ 116,967
Cash flow to be received of gross-settled derivatives	35,052	86,391	331,383	2,723,781	-	3,176,607
Cash flow to be paid of gross-settled derivatives	(35,871)	(92,640)	(488,194)	(3,272,506)	-	(3,889,211)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4 Market Risk

4.4.1 Concept

Market risk refers to risks that can result in losses due to changes in market factors such as interest rate, stock price, and foreign exchange rate, etc., which arise from securities, derivatives, and others. The most significant risks associated with trading positions are interest rate risk, currency risk, and additional risks include stock price risk. The non-trading position is also exposed to interest rate risk. The Group manages the market risks by dividing them into those arising from the trading position and those arising from the non-trading position.

4.4.2 Risk management

The Group sets and monitors internal capital limits for market risk and interest rate risk to manage the risks of trading and non-trading positions. In order to manage market risk efficiently, the Group maintains risk management systems and procedures such as trading policies and procedures, market risk management guidelines for trading positions, and interest rate risk management guidelines for non-trading positions. The entire process is carried out through consultation with the Risk Management Council and approval by the Risk Management Committee of the Group. However, insurance companies that are engaged in the insurance business are not subject to these guidelines and are monitored by setting internal capital limits for market risk and interest rate risk based on K-ICS.

In the case of Kookmin Bank, a major subsidiary, the Risk Management Council establishes and enforces overall market risk management policies for market risk management and decides to establish position limits, loss limits, VaR limits, and approves non-standard new products. In addition, the Market Risk Management Subcommittee, chaired by Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”), is a practical decision-making body for market risk management and determines position limits, loss limits, VaR limits, sensitivity limits, and scenario loss limits for each department of the business group.

Kookmin Bank's Asset-Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”) determines interest rate and commission operating standards and Asset Liability Management (“ALM”) operation policies and enacts and revises relevant guidelines. The Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Council monitor the establishment and enforcement of ALM risk management policies and enact and revise ALM risk management guidelines. Interest rate risk limits are set based on future asset and liability positions and expected interest rate volatility, which reflect annual business plans. The Financial Planning Department and the Risk Management Department regularly measure and monitor interest rate risk and report the status and limit of interest rate risk including changes in Economic Value of Equity (“△EVE”), changes in Net Interest Income (“△NII”), and duration gap to the ALCO and the Risk Management Council on a monthly basis, and to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis. To ensure the adequacy of interest rate risk and liquidity risk management, the Risk Management Department assigns the limits, monitors and reviews the procedures and tasks of ALM operations conducted by the ALM department, and reports related matters to the management independently.

Kookmin Bank is closely monitoring the outputs of various industry groups and markets that manage the transition to the new interest rate benchmark, including announcements by LIBOR regulation authority and various consultative bodies related to the transition to alternative interest rate. In response to these announcements, Kookmin Bank has completed most of the transition and replacement plans according to LIBOR transition programs and plans consisting of major business areas such as finance, accounting, tax, legal, IT, and risk. The program is under the control of the CFO and related matters are reported to the board of directors and consultative bodies with senior management as members. Kookmin Bank continues its efforts as a market participant to actively express opinions so that the index interest rate benchmark reform can be carried out in the direction of minimizing the financial and non-financial impacts and operational risks and minimizing confusion among stakeholders.

4.4.3 Trading position

4.4.3.1 Definition of a trading position

The trading position, which is subject to market risk management, is the trading position defined in “Trading Policy and Guidelines” and the basic requirements for the trading position are as follows:

The target position should be made daily fair value assessment and should have no legal constrictions on sale and hedging.

- The target position has no restrictions on the sale, and the daily fair value assessment should be made, and the embedded significant risk can be hedged in the market.
- The trading position classification criteria should be clearly defined in the Trading Policy and Guidelines, and the trading position should be managed by a separate trading department.
- The target position must be operated according to the documented trading strategy and the management of position limit must be carried out.
- The specialized dealer or operating department shall have the authority to execute the transaction without prior approval from the Risk Management Department, etc. within the predetermined limits of the target position.
- The target positions should be periodically reported to management for risk management of the Group.

4.4.3.2 Observation method of market risk arising from trading positions

From January 2023, Subsidiaries of the Group use the Basel III standardized approach to measure market risk and manage it at the portfolio level(Prior to January 2023, Basel II standardized approach or Basel II internal models such as VaR). In addition, the Group controls and manages the risk of derivative financial instrument transactions in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Service regulations and enforcement rules.

4.4.3.3 Basel III standardized approach

Market risk regulatory capital is calculated as the sum of (a) sensitivities-based risk, (b) default risk, and (c) residual risk according to the Basel III standardized approach introduced in January 2023.

(a) Sensitivities-based risk, which is the basis of the Basel III standardized approach for market risk, calculates the expected loss for each risk factor by applying the risk weights and correlation parameter specified by the Basel Committee and summing them.

(b) Default risk is the risk from default of issuer of securities and derivatives and is calculated by applying risk weights based on the issuer's credit rating.

(c) Residual risk is the risk imposed on atypical underlying instruments and is calculated by applying a certain percentage specified by the Basel Committee to the par value.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4.3.3 Basel III standardized approach (cont'd)

(Basel III standardized approach definitions by risk type)

Sensitivities-based risk	Interest rate risk group	GIRR	The risk associated with risk-free interest rates (typically OIS rates) defined by currency and maturity.
		CSR	The risk associated with the issuer's interest rate credit spread, defined by creditworthiness and sector.
	Equity risk group		The risk factors associated with equity, defined by market capitalization, economic conditions, and sector
	Foreign exchange risk group		The risk factors associated with exchange rate, defined by currency pairs
	Commodity risk group		The risk factors associated with commodities, defined by commodity types.
Default risk			Issuer default risk in securities (bonds, etc.) and derivatives.
Residual risk			Additional risks imposed on non-standard underlying asset products, etc.

Required equity capital of subsidiaries according to Basel III standardized approach for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Kookmin Bank

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2024
	₩ 417,756	₩ 52,293	₩ 1,070	₩ 471,120

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 479,174	₩ 85,375	₩ 862	₩ 565,411

4.4.3.3 Basel III standardized approach (cont'd)

KB Securities Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2024
	₩ 612,879	₩ 282,755	₩ 8,303	₩ 903,937

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 736,052	₩ 307,682	₩ 7,454	₩ 1,051,187

KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2024
	₩ 40,454	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 40,454

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 43,029	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 43,029

KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2024
	₩ 6,460	₩ 747	₩ -	₩ 7,207

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 3,658	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 3,658

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4.3.3 Basel III standardized approach (cont'd)

KB Capital Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2024
	₩ 13,052	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 13,052

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 11,127	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 11,127

KB Investment Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 61,802	₩ 5,597	₩ 1	₩ 67,400

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 74,408	₩ 7,135	₩ -	₩ 81,543

KB Data System Co., Ltd.

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 427	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 427

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Sensitivities-based risk	Default risk	Residual risk	Dec. 31, 2023
	₩ 325	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 325

4.4.3.4 Details of risk factors

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk for trading positions usually arises from debt securities. The Group's trading strategy is to gain short-term trading gains from interest rate fluctuations. The Group manages interest rate risk associated with trading portfolios using sensitivity analysis (Price Value of a Basis Point: PVBP).

(b) Stock price risk

Stock price risk usually arises from the portfolio of trading stocks. The portfolio of trading stocks consists of stocks listed on the exchange and derivatives linked to stocks, collective investment securities and others.

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk arises from holding assets and liabilities which are denominated in foreign currency, and currency-related derivatives. Most of the net foreign currency exposures occur in the US dollars, the Chinese Yuan and the Indonesian Rupiah.

4.4.4 Non-trading position (Interest Rate Risk of Banking Book ("IRRBB"))

4.4.4.1 Qualitative disclosure

(a) Definition of interest rate risk for risk management and measurement purposes

Interest rate risk is a change in equity and earnings due to the changes in value of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities, etc., and is measured by △EVE and △NII.

(b) Overall interest rate risk management and mitigation strategy

The interest rate risk management department establishes and sets interest rate risk management policies and limit once a year by a resolution of the Risk Management Council considering the mid to long-term management strategy and macroeconomic status. The interest rate risk management department analyzes interest rate risk crisis situations assuming abnormal interest rate fluctuations and reports the results to the Risk Management Council and observes changes in interest rate risk and compliance with risk limits to devise timely countermeasures and reports the management status regularly and frequently to the Risk Management Council. The interest rate risk model adequacy test is carried out regularly at least once a year by the verification department independent of the management department.

(c) Specific methodologies used to calculate interest rate risk measurement cycles and sensitivity

In order to measure the sensitivity of the economic value and earnings to changes in interest rates, the Group calculates monthly interest rate gap and duration gap for assets and liabilities.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4.4.1 Qualitative disclosure (cont'd)

(d) Interest rate shock and stress scenarios used to estimate changes in the economic value and in earnings

The Group calculates △EVE by applying following six interest rate shock and stress scenarios, and △NII by applying parallel shock up and parallel shock down scenarios.

- Scenario 1 : Parallel shock up
- Scenario 2 : Parallel shock down
- Scenario 3 : Steepener shock (short rates down and long rates up)
- Scenario 4 : Flattener shock (short rates up and long rates down)
- Scenario 5 : Short rates shock up
- Scenario 6 : Short rates shock down

(e) Key modeling assumptions used to measure interest rate risk for internal management purposes

The Group measures unfavorable changes in economic value resulting from changes in interest rates, following the interest rate risk calculation standards set by the Financial Supervisory Service.

(f) Interest rate risk hedging methodology and related accounting

Subsidiaries which are subject to interest rate risk measurement hedges interest rate risk through back-to-back interest rate swap transactions, which are the same as interest payment cash flows and officially document and manage the risk management strategy for hedge accounting, risk management objectives, hedging relationship, and assessment method for hedge effectiveness.

(g) Key modeling and parametric assumptions used in calculating △EVE and △NII

Subsidiaries which are subject to interest rate risk measurement calculate interest rate risk, including all cash flow of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities, and off-balance sheet items. The main assumptions of the IRRBB standard method for calculating △EVE, △NII are as follows:

(Classification of time buckets of cash flows (19 buckets in total))

	Time bucket intervals (D:Day M:Months Y:Years t^{cf}:Repricing date)							
Short-term rates	1D (0.0028Y)	1D< t^{cf} ≤1M (0.0417Y)	1M< t^{cf} ≤3M (0.1667Y)	3M< t^{cf} ≤6M (0.375Y)	6M< t^{cf} ≤9M (0.625Y)	9M< t^{cf} ≤1Y (0.875Y)	1Y< t^{cf} ≤1.5Y (1.25Y)	1.5Y< t^{cf} ≤2Y (1.75Y)
Medium-term rates	2Y< t^{cf} ≤3Y (2.5Y)	3Y< t^{cf} ≤4Y (3.5Y)	4Y< t^{cf} ≤5Y (4.5Y)	5Y< t^{cf} ≤6Y (5.5Y)	6Y< t^{cf} ≤7Y (6.5Y)			
Long-term rates	7Y< t^{cf} ≤8Y (7.5Y)	8Y< t^{cf} ≤9Y (8.5Y)	9Y< t^{cf} ≤10Y (9.5Y)	10Y< t^{cf} ≤15Y (12.5Y)	15Y< t^{cf} ≤20Y (17.5Y)	t^{cf} >20Y (25Y)		

* The number in brackets is the time bucket's midpoint.

4.4.4.1 Qualitative disclosure (cont'd)

(Caps on core deposit and average maturity by category for non-maturity deposits)

	Cap on proportion of core deposits (%)	Cap on average maturity of core deposits (years)
Retail/transactional	90	5
Retail/non-transactional	70	4.5
Wholesale	50	4

4.4.4.2 Quantitative disclosure

The average repricing maturity of non-maturity deposits is 2.5 years for core deposits, 1 day for non-core deposits, and the longest repricing maturity is five years.

(a) Kookmin Bank

△EVE is calculated by applying six interest rate shock and stress scenarios, and △NII is calculated by applying parallel shock up and parallel shock down scenarios. Results as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	changes in the economic value of equity capital △EVE	Changes in net interest income △NII	changes in the economic value of equity capital △EVE	Changes in net interest income △NII
Scenario 1 (Parallel shock up)	₩ 830,102	205,111	₩ 1,211,285	494,957
Scenario 2 (Parallel shock down)	-	-	-	-
Scenario 3 (Short rates down, long rates up)	398,065		338,439	
Scenario 4 (Short rates up, long rates down)	447,275		620,553	
Scenario 5 (Short rates shock up)	540,388		901,087	
Scenario 6 (Short rates shock down)	132,113		90,869	
Maximum out of six scenarios	830,102	205,111	1,211,285	494,957
Basic capital	35,059,009		33,478,665	

(b) Non-bank subsidiaries

△EVE is maximum out of six interest rate shock and stress scenarios, and △NII is maximum of parallel shock up and parallel shock down scenarios. Results as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	△EVE	△NII	△EVE	△NII
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	₩ 88,676	₩ 387,027	₩ 38,694	₩ 419,121
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	147,683	216,520	42,562	221,049
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	172,611	64,840	206,305	₩ 40,167
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	15,125	568	14,855	156

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4.5 Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Details of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and translated into Korean won as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024						
	USD	JPY	EUR	GBP	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 9,171,037	₩ 739,998	₩ 328,861	₩ 61,561	₩ 566,160	₩ 1,308,772	₩ 12,176,389
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,481,069	3,104	945,556	152,459	404	447,628	10,030,220
Derivatives held for trading	288,228	8,111	10,297	616	13,604	3,450	324,306
Derivatives held for hedging	457,414	-	-	2	-	102	457,518
Loans measured at amortized cost	31,598,425	877,024	3,474,346	1,069,013	2,114,302	8,274,576	47,407,686
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,789,037	-	278,806	50,415	549,307	1,570,697	10,238,262
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,544,607	-	44,358	227,140	200,747	1,806,530	5,823,382
Other financial assets	3,621,636	38,182	97,946	44,483	57,331	310,716	4,170,294
	₩ 64,951,453	₩ 1,666,419	₩ 5,180,170	₩ 1,605,689	₩ 3,501,855	₩ 13,722,471	₩ 90,628,057
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,024,957	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 21,841	₩ 1,046,798
Derivatives held for trading	724,036	48,351	76,968	214	3,002	8,932	861,503
Derivatives held for hedging	161,114	-	2,264	1,144	-	11,119	175,641
Deposits	30,041,679	1,658,775	1,645,279	1,058,101	2,519,261	5,036,555	41,959,650
Borrowings	16,231,860	452,189	1,492,914	229,757	372,293	3,495,867	22,274,880
Debentures	9,785,607	-	3,902,818	-	-	656,664	14,345,089
Other financial liabilities	4,567,800	129,853	115,012	26,017	88,768	113,785	5,041,235
	₩ 62,537,053	₩ 2,289,168	₩ 7,235,255	₩ 1,315,233	₩ 2,983,324	₩ 9,344,763	₩ 85,704,796

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4.5 Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023						
	USD	JPY	EUR	GBP	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 6,651,597	₩ 579,744	₩ 363,520	₩ 52,992	₩ 408,390	₩ 1,644,720	₩ 9,700,963
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,594,682	2,320	699,951	119,801	1,799	348,919	8,767,472
Derivatives held for trading	399,244	374	22,395	4,012	1,173	52,026	479,224
Derivatives held for hedging	166,801	-	225	4	-	4,313	171,343
Loans measured at amortized cost	32,119,823	785,006	2,866,108	979,163	1,648,885	7,093,058	45,492,043
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,076,271	-	288,852	4,591	654,436	1,063,371	8,087,521
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,730,263	-	41,406	199,589	32,579	1,850,922	4,854,759
Other financial assets	3,395,714	100,822	85,263	36,929	515,278	630,366	4,764,372
	₩ 59,134,395	₩ 1,468,266	₩ 4,367,720	₩ 1,397,081	₩ 3,262,540	₩ 12,687,695	₩ 82,317,697
Financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,123,670	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,123,670
Derivatives held for trading	735,627	4,566	45,359	108	11	206,546	992,217
Derivatives held for hedging	154,120	-	1,246	252	-	2,314	157,932
Deposits	25,777,256	1,763,971	1,822,443	761,371	1,787,865	4,200,321	36,113,227
Borrowings	15,895,866	743,356	944,944	314,177	506,248	2,726,591	21,131,182
Debentures	8,412,413	-	2,959,534	-	-	1,008,961	12,380,908
Other financial liabilities	4,773,601	91,519	840,629	8,995	545,722	119,055	6,379,521
	₩ 56,872,553	₩ 2,603,412	₩ 6,614,155	₩ 1,084,903	₩ 2,839,846	₩ 8,263,788	₩ 78,278,657

4.5 Operational Risk

4.5.1 Concept

Operational risk of the Group refers to the risk of loss that may occur due to improper or incorrect internal procedures, personnel, systems or external events. Operational risk management plays a role in enhancing the stability and soundness of financial institutions by managing the appropriate level of capital and supplementing the internal control system.

4.5.2 Risk management

The purpose of operational risk management is not only to comply with supervisory and regulatory requirements, but also to spread risk management culture, strengthen internal control, improve processes, and provide timely feedback to management and all employees. The Parent Company manages the Group's overall operational risk, and each subsidiary establishes and implements operational risk management policies according to its own risk level and implements and operates related systems. The Group Risk Management Committee establishes and allocates risk capital of operational risk for each subsidiary, and subsidiaries manage operational risks at an appropriate level within the allocated risk capital.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.6 Capital Management

The Group complies with the capital adequacy standard established by the financial supervisory authority. This capital adequacy standard is based on Basel III revised by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in Bank for International Settlements ("BIS") in June 2011 and was implemented in Korea in December 2013. According to this standard, the Group is required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio to risk-weighted assets (Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio of 9.0%, Tier 1 Capital ratio of 10.5%, and Total Capital ratio of 12.5%) as of December 31, 2024.

The Group's capital is classified into three categories in accordance with the Detailed Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies as follows:

- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Common equity Tier 1 Capital is the first to take losses of the Group and is the last to be compensated in liquidation of the Group and not repaid except for liquidation. It includes capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, non-controlling interests of the consolidated subsidiaries, accumulated other comprehensive income, and other capital surplus, etc.

- Additional Tier 1 Capital: Additional Tier 1 Capital includes capital, capital surplus, etc. related to the issuance of capital securities of a permanent nature that meets the conditional capital securities requirements.

- Tier 2 Capital: Tier 2 Capital means capital that can compensate for losses of the Group upon liquidation, including (a) the amount of subordinated bonds with maturity of not less than 5 years that meet the conditional capital securities requirements, and (b) the allowances for credit losses accumulated on the loans which are classified as normal or precautionary in accordance with Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies, and others.

The risk-weighted assets are the magnitude of the amount of risk inherent in the total asset held by the Group. The Group calculates risk-weighted assets by each risk (credit risk, market risk, and operational risk) based on the Detailed Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies and uses them to calculate capital adequacy ratio.

The Group evaluates and manages capital adequacy through separate internal policies. The evaluation of capital adequacy compares the size of available capital (the actual amount of available capital) to the size of internal capital (the amount of capital required to cover all the significant risks faced by the Group under its target credit rating), which monitors financial soundness and provides a risk-adjusted performance measurement basis.

Internal capital refers to the capital required to prevent the insolvency from future unexpected losses. The Group operates a system to measure, allocate, and manage internal capital to major subsidiaries by risk type.

The Risk Management Committee of the Group determines the risk appetite of the Group, allocates internal capital by risk type and major subsidiaries, and major subsidiaries operate capital efficiently within the range of the allocated internal capital. The Risk Management Department of the Group monitors internal capital limit management and reports it to management and the Risk Management Committee. If the limit of internal capital is expected to be exceeded due to new businesses or business expansion, the Group's capital adequacy management is carried out through review and approval by the Risk Management Committee in advance.

Details of the Group's capital adequacy ratio in accordance with Basel III requirements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total Capital:	₩ 56,849,484	₩ 53,743,658
Tier 1 Capital	52,477,447	49,390,274
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	46,794,302	43,663,753
Additional Tier 1 Capital	5,683,146	5,726,521
Tier 2 Capital	4,372,037	4,353,384
Risk-Weighted Assets: [1]	345,980,580	321,318,905
Total Capital ratio (%):	16.43	16.73
Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	15.17	15.37
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	13.53	13.59

[1] The Group is currently reviewing detailed plans to reflect the completion guarantee management-type land trust business agreement with KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. in risk-weighted assets and provisions, and it has not been reflected in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

5. Segment Information

5.1 Overall Segment Information and Business Segments

The Group classifies reporting segments based on the nature of the products and services provided, the type of customer, and the Group's management organization.

Banking business	**Corporate banking**	Loans, deposit products, and other related financial services to large, small and medium-sized enterprises and SOHOs
	Retail banking	Loans, deposit products, and other related financial services to individuals and households
	Other banking services	Trading activities in securities and derivatives, funding, and other supporting activities
Securities business		Investment banking, brokerage services, and other supporting activities
Non-life insurance business		Non-life insurance and other supporting activities
Credit card business		Credit sale, cash advance, card loan, and other supporting activities
Life insurance business		Life insurance and other supporting activities

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1 Overall Segment Information and Business Segments (cont'd)

Financial information by business segment as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024										
	Banking business										
	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Other banking services	Sub-total	Securities	Non-life insurance	Credit card	Life insurance	Others	Consolidation adjustments	Total
Net operating revenues(expenses) from external customers	₩ 5,281,537	₩ 4,165,446	₩ 637,177	₩ 10,084,160	₩ 1,772,379	₩ 1,447,658	₩ 2,107,801	₩ 366,433	₩ 1,249,740	₩ -	₩ 17,028,171
Intersegment net operating revenues(expenses)	91,339	-	537,771	629,110	48,236	(172,748)	(59,531)	(1,236)	296,117	(739,948)	-
	₩ 5,372,876	₩ 4,165,446	₩ 1,174,948	₩ 10,713,270	₩ 1,820,615	₩ 1,274,910	₩ 2,048,270	₩ 365,197	₩ 1,545,857	₩ (739,948)	₩ 17,028,171
Net interest income(expenses)	₩ 5,765,967	₩ 3,319,728	₩ 1,138,177	₩ 10,223,872	₩ 604,220	₩ (27,286)	₩ 1,661,002	₩ (137,380)	₩ 687,978	₩ (185,692)	₩ 12,826,714
Interest income	12,100,679	7,760,970	3,349,423	23,211,072	1,783,459	899,571	2,464,356	645,953	1,586,364	(99,390)	30,491,385
Interest expense	(6,334,712)	(4,441,242)	(2,211,246)	(12,987,200)	(1,179,239)	(926,857)	(803,354)	(783,333)	(898,386)	(86,302)	(17,664,671)
Net fee and commission income(expenses)	410,424	241,799	460,655	1,112,878	788,521	(35,521)	770,218	8,295	1,248,859	(43,623)	3,849,627
Fee and commission income	600,466	390,775	552,868	1,544,109	1,012,768	10,271	1,817,271	16,340	1,414,179	(333,095)	5,481,843
Fee and commission expense	(190,042)	(148,976)	(92,213)	(431,231)	(224,247)	(45,792)	(1,047,053)	(8,045)	(165,320)	289,472	(1,632,216)
Net insurance income(expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	1,091,885	8,133	480,066	-	69,677	1,649,761
Insurance income	-	-	-	-	-	10,468,227	17,233	1,009,157	-	(38,426)	11,456,191
Insurance expense	-	-	-	-	-	(9,376,342)	(9,100)	(529,091)	-	108,103	(9,806,430)
Net gains(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	23,652	-	744,225	767,877	267,257	344,848	11,847	283,572	(13,103)	(650,217)	1,012,081
Net other insurance finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	(55,895)	-	(381,106)	-	-	(437,001)
Net other operating income(expenses)	(827,167)	603,919	(1,168,109)	(1,391,357)	160,617	(43,121)	(402,930)	111,750	(377,877)	69,907	(1,873,011)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1 Overall Segment Information and Business Segments (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024										
	Banking business										
	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Other banking services	Sub-total	Securities	Non-life insurance	Credit card	Life insurance	Others	Consolidation adjustments	Total
General and administrative expenses	₩ (2,004,769)	₩ (1,984,805)	₩ (644,744)	₩ (4,634,318)	₩ (980,340)	₩ (140,270)	₩ (641,283)	₩ (147,517)	₩ (522,641)	₩ 127,745	₩ (6,938,624)
Operating income(expenses) before provision for credit losses	3,368,107	2,180,641	530,204	6,078,952	840,275	1,134,640	1,406,987	217,680	1,023,216	(612,203)	10,089,547
Reversal(provision) of credit losses	(482,326)	(196,996)	(765)	(680,087)	(66,978)	1,945	(892,871)	712	(414,498)	7,491	(2,044,286)
Net operating income(expenses)	2,885,781	1,983,645	529,439	5,398,865	773,297	1,136,585	514,116	218,392	608,718	(604,712)	8,045,261
Share of profit(loss) of associates and joint ventures	-	-	7,402	7,402	(35,156)	2,272	1,238	(259)	(282)	7,901	(16,884)
Net other non-operating income(expenses)	(61,903)	-	(899,066)	(960,969)	3,059	(12,950)	9,755	6,694	(46,838)	(41,881)	(1,043,130)
Segment profit(loss) before income tax expense	2,823,878	1,983,645	(362,225)	4,445,298	741,200	1,125,907	525,109	224,827	561,598	(638,692)	6,985,247
Income tax benefit(expense)	(927,629)	(523,682)	157,415	(1,293,896)	(156,310)	(286,340)	(133,621)	(60,555)	(88,651)	62,732	(1,956,641)
Profit(loss) for the year	₩ 1,896,249	₩ 1,459,963	₩ (204,810)	₩ 3,151,402	₩ 584,890	₩ 839,567	₩ 391,488	₩ 164,272	₩ 472,947	₩ (575,960)	₩ 5,028,606
Profit(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	₩ 1,877,266	₩ 1,459,963	₩ (85,470)	₩ 3,251,759	₩ 585,682	₩ 839,494	₩ 402,715	₩ 164,272	₩ 470,606	₩ (636,307)	₩ 5,078,221
Profit(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	18,983	-	(119,340)	(100,357)	(792)	73	(11,227)	-	2,341	60,347	(49,615)
Total assets *	239,124,552	176,075,559	147,687,069	562,887,180	63,384,388	40,776,375	30,541,628	34,047,554	64,172,457	(37,964,050)	757,845,532
Total liabilities *	222,291,921	210,839,098	91,728,841	524,859,860	56,498,405	34,982,352	25,236,826	30,984,398	27,995,907	(2,527,397)	698,030,351

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1 Overall Segment Information and Business Segments (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023										
	Banking business										
	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Other banking services	Sub-total	Securities	Non-life insurance	Credit card	Life insurance	Others	Consolidation adjustments	Total
Net operating revenues(expenses) from external customers	₩ 5,640,663	₩ 4,443,943	₩ 30,910	₩ 10,115,516	₩ 1,667,041	₩ 1,120,156	₩ 2,026,032	₩ 191,097	₩ 1,058,994	₩ -	₩ 16,178,836
Intersegment net operating revenues(expenses)	116,967	-	225,401	342,368	52,940	(17,993)	(147,290)	16,209	348,113	(594,347)	-
	₩ 5,757,630	₩ 4,443,943	₩ 256,311	₩ 10,457,884	₩ 1,719,981	₩ 1,102,163	₩ 1,878,742	₩ 207,306	₩ 1,407,107	₩ (594,347)	₩ 16,178,836
Net interest income(expenses)	₩ 5,645,899	₩ 3,397,242	₩ 826,926	₩ 9,870,067	₩ 614,140	₩ (219,734)	₩ 1,639,486	₩ (206,562)	₩ 659,052	₩ (175,589)	₩ 12,180,860
Interest income	11,687,624	7,723,196	2,936,303	22,347,123	1,763,009	808,296	2,343,014	582,463	1,407,563	(109,444)	29,142,024
Interest expense	(6,041,725)	(4,325,954)	(2,109,377)	(12,477,056)	(1,148,869)	(1,028,030)	(703,528)	(789,025)	(748,511)	(66,145)	(16,961,164)
Net fee and commission income(expenses)	427,004	252,118	489,161	1,168,283	742,613	(34,468)	613,721	(7,636)	1,213,154	(22,143)	3,673,524
Fee and commission income	612,643	403,042	587,135	1,602,820	981,954	20,658	1,740,517	5,478	1,364,830	(348,183)	5,368,074
Fee and commission expense	(185,639)	(150,924)	(97,974)	(434,537)	(239,341)	(55,126)	(1,126,796)	(13,114)	(151,676)	326,040	(1,694,550)
Net Insurance income(expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	960,395	9,539	446,745	-	30,173	1,446,852
Insurance income	-	-	-	-	-	10,088,869	19,000	933,665	-	(36,063)	11,005,471
Insurance expense	-	-	-	-	-	(9,128,474)	(9,461)	(486,920)	-	66,236	(9,558,619)
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(6,449)	-	766,434	759,985	356,837	454,729	6,915	658,530	283,591	(357,522)	2,163,065
Net other insurance finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	(25,841)	-	(546,635)	-	-	(572,476)
Net other operating income(expenses)	(308,824)	794,583	(1,826,210)	(1,340,451)	6,391	(32,918)	(390,919)	(137,136)	(748,690)	(69,266)	(2,712,989)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1 Overall Segment Information and Business Segments (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023										
	Banking business										
	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Other banking services	Sub-total	Securities	Non-life insurance	Credit card	Life insurance	Others	Consolidation adjustments	Total
General and administrative expenses	₩ (1,959,016)	₩ (1,952,434)	₩ (610,316)	₩ (4,521,766)	₩ (903,329)	₩ (142,165)	₩ (624,628)	₩ (99,663)	₩ (483,366)	₩ 127,511	₩ (6,647,406)
Operating income(expenses) before provision for credit losses	3,798,614	2,491,509	(354,005)	5,936,118	816,652	959,998	1,254,114	107,643	923,741	(466,836)	9,531,430
Reversal(provision) of credit losses	(1,563,255)	(92,464)	47,591	(1,608,128)	(144,016)	(13,988)	(826,922)	(2,190)	(554,176)	3,011	(3,146,409)
Net operating income(expenses)	2,235,359	2,399,045	(306,414)	4,327,990	672,636	946,010	427,192	105,453	369,565	(463,825)	6,385,021
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures	-	-	117	117	2,898	2,440	1,049	(135)	11,386	15,355	33,110
Net other non-operating income(expenses)	(14,754)	-	(83,576)	(98,330)	(190,199)	15,235	44,310	4,700	(11,162)	(62,534)	(297,980)
Segment profit (loss) before income tax expense	2,220,605	2,399,045	(389,873)	4,229,777	485,335	963,685	472,551	110,018	369,789	(511,004)	6,120,151
Income tax benefit(expense)	(633,917)	(633,348)	187,440	(1,079,825)	(102,705)	(250,125)	(121,333)	(25,262)	(64,432)	49,865	(1,593,817)
Profit (loss) for the year	₩ 1,586,688	₩ 1,765,697	₩ (202,433)	₩ 3,149,952	₩ 382,630	₩ 713,560	₩ 351,218	₩ 84,756	₩ 305,357	₩ (461,139)	₩ 4,526,334
Profit(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	₩ 1,612,409	₩ 1,765,697	₩ (116,607)	₩ 3,261,499	₩ 389,618	₩ 713,281	₩ 351,133	₩ 84,756	₩ 303,578	₩ (509,030)	₩ 4,594,835
Profit(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(25,721)	-	(85,826)	(111,547)	(6,988)	279	85	-	1,779	47,891	(68,501)
Total assets *	221,851,975	165,821,667	142,339,211	530,012,853	61,266,989	37,716,952	29,365,575	31,953,218	63,413,640	(38,003,811)	715,725,416
Total liabilities *	201,871,592	203,560,029	88,032,505	493,464,126	54,967,833	31,470,771	24,545,751	28,050,931	25,562,612	(972,798)	657,089,226

* Assets and liabilities of the reporting segments are amounts before intersegment transactions.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.2 Services and Geographical Segments

5.2.1 Services information

Net operating revenues from external customers by service for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Banking service	₩ 10,084,160	₩ 10,115,516
Securities service	1,772,379	1,667,041
Non-life insurance service	1,447,658	1,120,156
Credit card service	2,107,801	2,026,032
Life insurance service	366,433	191,097
Others	1,249,740	1,058,994
	₩ 17,028,171	₩ 16,178,836

5.2.2 Geographical information

Geographical net operating revenues from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and major non-current assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Net operating revenues from external customers		Major non-current assets	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Domestic	₩ 15,530,844	₩ 14,763,248	₩ 9,915,068	₩ 9,851,765
United States	128,325	75,944	35,576	55,125
New Zealand	12,580	12,611	829	1,051
China	167,621	177,175	22,271	21,138
Cambodia	595,562	572,858	101,879	53,322
United Kingdom	71,545	52,372	9,023	4,616
Indonesia	320,741	327,599	430,632	418,115
Others	200,953	197,029	35,746	32,405
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	564,851	568,804
	₩ 17,028,171	₩ 16,178,836	₩ 11,115,875	₩ 11,006,341

6. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

6.1 Classification and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

6.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 29,869,111	₩ 29,869,335
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	79,450,093	79,450,093
Due from financial institutions	59,838	59,838
Debt securities	73,768,636	73,768,636
Equity securities	4,275,337	4,275,337
Loans	1,187,763	1,187,763
Others	158,519	158,519
Derivatives held for trading	10,954,870	10,954,870
Derivatives held for hedging	775,897	775,897
Loans measured at amortized cost	472,071,840	473,234,273
Securities measured at amortized cost	37,113,552	36,572,012
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	93,895,912	93,895,912
Debt securities	88,735,996	88,735,996
Equity securities	3,713,288	3,713,288
Loans	1,446,628	1,446,628
Other financial assets	14,404,227	14,404,227
	₩ 738,535,502	₩ 739,156,619
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,717,732	₩ 2,717,732
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	8,002,499	8,002,499
Derivatives held for trading	11,409,695	11,409,695
Derivatives held for hedging	373,799	373,799
Deposits	435,687,897	435,991,820
Borrowings	68,077,012	68,046,196
Debentures	76,171,257	76,583,392
Other financial liabilities	33,594,883	33,594,883
	₩ 636,034,774	₩ 636,720,016

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 29,836,311	₩ 29,833,886
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	77,038,267	77,038,267
Due from financial institutions	79,811	79,811
Debt securities	72,658,432	72,658,432
Equity securities	4,022,555	4,022,555
Loans	183,726	183,726
Others	93,743	93,743
Derivatives held for trading	5,777,682	5,777,682
Derivatives held for hedging	379,946	379,946
Loans measured at amortized cost	444,805,287	445,144,428
Securities measured at amortized cost	39,701,389	38,763,702
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	82,498,140	82,498,140
Debt securities	78,926,437	78,926,437
Equity securities	2,770,653	2,770,653
Loans	801,050	801,050
Other financial assets	16,544,513	16,544,513
	₩ 696,581,535	₩ 695,980,564
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,953,472	₩ 2,953,472
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	7,966,963	7,966,963
Derivatives held for trading	5,966,512	5,966,512
Derivatives held for hedging	244,127	244,127
Deposits	406,512,434	406,711,081
Borrowings	69,583,561	69,390,346
Debentures	69,176,668	68,975,750
Other financial liabilities	37,416,916	37,416,916
	₩ 599,820,653	₩ 599,625,167

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Group discloses the fair value of each class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount at the end of each reporting period. The best evidence of fair value of financial instruments is a quoted price in an active market.

6.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

Methods of determining fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

Cash and due from financial institutions: Fair value of cash is same as carrying amount. Carrying amount of demand deposit and settlement deposit is a reasonable approximation of fair value because these financial instruments do not have a fixed maturity and are receivable on demand. Fair value of general deposit is measured using Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") Model.

Securities: Fair value of securities and others that are traded in an active market is determined using the quoted prices. If there is no quoted price, fair value is determined using external professional valuation institutions. The institutions use one or more valuation techniques that are deemed appropriate considering the characteristics of the financial instruments among DCF Model, Free Cash Flow to Equity Model, Comparable Company Analysis, Dividend Discount Model, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, and Net Asset Value Method.

Loans: Fair value of loans is determined using DCF Model discounting the expected cash flows, which are contractual cash flows adjusted by the expected prepayment rate, at an appropriate discount rate.

Derivatives and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss: Fair value of exchange traded derivatives is determined using quoted price in an active market, and fair value of OTC derivatives is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses internally developed valuation models that are widely used by market participants to determine fair value of plain vanilla OTC derivatives including options, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps, based on observable market parameters. However, some complex financial instruments are valued using appropriate models developed from generally accepted market valuation models including Finite Difference Method ("FDM"), MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Closed Form, and Tree Model or valuation results from independent external professional valuation institutions.

Deposits: Carrying amount of demand deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value because they do not have a fixed maturity and are payable on demand. Fair value of time deposits is determined using DCF Model discounting the expected cash flows, which are contractual cash flows adjusted by the expected prepayment rate, at an appropriate discount rate.

Borrowings: Carrying amount of overdrafts in foreign currency is a reasonable approximation of fair value because they do not have a fixed maturity and are payable on demand. Fair value of other borrowings is determined using DCF Model.

Debentures: Fair value is determined using valuation results of external professional valuation institutions, which are calculated using market inputs.

Other financial assets and other financial liabilities: Carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value because other financial assets and other financial liabilities are temporary accounts used for other various transactions and their maturities are relatively short or not defined.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.1.2 Fair value hierarchy

The Group believes that valuation techniques used for measuring the fair value of financial instruments are reasonable and that the fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is appropriate. However, the fair value of the financial instruments recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position may be different if other valuation techniques or assumptions are used. Additionally, as there are a variety of valuation techniques and assumptions used in measuring fair value, it may be difficult to reasonably compare the fair value with that of other financial institutions.

The Group classifies and discloses fair value of the financial instruments into the three fair value levels as follows:

Level 1: The fair values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: The fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: The fair values are based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. If an observable input requires an adjustment using an unobservable input and that adjustment results in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, the resulting measurement would be categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

6.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 *	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	₩ 25,554,893	₩ 33,768,117	₩ 20,127,083	₩ 79,450,093
Due from financial institutions	-	-	59,838	59,838
Debt securities	22,775,948	33,630,189	17,362,499	73,768,636
Equity securities	2,620,426	137,928	1,516,983	4,275,337
Loans	-	-	1,187,763	1,187,763
Others	158,519	-	-	158,519
Derivatives held for trading	20,638	10,682,718	251,515	10,954,870
Derivatives held for hedging	-	775,897	-	775,897
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	43,858,598	48,537,327	1,499,987	93,895,912
Debt securities	43,319,466	45,416,530	-	88,735,996
Equity securities	539,132	1,674,169	1,499,987	3,713,288
Loans	-	1,446,628	-	1,446,628
	₩ 69,434,129	₩ 93,764,059	₩ 21,878,585	₩ 185,076,772
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,717,732	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,717,732
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	300,489	1,529,492	6,172,518	8,002,499
Derivatives held for trading	353,074	10,458,585	598,036	11,409,695
Derivatives held for hedging	-	373,799	-	373,799
	₩ 3,371,295	₩ 12,361,876	₩ 6,770,554	₩ 22,503,725

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	₩ 20,695,760	₩ 38,118,478	₩ 18,224,029	₩ 77,038,267
Due from financial institutions	-	26,020	53,791	79,811
Debt securities	18,541,335	37,663,855	16,453,242	72,658,432
Equity securities	2,060,682	428,367	1,533,506	4,022,555
Loans	-	236	183,490	183,726
Others	93,743	-	-	93,743
Derivatives held for trading	58,948	5,624,691	94,043	5,777,682
Derivatives held for hedging	-	379,946	-	379,946
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	38,630,447	42,416,785	1,450,908	82,498,140
Debt securities	37,921,922	41,004,515	-	78,926,437
Equity securities	708,525	611,220	1,450,908	2,770,653
Loans	-	801,050	-	801,050
	₩ 59,385,155	₩ 86,539,900	₩ 19,768,980	₩ 165,694,035
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,953,472	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,953,472
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	56,686	881,791	7,028,486	7,966,963
Derivatives held for trading	104,866	5,100,869	760,777	5,966,512
Derivatives held for hedging	-	244,127	-	244,127
	₩ 3,115,024	₩ 6,226,787	₩ 7,789,263	₩ 17,131,074

6.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position (cont'd)

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 and measured at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	₩ 33,768,117		
Debt securities	33,630,189	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, Binomial Model, and others	Projected cash flow, Fair value of underlying asset, Dividend yield, Price of underlying asset, Interest rate, Discount rate, Volatility, Correlation coefficient, and others
Equity securities	137,928	DCF Model	Interest rate, Discount rate, and others
Derivatives held for trading	10,872,214	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, Option Model, and others	Price of underlying asset, Underlying asset index, Interest rate, Dividend yield, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, Discount rate, and others
Derivatives held for hedging	775,897	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM	Projected cash flow, Discount rate, Forward foreign exchange rate, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, CRS interest rate, and others
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	48,537,327		
Debt securities	45,416,530	DCF Model, Option Model	Underlying asset index, Discount rate, and others
Equity securities	1,674,169	DCF Model	Discount rate
Loans	1,446,628	DCF Model	Discount rate
	₩ 93,953,555		
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,529,492	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method	Price of underlying asset, Interest rate, Dividend yield, Volatility, Discount rate, Foreign exchange rate
Derivatives held for trading	10,527,569	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, and others	Interest rate, Price of underlying asset, Foreign exchange rate, Credit spread, Discount rate, Volatility, and others
Derivatives held for hedging	373,799	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM	Projected cash flow, Discount rate, Forward foreign exchange rate, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, Risk free interest rate, and others
	₩ 12,430,860		

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	₩ 38,118,478		
Due from financial institutions	26,020	DCF Model, Hull-white Model	Projected cash flow, Discount rate, Volatility, Correlation coefficient
Debt securities	37,663,855	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, Binomial Model, and others	Projected cash flow, Fair value of underlying asset, Dividend yield, Price of underlying asset, Interest rate, Discount rate, Volatility, Correlation coefficient, and others
Equity securities	428,367	DCF Model	Interest rate, Discount rate, and others
Loans	236	DCF Model	Interest rate, Discount rate, and others
Derivatives held for trading	5,624,691	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, Option Model, and others	Price of underlying asset, Underlying asset index, Interest rate, Dividend yield, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, Discount rate, and others
Derivatives held for hedging	379,946	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM	Projected cash flow, Discount rate, Forward foreign exchange rate, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, CRS interest rate, and others
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	42,416,785		
Debt securities	41,004,515	DCF Model, Option Model	Underlying asset index, Discount rate, and others
Equity securities	611,220	DCF Model	Discount rate
Loans	801,050	DCF Model	Discount rate
	₩ 86,539,900		
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 881,791	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method	Price of underlying asset, Interest rate, Dividend yield, Volatility, Discount rate, Foreign exchange rate
Derivatives held for trading	5,100,869	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Binomial Model, and others	Interest rate, Price of underlying asset, Foreign exchange rate, Credit spread, Discount rate, Volatility, and others
Derivatives held for hedging	244,127	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM	Projected cash flow, Discount rate, Forward foreign exchange rate, Volatility, Foreign exchange rate, Risk free interest rate, and others
	₩ 6,226,787		

6.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and due from financial institutions [1]	₩ 2,353,334	₩ 24,731,260	₩ 2,784,741	₩ 29,869,335
Loans measured at amortized cost	-	106,823	473,127,450	473,234,273
Securities measured at amortized cost [2]	4,746,587	31,799,265	26,160	36,572,012
Other financial assets [2]	-	-	14,404,227	14,404,227
	₩ 7,099,921	₩ 56,637,348	₩ 490,342,578	₩ 554,079,847
Financial liabilities				
Deposits [1]	₩ -	₩ 174,567,804	₩ 261,424,016	₩ 435,991,820
Borrowings [3]	-	4,441,612	63,604,584	68,046,196
Debentures	-	67,455,577	9,127,815	76,583,392
Other financial liabilities [2]	-	-	33,594,883	33,594,883
	₩ -	₩ 246,464,993	₩ 367,751,298	₩ 614,216,291

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and due from financial institutions [1]	₩ 2,775,618	₩ 24,501,232	₩ 2,557,036	₩ 29,833,886
Loans measured at amortized cost	-	145,330	444,999,098	445,144,428
Securities measured at amortized cost [2]	4,328,010	34,410,808	24,884	38,763,702
Other financial assets [2]	-	-	16,544,513	16,544,513
	₩ 7,103,628	₩ 59,057,370	₩ 464,125,531	₩ 530,286,529
Financial liabilities				
Deposits [1]	₩ -	₩ 167,135,143	₩ 239,575,938	₩ 406,711,081
Borrowings [3]	-	5,835,132	63,555,214	69,390,346
Debentures	-	61,678,464	7,297,286	68,975,750
Other financial liabilities [2]	-	-	37,416,916	37,416,916
	₩ -	₩ 234,648,739	₩ 347,845,354	₩ 582,494,093

[1] The amounts included in Level 2 are the carrying amounts which are reasonable approximations of fair value.
[2] The amounts included in Level 3 are the carrying amounts which are reasonable approximations of fair value.
[3] Borrowings of ₩ 15,155 million and ₩ 38,191 million included in Level 2 are the carrying amounts which are reasonable approximations of fair value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

For financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, valuation techniques and inputs are not disclosed.

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 2, and whose fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Loans measured at amortized cost	₩ 106,823	DCF Model	Discount rate
Securities measured at amortized cost	31,799,265	DCF Model, MonteCarlo Simulation	Discount rate, Interest rate
	₩ 31,906,088		
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	₩ 4,426,457	DCF Model	Discount rate
Debentures	67,455,577	DCF Model	Discount rate
	₩ 71,882,034		

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Loans measured at amortized cost	₩ 145,330	DCF Model	Discount rate
Securities measured at amortized cost	34,410,808	DCF Model, MonteCarlo Simulation	Discount rate, Interest rate
	₩ 34,556,138		
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	₩ 5,796,941	DCF Model	Discount rate
Debentures	61,678,464	DCF Model	Discount rate
	₩ 67,475,405		

6.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, and whose fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 2,784,741	DCF Model	Credit spread, Other spread, Interest rate
Loans measured at amortized cost	473,127,450	DCF Model	Credit spread, Other spread, Prepayment rate, Interest rate
	₩ 475,912,191		
Financial liabilities			
Deposits	₩ 261,424,016	DCF Model	Other spread, Prepayment rate, Interest rate
Borrowings	63,604,584	DCF Model	Other spread, Interest rate
Debentures	9,127,815	DCF Model	Other spread, Interest rate
	₩ 334,156,415		

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 2,557,036	DCF Model	Credit spread, Other spread, Interest rate
Loans measured at amortized cost	444,999,098	DCF Model	Credit spread, Other spread, Prepayment rate, Interest rate
	₩ 447,556,134		
Financial liabilities			
Deposits	₩ 239,575,938	DCF Model	Other spread, Prepayment rate, Interest rate
Borrowings	63,555,214	DCF Model	Other spread, Interest rate
Debentures	7,297,286	DCF Model	Other spread, Interest rate
	₩ 310,428,438		

6.2 Disclosure of Fair Value Hierarchy Level 3

6.2.1 Valuation policy and process of Level 3 fair value

The Group uses external, independent and qualified valuation service in addition to internal valuation models to determine the fair value of financial instruments at the end of every reporting period.

If the changes in situation and events which cause transfers between the fair value hierarchy level for a financial asset or liability occur, the Group's policy is to recognize such transfers as having occurred at the beginning of the reporting period.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.2 Changes in fair value (Level 3) measured using valuation technique based on unobservable inputs in the market

6.2.2.1 Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024						
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			Financial investments		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Net derivative financial instruments
	Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives held for trading
Beginning	₩ 53,791	₩ 17,986,748	₩ 183,490	₩ 1,450,908	₩ -	₩ (7,028,486)	₩ (666,734)
Total gains or losses:							
Profit or loss	6,047	488,988	44,863	-	-	(268,251)	(256,240)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	2	-	(197,070)	-	(10,816)	-
Purchases	-	3,820,317	1,493,924	246,560	-	-	5,042
Sales	-	(3,280,871)	(534,676)	(411)	-	-	(5,362)
Issues	-	-	-	-	-	(4,200,664)	(2,960)
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	5,335,699	579,732
Transfers into Level 3 *	-	6,142	162	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3 *	-	(141,844)	-	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ 59,838	₩ 18,879,482	₩ 1,187,763	₩ 1,499,987	₩ -	₩ (6,172,518)	₩ (346,522)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.2.1 Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023						
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			Financial investments		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Net derivative financial instruments
	Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives held for trading
Beginning	₩ 45,025	₩ 16,479,588	₩ 149,074	₩ 1,458,280	₩ -	₩ (8,231,303)	₩ (659,816)
Total gains or losses:							
Profit or loss	8,766	347,251	(11,954)	-	-	(338,726)	(74,870)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	(65,983)	-	(32,370)	-
Purchases	-	3,448,093	50,435	98,697	-	-	11,646
Sales	-	(2,222,518)	(4,065)	(40,086)	-	-	(6,654)
Issues	-	-	-	-	-	(4,431,945)	(6,275)
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	6,005,858	69,235
Transfers into Level 3 *	-	13,027	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3 *	-	(78,693)	-	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ 53,791	₩ 17,986,748	₩ 183,490	₩ 1,450,908	₩ -	₩ (7,028,486)	₩ (666,734)

* Transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy occurred due to the change in the availability of observable market data.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.2.2 In relation to changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, total gains or losses recognized in profit or loss for the period, and total gains or losses recognized in profit or loss from financial instruments held at the end of the reporting period for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024			2023		
	Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Other operating income	Net interest income	Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Other operating income	Net interest income
Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss for the period	₩ (364,765)	₩ 380,172	₩ =	₩ (107,729)	₩ 38,196	₩ -
Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss from financial instruments held at the end of the reporting period	(45,787)	322,839	=	267,666	56,810	-

6.2.3 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:					
Due from financial institutions	₩ 59,838	Hull-white Model	Volatility	46.00 ~ 62.00	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Debt securities	17,362,499	DCF Model, Closed Form, FDM, MonteCarlo Simulation, Hull-white Model, Black-Scholes Model, Option Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method, Milestone Method, Income Approach, Market Value Approach, and others	Growth rate	1.00 ~ 3.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	29.98 ~ 76.22	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Discount rate	0.00 ~ 15.53	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility of Stock price	10.00 ~ 29.90	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient between underlying assets	90	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Liquidation value	-1.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the liquidation value, the higher the fair value
			Recovery rate	40.00	The higher the recovery rate, the higher the fair value
			Rate of real estate price fluctuation	-1.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the sale price of real estate, the higher the fair value
Equity securities	1,516,983	Income Approach, Market Value Approach, Asset Value Approach, DCF Model, Comparable Company Analysis, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, Dividend Discount Model, Usage of Past Transactions, Binomial Model, and others	Growth rate	0.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Discount rate	5.90 ~ 33.90	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	0.47 ~ 34.80	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Loans	1,187,763	DCF Model	Discount rate	8.54	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Derivatives held for trading:					
Stock and index	₩ 30,246	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Hull-white Model, Black-Scholes Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method	Volatility of underlying asset	18.85 ~ 65.13	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-58.46 ~ 74.20	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Currency, interest rate, and others	31,772	DCF Model, Hull-white Model, MonteCarlo Simulation, Closed	Volatility	0.57 ~ 25.22	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-58.46 ~ 100.00	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Equity securities	1,499,987	DCF Model, Comparable Company Analysis, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, IMV Model, Income Approach, Net Asset Value Method, Market Approach, Tree Model, Monte Carlo Simulation, and others	Growth rate	0.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Discount rate	6.01 ~ 16.00	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	22.95 ~ 71.00	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
	₩ 21,689,088				

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivative-linked securities	₩ 6,172,518	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, and others	Volatility of underlying asset	0.51 ~ 58.87	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-58.46 ~ 100.00	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Derivatives held for trading:					
Stock and index	90,785	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, and others	Volatility of underlying asset	22.50 ~ 58.87	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-59.63 ~ 100.00	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Others	438,267	DCF Model, Hull-white Model, MonteCarlo Simulation, Closed Form	Discount rate	3.85 ~ 4.00	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility of underlying asset	50.86 ~ 57.61	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient between underlying assets	-26.00 ~ 100.00	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
	₩ 6,701,570				

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:					
Due from financial institutions	₩ 53,791	Hull-white Model	Interest rate	3.20	The lower the interest rate, the higher the fair value
Debt securities	16,453,242	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Hull-white Model, Black-Scholes Model, Option Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method, Milestone Method, Income Approach, Market Value Approach, and others	Growth rate	1.00 ~ 3.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	14.01 ~ 76.22	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Discount rate	2.48 ~ 16.27	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Correlation coefficient between underlying assets	10.00 ~ 32.55	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Liquidation value	-60.02 ~ 89.73	The higher the liquidation value, the higher the fair value
			Recovery rate	-1.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the recovery rate, the higher the fair value
			Rate of real estate price fluctuation	40.00	The higher the sale price of real estate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility of Stock price	-1.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Equity securities	1,533,506	Income Approach, Market Value Approach, Asset Value Approach, DCF Model, Comparable Company Analysis, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, Dividend Discount Model, Usage of Past Transactions, Binomial Model, and others	Growth rate	0.00 ~ 1.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Discount rate	2.15 ~ 38.00	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	0.51 ~ 45.50	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Loans	183,490	DCF Model	Discount rate	9.87	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Derivatives held for trading:					
Stock and index	₩ 72,540	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Hull-white Model, Black-Scholes Model, Binomial Model, Net Asset Value Method	Volatility of underlying asset	13.79 ~ 52.45	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-60.02 ~ 77.96	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Currency, interest rate, and others	21,503	DCF Model, Hull-white Model, MonteCarlo Simulation, Closed Form	Volatility	9.10 ~ 107.11	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	60.17 ~ 78.88	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Equity securities	1,450,908	DCF Model, Comparable Company Analysis, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, IMV Model, Income Approach, Net Asset Value Method, Market Value Approach, and others	Growth rate	0.00 ~ 2.00	The higher the growth rate, the higher the fair value
			Discount rate	8.83 ~ 19.90	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility	20.60 ~ 27.96	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
	₩ 19,768,980				

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:					
Derivative-linked securities	₩ 7,028,486	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, and others	Volatility of underlying asset	1.00 ~ 107.11	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-60.02 ~ 89.73	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Derivatives held for trading:					
Stock and index	437,662	DCF Model, Closed Form, MonteCarlo Simulation, Black-Scholes Model, Hull-white Model, Net Asset Value Method, and others	Volatility of underlying asset	13.79 ~ 52.45	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient	-60.02 ~ 77.96	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
Others	323,115	DCF Model, Hull-white Model, MonteCarlo Simulation, Closed Form	Discount rate	5.07 ~ 5.19	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
			Volatility of underlying asset	4.49 ~ 107.11	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation
			Correlation coefficient between underlying assets	-60.02 ~ 89.73	The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the fair value fluctuation
	₩ 7,789,263				

6.2.3.2 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs

Sensitivity analysis of financial instruments is performed to measure favorable and unfavorable changes in fair value of financial instruments which are affected by unobservable parameters, using a statistical technique. When the fair value is affected by more than one input parameter, the amounts represent the most favorable or most unfavorable outcome. Level 3 financial instruments subject to sensitivity analysis are (a) equity-related derivatives, currency-related derivatives, and interest rate related derivatives whose fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss, (b) financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, and (c) due from financial institutions, debt securities (including beneficiary certificates), equity securities, and loans whose fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income or loss.

Results of the sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: [1]				
Due from financial institutions	₩ 141	₩ (151)	₩ -	₩ -
Debt securities [4]	103,717	(102,842)	-	-
Equity securities [3]	35,920	(19,754)	-	-
Loans [5]	2,329	(2,119)	-	-
Derivatives held for trading [2]	14,878	(16,535)	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities [3]	-	-	57,795	(36,073)
	₩ 156,985	₩ (141,401)	₩ 57,795	₩ (36,073)
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	₩ 16,840	₩ (16,760)	₩ -	₩ -
Derivatives held for trading [2]	22,119	(24,506)	-	-
	₩ 38,959	₩ (41,266)	₩ -	₩ -

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.2.3.2 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: [1]				
Due from financial institutions	₩ 211	₩ (224)	₩ -	₩ -
Debt securities [4]	94,310	(94,063)	-	-
Equity securities [3]	25,683	(17,107)	-	-
Loans [5]	2,218	(2,010)	-	-
Derivatives held for trading [2]	8,150	(8,723)	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities [3]	-	-	95,829	(56,625)
	₩ 130,572	₩ (122,127)	₩ 95,829	₩ (56,625)
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	₩ 43,114	₩ (42,487)	₩ -	₩ -
Derivatives held for trading [2]	17,983	(19,125)	-	-
	₩ 61,097	₩ (61,612)	₩ -	₩ -

[1] For financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as discount rate, recovery rate, liquidation value by ±1%p and volatility of underlying asset, growth rate by ±1%p or ±10% and correlation coefficient by ±10%.

[2] For derivative financial instruments, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as price of underlying asset and volatility by ± 10%.

[3] For equity securities, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as correlation between discount rate (-1%p~1%p) and growth rate (-1%p~1%p).

[4] For beneficiary certificates, it is practically impossible to analyze sensitivity of changes in unobservable inputs. However, for beneficiary certificates whose underlying assets are real estates, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting rate of real estate price fluctuation by -1%p~1%p, and for beneficiary certificates whose underlying assets are equity investments, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as liquidation value by -1%p~1%p and discount rate by -1%p~1%p. There is no significant correlation among major unobservable inputs.

[5] For loans, changes in fair value are calculated by shifting principal unobservable input parameters such as discount rate by -1%p~1%p.

6.2.4 Day one gains or losses

When the Group measures the fair value of OTC derivatives using inputs that are not based on observable market data, there could be a difference between the transaction price and the amount determined using that valuation technique. In these circumstances, the fair value of financial instruments is recognized as the transaction price, and the difference is not recognized in profit or loss but deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the financial instrument. When the fair value of the financial instruments is subsequently determined using observable market inputs, the remaining deferred amount is recognized in profit or loss.

Changes in deferred day one gains or losses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	₩ 23,430	₩ 71,504
New transactions	49,078	85,920
Changes during the year	(60,367)	(133,994)
Balance at the end of the year	₩ 12,141	₩ 23,430

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.3 Carrying Amount of Financial Instruments by Category

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Derivatives held for hedging	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 29,869,111	₩ -	₩ 29,869,111
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,450,093	-	-	-	-	79,450,093
Derivative financial assets	10,954,870	-	-	-	775,897	11,730,767
Loans measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	472,071,840	-	472,071,840
Financial investments	-	90,182,623	3,713,289	37,113,552	-	131,009,464
Other financial assets	-	-	-	14,404,227	-	14,404,227
	₩ 90,404,963	₩ 90,182,623	₩ 3,713,289	₩ 553,458,730	₩ 775,897	₩ 738,535,502

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Derivatives held for hedging	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,717,732	₩ 8,002,499	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 10,720,231
Derivative financial liabilities	11,409,695	-	-	373,799	11,783,494
Deposits	-	-	435,687,897	-	435,687,897
Borrowings	-	-	68,077,012	-	68,077,012
Debentures	-	-	76,171,257	-	76,171,257
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	33,594,883	-	33,594,883
	₩ 14,127,427	₩ 8,002,499	₩ 613,531,049	₩ 373,799	₩ 636,034,774

6.3 Carrying Amount of Financial Instruments by Category (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Derivatives held for hedging	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 29,836,311	₩ -	₩ 29,836,311
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	77,038,267	-	-	-	-	77,038,267
Derivative financial assets	5,777,682	-	-	-	379,946	6,157,628
Loans measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	444,805,287	-	444,805,287
Financial investments	-	79,727,487	2,770,653	39,701,389	-	122,199,529
Other financial assets	-	-	-	16,544,513	-	16,544,513
	₩ 82,815,949	₩ 79,727,487	₩ 2,770,653	₩ 530,887,500	₩ 379,946	₩ 696,581,535

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Derivatives held for hedging	Total
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,953,472	₩ 7,966,963	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 10,920,435
Derivative financial liabilities	5,966,512	-	-	244,127	6,210,639
Deposits	-	-	406,512,434	-	406,512,434
Borrowings	-	-	69,583,561	-	69,583,561
Debentures	-	-	69,176,668	-	69,176,668
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	37,416,916	-	37,416,916
	₩ 8,919,984	₩ 7,966,963	₩ 582,689,579	₩ 244,127	₩ 599,820,653

* Other financial liabilities include lease liabilities that are not included in the category of financial instruments measured at amortized cost.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.4 Transfer of Financial Assets

6.4.1 Transferred financial assets that are derecognized in their entirety

The Group transferred loans and other financial assets to companies specialized in asset-backed securitization and derecognized them from the consolidated financial statement, while the maximum exposure to loss (carrying amount) from its continuing involvement and fair value of its continuing involvement of the derecognized financial assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Type of continuing involvement	Classification of financial instruments	Carrying amount of continuing involvement	Fair value of continuing involvement
Discovery 2nd Securitization Specialty Co., Ltd.	Subordinated bond	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 564	₩ 564
AP 4D ABS Ltd.	Subordinated bond	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	39	39
			₩ 603	₩ 603

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Type of continuing involvement	Classification of financial instruments	Carrying amount of continuing involvement	Fair value of continuing involvement
Discovery 2nd Securitization Specialty Co., Ltd.	Subordinated bond	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 564	₩ 564
AP 4D ABS Ltd.	Subordinated bond	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	257	257
			₩ 821	₩ 821

6.4.2 Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety

The Group issued securitized debentures using loans as underlying assets. Details of underlying assets and senior debentures in relation to securitization as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Carrying amount of underlying assets	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of senior debentures	Fair value of senior debentures
KB Kookmin Card 8th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	₩ 472,066	₩ 469,890	₩ 99,987	₩ 99,614
KB Kookmin Card 9th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	524,464	521,961	249,894	240,491
KB Kookmin Card 10th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	882,641	878,117	586,517	579,432
KB Kookmin Card 11th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	677,194	673,664	399,932	390,463
KB Kookmin Card 12th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	1,196,421	1,190,160	732,558	719,230
KB Kookmin Card 13rd Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	935,938	931,006	586,980	570,700
KB Auto Fifth Asset Securitization Specialty Co., Ltd. [2]	383,856	381,391	209,594	217,115
	₩ 5,072,580	₩ 5,046,189	₩ 2,865,462	₩ 2,817,045

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Carrying amount of underlying assets	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of senior debentures	Fair value of senior debentures
KB Kookmin Card 8th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	₩ 487,532	₩ 485,230	₩ 299,913	₩ 287,628
KB Kookmin Card 9th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	541,645	538,984	349,842	358,616
KB Kookmin Card 10th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	919,380	914,470	513,232	491,656
KB Kookmin Card 11th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	701,955	698,248	399,890	375,738
KB Kookmin Card 12th Securitization Co., Ltd. [1]	1,234,204	1,227,724	641,079	607,621
KB Auto Fifth Asset Securitization Specialty Co., Ltd. [2]	415,041	388,008	286,906	284,351
	₩ 4,299,757	₩ 4,252,664	₩ 2,490,862	₩ 2,405,610

[1] The Group has an obligation to early redeem the securitized debentures in the event of situations prescribed by the asset securitization contract, such as the remaining balance of the eligible underlying assets in trust-type asset securitization is below the solvency ratio (minimum ratio: 104.5%) of the beneficiary interest in the trust. To avoid such early redemption, the Group entrusts credit card accounts and deposits in addition to the previously entrusted credit card accounts.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.4.2 Transferred financial assets that are not derecognized in their entirety (cont'd)

[2] The Group has an obligation to early redeem the securitized debentures in the event of situations prescribed by the asset securitization contract, such as when the trusted assets do not meet the eligibility requirements.

6.4.3 Bonds sold under repurchase agreements and loaned securities

The Group continues to recognize the financial assets related to bonds sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions in the consolidated statement of financial position since those transactions are not qualified for derecognition even though the Group transfers the financial assets. Bonds sold under repurchase agreements are sold on the condition that they will be repurchased at a fixed price and loaned securities will be returned at the expiration of the loan period. Thus, the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

The carrying amount of transferred assets and related liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	**Carrying amount of related liabilities**
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	₩ 9,520,281	₩ 9,287,665
Loaned securities:		
Government and public bonds	3,854,697	-
Stock	6,046	-
Others	75,293	-
	₩ 13,456,317	₩ 9,287,665

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	**Carrying amount of related liabilities**
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	₩ 12,888,189	₩ 12,107,718
Loaned securities:		
Government and public bonds	3,395,703	-
Stock	30,025	-
Others	70,513	-
	₩ 16,384,430	₩ 12,107,718

6.4.4 Securitization of Financial Assets

The structured entities subject to consolidation have issued asset-backed securities using the loans and other receivables held by the Group as securitized assets. As a result of these securitization transactions, the contractual cash flows of the securitized assets are transferred to the holders of the asset-backed securities. The Group, in relation to the transfer of financial assets for securitization, bears the contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients, such as repurchase agreements, for all transferred financial assets that exist but have not been derecognized as of the reporting date.

Details of carrying amounts of the underlying assets and the associated liabilities related to securitization transactions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Underlying assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 93,804	₩ 391,581
	Loans measured at amortized cost *	3,007,341	2,595,344
		₩ 3,101,145	₩ 2,986,925
Associated liabilities	Debentures	₩ 3,149,021	₩ 2,944,753

* Before netting of allowance

6.5 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") master netting agreements and other similar arrangements with the Group's OTC derivative and spot exchange counterparties. Similar netting agreements are also entered into with the Group's (a) sales or purchases of bonds under repurchase agreements and (b) securities lending and borrowing transactions, etc. Pursuant to these agreements, in the event of default by one party, contracts are to be terminated and receivables and payables are to be offset. Domestic exchange settlement debits and domestic exchange settlement credits are recognized in its net settlement balance in the consolidated statement of financial position because the Group has the legal right of offset and settles in net amount.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

6.5.1 Details of financial assets subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
				Non-offsetting amount		
	Gross assets	Gross liabilities offset	Net amount in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Derivatives held for trading and derivative-linked securities	₩ 11,227,882	₩ -	₩ 11,227,882			
Derivatives held for hedging	775,897	-	775,897	₩ (6,621,613)	₩ (195,584)	₩ 5,186,582
Unsettled spot exchange receivable	6,287,655	-	6,287,655	(6,213,292)	-	74,363
Bonds purchased under repurchase agreements	5,405,878	-	5,405,878	(4,910,653)	-	495,225
Securities borrowing agreements	75,293	-	75,293	(75,293)	-	-
Domestic exchange settlement debits	63,055,082	(62,577,496)	477,586	(3,315)	-	474,271
Other financial instruments	1,719,547	(1,687,731)	31,816	-	-	31,816
	₩ 88,547,234	₩ (64,265,227)	₩ 24,282,007	₩ (17,824,166)	₩ (195,584)	₩ 6,262,257

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
				Non-offsetting amount		
	Gross assets	Gross liabilities offset	Net amount in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Derivatives held for trading and derivative-linked securities	₩ 6,025,704	₩ -	₩ 6,025,704			
Derivatives held for hedging	379,945	-	379,945	₩ (4,904,616)	₩ (203,414)	₩ 1,297,619
Unsettled spot exchange receivable	7,125,645	-	7,125,645	(6,838,231)	-	287,414
Bonds purchased under repurchase agreements	3,948,358	-	3,948,358	(3,927,790)	-	20,568
Securities borrowing agreements	165,842	-	165,842	(165,842)	-	-
Domestic exchange settlement debits	63,223,652	(62,396,548)	827,104	-	-	827,104
Other financial instruments	2,885,128	(2,859,006)	26,122	-	-	26,122
	₩ 83,754,274	₩ (65,255,554)	₩ 18,498,720	₩ (15,836,479)	₩ (203,414)	₩ 2,458,827

6.5.2 Details of financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
				Non-offsetting amount		
	Gross liabilities	Gross assets offset	Net amount in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Derivatives held for trading and derivative-linked securities	₩ 12,543,672	₩ -	₩ 12,543,672			
Derivatives held for hedging	373,799	-	373,799	₩ (10,689,585)	₩ (76,853)	₩ 2,151,033
Unsettled spot exchange payable	6,289,630	-	6,289,630	(6,213,292)	-	76,338
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements *	12,794,534	-	12,794,534	(12,794,534)	-	-
Securities borrowing agreements	2,558,520	-	2,558,520	(2,558,520)	-	-
Domestic exchange settlement credits	62,872,822	(62,577,496)	295,326	(292,699)	-	2,627
Other financial instruments	1,784,437	(1,687,731)	96,706	-	-	96,706
	₩ 99,217,414	₩ (64,265,227)	₩ 34,952,187	₩ (32,548,630)	₩ (76,853)	₩ 2,326,704

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
				Non-offsetting amount		
	Gross liabilities	Gross assets offset	Net amount in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
Derivatives held for trading and derivative-linked securities	₩ 6,817,326	₩ -	₩ 6,817,326			
Derivatives held for hedging	244,128	-	244,128	₩ (5,519,403)	₩ (75,882)	₩ 1,466,169
Unsettled spot exchange payable	7,124,998	-	7,124,998	(6,838,231)	-	286,767
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements *	15,645,498	-	15,645,498	(15,645,498)	-	-
Securities borrowing agreements	2,860,034	-	2,860,034	(2,860,034)	-	-
Domestic exchange settlement credits	65,260,751	(62,396,548)	2,864,203	(2,864,203)	-	-
Other financial instruments	3,090,690	(2,859,006)	231,684	-	-	231,684
	₩ 101,043,425	₩ (65,255,554)	₩ 35,787,871	₩ (33,727,369)	₩ (75,882)	₩ 1,984,620

* Includes bonds sold under repurchase agreements to customers.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

7. Due from Financial Institutions Measured at Amortized Cost

7.1 Details of due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Financial institutions	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Due from the Bank of Korea	The Bank of Korea	-	₩ 11,635,481	₩ 13,731,708
	Due from banks	Hana Bank and others	0.00 ~ 4.71	3,342,114	3,953,940
	Due from others	Samsung securities and others	0.00 ~ 3.86	1,473,585	1,030,310
				16,451,180	18,715,958
Due from financial institutions in foreign currencies	Due from banks in foreign currencies	The Bank of Korea. and others	0.00 ~ 5.25	7,767,797	6,210,917
	Time deposits in foreign currencies	Industrial Bank Changsha BR. and others	0.00 ~ 7.55	634,903	442,122
	Due from others	The Bank of New York Mellon and others	0.00 ~ 7.50	2,937,813	2,211,303
				11,340,513	8,864,342
				₩ 27,791,693	₩ 27,580,300

* Before netting of allowance

7.2 Details of restricted due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Financial institutions	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Reasons of restriction
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Due from the Bank of Korea	The Bank of Korea	₩ 11,635,481	₩ 13,731,708	Bank of Korea Act
	Due from banks	KEB Hana Bank and others	106,500	40,721	Net settlement and others
	Due from others	Korea Securities Finance Corporation and others	1,254,615	799,361	Derivatives margin account and others
			12,996,596	14,571,790	
Due from financial institutions in foreign currencies	Due from banks in foreign currencies	The Bank of Korea and others	2,736,871	1,630,348	Bank of Korea Act and others
	Time deposits in foreign currencies	Agricultural Bank of China New York Branch and others	98,264	86,406	Bank Act of the State of New York and others
	Due from others	The Bank of New York Mellon and others	2,709,177	1,689,065	Derivatives margin account and others
			5,544,312	3,405,819	
			₩ 18,540,908	₩ 17,977,609	

* Before netting of allowance.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

7.3 Changes in allowances for credit losses of due from financial institutions for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 1,021	₩ -	₩ -
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Provision (reversal) of credit losses	472	-	-
Business Combination	-	-	-
Others	79	-	-
Ending	₩ 1,572	₩ -	₩ -

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 2,743	₩ -	₩ -
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Provision (reversal) of credit losses	(1,724)	-	-
Business Combination	6	-	-
Others	(4)	-	-
Ending	₩ 1,021	₩ -	₩ -

8. Assets Pledged as Collateral

8.1 Details of assets pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	
Assets pledged	Pledgee	Carrying amount	Reasons of pledge
Due from financial institutions	KEB Hana Bank and others	₩ 651,988	Performance guarantee for loan transactions
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	The Korea Securities Depository and others	4,366,425	Repurchase agreements
	The Korea Securities Depository and others	9,908,291	Securities borrowing transactions
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	1,644,059	Derivatives transactions
		15,918,775	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	The Bank of Korea and others	4,058,186	Repurchase agreements
	The Korea Securities Depository and others	2,510,368	Securities borrowing transactions
	The Bank of Korea	2,237,952	Borrowings from the Bank of Korea
	MUFG Bank and others	994,678	Settlement risk of the Bank of Korea
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	2,511,706	Derivatives transactions
	Others	662,227	Others
		12,975,117	
Securities measured at amortized cost	The Bank of Korea and others	1,031,256	Repurchase agreements
	The Bank of Korea	2,802,901	Borrowings from the Bank of Korea
	The Bank of Korea	7,627,587	Settlement risk of the Bank of Korea
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	1,065,109	Derivatives transactions
	The Bank of Korea and others	818,270	Others
		13,345,123	
Loans	Others	14,572,142	Covered bond and others
Real estate	Hanwha Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and others	1,223,346	Borrowings from bank and others
		₩ 58,686,491	

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

8.1 Details of assets pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2023	
Assets pledged	Pledgee	Carrying amount	Reasons of pledge
Due from financial institutions	KEB Hana Bank and others	₩ 822,407	Borrowings from bank and others
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	The Korea Securities Depository and others	10,150,629	Repurchase agreements
	The Korea Securities Depository and others	1,556,234	Securities borrowing transactions
	The Bank of Korea	266,576	Settlement risk of the Bank of Korea
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	3,200,511	Derivatives transactions
		15,173,950	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	The Bank of Korea and others	7,502,666	Repurchase agreements
	The Korea Securities Depository and others	167,879	Securities borrowing transactions
	The Bank of Korea	527,494	Borrowings from the Bank of Korea
	MUFG Bank and others	830,504	Settlement risk of the Bank of Korea
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	4,215,092	Derivatives transactions
		13,243,635	
Securities measured at amortized cost	The Bank of Korea and others	625,003	Repurchase agreements
	The Bank of Korea	2,357,018	Borrowings from the Bank of Korea
	The Bank of Korea	6,746,440	Settlement risk of the Bank of Korea
	Samsung Futures Inc. and others	344,432	Derivatives transactions
	The Bank of Korea and others	1,623,715	Others
		11,696,608	
Loans	KEB Hana Bank and 12 others	13,733,820	Covered bond and others
Real estate	Capital LLC and others	628,619	Borrowings from bank and others
		₩ 55,299,039	

In addition, the Group provided ₩ 8,027,229 million and ₩ 7,916,155 million of debt securities among its borrowed securities and other assets held as collateral to Korea Securities Finance Corporation and others as collateral as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

8.2 Fair value of collateral available to sell or repledge, and collateral sold or repledged, regardless of debtor's default as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value of collateral held	Fair value of collateral sold or repledged	Total
Securities	₩ 4,933,491	₩ -	₩ 4,933,491

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023		
	Fair value of collateral held	Fair value of collateral sold or repledged	Total
Securities	₩ 3,892,709	₩ -	₩ 3,892,709

9. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Group's derivative operations focus on addressing the needs of the Group's corporate clients to hedge their risk exposure and hedging the Group's risk exposure that results from such client contracts. The Group also engages in derivative trading activities to hedge the interest rate risk and currency risk arising from the Group's own assets and liabilities. In addition, the Group engages in proprietary trading of derivatives within the predetermined transaction limit.

The Group provides and trades a range of derivative financial instruments, including:

- Interest rate swaps relating to interest rate risk in Korean won
- Cross-currency swaps, forwards, and options relating to currency risk
- Stock index options linked with the Korea Composite Stock Price Index ("KOSPI")

In particular, the Group applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swaps, currency forwards, and others to hedge the risk of changes in fair value due to the changes in interest rate and foreign exchange rate of structured debentures in Korean won, debentures in foreign currencies, structured deposits in foreign currencies, and others. The Group applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and others to hedge the risk of changes in cash flows of floating rate debt securities in Korean won, borrowings in foreign currencies, group of loans measured at amortized cost, and others. In addition, the Group applies net investments in foreign operations hedge accounting by designating debentures in foreign currencies and cross currency forwards as hedging instruments to hedge the currency risk of net investments in foreign operations.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.1 Details of derivative financial instruments held for trading as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate						
Forwards	₩ 18,253,487	₩ 577,037	₩ 736,622	₩ 14,872,481	₩ 488,542	₩ 465,983
Futures *	6,388,783	1,178	5,407	5,398,495	6,226	4,576
Swaps	334,595,285	405,611	552,316	416,613,927	556,985	574,865
Options	7,108,100	152,220	146,648	9,384,000	203,718	208,277
	366,345,655	1,136,046	1,440,993	446,268,903	1,255,471	1,253,701
Currency						
Forwards	136,815,645	5,848,876	3,326,427	136,805,906	1,316,968	1,273,558
Futures *	723,795	1,694	234	576,730	696	989
Swaps	82,498,194	3,587,141	5,960,622	84,027,181	2,731,314	2,426,152
Options	1,999,773	23,808	25,374	1,238,475	7,668	4,713
	222,037,407	9,461,519	9,312,657	222,648,292	4,056,646	3,705,412
Stock and index						
Futures *	2,151,606	3,260	7,963	1,352,920	11,179	13,232
Swaps	4,963,174	278,278	156,825	5,165,523	330,132	493,475
Options	2,641,003	15,331	171,368	4,880,805	80,576	240,274
	9,755,783	296,869	336,156	11,399,248	421,887	746,981
Credit						
Swaps	4,797,110	37,123	27,397	2,864,357	17,799	8,695
	4,797,110	37,123	27,397	2,864,357	17,799	8,695
Commodity						
Futures *	42,764	1,191	1,012	26,037	1,305	106
Swaps	1,297,183	12,390	11,781	31,635	4,348	4,352
Options	292,290	3,018	3,130	100,484	1,091	1,147
	1,632,237	16,599	15,923	158,156	6,744	5,605
Others	891,012	6,715	276,569	788,841	19,135	246,118
	₩ 605,459,204	₩ 10,954,871	₩ 11,409,695	₩ 684,127,797	₩ 5,777,682	₩ 5,966,512

* Gains or losses arising from some daily mark-to-market futures are reflected in the margin accounts.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.2 Average price conditions of future nominal cash flows by type of hedge accounting as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024						
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fair value hedge							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 5,071,561	₩ 1,674,709	₩ 444,487	₩ 189,448	₩ 941,835	₩ 1,998,080	₩ 10,320,120
Average price condition (%)	4.58	4.65	4.71	5.74	6.69	3.81	4.68
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,341.52	1,298.73	1,276.69	-	-	-	1,325.95
Average price condition (KRW/EUR)	1,464.04	1,469.25	1,447.53	-	-	-	1,464.60
Average price condition (KRW/AUD)	891.13	885.60	-	-	-	-	890.56
Average price condition (KRW/GBP)	1,539.22	-	-	-	-	-	1,539.22
Cash flow hedge							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 2,385,743	₩ 3,059,818	₩ 2,779,439	₩ 981,453	₩ 545,140	₩ -	₩ 9,751,593
Average price condition (%)	3.05	4.14	4.98	4.91	3.71	-	4.43
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,228.80	1,250.67	1,331.02	1,254.81	1,373.85	-	1,282.82
Average price condition (KRW/EUR)	1,374.73	1,501.00	-	1,392.00	-	-	1,423.08
Average price condition (KRW/AUD)	851.50	889.00	932.60	-	-	-	885.25
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 15,876	₩ 236,670	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 252,546
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,071.00	1,178.91	-	-	-	-	1,172.13

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023						
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fair value hedge							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 2,998,238	₩ 3,555,510	₩ 1,667,087	₩ 349,482	₩ 267,778	₩ 2,304,270	₩ 11,142,365
Average price condition (%)	4.77	4.86	5.18	5.23	5.73	4.93	4.95
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,257.22	1,277.42	1,242.04	-	-	-	1,257.90
Average price condition (KRW/EUR)	1,373.58	1,427.96	1,436.77	-	-	-	1,404.28
Average price condition (KRW/AUD)	872.12	840.73	-	-	-	-	869.67
Average price condition (KRW/GBP)	-	1,536.92	-	-	-	-	1,536.92
Cash flow hedge							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 1,651,669	₩ 2,035,885	₩ 1,994,375	₩ 1,364,708	₩ 154,813	₩ 160,000	₩ 7,361,450
Average price condition (%)	4.60	3.05	11.94	7.98	2.67	3.11	10.68
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,220.93	1,221.93	1,230.48	1,325.04	1,147.95	-	1,235.39
Average price condition (KRW/EUR)	1,364.00	1,374.73	-	-	1,392.00	-	1,372.29
Average price condition (KRW/AUD)	856.40	851.50	889.00	-	-	-	866.92
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations							
Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	₩ 31,332	₩ -	₩ 207,593	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 238,925
Average price condition (KRW/USD)	1,071.00	-	1,178.92	-	-	-	1,164.76

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.3 Fair Value Hedge

9.3.1 Details of fair value hedged items as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024				2024
		Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of hedge adjustments		Changes in fair value
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Hedge accounting						
Interest rate	Debt securities in Korean won	₩ 2,062,063	₩ -	₩ (15,065)	₩ -	₩ 27,699
	Debt securities in foreign currencies	1,699,241	-	(44,081)	-	21,357
	Deposits in Korean won	-	246,258	-	6,258	(6,272)
	Deposits in foreign currencies	-	301,107	-	(7,593)	926
	Debentures in Korean won	-	2,320,923	-	(109,077)	(35,453)
	Debentures in foreign currencies	-	1,523,883	-	(63,717)	(4,989)
		3,761,304	4,392,171	(59,146)	(174,129)	3,268
Currency	Debt securities in foreign currencies	1,798,273	-	301,740	-	217,776
		1,798,273	-	301,740	-	217,776
		₩ 5,559,577	₩ 4,392,171	₩ 242,594	₩ (174,129)	₩ 221,044

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2023				2023
		Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of hedge adjustments		Changes in fair value
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Hedge accounting						
Interest rate	Debt securities in Korean won	₩ 1,975,442	₩ -	₩ (50,746)	₩ -	₩ 49,323
	Debt securities in foreign currencies	2,585,073	-	(111,902)	-	74,080
	Deposits in Korean won	-	49,985	-	(15)	15
	Deposits in foreign currencies	-	32,016	-	(6,667)	(1,924)
	Debentures in Korean won	-	5,678,927	-	(141,073)	(94,418)
	Debentures in foreign currencies	-	1,310,952	-	(68,706)	(27,159)
		4,560,515	7,071,880	(162,648)	(216,461)	(83)
Currency	Debt securities in foreign currencies	1,525,072	-	140,391	-	40,857
		1,525,072	-	140,391	-	40,857
		₩ 6,085,587	₩ 7,071,880	₩ (22,257)	₩ (216,461)	₩ 40,774

9.3.2 Details of derivative instruments designated as fair value hedge as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			2024
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Interest rate				
Futures	₩ 720,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,787
Swaps	7,648,200	84,530	62,666	(3,658)
	₩ 8,368,200	₩ 84,530	₩ 62,666	₩ (1,871)
Currency				
Forwards	1,951,920	62	119,228	(190,426)
	₩ 10,320,120	₩ 84,592	₩ 181,894	₩ (192,297)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			2023
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Interest rate				
Swaps	₩ 9,654,617	₩ 111,360	₩ 75,776	₩ (15,927)
Currency				
Forwards	1,487,748	18,916	28,793	(42,969)
	₩ 11,142,365	₩ 130,276	₩ 104,569	₩ (58,896)

9.3.3 Details of hedge ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss on derivative instruments designated as fair value hedge for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024	2023
Hedge accounting		
Interest rate	₩ 1,397	₩ 6,513
Currency	27,351	(2,112)
	₩ 28,748	₩ 4,401

9.3.4 Gains or losses on fair value hedging instruments and hedged items attributable to the hedged risk for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	₩ (192,297)	₩ (36,372)
Gains (losses) on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	223,358	35,011
	₩ 31,061	₩ (1,361)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.4 Cash Flow Hedge

9.4.1 Details of cash flow hedged items as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	Cash flow hedge reserve		Changes in fair value	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	2024	2023
Hedge accounting				
Interest rate risk	₩ 160,165	₩ 113,361	₩ (62,558)	₩ (89,536)
Currency risk	(51,847)	(39,806)	(154,144)	68,868
	₩ 108,318	₩ 73,555	₩ (216,702)	₩ (20,668)

9.4.2 Details of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedge as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			2024
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Interest rate				
Forwards	₩ 1,705,449	₩ 179,580	₩ 8	₩ 75,162
Swaps	2,988,310	48,738	5,760	(10,122)
Currency				
Swaps	5,057,834	462,986	181,828	278,039
	₩ 9,751,593	₩ 691,304	₩ 187,596	₩ 343,079

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			2023
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Interest rate				
Forwards	₩ 750,396	₩ 105,124	₩ 7,856	₩ 57,623
Swaps	3,115,818	59,376	3,547	(40,188)
Currency				
Swaps	3,495,236	85,170	122,848	(8,604)
	₩ 7,361,450	₩ 249,670	₩ 134,251	₩ 8,831

9.4.3 Gains or losses on cash flow hedging instruments and hedged items attributable to the hedged risk for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments:	₩ 343,079	₩ 8,831
Effective portion of gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments (recognized in other comprehensive income or loss)	341,834	7,328
Ineffective portion of gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments (recognized in profit or loss)	1,245	1,503

9.4.4 Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified from equity to profit or loss related to derivative instruments designated as cash allow hedge for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Other comprehensive income (loss)	₩ 341,834	₩ 7,328
Reclassification to profit or loss	(294,592)	48,508
Income tax effect	(12,500)	(1,913)
	₩ 34,742	₩ 53,923

9.5 Hedge of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

9.5.1 Details of net investments in foreign operations hedged items as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	Foreign currency translation reserve		Changes in fair value	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	2024	2023
Hedge accounting				
Currency risk	₩ (316,109)	₩ (129,401)	₩ 253,679	₩ 19,590

9.5.2 Details of financial instruments designated as hedge of net investments in foreign operations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			2024
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Currency				
Forwards	₩ 15,876	₩ -	₩ 4,309	₩ 998
Debentures in foreign currencies	2,077,155	-	2,077,155	(254,677)
	₩ 2,093,031	₩ -	₩ 2,081,464	₩ (253,679)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			2023
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value
Currency				
Forwards	₩ 31,332	₩ -	₩ 5,307	₩ 6,923
Debentures in foreign currencies	1,435,817	-	1,435,817	(26,513)
	₩ 1,467,149	₩ -	₩ 1,441,124	₩ (19,590)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.5.3 Fair value of non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedge of net investments in foreign operations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Debentures in foreign currencies	₩ 2,180,537	₩ 1,509,978

9.5.4 Gains or losses on net investments in foreign operations hedging instruments and hedged items attributable to the hedged risk for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments:	₩ (253,679)	₩ (19,590)
Effective portion of gains (losses) on hedge of net investments in foreign operations (recognized in other comprehensive income or loss)	(253,679)	(19,590)
Ineffective portion of gains (losses) on hedge of net investments in foreign operations (recognized in profit or loss)	-	-

9.5.5 Effective portion of gains or losses on net investments in foreign operations hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Other comprehensive income (loss)	₩ (253,679)	₩ (19,590)
Reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax effect	66,971	4,931
	₩ (186,708)	₩ (14,659)

10. Loans Measured at Amortized Cost

10.1 Details of loans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loans measured at amortized cost	₩ 477,066,990	₩ 449,676,848
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	638,230	591,244
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(5,633,380)	(5,462,805)
	₩ 472,071,840	₩ 444,805,287

10.2 Details of loans to banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loans measured at amortized cost	₩ 9,830,773	₩ 11,569,466
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(31,158)	(20,429)
	₩ 9,799,615	₩ 11,549,037

10.3 Details of loan types and customer types of loans to customers other than banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total
Loans in Korean won	₩ 188,109,614	₩ 203,391,791	₩ -	₩ 391,501,405
Loans in foreign currencies	5,978,891	26,954,295	-	32,933,186
Domestic import usance bills	-	3,790,808	-	3,790,808
Off-shore funding loans	-	626,058	-	626,058
Bills bought in Korean won	-	1,862	-	1,862
Bills bought in foreign currencies	-	2,379,270	-	2,379,270
Guarantee payments under acceptances and guarantees	-	16,930	-	16,930
Credit card receivables in Korean won	-	-	23,436,170	23,436,170
Credit card receivables in foreign currencies	-	-	42,304	42,304
Bonds purchased under repurchase agreements	-	4,967,067	-	4,967,067
Privately placed bonds	-	389,783	-	389,783
Factored receivables	7	62,602	-	62,609
Lease receivables	406,844	194,057	-	600,901
Loans for installment credit	6,327,692	798,402	-	7,126,094
	200,823,048	243,572,925	23,478,474	467,874,447
Proportion (%)	42.92	52.06	5.02	100.00
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(1,587,817)	(3,137,665)	(876,740)	(5,602,222)
	₩ 199,235,231	₩ 240,435,260	₩ 22,601,734	₩ 462,272,225

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

10.3 Details of loan types and customer types of loans to customers other than banks as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total
Loans in Korean won	₩ 178,476,837	₩ 190,160,636	₩ -	₩ 368,637,473
Loans in foreign currencies	4,859,698	25,449,011	-	30,308,709
Domestic import usance bills	-	3,398,981	-	3,398,981
Off-shore funding loans	-	507,683	-	507,683
Call loans	-	269,198	-	269,198
Bills bought in Korean won	-	1,861	-	1,861
Bills bought in foreign currencies	-	1,276,579	-	1,276,579
Guarantee payments under acceptances and guarantees	-	20,085	-	20,085
Credit card receivables in Korean won	-	-	22,304,522	22,304,522
Credit card receivables in foreign currencies	-	-	45,449	45,449
Bonds purchased under repurchase agreements	-	3,633,073	-	3,633,073
Privately placed bonds	-	901,609	-	901,609
Factored receivables	70	99	-	169
Lease receivables	447,494	337,407	-	784,901
Loans for installment credit	5,908,190	700,144	-	6,608,334
	189,692,289	226,656,366	22,349,971	438,698,626
Proportion (%)	43.24	51.67	5.09	100.00
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(1,369,081)	(3,137,470)	(935,825)	(5,442,376)
	₩ 188,323,208	₩ 223,518,896	₩ 21,414,146	₩ 433,256,250

10.4 Changes in deferred loan origination fees and costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024				
	Beginning	Increase	Decrease	Others	Ending
Deferred loan origination costs					
Loans in Korean won	₩ 623,493	₩ 464,364	₩ (406,506)	₩ -	₩ 681,351
Others [1]	76,997	73,259	(57,159)	3,886	96,983
	700,490	537,623	(463,665)	3,886	778,334
Deferred loan origination fees					
Loans in Korean won	37,002	44,345	(27,267)	-	54,080
Others [2]	72,244	42,950	(38,031)	8,861	86,024
	109,246	87,295	(65,298)	8,861	140,104
	₩ 591,244	₩ 450,328	₩ (398,367)	₩ (4,975)	₩ 638,230

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023				
	Beginning	Increase	Decrease	Others	Ending
Deferred loan origination costs					
Loans in Korean won	₩ 594,509	₩ 416,003	₩ (387,019)	₩ -	₩ 623,493
Others [1]	68,167	53,006	(43,812)	(364)	76,997
	662,676	469,009	(430,831)	(364)	700,490
Deferred loan origination fees					
Loans in Korean won	42,835	11,859	(17,692)	-	37,002
Others [2]	67,007	9,255	(7,597)	3,579	72,244
	109,842	21,114	(25,289)	3,579	109,246
	₩ 552,834	₩ 447,895	₩ (405,542)	₩ (3,943)	₩ 591,244

[1] Includes deferred loan origination costs related to credit card receivables, loans for installment credit, and finance lease receivables.

[2] Includes deferred loan origination fees related to loans in foreign currencies.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

11. Allowances for Credit Losses

11.1 Changes in allowances for credit losses of loans measured at amortized cost for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024								
	Retail			Corporate			Credit card		
		Lifetime expected credit losses			Lifetime expected credit losses			Lifetime expected credit losses	
	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 584,650	₩ 283,382	₩ 501,049	₩ 939,640	₩ 935,715	₩ 1,282,544	₩ 206,525	₩ 328,152	₩ 401,148
Transfer between stages:									
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	130,047	(122,955)	(7,092)	365,392	(306,167)	(59,225)	55,076	(53,048)	(2,028)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(117,019)	237,066	(120,047)	(273,328)	340,311	(66,983)	(27,518)	34,364	(6,846)
Impairment	(11,838)	(166,139)	177,977	(54,667)	(191,344)	246,011	(3,753)	(23,914)	27,667
Write-offs	-	-	(684,223)	-	(2)	(593,492)	-	-	(706,501)
Sales	(4,177)	(1,668)	(56,116)	-	(499)	(102,759)	-	-	(136,344)
Provision (reversal) for credit losses [1,2]	23,910	101,072	824,942	(56,320)	123,219	585,169	10,142	87,067	715,149
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	1,778	677	12,541	(7,577)	22,331	40,854	(38)	19	(28,579)
Ending	₩ 607,351	₩ 331,435	₩ 649,031	₩ 913,140	₩ 923,564	₩ 1,332,119	₩ 240,434	₩ 372,640	₩ 263,666

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023								
	Retail			Corporate			Credit card		
		Lifetime expected credit losses			Lifetime expected credit losses			Lifetime expected credit losses	
	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 602,037	₩ 284,816	₩ 450,513	₩ 522,552	₩ 561,936	₩ 901,288	₩ 163,185	₩ 354,315	₩ 320,342
Transfer between stages:									
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	153,560	(141,775)	(11,785)	123,441	(119,940)	(3,501)	78,420	(75,980)	(2,440)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(118,734)	145,827	(27,093)	(121,027)	155,094	(34,067)	(20,898)	24,754	(3,856)
Impairment	(9,672)	(72,265)	81,937	(8,864)	(95,732)	104,596	(2,592)	(25,843)	28,435
Write-offs	-	14	(657,670)	-	9	(436,246)	-	-	(664,027)
Sales	(1,126)	(631)	(13,346)	-	(315)	(31,716)	-	-	-
Provision (reversal) for credit losses [1,2]	(45,014)	67,219	679,687	429,706	435,633	779,310	(11,611)	50,867	766,581
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	3,599	177	(1,194)	(6,168)	(970)	2,880	21	39	(43,887)
Ending	₩ 584,650	283,382	501,049	939,640	935,715	1,282,544	206,525	328,152	401,148

[1] Provision for credit losses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income also includes provision (reversal) for credit losses of due from financial institutions (Note 7.3), provision (reversal) for credit losses of financial investments (Note 12.5), provision (reversal) for credit losses of unused commitments, acceptances and guarantees (Note 24.2), provision (reversal) for credit losses of financial guarantee contracts (Note 24.3), and provision (reversal) for credit losses of other financial assets (Note 19.2).

[2] Includes ₩ 317,140 million and ₩ 289,139 million of collections from written-off loans for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The amount of financial assets that the Group wrote off during the current year but is continuing recovery activities is ₩ 1,984,218 million. Also, the Group manages the written-off loans that their legal extinctive prescriptions have not been completed, and that have not been collected. The balances of those loans are ₩ 11,468,928 million and ₩ 10,301,118 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

11.2 Changes in gross carrying amount of loans for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 408,283,402	₩ 37,076,587	₩ 4,908,103
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	29,092,806	(28,622,325)	(470,481)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (non-impaired)	(36,987,630)	38,887,946	(1,900,316)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (impaired)	(1,489,772)	(4,423,007)	5,912,779
Write-offs	-	(2)	(1,984,216)
Sales	(3,563,046)	(98,684)	(1,028,807)
Net increase (decrease) (execution, repayment, and others)	36,418,238	(1,879,924)	(426,431)
Ending	₩ 431,753,998	₩ 40,940,591	₩ 5,010,631

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 399,089,134	₩ 34,563,171	₩ 3,547,610
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	35,319,563	(34,990,464)	(329,099)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (non-impaired)	(42,180,074)	42,841,909	(661,835)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (impaired)	(1,808,878)	(2,785,016)	4,593,894
Write-offs	-	23	(1,757,943)
Sales	(3,256,122)	(38,205)	(429,916)
Net increase (decrease) (execution, repayment, and others)	21,119,779	(2,514,831)	(54,608)
Ending	₩ 408,283,402	₩ 37,076,587	₩ 4,908,103

12. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Financial Investments

12.1 Details of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities:		
Government and public bonds	₩ 13,389,804	₩ 10,100,109
Financial bonds	11,601,280	12,793,559
Corporate bonds	7,323,299	6,677,388
Asset-backed securities	39,444	68,093
Beneficiary certificates	20,644,681	20,511,995
Derivative-linked securities	1,924,109	2,197,575
Other debt securities	18,846,019	20,309,713
Equity securities:		
Stocks	3,964,021	3,498,880
Other equity securities	311,316	523,675
Loans:		
Privately placed bonds	208,856	150,208
Other loans	978,907	33,518
Due from financial institutions:		
Other due from financial institutions	59,838	79,811
Others	158,519	93,743
	₩ 79,450,093	₩ 77,038,267
Financial investments		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities:		
Government and public bonds	₩ 38,108,213	₩ 33,455,476
Financial bonds	26,091,249	20,898,723
Corporate bonds	22,059,099	22,492,869
Asset-backed securities	2,366,140	1,963,242
Other debt securities	111,295	116,127
Equity securities:		
Stocks	1,643,898	1,951,150
Equity investments	9,410	9,560
Other equity securities	2,059,980	809,943
Loans:		
Privately placed bonds	1,446,628	801,050
	93,895,912	82,498,140
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Debt securities:		
Government and public bonds	6,029,059	6,507,625
Financial bonds	12,761,712	14,257,747
Corporate bonds	8,946,009	9,368,943
Asset-backed securities	9,321,199	9,418,498
Other debt securities	72,969	167,848
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(17,396)	(19,272)
	37,113,552	39,701,389
	₩ 131,009,464	₩ 122,199,529

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

12.2 Dividend income from equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		2023	
	From the equity securities derecognized	From the equity securities held	From the equity securities derecognized	From the equity securities held
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Stocks Listed	₩ -	₩ 3,597	-	- ₩ 1,999
Unlisted	-	19,724	-	- 14,498
Equity investments	-	-	-	110
Other equity securities	699	- 62,505	2,774	28,388
	₩ 699	- ₩ 85,826	₩ 2,774	₩ 44,995

12.3 Derecognized equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		2023	
	Disposal price	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of disposal date	Disposal price	Accumulated other comprehensive income as of disposal date
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Stocks Listed	₩ 8,054	₩ (5,586)	₩ 36,877	₩ 36,739
Unlisted	-	-	-	(758)
Other equity securities	131,788	1,937	71,470	(3,680)
	₩ 139,842	₩ (3,649)	₩ 108,347	₩ 32,301

12.4 Provision (reversal) for credit losses of financial investments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Provision	Reversal	Total
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	₩ 6,913	₩ (6,433)	₩ 480
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,039	(241)	798
Securities measured at amortized cost	2,300	(4,267)	(1,967)
	₩ 10,252	₩ (10,941)	₩ (689)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Provision	Reversal	Total
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	₩ 17,104	₩ (2,547)	₩ 14,557
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	920	(3)	917
Securities measured at amortized cost	15,184	(1,475)	13,709
	₩ 33,208	₩ (4,025)	₩ 29,183

12.5 Changes in allowances for credit losses of financial investments for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 44,465	₩ -	₩ 77
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-
Sales	(2,065)	-	-
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	(694)	-	5
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	1,325	-	-
Ending	₩ 43,031	₩ -	₩ 82

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 16,343	₩ 270	₩ 76
Transfer between stages:			
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-
Sales	(532)	(270)	-
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	29,182	-	1
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	(528)	-	-
Ending	₩ 44,465	₩ -	₩ 77

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund [2]	66.66	₩ 3,001	₩ 5,203	₩ 5,203	Investment finance	Korea
Balhae Infrastructure Company [1]	16.37	138,678	139,015	139,015	Investment finance	Korea
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	38.46	343	9,313	9,313	Investment finance	Korea
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. [1]	14.99	9,158	(535)	-	Operation of highways and related facilities	Korea
Big Dipper Co., Ltd. [1]	17.77	440	32	32	Research, consulting, and big data	Korea
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	22.22	1,000	684	1,541	Farm product distribution	Korea
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4 [1]	14.95	6,100	3,995	3,995	Investment finance	Korea
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd. [1]	9.00	4,500	7,948	7,948	Credit information	Korea
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	30.00	4,500	3,514	3,514	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund [2]	43.33	17,217	16,829	17,525	Investment finance	Korea
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	31.25	1,826	3,223	3,223	Investment finance	Korea
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund [2]	56.00	6,608	11,129	11,129	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund [1]	18.52	568	1,781	1,781	Investment finance	Korea
UNION Media Commerce Fund	28.99	1,000	946	946	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund [1]	14.56	16,171	16,867	16,867	Investment finance	Korea
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1 [2]	37.69	9,216	5,764	7,640	Investment finance	Korea
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund [2]	44.29	18,849	11,730	15,482	Investment finance	Korea
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	26.95	10,000	9,423	9,423	Investment finance	Korea
All Together Korea Fund No.2 [4]	99.99	10,000	10,847	10,847	Asset management	Korea
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund [1]	12.00	10,758	16,043	16,043	Asset management	Korea
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund [1]	5.05	550	1,077	1,077	Investment finance	Korea

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	25.00	₩ 15,940	₩ 13,712	₩ 13,712	Investment finance	Korea
G payment Joint Stock Company	43.84	7,445	1,504	2,521	Investment advisory and securities trading	Vietnam
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	22.52	2,000	1,880	1,880	Investment finance	Korea
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	27.40	988	906	906	Investment finance	Korea
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	21.05	818	764	764	Investment finance	Korea
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	26.24	46,700	24,452	-	Real estate investment	Korea
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	40.91	18,076	13,109	13,109	Investment finance	Korea
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	20.48	945	742	742	Investment finance	Korea
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	22.99	2,000	1,918	1,918	Investment finance	Korea
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association [1]	10.34	2,000	1,889	1,889	Investment finance	Korea
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	29.89	42,000	44,380	44,380	Investment finance	Korea
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	31.25	1,000	954	954	Investment finance	Korea
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	38.46	2,366	2,325	2,325	Investment finance	Korea
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund [2]	50.90	28,001	25,446	25,448	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund [2]	90.40	65,810	62,383	62,282	Investment finance	Korea
Paramark KB Fund No.1 [1]	17.34	23,671	23,219	23,219	Investment finance	Korea
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1 [1]	7.12	15,509	15,968	15,968	Investment finance	Korea
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	44.00	879	869	869	Investment finance	Korea
History 2022 Fintech Fund	34.80	2,000	1,896	1,896	Investment finance	Korea
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	29.85	40,249	38,592	38,592	Investment finance	Korea

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd. [1]	8.25	₩ 199,981	₩ 52,287	₩ 182,000	Application software development and supply	Korea
Nextrade Co., Ltd. [1]	6.64	9,700	8,180	8,180	Investment finance	Korea
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	24.56	1,345	1,294	1,294	Investment finance	Korea
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	24.84	1,908	1,850	1,850	Investment finance	Korea
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th [2]	51.30	2,000	1,922	1,922	Investment finance	Korea
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd. [1]	19.00	342	241	241	Electricity	Korea
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund [1]	15.00	1,614	2,188	2,188	Investment finance	Korea
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	20.00	2,050	1,973	1,973	Investment finance	Korea
Leading H2O Fund 1	48.20	1,500	1,455	1,455	Investment finance	Korea
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	25.70	1,406	1,705	1,705	Investment finance	Korea
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	33.33	7,300	8,006	8,006	Investment finance	Korea
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2 [1]	14.29	1,500	1,463	1,463	Investment finance	Korea
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	23.81	500	474	474	Investment finance	Korea
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2 [1]	0.85	250	248	248	Investment finance	Korea
Timefolio Athleisure Investment Fund	48.19	4,000	3,923	3,923	Investment finance	Korea
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	39.60	1,636	4,126	1,636	Investment finance	Korea
COMPA Global Scale-Up Fund No.3	30.00	1,000	980	980	Investment finance	Korea
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund [1]	5.00	1,000	1,127	1,127	Investment finance	Korea
YG MCE PROJECT NO.1 Fund	27.80	1,500	1,477	1,477	Investment finance	Korea
HI YG Win-win Fund No.2	20.62	2,000	1,973	1,973	Investment finance	Korea
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	40.00	1,800	1,733	1,733	Investment finance	Korea

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
Elohim-Bilanx aerospace No.1 Fund	20.94	₩ 2,000	₩ 1,978	₩ 1,978	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund [1]	12.66	2,000	1,981	1,981	Investment finance	Korea
IMM global Secondary 1-1 Equity Private Fund	41.65	2,819	3,754	3,754	Investment finance	Korea
LIB Material Investment Fund	25.49	4,098	1,475	1,475	Investment finance	Korea
NOVORSEC-SJG Consumer Secondary Fund	24.30	1,700	1,688	1,688	Investment finance	Korea
Allra Fintech Corp. [1]	15.77	8,532	1,638	8,684	System software development and supply	Korea
Reboot Private Equity Fund	21.50	7,000	6,946	6,946	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	36.39	11,299	10,782	10,784	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund [1]	18.52	1,000	977	977	Investment finance	Korea
IBKS Design Fund	46.51	2,000	1,996	1,996	Investment finance	Korea
NICE DATA INTELLIGENCE VENTURE FUND	23.53	1,000	998	998	Investment finance	Korea
Pectus Hanhwa Fund 2	29.41	2,000	1,950	1,950	Investment finance	Korea
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ [2]	61.67	31,563	33,074	33,074	Investment finance	Korea
Korea Environment Technology Co.,Ltd.	24.31	107,428	43,156	107,428	Non-designated waste treatment	Korea
Others		2,841	2,367	1,911		
		1,020,492	765,121	947,390		

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund [2]	66.66	₩ 3,601	₩ 6,063	₩ 6,063	Investment finance	Korea
Balhae Infrastructure Company [1]	12.61	95,437	93,803	93,766	Investment finance	Korea
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	38.46	343	14,296	14,296	Investment finance	Korea
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. [1]	14.99	9,158	(12,640)	-	Operation of highways and related facilities	Korea
Big Dipper Co., Ltd. [1]	17.77	440	94	94	Research, consulting, and big data	Korea
Food Factory Co., Ltd. 3	22.22	1,000	654	1,483	Farm product distribution	Korea
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4 [1]	14.95	6,100	2,494	2,494	Investment finance	Korea
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd. [1]	9.00	4,500	5,617	5,617	Credit information	Korea
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	30.00	4,500	4,853	4,853	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund [2]	43.33	17,217	17,789	18,485	Investment finance	Korea
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	31.25	1,826	4,738	4,738	Investment finance	Korea
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund [2]	56.00	9,072	12,372	12,372	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund [2]	42.55	-	6,145	5,395	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund [1]	18.52	4,599	3,242	3,242	Investment finance	Korea
UNION Media Commerce Fund	28.99	1,000	952	952	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund [1]	14.56	16,837	18,885	18,885	Investment finance	Korea
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1 [2]	37.69	17,566	15,946	15,910	Investment finance	Korea
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund [2]	44.29	19,124	15,680	17,977	Investment finance	Korea
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	26.95	10,000	9,482	9,482	Investment finance	Korea
All Together Korea Fund No.2 [4]	99.99	10,000	10,541	10,541	Asset management	Korea
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund [1]	12.00	9,572	17,810	17,810	Asset management	Korea

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund [1]	5.05	₩ 550	₩ 1,041	₩ 1,041	Investment finance	Korea
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF [1]	14.47	3,400	3,300	3,300	Investment finance	Korea
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	25.00	10,650	7,697	7,697	Investment finance	Korea
G payment Joint Stock Company	43.84	8,950	3,319	8,966	Investment advisory and securities trading	Vietnam
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	22.52	2,000	1,923	1,923	Investment finance	Korea
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund [1]	6.30	136	863	863	Investment finance	Korea
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund	28.57	3,000	2,622	2,622	Investment finance	Korea
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	27.40	988	928	928	Investment finance	Korea
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	21.05	818	775	775	Investment finance	Korea
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	26.24	46,700	27,213	-	Real estate investment	Korea
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	40.91	7,675	6,105	6,105	Investment finance	Korea
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	20.48	1,700	1,862	1,862	Investment finance	Korea
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	22.99	2,000	1,949	1,949	Investment finance	Korea
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association [1]	10.34	2,000	1,928	1,928	Investment finance	Korea
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	29.89	42,000	43,922	43,922	Investment finance	Korea
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	31.25	1,000	972	972	Investment finance	Korea
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	38.46	2,366	2,398	2,398	Investment finance	Korea
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund [2]	50.90	22,401	21,391	21,391	Investment finance	Korea
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund [2]	90.40	42,540	41,326	40,172	Investment finance	Korea
Paramark KB Fund No.1[1]	17.34	15,541	13,645	13,645	Investment finance	Korea
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1 [1]	7.12	9,476	9,477	9,376	Investment finance	Korea
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	44.00	2,000	1,965	1,965	Investment finance	Korea

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023					
	Ownership (%)	Acquisition cost	Share of net asset amount	Carrying amount	Industry	Location
History 2022 Fintech Fund	34.80	₩ 2,000	₩ 1,938	₩ 1,938	Investment finance	Korea
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	29.85	20,449	19,429	19,429	Investment finance	Korea
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd. [1]	8.25	199,981	51,866	183,572	Application software development and supply	Korea
Nextrade Co., Ltd. [1]	6.64	9,700	9,225	9,225	Investment finance	Korea
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	24.56	1,345	1,324	1,324	Investment finance	Korea
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	24.84	1,908	1,890	1,890	Investment finance	Korea
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1	39.06	2,000	1,977	1,977	Investment finance	Korea
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th [2]	51.30	2,000	1,965	1,965	Investment finance	Korea
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd. [1]	19.00	190	165	165	Electricity	Korea
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund [1]	15.00	3,000	2,953	2,953	Investment finance	Korea
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd	20.43	27,034	26,969	26,969	Investment finance	Korea
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund [2]	53.30	1,200	1,182	1,182	Investment finance	Korea
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund	34.10	4,000	16,458	16,458	Investment finance	Korea
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	20.00	1,825	1,800	1,800	Investment finance	Korea
Leading H2O Fund 1	48.20	1,500	1,489	1,489	Investment finance	Korea
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	25.70	1,800	1,786	1,786	Investment finance	Korea
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	33.33	6,900	6,850	6,850	Investment finance	Korea
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2 [1]	14.29	1,500	1,494	1,494	Investment finance	Korea
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	20.43	500	485	485	Investment finance	Korea
Others		1,978	1,731	1,016		
		760,593	598,413	722,222		

[1] As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group can exercise significant influence on the decision-making processes of the associate's financial and business policies through participation in governing bodies.
[2] In order to direct relevant activities, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the two co-operative members; the Group has applied the equity method as the Group cannot control the investee by itself.

13.1 Details of investments in associates and joint ventures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

[3] The ownership of Food Factory Co., Ltd. would be 30.00% as of December 31, 2023, considering the potential voting rights of convertible bonds.
[4] As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group participates in the investment management committee but cannot exercise control.

In accordance with Korean IFRS No.1028 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, the Group elected an exemption from applying the equity method for 64 companies including Banksalad Co., Ltd. and classified them as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Although the Group holds 20% or more of the ownership, investment trusts with limited influence on related activities according to trust contracts, and companies with limited influence on related activities due to bankruptcy and corporate rehabilitation proceedings are excluded from associates.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 7,804	₩ -	₩ 4,500	₩ 7,804	₩ 5,203	₩ -	₩ 5,203
Balhae Infrastructure Company	971,597	122,393	882,264	849,204	139,015	-	139,015
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	24,214	-	900	24,214	9,313	-	9,313
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	517,004	520,577	61,096	(3,573)	(535)	535	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	1,527	1,345	495	182	32	-	32
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	8,330	5,253	450	3,077	684	857	1,541
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	22,631	560	33,700	22,071	3,995	-	3,995
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	150,657	62,343	10,000	88,314	7,948	-	7,948
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	11,965	253	15,000	11,712	3,514	-	3,514
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	38,836	-	3,000	38,836	16,829	696	17,525
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	10,316	1	5,840	10,315	3,223	-	3,223
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	26,460	6,587	11,800	19,873	11,129	-	11,129
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	9,893	276	3,078	9,617	1,781	-	1,781
UNION Media Commerce Fund	3,318	56	3,450	3,262	946	-	946
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	115,993	193	111,020	115,800	16,867	-	16,867
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	24,548	251	29,313	24,297	5,764	1,876	7,640
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	26,935	448	42,418	26,487	11,730	3,752	15,482
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	35,435	475	37,100	34,960	9,423	-	9,423
All Together Korea Fund No.2	10,849	1	10,001	10,848	10,847	-	10,847
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	123,434	408	82,500	123,026	16,043	-	16,043
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	21,377	38	10,900	21,339	1,077	-	1,077

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	₩ 55,144	₩ 294	₩ 63,760	₩ 54,850	₩ 13,712	₩ -	₩ 13,712
G payment Joint Stock Company	10,253	2,994	2,950	7,259	1,504	1,017	2,521
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	8,526	178	8,880	8,348	1,880	-	1,880
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	3,500	151	3,650	3,349	906	-	906
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	3,553	3	3,800	3,550	764	-	764
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	514,425	421,241	178,000	93,184	24,452	(24,452)	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	32,051	-	44,198	32,051	13,109	-	13,109
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	3,625	-	4,614	3,625	742	-	742
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	8,417	75	8,700	8,342	1,918	-	1,918
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	18,271	-	19,345	18,271	1,889	-	1,889
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	148,970	508	140,500	148,462	44,380	-	44,380
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	3,053	-	3,200	3,053	954	-	954
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	6,044	-	6,152	6,044	2,325	-	2,325
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	50,673	687	55,000	49,986	25,446	2	25,448
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	69,004	3	72,930	69,001	62,383	(101)	62,282
Paramark KB Fund No.1	133,926	28	136,324	133,898	23,219	-	23,219

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	₩ 224,659	₩ 417	₩ 217,807	₩ 224,242	₩ 15,968	₩ -	₩ 15,968
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	2,003	26	2,000	1,977	869	-	869
History 2022 Fintech Fund	5,507	55	5,750	5,452	1,896	-	1,896
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	133,929	775	138,872	133,154	38,592	-	38,592
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	797,292	163,070	8,681	634,222	52,287	129,713	182,000
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	125,776	2,563	146,100	123,213	8,180	-	8,180
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	5,320	51	5,700	5,269	1,294	-	1,294
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	7,446	-	7,700	7,446	1,850	-	1,850
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	3,747	-	3,900	3,747	1,922	-	1,922
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	1,274	5	1,800	1,269	241	-	241
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	14,590	-	10,760	14,590	2,188	-	2,188
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	9,868	3	10,250	9,865	1,973	-	1,973
Leading H2O Fund 1	3,018	1	3,110	3,017	1,455	-	1,455
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	6,634	3	5,466	6,631	1,705	-	1,705
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	24,988	974	21,900	24,014	8,006	-	8,006
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	10,244	-	10,500	10,244	1,463	-	1,463
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	1,994	1	2,100	1,993	474	-	474
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	29,324	78	29,501	29,246	248	-	248
Timefolio Athleisure Investment Fund	8,140	-	8,300	8,140	3,923	-	3,923
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	4,131	5	4,131	4,126	4,126	(2,490)	1,636

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
COMPA Global Scale-Up Fund No.3	₩ 3,266	₩ -	₩ 3,334	₩ 3,266	₩ 980	₩ -	₩ 980
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund	22,651	6	20,100	22,645	1,127	-	1,127
YG MCE PROJECT NO.1 Fund	5,317	-	5,400	5,317	1,477	-	1,477
HI YG Win-win Fund No.2	9,568	-	9,700	9,568	1,973	-	1,973
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	4,333	1	4,500	4,332	1,733	-	1,733
Elohim-Bilanx aerospace No.1 Fund	9,451	5	9,550	9,446	1,978	-	1,978
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund	15,649	-	15,800	15,649	1,981	-	1,981
IMM global Secondary 1-1 Equity Private Fund	9,503	490	6,769	9,013	3,754	-	3,754
LIB Material Investment Fund	5,787	-	31,387	5,787	1,475	-	1,475
NOVORSEC-SJG Consumer Secondary Fund	6,949	-	7,000	6,949	1,688	-	1,688
Allra Fintech Corp.	185,699	175,310	174	10,389	1,638	7,046	8,684
Reboot Private Equity Fund	32,376	127	32,500	32,249	6,946	-	6,946
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	30,205	575	31,046	29,630	10,782	2	10,784
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	5,277	-	5,400	5,277	977	-	977
IBKS Design Fund	4,292	-	4,300	4,292	1,996	-	1,996
NICE DATA INTELLIGENCE VENTURE FUND	4,241	-	4,250	4,241	998	-	998
Pectus Hanhwa Fund 2	6,631	-	6,800	6,631	1,950	-	1,950
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ	53,736	110	51,177	53,626	33,074	-	33,074
Korea Environment Technology Co.,Ltd.	232,104	54,581	25,000	177,523	43,156	64,272	107,428

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *				
	Operating revenue	Net profit (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Dividends
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 398	₩ (541)	₩ -	₩ (541)	₩ -
Balhae Infrastructure Company	63,727	70,486	-	70,486	1,541
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	3,396	(7,447)	-	(7,447)	2,120
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	171,687	66,701	-	66,701	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	251	(346)	-	(346)	-
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	8,804	428	-	428	-
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	8,363	8,143	-	8,143	-
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	175,338	26,589	-	26,589	90
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	476	(4,465)	-	(4,465)	-
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	11,049	(114)	-	(114)	910
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	944	(4,848)	-	(4,848)	-
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	1,832	946	-	946	-
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	26,720	22,068	-	22,068	1,517
UNION Media Commerce Fund	-	(23)	-	(23)	-
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	6,646	(8,923)	-	(8,923)	52
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	1	(681)	-	(681)	-
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	963	(2,620)	(561)	(3,181)	-
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	425	(222)	-	(222)	-
All Together Korea Fund No.2	313	307	-	307	-
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	24,534	(28,117)	-	(28,117)	-
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	868	714	-	714	-
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	4,809	3,028	-	3,028	32
G payment Joint Stock Company	1,411	(944)	-	(944)	-
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	-	(187)	-	(187)	-
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	-	(79)	-	(79)	-
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	-	(50)	-	(50)	-
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	18,279	(4,135)	-	(4,135)	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	954	(8,304)	-	(8,304)	2
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	309	(1,778)	-	(1,778)	-
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	14	(135)	-	(135)	-
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	12	(379)	-	(379)	-
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	10,374	9,632	-	9,632	2,430
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	1	(58)	-	(58)	-
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	37	(190)	-	(190)	-
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	693	(3,031)	-	(3,031)	-
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	40	(1,284)	-	(1,284)	-
Paramark KB Fund No.1	12,737	8,329	-	8,329	-

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *				
	Operating revenue	Net profit (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Dividends
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	₩ 24,679	₩ 23,302	₩ -	₩ 23,302	₩ -
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	5,742	4,900	-	4,900	2,129
History 2022 Fintech Fund	1	(120)	-	(120)	-
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	767	(2,197)	-	(2,197)	-
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	321,542	(58,287)	-	(58,287)	-
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	3,856	(15,737)	-	(15,737)	-
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	-	(120)	-	(120)	-
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	-	(162)	-	(162)	-
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	1	(84)	-	(84)	-
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	1	(396)	-	(396)	-
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	5,164	4,140	-	4,140	-
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	-	(260)	-	(260)	-
Leading H2O Fund 1	3	(71)	-	(71)	-
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	2,533	1,804	-	1,804	150
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	4,487	2,263	-	2,263	-
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	4	(216)	-	(216)	-
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	10	(45)	-	(45)	-
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	4	(255)	-	(255)	-
Timefolio Athleisure Investment Fund	6	(160)	-	(160)	-
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	-	(5)	-	(5)	-
COMPA Global Scale-Up Fund No.3	9	(68)	-	(68)	-
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund	2,976	2,545	-	2,545	-
YG MCE PROJECT NO.1 Fund	2	(83)	-	(83)	-
HI YG Win-win Fund No.2	4	(132)	-	(132)	-
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	34	(168)	-	(168)	-
Elohim-Bilanx aerospace No.1 Fund	2	(104)	-	(104)	-
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund	43	(151)	-	(151)	-
IMM global Secondary 1-1 Equity Private Fund	2,318	2,245	-	2,245	-
LIB Material Investment Fund	-	(19,096)	-	(19,096)	-
NOVORSEC-SJG Consumer Secondary Fund	7	(51)	-	(51)	-
Allra Fintech Corp.	6,475	966	-	966	-
Reboot Private Equity Fund	1	(251)	-	(251)	-
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	2	(1,416)	-	(1,416)	-
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	5	(123)	-	(123)	-
IBKS Design Fund	-	(8)	-	(8)	-
NICE DATA INTTELIGENCE VENTURE FUND	-	(9)	-	(9)	-
Pectus Hanhwa Fund 2	-	(169)	-	(169)	-
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ	2,681	2,449	-	2,449	-
Korea Environment Technology Co.,Ltd.	63,024	21,181	-	21,181	-

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 9,095	₩ 1	₩ 5,400	₩ 9,094	₩ 6,062	₩ 1	₩ 6,063
Balhae Infrastructure Company	818,545	74,665	794,860	743,880	93,803	(37)	93,766
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	37,569	395	900	37,174	14,297	(1)	14,296
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	518,134	602,460	61,096	(84,326)	(12,640)	12,640	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	813	285	495	528	94	-	94
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	9,138	6,196	450	2,942	654	829	1,483
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	16,807	571	39,700	16,236	2,495	(1)	2,494
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	131,164	68,756	10,000	62,408	5,617	-	5,617
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	16,440	263	15,000	16,177	4,853	-	4,853
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	41,567	517	3,000	41,050	17,789	696	18,485
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	16,520	1,357	5,840	15,163	4,738	-	4,738
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	28,233	6,139	16,200	22,094	12,372	-	12,372
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund	14,441	-	-	14,441	6,145	(750)	5,395
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	18,003	498	24,840	17,505	3,242	-	3,242
UNION Media Commerce Fund	3,318	32	3,450	3,286	952	-	952
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	129,860	205	115,598	129,655	18,885	-	18,885
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	42,868	379	46,868	42,489	15,946	(36)	15,910
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	35,978	573	43,180	35,405	15,680	2,297	17,977
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	35,342	161	37,100	35,181	9,483	(1)	9,482

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
All Together Korea Fund No.2	₩ 10,543	₩ 1	₩ 10,001	₩ 10,542	₩ 10,541	₩ -	₩ 10,541
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	145,519	474	76,400	145,045	17,810	-	17,810
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	20,664	38	10,900	20,626	1,041	-	1,041
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF	22,808	2	23,500	22,806	3,300	-	3,300
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	30,930	141	42,600	30,789	7,697	-	7,697
G payment Joint Stock Company	10,018	2,386	2,950	7,632	3,319	5,647	8,966
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	8,583	48	8,880	8,535	1,922	1	1,923
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund	13,781	72	2,160	13,709	863	-	863
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund	9,216	40	10,500	9,176	2,622	-	2,622
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	3,502	74	3,650	3,428	927	1	928
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	3,623	22	3,800	3,601	775	-	775
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	522,947	419,224	178,000	103,723	27,213	(27,213)	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	15,600	672	18,766	14,928	6,106	(1)	6,105
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	9,090	1	8,300	9,089	1,862	-	1,862
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	8,551	74	8,700	8,477	1,949	-	1,949
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	18,649	-	19,345	18,649	1,928	-	1,928

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	₩ 147,385	₩ 455	₩ 140,500	₩ 146,930	₩ 43,922	₩ -	₩ 43,922
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	3,111	-	3,200	3,111	972	-	972
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	6,314	81	6,152	6,233	2,398	-	2,398
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	42,263	246	44,000	42,017	21,389	2	21,391
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	44,875	330	47,190	44,545	41,326	(1,154)	40,172
Paramark KB Fund No.1	78,715	28	89,441	78,687	13,645	-	13,645
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	131,929	257	133,075	131,672	9,477	(101)	9,376
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	4,494	23	4,550	4,471	1,965	-	1,965
History 2022 Fintech Fund	5,611	39	5,750	5,572	1,938	-	1,938
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	68,228	1,193	70,557	67,035	19,429	-	19,429
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	849,894	220,824	8,680	629,070	51,866	131,706	183,572
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	139,245	296	146,100	138,949	9,225	-	9,225
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	5,389	1	5,700	5,388	1,324	-	1,324
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	7,609	-	7,700	7,609	1,890	-	1,890
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1	5,065	4	5,120	5,061	1,977	-	1,977
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	3,832	-	3,900	3,832	1,965	-	1,965
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd	877	6	1,000	871	165	-	165
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	19,690	-	20,000	19,690	2,953	-	2,953

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023 *						
	Total assets	Total liabilities	Paid-in capital	Equity	Share of net asset amount	Unrealized gains (losses) and others	Consolidated carrying amount
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 2,220	₩ 3	₩ 2,250	₩ 2,217	₩ 1,182	₩ -	₩ 1,182
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd	132,025	11	132,331	132,014	26,969	-	26,969
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund	48,307	44	11,730	48,263	16,458	-	16,458
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	9,067	66	9,125	9,001	1,800	-	1,800
Leading H2O Fund 1	3,088	1	3,110	3,087	1,489	-	1,489
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	6,946	2	7,000	6,944	1,786	-	1,786
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	20,557	6	20,700	20,551	6,851	(1)	6,850
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	10,502	41	10,500	10,461	1,494	-	1,494
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	2,040	2	2,100	2,038	485	-	485

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *				
	Operating revenue	Net profit (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Dividends
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ -	₩ (12)	₩ -	₩ (12)	₩ -
Balhae Infrastructure Company	126,682	121,783	-	121,783	9,582
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	20,386	15,176	-	15,176	3,577
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	128,860	22,110	-	22,110	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	324	(242)	-	(242)	-
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	10,283	(89)	-	(89)	-
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	3,894	4,073	-	4,073	-
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	163,707	8,012	-	8,012	90
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	2,230	1,958	-	1,958	-
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	42,005	36,193	-	36,193	10,920
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	709	(191)	-	(191)	-
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	836	362	-	362	-
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund	7,610	2,302	-	2,302	-
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	664	(2,870)	-	(2,870)	-
UNION Media Commerce Fund	-	(16)	-	(16)	-
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	9,698	7,558	-	7,558	396
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	26	(689)	-	(689)	-
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	758	(5,024)	2,208	(2,816)	3
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	430	(218)	-	(218)	-
All Together Korea Fund No.2	303	297	-	297	-
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	58,734	47,415	-	47,415	-
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	8,289	8,134	-	8,134	-
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF	451	90	-	90	34
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	820	(2,578)	-	(2,578)	16
G payment Joint Stock Company	11,434	(539)	-	(539)	-
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	-	(187)	-	(187)	-
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund	22,202	21,916	-	21,916	638
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund	1	(715)	-	(715)	-
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	-	(78)	-	(78)	-
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	-	(81)	-	(81)	-
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	33,947	(55,599)	-	(55,599)	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	150	(2,219)	-	(2,219)	-
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	1,135	963	-	963	-
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	19	(133)	-	(133)	-
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	3	(402)	-	(402)	-
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	10,374	9,611	-	9,611	2,428
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	1	(55)	-	(55)	-

13.2 Condensed financial information, adjustments to the carrying amount, and dividend from major investments in associates and joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *				
	Operating revenue	Net profit (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	Dividends
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	₩ 667	₩ 391	₩ -	₩ 391	₩ -
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	166	(917)	-	(917)	-
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	16	(1,344)	-	(1,344)	-
Paramark KB Fund No.1	1,085	(3,824)	-	(3,824)	-
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	21	(908)	-	(908)	-
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	75	(28)	-	(28)	-
History 2022 Fintech Fund	1	(123)	-	(123)	-
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	21	(2,463)	-	(2,463)	-
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	294,016	(100,432)	-	(100,432)	-
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	-	(7,150)	-	(7,150)	-
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	-	(115)	-	(115)	-
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	123	(87)	-	(87)	-
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1	-	(60)	-	(60)	-
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	1	(68)	-	(68)	-
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	-	(124)	-	(124)	-
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	47	(310)	-	(310)	-
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund	3	(33)	-	(33)	-
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd	-	(225)	(93)	(318)	-
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund	36,813	36,533	-	36,533	-
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	2	(125)	-	(125)	-
Leading H2O Fund 1	5	(23)	-	(23)	-
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	2	(56)	-	(56)	-
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	345	(149)	-	(149)	-
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	2	(39)	-	(39)	-
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	1	(62)	-	(62)	-

* The condensed financial information of the associates and joint ventures is adjusted to reflect adjustments, such as fair value adjustments recognized at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 6,063	₩ -	₩ (600)	₩ -	₩ (260)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 5,203
Balhae Infrastructure Company	93,766	48,051	(4,810)	(1,541)	3,549	-	-	139,015
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	14,296	-	-	(2,120)	(2,863)	-	-	9,313
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	94	-	-	-	(62)	-	-	32
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	1,483	-	-	-	57	1	-	1,541
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	2,494	-	-	-	832	668	-	3,994
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	5,617	-	-	(90)	2,422	-	-	7,949
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	4,853	-	-	-	(1,340)	-	-	3,513
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	18,485	-	-	(910)	(50)	-	-	17,525
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	4,738	-	-	-	(1,515)	-	-	3,223
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	12,372	-	(2,464)	-	1,221	-	-	11,129
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund	5,395	-	(2,460)	(3,152)	217	-	-	-
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	3,242	-	(4,031)	(1,517)	4,087	-	-	1,781
UNION Media Commerce Fund	952	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	945
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	18,885	-	(666)	(52)	(1,300)	-	-	16,867
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	15,910	-	(8,350)	-	80	-	-	7,640
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	17,977	-	(275)	-	(2,054)	(166)	-	15,482
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	9,482	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	9,422
All Together Korea Fund No.2	10,541	-	-	-	307	-	-	10,848
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	17,810	8,964	(7,778)	-	(2,952)	-	-	16,044
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	1,041	-	-	-	36	-	-	1,077

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF	₩ 3,300	₩ -	₩ (3,300)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	7,697	6,790	(1,500)	(32)	757	-	-	13,712
G payment Joint Stock Company	8,966	-	(1,505)	-	(5,373)	-	433	2,521
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	1,923	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	1,881
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund	863	-	(863)	-	-	-	-	-
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund	2,622	-	(2,622)	-	-	-	-	-
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	928	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	907
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	775	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	764
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	6,105	10,401	-	(2)	(3,396)	-	-	13,108
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	1,862	-	(755)	-	(364)	-	-	743
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	1,949	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	1,918
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	1,928	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	1,889
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	43,922	-	-	(2,430)	2,888	-	-	44,380
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	972	-	-	-	(18)	-	-	954
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	2,398	-	-	-	(73)	-	-	2,325
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	21,391	5,600	-	-	(1,543)	-	-	25,448
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	40,172	23,270	-	-	(1,160)	-	-	62,282
Paramark KB Fund No.1	13,645	8,130	-	-	1,444	-	-	23,219
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	9,376	9,131	(3,098)	-	558	-	-	15,967
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	1,965	-	(1,121)	(2,129)	2,154	-	-	869
History 2022 Fintech Fund	1,938	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	1,896
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	19,429	19,800	-	-	(637)	-	-	38,592
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	183,572	-	-	-	(1,385)	(187)	-	182,000
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	9,225	-	-	-	(1,045)	-	-	8,180

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	₩ 1,324	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (30)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,294
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	1,890	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	1,850
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1	1,977	-	(1,977)	-	-	-	-	-
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	1,965	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	1,922
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	165	152	-	-	(75)	(1)	-	241
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	2,953	-	(1,386)	-	621	-	-	2,188
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund	1,182	-	(1,182)	-	-	-	-	-
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd	26,969	-	(26,969)	-	-	-	-	-
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund	16,458	-	(16,458)	-	-	-	-	-
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	1,800	225	-	-	(52)	-	-	1,973
Leading H2O Fund 1	1,489	-	-	-	(34)	-	-	1,455
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	1,786	-	(394)	(150)	464	-	-	1,706
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	6,850	400	-	-	754	-	-	8,004
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	1,494	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	1,463
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	485	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	474
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	-	250	-	-	(2)	-	-	248
Timefolio Athleisure Investment Fund	-	4,000	-	-	(77)	-	-	3,923
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	-	1,636	-	-	-	-	-	1,636
COMPA Global Scale-Up Fund No.3	-	1,000	-	-	(20)	-	-	980
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund	-	1,000	-	-	127	-	-	1,127
YG MCE PROJECT NO.1 Fund	-	1,500	-	-	(23)	-	-	1,477
HI YG Win-win Fund No.2	-	2,000	-	-	(27)	-	-	1,973
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	-	1,800	-	-	(67)	-	-	1,733

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
Elohim-Bilanx aerospace No.1 Fund	₩ -	₩ 2,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (22)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,978
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund	-	2,000	-	-	(19)	-	-	1,981
IMM global Secondary 1-1 Equity Private Fund	-	2,819	-	-	935	-	-	3,754
LIB Material Investment Fund	-	4,098	-	-	(2,623)	-	-	1,475
NOVORSEC-SJG Consumer Secondary Fund	-	1,700	-	-	(12)	-	-	1,688
Allra Fintech Corp.	-	8,532	-	-	152	-	-	8,684
Reboot Private Equity Fund	-	7,000	-	-	(54)	-	-	6,946
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	-	11,299	-	-	(515)	-	-	10,784
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	-	1,000	-	-	(23)	-	-	977
IBKS Design Fund	-	2,000	-	-	(4)	-	-	1,996
NICE DATA INTELLIGENCE VENTURE FUND	-	1,000	-	-	(2)	-	-	998
Pectus Hanhwa Fund 2	-	2,000	-	-	(50)	-	-	1,950
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ	-	31,563	-	-	1,510	-	-	33,073
Korea Environment Technology Co.,Ltd.	-	107,428	-	-	-	-	-	107,428
Others	1,016	930	(67)	-	(5)	21	18	1,913
	722,222	339,469	(94,631)	(14,125)	(6,332)	336	451	947,390

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	₩ 5,978	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 85	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 6,063
Balhae Infrastructure Company	90,617	-	(1,079)	(9,582)	13,810	-	-	93,766
Hahn & Company No. 4-3 Private Equity Fund	-	8,188	(7,253)	-	(935)	-	-	-
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	19,836	-	(7,800)	(3,577)	5,837	-	-	14,296
SY Auto Capital Co., Ltd.	19,162	-	-	-	252	(2)	(19,412)	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	60	-	-	-	17	17	-	94
Paycoms Co., Ltd.	213	-	-	-	(57)	-	(156)	-
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	1,399	-	-	-	83	1	-	1,483
KBSP Private Equity Fund No.4	1,892	-	-	-	509	93	-	2,494
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	4,959	-	-	(90)	748	-	-	5,617
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	4,266	-	-	-	587	-	-	4,853
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	22,432	-	(8,710)	(10,920)	15,683	-	-	18,485
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	4,798	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	4,738
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	13,794	-	(672)	-	(750)	-	-	12,372
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund	17,051	-	(13,200)	-	1,544	-	-	5,395
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	3,773	-	-	-	(531)	-	-	3,242
UNION Media Commerce Fund	957	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	952
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	25,144	-	(6,964)	(396)	1,101	-	-	18,885
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	16,539	-	(475)	-	(154)	-	-	15,910
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	19,180	-	(2,251)	(3)	399	652	-	17,977
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	9,542	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	9,482
All Together Korea Fund No.2	10,244	-	-	-	297	-	-	10,541

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	₩ 12,554	₩ 1,800	₩ (2,234)	₩ -	₩ 5,690	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 17,810
December & Company Inc.	16,029	-	(14,864)	-	-	-	(1,165)	-
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	630	-	-	-	411	-	-	1,041
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF	3,321	-	-	(34)	13	-	-	3,300
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	10,483	-	(2,125)	(16)	(645)	-	-	7,697
G payment Joint Stock Company	9,281	-	(79)	-	(236)	-	-	8,966
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	1,965	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	1,923
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund	835	-	(714)	(638)	1,380	-	-	863
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund	2,826	-	-	-	(204)	-	-	2,622
DA-Friend New Technology Investment Fund No.2	949	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	928
Cornerstone Pentastone Fund No.4	792	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	775
SKS-VLP New Technology Investment Fund No.2	1,121	-	(1,121)	-	-	-	-	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	1,475	5,538	-	-	(908)	-	-	6,105
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	1,664	-	-	-	198	-	-	1,862
Mirae Asset Mobility Investment Fund No.1	1,979	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	1,949
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	1,970	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	1,928
Glenwood Credit Private Equity Fund No.2	43,468	-	-	(2,428)	2,882	-	-	43,922
THE CHAEUL FUND NO.1	989	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	972
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	1,870	1,000	(634)	-	162	-	-	2,398
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	16,256	5,601	-	-	(466)	-	-	21,391

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	₩ 18,651	₩ 22,752	₩ (12)	₩ -	₩ (1,219)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 40,172
Paramark KB Fund No.1	10,966	3,342	-	-	(663)	-	-	13,645
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	7,233	2,208	-	-	(65)	-	-	9,376
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	1,977	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	1,965
History 2022 Fintech Fund	1,981	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	1,938
PEBBLES-MW M.C.E New Technology Investment Fund 1st	1,982	-	(1,982)	-	-	-	-	-
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	9,043	11,099	-	-	(713)	-	-	19,429
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	194,455	-	(19)	-	(11,893)	1,029	-	183,572
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	9,700	-	-	-	(475)	-	-	9,225
Shinhan Global Mobility Fund No.1	1,345	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	1,324
SKB Next Unicorn K-Battery Fund No.1	1,995	-	(87)	-	(18)	-	-	1,890
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1	-	2,000	-	-	(23)	-	-	1,977
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	-	2,000	-	-	(35)	-	-	1,965
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	-	190	-	-	(24)	(1)	-	165
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	-	3,000	-	-	(47)	-	-	2,953
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund	-	1,200	-	-	(18)	-	-	1,182
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd	-	27,034	-	-	(46)	(19)	-	26,969
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund	-	4,000	-	-	12,458	-	-	16,458
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	-	1,825	-	-	(25)	-	-	1,800
Leading H2O Fund 1	-	1,500	-	-	(11)	-	-	1,489
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	-	1,800	-	-	(14)	-	-	1,786

13.3 Changes in carrying amount of investments in associates and joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023 *							
	Beginning	Acquisition and others	Disposal and others	Dividends	Gains (losses) on equity-method accounting	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Others	Ending
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	₩ -	₩ 6,900	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (50)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 6,850
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	-	1,500	-	-	(6)	-	-	1,494
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	-	500	-	-	(15)	-	-	485
Others	1,049	15	(208)	-	1,899	(1,739)	-	1,016
	₩ 682,670	₩ 114,992	₩ (72,483)	₩ (27,684)	₩ 45,429	₩ 31	₩ (20,733)	₩ 722,222

* Gains (losses) on disposal of investments in associates and joint ventures amount to ₩ (10,552) million ₩ 6,853 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13.4 Unrecognized share of losses of investments in associates and joint ventures due to the discontinuation of recognizing share of losses, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and accumulated amount of unrecognized losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Unrecognized losses (gains) for the period		Accumulated unrecognized losses	
	2024	2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DSMETAL Co., Ltd.	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 103	₩ 103
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	(12,105)	(3,323)	535	12,640
Jungdong Steel Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	489
Shinla Construction Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	183
Jaeyang Industry Co., Ltd.	-	-	30	30
Terra Corporation	-	-	14	14
Jungdo Co., Ltd.	-	(120)	423	423
Jinseung Tech Co., Ltd.	-	(18)	-	-
Korea NM Tech Co., Ltd.	7	3	41	34
Chongil Machine & Tools Co., Ltd.	-	-	75	75
Skydigital Inc.	(3)	20	194	197
Imt Technology Co., Ltd.	2	-	2	-
Jo Yang Industrial Co., Ltd.	127	36	276	149
MJT&I Corp.	1	(1)	153	152
Dae-A Leisure Co., Ltd.	286	87	885	599
Il-Kwang Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.	-	-	158	158
Dongjo Co., Ltd.	(26)	(147)	523	549
Iwon Alloy Co., Ltd.	4	(1)	22	18
Chunsung-meat co., ltd.	-	9	33	33
ALTSCS CO., LTD.	(15)	395	381	396
E-won Chemical Co.,Ltd.	8	-	12	-
TKDS Co., Ltd	69	-	177	-
Taeyoungjungkong Co., Ltd.	42	-	42	-
MJ K Trading Co.	36	-	36	-
DNGV Co.,Ltd.	46	-	46	-
Alpa Information&Communication Co.,Ltd.	77	-	77	-
JC TECHNO Co.,Ltd.	243	-	243	-
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	150	187	877	727
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	5,643	7,691	23,075	17,432
	₩ (5,408)	₩ 4,818	₩ 28,433	₩ 34,401

14. Property and Equipment, and Investment Properties

14.1 Property and Equipment

14.1.1 Details of property and equipment as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 2,471,259	₩ -	₩ (4)	₩ 2,471,255
Buildings	2,481,041	(962,953)	(5,746)	1,512,342
Leasehold improvements	1,107,922	(1,025,640)	-	82,282
Equipment and vehicles	2,148,574	(1,850,044)	-	298,530
Construction in-progress	65,941	-	-	65,941
Right-of-use assets	2,241,126	(1,280,489)	(972)	959,665
	₩ 10,515,863	₩ (5,119,126)	₩ (6,722)	₩ 5,390,015

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 2,442,186	₩ -	₩ (4)	₩ 2,442,182
Buildings	2,449,394	(899,839)	(5,747)	1,543,808
Leasehold improvements	1,052,550	(976,520)	-	76,030
Equipment and vehicles	2,027,842	(1,774,850)	-	252,992
Construction in-progress	56,971	-	-	56,971
Right-of-use assets	1,608,541	(1,034,825)	-	573,716
	₩ 9,637,484	₩ (4,686,034)	₩ (5,751)	₩ 4,945,699

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

14.1.2 Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024						
	Beginning	Acquisition	Transfer [1]	Disposal	Depreciation [2]	Others	Ending
Land	₩ 2,442,182	₩ 66	₩ 15,892	₩ (806)	₩ -	₩ 13,921	₩ 2,471,255
Buildings	1,543,808	6,229	31,602	(3,498)	(68,707)	2,908	1,512,342
Leasehold improvements	76,030	17,211	39,857	(710)	(51,790)	1,684	82,282
Equipment and vehicles	252,992	153,309	16,972	(1,933)	(139,788)	16,978	298,530
Construction in-progress	56,971	124,419	(114,761)	(1,402)	-	714	65,941
Right-of-use assets	573,716	1,285,013	(12,759)	(552,340)	(360,401)	26,436	959,665
	₩ 4,945,699	₩ 1,586,247	₩ (23,197)	₩ (560,689)	₩ (620,686)	₩ 62,641	₩ 5,390,015

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023							
	Beginning	Acquisition	Transfer [1]	Disposal	Depreciation [2]	Business combination	Others	Ending
Land	₩ 2,416,726	₩ 51,324	₩ 3,501	₩ (2,074)	₩ -	₩ 6,585	₩ (33,880)	₩ 2,442,182
Buildings	1,581,433	28,344	22,976	(543)	(66,062)	677	(23,017)	1,543,808
Leasehold improvements	76,384	8,390	41,522	(170)	(52,555)	2	2,457	76,030
Equipment and vehicles	304,338	113,823	(14)	(1,217)	(164,724)	3,206	(2,420)	252,992
Construction in-progress	28,045	143,439	(89,168)	-	-	-	(25,345)	56,971
Right-of-use assets	584,541	556,043	(9,735)	(239,365)	(299,599)	672	(18,841)	573,716
	₩ 4,991,467	₩ 901,363	₩ (30,918)	₩ (243,369)	₩ (582,940)	₩ 11,142	₩ (101,046)	₩ 4,945,699

[1] Includes transfers with investment properties and assets held for sale.

[2] Includes depreciation expenses amounting to ₩ 65,452 million and ₩ 62,098 million recorded as insurance service expenses, other operating expenses and others for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

14.1.3 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of property and equipment	₩ (5,751)	₩ (971)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (6,722)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of property and equipment	₩ (5,751)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (5,751)

14.2 Investment Properties

14.2.1 Details of investment properties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 1,990,096	₩ -	₩ (13,226)	₩ 1,976,870
Buildings	1,998,943	(186,500)	(30,137)	1,782,306
	₩ 3,989,039	₩ (186,500)	₩ (43,363)	₩ 3,759,176

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Land	₩ 2,237,030	₩ -	₩ (486)	₩ 2,236,544
Buildings	2,027,919	(149,390)	(5,289)	1,873,240
	₩ 4,264,949	₩ (149,390)	₩ (5,775)	₩ 4,109,784

14.2.2 Valuation techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of investment properties as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Land and buildings	₩ 236,575	Cost approach method	- Price per square meter - Replacement cost
	2,478,182	Market comparison method	- Price per square meter
	472,840	Discounted cash flow method	- Prospective rental market growth rate - Period of vacancy - Rental ratio - Discount rate and others
	89,225	Market price	

Fair value of investment properties amounts to ₩ 3,276,822 million and ₩ 3,602,196 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Investment properties are measured by qualified independent appraisers with recent experience in valuing similar properties in the same area. In addition, all investment properties are classified as Level 3 in accordance with fair value hierarchy in Note 6.1.2.

Rental income from above investment properties amounts to ₩ 147,151 million and ₩ 134,250 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

14.2.3 Changes in investment properties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024						
	Beginning	Acquisition	Transfer *	Disposal	Depreciation	Others	Ending
Land	₩ 2,236,544	₩ 48,931	₩ 2,792	₩ (324,787)	₩ -	₩ 13,390	₩ 1,976,870
Buildings	1,873,240	39,825	10,084	(118,174)	(50,426)	27,757	1,782,306
	₩ 4,109,784	₩ 88,756	₩ 12,876	₩ (442,961)	₩ (50,426)	₩ 41,147	₩ 3,759,176

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023						
	Beginning	Acquisition	Transfer *	Disposal	Depreciation	Others	Ending
Land	₩ 1,495,529	₩ 1,062,748	₩ (3,080)	₩ (268,800)	₩ -	₩ (49,853)	₩ 2,236,544
Buildings	1,652,811	456,680	1,190	(162,854)	(48,790)	(25,797)	1,873,240
	₩ 3,148,340	₩ 1,519,428	₩ (1,890)	₩ (431,654)	₩ (48,790)	₩ (75,650)	₩ 4,109,784

* Includes transfers with property and equipment and assets held for sale.

15. Intangible Assets

15.1 Details of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Others	Carrying amount
Goodwill	₩ 922,959	₩ -	₩ (137,937)	₩ 89,026	₩ 874,048
Other intangible assets	3,766,460	(2,630,666)	(43,159)	-	1,092,635
	₩ 4,689,419	₩ (2,630,666)	₩ (181,096)	₩ 89,026	₩ 1,966,683

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Others	Carrying amount
Goodwill	₩ 918,913	₩ -	₩ (76,785)	₩ 24,846	₩ 866,974
Other intangible assets	3,572,298	(2,456,769)	(31,645)	-	1,083,884
	₩ 4,491,211	₩ (2,456,769)	₩ (108,430)	₩ 24,846	₩ 1,950,858

15.2 Details of goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount [1]	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount [1]
Housing & Commercial Bank	₩ 65,288	₩ 65,288	₩ 65,288	₩ 65,288
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	70,265	58,889	70,265	58,889
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	79,609	79,609	79,609	79,609
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	115,343	57,403	115,343	57,403
KB Securities Vietnam Joint Stock Company	13,092	14,988	13,092	13,820
KB Daehan Specialized Bank Plc. [2]	6,189	-	6,189	-
KB PRASAC Bank Plc. [3]	398,144	419,918	398,144	422,575
PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance	2,963	3,172	2,963	2,911
PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk	89,220	94,162	89,220	86,410
PT. KB Finansia Multi Finance	51,820	57,853	51,820	53,089
PT. KB Valbury Sekurita	11,070	12,063	11,070	11,070
Others	19,956	10,703	15,910	15,910
	₩ 922,959	₩ 874,048	₩ 918,913	₩ 866,974

[1] Includes the effect of exchange differences and others.
[2] KB Daehan Specialized Bank Plc. and I-Finance Leasing merged on December 19, 2024.
[3] Kookmin Bank Cambodia PLC. merged with KB PRASAC BANK PLC. on September 1, 2023.

15.3 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024			
	Beginning	Impairment	Others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of goodwill	₩ (76,785)	₩ (60,273)	₩ (879)	₩ (137,937)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023			
	Beginning	Impairment	Others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of goodwill	₩ (70,517)	₩ (6,268)	₩ -	₩ (76,785)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

15.4 Details of goodwill allocation to cash-generating units and related information for impairment testing as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		December 31, 2024			
		Carrying amount of goodwill	Recoverable amount exceeding carrying amount *	Discount rate (%)	Permanent growth rate (%)
Housing & Commercial Bank	Retail banking	₩ 49,315	₩ 7,134,305	16.15	1.00
	Corporate banking	15,973	19,335,298	15.01	1.00
KB Securities Co., Ltd.		58,889	145,385	10.70	1.00
KB Capital Co., Ltd.		79,609	1,903,621	11.41	1.00
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. and Yehansoul Savings Bank Co., Ltd.		57,403	170,695	12.99	1.00
KB Securities Vietnam Joint Stock Company		14,988	7,312	22.66	1.00
PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk		94,162	497,709	26.12	4.00
KB PRASAC Bank Plc..		419,918	(55,450)	21.73	4.00
PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance		3,172	2,828	19.01	0.00
PT. KB Finansia Multi Finance		57,853	38,196	13.25	1.00
PT. KB Valbury Sekurita		12,063	1,500	16.42	1.00
Others		10,703	34,814	-	-
		₩ 874,048	₩ 29,216,213		

* The recoverable amount exceeding carrying amount is the amount at the time of impairment testing.

For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, and cash-generating units consist of an operating segment or units which are not larger than an operating segment.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit including the goodwill with the recoverable amount of the unit.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal is the amount obtainable from the disposal in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal. If it is difficult to measure the amount obtainable from the disposal of the cash-generating unit, the disposal amount of a similar cash-generating unit in the past transaction is used by reflecting the characteristics of the cash-generating unit to be measured. If it is not possible to obtain reliable information to measure the fair value less costs of disposal, the Group uses the asset's value in use as its recoverable amount. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. The estimated future cash flows are based on the most recent financial budget approved by management with maximum period of 5 years. In relation to subsequent cash flows, it is assumed that cash flows will grow at a certain permanent growth rate. The key assumptions used for the estimation of the future cash flows are based on the market size and the Group's market share. The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects assumptions regarding risk-free interest rate, market risk premium, and the risks specific to the cash-generating unit.

15.5 Details of intangible assets other than goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Industrial property rights	₩ 2,632	₩ (1,971)	₩ -	₩ 661
Software	2,718,892	(2,022,510)	(1,476)	694,906
Other intangible assets	1,009,809	(571,646)	(41,683)	396,480
Right-of-use assets	35,127	(34,539)	-	588
	₩ 3,766,460	(2,630,666)	(43,159)	1,092,635

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Industrial property rights	₩ 4,541	₩ (2,740)	₩ (715)	₩ 1,086
Software	2,503,883	(1,936,689)	(840)	566,354
Other intangible assets	1,028,747	(483,808)	(30,090)	514,849
Right-of-use assets	35,127	(33,532)	-	1,595
	₩ 3,572,298	₩ (2,456,769)	₩ (31,645)	₩ 1,083,884

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

15.6 Changes in intangible assets other than goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024					
	Beginning	Acquisition & transfer	Disposal	Amortization [1]	Others	Ending
Industrial property rights	₩ 1,086	₩ 164	₩ (431)	₩ (158)	₩ -	₩ 661
Software	566,354	419,582	(3,144)	(292,596)	4,710	694,906
Other intangible assets [2]	514,849	3,548	(6,533)	(105,206)	(10,178)	396,480
Right-of-use assets	1,595	-	-	(1,007)	-	588
	₩ 1,083,884	₩ 423,294	₩ (10,108)	₩ (398,967)	₩ (5,468)	₩ 1,092,635

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023						
	Beginning	Acquisition & transfer	Disposal	Amortization [1]	Business combination	Others	Ending
Industrial property rights	₩ 1,111	₩ 243	₩ -	₩ (268)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,086
Software	620,248	238,191	-	(291,422)	23	(686)	566,354
Other intangible assets [2]	389,354	239,749	(7,761)	(96,674)	4,991	(14,810)	514,849
Right-of-use assets	2,602	-	-	(1,007)	-	-	1,595
	₩ 1,013,315	₩ 478,183	₩ (7,761)	₩ (389,371)	₩ 5,014	₩ (15,496)	₩ 1,083,884

[1] Includes ₩ 37,906 million and ₩ 44,286 million recorded as insurance service expenses, other operating expenses and others for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

[2] Impairment losses for membership right with indefinite useful life among other intangible assets are recognized when its recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, and reversal of impairment losses are recognized when its recoverable amount is higher than its carrying amount.

15.7 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of other intangible assets	₩ (31,645)	₩ (15,468)	₩ 1,020	₩ 2,934	₩ (43,159)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of other intangible assets	₩ (32,766)	₩ (12,876)	₩ 2,119	₩ 11,878	₩ (31,645)

16. Leases

16.1 The Group as a Lessee

16.1.1 Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position related to lease as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Right-of-use property and equipment: *		
Real estate	₩ 937,887	₩ 548,308
Vehicles	17,770	21,030
Others	4,008	4,378
	959,665	573,716
Right-of-use intangible assets *	588	1,595
	₩ 960,253	₩ 575,311
Lease liabilities *	₩ 964,399	₩ 588,803

* Included in property and equipment, intangible assets, and other liabilities.

16.1.2 Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income related to lease for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets:		
Real estate	₩ 304,882	₩ 243,893
Vehicles	18,531	18,710
Others	1,882	2,748
Intangible assets	1,007	1,008
	₩ 326,302	₩ 266,359
Interest expenses on the lease liabilities	₩ 40,454	₩ 21,699
Expense relating to short-term lease	3,960	4,427
Expense relating to lease of low-value assets that are not short-term lease	4,682	5,141
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in administrative expenses)	147	165

Total cash outflows for lease for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are ₩ 326,821 million and ₩ 244,785 million, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

16.2 The Group as a Lessor

16.2.1 The Group as a finance lessor

16.2.1.1 Gross investment in the lease and present value of minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments
Up to 1 year	₩ 291,341	₩ 218,942	₩ 368,316	₩ 269,111
1-5 years	348,909	264,617	465,321	364,770
Over 5 years	6,038	6,038	1,250	1,250
	₩ 646,288	₩ 489,597	₩ 834,887	₩ 635,131

16.2.1.2 Unearned finance income on finance lease as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Gross investment in the lease	₩ 646,288	₩ 834,887
Net investment in the lease:		
Present value of minimum lease payments	489,597	635,131
Present value of unguaranteed residual value	104,846	141,969
	594,443	777,100
Unearned finance income	₩ 51,845	₩ 57,787

16.2.2 The Group as an operating lessor

Future minimum lease payments to be received from the non-cancellable lease contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Minimum lease payments to be received:		
Up to 1 year	₩ 876,011	₩ 934,238
1-5 years	1,710,770	1,827,136
Over 5 years	205,095	262,157
	₩ 2,791,876	₩ 3,023,531

17. Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

17.1 Details of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Other provisions	₩ 219,460	₩ -	₩ 219,460
Allowances for credit losses	17,060	-	17,060
Impairment losses of property and equipment	10,543	(1,359)	9,184
Share-based payments	36,962	-	36,962
Provisions for acceptances and guarantees	16,172	(163)	16,009
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	296,164	(225,773)	70,391
Present value discount	11,952	(14)	11,938
Gains or losses on fair value hedge	-	(45,741)	(45,741)
Accrued interest	1,679	(262,437)	(260,758)
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	16,278	(189,207)	(172,929)
Advanced depreciation provision	-	(4,003)	(4,003)
Gains or losses on revaluation	313	(290,227)	(289,914)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	77,426	(248,692)	(171,266)
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	489,018	(448,460)	40,558
Defined benefit liabilities	619,544	-	619,544
Accrued expenses	365,702	-	365,702
Retirement insurance expense	-	(590,749)	(590,749)
Adjustments to the prepaid contributions	-	(49,134)	(49,134)
Derivative-linked securities	6,883	(86,112)	(79,229)
Others *	1,244,462	(2,391,015)	(1,146,553)
	3,429,618	(4,833,086)	(1,403,468)
Offsetting of deferred income tax assets and liabilities	(3,150,794)	3,150,794	-
	₩ 278,824	₩ (1,682,292)	₩ (1,403,468)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

17.1 Details of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Other provisions	₩ 317,698	₩ -	₩ 317,698
Allowances for credit losses	29,768	-	29,768
Impairment losses of property and equipment	8,516	(1,407)	7,109
Share-based payments	24,326	-	24,326
Provisions for acceptances and guarantees	48,917	-	48,917
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	238,875	(184,469)	54,406
Present value discount	14,471	(13)	14,458
Gains or losses on fair value hedge	-	(57,146)	(57,146)
Accrued interest	146	(213,708)	(213,562)
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	14,593	(179,868)	(165,275)
Advanced depreciation provision	-	(4,003)	(4,003)
Gains or losses on revaluation	313	(290,547)	(290,234)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	56,338	(216,908)	(160,570)
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	912,706	(354,353)	558,353
Defined benefit liabilities	575,599	(26)	575,573
Accrued expenses	323,229	-	323,229
Retirement insurance expense	-	(627,556)	(627,556)
Adjustments to the prepaid contributions	-	(33,005)	(33,005)
Derivative-linked securities	5,735	(262,523)	(256,788)
Others *	1,066,496	(3,032,881)	(1,966,385)
	3,637,726	(5,458,413)	(1,820,687)
Offsetting of deferred income tax assets and liabilities	(3,363,501)	3,363,501	-
	₩ 274,225	₩ (2,094,912)	₩ (1,820,687)

* Includes Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA") amount arising from the acquisition of KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd., KB Insurance Co., Ltd..

17.2 Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Assets

17.2.1 No deferred income tax assets have been recognized for the deductible temporary differences of ₩ 3,914,339 million associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, because it is not probable that these temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.

17.2.2 No deferred income tax assets have been recognized for the deductible temporary differences of ₩ 98,004 million associated with others as of December 31, 2024, due to the uncertainty that these temporary differences will be realized in the future.

17.3 Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

17.3.1 No deferred income tax liabilities have been recognized for the taxable temporary differences of ₩ 1,744,044 million associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, due to the following reasons:
- The Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences.
- It is probable that these temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

17.3.2 No deferred income tax liabilities have been recognized as of December 31, 2024, for the taxable temporary differences of ₩ 65,288 million related to the initial recognition of goodwill arising from the merger of Housing and Commercial Bank in 2001.

17.4 Changes in cumulative temporary differences for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Decrease	Increase	Ending
Deductible temporary differences				
Other provisions	₩ 1,202,725	₩ 1,173,243	₩ 800,375	₩ 829,857
Allowances for credit losses	113,157	114,700	66,566	65,023
Impairment losses of property and equipment	30,774	21,585	29,263	38,452
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	55,278	11,323	17,705	61,660
Share-based payments	92,146	81,835	129,695	140,006
Provisions for acceptances and guarantees	185,290	185,290	60,642	60,642
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	904,830	904,830	1,122,015	1,122,015
Present value discount	54,815	54,815	45,274	45,274
Investments in subsidiaries and others	3,112,619	102,105	1,173,735	4,184,249
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	3,456,456	3,450,487	1,848,240	1,854,209
Defined benefit liabilities	2,174,727	306,292	478,321	2,346,756
Accrued expenses	1,225,697	1,220,348	1,381,574	1,386,923
Derivative-linked securities	21,725	21,725	26,070	26,070
Others [1]	3,052,860	1,222,782	2,076,926	3,907,004
	15,683,099	8,871,360	9,256,401	16,068,140
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets				
Other provisions	404			404
Investments in subsidiaries and others	2,948,424			3,914,339
Others	85,346			98,004
	12,648,925			12,055,393
Tax rate (%)	26.4			26.4
Total deferred income tax assets	₩ 3,637,726			₩ 3,429,618
Taxable temporary differences				
Gains or losses on fair value hedge	₩ (216,460)	₩ (43,200)	₩ -	₩ (173,260)
Accrued interest	(809,501)	(718,384)	(902,961)	(994,078)
Impairment losses of property and equipment	(3,288)	(179)	-	(3,109)
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	(666,878)	(666,878)	(716,693)	(716,693)
Advanced depreciation provision	(15,163)	(9,097)	(9,097)	(15,163)
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	(698,745)	(698,745)	(855,200)	(855,200)
Present value discount	(2,745)	(2,745)	(3,719)	(3,719)
Goodwill arising from the merger	(65,288)	-	-	(65,288)
Gains or losses on revaluation	(1,100,555)	(38,949)	(37,738)	(1,099,344)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	(2,134,355)	(146,755)	(680,823)	(2,668,423)
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	(1,282,875)	(1,240,160)	(1,648,762)	(1,691,477)
Defined benefit liabilities	(97)	(97)	-	-
Retirement insurance expense	(2,371,534)	(326,432)	(192,585)	(2,237,687)
Adjustments to the prepaid contributions	(125,019)	(125,019)	(186,113)	(186,113)
Derivative-linked securities	(994,405)	(994,405)	(326,181)	(326,181)
Others [1]	(11,042,857)	(2,848,140)	(282,927)	(8,477,644)
	(21,529,765)	(7,859,185)	(5,842,799)	(19,513,379)
Unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities				
Goodwill arising from the merger	(65,288)			(65,288)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	(1,220,925)			(1,744,044)
Others	(446)			(522)
	(20,243,106)			(17,703,525)
Tax rate (%)	26.4			26.4
Total deferred income tax liabilities	₩ (5,458,413)			₩ (4,833,086)

[1] Includes PPA amount arising from the acquisition of KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd., KB Insurance Co., Ltd..

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

17.4 Changes in cumulative temporary differences for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Decrease	Increase	Ending
Deductible temporary differences				
Other provisions	₩ 739,371	₩ 710,907	₩ 1,174,261	₩ 1,202,725
Allowances for credit losses	748	275	112,684	113,157
Impairment losses of property and equipment	22,975	19,765	27,564	30,774
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	51,605	12,445	16,118	55,278
Share-based payments	80,777	71,512	82,881	92,146
Provisions for acceptances and guarantees	150,140	150,140	185,290	185,290
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	513,151	513,151	904,830	904,830
Present value discount	76,399	76,399	54,815	54,815
Investments in subsidiaries and others	1,324,236	26,849	1,815,232	3,112,619
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	7,811,132	7,807,818	3,453,142	3,456,456
Defined benefit liabilities	2,027,346	310,440	457,821	2,174,727
Accrued expenses	1,013,323	1,027,723	1,240,097	1,225,697
Derivative-linked securities	38,123	38,123	21,725	21,725
Others [1]	2,650,802	1,209,862	1,611,920	3,052,860
	16,500,128	11,975,409	11,158,380	15,683,099
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets				
Other provisions	3,880			404
Investments in subsidiaries and others	1,154,111			2,948,424
Others	95,274			85,346
	15,246,863			12,648,925
Tax rate (%) [2]	26.5			26.4
Total deferred income tax assets	4,264,566			₩ 3,637,726
Taxable temporary differences				
Gains or losses on fair value hedge	(354,085)	₩ (354,085)	₩ (216,460)	₩ (216,460)
Accrued interest	(634,218)	(576,037)	(751,320)	(809,501)
Allowances for credit losses	(46,262)	(46,262)	-	-
Impairment losses of property and equipment	(3,448)	(160)	-	(3,288)
Deferred loan origination fees and costs	(690,979)	(690,979)	(666,878)	(666,878)
Advanced depreciation provision	(15,163)	(9,097)	(9,097)	(15,163)
Gains or losses on valuation of derivatives	(755,541)	(756,668)	(699,872)	(698,745)
Present value discount	(9,703)	(9,703)	(2,745)	(2,745)
Goodwill arising from the merger	(65,288)	-	-	(65,288)
Gains or losses on revaluation	(1,103,292)	(40,475)	(37,738)	(1,100,555)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	(1,311,712)	(153,737)	(976,380)	(2,134,355)
Gains or losses on valuation of security investment	(117,696)	(100,797)	(1,265,976)	(1,282,875)
Defined benefit liabilities	(3,014)	(2,917)	-	(97)
Retirement insurance expense	(2,193,624)	(92,124)	(270,034)	(2,371,534)
Adjustments to the prepaid contributions	(105,608)	(105,608)	(125,019)	(125,019)
Derivative-linked securities	(1,071,093)	(1,071,093)	(994,405)	(994,405)
Others *	(12,763,953)	(1,690,382)	30,714	(11,042,857)
	(21,244,679)	(5,700,124)	(5,985,210)	(21,529,765)
Unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities				
Goodwill arising from the merger	(65,288)			(65,288)
Investments in subsidiaries and others	(560,489)			(1,220,925)
Others	(446)			(446)
	(20,618,456)			(20,243,106)
Tax rate (%) [2]	26.5			26.4
Total deferred income tax liabilities	₩ (5,638,051)			₩ (5,458,413)

[1] Includes PPA amount arising from the acquisition of KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd., KB Insurance Co., Ltd..
[2] The corporate tax rate was changed due to the amendment of corporate tax law in 2023. Accordingly, the rate of 26.4% has been applied for the deferred tax assets and liabilities expected to be utilized in periods after December 31, 2024.

18. Assets Held for Sale

18.1 Details of assets held for sale as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost *	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount	Fair value less costs to sell
Land held for sale	₩ 82,878	₩ (48,986)	₩ 33,892	₩ 44,906
Buildings held for sale	179,430	(76,908)	102,522	124,095
Other assets held for sale	2,664	(2,241)	423	423
	₩ 264,972	₩ (128,135)	₩ 136,837	₩ 169,424

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost *	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount	Fair value less costs to sell
Land held for sale	₩ 107,452	₩ (21,604)	₩ 85,848	₩ 104,024
Buildings held for sale	162,004	(41,390)	120,614	134,801
Other assets held for sale	3,432	(1,664)	1,768	1,768
	₩ 272,888	₩ (64,658)	₩ 208,230	₩ 240,593

* Acquisition cost of buildings held for sale is net of accumulated depreciation amount immediately before the initial classification of the assets as held for sale.

18.2 Valuation techniques and inputs used to measure the fair value of assets held for sale as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	Fair value	Valuation techniques [1]	Unobservable inputs [2]	Estimated range of unobservable inputs (%)	Effect of unobservable inputs to fair value
Land and buildings	₩ 169,423	Sales comparison approach model and others	Adjustment index	0.54~2.01	Fair value increases as the adjustment index rises

[1] The appraisal value is adjusted by the adjustment ratio in the event the public sale is unsuccessful.
[2] Adjustment index is calculated using the time factor correction or local factors or individual factors.

Among assets held for sale, real estate was measured by independent appraisers with professional qualifications and recent experience in evaluating similar properties in the area of the property to be assessed. All assets held for sale are classified as Level 3 in accordance with fair value hierarchy in Note 6.1.2.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

18.3 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of assets held for sale for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Beginning	Provision	Reversal	Others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of assets held for sale	₩ (64,658)	₩ (49,259)	₩ 2	₩ (14,219)	₩ (128,134)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Beginning	Provision	Reversal	Others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of assets held for sale	₩ (62,111)	₩ (5,660)	₩ -	₩ 3,113	₩ (64,658)

18.4 As of December 31, 2024, assets held for sale consist of 16 real estates of closed offices, and 352 foreclosure assets on loans of PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk, which were determined to sell by management, but not yet sold as of December 31, 2024. The remaining 368 assets are being actively marketed.

19. Other Assets

19.1 Details of other assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other financial assets		
Other receivables	₩ 8,955,019	₩ 11,068,486
Accrued income	3,271,649	3,130,004
Guarantee deposits	918,515	946,356
Domestic exchange settlement debits	464,292	827,104
Others	1,322,780	887,661
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(518,864)	(304,567)
Less: Present value discount	(9,165)	(10,530)
	14,404,226	16,544,514
Other non-financial assets		
Other receivables	5,435	1,407
Prepaid expenses	654,346	626,922
Guarantee deposits	5,121	4,776
Others	3,809,175	3,822,047
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(14,666)	(12,769)
	4,459,411	4,442,383
	₩ 18,863,637	₩ 20,986,897

19.2 Changes in allowances for credit losses of other assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Beginning	₩ 304,567	₩ 12,769	₩ 317,336
Write-offs	(13,552)	(142)	(13,694)
Provision (reversal)	155,770	1,987	157,757
Business combination	-	-	-
Others	72,079	52	72,131
Ending	₩ 518,864	₩ 14,666	₩ 533,530

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Beginning	₩ 136,075	₩ 18,530	₩ 154,605
Write-offs	(8,292)	(5,911)	(14,203)
Provision (reversal)	188,279	(1,450)	186,829
Business combination	108	-	108
Others	(11,603)	1,600	(10,003)
Ending	₩ 304,567	₩ 12,769	₩ 317,336

20. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

20.1 Details of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Borrowed securities sold	₩ 2,558,520	₩ 2,860,034
Others	159,212	93,438
	2,717,732	2,953,472
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative-linked securities	8,002,499	7,966,963
	8,002,499	7,966,963
	₩ 10,720,231	₩ 10,920,435

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

20.2 Difference between the amount contractually required to pay at maturity and carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amount contractually required to pay at maturity	₩ 7,947,236	₩ 7,871,014
Carrying amount	8,002,499	7,966,963
Difference	₩ (55,263)	₩ (95,949)

21. Deposits

Details of deposits as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Demand deposits		
Demand deposits in Korean won	₩ 156,242,487	₩ 151,836,599
Demand deposits in foreign currencies	13,667,783	11,517,076
	169,910,270	163,353,675
Time deposits		
Time deposits in Korean won	221,342,787	201,194,217
Fair value adjustments of fair value hedged time deposits in Korean won	6,258	(15)
	221,349,045	201,194,202
Time deposits in foreign currencies	28,299,460	24,602,818
Fair value adjustments of fair value hedged time deposits in foreign currencies	(7,593)	(6,667)
	28,291,867	24,596,151
	249,640,912	225,790,353
Certificates of deposits	9,805,371	12,145,510
Investment contract liabilites	6,331,344	5,222,896
	₩ 435,687,897	₩ 406,512,434

22. Borrowings

22.1 Details of borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
General borrowings	₩ 52,433,193	₩ 50,675,884
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements and others	12,803,106	15,652,135
Call money	2,840,713	3,255,542
	₩ 68,077,012	₩ 69,583,561

22.2 Details of general borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Lenders	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Borrowings in Korean won	Borrowings from the Bank of Korea	The Bank of Korea	1.50	₩ 4,618,026	₩ 2,520,472
	Borrowings from the government	SEMAS and others	0.00~3.50	2,409,409	2,500,160
	Borrowings from banks	Shinhan Bank and others	2.20~6.76	1,267,487	1,764,900
	Borrowings from non-banking financial institutions	Korea Securities Finance Corporation and others	0.98~6.59	3,014,113	2,780,823
	Other borrowings	The Korea Development Bank and others	0.00~8.83	22,294,928	22,645,638
				33,603,963	32,211,993
Borrowings in foreign currencies	Due to banks	Woori Bank and others	-	15,155	38,191
	Borrowings from banks	Citicorp International Ltd. And others	1.97~9.15	15,914,710	15,437,388
	Borrowings from other financial institutions	The Export-Import Bank of Korea and others	5.00~5.26	6,027	24,662
	Other borrowings	DBS Bank and others	0.00~8.33	2,893,338	2,963,650
				18,829,230	18,463,891
				₩ 52,433,193	₩ 50,675,884

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

22.3 Details of bonds sold under repurchase agreements and others as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Lenders	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	Individuals, groups, and corporations	0.00~6.60	₩ 12,794,534	₩ 15,645,498
Bills sold	Counter sale	1.55~2.00	8,572	6,637
			₩ 12,803,106	₩ 15,652,135

22.4 Details of call money as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Lenders	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Call money in Korean won	Heungkuk Asset Management and others	3.28~3.43	₩ 820,000	₩ 1,540,000
Call money in foreign currencies	BANK CIMB NIAGA and others	1.45~8.80	2,020,713	1,715,542
			₩ 2,840,713	₩ 3,255,542

23. Debentures

23.1 Details of debentures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Debentures in Korean won			
Structured debentures	5.15~5.86	₩ 20,560	₩ 90,640
Exchangeable bonds *	-	-	240,000
Subordinated fixed rate debentures	2.02~4.90	4,445,150	4,453,970
Fixed rate debentures	1.39~9.50	54,370,733	45,624,127
Floating rate debentures	2.83~5.79	1,250,000	5,410,000
		60,086,443	55,818,737
Fair value adjustments of fair value hedged debentures in Korean won		(108,207)	(141,073)
Less: Discount on debentures in Korean won		(57,075)	(29,670)
Less: Adjustment for exchange right of exchangeable bonds in Korean won		-	(5,104)
		59,921,161	55,642,890
Debentures in foreign currencies			
Floating rate debentures	3.27~6.08	3,122,201	2,532,921
Fixed rate debentures	0.05~7.40	13,229,773	11,109,296
		16,351,974	13,642,217
Fair value adjustments of fair value hedged debentures in foreign currencies		(63,717)	(68,706)
Less: Discount on debentures in foreign currencies		(38,161)	(39,733)
		16,250,096	13,533,778
		₩ 76,171,257	₩ 69,176,668

* Fair value of the liability component of exchangeable bonds is calculated by using market interest rate of bonds under the same conditions without the exchange right. The residual amount after deducting the liability component from the issuance amount, represents the value of the exchange right and is recorded in equity. Shares to be exchanged are 5 million treasury shares of KB Financial Group Inc. with the exchange price of ₩ 48,000. Exchange rights were fully exercised on February 14, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

23.2 Changes in debentures based on par value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Beginning	Issue	Repayment	Others	Ending
Debentures in Korean won					
Structured debentures	₩ 90,640	₩ -	₩ (70,080)	₩ -	₩ 20,560
Exchangeable bonds	240,000	-	(240,000)	-	-
Subordinated fixed rate debentures	4,453,970	-	(8,820)	-	4,445,150
Fixed rate debentures	45,624,127	82,306,421	(73,559,815)	-	54,370,733
Floating rate debentures	5,410,000	440,000	(4,600,000)	-	1,250,000
	55,818,737	82,746,421	(78,478,715)	-	60,086,443
Debentures in foreign currencies					
Floating rate debentures	2,532,921	975,755	(728,965)	342,490	3,122,201
Fixed rate debentures	11,109,296	2,620,029	(1,880,406)	1,380,854	13,229,773
	13,642,217	3,595,784	(2,609,371)	1,723,344	16,351,974
	₩ 69,460,954	₩ 86,342,205	₩ (81,088,086)	₩ 1,723,344	₩ 76,438,417

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Beginning	Issue	Repayment	Others	Ending
Debentures in Korean won					
Structured debentures	₩ 710	₩ 90,000	₩ (70)	₩ -	₩ 90,640
Exchangeable bonds	240,000	-	-	-	240,000
Subordinated fixed rate debentures	5,354,890	-	(900,920)	-	4,453,970
Fixed rate debentures	45,424,094	74,530,666	(74,330,633)	-	45,624,127
Floating rate debentures	5,455,000	4,470,000	(4,515,000)	-	5,410,000
	56,474,694	79,090,666	(79,746,623)	-	55,818,737
Debentures in foreign currencies					
Floating rate debentures	2,168,341	1,673,645	(1,349,020)	39,955	2,532,921
Fixed rate debentures	10,482,244	2,963,436	(2,587,629)	251,245	11,109,296
	12,650,585	4,637,081	(3,936,649)	291,200	13,642,217
	₩ 69,125,279	₩ 83,727,747	₩ (83,683,272)	₩ 291,200	₩ 69,460,954

24. Provisions

24.1 Details of provisions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Provisions for credit losses of unused loan commitments	₩ 297,855	₩ 379,666
Provisions for credit losses of acceptances and guarantees	56,097	183,454
Provisions for credit losses of financial guarantee contracts	7,378	6,500
Provisions for restoration costs	180,590	155,214
Others	385,712	719,584
	₩ 927,632	₩ 1,444,418

24.2 Changes in provisions for credit losses of unused loan commitments, and acceptances and guarantees for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024					
	Provisions for credit losses of unused loan commitments			Provisions for credit losses of acceptances and guarantees		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 232,674	₩ 136,318	₩ 10,674	₩ 30,849	₩ 148,197	₩ 4,408
Transfer between stages:						
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	90,484	(84,851)	(5,633)	87,306	(87,306)	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(19,576)	20,367	(791)	(464)	464	-
Impairment	(720)	(2,150)	2,870	(52)	(85)	137
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	(88,390)	9,139	(5,210)	(90,285)	(58,819)	9,309
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	2,523	152	(25)	12,111	36	291
Ending	₩ 216,995	78,975	1,885	39,465	2,487	14,145

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

24.2 Changes in provisions for credit losses of unused loan commitments, and acceptances and guarantees for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023					
	Provisions for credit losses of unused loan commitments			Provisions for credit losses of acceptances and guarantees		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	
		Non-impaired	Impaired		Non-impaired	Impaired
Beginning	₩ 179,885	₩ 151,067	₩ 11,230	₩ 26,906	₩ 118,724	₩ 7,899
Transfer between stages:						
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	60,499	(58,210)	(2,289)	421	(421)	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(17,814)	18,142	(328)	(356)	457	(101)
Impairment	(476)	(2,177)	2,653	(3,994)	(113)	4,107
Provision (reversal) for credit losses	8,946	26,988	(553)	7,708	28,401	(7,603)
Others (exchange differences, etc.)	1,634	508	(39)	164	1,149	106
Ending	₩ 232,674	₩ 136,318	₩ 10,674	₩ 30,849	₩ 148,197	₩ 4,408

24.3 Changes in provisions for credit losses of financial guarantee contracts for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Beginning	₩ 6,500	₩ 2,955
Provision (reversal)	15,779	3,545
Others	(14,901)	-
Ending	₩ 7,378	₩ 6,500

24.4 Changes in provisions for restoration costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Beginning	₩ 155,214	₩ 159,033
Provision	7,846	6,885
Reversal	(1,422)	(3,681)
Used	(4,632)	(14,534)
Unwinding of discount	5,221	6,177
Effect of changes in discount rate	18,363	1,334
Ending	₩ 180,590	₩ 155,214

Provisions for restoration costs are the present value of estimated costs to be incurred for the restoration of the leased properties. The expenditure of the restoration cost will be incurred at the end of each lease contract, and the lease period is used to reasonably estimate the time of expenditure. Also, the average restoration expense based on actual three-year historical data and three-year historical average inflation rate are used to estimate the present value of estimated costs.

24.5 Changes in other provisions for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024				
	Membership rewards program	Dormant accounts	Litigations	Others [1, 2, 3]	Total
Beginning	₩ 47	₩ 3,359	₩ 185,667	₩ 530,511	₩ 719,584
Increase	80	2,803	53,125	806,860	862,868
Decrease	(54)	(3,009)	(84,490)	(1,115,767)	(1,203,320)
Others	-	-	1,912	4,668	6,580
Ending [1, 2, 3]	₩ 73	₩ 3,153	₩ 156,214	₩ 226,272	₩ 385,712

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023				
	Membership rewards program	Dormant accounts	Litigations	Others [1, 3]	Total
Beginning	₩ 46	₩ 2,794	₩ 113,527	₩ 159,635	₩ 276,002
Increase	64	4,686	78,392	391,849	474,991
Decrease	(63)	(4,121)	(10,358)	(19,602)	(34,144)
Others	-	-	4,106	(1,371)	2,735
Ending [1, 3]	₩ 47	₩ 3,359	₩ 185,667	₩ 530,511	₩ 719,584

[1] Includes other provisions of ₩ 17,064 million and ₩ 333,290 million related to the Livelihood finance support program as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively

[2] Includes other provisions of ₩ 55,182 million related to the voluntary compensation for the performance of the Hang Seng China Enterprise Index as of December 31, 2024.

[3] Includes other provisions of ₩ 33,776 million and ₩ 59,823 million related to the completion guarantee management-type land trust business agreement of KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

25. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities

25.1 Defined Benefit Plan

The Group operates defined benefit plans which have the following characteristics:

- The Group has the obligation to pay the agreed benefits to all its current and former employees.
- The Group assumes actuarial risk (that benefits will cost more than expected) and investment risk.

The net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are calculated by the independent actuary in accordance with actuarial valuation method. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Assumptions based on market data and historical data such as discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality, and consumer price index are used which are updated annually.

Actuarial assumptions may differ from actual results, due to changes in the market conditions, economic trends, and mortality trends which may affect net defined benefit liabilities and future payments. Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period incurred through other comprehensive income.

25.2 Changes in net defined benefit liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit liabilities(assets)**
Beginning	₩ 2,362,952	₩ (2,655,173)	₩ (292,221)
Current service cost	216,612	-	216,612
Gains on settlement	(1,751)	-	(1,751)
Interest expense (income)	94,050	(107,712)	(13,662)
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in demographic assumptions	(2,786)	-	(2,786)
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in financial assumptions	145,060	-	145,060
Actuarial gains and losses by experience adjustments	2,670	-	2,670
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	-	(27,251)	(27,251)
Contributions by the Group	-	(131,400)	(131,400)
Payments from plans (settlement)	(457)	457	-
Payments from plans (benefit payments)	(225,551)	225,551	-
Payments from the Group	(54,902)	-	(54,902)
Transfer in (out)	952	(201)	751
Effect of exchange differences	613	(76)	537
Others	72	(42)	30
Ending *	₩ 2,537,534	₩ (2,695,847)	₩ (158,313)

25.2 Changes in net defined benefit liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit liabilities(assets)**
Beginning	₩ 2,215,330	₩ (2,608,519)	₩ (393,189)
Current service cost	199,882	-	199,882
Gains on settlement	55	-	55
Interest expense (income)	107,586	(130,632)	(23,046)
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in demographic assumptions	(3,950)	-	(3,950)
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in financial assumptions	123,238	-	123,238
Actuarial gains and losses by experience adjustments	1,558	-	1,558
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	-	(18,228)	(18,228)
Contributions by the Group	-	(121,799)	(121,799)
Payments from plans (settlement)	(6,755)	6,755	-
Payments from plans (benefit payments)	(217,031)	217,031	-
Payments from the Group	(53,606)	-	(53,606)
Transfer in (out)	457	202	659
Effect of exchange differences	(3,450)	(177)	(3,627)
Effect of business acquisition and disposal	(309)	-	(309)
Others	(53)	194	141
Ending *	₩ 2,362,952	₩ (2,655,173)	₩ (292,221)

* The net defined benefit assets of ₩ 158,313 million is calculated by subtracting ₩ 100,187 million of net defined benefit liabilities from ₩ 258,500 million of net defined benefit assets as of December 31, 2024. The net defined benefit liabilities of ₩ 292,221 million is calculated by subtracting ₩ 81,869 million of net defined benefit assets from ₩ 374,090 million of net defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

25.3 Details of net defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₩ 2,537,534	₩ 2,362,952
Fair value of plan assets	(2,695,847)	(2,655,173)
Net defined benefit liabilities	₩ (158,313)	₩ (292,221)

25.4 Details of post-employment benefits recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Current service cost	₩ 216,612	₩ 199,882
Net interest expense on net defined benefit liabilities	(13,662)	(23,046)
Gains on settlement	(1,751)	55
Post-employment benefits *	₩ 201,199	₩ 176,891

* Includes post-employment benefits amounting to ₩ 20,326 million recognized as insurance service expenses, ₩ 3,302 million recognized as other operating expenses and ₩ 90 million recognized as prepayment for the year ended December 31, 2024, and post-employment benefits amounting to ₩ 18,308 recognized as insurance service expenses and ₩ 2,824 million recognized as other operating expenses and ₩ 189 million recognized as prepayment for the year ended December 31, 2024.

25.5 Details of remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	₩ 27,251	₩ 18,228
Actuarial gains and losses	(144,944)	(120,846)
Income tax effect	31,076	25,895
Effect of exchange differences	1,242	4,553
Remeasurements after income tax expense	₩ (85,375)	₩ (72,170)

25.6 Details of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market	Total
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ 2,601,582	₩ 2,601,582
Debt securities	-	93,416	93,416
Investment fund	-	849	849
	₩ -	₩ 2,695,847	₩ 2,695,847

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market	Total
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ 2,604,272	₩ 2,604,272
Derivative instruments	-	45,833	45,833
Investment fund	-	5,068	5,068
	₩ -	₩ 2,655,173	₩ 2,655,173

25.7 Details of significant actuarial assumptions used as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate (%)	3.10~3.70	3.80~4.40
Salary increase rate (%)	0.00~7.00	0.00~7.00
Turnover rate (%)	0.00~38.60	0.00~38.60

Mortality assumptions are based on the experience-based mortality table issued by Korea Insurance Development Institute in 2019.

25.8 Results of sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 20234, are as follows:

		Effect on defined benefit obligation	
	Changes in assumptions	Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions
Discount rate	0.5%p	3.37% decrease	3.59% increase
Salary increase rate	0.5%p	3.57% increase	3.38% decrease
Turnover rate	0.5%p	0.21% decrease	0.22% increase

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in significant actuarial assumptions is calculated using the same projected unit credit method used in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

25.9 Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefit payments (including expected future benefit) as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	Up to 1 year	1~2 years	2~5 years	5~10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Pension benefits *	₩ 234,553	₩ 267,161	₩ 915,032	₩ 1,560,220	₩ 7,019,755	₩ 9,996,721

* Amount determined under the promotion compensation type defined contribution plan is excluded.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 1 ~ 11 years.

25.10 Reasonable estimation of expected contribution to plan assets for the next annual reporting period after December 31, 2024 is ₩ 161,184 million.

26. Other Liabilities

Details of other liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other financial liabilities		
Other payables	₩ 15,229,554	₩ 17,953,030
Prepaid card and debit card payables	36,125	36,005
Accrued expenses	5,862,874	5,592,853
Financial guarantee contracts liabilities	31,668	47,199
Deposits for letter of guarantees and others	1,079,417	1,139,506
Domestic exchange settlement credits	295,326	2,864,203
Foreign exchange settlement credits	268,794	215,730
Borrowings of other accounting businesses	4,404	2,793
Due to trust accounts	8,232,002	8,142,102
Liabilities incurred from agency relationships	794,661	514,642
Account for agency business	733,654	249,379
Dividend payables	1,836	7,455
Lease liabilities	964,399	588,803
Others	60,169	63,216
	33,594,883	37,416,916
Other non-financial liabilities		
Other payables	395,951	353,074
Unearned revenue	367,468	351,677
Accrued expenses	1,153,956	961,464
Deferred revenue on credit card points	238,584	242,346
Withholding taxes	286,435	306,709
Others	392,385	632,749
	2,834,779	2,848,019
	₩ 36,429,662	₩ 40,264,935

27. Equity

27.1 Share Capital

27.1.1 Details of share capital as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and in number of shares)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Type of share	Ordinary share	Ordinary share
Number of authorized shares	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Par value per share *(In Korean won)*	₩ 5,000	₩ 5,000
Number of issued shares	393,528,423	403,511,072
Share capital *	₩ 2,090,558	₩ 2,090,558

* Due to the retirement of shares deducted through retained earnings, it is different from the total par value of the shares issued.

27.1.2 Changes in outstanding shares for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In number of shares)	2024	2023
Beginning	378,663,825	389,634,335
Increase	5,000,000	-
Decrease	(10,063,106)	(10,970,510)
Ending	373,600,719	378,663,825

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

27.2 Hybrid Securities

Details of hybrid securities classified as equity as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

Hybrid securities	Issuance date	Maturity	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Series 1-1 *	May 2, 2019	Perpetual bond	-	₩ -	₩ 349,309
Series 1-2	May 2, 2019	Perpetual bond	3.44	49,896	49,896
Series 2-1	May 8, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.30	324,099	324,099
Series 2-2	May 8, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.43	74,812	74,812
Series 3-1	Jul. 14, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.17	369,099	369,099
Series 3-2	Jul. 14, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.38	29,922	29,922
Series 4-1	Oct. 20, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.00	433,996	433,996
Series 4-2	Oct. 20, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.28	64,855	64,855
Series 5-1	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	2.67	419,071	419,071
Series 5-2	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	2.87	59,862	59,862
Series 5-3	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.28	119,727	119,727
Series 6-1	May 28, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.20	165,563	165,563
Series 6-2	May 28, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.60	109,708	109,708
Series 7-1	Oct. 8, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.57	208,468	208,468
Series 7-2	Oct. 8, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.80	59,834	59,834
Series 8-1	Feb. 16, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.00	442,970	442,970
Series 8-2	Feb. 16, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.30	155,626	155,626
Series 9-1	May 12, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.68	478,829	478,829
Series 9-2	May 12, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.97	19,906	19,906
Series 10-1	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.90	407,936	407,936
Series 10-2	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	5.15	70,819	70,819
Series 10-3	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	5.30	19,944	19,944
Series 11-1	Feb. 03, 2023	Perpetual bond	4.90	548,681	548,681
Series 11-2	Feb. 03, 2023	Perpetual bond	5.03	49,871	49,871
Series 12	Feb. 28, 2024	Perpetual bond	4.39	399,084	-
				₩ 5,082,578	₩ 5,032,803

* As a result of exercising the call option for the Company's write-down contingent convertible bonds on May 2, 2024, ₩ 350,000 million was fully redeemed before maturity.

The above hybrid securities are early redeemable by the Group after 5 or 7 or 10 years from the issuance date. On the other hand, hybrid securities of ₩ 1,065,613 million issued by Kookmin Bank, hybrid securities of ₩ 232,647 million issued by KB Securities Co., Ltd. and hybrid securities of ₩ 49,800 million issued by KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd., hybrid securities of ₩ 249,150 million issued by KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd. and hybrid securities of ₩ 19,993 million issued by KB Real Estate Trust. Co., Ltd. are recognized as non-controlling interests and are early redeemable after 5 years from the issuance date and each interest payment date thereafter.

27.3 Capital Surplus

Details of capital surplus as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	₩ 13,190,274	₩ 13,190,274
Losses on sales of treasury shares	(477,358)	(481,332)
Other capital surplus	3,933,818	3,927,041
Consideration for exchange right of exchangeable bonds	-	11,933
	₩ 16,646,734	₩ 16,647,916

27.4 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Details of accumulated other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩ (247,241)	₩ (161,295)
Currency translation differences	809,089	261,752
Gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,518,990)	(2,735,499)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	(3,153)	(3,318)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments	108,318	73,555
Losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations	(316,109)	(129,401)
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk	(17,314)	(11,800)
Finance gains or losses on insurance contract assets (liabilities)	1,682,322	4,858,650
	₩ 496,922	₩ 2,152,644

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

27.5 Retained Earnings

27.5.1 Details of retained earnings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Legal reserves [1]	₩ 1,219,810	₩ 1,007,686
Voluntary reserves	982,000	982,000
Retained earnings [2]	32,606,410	29,944,914
	₩ 34,808,220	₩ 31,934,600

[1] With respect to the allocation of net profit earned in a fiscal term, the Parent Company must set aside in its legal reserve an amount equal to at least 10% of its profit after tax as reported in the financial statements, each time it pays dividends on its net profits earned until its legal reserve reaches the aggregate amount of its paid-in capital in accordance with Article 53 of the Financial Holding Company Act. This reserve is not available for the payment of cash dividends, but may be transferred to share capital, or used to reduce accumulated deficit.

[2] The regulatory reserve for credit losses the Group appropriated in retained earnings is ₩ 4,370,051 million and ₩ 4,320,506 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

27.5.2 Regulatory reserve for credit losses

Measurement and disclosure of regulatory reserve for credit losses are required in accordance with Articles 26 through 28 of Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies.

27.5.2.1 Details of regulatory reserve for credit losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Regulatory reserve for credit losses attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent Company	₩ 4,370,051	₩ 4,320,506
Non-controlling interests	169,603	173,393
	₩ 4,539,654	₩ 4,493,899

27.5.2.2 Regulatory reserve for credit losses estimated to be appropriated and adjusted profit after provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won, except for earnings per share)	2024	2023
Provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses	₩ 49,545	₩ (35,228)
Adjusted profit after provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses [1,2]	4,828,877	4,445,148
Adjusted basic earnings per share after provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses [1]	12,749	11,575
Adjusted diluted earnings per share after provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses [1]	12,597	11,308

[1] Adjusted profit after provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses is not based on Korean IFRS. It is calculated by reflecting provision of regulatory reserve for credit losses before tax to the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company.

[2] After deducting dividends on hybrid securities

27.6 Treasury Shares

Changes in treasury shares for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won and in number of shares)

	2024				
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Retirement	Ending
Number of treasury shares *	24,847,247	10,063,106	(5,000,000)	(9,982,649)	19,927,704
Carrying amount	₩ 1,165,837	₩ 820,000	₩ (234,600)	₩ (515,177)	1,236,060

(In millions of Korean won and in number of shares)

	2023				
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Retirement	Ending
Number of treasury shares	19,262,733	10,970,510	-	(5,385,996)	24,847,247
Carrying amount	₩ 836,188	₩ 571,745	₩ -	₩ (242,096)	1,165,837

* 5 million treasury shares are deposited at the Korea Securities Depository for the exchange of exchangeable bonds.

The Group retired 5,584,514 shares (₩ 300,000 million) and 4,398,135 shares (₩ 320,000 million) of the treasury shares on August 14, 2024, each acquired in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on July 25, 2023, and February 7, 2024, respectively.

Additionally, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on Jully 23, 2024, the Group plans to acquire shares worth ₩ 400,000 million of treasury shares through a trust contract by March 4, 2025, and plans to retire the shares after the termination of the trust contract and in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on October 24, 2024, the Group plans to acquire shares worth ₩ 100,000 million of treasury shares through a trust contract by April 30, 2025, and plans to retire the shares after the termination of the trust contract.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

28. Net Interest Income

Details of interest income, interest expense, and net interest income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Interest income		
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 2,889	₩ 1,746
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,422,251	1,400,912
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss	33,372	12,708
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,693,188	2,225,549
Loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,314	39,084
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost	395,886	351,797
Securities measured at amortized cost	1,236,448	1,123,957
Loans measured at amortized cost	24,006,088	23,439,034
Insurance finance income	31,317	20,899
Others	614,632	526,338
	30,491,385	29,142,024
Interest expense		
Deposits	10,379,055	10,052,830
Borrowings	2,548,842	2,519,463
Debentures	2,623,198	2,306,823
Insurance finance expense	1,477,757	1,534,458
Others	635,819	547,590
	17,664,671	16,961,164
Net interest income	₩ 12,826,714	₩ 12,180,860

Interest income recognized on impaired loans is ₩ 92,741 million and ₩ 73,543 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

29. Net Fee and Commission Income

Details of fee and commission income, fee and commission expense, and net fee and commission income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Fee and commission income		
Banking activity fees	₩ 187,563	₩ 181,841
Lending activity fees	113,553	96,469
Credit card and debit card related fees	1,661,516	1,598,964
Agent activity fees	215,382	198,402
Trust and other fiduciary fees	288,097	375,007
Fund management related fees	140,107	133,027
Acceptances and guarantees fees	95,588	77,291
Foreign currency related fees	362,449	308,747
Securities agency fees	123,833	113,476
Other business account commission on consignment	34,453	33,873
Commissions received on securities business	663,054	656,424
Lease fees	1,120,384	1,096,933
Others	475,864	497,620
	5,481,843	5,368,074
Fee and commission expense		
Trading activity related fees *	49,631	56,331
Lending activity fees	35,312	34,040
Credit card and debit card related fees	824,532	861,639
Outsourcing related fees	149,810	167,927
Foreign currency related fees	118,475	93,277
Others	454,456	481,336
	1,632,216	1,694,550
Net fee and commission income	₩ 3,849,627	₩ 3,673,524

* Fees from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

30. Net Gains or Losses on Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

30.1 Net Gains or Losses on Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss include dividend income, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value, and gains or losses arising from sales and redemptions. Details of net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Debt securities	₩ 3,571,736	₩ 3,904,088
Equity securities	750,633	818,610
	4,322,369	4,722,698
Derivatives held for trading:		
Interest rate	5,053,285	7,195,387
Currency	17,434,391	9,230,401
Stock or stock index	2,394,867	2,027,294
Credit	46,619	41,234
Commodity	63,666	30,829
Others	64,960	173,215
	25,057,788	18,698,360
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	356,827	192,334
Other financial instruments	522	502
	29,737,506	23,613,894
Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Debt securities	1,491,166	1,106,981
Equity securities	917,182	372,969
	2,408,348	1,479,950
Derivatives held for trading:		
Interest rate	5,170,159	7,439,802
Currency	18,093,278	9,271,983
Stock or stock index	2,120,380	2,164,455
Credit	43,821	44,971
Commodity	57,086	42,150
Others	155,760	166,403
	25,640,484	19,129,764
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	358,441	509,835
Other financial instruments	692	387
	28,407,965	21,119,936
Net gains(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,329,541	₩ 2,493,958

30.2 Net Gains or Losses on Financial Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Net gains or losses on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss include gains or losses arising from changes in fair value, and gains or losses arising from sales and redemptions. Details of net gains or losses on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Gains on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 323,412	₩ 726,277
	323,412	726,277
Losses on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	640,872	1,057,170
	640,872	1,057,170
Net gains(losses) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	₩ (317,460)	₩ (330,893)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

31. Net Other Operating Income and Expenses

Details of other operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Other operating income		
Gains on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Gains on redemption of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	₩ 9,738	₩ 7,326
Gains on disposal of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	128,169	59,666
	137,907	66,992
Gains on financial assets at amortized cost:		
Gains on sale of loans measured at amortized cost	136,706	99,942
Gains on disposal of securities measured at amortized cost	1,019	174
	137,725	100,116
Gains on hedge accounting	480,584	361,281
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	6,070,151	6,480,621
Dividend income	86,524	47,769
Others	673,191	593,871
	7,586,082	7,650,650
Other operating expenses		
Losses on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Losses on redemption of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	66	8
Losses on disposal of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	242,846	323,147
	242,912	323,155
Losses on financial assets at amortized cost:		
Losses on sale of loans measured at amortized cost	115,318	49,534
	115,318	49,534
Losses on hedge accounting	425,612	379,343
Losses on foreign exchange transactions	5,375,351	6,130,076
Deposit insurance fee	590,148	570,465
Credit guarantee fund fee	362,234	327,764
Depreciation expenses of operating lease assets	701,917	713,056
Others	1,645,601	1,870,246
	9,459,093	10,363,639
Net other operating expenses	₩ (1,873,011)	₩ (2,712,989)

32. General and Administrative Expenses

32.1 Details of general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Expenses related to employee		
Employee benefits - salaries	₩ 2,707,446	₩ 2,621,008
Employee benefits - others	855,152	860,038
Post-employment benefits - defined benefit plans	177,481	155,720
Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans	33,995	32,160
Termination benefits	306,617	275,632
Share-based payments	140,453	69,703
	4,221,144	4,014,261
Depreciation and amortization	916,295	865,927
Other general and administrative expenses		
Rental expense	92,392	100,761
Tax and dues	324,621	303,987
Communication	48,223	48,704
Electricity and utilities	49,063	45,255
Publication	7,813	9,263
Repairs and maintenance	52,298	51,202
Vehicle	18,313	18,015
Travel	16,881	18,177
Training	43,118	44,275
Service fees	249,774	233,403
Electronic data processing expenses	352,985	354,842
Advertising	230,656	230,192
Others	315,048	309,142
	1,801,185	1,767,218
	₩ 6,938,624	₩ 6,647,406

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

32.2 Share-based Payments

32.2.1 Stock grants

The Group changed the scheme of share-based payments awarded to executives and employees from stock options to stock grants in November 2007. The stock grants award program is an incentive plan that sets on grant date, the maximum number of shares that can be awarded. Actual shares to be granted is determined in accordance with achievement of pre-set performance targets over the vesting period.

32.2.1.1 Details of stock grants linked to long-term performance as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In number of shares)	Grant date	Number of granted shares [1]	Vesting conditions [2]
KB Financial Group Inc.			
Series 34	Feb. 1, 2022	644	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 30%, and non-market performance [4] 70%
Series 36	Jan. 1, 2023	26,071	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 37	Apr. 1, 2023	1,830	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 30%, and non-market performance [4] 70%
Series 38	Nov. 21, 2023	55,547	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 35%, and non-market performance [5] 65%
Series 39	Jan. 1, 2024	69,628	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 40	Feb. 1, 2024	511	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 30%, and non-market performance [4] 70%
Series 41	Apr. 6, 2024	6,270	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 30%, and non-market performance [4] 70%
Series 42	Apr. 26, 2024	616	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0%, and non-market performance [4] 100%
Deferred grant in 2015		2,123	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2020		284	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2021		9,060	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2022		26,240	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2023		71,682	Satisfied
		270,506	
Kookmin Bank			
Series 85	Jan. 1, 2022	6,740	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 86	Feb. 1, 2022	1,525	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 90	Jul. 18, 2022	3,716	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 91	Aug. 24, 2022	7,277	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%

32.2.1.1 Details of stock grants linked to long-term performance as of December 31, 2024, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In number of shares)	Grant date	Number of granted shares [1]	Vesting conditions [2]
Series 92	Jan. 1, 2023	160,673	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 94	Apr. 1, 2023	5,849	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 96	Jan. 1, 2024	291,303	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100% Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 30%, and EPS, Asset Quality [6] 70%
Series 97	Feb. 1, 2024	2,045	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 98	Apr. 22, 2024	2,959	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 99	July. 5, 2024	4,926	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 100	July. 18, 2024	549	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Series 101	Aug. 24, 2024	4,453	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~30%, and non-market performance [4] 70~100%
Deferred grant in 2021		52,347	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2022		58,485	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2023		137,828	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2024		6,993	Satisfied
		747,668	Satisfied
Other subsidiaries			
Stock granted in 2012		160	
Stock granted in 2013		219	
Stock granted in 2014		1,028	
Stock granted in 2015		1,287	
Stock granted in 2016		234	
Stock granted in 2017		5,834	
Stock granted in 2018		13,883	Services fulfillment, market performance [3] 0~50%, and non-market performance [4] 50~100%
Stock granted in 2019		18,106	
Stock granted in 2020		53,629	
Stock granted in 2021		52,505	
Stock granted in 2022		146,378	
Stock granted in 2023		385,023	
Stock granted in 2024		307,922	
		986,208	
		2,004,382	

[1] Granted shares represent the total number of shares initially granted to executives and employees who have residual shares as of December 31, 2024 (Deferred grants are residual shares vested as of December 31, 2024).
[2] Executives and employees were given the right of choice about the timing of the deferred payment (after the date of retirement), payment ratio, and payment period. Accordingly, a certain percentage of the granted shares is deferred for up to five years after the date of retirement after the deferred grant has been confirmed.
[3] Relative TSR (Total Shareholder Return): [(Fair value at the end of the contract - Fair value at the beginning of the contract) + (Total amount of dividend per share paid during the contract period)] / Fair value at the beginning of the contract
[4] Performance results of company and employee
[5] EPS (Earnings Per Share), Asset Quality, HCROI (Human Capital Return On Investment), Non-bank segment profit
[6] EPS, Asset Quality

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

32.2.1.2 Details of stock grants linked to short-term performance as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In number of shares)	Estimated number of vested shares *	Vesting conditions
KB Financial Group Inc.		
Stock granted in 2015	1,078	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2016	2,076	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2020	156	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	11,857	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	29,285	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	40,280	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2024	23,659	Proportional to service period
Kookmin Bank		
Stock granted in 2016	706	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	42,816	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	107,840	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	178,808	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2024	86,113	Proportional to service period
Other subsidiaries		
Stock granted in 2015	2,672	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2016	12,312	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2017	26,375	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2018	64,040	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2019	56,724	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2020	75,969	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	234,222	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	349,858	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	575,294	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2024	154,299	Proportional to service period
	2,076,439	

* Executives and employees were given the right of choice about the timing of the deferred payment (after the date of retirement), payment ratio, and payment period. Accordingly, a certain percentage of the granted shares is deferred for up to five years after the date of retirement after the deferred grant has been confirmed.

32.2.1.3 Stock grants are measured at fair value using the MonteCarlo simulation model and assumptions used in measuring the fair value as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In Korean won)	Risk-free rate (%)	Fair value (market performance condition)	Fair value (non-market performance condition)
Linked to long-term performance			
(KB Financial Group Inc.)			
Series 34	2.69	63,498~76,618	72,231~87,156
Series 36	2.69	72,231~87,156	52,755~87,156
Series 37	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 38	2.69	64,306~73,900	66,306~76,198
Series 39	2.69	68,992~87,156	68,992~87,156
Series 40	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Series 41	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Series 42	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Deferred grant in 2015	2.69	-	79,280~87,156
Deferred grant in 2020	2.69	-	79,280~87,156
Deferred grant in 2021	2.69	-	87,156
Deferred grant in 2022	2.69	-	75,790~87,156
Deferred grant in 2023	2.69	-	72,231~87,156
(Kookmin Bank)			
Series 85	2.69	65,860~79,468	72,231~87,156
Series 86	2.69	63,498~76,618	72,231~87,156
Series 90	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 91	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 92	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 94	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 96	2.69	68,992~87,156	68,992~87,156
Series 97	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Series 98	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Series 99	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Series 100	2.69	72,231~87,156	72,231~87,156
Series 101	2.69	65,949~75,790	65,949~75,790
Grant deferred in 2021	2.69	-	0~87,156
Grant deferred in 2022	2.69	-	75,790~87,156
Grant deferred in 2023	2.69	-	68,298~87,156
Grant deferred in 2024	2.69	-	70,431~87,156
(Other subsidiaries)			
Stock granted in 2012	2.69	-	79,280
Stock granted in 2013	2.69	-	79,280
Stock granted in 2014	2.69	-	52,755~79,280
Stock granted in 2015	2.69	-	47,631~87,156
Stock granted in 2016	2.69	-	87,156

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

32.2.1.3 Stock grants are measured at fair value using the MonteCarlo simulation model and assumptions used in measuring the fair value as of December 31, 2024, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In Korean won)	Risk-free rate (%)	Fair value (market performance condition)	Fair value (non-market performance condition)
Linked to long-term performance			
Stock granted in 2017	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2018	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2019	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2020	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2021	2.69	-	56,379~87,156
Stock granted in 2022	2.69	64,263~87,156	52,755~87,156
Stock granted in 2023	2.69	68,992~87,156	52,755~87,156
Stock granted in 2024	2.69	65,949~87,156	65,949~87,156
Linked to short-term performance			
(KB Financial Group Inc.)			
Stock granted in 2015	2.69	-	79,280~87,156
Stock granted in 2016	2.69	-	72,231~87,156
Stock granted in 2020	2.69	-	79,280~87,156
Stock granted in 2021	2.69	-	87,156
Stock granted in 2022	2.69	-	79,280~87,156
Stock granted in 2023	2.69	-	75,790~87,156
Stock granted in 2024	2.69	-	68,992~79,280
(Kookmin Bank)			
Stock granted in 2016	2.69	-	87,156
Stock granted in 2021	2.69	-	87,156
Stock granted in 2022	2.69	-	72,231~87,156
Stock granted in 2023	2.69	-	75,790~87,156
Stock granted in 2024	2.69	-	68,992~82,229
(Other subsidiaries)			
Stock granted in 2015	2.69	-	75,790~87,156
Stock granted in 2016	2.69	-	47,631~87,156
Stock granted in 2017	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2018	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2019	2.69	-	45,096~87,156
Stock granted in 2020	2.69	-	50,973~87,156
Stock granted in 2021	2.69	-	52,755~87,156
Stock granted in 2022	2.69	-	52,755~87,156
Stock granted in 2023	2.69	-	68,992~87,156
Stock granted in 2024	2.69	-	68,992~82,774

The Group uses the volatility of the stock price over the previous year as the expected volatility, and uses the arithmetic mean of the price-dividend ratio of one year before, two years before, and three years before the base year as the dividend yield and uses one-year risk-free rate of Korea Treasury Bond in order to measure the fair value.

32.2.1.4 The accrued expenses for share-based payments related to stock grants are ₩ 295,867 million and ₩ 202,243 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the compensation costs amounting to ₩ 162,406 million and ₩ 77,932 million were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

32.2.2 Mileage stock

32.2.2.1 Details of mileage stock as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(In number of shares)

Grant date	Number of granted shares [1]	Expected exercise period (years) [2]	Remaining shares
Stock granted in 2020			
Jan. 18, 2020	28,645	0.00~0.04	10,037
May 12, 2020	46	0.00~0.36	25
Jun. 30, 2020	206	0.00~0.49	118
Aug. 26, 2020	40	0.00~0.65	16
Oct. 29, 2020	160	0.00~0.82	80
Nov. 6, 2020	45	0.00~0.85	35
Nov. 30, 2020	35	0.00~0.91	26
Dec. 2, 2020	57	0.00~0.92	22
Dec. 4, 2020	154	0.00~0.92	21
Dec. 30, 2020	88	0.00~0.99	25
Stock granted in 2021			
Jan. 15, 2021	28,156	0.00~1.04	10,375
Apr. 5, 2021	89	0.00~1.26	53
Jul. 1, 2021	54	0.00~1.50	18
Jul. 2, 2021	11	0.00~1.50	11
Jul. 27, 2021	70	0.00~1.57	32
Nov. 1, 2021	71	0.00~1.83	53
Nov. 16, 2021	53	0.00~1.87	13
Dec. 3, 2021	91	0.00~1.92	39
Dec. 6, 2021	87	0.00~1.93	26
Dec. 30, 2021	76	0.00~1.99	38
Stock granted in 2022			
Jan. 14, 2022	20,909	0.00~2.04	10,827
Apr. 4, 2022	65	0.00~2.25	33
Apr. 19, 2022	33	0.00~2.30	20
Aug. 3, 2022	62	0.00~2.59	6
Aug. 9, 2022	80	0.00~2.60	21
Oct. 19, 2022	55	0.00~2.80	5
Nov. 1, 2022	177	0.00~2.83	90
Dec. 1, 2022	49	0.00~2.92	48
Dec. 6, 2022	88	0.00~2.93	10
Dec. 12, 2022	114	0.00~2.95	48
Dec. 15, 2022	42	0.00~2.95	28
Dec. 30, 2022	114	0.00~2.99	63

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

32.2.2.1 Details of mileage stock as of December 31, 2024, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In number of shares)

Grant date	Number of granted shares [1]	Expected exercise period (years) [2]	Remaining shares
Stock granted in 2023			
Jan. 9, 2023	23,071	0.00~3.02	9,867
Jan. 14, 2023	742	0.00~3.04	377
Mar. 7, 2023	58	0.00~3.18	29
Mar. 27, 2023	58	0.00~3.23	54
Mar. 31, 2023	97	0.00~3.24	38
May 4, 2023	105	0.00~3.34	56
Jul. 3, 2023	63	0.00~3.50	21
Jul. 26, 2023	38	0.00~3.56	31
Jul. 31, 2023	220	0.00~3.58	126
Oct. 20, 2023	80	0.00~3.80	59
Nov. 1, 2023	78	0.00~3.83	58
Dec. 1, 2023	49	0.00~3.92	36
Dec. 13, 2023	115	0.00~3.95	115
Dec. 14, 2023	57	0.00~3.95	57
Dec. 27, 2023	19	0.00~3.99	19
Dec. 28, 2023	162	0.00~3.99	162
Dec. 29, 2023	95	0.00~3.99	95
Stock granted in 2024			
Jan. 13, 2024	17,523	0.00~4.03	16,849
Jan. 31, 2024	297	0.00~4.08	297
Apr. 1, 2024	89	0.00~4.25	87
Jul. 1, 2024	38	0.00~4.50	38
Aug. 1, 2024	141	0.00~4.58	141
Sep. 2, 2024	14	0.00~4.67	14
Nov. 1, 2024	55	0.00~4.84	55
Dec. 4, 2024	26	0.00~4.93	26
Dec. 19, 2024	88	0.00~4.97	88
Dec. 30, 2024	73	0.00~5.00	73
	123,473		61,130

[1] Mileage stock is exercisable for four years after one year from the grant date at the closing price of the end of the previous month. However, mileage stock can be exercised at the closing price of the end of the previous month on the date of occurrence of retirement or transfer despite a one-year lock-up period.

[2] Assessed based on the stock price as of December 31, 2024. These shares are vested immediately at grant date.

32.2.2.2 The accrued expenses for share-based payments related to mileage stock are ₩ 5,067 million and ₩ 3,183 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The compensation costs amounting to ₩ 3,183 million and ₩ 1,645 million were recognized as expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

33. Net Other Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Details of other non-operating income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Other non-operating income		
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	₩ 29,515	₩ 1,790
Rental income	26,023	23,682
Others	128,794	131,995
	184,332	157,467
Other non-operating expenses		
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	5,080	1,839
Donation	152,037	120,560
Restoration costs	2,922	3,642
Management cost for written-off loans	3,888	3,769
Impairment losses on goodwill	60,273	6,268
Others *	1,003,262	319,369
	1,227,462	455,447
Net other non-operating income (expenses)	₩ (1,043,130)	₩ (297,980)

* Includes expenses of ₩ 744,764 million related to the voluntary compensation for the performance of the Hang Seng China Enterprise Index as of December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

34. Income Tax Expense

34.1 Details of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Income tax payable		
Current income tax expense	₩ 1,594,917	₩ 1,468,269
Adjustments of income tax of prior years recognized in current tax	(27,266)	(35,326)
	1,567,651	1,432,943
Changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities *	(417,219)	557,002
Income tax recognized directly in equity and others		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	31,076	25,895
Currency translation differences	(12,919)	(11,866)
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(421,425)	(1,198,075)
Share of other comprehensive income or loss of associates and joint ventures	(170)	(7)
Gains or losses on cash flow hedging instruments	(12,501)	(1,913)
Gains or losses on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations	66,971	4,931
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk	1,979	19,038
Finance gains or losses on insurance contract assets (liabilities)	1,139,335	772,435
	792,346	(389,562)
Others	13,863	(6,566)
Income tax expense	₩ 1,956,641	₩ 1,593,817

34.2 Analysis of the relationship between net profit before income tax expense and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		2023	
	Tax rate (%)	Amount	Tax rate (%)	Amount
Profit before income tax expense		₩ 6,985,247		₩ 6,120,151
Income tax at the applicable tax rate *	26.25	1,833,743	26.23	1,605,358
Non-taxable income	(0.98)	(68,560)	(0.72)	(44,197)
Non-deductible expenses	0.34	23,879	0.35	21,133
Tax credit and tax exemption	(0.03)	(2,067)	(0.03)	(2,006)
Temporary difference for which no deferred tax is recognized	(1.08)	(75,701)	(0.07)	(4,312)
Changes in recognition and measurement of deferred tax	3.32	231,943	1.12	68,362
Income tax refund for tax of prior years	(1.11)	(77,423)	(0.70)	(42,952)
Income tax expense of overseas branches	0.81	56,373	0.92	56,285
Tax rate change effect	0.00	-	0.01	622
Others	0.50	34,454	(1.05)	(64,476)
Average effective tax rate and income tax expense	28.01	₩ 1,956,641	26.04	₩ 1,593,817

34.2 Analysis of the relationship between net profit before income tax expense and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

* Applicable income tax rate for ₩ 200 million and below is 9.9%, for over ₩ 200 million to ₩ 20,000 million is 20.9%, for over ₩ 20,000 million to ₩ 300,000 million is 23.1% and for over ₩ 300,000 million is 26.4% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively.

34.3 The impact of the global minimum tax

The Group is required to pay an additional tax amount on the difference between the GloBE effective tax rate of each subsidiary's jurisdiction and the minimum tax rate of 15%, in accordance with the Pillar 2 legislation. As a result, the Pillar 2 income tax expense recognized during the year ended December 31, 2024 is ₩ 471 million, and exceptions have been applied regarding the recognition and disclosure of related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

35. Dividends

The annual dividends to the shareholders of the Parent Company for the year ended December 31, 2023, amounting to ₩ 587,006 million (₩ 1,530 per share) were declared at the annual general shareholders' meeting on March 22, 2024 and paid in April 11, 2024.
According to the resolution of the board of directors on April 25, 2024, the quarterly dividend amounting to ₩ 300,087 million (₩ 784 per share) with dividend record date of March 31, 2024 were paid on May 9, 2024; according to the resolution of the board of directors on July 23, 2024, the quarterly dividend amounting to ₩ 299,999 million (₩ 791 per share) with dividend record date of June 30, 2024 were paid on August 8, 2024; and according to the resolution of the board of directors on October 24, 2024, the quarterly dividend amounting to ₩ 299,886 million (₩ 795 per share) with dividend record date of September 30, 2024 were paid on November 7, 2024.
The annual dividends to the shareholders of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024, amounting to ₩ 298,285 million (₩ 804 per share) is to be proposed at the general shareholders' meeting scheduled for March 26, 2024. The Company's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, do not reflect this dividend payable.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

36. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024					
	Beginning	Changes except for reclassification	Reclassification to profit or loss	Transfer within equity	Tax effect	Ending
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩ (161,295)	₩ (117,022)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 31,076	₩ (247,241)
Currency translation differences	261,752	560,256	-	-	(12,919)	809,089
Gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,735,499)	1,462,875	171,410	3,649	(421,425)	(1,518,990)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(3,318)	336	(1)	-	(170)	(3,153)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments	73,555	341,856	(294,592)	-	(12,501)	108,318
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations	(129,401)	(253,679)	-	-	66,971	(316,109)
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk	(11,800)	(7,493)	-	-	1,979	(17,314)
Finance gains or losses on insurance contract assets (liabilities)	4,858,650	(4,315,663)	-	-	1,139,335	1,682,322
	₩ 2,152,644	₩ (2,328,534)	₩ (123,183)	₩ 3,649	₩ 792,346	₩ 496,922

(In millions of Korean won)	2023					
	Beginning	Changes except for reclassification	Reclassification to profit or loss	Transfer within equity	Tax effect	Ending
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩ (88,770)	₩ (98,420)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 25,895	₩ (161,295)
Currency translation differences	254,446	42,925	(23,753)	-	(11,866)	261,752
Gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,081,560)	4,299,541	281,849	(37,254)	(1,198,075)	(2,735,499)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(3,342)	31	-	-	(7)	(3,318)
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedging instruments	19,632	7,328	48,508	-	(1,913)	73,555
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments of net investments in foreign operations	(114,742)	(19,590)	-	-	4,931	(129,401)
Fair value changes of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to own credit risk	41,063	(71,901)	-	-	19,038	(11,800)
Finance gains or losses on insurance contract assets (liabilities)	6,976,154	(2,889,939)	-	-	772,435	4,858,650
	₩ 1,002,881	₩ 1,269,975	₩ 306,604	₩ (37,254)	₩ (389,562)	₩ 2,152,644

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

37. Earnings per Share

37.1 Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

37.1.1 Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

(In number of shares)	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of shares	Number of shares	Accumulated number of shares
Number of issued ordinary shares	393,528,423	146,287,481,492	403,511,072	147,787,824,904
Number of treasury shares *	(19,927,704)	(7,659,481,944)	(24,847,247)	(7,617,096,867)
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding	373,600,719	138,627,999,548	378,663,825	140,170,728,037
Number of days		366		365
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		378,765,026		384,029,392

* Treasury shares retired during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were deducted from August 14, 2024 and April 4, 2023, respectively.

37.1.2 Basic earnings per share

(In Korean won and in number of shares)	2024	2023
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	₩ 5,078,220,543,511	₩ 4,594,834,837,385
Deduction: Dividends on hybrid securities	(199,798,800,000)	(184,915,050,000)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company (A)	4,878,421,743,511	4,409,919,787,385
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (B)	378,765,026	384,029,392
Basic earnings per share (A/B)	₩ 12,880	₩ 11,483

37.2 Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated through increasing the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding by the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group has dilutive potential ordinary shares such as stock grants and ordinary share exchange right of exchangeable bonds.

A calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market share price for the year) based on the monetary value of stock grants. The number of shares calculated above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the settlement of stock grants.

Exchangeable bonds are included in potential ordinary shares from the exercisable date of the exchange right, and interest expense after tax for the period is added to profit for diluted earnings per share.

37.2.1 Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share

(In Korean won)	2024	2023
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	₩ 5,078,220,543,511	₩ 4,594,834,837,385
Deduction: Dividends on hybrid securities	(199,798,800,000)	(184,915,050,000)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company	4,878,421,743,511	4,409,919,787,385
Adjustments: Interest expense on exchangeable bonds	306,631,690	2,451,851,049
Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share	₩ 4,878,728,375,201	₩ 4,412,371,638,434

37.2.2 Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share

(In number of shares)	2024	2023
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	378,765,026	384,029,392
Adjustment:		
Stock grants	4,001,803	4,300,774
Exchangeable bonds	601,093	5,000,000
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	383,367,922	393,330,166

37.2.3 Diluted earnings per share

(In Korean won and in number of shares)	2024	2023
Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share	₩ 4,878,728,375,201	₩ 4,412,371,638,434
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	383,367,922	393,330,166
Diluted earnings per share	₩ 12,726	₩ 11,218

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38. Insurance Contracts

38.1 Details of insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024								
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance			
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas
Insurance contract assets	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 265,762	₩ 10,429	₩ -	₩ -
Insurance contract liabilities	14,687,315	579,725	7,431,564	6,644,117	-	22,838,534	1,327,191	2,145,366	209,889
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩ 14,687,315	₩ 579,725	₩ 7,431,564	₩ 6,644,117	₩ -	₩ 22,572,772	₩ 1,316,762	₩ 2,145,366	₩ 209,889
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 81	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,442	₩ 492,051	₩ 831,272	₩ 6,953	₩ 164,348
Reinsurance contract liabilities	18,022	16,265	-	-	-	122	21,857	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets (liabilities)	₩ (17,941)	₩ (16,265)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,442	₩ 491,929	₩ 809,415	₩ 6,953	₩ 164,348

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023								
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance			
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas
Insurance contract assets	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 219,782	₩ 9,858	₩ -	₩ -
Insurance contract liabilities	12,184,805	449,459	6,992,772	6,565,561	-	20,429,882	1,505,850	2,224,924	264,737
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩ 12,184,805	₩ 449,459	₩ 6,992,772	₩ 6,565,561	₩ -	₩ 20,210,100	₩ 1,495,992	₩ 2,224,924	₩ 264,737
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 455	₩ (90)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 5,545	₩ 442,280	₩ 957,040	₩ 10,513	₩ 226,689
Reinsurance contract liabilities	14,913	17,275	-	-	-	-	3,842	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets (liabilities)	₩ (14,458)	₩ (17,365)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 5,545	₩ 442,280	₩ 953,198	₩ 10,513	₩ 226,689

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.2 Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities

38.2.1 Changes in insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Liability for Remaining Coverage			
	Other than Loss Component	Loss Component	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Beginning	₩ 43,732,306	₩ 540,113	₩ 2,130,278	₩ 46,402,697
Insurance revenue	(6,771,649)			(6,771,649)
Insurance service expenses				
Insurance claims and expenses	-	(44,783)	4,939,938	4,895,155
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	294,733	-	-	294,733
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(190,946)	(190,946)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	174,282	-	174,282
Other insurance service expenses	129	-	-	129
Insurance service result	(6,476,787)	129,499	4,748,992	(1,598,296)
Insurance finance income and expenses	6,091,991	20,987	54,062	6,167,040
Investment components	(5,265,357)	-	5,265,357	-
Cashflow				
Premiums received	13,777,045	-	-	13,777,045
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,815,098)	-	-	(2,815,098)
Incurred claims and expenses	-	-	(7,017,862)	(7,017,862)
Other cashflow	-	-	(3,000,166)	(3,000,166)
Total cashflow	10,961,947	-	(10,018,028)	943,919
Other	134	-	-	134
Ending	₩ 49,044,234	₩ 690,599	₩ 2,180,661	₩ 51,915,494

38.2.1 Changes in insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Liability for Remaining Coverage			
	Other than Loss Component	Loss Component	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Beginning	₩ 40,174,308	₩ 272,629	₩ 1,981,290	₩ 42,428,227
Insurance revenue	(6,232,135)			(6,232,135)
Insurance service expenses				
Insurance claims and expenses	-	(18,663)	4,505,137	4,486,474
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	206,367	-	-	206,367
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(47,991)	(47,991)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	280,872	-	280,872
Other insurance service expenses	3,791	-	-	3,791
Insurance service result	(6,021,977)	262,209	4,457,146	(1,302,622)
Insurance finance income and expenses	4,937,386	5,275	50,296	4,992,957
Investment components	(5,233,167)	-	5,233,167	-
Cashflow				
Premiums received	12,118,916	-	-	12,118,916
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,243,231)	-	-	(2,243,231)
Incurred claims and expenses	-	-	(6,796,305)	(6,796,305)
Other cashflow	-	-	(2,795,316)	(2,795,316)
Total cashflow	9,875,685	-	(9,591,621)	284,064
Other	71	-	-	71
Ending	₩ 43,732,306	₩ 540,113	₩ 2,130,278	₩ 46,402,697

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.2.2 Changes in insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Other than Loss Component	Loss Component	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Total
Beginning	₩ 1,933,331	₩ 2,107	₩ 1,953,780	₩ 96,435	₩ 3,985,653
Insurance revenue	(4,245,506)	-	-	-	(4,245,506)
Insurance service expenses					
Insurance claims and expenses	-	-	3,370,974	32,254	3,403,228
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	468,844	-	-	-	468,844
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(123,122)	(45,089)	(168,211)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	3,673	-	-	3,673
Other insurance service expenses	3,281	-	-	-	3,281
Insurance service result	(3,773,381)	3,673	3,247,852	(12,835)	(534,691)
Insurance finance income and expenses	13,011	-	48,140	4,948	66,099
Investment components	(15,439)	-	15,439	-	-
Cashflow					
Premiums received	4,255,795	-	-	-	4,255,795
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(478,578)	-	-	-	(478,578)
Incurred claims and expenses	-	-	(3,659,534)	-	(3,659,534)
Other cashflow	-	-	-	-	-
Total cashflow	3,777,217	-	(3,659,534)	-	117,683
Other	12,930	-	22,579	1,763	37,272
Ending	₩ 1,947,669	₩ 5,780	₩ 1,628,256	₩ 90,311	₩ 3,672,016

38.2.2 Changes in insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Other than Loss Component	Loss Component	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Total
Beginning	₩ 1,839,419	₩ 1,300	₩ 1,941,475	₩ 78,709	₩ 3,860,903
Insurance revenue	(4,090,221)	-	-	-	(4,090,221)
Insurance service expenses					
Insurance claims and expenses	-	-	3,545,909	55,663	3,601,572
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	449,062	-	-	-	449,062
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(226,333)	(39,009)	(265,342)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	-	807	-	-	807
Other insurance service expenses	4,956	-	-	-	4,956
Insurance service result	(3,636,203)	807	3,319,576	16,654	(299,166)
Insurance finance income and expenses	(2,047)	-	13,943	1,005	12,901
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cashflow					
Premiums received	4,176,452	-	-	-	4,176,452
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(455,528)	-	-	-	(455,528)
Incurred claims and expenses	-	-	(3,323,187)	-	(3,323,187)
Other cashflow	-	-	-	-	-
Total cashflow	3,720,924	-	(3,323,187)	-	397,737
Other	11,238	-	1,973	67	13,278
Ending	₩ 1,933,331	₩ 2,107	₩ 1,953,780	₩ 96,435	₩ 3,985,653

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.2.3 Changes in reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Liability for Remaining Coverage			
	Other than Loss Recovery Component	Loss Component	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Beginning	₩ (52,816)	₩ 73,821	₩ 392,106	₩ 413,111
Allocation of Reinsurance Premiums	(218,453)	-	-	(218,453)
Reinsurance Recoverables				
Reinsurance claims and expenses	-	(2,511)	194,879	192,368
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(16,953)	(16,953)
Recovery from loss recovery component and reversals	-	21,764	-	21,764
Reinsurance service result	(218,453)	19,253	177,926	(21,274)
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	27,452	2,185	4,162	33,799
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(111)	17	-	(94)
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	141	-	9	150
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	27,482	2,202	4,171	33,855
Investment components	(435,632)	-	435,632	-
Cashflow		-		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	666,604	-	-	666,604
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	-	-	(634,257)	(634,257)
Total cashflow	666,604	-	(634,257)	32,347
Other	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ (12,815)	₩ 95,276	₩ 375,578	₩ 458,039

38.2.3 Changes in reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Liability for Remaining Coverage			
	Other than Loss Recovery Component	Loss Component	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Beginning	₩ (1,289)	₩ 24,149	₩ 320,357	₩ 343,217
Allocation of Reinsurance Premiums	(158,698)	-	-	(158,698)
Reinsurance Recoverables				
Reinsurance claims and expenses	-	(2,554)	129,701	127,147
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	4,519	4,519
Recovery from loss recovery component and reversals	-	51,439	-	51,439
Reinsurance service result	(158,698)	48,885	134,220	24,407
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	43,712	788	2,765	47,265
Effect of changes in exchange rate	4	(1)	-	3
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	161	-	138	299
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	43,877	787	2,903	47,567
Investment components	(435,701)	-	435,701	-
Cashflow		-		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	498,995	-	-	498,995
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	-	-	(501,075)	(501,075)
Total cashflow	498,995	-	(501,075)	(2,080)
Other	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ (52,816)	₩ 73,821	₩ 392,106	₩ 413,111

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.2.4 Changes in reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Other than Loss Recovery Component	Loss Component	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Total
Beginning	₩ 112,534	₩ 380	₩ 1,033,601	₩ 46,776	₩ 1,193,291
Reinsurance service income	(703,809)	-	-	-	(703,809)
Reinsurance service expenses					
Reinsurance claims and expenses	2,816	-	329,207	8,854	340,877
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(76,406)	(23,188)	(99,594)
Recovery from loss recovery component and reversals	-	574	-	-	574
Reinsurance service result	(700,993)	574	252,801	(14,334)	(461,952)
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	425	-	(78,147)	3,108	(74,614)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	8,161	-	41,005	20	49,186
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	18	-	24,009	-	24,027
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	8,604	-	(13,133)	3,128	(1,401)
Investment components	(16,003)	-	16,003	-	-
Cashflow					
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	678,583	-	-	-	678,583
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	-	-	(441,280)	-	(441,280)
Total cashflow	678,583	-	(441,280)	-	237,303
Other	6,723	-	8,128	750	15,601
Ending	₩ 89,448	₩ 954	₩ 856,120	₩ 36,320	₩ 982,842

38.2.4 Changes in reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Other than Loss Recovery Component	Loss Component	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Total
Beginning	₩ 12,516	₩ 229	₩ 1,066,910	₩ 30,022	₩ 1,109,677
Reinsurance service income	(679,353)	-	-	-	(679,353)
Reinsurance service expenses					
Reinsurance claims and expenses	4,485	-	665,538	29,797	699,820
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	-	-	(187,486)	(12,475)	(199,961)
Recovery from loss recovery component and reversals	-	151	-	-	151
Reinsurance service result	(674,868)	151	478,052	17,322	(179,343)
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	750	-	(4,247)	(455)	(3,952)
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(1,736)	-	6,033	-	4,297
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	(43)	-	(20,273)	-	(20,316)
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	(1,029)	-	(18,487)	(455)	(19,971)
Investment components	(3,723)	-	3,723	-	-
Cashflow					
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	785,809	-	-	-	785,809
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	-	-	(496,962)	-	(496,962)
Total cashflow	785,809	-	(496,962)	-	288,847
Other	(6,171)	-	365	(113)	(5,919)
Ending	₩ 112,534	₩ 380	₩ 1,033,601	₩ 46,776	₩ 1,193,291

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.3 Changes in components of insurance and reinsurance Liability

38.3.1 Changes in components of insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Contractual service margin	Total
Beginning	₩ 30,870,548	₩ 1,673,727	₩ 13,858,422	₩ 46,402,697
Future service related changes:				
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	1,506,457	31,292	(1,537,734)	15
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	87,130	13,314	-	100,444
Effect of new contracts	(2,682,862)	323,077	2,433,624	73,839
Current period service related changes:				
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(1,279,258)	(1,279,258)
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	-	(187,399)	-	(187,399)
Experience adjustment	(114,992)	-	-	(114,992)
Past period service related changes:				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(161,134)	(29,811)	-	(190,945)
Insurance service result	(1,365,401)	150,473	(383,368)	(1,598,296)
Insurance finance income and expenses	5,534,419	143,697	488,924	6,167,040
Cashflow for the period:				
Premiums received	13,777,045	-	-	13,777,045
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,815,098)	-	-	(2,815,098)
Incurred claims and expenses	(7,017,862)	-	-	(7,017,862)
Other cashflow	(3,000,166)	-	-	(3,000,166)
Total cashflow	943,919	-	-	943,919
Other	134	-	-	134
Ending	₩ 35,983,619	₩ 1,967,897	₩ 13,963,978	₩ 51,915,494

38.3.1 Changes in components of insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Contractual service margin	Total
Beginning	₩ 27,291,670	₩ 1,475,440	₩ 13,661,117	₩ 42,428,227
Future service related changes:				
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	1,412,517	22,145	(1,434,662)	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	219,891	27,494	-	247,385
Effect of new contracts	(2,690,035)	251,886	2,471,636	33,487
Current period service related changes:				
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(1,271,662)	(1,271,662)
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	-	(186,989)	-	(186,989)
Experience adjustment	(76,853)	-	-	(76,853)
Past period service related changes:				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(15,528)	(32,462)	-	(47,990)
Insurance service result	(1,150,008)	82,074	(234,688)	(1,302,622)
Insurance finance income and expenses	4,444,751	116,213	431,993	4,992,957
Cashflow for the period:				
Premiums received	12,118,916	-	-	12,118,916
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,243,231)	-	-	(2,243,231)
Incurred claims and expenses	(6,796,305)	-	-	(6,796,305)
Other cashflow	(2,795,316)	-	-	(2,795,316)
Total cashflow	284,064	-	-	284,064
Other	71	-	-	71
Ending	₩ 30,870,548	₩ 1,673,727	₩ 13,858,422	₩ 46,402,697

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.3.2 Changes in components of reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Contractual service margin	Total
Beginning	₩ 335,494	₩ 73,397	₩ 4,220	₩ 413,111
Future service related changes				
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	(8,865)	(15,731)	24,596	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	16,720	5,663	-	22,383
Effect of new contracts	10,913	14,625	(25,525)	13
Current period service related changes				
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	291	291
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	-	(6,850)	-	(6,850)
Experience adjustment	(20,155)	-	-	(20,155)
Past period service related changes				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(14,073)	(2,883)	-	(16,956)
Reinsurance service result	(15,460)	(5,176)	(638)	(21,274)
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	24,832	8,152	815	33,799
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(48)	9	(55)	(94)
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	150	-	-	150
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	24,934	8,161	760	33,855
Cashflow for the period				
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	666,604	-	-	666,604
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	(634,257)	-	-	(634,257)
Other cashflow	-	-	-	-
Total cashflow	32,347	-	-	32,347
Other	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ 377,315	₩ 76,382	₩ 4,342	₩ 458,039

38.3.2 Changes in components of reinsurance contract assets and reinsurance contract liabilities not applying the premium allocation approach for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Present value of estimated future cashflow	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Contractual service margin	Total
Beginning	₩ 369,776	₩ 69,907	₩ (96,466)	₩ 343,217
Future service related changes				
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	(113,886)	(19,901)	133,787	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	39,189	12,007	-	51,196
Effect of new contracts	24,733	10,910	(35,401)	242
Current period service related changes				
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	4,978	4,978
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	-	(5,353)	-	(5,353)
Experience adjustment	(31,173)	-	-	(31,173)
Past period service related changes				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	7,598	(3,081)	-	4,517
Reinsurance service result	(73,539)	(5,418)	103,364	24,407
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	41,043	8,908	(2,686)	47,265
Effect of changes in exchange rate	(5)	-	8	3
Effect of changes in credit default risk of reinsurer	299	-	-	299
Total reinsurance finance income and expenses	41,337	8,908	(2,678)	47,567
Cashflow for the period				
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	498,995	-	-	498,995
Amounts recovered from reinsurer	(501,075)	-	-	(501,075)
Other cashflow	-	-	-	-
Total cashflow	(2,080)	-	-	(2,080)
Other	-	-	-	-
Ending	₩ 335,494	₩ 73,397	₩ 4,220	₩ 413,111

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.4 Details of insurance service results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Insurance revenue:										
Insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach:										
Expected insurance claims and expenses	₩ 265,682	₩ 35,551	₩ 46,448	₩ 90,456	₩ -	₩ 4,565,702	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 5,003,839
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	17,924	2,715	7,207	5,795	-	179,271	-	-	-	212,912
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	268,784	17,205	54,498	101,106	-	837,664	-	-	-	1,279,257
Experience adjustments on premium related to current and past services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	29,544	3,495	19,204	10,855	-	217,639	-	-	-	280,737
Other insurance revenues	(2,936)	(713)	(896)	(551)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,096)
Insurance revenue for insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	578,998	58,253	126,461	207,661	-	5,800,276	-	-	-	6,771,649
Insurance revenue for insurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362,030	2,820,406	63,070	4,245,506
Total insurance revenue	₩ 578,998	₩ 58,253	₩ 126,461	₩ 207,661	₩ -	₩ 5,800,276	₩ 1,362,030	₩ 2,820,406	₩ 63,070	₩ 11,017,155

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.4 Details of insurance service results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Insurance service expenses:										
Incurred claims and expenses	₩ (219,260)	₩ (36,144)	₩ (36,385)	₩ (89,201)	₩ -	₩ (4,519,263)	₩ (850,413)	₩ (2,537,651)	₩ (18,445)	₩ (8,306,762)
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(29,544)	(3,495)	(19,204)	(10,855)	-	(231,635)	(146,582)	(318,873)	(3,389)	(763,577)
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	802	1,370	(1,648)	(133)	-	190,555	103,682	64,529	-	359,157
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	(473)	10,935	(4,242)	(7,481)	-	(167,924)	(3,673)	-	-	(172,858)
Other insurance service expenses	1,766	1,634	(1,464)	(2,064)	-	-	-	-	-	(128)
Insurance service expenses for insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	(246,709)	(25,700)	(62,943)	(109,734)	-	(4,728,267)	-	-	-	(5,173,353)
Insurance service expenses for insurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	(896,986)	(2,791,995)	(21,834)	(3,710,815)
Total insurance service expenses	₩ (246,709)	₩ (25,700)	₩ (62,943)	₩ (109,734)	₩ -	₩ (4,728,267)	₩ (896,986)	₩ (2,791,995)	₩ (21,834)	₩ (8,884,168)
Reinsurance income:										
Recovery of incurred reinsurance claims and expenses	₩ 8,886	₩ 12,465	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 13,569	₩ 162,127	₩ 291,179	₩ 201	₩ 44,816	₩ 533,243
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	1,044	884	-	-	2,017	(25,781)	(94,031)	(679)	-	(116,546)
Recognition and reversal of loss-recovery component	162	(120)	-	-	(2,042)	23,765	574	-	-	22,339
Other reinsurance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income for reinsurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	10,092	13,229	-	-	13,544	160,316	-	-	-	197,181
Reinsurance income for reinsurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	(205)	197,722	(478)	44,816	241,855
Total reinsurance income	₩ 10,092	₩ 13,229	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 13,544	₩ 160,111	₩ 197,722	₩ (478)	₩ 44,816	₩ 439,036

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.4 Details of insurance service results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Reinsurance expense:				-						
Reinsurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach:				-						
Expected recovery of incurred claims and expenses	₩ (9,577)	₩ (10,893)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (11,195)	₩ (188,354)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (220,019)
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	(169)	(86)	-	-	(37)	(9,232)	-	-	-	(9,524)
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services received	(1,640)	121	-	-	(403)	2,211	-	-	-	289
Experience adjustments on reinsurance premium related to current and past services	-	-	-	-	-	16,785	-	-	-	16,785
Other reinsurance expenses	507	(1,471)	-	-	(5,021)	-	-	-	-	(5,985)
	(10,879)	(12,329)	-	-	(16,656)	(178,590)	-	-	-	(218,454)
Reinsurance expenses for reinsurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	(1,625)	(605,882)	(7,206)	(89,095)	(703,808)
Total reinsurance expense	(10,879)	(12,329)	-	-	(16,656)	(180,215)	(605,882)	(7,206)	(89,095)	(922,262)
Total insurance service result	₩ 331,502	₩ 33,453	₩ 63,518	₩ 97,927	₩ (3,112)	₩ 1,051,905	₩ 56,884	₩ 20,727	₩ (3,043)	₩ 1,649,761

(In millions of Korean won)	2023									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Insurance revenue:										
Insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach:										
Expected insurance claims and expenses	₩ 254,876	₩ 33,177	₩ 35,907	₩ 85,464	₩ -	₩ 4,138,267	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 4,547,691
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	18,099	2,846	4,720	4,992	-	184,724	-	-	-	215,381
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services provided	287,724	19,960	35,629	116,255	-	812,094	-	-	-	1,271,662
Experience adjustments on premium related to current and past services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	18,996	2,835	6,167	5,339	-	170,819	-	-	-	204,156
Other insurance revenues	(3,444)	(228)	(2,409)	(674)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,755)
Insurance revenue for insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	576,251	58,590	80,014	211,376	-	5,305,904	-	-	-	6,232,135
Insurance revenue for insurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,291,887	2,714,974	83,360	4,090,221
Total insurance revenue	₩ 576,251	₩ 58,590	₩ 80,014	₩ 211,376	₩ -	₩ 5,305,904	₩ 1,291,887	₩ 2,714,974	₩ 83,360	₩ 10,322,356

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.4 Details of insurance service results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Insurance service expenses:										
Incurred claims and expenses	₩ (255,897)	₩ (36,962)	₩ (36,344)	₩ (89,211)	₩ -	₩ (4,074,815)	₩ (1,058,394)	₩ (2,388,765)	₩ (159,369)	₩ (8,099,757)
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(18,996)	(2,835)	(6,167)	(5,339)	-	(173,030)	(131,289)	(314,720)	(3,054)	(655,430)
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	12,947	(650)	(1,595)	1,823	-	35,466	204,283	61,059	-	313,333
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	(10,570)	(13,678)	(9,537)	5,804	-	(246,136)	(807)	-	-	(274,924)
Other insurance service expenses	2,359	79	(4,453)	(1,775)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,790)
Insurance service expenses for insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	(270,157)	(54,046)	(58,096)	(88,698)	-	(4,458,515)	-	-	-	(4,929,512)
Insurance service expenses for insurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	(986,207)	(2,642,426)	(162,423)	(3,791,056)
Total insurance service expenses	₩ (270,157)	₩ (54,046)	₩ (58,096)	₩ (88,698)	₩ -	₩ (4,458,515)	₩ (986,207)	₩ (2,642,426)	₩ (162,423)	₩ (8,720,568)
Reinsurance income:										
Recovery of incurred reinsurance claims and expenses	₩ 437	₩ 1,759	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,233	₩ 127,608	₩ 566,668	₩ 825	₩ 128,534	₩ 828,064
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(203)	(198)	-	-	410	1,979	(196,236)	(1,193)	-	(195,441)
Recognition and reversal of loss-recovery component	242	148	-	-	1,651	48,300	151	-	-	50,492
Other reinsurance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance income for reinsurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach	476	1,709	-	-	4,294	176,626	-	-	-	183,105
Reinsurance income for reinsurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	1,261	370,583	(368)	128,534	500,010
Total reinsurance income	₩ 476	₩ 1,709	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 4,294	₩ 177,887	₩ 370,583	₩ (368)	₩ 128,534	₩ 683,115

(In millions of Korean won)	2023									
	Life insurance					Non-life insurance				Total
	Death	Health	Pension	Variables	Compound	Long-term	General	Automobile	Overseas	
Reinsurance expense:										
Reinsurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach:										
Expected recovery of incurred claims and expenses	₩ (951)	₩ (2,081)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,318)	₩ (149,313)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (153,663)
Changes in risk adjustment due to release of risk	(126)	(120)	-	-	(47)	(7,865)	-	-	-	(8,158)
Contractual service margin recognized in profit or loss for the services received	(1,280)	(369)	-	-	(2,784)	9,409	-	-	-	4,976
Experience adjustments on reinsurance premium related to current and past services	-	-	-	-	-	(2,951)	-	-	-	(2,951)
Other reinsurance expenses	14	8	-	-	1,075	-	-	-	-	1,097
	(2,343)	(2,562)	-	-	(3,074)	(150,720)	-	-	-	(158,699)
Reinsurance expenses for reinsurance contracts applying the premium allocation approach	-	-	-	-	-	(1,812)	(602,471)	(9,478)	(65,591)	(679,352)
Total reinsurance expense	(2,343)	(2,562)	-	-	(3,074)	(152,532)	(602,471)	(9,478)	(65,591)	(838,051)
Total insurance service result	₩ 304,227	₩ 3,691	₩ 21,918	₩ 122,678	₩ 1,220	₩ 872,744	₩ 73,792	₩ 62,702	₩ (16,120)	₩ 1,446,852

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.5 The effect of new insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

38.5.1 Insurance contract

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Issued contract		
	Other than onerous contract	Onerous contract	Total
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	₩ 15,805,702	₩ 1,196,403	₩ 17,002,105
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flow	2,900,605	160,020	3,060,625
Insurance Claims and Service Expenses	12,905,097	1,036,383	13,941,480
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	(18,547,325)	(1,137,642)	(19,684,967)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risks	307,999	15,078	323,077
Contractual service margin	2,433,624	-	2,433,624
Effect on financial statements of initial recognition of contracts	₩ -	₩ 73,839	₩ 73,839

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Issued contract		
	Other than onerous contract	Onerous contract	Total
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	₩ 11,999,588	₩ 467,686	₩ 12,467,274
Insurance Acquisition Cash Flow	2,354,262	80,797	2,435,059
Insurance Claims and Service Expenses	9,645,326	386,889	10,032,215
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	(14,716,101)	(441,208)	(15,157,309)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risks	244,877	7,009	251,886
Contractual service margin	2,471,636	-	2,471,636
Effect on financial statements of initial recognition of contracts	₩ -	₩ 33,487	₩ 33,487

38.5.2 Reinsurance contract

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Purchased contract		
	Net cost contract	Net gain contract	Total
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	₩ 72,931	₩ 977,258	₩ 1,050,189
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	(76,259)	(963,017)	(1,039,276)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risks	831	13,794	14,625
Contractual service margin	2,510	(28,035)	(25,525)
Effect on financial statements of initial recognition of contracts	₩ 13	₩ -	₩ 13

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Purchased contract		
	Net cost contract	Net gain contract	Total
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Inflows	₩ 50,455	₩ 948,180	₩ 998,635
Estimated Present Value of Future Cash Outflows	(52,749)	(921,153)	(973,902)
Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risks	532	10,378	10,910
Contractual service margin	2,004	(37,405)	(35,401)
Effect on financial statements of initial recognition of contracts	₩ 242	₩ -	₩ 242

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.6 The annual expected amortization schedule of contractual service margin of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024								
		Less than a year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 3 years	3 ~ 4 years	4 ~ 5 years	5 ~ 10 years	10 ~ 20 years	20 ~ 30 years	Over 30 years
Insurance contract issued										
Life insurance	Death	₩ 146,413	₩ 137,161	₩ 130,082	₩ 123,783	₩ 117,286	₩ 518,904	₩ 800,072	₩ 621,889	₩ 606,390
	Health	10,289	9,391	8,712	8,140	7,620	31,118	34,523	22,563	40,050
	Pension	34,533	30,178	26,981	24,871	22,681	91,418	151,649	105,300	61,326
	Variables	61,000	57,634	54,830	52,244	50,011	216,644	295,763	221,994	210,052
Non-life insurance		484,976	433,328	381,336	339,983	309,393	1,274,043	1,908,588	1,333,457	2,355,379
Total insurance contract issued		₩ 737,211	₩ 667,692	₩ 601,941	₩ 549,021	₩ 506,991	₩ 2,132,127	₩ 3,190,595	₩ 2,305,203	₩ 3,273,197
Reinsurance contract held										
Life insurance	Death	₩ 1,032	₩ 902	₩ 798	₩ 721	₩ 652	₩ 2,243	₩ 1,653	₩ 1,200	₩ 938
	Health	(40)	(41)	(53)	(77)	(88)	(885)	(1,784)	(1,556)	(2,975)
	Compound	172	128	99	78	67	176	192	147	142
Non-life insurance		(2,468)	(1,566)	(1,051)	(733)	(486)	36	4,797	6,300	(4,328)
Total reinsurance contract held		₩ (1,304)	₩ (577)	₩ (207)	₩ (11)	₩ 145	₩ 1,570	₩ 4,858	₩ 6,091	₩ (6,223)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2023								
		Less than a year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~ 3 years	3 ~ 4 years	4 ~ 5 years	5 ~ 10 years	10 ~ 20 years	20 ~ 30 years	Over 30 years
Insurance contract issued										
Life insurance	Death	₩ 140,060	₩ 130,826	₩ 124,658	₩ 118,954	₩ 113,536	₩ 504,786	₩ 784,752	₩ 637,225	₩ 686,775
	Health	11,232	10,358	9,627	9,046	8,539	35,752	39,851	25,667	52,706
	Pension	19,921	18,156	16,641	15,763	15,110	71,111	123,283	90,283	61,206
	Variables	64,926	62,030	59,475	57,261	55,237	247,114	353,963	278,011	286,662
Non-life insurance		491,522	443,310	394,891	357,703	327,251	1,372,922	2,001,464	1,275,066	1,853,790
Total insurance contract issued		₩ 727,661	₩ 664,680	₩ 605,292	₩ 558,727	₩ 519,673	₩ 2,231,685	₩ 3,303,313	₩ 2,306,252	₩ 2,941,139
Reinsurance contract held										
Life insurance	Death	₩ 1,712	₩ 1,474	₩ 1,310	₩ 1,179	₩ 1,071	₩ 3,951	₩ 2,102	₩ 1,589	₩ 1,418
	Health	(44)	(39)	(42)	(61)	(94)	(834)	(2,069)	(1,851)	(3,945)
	Compound	1,077	463	396	346	307	874	812	594	527
Non-life insurance		(5,343)	(4,358)	(3,198)	(2,409)	(1,924)	(5,253)	(92)	7,335	7,239
Total reinsurance contract held		₩ (2,598)	₩ (2,460)	₩ (1,534)	₩ (945)	₩ (640)	₩ (1,262)	₩ 753	₩ 7,667	₩ 5,239

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.7 The details and fair value of the underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Underlying items held by the Group		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 137,021	₩ 209,187
Equity securities	853,971	1,019,502
Debt securities	2,583,976	2,121,367
Beneficiary certificates	1,749,807	1,833,608
Other securities	276,907	446,193
Loans	94,300	57,400
Others	48,074	33,487
Total	₩ 5,744,056	₩ 5,720,744

38.8 The relationship between investment income(expenses) and insurance financial income(expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024							
	Life insurance			Non-life insurance				Total
	Retirement	Variables	Others	Long-term	General and Automobile	Overseas	Others	
Investment income (expenses)								
Investment income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ 14,139	₩ 83,095	₩ 539,964	₩ 580,215	₩ 134,613	₩ 5,803	₩ (21,354)	₩ 1,336,475
Dividend income	-	21,037	13,172	11,667	13,028	8	5,518	64,430
Gains (losses) on valuation and disposal of securities	6,317	136,200	(72,391)	(48,289)	(15,083)	(409)	1,228	7,573
Gains (losses) on valuation and disposal of loans and receivables	-	-	-	5,183	(3,644)	-	(758)	781
Gains (losses) on derivatives	(5,464)	(47,360)	(192,899)	(255,227)	(249,021)	-	-	(749,971)
Gains (losses) on investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(259)	(704)	-	-	-	(963)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	4,821	113,507	213,545	242,021	215,968	168	-	790,030
Other investment income (expenses)	(25,554)	35,326	90,607	(74,543)	306,342	(877)	14,930	346,231
	(5,741)	341,805	591,739	460,323	402,203	4,693	(436)	1,794,586
Investment income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	8,747	-	937,243	715,023	32,901	219	69,601	1,763,734
Total investment income (expenses)	₩ 3,006	₩ 341,805	₩ 1,528,982	₩ 1,175,346	₩ 435,104	₩ 4,912	₩ 69,165	₩ 3,558,320

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.8 The relationship between investment income(expenses) and insurance financial income(expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024							
	Life insurance			Non-life insurance				Total
	Retirement	Variables	Others	Long-term	General and Automobile	Overseas	Others	
Insurance finance income (expenses)								
Insurance finance income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ -	₩ (895)	₩ (741,055)	₩ (715,762)	₩ (3,806)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,461,518)
Effect of changes in discount rates and financial assumptions	-	-	(616)	-	-	-	-	(616)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-	(15,470)	(35,568)	-	(50,526)	-	-	(101,564)
Changes in the fair value of the underlying assets of insurance contract with direct participation features	-	(329,336)	-	-	-	-	-	(329,336)
Other insurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	-	7,754	(1,410)	(426)	-	5,918
	-	(345,701)	(777,239)	(708,008)	(55,742)	(426)	-	(1,887,116)
Insurance finance income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(138)	(2,091,444)	(2,244,510)	(9,932)	-	-	(4,346,024)
Total insurance finance income (expenses)	₩ -	₩ (345,839)	₩ (2,868,683)	₩ (2,952,518)	₩ (65,674)	₩ (426)	₩ -	₩ (6,233,140)
Reinsurance finance income (expenses)								
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,020)	₩ 14,269	₩ 1,829	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 15,078
Effect of changes in discount rates and financial assumptions	-	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-	-	(112)	-	49,186	-	-	49,074
Other reinsurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	7	(5,017)	(55,516)	62	-	(60,464)
	-	-	(1,138)	9,252	(4,501)	62	-	3,675
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(5,201)	30,943	3,038	-	-	28,780
Total reinsurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	(6,339)	40,195	(1,463)	62	-	32,455
Net investment income (expenses)	₩ 3,006	₩ (4,034)	₩ (1,346,040)	₩ (1,736,977)	₩ 367,967	₩ 4,548	₩ 69,165	₩ (2,642,365)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.8 Details of other insurance finance income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023							
	Life insurance			Non-life insurance				Total
	Retirement	Variables	Others	Long-term	General and Automobile	Overseas	Others	
Investment income (expenses)								
Investment income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ 10,394	₩ 71,348	₩ 497,110	₩ 514,745	₩ 129,246	₩ 7,017	₩ (79,289)	₩ 1,150,571
Dividend income	450	33,520	8,965	4,210	29,316	2	1,851	78,314
Gains (losses) on valuation and disposal of securities	(3,375)	446,698	(129,888)	24,789	48,870	(9,160)	8,895	386,829
Gains (losses) on valuation and disposal of loans and receivables	-	-	-	1,563	(10,400)	-	1,671	(7,166)
Gains (losses) on derivatives	(2,269)	(9,153)	(34,523)	(80,755)	(44,211)	-	-	(170,911)
Gains (losses) on investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(135)	999	-	-	-	864
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	1,518	14,633	34,594	60,644	31,552	(47)	-	142,894
Other investment income (expenses)	(26,831)	23,874	93,458	(48,446)	198,876	(1,162)	66,718	306,487
	(20,113)	580,920	469,581	477,749	383,249	(3,350)	(154)	1,887,882
Investment income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	30,623	-	1,831,878	1,517,293	129,012	9,947	154,660	3,673,413
Total investment income (expenses)	₩ 10,510	₩ 580,920	₩ 2,301,459	₩ 1,995,042	₩ 512,261	₩ 6,597	₩ 154,506	₩ 5,561,295

(In millions of Korean won)	2023							
	Life insurance			Non-life insurance				Total
	Retirement	Variables	Others	Long-term	General and Automobile	Overseas	Others	
Insurance finance income (expenses)								
Insurance finance income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ -	₩ (103)	₩ (744,571)	₩ (778,717)	₩ (3,875)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,527,266)
Effect of changes in discount rates and financial assumptions	-	1,121	4,100	-	-	-	-	5,221
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-	(2,792)	(1,702)	-	(5,416)	-	-	(9,910)
Changes in the fair value of the underlying assets of insurance contract with direct participation features	-	(547,352)	-	-	-	-	-	(547,352)
Other insurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	-	4,228	(686)	(41)	-	3,501
	-	(549,126)	(742,173)	(774,489)	(9,977)	(41)	-	(2,075,806)
Insurance finance income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(44)	(1,296,970)	(1,630,155)	(2,882)	-	-	(2,930,051)
Total insurance finance income (expenses)	₩ -	₩ (549,170)	₩ (2,039,143)	₩ (2,404,644)	₩ (12,859)	₩ (41)	₩ -	₩ (5,005,857)
Reinsurance finance income (expenses)								
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) recognized in profit or loss:								
Net Interest Income (Expense)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (1,031)	₩ 12,180	₩ 2,558	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 13,707
Effect of changes in discount rates and financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	-	-	(8)	-	4,297	-	-	4,289
Other reinsurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	(3)	359	(28,312)	(269)	-	(28,225)
	-	-	(1,042)	12,539	(21,457)	(269)	-	(10,229)
Reinsurance finance income (expenses) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(3,311)	39,381	1,755	-	-	37,825
Total reinsurance finance income (expenses)	-	-	(4,353)	51,920	(19,702)	(269)	-	27,596
Net investment income (expenses)	₩ 10,510	₩ 31,750	₩ 257,963	₩ (357,682)	₩ 479,700	₩ 6,287	₩ 154,506	₩ 583,034

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.9 Insurance income and changes in contractual service margin of insurance contracts not applying the premium allocation approach by transition approaches for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

38.9.1 Insurance contract

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Contracts applying the fair value approach	All other contracts	Total
Insurance income	₩ 2,765,232	₩ 4,006,417	₩ 6,771,649
Beginning contractual service margin	2,833,819	11,024,603	13,858,422
Current period service related changes			
Profit or loss recognized related to service provided	(201,832)	(1,077,426)	(1,279,258)
Future service related changes			
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	322,158	(1,859,892)	(1,537,734)
Effect of new contracts	-	2,433,624	2,433,624
Insurance service result	120,326	(503,694)	(383,368)
Insurance finance income and expenses	87,773	401,151	488,924
Ending contractual service margin	₩ 3,041,918	₩ 10,922,060	₩ 13,963,978

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Contracts applying the fair value approach	All other contracts	Total
Insurance income	₩ 2,778,800	₩ 3,453,335	₩ 6,232,135
Beginning contractual service margin	2,324,961	11,336,156	13,661,117
Current period service related changes			
Profit or loss recognized related to service provided	(203,369)	(1,068,294)	(1,271,663)
Future service related changes			
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	629,844	(2,064,505)	(1,434,661)
Effect of new contracts	-	2,471,636	2,471,636
Insurance service result	426,475	(661,163)	(234,688)
Insurance finance income and expenses	82,383	349,610	431,993
Ending contractual service margin	₩ 2,833,819	₩ 11,024,603	₩ 13,858,422

38.9.2 Reinsurance contract

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Contracts applying the fair value approach	All other contracts	Total
Allocation of Reinsurance Premiums	₩ (70,095)	₩ (148,358)	₩ (218,453)
Beginning contractual service margin	182,636	(178,416)	4,220
Current period service related changes			
Profit or loss recognized related to service received	(15,284)	15,575	291
Future service related changes			
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	(3,191)	27,787	24,596
Effect of new contracts	-	(25,525)	(25,525)
Reinsurance service result	(18,475)	17,837	(638)
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	5,813	(5,053)	760
Ending contractual service margin	₩ 169,974	₩ (165,632)	₩ 4,342

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Contracts applying the fair value approach	All other contracts	Total
Allocation of Reinsurance Premiums	₩ (61,761)	₩ (96,937)	₩ (158,698)
Beginning contractual service margin	103,222	(199,688)	(96,466)
Current period service related changes			
Profit or loss recognized related to service received	(13,944)	18,920	4,976
Future service related changes			
Changes in estimations adjusting contractual service margin	88,767	45,021	133,788
Effect of new contracts	-	(35,399)	(35,399)
Reinsurance service result	74,823	28,542	103,365
Reinsurance finance income and expenses	4,591	(7,270)	(2,679)
Ending contractual service margin	₩ 182,636	₩ (178,416)	₩ 4,220

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.10 Changes in other comprehensive income of financial instruments related to insurance contract groups that applied the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach at the transition date

Changes in other comprehensive income of financial instruments related to insurance contract groups for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Beginning	₩ (545,629)	₩ (965,165)
Changes due to fair value measurement	153,390	533,590
Changes due to reclassification to profit or loss	11,691	38,216
Income tax effect	(43,581)	(152,270)
Ending	₩ (424,129)	₩ (545,629)

38.11 Risk Management of KB Insurance Co., Ltd.

38.11.1 Overview of insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that arises from a primary operation of insurance companies that is associated with underwriting of insurance contracts and payment of claims, which has the risk of greater loss incurring than anticipated by the Group. The Group manages insurance risk in different categories of long-term insurance, general insurance, and automobile insurance.

38.11.1.1 Key items of Long-term insurance

Mortality Risk	Risk of unexpected losses due to premature death compared to the insured's expectations.
Longevity Risk	Risk of unexpected losses due to delayed death compared to the insured's expectations.
Disability/Illness Risk	Risk of unexpected losses related to the insured's disability and illness.
Long-term Property/Other Risks	Risk of unexpected losses related to property, expenses, indemnities, and other collateral in long-term insurance.
Termination Risk	Risk of losses due to unexpected exercise of legal rights or contractual options by policyholders.
Expense Risk	Risk of losses due to fluctuations in future costs and expenditure variations caused by inflation in relation to insurance contract costs.
Catastrophic Risk	Risk of extreme, exceptional losses (e.g., epidemics, major accidents) not considered in mortality risk, etc.

38.11.1.2 Key items of general and automobile insurance

Price Risk	Risk of losses exceeding the expected mortality rate and expense ratio calculated when determining insurance premiums.
Reserve Risk	Risk of being unable to cover future insurance payments reserved for incurred but not reported insurance accidents.
Catastrophic Risk	Risk of losses due to extreme, exceptional risks not considered in insurance price risk and reserve risk.

38.11.2 Purposes, policies, and procedures to manage risk arising from insurance contracts

The risks associated with insurance contracts that the Group faces are insurance actuarial risk and underwriting risk. Each risk occurs due to insurance contract's pricing and conditions of underwriting. In order to minimize the possibility of acquiring a bad contract, the Group has established and operated detailed underwriting guidelines and underwriting procedures by insurance type that specify detailed underwriting conditions according to the type of risk covered through pre-analysis of insured property. In addition, the Group is making efforts to reduce insurance actuarial risk by follow-up measures such as adjustments of premium rate, changes of sales conditions, termination of selling specific product, development of new product, and others through comparing and analyzing the expected risk level at the date of pricing and actual risk level after the acceptance. The Group has prepared a process to minimize management risk other than insurance actuarial risk and underwriting risk by operating a committee that shares opinions on underwriting policies and premium rate policies and decides important matters.

In addition, by establishing a reinsurance operating strategy according to the reinsurance operating standards, the Group is preparing for the possibility of incurring high claim expenses at once due to unexpected catastrophic accidents while maintaining an appropriate holding level considering the solvency of the Group. The Group supports the protection and stable interests of policyholders, and comprehensively manages risks to maximize corporate value in the mid to long term.

38.11.3 Concentration of insurance risk

The Group is selling various insurance contracts such as general non-life insurances (fire, maritime, injury, technology, liability, package, title, guarantee, and other special type insurances), automobile insurances (for private use, for business use, for commercial use, bicycle, and others), long-term insurances (long-term non-life, property damage, injury, driver, savings, illness, nursing, and pension), and others. The Group's risk is distributed through reinsurance, joint acceptance, and sales of diversified insurance products. In addition, insurances such as storm and flood insurance, which have a very low probability of occurrence but cover severe levels of risk, are controlled through acceptance limit and joint acquisition. The Group classifies concentration of insurance risk by type of insurance product and region.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.3.1 Before reinsurance mitigation

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Domestic	United States	China	Others
General insurance				
Fire	₩ 14,775	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Maritime	41,674	-	-	-
Others	1,282,134	105,543	63,516	40,830
Long-term insurance				
Injury, illness, and property	17,963,247	-	-	-
Pension	4,873,238	-	-	-
Others	(263,714)	-	-	-
Automobile insurance	2,145,366	-	-	-
Total	₩ 26,056,720	₩ 105,543	₩ 63,516	₩ 40,830

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Domestic	United States	China	Others
General insurance				
Fire	₩ 8,422	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Maritime	56,463	-	-	-
Others	1,447,462	151,891	86,167	26,679
Long-term insurance				
Injury, illness, and property	15,215,463	-	-	-
Pension	5,211,720	-	-	-
Others	(217,084)	-	-	-
Automobile insurance	2,224,924	-	-	-
Total	₩ 23,947,370	₩ 151,891	₩ 86,167	₩ 26,679

38.11.3.2 After reinsurance mitigation

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Domestic	United States	China	Others
General insurance				
Fire	₩ 18,764	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Maritime	25,310	-	-	-
Others	486,222	2,854	25,842	16,845
Long-term insurance				
Injury, illness, and property	17,471,358	-	-	-
Pension	4,873,238	-	-	-
Others	(263,754)	-	-	-
Automobile insurance	2,138,413	-	-	-
Total	₩ 24,749,551	₩ 2,854	₩ 25,842	₩ 16,845

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Domestic	United States	China	Others
General insurance				
Fire	₩ 12,258	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Maritime	29,637	-	-	-
Others	520,007	3,455	26,526	8,067
Long-term insurance				
Injury, illness, and property	14,773,183	-	-	-
Pension	5,211,720	-	-	-
Others	(217,084)	-	-	-
Automobile insurance	2,214,411	-	-	-
Total	₩ 22,544,132	₩ 3,455	₩ 26,526	₩ 8,067

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4 Claims development tables

The Group verifies and evaluates the adequacy of reserve for outstanding claims for general, automobile, and long-term insurance with methods such as paid loss development trend and incurred loss development trend. If the individually estimated claims are insufficient, the Group recognizes additional reserves. Claims development tables as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

38.11.4.1 Claims development tables as of December 31, 2024

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation

General Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 559,484	₩ 839,279	₩ 926,787	₩ 918,732	₩ 984,418	₩ 814,504	₩ -
2 years	567,735	1,035,332	923,424	846,577	902,960	-	-
3 years	592,403	954,050	834,723	826,232	-	-	-
4 years	598,698	970,065	863,696	-	-	-	-
5 years	587,100	985,358	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	596,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 596,022	₩ 985,358	₩ 863,696	₩ 826,232	₩ 902,960	₩ 814,504	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (566,989)	₩ (926,208)	₩ (736,614)	₩ (734,104)	₩ (661,452)	₩ (401,239)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	29,033	59,150	127,082	92,128	241,508	413,265	962,166
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,214
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,738
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,440)
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,183)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,819
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,175
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,170,489

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Automobile Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,626,553	₩ 1,639,258	₩ 1,758,406	₩ 1,853,766	₩ 1,958,153	₩ 2,103,927	₩ -
2 years	1,639,692	1,645,744	1,766,713	1,865,422	1,985,790	-	-
3 years	1,645,194	1,642,418	1,754,773	1,850,203	-	-	-
4 years	1,648,516	1,633,491	1,746,422	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,642,245	1,627,590	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,635,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,635,591	₩ 1,627,590	₩ 1,746,422	₩ 1,850,203	₩ 1,985,790	₩ 2,103,927	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,625,412)	₩ (1,612,431)	₩ (1,725,037)	₩ (1,815,770)	₩ (1,929,233)	₩ (1,785,195)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	10,179	15,159	21,385	34,433	56,557	318,732	456,445
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,293
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,525
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,596
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,779)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,493
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,506
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 548,079

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Long-term Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 2,314,936	₩ 2,593,514	₩ 3,003,522	₩ 3,159,835	₩ 3,485,979	₩ 3,865,301	₩ -
2 years	2,322,571	2,551,274	2,965,954	3,180,537	3,481,470	-	-
3 years	2,332,331	2,554,205	2,972,948	3,176,257	-	-	-
4 years	2,339,839	2,557,951	2,960,640	-	-	-	-
5 years	2,339,712	2,535,147	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	2,331,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 2,331,162	₩ 2,535,147	₩ 2,960,640	₩ 3,176,257	₩ 3,481,470	₩ 3,865,301	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (2,323,338)	₩ (2,521,506)	₩ (2,934,570)	₩ (3,112,639)	₩ (3,315,239)	₩ (2,753,646)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	7,824	13,641	26,070	63,618	166,231	1,111,655	1,389,039
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,757
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,042
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,491
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,095)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,696
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,938,003

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation

General Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 304,171	₩ 332,137	₩ 463,207	₩ 512,812	₩ 501,574	₩ 534,363	₩ -
2 years	308,785	344,149	449,737	499,457	486,350	-	-
3 years	316,601	343,707	447,047	494,871	-	-	-
4 years	321,173	347,312	446,223	-	-	-	-
5 years	320,026	348,238	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	322,928	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 322,928	₩ 348,238	₩ 446,223	₩ 494,871	₩ 486,350	₩ 534,363	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (314,636)	₩ (329,592)	₩ (408,592)	₩ (440,061)	₩ (381,368)	₩ (271,173)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	8,292	18,646	37,631	54,810	104,982	263,190	487,551
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,568
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,963
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(265,804)
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,346)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,498
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,587
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 288,017

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Automobile Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,581,086	₩ 1,615,387	₩ 1,745,376	₩ 1,849,405	₩ 1,958,153	₩ 2,103,927	₩ -
2 years	1,594,400	1,621,647	1,753,171	1,861,151	1,985,790	-	-
3 years	1,599,550	1,618,230	1,741,566	1,845,928	-	-	-
4 years	1,602,565	1,609,312	1,733,214	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,596,518	1,603,558	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,590,109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,590,109	₩ 1,603,558	₩ 1,733,214	₩ 1,845,928	₩ 1,985,790	₩ 2,103,927	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,580,312)	₩ (1,588,824)	₩ (1,712,162)	₩ (1,811,664)	₩ (1,929,233)	₩ (1,785,195)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	9,797	14,734	21,052	34,264	56,557	318,732	455,136
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,243
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,972
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,422
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,708)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,493
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	695
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 540,253

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Long-term Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,947,243	₩ 2,171,401	₩ 2,514,713	₩ 2,664,628	₩ 2,932,961	₩ 3,270,270	₩ -
2 years	1,954,658	2,138,663	2,492,911	2,691,880	2,940,423	-	-
3 years	1,963,266	2,141,754	2,499,670	2,688,097	-	-	-
4 years	1,970,030	2,145,240	2,487,607	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,970,227	2,122,645	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,961,657	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,961,657	₩ 2,122,645	₩ 2,487,607	₩ 2,688,097	₩ 2,940,423	₩ 3,270,270	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,954,871)	₩ (2,110,823)	₩ (2,464,887)	₩ (2,633,216)	₩ (2,796,696)	₩ (2,315,921)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	6,786	11,822	22,720	54,881	143,727	954,349	1,194,285
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,640
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,799
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	324,142
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29,354)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,645
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,997)
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,570,160

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4.1 Claims development tables as of December 31, 2023

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation

General Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 513,396	₩ 559,484	₩ 839,279	₩ 926,787	₩ 918,732	₩ 984,418	₩ -
2 years	545,691	567,735	1,035,332	923,424	846,577	-	-
3 years	543,816	592,403	954,050	834,723	-	-	-
4 years	565,489	598,698	970,065	-	-	-	-
5 years	570,120	587,100	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	563,739	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 563,739	₩ 587,100	₩ 970,065	₩ 834,723	₩ 846,577	₩ 984,418	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (558,954)	₩ (557,309)	₩ (779,235)	₩ (694,815)	₩ (655,922)	₩ (430,284)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	4,785	29,791	190,830	139,908	190,655	554,134	1,110,103
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,413
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,564
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52,545)
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,539)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,116
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,113
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,421,225

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Automobile Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,504,699	₩ 1,626,553	₩ 1,639,258	₩ 1,758,406	₩ 1,853,766	₩ 1,958,153	₩ -
2 years	1,491,522	1,639,692	1,645,744	1,766,713	1,865,422	-	-
3 years	1,490,896	1,645,194	1,642,418	1,754,773	-	-	-
4 years	1,495,058	1,648,516	1,633,491	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,497,956	1,642,245	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,492,463	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,492,463	₩ 1,642,245	₩ 1,633,491	₩ 1,754,773	₩ 1,865,422	₩ 1,958,153	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,480,005)	₩ (1,621,917)	₩ (1,608,054)	₩ (1,714,365)	₩ (1,796,293)	₩ (1,629,354)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	12,458	20,328	25,437	40,408	69,129	328,799	496,559
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,411
Incurred claims over 6 years							

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4.1.1 Before reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Long-term Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,937,997	₩ 2,314,936	₩ 2,593,514	₩ 3,003,522	₩ 3,159,835	₩ 3,485,979	₩ -
2 years	1,958,540	2,322,571	2,551,274	2,965,954	3,180,537	-	-
3 years	1,966,566	2,332,331	2,554,205	2,972,948	-	-	-
4 years	1,978,019	2,339,839	2,557,951	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,979,283	2,339,712	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,977,945	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,977,945	₩ 2,339,712	₩ 2,557,951	₩ 2,972,948	₩ 3,180,537	₩ 3,485,979	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,971,631)	₩ (2,327,124)	₩ (2,533,413)	₩ (2,912,534)	₩ (3,016,892)	₩ (2,379,992)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	6,314	12,588	24,538	60,414	163,645	1,105,987	1,373,486
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,983
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,786
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,297
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,235)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,924
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,906,291

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation

General Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 290,681	₩ 304,171	₩ 332,137	₩ 463,207	₩ 512,812	₩ 501,574	₩ -
2 years	299,745	308,785	344,149	449,737	499,457	-	-
3 years	291,075	316,601	343,707	447,047	-	-	-
4 years	296,824	321,173	347,312	-	-	-	-
5 years	300,125	320,026	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	302,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 302,451	₩ 320,026	₩ 347,312	₩ 447,047	₩ 499,457	₩ 501,574	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (300,196)	₩ (310,243)	₩ (320,544)	₩ (386,251)	₩ (395,065)	₩ (251,845)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	2,255	9,783	26,768	60,796	104,392	249,729	453,723
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,327
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,798
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(188,877)
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,904)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,338
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,360
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 354,765

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Automobile Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,463,857	₩ 1,581,086	₩ 1,615,387	₩ 1,745,376	₩ 1,849,405	₩ 1,958,153	₩ -
2 years	1,450,943	1,594,400	1,621,647	1,753,171	1,861,151	-	-
3 years	1,450,102	1,599,550	1,618,230	1,741,566	-	-	-
4 years	1,454,108	1,602,565	1,609,312	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,456,542	1,596,518	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,451,085	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,451,085	₩ 1,596,518	₩ 1,609,312	₩ 1,741,566	₩ 1,861,151	₩ 1,958,153	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,439,301)	₩ (1,576,896)	₩ (1,584,585)	₩ (1,701,673)	₩ (1,792,264)	₩ (1,629,354)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	11,784	19,622	24,727	39,893	68,887	328,799	493,712
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,283
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,999
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,875
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,219
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,318
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	575
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 617,981

38.11.4.1.2 After reinsurance mitigation (cont'd)

Long-term Insurance

(In millions of Korean won)	Accident year						
Estimated final loss undiscounted	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Development year							
1 year	₩ 1,637,680	₩ 1,957,373	₩ 2,182,836	₩ 2,529,760	₩ 2,680,155	₩ 2,951,334	₩ -
2 years	1,652,893	1,954,261	2,136,381	2,494,050	2,690,877	-	-
3 years	1,659,135	1,961,975	2,138,283	2,499,511	-	-	-
4 years	1,668,516	1,968,459	2,141,462	-	-	-	-
5 years	1,669,653	1,968,485	-	-	-	-	-
6 years	1,668,426	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated final loss	₩ 1,668,426	₩ 1,968,485	₩ 2,141,462	₩ 2,499,511	₩ 2,690,877	₩ 2,951,334	₩ -
Gross cumulative claim payments							
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (1,662,887)	₩ (1,957,612)	₩ (2,120,429)	₩ (2,448,085)	₩ (2,550,761)	₩ (2,003,225)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	5,539	10,873	21,033	51,426	140,116	948,109	1,177,096
Estimated claim handling costs and expected indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,664
Incurred claims over 6 years ago	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,776
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	299,202
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,585)
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,722
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,767)
Liability for incurred claims book value	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,520,108

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.5 Sensitivity analysis of insurance risk

The Group manages insurance risk by performing sensitivity analysis based on loss ratio, expense ratio, discount rate, and others which are considered to have significant influence on future cash flow, timing, and uncertainty. Sensitivity analysis of insurance risk results of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

38.11.5.1 Before reinsurance mitigation

(In *millions of Korean won)*
(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2024					
			Baseline amount		Variance amount		Impact on profit or equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment	Insurance	Fulfillment	Insurance		
		Shock level	Cash flow	CSM	Cash flow	CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Mortality rate	3.27% increase			₩ 79,780	₩ (77,540)	₩ (3,037)	₩ 798
	Disability/illness (fixed compensation)	3.40% increase						
	Disability/illness (actual expense compensation)	2.62% increase			1,053,006	(949,265)	(85,659)	(18,082)
	Long-term property/other risks	4.19% increase	₩ 11,808,026	₩ 8,820,482	42,239	(37,387)	(4,875)	22
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	9.16% increase			522,472	(531,668)	(25,011)	34,207
	Lapse rate (decrease)	9.16% decrease			(566,932)	582,665	20,546	(36,279)
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	2.62% increase						
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p			241,473	(221,783)	(16,958)	(2,732)

(In *millions of Korean won)*
(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2023					
			Baseline amount		Variance amount		Impact on profit or equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment	Insurance	Fulfillment	Insurance		
		Shock level	Cash flow	CSM	Cash flow	CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Mortality rate	3.27% increase			₩ 69,439	₩ (71,983)	₩ (1,918)	₩ 4,461
	Disability/illness (fixed compensation)	3.40% increase						
	Disability/illness (actual expense compensation)	2.62% increase			871,358	(875,889)	(54,545)	59,075
	Long-term property/other risks	4.19% increase	₩ 9,779,523	₩ 8,517,921	32,315	(29,956)	(3,795)	1,437
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	9.16% increase			492,113	(444,393)	(20,940)	(26,780)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	9.16% decrease			(528,694)	494,597	8,169	25,927
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	2.62% increase						
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p			199,053	(206,377)	(10,337)	17,661

38.11.5.2 After reinsurance mitigation

(In *millions of Korean won)*
(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2024					
			Baseline amount		Variance amount		Impact on profit or equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment	Insurance	Fulfillment	Insurance		
		Shock level	Cash flow	CSM	Cash flow	CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Mortality rate	3.27% increase			₩ 79,663	₩ (77,421)	₩ (2,692)	₩ 450
	Disability/illness (fixed compensation)	3.40% increase						
	Disability/illness (actual compensation)	2.62% increase			1,121,328	(1,015,904)	(71,346)	(34,078)
	Long-term property/other risks	4.19% increase	₩ 11,513,781	₩ 8,819,986	45,498	(40,649)	(4,440)	(409)
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	9.16% increase			512,715	(522,140)	(25,986)	35,411
	Lapse rate (decrease)	9.16% decrease			(556,423)	572,406	21,728	(37,711)
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	2.62% increase						
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p			243,000	(223,277)	(14,381)	(5,342)

(In *millions of Korean won)*
(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2023					
			Baseline amount		Variance amount		Impact on profit or equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment	Insurance	Fulfillment	Insurance		
		Shock level	Cash flow	CSM	Cash flow	CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Mortality rate	3.27% increase			₩ 69,424	₩ (71,830)	₩ (1,736)	₩ 4,142
	Disability/illness (fixed compensation)	3.40% increase						
	Disability/illness (actual compensation)	2.62% increase			936,787	(944,204)	(44,973)	52,390
	Long-term property/other risks	4.19% increase	₩ 9,520,844	₩ 8,525,926	35,024	(32,755)	(3,439)	1,170
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	9.16% increase			482,098	(433,044)	(21,591)	(27,464)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	9.16% decrease			(517,837)	482,289	9,046	26,502
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	2.62% increase						
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p			200,270	(207,666)	(8,772)	16,168

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.6 Liquidity risk of insurance contracts

Liquidity risk arising from insurance contracts arises from the increase in refunds at maturity caused by concentrations of maturity, the excessive increase in surrender values caused by unexpected mass cancelation, and the increase in payments of claims caused by major accidents. The Group manages payment of refunds at maturity by analyzing remaining maturity of insurance contracts.

38.11.6.1 Maturity structure of insurance contract group and reinsurance contract group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024							
	1 year	1 year ~ 2years	2years ~ 3years	3years ~ 4years	4years ~ 5years	5years ~ 10years	Over 10 years	Total
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩ 1,336,553	₩ (1,378,015)	₩ (1,070,191)	₩ (1,095,687)	₩ (781,885)	₩ (1,050,291)	₩ 59,564,350	₩ 55,524,834
Net reinsurance contract assets	(1,292,222)	(9,362)	(851)	11,504	10,017	20,540	516,029	(744,345)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023							
	1 year	1 year ~ 2years	2years ~ 3years	3years ~ 4years	4years ~ 5years	5years ~ 10years	Over 10 years	Total
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩ 1,637,409	₩ (1,369,600)	₩ (1,001,841)	₩ (674,656)	₩ (700,585)	₩ (648,167)	₩ 51,524,781	₩ 48,767,341
Net reinsurance contract assets	(1,390,791)	(3,892)	11,622	8,801	3,709	(3,614)	446,099	(928,066)

The net outflow amount is represented as positive numbers, while the net inflow amount is represented as negative numbers.

38.11.6.2 The amount payable upon demand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are ₩ 26,374,280 million and ₩ 25,446,211 million, respectively.

38.11.7 Credit risk of insurance contract

Credit risk of an insurance contract refers to economic losses in which the reinsurer, the counterparty, is unable to fulfil its contract obligations due to a decline in credit ratings or default or others. Through an internal review, only the insurers rated BBB- or higher of S&P rating or corresponding rating are selected as reinsurance companies.

38.11.7.1 Concentration and credit ratings for top three reinsurance companies as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Reinsurance company	Ratio	Credit rating
KOREANRE	36.43%	AA0
MUNICHRE	5.93%	AAA
HISCOX	3.23%	AA+

38.11.7.2 Exposure to credit risk arising from reinsurance contract as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Reference	Amount	Reference	Amount
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 1,493,495	Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 1,633,769
Reinsurance contract liabilities	21,978	Reinsurance contract liabilities	3,842

38.11.8 Interest rate risk of insurance contract

The Group measures interest rate risk for insurance contract liabilities exposed to interest rate risk, which include long-term, automobile, and general insurance.

The Group calculates the exposure of insurance contract liabilities for long-term liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims that apply the general model in accordance with IFRS. The interest rate risk exposure as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

38.11.8.1 Status of interest rate risk exposure of insurance contract

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩ 24,291,340	₩ 22,260,315
Net reinsurance contract assets	1,382,244	1,519,766
Net asset effect	₩ 22,909,096	₩ 20,740,549

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.11.8.2 Interest rate Sensitivities

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Equity			
	1% increase		1% decrease	
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩	2,883,974	₩	(3,493,031)
Net reinsurance contract assets		(47,015)		55,147
Net asset effect	₩	2,836,959	₩	(3,437,884)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Equity			
	1% increase		1% decrease	
Net insurance contract liabilities	₩	2,190,531	₩	(2,714,587)
Net reinsurance contract assets		(33,033)		38,849
Net asset effect	₩	2,157,498	₩	(2,675,738)

38.12 Risk Management of KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

38.12.1 Overview of insurance risk

Insurance risk arises from the core activities of an insurance company, particularly the underwriting of insurance contracts and the payment of claims, which may result in greater losses than the Group has anticipated.

The Group manages potential economic loss risks arising from various risk factors associated with life insurance contracts. These risks are categorized into six subcategories: mortality risk, longevity risk, disability/illness risk, long-term property/other risks, termination risk, expense risk, and catastrophic risk. The Group measures these risks individually.

Except for catastrophic risk, which is assessed using a risk coefficient method, all other types of risks are evaluated using shock scenario methods. The definitions of each risks are as follows:

Mortality Risk	Risk of unexpected losses due to premature death compared to the insured's expectations.
Longevity Risk	Risk of unexpected losses due to delayed death compared to the insured's expectations.
Disability/Illness Risk	Risk of unexpected losses related to the insured's disability and illness.
Long-term Property/Other Risks	Risk of unexpected losses related to property, expenses, indemnities, and other collateral in long-term insurance.
Termination Risk	Risk of losses due to unexpected exercise of legal rights or contractual options by policyholders.
Expense Risk	Risk of losses due to fluctuations in future costs and expenditure variations caused by inflation in relation to insurance contract costs.
Catastrophic Risk	Risk of extreme, exceptional losses (e.g., epidemics, major accidents) not considered in mortality risk, etc.

38.12.2 Management of insurance risk

The Group measures and manages insurance risk in accordance with internal models and the K-Insurance Capital Standard (K-ICS).
Insurance risks, excluding catastrophic risk, are managed under K-ICS, as well as being managed under IFRS 17 through sensitivity analysis.
In addition, the Group considers insurance risks inherent in insurance products during the product development stage and continues to measure and mitigate such risks through various methods after the product launch. Risks related to mortality and illness are mitigated through reinsurance. The Group selects appropriate reinsurers based on credit risk assessment and also determines the appropriate level of risk exposure for each reinsurer before making contract with reinsurers. For amounts exceeding pre-determined risk limits, the Group manages risk through facultative reinsurance.

38.12.3 Exposure by risk type

38.12.3.1 Insurance risk exposure

The Group sells life insurance products including death, health, pension, asset-linked, and variable contracts. Along with the sale of various products, the Group also diversifies risk through reinsurance cessions.
Insurance risk exposure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Exposure			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Insurance contract liabilities	₩	23,706,824	₩	20,356,903
Death		11,313,508		8,785,488
Health		302,911		128,659
Pension		6,682,897		6,351,320
Asset-linked		38,021		40,605
Variable death		1,854,208		1,527,905
Variable pension		3,515,279		3,522,926
Reinsurance contract assets		(40,641)		(41,032)
Death		(29,579)		(30,447)
Health		(10,078)		(9,084)
Compound		(984)		(1,501)

38.12.3.2 Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk exposure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Exposure			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Insurance contracts	₩	23,706,824	₩	20,356,903
Fixed-rate		13,080,288		10,206,298
Interest rate-linked		5,257,050		5,099,774
Variable		5,369,486		5,050,831
Reinsurance contract assets [1]		(40,641)		(41,032)

[1] Reinsurance contract assets is the net amount after deducting reinsurance contract liabilities

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.12.3.3 Equity risk exposure

Equity risk exposure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Exposure	
	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Variable	₩ 5,369,486	₩ 5,050,831

38.12.3.4 Foreign exchange risk exposure

Foreign exchange risk exposure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Exposure	
	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Foreign currency liability	₩ 707,517	₩ 649,301

38.12.3.5 Credit risk exposure

Credit risk exposure of reinsurance contracts assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	AAA~AA+	AA~A+	A~BBB+	Under BBB	Unrated	Total
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ -	₩ 2,401	₩ 122	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 2,523
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(14,083)	(15,851)	(4,353)	-	-	(34,287)

38.12.3.5 Credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023					
	AAA~AA+	AA~A+	A~BBB+	Under BBB	Unrated	Total
Reinsurance contract assets	₩ 2,683	₩ 3,228	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 5,911
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(11,560)	(15,181)	(5,447)	-	-	(32,188)

38.12.4 Reinsurance policy

38.12.4.1 Summary

The purpose of reinsurance transactions is to ensure the Group's ability to fulfill insurance claim obligations to policyholders and maintain the stability of the Group's financial structure by ceding contracts that require diversification or risk transfer which could arise from the underwriting of insurance contracts. The Group adheres to the fundamental principle of operating an efficient and stable reinsurance framework by considering the scale of reinsurance transactions, the complexity of reinsurance products, risk exposure levels, profitability, and the credit ratings of reinsurers.
Based on insurance premium, since most of the retained contracts are concentrated in guarantee-type life insurance products, the Group manages insurance risk by securing reinsurance for life insurance policies exceeding a certain coverage amount. Additionally, reinsurance transactions are made when risk mitigation is deemed necessary for specific products or coverages. The Group currently holds contracts with eight reinsurers, and in addition to life insurance, risk for health insurance products such as cancer insurance are mitigated through reinsurance.

As of December 31, 2024, the eight reinsurers contracted by the Group hold credit ratings of AA- or higher, based on the criteria outlined in Annex 22 of the Korean DETAILED REGULATIONS ON SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS, indicating a stable financial position.

38.12.4.2 Concentration on top 5 reinsurers

the status of concentration among the top five reinsurers as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won) [1]	December 31, 2024			
	Above AA-	A+ ~ A-	Below BBB+	Others
Reinsurance premiums	₩ 16,955	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Ratio [2]	91.7	-	-	-

(In millions of Korean won) [1]	December 31, 2023			
	Above AA-	A+ ~ A-	Below BBB+	Others
Reinsurance premiums	₩ 16,044	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -
Ratio [2]	91.9	-	-	-

[1] Credit ratings from foreign credit rating agencies are converted to domestic credit ratings based on the criteria outlined in Annex 22 of the Korean DETAILED REGULATIONS ON SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.
[2] The proportion of ceded insurance premiums represents the percentage relative to total insurance premiums.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.12.4.3 Reinsurance premium by reinsurer group

The status of reinsurance premiums by reinsurer group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024				
	Credit ratings				
	Above AA-	A+ ~ A-	BBB+ Below	Others *	Total
Reinsurance premiums	₩ 18,497	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 18,497
Ratio	100.0	-	-	-	100.0

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023				
	Credit ratings				
	Above AA-	A+ ~ A-	BBB+ Below	Others *	Total
Reinsurance premiums	₩ 17,455	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 17,455
Ratio	100.0	-	-	-	100.0

* Others include unrated and non-qualified reinsurers, and are summarized separately based on the reinsurers, insurance types, reasons for cession, and the scale of reinsurance premiums.

38.12.5 Liquidity risk of insurance contracts

Liquidity risk in insurance contracts arises from the increase in maturity refunds due to the concentration of insurance contract maturities at a certain point in time, the excessive increase in surrender refunds due to unexpected mass surrenders, and the increase in insurance payments due to large-scale accidents. Additionally, the Group manages the payment of maturity refunds through the analysis of the maturity of insurance contracts. The maturity structure of insurance liabilities based on net cash flow as of December 31, 204 and 2023, are as follows.

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024							
	1 year	1 year ~ 2years	2years ~ 3years	3years ~ 4years	4years ~ 5years	5years ~ 10years	10years ~ 20years	Over 20years
Insurance contract	₩ (53,417)	₩ (69,388)	₩ 305,581	₩ 603,797	₩1,255,863	₩ 4,958,494	₩ 11,992,714	₩ 35,343,913
Asset portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability portfolio	(53,417)	(69,388)	305,581	603,797	1,255,863	4,958,494	11,992,714	35,343,913
Reinsurance contract	9,278	1,462	676	1,678	1,705	8,170	16,996	52,162
Asset portfolio	1,445	(121)	(555)	42	108	224	(163)	(351)
Liability portfolio	7,833	1,583	1,231	1,636	1,597	7,946	17,159	52,513

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023							
	1 year	1 year ~ 2years	2years ~ 3years	3years ~ 4years	4years ~ 5years	5years ~ 10years	10years ~ 20years	Over 20years
Insurance contract	₩ (364,422)	₩ (243,265)	₩ (41,810)	₩ 279,853	₩ 631,806	₩ 4,849,035	₩ 12,457,375	₩ 38,335,547
Asset portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability portfolio	(364,422)	(243,265)	(41,810)	279,853	631,806	4,849,035	12,457,375	38,335,547
Reinsurance contract	(5,667)	3,095	3,378	2,705	2,413	9,629	17,416	60,794
Asset portfolio	(2,571)	691	908	465	387	744	35	131
Liability portfolio	(3,096)	2,404	2,470	2,240	2,026	8,885	17,381	60,663

38.12.6 The amount payable upon demand

The Group's amount payable upon demand for insurance contrasc as of Decembeer 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount payable upon demand	Book value	Amount payable upon demand	Book value
Insurance contracts	₩ 28,595,855	₩ 29,100,070	₩ 26,949,499	₩ 25,968,619
Death	14,296,802	14,593,909	13,007,313	12,105,279
Health	766,471	566,979	699,541	437,536
Pension	7,255,197	7,281,490	7,008,436	6,840,937
Asset-linked	40,436	40,232	43,654	42,761
Variable death	2,439,175	2,945,814	2,382,968	2,885,573
Variable pension	3,797,775	3,671,647	3,807,587	3,656,532

38.12.7 Assumption sensitivity

The Group manages insurance risk by performing sensitivity analysis based on loss ratio, expense ratio, discount rate, and others which are considered to have significant influence on future cash flow, timing, and uncertainty.

The result of sensitivity analysis for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

38.12.7.1 Insurance sensitivity

Before reinsurance mitigation:

(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2024					
			Baseline amount		Change amount		Impact on profit and equity (before tax)	
		Sensitivity [1]	Fulfillment Cash flows	Insurance CSM	Fulfillment Cash flow [3]	Insurance CSM	Profit or loss [2]	OCI
Loss rate	Morality rate	Increase by 3.27%	23,706,824	5,143,498	106,984	(97,865)	(589)	(8,530)
	Disability/illness (fixed benefit)	Increase by 3.40%			102,301	(105,373)	(1,108)	4,180
	Disability/illness (indemnity benefit)	Increase by 2.62%			531	(529)	(3)	1
	Long-term property/other risks	Increase by 4.19%			–			
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	Increase by 9.16%			362,584	(268,566)	(20,353)	(73,665)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	Decrease by 9.16%			(412,005)	314,825	17,415	79,765
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	Increase by 2.62%			92,193	(92,815)	(4,889)	5,511
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p						

[1] The sensitivity analysis is on liability for remaining coverage of insurance, and the shock levels of actuarial assumptions are based on supervisory criteria for calculating the risk adjustment (confidence level of 75%).
[2] The impact on profit or loss represents the increase in the best estimate liability that exceeds the carrying amount of the contractual service margin due to changes in assumptions.
[3] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.12.7.1 Insurance sensitivity (cont'd)

After reinsurance mitigation:

(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2024					
		Sensitivity [1]	Baseline amount		Change amount		Impact on profit and equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment Cash flows	Insurance CSM	Fulfillment Cash flow [3]	Insurance CSM	Profit or loss [2]	OCI
Loss rate	Morality rate	Increase by 3.27%	23,747,465	5,139,655	105,168	(95,875)	(545)	(8,748)
	Disability/illness (fixed benefit)	Increase by 3.40%			101,554	(104,644)	(1,038)	4,128
	Disability/illness (indemnity benefit)	Increase by 2.62%			511	(508)	(3)	-
	Long-term property/other risks	Increase by 4.19%						
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	Increase by 9.16%			360,412	(266,198)	(20,196)	(74,018)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	Decrease by 9.16%			(409,644)	312,241	17,266	80,137
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	Increase by 2.62%			92,186	(92,864)	(4,832)	5,510
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p						

[1] The sensitivity analysis is on liability for remaining coverage of insurance, and the shock levels of actuarial assumptions are based on supervisory criteria for calculating the risk adjustment (confidence level of 75%).
[2] The impact on profit or loss represents the increase in the best estimate liability that exceeds the carrying amount of the contractual service margin due to changes in assumptions.
[3] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

Before reinsurance mitigation:

(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2023					
		Sensitivity	Baseline amount		Change amount		Impact on profit and equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment Cash flows	Insurance CSM	Fulfillment Cash flow	Insurance CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Morality rate	Increase by 3.27%	20,356,903	5,340,503	99,036	(96,093)	(281)	(2,662)
	Disability/illness (fixed benefit)	Increase by 3.40%			103,927	(115,007)	(1,690)	12,770
	Disability/illness (indemnity benefit)	Increase by 2.62%			1,276	(335)	(997)	56
	Long-term property/other risks	Increase by 4.19%						
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	Increase by 9.16%			312,455	(182,674)	(16,334)	(113,447)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	Decrease by 9.16%			(345,011)	207,879	17,988	119,144
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	Increase by 2.62%			90,356	(99,128)	(5,948)	14,720
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p						

38.12.7.1 Insurance sensitivity (cont'd)

After reinsurance mitigation:

(In millions of Korean won)

			December 31, 2023					
		Sensitivity	Baseline amount		Change amount		Impact on profit and equity (before tax)	
			Fulfillment Cash flows	Insurance CSM	Fulfillment Cash flow	Insurance CSM	Profit or loss	OCI
Loss rate	Morality rate	Increase by 3.27%	20,397,935	5,328,280	97,345	(93,887)	(253)	(3,205)
	Disability/illness (fixed benefit)	Increase by 3.40%			103,041	(114,075)	(1,541)	12,575
	Disability/illness (indemnity benefit)	Increase by 2.62%			1,221	(297)	(943)	19
	Long-term property/other risks	Increase by 4.19%						
Lapse rate	Lapse rate (increase)	Increase by 9.16%			310,223	(179,825)	(16,182)	(114,216)
	Lapse rate (decrease)	Decrease by 9.16%			(342,600)	204,850	17,836	119,914
Expense ratio	Expense ratio (level)	Increase by 2.62%			90,343	(99,239)	(5,788)	14,684
	Expense ratio (inflation)	0.26%p						

[1] The sensitivity analysis is on liability for remaining coverage of insurance, and the shock levels of actuarial assumptions are based on supervisory criteria for calculating the risk adjustment (confidence level of 75%).
[2] The impact on profit or loss represents the increase in the best estimate liability that exceeds the carrying amount of the contractual service margin due to changes in assumptions.
[3] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

38.12.7.2 Interest rate risk

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2024		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ 220,772	₩ 3,062,364
	Reinsurance contracts *	(149)	6,480
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	(575,881)	(4,227,958)
	Reinsurance contracts *	254	(8,498)

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2023		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ 61,481	₩ 2,564,359
	Reinsurance contracts *	(110)	6,246
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	(181,638)	(3,561,242)
	Reinsurance contracts *	212	(8,328)

[1] For insurance contracts (original insurance and accepted reinsurance) and reinsurance contracts, the impacts are on liability for remaining coverage.
[2] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

38.12.7.3 Foreign exchange rate risk

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2024		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ (61,733)	₩ 14,977
	Reinsurance contracts *	(35)	7
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	61,733	(14,977)
	Reinsurance contracts *	35	(7)

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2023		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ (63,895)	₩ 15,268
	Reinsurance contracts *	(73)	16
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	63,895	(15,268)
	Reinsurance contracts *	73	(16)

[1] For insurance contracts (original insurance and accepted reinsurance) and reinsurance contracts, the impacts are on liability for remaining coverage.
[2] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

38.12.7.4 Stock price risk

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2024		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ (157,555)	₩ -
	Reinsurance contracts *	88	-
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	155,996	-
	Reinsurance contracts *	(89)	-

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2023		Profit or loss (before tax)	OCI (before tax)
100bp increase	Insurance contracts *	₩ (185,135)	₩ -
	Reinsurance contracts *	78	-
100bp decrease	Insurance contracts *	183,555	-
	Reinsurance contracts *	(75)	-

[1] For insurance contracts (original insurance and accepted reinsurance) and reinsurance contracts, the impacts are on liability for remaining coverage.
[2] No shocks were applied to the risk adjustment within the fulfillment cash flows.

38.12.8 Claims development tables

Claims development tables of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2024	Accident year					
Development year	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Estimated final loss undiscounted	₩ 179,051	₩ 203,001	₩ 210,219	₩ 213,227	₩ 229,657	₩ -
Claims paid						
Current year	(139,994)	(161,496)	(168,229)	(165,924)	(185,249)	-
After 1 year	(27,947)	(29,568)	(30,338)	(35,275)	-	-
After 2 years	(4,061)	(5,152)	(4,877)	-	-	-
After 3 years	(2,158)	(2,375)	-	-	-	-
After 4 years	(1,796)	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (175,956)	₩ (198,591)	₩ (203,444)	₩ (201,199)	₩ (185,249)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	3,095	4,410	6,775	12,028	44,408	70,716
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	(3,471)
Future claims expense	-	-	-	-	-	843
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	164,482
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	10,088
Reinsurance effects *	-	-	-	-	-	(9,879)
Total Liability for incurred claims	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 232,779

(In millions of Korean won)

December 31, 2023	Accident year					
Development year	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Estimated final loss undiscounted	₩ 188,067	₩ 180,238	₩ 203,710	₩ 209,891	₩ 212,680	₩ -
Claims paid						
Current year	(153,837)	(147,254)	(167,874)	(173,926)	(175,467)	-
After 1 year	(26,840)	(26,346)	(28,097)	(28,181)	-	-
After 2 years	(4,024)	(3,291)	(4,152)	-	-	-
After 3 years	(1,316)	(1,439)	-	-	-	-
After 4 years	(613)	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross cumulative claim payments	₩ (186,630)	₩ (178,330)	₩ (200,123)	₩ (202,107)	₩ (175,467)	₩ -
Difference between estimated final loss and claim payments.	1,437	1,908	3,587	7,784	37,213	51,929
Discount rate effect	-	-	-	-	-	(2,970)
Future claims expense	-	-	-	-	-	90
Incurred claims settled but not yet paid	-	-	-	-	-	163,949
Risk adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	10,988
Reinsurance effects *	-	-	-	-	-	(8,833)
Total Liability for incurred claims	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 215,153

* The reinsurance effect is presented as a total amount.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

39. Statement of Cash Flows

39.1 Details of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	₩ 1,954,624	₩ 2,114,596
Checks issued by other banks	124,366	142,437
Due from the Bank of Korea	14,372,352	15,362,056
Due from other financial institutions	13,417,769	12,217,222
	29,869,111	29,836,311
Due from financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss	59,838	79,810
	29,928,949	29,916,121
Deduction:		
Restricted due from financial institutions *	(4,338,818)	(3,273,428)
Due from financial institutions with original maturities over three months	(981,264)	(816,105)
	(5,320,082)	(4,089,533)
	₩ 24,608,867	₩ 25,826,588

* Items meeting the definition of cash are excluded.

Items meeting the definition of cash among due from financial institutions with restriction to use as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Financial institutions	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Due from the Bank of Korea	The Bank of Korea	₩ 11,635,481	₩ 13,731,708
	Due from others	Korea Development Bank and others	25,928	27,556
Due from financial institutions in foreign currencies	Due from banks in foreign currencies	Bank Indonesia and others	2,540,681	944,917
			₩ 14,202,090	₩ 14,704,181

39.2 Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Write-offs of loans	₩ 1,984,218	₩ 1,757,920
Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income from valuation of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,216,436	3,346,010
Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income from valuation of investments in associates	165	24

39.3 Cash inflows and outflows from income tax, interest, and dividends for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Activities	2024	2023
Income tax paid	Operating	₩ 1,158,212	₩ 2,189,111
Interest received	Operating	30,279,240	28,550,486
Interest paid	Operating	15,354,968	13,119,057
Dividends received	Operating	482,012	330,350
Dividends paid	Financing	1,686,777	1,336,816

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

39.4 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024							
			Non-cash changes					
	Beginning	Net cash flows	Acquisition (disposal)	Exchange differences	Changes in fair value	Subsidiaries	Others	Ending
Derivatives held for hedging *	₩ (93,003)	₩ (216,883)	₩ -	₩ (238,486)	₩ (128,072)	₩ -	₩ 314,589	₩ (361,855)
Borrowings and debentures	138,760,229	825,087	-	4,045,394	39,945	(22,909)	600,523	144,248,269
Due to trust accounts	8,142,102	89,900	-	-	-	-	-	8,232,002
Others	1,149,587	(339,514)	630,785	-	-	-	107,777	1,548,635
	₩ 147,958,915	₩ 358,590	₩ 630,785	₩ 3,806,908	₩ (88,127)	₩ (22,909)	₩ 1,022,889	₩ 153,667,051

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023							
			Non-cash changes					
	Beginning	Net cash flows	Acquisition (disposal)	Exchange differences	Changes in fair value	Subsidiaries	Others	Ending
Derivatives held for hedging *	₩ (4,822)	₩ (73,335)	₩ -	₩ (84,429)	₩ (36,123)	₩ -	₩ 105,706	₩ (93,003)
Borrowings and debentures	140,415,569	(2,128,851)	-	616,459	121,577	114,904	(379,429)	138,760,229
Due to trust accounts	5,808,446	2,333,656	-	-	-	-	-	8,142,102
Others	1,695,821	(781,632)	152,344	-	-	-	83,054	1,149,587
	₩ 147,915,014	₩ (650,162)	₩ 152,344	₩ 532,030	₩ 85,454	₩ 114,904	₩ (190,669)	₩ 147,958,915

* Derivatives held for hedging purposes are the net amount after offsetting liabilities and assets.

39.5 The net cash flow associated with the changes in the subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are ₩ 88,528 million of cash inflow and ₩ 1,297,001 million of cash inflow, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

40. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

40.1 Details of acceptances and guarantees as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Confirmed acceptances and guarantees		
Confirmed acceptances and guarantees in Korean won:		
Acceptances and guarantees for KB purchasing loan	₩ 152,129	₩ 148,786
Others	900,237	945,027
	1,052,366	1,093,813
Confirmed acceptances and guarantees in foreign currencies:		
Acceptances of letter of credit	331,423	277,370
Letter of guarantees	45,274	47,665
Bid bond	12,782	12,549
Performance bond	1,927,572	1,111,589
Refund guarantees	4,644,429	3,561,227
Others	4,594,667	3,572,149
	11,556,147	8,582,549
Financial guarantee contracts:		
Acceptances and guarantees for mortgage	20,790	94,027
Overseas debt guarantees	588,019	470,579
International financing guarantees in foreign currencies	842,838	616,554
	1,451,647	1,181,160
	14,060,160	10,857,522
Unconfirmed acceptances and guarantees		
Guarantees of letter of credit	2,268,081	2,785,484
Refund guarantees	1,373,649	1,301,376
	3,641,730	4,086,860
	₩ 17,701,890	₩ 14,944,382

40.2 Credit qualities of acceptances and guarantees as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Confirmed acceptances and guarantees				
Grade 1	₩ 12,022,664	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 12,022,664
Grade 2	1,870,438	23,840	-	1,894,278
Grade 3	98,224	16,147	-	114,371
Grade 4	8,291	2,975	457	11,723
Grade 5	-	230	16,894	17,124
	13,999,617	43,192	17,351	14,060,160
Unconfirmed acceptances and guarantees				
Grade 1	2,281,647	2,441	-	2,284,088
Grade 2	1,306,932	15,349	-	1,322,281
Grade 3	13,982	14,781	-	28,763
Grade 4	1,171	2,652	21	3,844
Grade 5	-	175	2,579	2,754
	3,603,732	35,398	2,600	3,641,730
	₩ 17,603,349	₩ 78,590	₩ 19,951	₩ 17,701,890

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Confirmed acceptances and guarantees				
Grade 1	₩ 8,485,824	₩ 170,322	₩ -	₩ 8,656,146
Grade 2	1,763,259	22,065	-	1,785,324
Grade 3	40,595	7,368	-	47,963
Grade 4	67,729	294,635	457	362,821
Grade 5	-	1,182	4,086	5,268
	10,357,407	495,572	4,543	10,857,522
Unconfirmed acceptances and guarantees				
Grade 1	3,071,076	-	-	3,071,076
Grade 2	734,886	19,210	-	754,096
Grade 3	8,600	10,692	-	19,292
Grade 4	1,828	237,200	-	239,028
Grade 5	-	-	3,368	3,368
	3,816,390	267,102	3,368	4,086,860
	₩ 14,173,797	₩ 762,674	₩ 7,911	₩ 14,944,382

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

40.3 Classifications of acceptances and guarantees by counterparty as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Confirmed guarantees	Unconfirmed guarantees	Total	Proportion (%)
Large companies	₩ 13,215,006	₩ 2,972,146	₩ 16,187,152	91.45
Small and medium-sized companies	747,170	423,299	1,170,469	6.61
Public sector and others	97,984	246,285	344,269	1.94
	₩ 14,060,160	₩ 3,641,730	₩ 17,701,890	100.00

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Confirmed guarantees	Unconfirmed guarantees	Total	Proportion (%)
Large companies	₩ 9,988,889	₩ 3,397,689	₩ 13,386,578	89.58
Small and medium-sized companies	736,810	454,574	1,191,384	7.97
Public sector and others	131,823	234,597	366,420	2.45
	₩ 10,857,522	₩ 4,086,860	₩ 14,944,382	100.00

40.4 Classifications of acceptances and guarantees by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Confirmed guarantees	Unconfirmed guarantees	Total	Proportion (%)
Financial institutions	₩ 1,810,426	₩ 1,244	₩ 1,811,670	10.24
Manufacturing	8,139,583	2,709,623	10,849,206	61.29
Service	926,446	48,709	975,155	5.51
Wholesale and retail	2,410,725	594,407	3,005,132	16.98
Construction	334,561	73,389	407,950	2.30
Public sector	24,929	101,456	126,385	0.71
Others	413,490	112,902	526,392	2.97
	₩ 14,060,160	₩ 3,641,730	₩ 17,701,890	100.00

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Confirmed guarantees	Unconfirmed guarantees	Total	Proportion (%)
Financial institutions	₩ 1,263,253	₩ 591	₩ 1,263,844	8.46
Manufacturing	5,527,285	3,109,100	8,636,385	57.79
Service	788,908	102,028	890,936	5.96
Wholesale and retail	2,297,162	614,053	2,911,215	19.48
Construction	363,517	116,950	480,467	3.22
Public sector	31,732	62,440	94,172	0.63
Others	585,665	81,698	667,363	4.46
	₩ 10,857,522	₩ 4,086,860	₩ 14,944,382	100.00

40.5 Details of commitments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commitments		
Corporate loan commitments	₩ 57,510,280	₩ 55,688,438
Retail loan commitments	59,100,288	56,142,850
Credit line of credit cards	87,204,864	83,325,862
Purchase of other securities	8,880,563	8,749,029
	212,695,995	203,906,179
Financial guarantee contracts		
Credit line	4,747,946	5,901,644
Purchase of securities	475,147	745,401
	5,223,093	6,647,045
	₩ 217,919,088	₩ 210,553,224

40.6 Other Matters (including litigation)

a) The Group has 94 pending lawsuits as a plaintiff (excluding simple lawsuits related to the collection or management of loans), with aggregate claims amount of ₩ 1,848,019 million, and 320 pending lawsuits as a defendant (excluding simple lawsuits related to the collection or management of loans) with aggregate claims amount of ₩ 1,305,713 million. It is not possible to predict additional losses based on the outcomes of future trials. Details of major pending lawsuits in which the Group is a defendant are as follows:

(In number of cases, in millions of Korean won)

Company	Lawsuits	No. of cases	Amount	Description of the lawsuits	Status of the lawsuits
Kookmin Bank	Request for a return of redemption amount	1	₩ 61,755	Kookmin Bank invested the assets entrusted by OO Invest Trust Management in the Fairfield Sentry Limited and Fairfield Sentry Limited reinvested the assets in Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC managed by Bernard Madoff. (Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC is in the liquidation process due to Ponzi scheme fraud-related losses.) Bankruptcy trustee of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC filed a lawsuit against Kookmin Bank seeking to return the amount of redemptions received by Kookmin Bank through Fairfield Sentry Limited.	Application for dismissal by the defendant has been denied, and further proceedings are scheduled. [Related litigation is pending at the New York Southern District Federal Bankruptcy Court (10-3777)] The financial impact on Kookmin Bank is not significant because the likelihood of winning the lawsuit is high

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

40.6 Other Matters (including litigation) (cont'd)

(In number of cases, in millions of Korean won)

Company	Lawsuits	No. of cases	Amount	Description of the lawsuits	Status of the lawsuits
Kookmin Bank	Expropriation of long-term leasehold rights	1	367,500	Kookmin Bank invested assets entrusted by OO Asset Management Co., Ltd. in loans that are directly or indirectly collateralized by long-term leasehold rights of the building and the land (hereinafter referred to as "the real estate in this case") of Union Station in Washington, D.C., the United States. The Plaintiff, who is the operator of the railway facility, filed this lawsuit against those concerned with the real estate in this case, including Kookmin Bank, to expropriate the real estate in this case and determine indemnity.	Following the court's approval of the plaintiff's urgent application for transfer of possession, the subject property has been delivered to the plaintiff, and the main proceedings are ongoing. The lawsuit is related to a fund that Kookmin Bank is managing, so the financial impact on Kookmin Bank's proprietary assets is not significant.
	Return of unjust enrichment	1	160,589	As MTS Bank, which was trading with Kookmin Bank through a foreign exchange account, was listed on the SDN (Specifically Designated Nationals) list of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) under the U.S. Treasury Department, Kookmin Bank froze the foreign currency account in the name of MTS Bank. Accordingly, MTS Bank filed a lawsuit seeking the return of the account balance to the Moscow City Commercial Court in Russia	Responding to local court trial schedule. Due to compliance with U.S. OFAC regulations, it is determined that Kookmin Bank's likelihood of winning the lawsuit being processed in the Russian courts is not high. However, the lawsuit amount can be covered by the balance in the plaintiff's account, and a financial impact equivalent to the delayed interest is anticipated for Kookmin Bank.
	Claim for damages	1	102,411	PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk requested an auction of TMJ's shares in order to collect the loan to TMJ (a distressed company); NKLI won the auction and then received a loan from the bank for the purpose of purchasing TMJ shares. NKLI's intention was to take control over TMJ and launch mining business; however, NKLI was unable to take control and launch the business due to legal disputes with the bankruptcy trustee of TMJ and court-appointed mine management company, and also lost a lawsuit against the mine management company. As a result, NKLI filed a legal suit to PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk stating that the bank's recommendation to purchase TMJ's shares was inappropriate since the bank did not intentionally share the legal issues and associated risks thereof.	The second trial is underway and will work with the legal representative to actively respond Considering the winning results of the first trial and the legal review opinion of external law firms, PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk is unlikely to lose, and its impact on Kookmin Bank is expected to be limited

40.6 Other Matters (including litigation) (cont'd)

(In number of cases, in millions of Korean won)

Company	Lawsuits	No. of cases	Amount	Description of the lawsuits	Status of the lawsuits
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	Request for the return of unjust enrichment and transaction amount (Australian fund)	3	55,654	As an investment broker for a private fund that lends money to a corporation (borrower) investing in Australian disability apartment rental business, KB Securities Co., Ltd. brokered investments of ₩ 326,500 million in trust products and funds to individual and institutional investors. However, due to the local Australian borrower's breach of contract, the fund management was suspended, and related to this, a lawsuit was filed against KB Securities Co., Ltd. for the return of unjust enrichment and transaction amount.	No.1 case: The third trial is in progress (The first trial: On February 7, 2023, a ruling was made to pay the principal investment of ₩ 29,800 million and the delayed interest on it. The second trial: On January 29, 2024, the conclusion was different; a ruling was made to pay the principal investment of ₩ 12,000 million and the delayed interest on it.) No. 2 case: The second trial is in progress (The first trial: On February 14, 2024, a ruling was made to pay the principal investment of ₩ 12,200 million and the delayed interest on it.) No. 3 case: The second trial is in progress (The first trial: On October 26, 2023, a ruling was made to pay the remaining principal and interest of ₩ 8,460 million and the delayed interest on the principal of ₩ 8,290 million)

Meanwhile, the Group has recognized a provision for litigation amounting to ₩ 156,214 million in the financial statements in relation to the pending lawsuit in which it is a defendant as of December 31, 2024 (Note 24.5).

b) As of December 31, 2024, there are a total of 12 pending lawsuits related to the wage peak system, amounting to ₩ 42,857 million. This includes 8 cases for Kookmin Bank with a total claim amount of ₩ 39,144 million, 1 case for KB Securities Co., Ltd. with a claim amount of ₩ 2,646 million, 1 case for KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. with a claim amount of ₩ 61 million, 1 case for KB Capital Co., Ltd. with a claim amount of ₩ 388 million, and 1 case for KB Data System Co., Ltd. with a claim amount of ₩ 618 million. The amount and timing of potential outflows of resources are currently unpredictable.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

40.6 Other Matters (including litigation) (cont'd)

c) KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. is carrying out the completion guarantee management-type land trust project (31 cases, including Gonghang-dong Airport City, excluding construction project), that bears responsibility for the completion guarantee when the construction company fails to fulfill responsibility for the completion guarantee and bears responsibility for compensating for damages to lending financial institutions as of December 31, 2024. The total credit line of PF loan related to the completion guarantee management-type land trust project is ₩ 2,696,500 million, and the used credit line is ₩ 2,049,200 million as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. is a defendant in two lawsuits (with a total claim amount of ₩ 25,892 million) due to the failure to fulfill the responsibility for construction completion, and three additional lawsuits (with a total claim amount of ₩ 53,600 million) were filed after the reporting period but before the final approval of the Financial statements. The amount of compensation for damages charged to KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. is measured after determining whether the damage occurred due to the company's failure to fulfill the completion guarantee. Since the amount of loss cannot be measured reliably, this impact is not reflected in the Financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

d) As of December 31, 2024, the Financial Supervisory Service conducted a regular inspection of the operations of the holding company and its subsidiaries, Kookmin Bank and KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The results of the inspection and any required actions will be notified in the future.

e) Kookmin Bank is currently under investigation by the Fair Trade Commission regarding the possibility of unfair joint actions by commercial banks. It is impossible to predict the outcome of the investigation.

f) As of December 31, 2024, KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. is undergoing a tax audit for the 2020 ~ 2022 fiscal year corporate tax. The audit is expected to conclude in January 2025, and the company is awaiting the tax assessment results. Additionally, its subsidiaries, KB Asset Management Co., Ltd. and KB Data Systems Co., Ltd., received advance notice of tax audits in January 2025. Currently, the impact on the Group cannot be predicted.

g) As of December 31, 2024, KB PRASAC BANK is undergoing a tax audit by the tax authorities for the fiscal years 2020 to 2021. Currently, the impact on KB PRASAC BANK cannot be predicted.

h) On April 7, 2023, Kookmin Bank entered into a new share subscription agreement with STIC Eugene Star Holdings Inc.(hereinafter referred to as STIC"), under which STIC will acquire 31,900,000,000 shares at a price of IDR 3.19 trillion, of which Kookmin Bank's subsidiary, PT Bank KB Bukopin Tbk, will issue. As a result of the agreement, Kookmin Bank will hold a call option to purchase the shares held by the STIC, starting from 2 years and 6 months after the date of acquisition, for a period of 6 months. If Kookmin Bank does not exercise the call option during the designated period, STIC will have the right to sell the acquired shares back to Kookmin Bank, also known as holding a put option right, within 1 year after the expiration of the call option period.

i) As of December 31, 2024, KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. may lend ₩ 3,485,500 million to the trust accounts, which is part of the total project cost related to borrowing-type land trust contracts (including maintenance projects). Whether or not KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. will lend to a trust account is not an unconditional payment obligation, and it is judged by considering all matters such as the fund balance plan of its own account and trust business.

41. Subsidiaries

41.1 Details of major consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Investor	Investee	Ownership (%)	Location	Date of financial statements	Industry
KB Financial Group Inc.	Kookmin Bank	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Banking and foreign exchange transaction
	KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Credit card and installment financing
	KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Collective investment and advisory
	KB Capital Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Financial Leasing
	KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Savings banking
	KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Real estate trust management
	KB Investment Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Capital investment
	KB Data System Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Software advisory, development, and supply
	KB Securities Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Financial investment
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Non-life insurance
	KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. [1]	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Life insurance
Kookmin Bank	KB PRASAC Bank Plc. [3]	100.00	Cambodia	Dec. 31	Banking and foreign exchange transaction
	Kookmin Bank (China) Ltd.	100.00	China	Dec. 31	Banking and foreign exchange transaction
	KB Microfinance Myanmar Co., Ltd.	100.00	Myanmar	Dec. 31	Microfinance services
	PT Bank Syariah Bukopin	95.92	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Banking
	PT Bukopin Finance	99.24	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Installment financing
	KB Bank Myanmar Co., Ltd.	100.00	Myanmar	Dec. 31	Banking and foreign exchange transaction
	KB FUND PARTNERS Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Other unclassified financial services
Kookmin Bank, KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd., KB Securities Co., Ltd., KB Insurance Co., Ltd., KB Capital Co., Ltd.	PT Bank KB Bukopin, Tbk.	67.57 [1]	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Banking and foreign exchange transaction

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

41.1 Details of major consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, are as follows: (cont'd)

Investor	Investee	Ownership (%)	Location	Date of financial statements	Industry
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	KBFG Securities America Inc.	100.00	United States	Dec. 31	Investment advisory and securities trading
	KB Securities Hong Kong Ltd.	100.00	China	Dec. 31	Investment advisory and securities trading
	KB Securities Vietnam Joint Stock Company	99.81	Vietnam	Dec. 31	Investment advisory and securities trading
	KB FINA Joint Stock Company	100.00	Vietnam	Dec. 31	Investment advisory and securities trading
	PT KB VALBURY SEKURITAS	65.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Investment advisory and securities trading
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	Leading Insurance Services, Inc.	100.00	United States	Dec. 31	Management service
	KBFG Insurance(China) Co., Ltd.	100.00	China	Dec. 31	Non-life insurance
	PT. KB Insurance Indonesia	70.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Non-life insurance
	KB Claims Survey & Adjusting	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Claim service
	KB Sonbo CNS	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Management service
	KB Healthcare Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Information and communication
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	KB Life Partners Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Insurance agent
	KB Golden Life Care Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Service
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.	100.00	Korea	Dec. 31	Collection of receivables or credit investigation
	KB Daehan Specialized Bank Plc. [4]	97.50	Cambodia	Dec. 31	Auto Installment finance
	PT. KB Finansia Multi Finance	80.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Auto Installment finance
	KB J Capital Co., Ltd.	77.40	Thailand	Dec. 31	Service
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	PT Sunindo Kookmin Best Finance	85.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Auto Installment finance
	KBFintech Inc. [5]	95.95	Korea	Dec. 31	E-commerce
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd. KB Capital Co., Ltd.	KB KOLAO Leasing Co., Ltd.	80.00	Laos	Dec. 31	Auto Installment finance

41.1 Details of major consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, are as follows: (cont'd)

Investor	Investee	Ownership (%)	Location	Date of financial statements	Industry
Kookmin Bank, KB Data System Co., Ltd.	PT KB Data Systems Indonesia	100.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Service
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	KBAM Shanghai Advisory Services Co., Ltd.	100.00	China	Dec. 31	General advisory
	PT KB Valbury Asset Management [2]	70.00	Indonesia	Dec. 31	Collective investment
	KB Asset Management Singapore PTE. LTD.	100.00	Singapore	Dec. 31	Collective investment

[1] Among the ownership in PT Bank KB Bukopin, Tbk., 0.05% (100,000,000 shares) is no-voting shares with no-dividends.
[2] In January 2024, PT Valbury Capital Management was changed from a subsidiary of KB Securities Co., Ltd. to a subsidiary of KB Asset Management Co., Ltd., and its name was changed to PT KB Valbury Asset Management during the second quarter.
[3] On September 1, 2023, PRASAC Microfinance Institution PLC.(merging entity), a subsidiary of Kookmin Bank Co., Ltd., merged with Kookmin Bank Cambodia PLC.(merged entity). The official name of PRASAC Microfinance Institution PLC.(merging entity) has changed to KB PRASAC BANK PLC.
[4] KB DAEHAN SPECIALIZED BANK PLC. (merging entity) merged with i-Finance Leasing PLC.(merged entity) on December 19, 2024.
[5] On October 14, 2024, Teamwink Co., Ltd. changed its name to KB Fintech Co., Ltd.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

41.2 Details of consolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Consolidated structured entities	Reasons for consolidation
Trusts	Kookmin Bank (development trust) and 10 others	The Group controls the trust because it has power to determine management performance of the trust and is significantly exposed to variable returns that absorb losses through the guarantees of payment of principal, or payment of principal and fixed rate of return.
Asset-backed securitization	Taejon Samho The First Co., Ltd. and 73 others	The Group controls these investees because it has power over relevant activities in the event of default, is significantly exposed to variable returns by providing lines of credit, ABCP purchase commitments or acquisition of subordinated debt and has ability to affect those returns through its power.
Investment funds and others	KB Global Platform Fund No.2 and 217 others	Funds are consolidated if the Group, as a collective investor or operating manager (member), etc., can manage fund assets on behalf of other investors, or dismiss the collective investor and operating manager, and is substantially exposed to significant variable returns or has such rights.

If the Group holds more than half of the ownership interests but does not have the power over relevant activities of structured entities in accordance with agreements with trust and other related parties, those structured entities are excluded from the consolidation.

41.3 Condensed financial information of major subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024			2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Operating revenue	Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company
Kookmin Bank [1]	₩ 562,887,180	₩ 524,859,860	₩ 38,027,320	₩ 51,497,328	₩ 3,251,759	₩ 3,408,978
KB Securities Co., Ltd. [1,2]	63,384,389	56,498,405	6,885,984	10,736,175	585,682	630,103
KB Insurance Co., Ltd. [1,2]	40,776,375	34,982,351	5,794,024	12,818,501	839,494	(125,414)
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.[1]	30,541,628	25,236,827	5,304,801	4,428,688	402,715	437,030
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.[1,2]	34,047,554	30,984,400	3,063,154	2,821,601	164,272	(906,210)
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd. [1]	414,942	120,224	294,718	246,184	66,500	67,757
KB Capital Co., Ltd. [1,2]	18,115,495	15,654,177	2,461,318	2,620,487	222,041	225,609
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. [1]	1,113,466	627,898	485,568	139,656	(113,332)	(113,652)
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	2,575,739	2,393,523	182,216	225,173	(11,366)	(11,560)
KB Investment Co., Ltd. [1]	1,529,823	1,245,883	283,940	215,834	4,368	4,466
KB Data System Co., Ltd. [1]	62,270	40,219	22,051	241,652	1,978	1,149

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

41.3 Condensed financial information of major subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

	December 31, 2023			2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Operating revenue	Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company
Kookmin Bank [1]	₩ 530,012,853	₩ 493,464,126	₩ 36,548,727	₩ 45,032,120	₩ 3,261,499	₩ 3,889,625
KB Securities Co., Ltd. [1,2]	61,266,990	54,967,833	6,299,157	11,580,526	389,618	389,602
KB Insurance Co., Ltd. [1,2]	37,716,952	31,470,770	6,246,182	11,861,602	713,281	878,499
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.[1]	29,365,575	24,545,752	4,819,823	4,205,146	351,133	307,336
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.[1,2]	31,953,218	28,050,932	3,902,286	2,557,861	84,756	500,647
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd. [1]	377,919	109,645	268,274	204,202	61,525	61,756
KB Capital Co., Ltd. [1,2]	16,560,800	14,300,771	2,260,029	2,295,471	186,505	182,075
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. [1]	859,408	573,348	286,060	148,763	(84,073)	(84,476)
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	2,661,999	2,468,223	193,776	234,197	(90,568)	(90,430)
KB Investment Co., Ltd. [1]	1,544,836	1,265,361	279,475	154,287	9,187	9,188
KB Data System Co., Ltd. [1]	61,508	40,616	20,892	230,825	125	(1,594)

[1] Financial information is based on its consolidated financial statements.
[2] Includes fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition.

41.4 The Characteristics of Risks Associated with Consolidated Structured Entities

The terms of contractual arrangements to provide financial support to consolidated structured entities are as follows:

41.4.1 The Group has provided payment guarantees of ₩ 4,282,424 million to KBD TOWER 1ST LLC and other consolidated structured entities.

41.4.2 The Group has provided capital commitment to 68 consolidated structured entities including KB Sinansan Line Private Special Asset Fund (SOC). The unexecuted amount of the capital commitment is ₩ 1,905,221 million. Based on the capital commitment, the Group is subject to increase its investment upon the request of the asset management company or the additional agreement among investors.

41.4.3 The Group has provided the guarantees of payment of principal, or principal and fixed rate of return in case the operating results of the trusts are less than the guaranteed principal, or principal and fixed rate of return.

41.5 Changes in Subsidiaries

41.5.1 Subsidiaries newly included in consolidation for the year ended December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Company	Reasons of obtaining control
KB FUND PARTNERS Co., Ltd. and 12 others	Holds more than half of the ownership interests
TLDC PTE.LTD. and 19 others	Holds the power in the event of default and is exposed to significant variable returns by providing lines of credit, ABCP purchase commitments or acquisition of subordinated debt
KB Global Private Real Estate Debt Fund No.31(USD)(FoFs) and 33 others	Holds the power to determine the operation of the funds and is exposed to variable returns by holding significant amount of ownership interests
KB Secondary Plus Fund 2 and 1 other	Holds the power as a general partner and is exposed to variable returns by holding significant amount of ownership interests

41.5.2 Subsidiaries excluded from consolidation for the year ended December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Company	Reasons of losing control
Beomuh Landmark the 2nd L.L.C. and 50 others	Termination of the commitments
i-Finance Leasing Plc. and 16 others	Liquidation
Orient Kwang-yang Co., Ltd. and 7 others	Disposal
KB Money Market Active ETF (Bond) and 16 others	Decrease in ownership interests to less than majority

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

42. Unconsolidated Structured Entities

42.1 Nature, purpose, and activities of the unconsolidated structured entities and how the structured entities are financed, are as follows:

Nature	Purpose	Activity	Method of financing
Structured financing	Granting PF loans to SOC and real estate Granting loans to ships/aircrafts SPC	Construction of SOC and real estate Building ships, construction and purchase of aircrafts	Loan commitments through credit line, providing credit line, and investment agreements
Investment funds	Investment in beneficiary certificates Investment in PEF and partnerships	Management of fund assets Payment of fund fees and allocation of fund profits	Sales of beneficiary certificate instruments Investment from general partners and limited partners
Trusts	Management of financial trusts; -Development trust -General unspecified money trust - Trust whose principal is not guaranteed -Other trusts	Management of trusted financial assets Payment of trust fees and allocation of trust profits.	Sales of trusted financial assets
Asset-backed securitization	Early cash generation through transfer of securitized assets Fees earned through services to SPC, such as providing lines of credit and ABCP purchase commitments	Fulfillment of asset-backed securitization plan Purchase and collection of securitized assets Issuance and repayment of ABS and ABCP	Issuance of ABS and ABCP based on securitized assets

42.2 Details of scale of unconsolidated structured entities and nature of the risks associated with the Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024				
	Structured financing	Investment funds	Trusts	Asset-backed securitization and others	Total
Total assets of unconsolidated structured entities	₩ 157,770,828	₩ 1,934,544,704	₩ 6,013,014	₩ 160,056,159	₩ 2,258,384,705
Carrying amount in the financial statements					
Assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 61,079	₩ 17,801,830	₩ 152,629	₩ 4,432,933	₩ 22,448,471
Derivative financial assets	-	4,111	-	7,742	11,853
Loans measured at amortized cost	11,508,337	528,738	100,087	2,998,984	15,136,146
Financial investments	-	-	-	10,438,641	10,438,641
Investments in associates	-	489,021	-	-	489,021
Other assets	4,796	41,398	1,154,232	11,114	1,211,540
	₩ 11,574,212	₩ 18,865,098	₩ 1,406,948	₩ 17,889,414	₩ 49,735,672
Liabilities:					
Deposits	₩ 2,512,650	₩ 117,624	₩ -	₩ 355,442	₩ 2,985,716
Derivative financial liabilities	-	8,788	-	-	8,788
Other liabilities	5,302	764	-	1,465	7,531
	₩ 2,517,952	₩ 127,176	₩ -	₩ 356,907	₩ 3,002,035
Maximum exposure *					
Assets held	₩ 11,574,212	₩ 18,865,098	₩ 1,406,948	₩ 17,889,414	₩ 49,735,672
Purchase and investment commitments	36,332	6,300,397	27,130	1,046,568	7,410,427
Unused credit	1,554,565	30,568	573	3,788,715	5,374,421
Acceptances and guarantees and loan commitments	974,869	-	-	527,677	1,502,546
	₩ 14,139,978	₩ 25,196,063	₩ 1,434,651	₩ 23,252,374	₩ 64,023,066
Methods of determining the maximum exposure	Loan commitments /investment agreements / purchase commitments and acceptances and guarantees	Investments /loans and Investment agreements	Trust paying dividends by results: Total amount of trust exposure	Providing credit lines/ purchase commitments/ loan commitments and acceptances and guarantees	

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

42.2 Details of scale of unconsolidated structured entities and nature of the risks associated with the Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023				
	Structured financing	**Investment funds**	**Trusts**	**Asset-backed securitization and others**	**Total**
Total assets of unconsolidated structured entities	₩ 114,891,212	₩ 593,418,756	₩ 4,893,076	₩ 142,477,227	₩ 855,680,271
Carrying amount in the financial statements					
Assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 98,771	₩ 15,553,522	₩ 7,249	₩ 4,895,929	₩ 20,555,471
Loans measured at amortized cost	11,487,358	580,121	112,867	2,959,032	15,139,378
Financial investments	-	-	-	10,382,744	10,382,744
Investments in associates	-	418,484	-	-	418,484
Other assets	7,823	1,919	686,208	11,969	707,919
	₩ 11,593,952	₩ 16,554,046	₩ 806,324	₩ 18,249,674	₩ 47,203,996
Liabilities:					
Deposits	₩ 2,202,888	₩ 52,921	₩ -	₩ 359,418	₩ 2,615,227
Derivative financial liabilities	-	288	-	-	288
Other liabilities	4,442	43	57	2,082	6,624
	₩ 2,207,330	₩ 53,252	₩ 57	₩ 361,500	₩ 2,622,139
Maximum exposure *					
Assets held	₩ 11,593,952	₩ 16,554,046	₩ 806,324	₩ 18,249,674	₩ 47,203,996
Purchase and investment commitments	471,052	6,138,638	10,250	1,183,800	7,803,740
Unused credit	1,406,447	-	36,672	5,006,963	6,450,082
Acceptances and guarantees and loan commitments	792,848	-	-	15,405	808,253
	₩ 14,264,299	₩ 22,692,684	₩ 853,246	₩ 24,455,842	₩ 62,266,071
Methods of determining the maximum exposure	Loan commitments /investment agreements / purchase commitments and acceptances and guarantees	Investments /loans and Investment agreements	Trust paying dividends by results: Total amount of trust exposure	Providing credit lines/ purchase commitments/ loan commitments and acceptances and guarantees	

* Maximum exposure includes the asset amounts, after deducting loss (provisions for credit losses, impairment losses, and others), recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

43. Related Party Transactions

According to Korean IFRS No.1024, the Group includes investments in associates, key management personnel (including family members), and post-employment benefit plans of the Group and its related party companies in the scope of related parties. The Group discloses balances (receivables and payables) and other amounts arising from transactions with related parties in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 13 for details of investments in associates and joint ventures.

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
Associates and joint ventures			
Balhae Infrastructure Company	Fee and commission income	₩ 5,337	₩ 5,101
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	1	1
	Fee and commission income	727	776
	Fee and commission expense	10,203	8,444
	Insurance income	3	3
	Reversal of credit losses	2	-
	Provision for credit losses	-	1
	Other operating expenses	11	15
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	Interest income	14,006	10,420
	Interest expense	986	979
	Fee and commission income	34	28
	Fee and commission expense	9	7
	Insurance income	222	219
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,129	334
	Reversal of credit losses	9	-
	Provision for credit losses	-	54
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	Interest expense	3	111
Taeyoungjungkong Co., Ltd.	Interest income	-	2
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	Insurance income	116	137
	Interest income	5,939	5,934
	Interest expense	260	543
	Fee and commission income	-	20
	Provision for credit losses	1	4
	General and administrative expenses	9,055	9,720
	Other income	363	-
KG Capital Co., Ltd. *	Interest income	-	293
	Fee and commission income	-	18
	Fee and commission expense	-	1
	Insurance income	-	13
	Other operating expenses	-	11
	Reversal of credit losses	-	55

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	Interest income	₩ 317	₩ 62
	Interest expense	1	1
	Insurance income	3	9
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	43
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	238	-
	Reversal of credit losses	-	2
Dongjo Co., Ltd.	Interest income	34	36
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	Fee and commission income	-	(99)
Paycoms Co., Ltd. *	Interest income	-	154
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission expense	243	266
	Provision for credit losses	4	-
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	Fee and commission income	175	324
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	Fee and commission income	272	312
Banksalad Co., Ltd.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,489	-
	Fee and commission income	36	37
	Fee and commission expense	4	11
Iwon Alloy Co., Ltd.	Insurance income	-	1
Bioprotect Ltd.	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	627	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	473	-
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment Fund, L.P.	Fee and commission income	59	40
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	911	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	872	-
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment, L.P.	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3	-
KB-MDI Centauri Fund LP	Fee and commission income	452	491
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,602	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	537	-
Hibiscus Fund LP	Fee and commission income	491	928
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,302	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	500	-
RMG-KB BP Management Ltd.	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	36	-
RMG-KB BioAccess Fund L.P.	Fee and commission income	344	326
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	824	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,333	-

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	Interest income	₩ 44	₩ -
	Interest expense	16	43
	Provision for credit losses	16	-
Contents First Inc.	Interest income	482	346
	Interest expense	36	73
	Fee and commission income	2	2
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,936	-
	Provision for credit losses	5	8
	Reversal of credit losses	1	-
December & Company Inc. *	Insurance income	-	187
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	Interest expense	154	101
	Provision for credit losses	4	-
Wyatt Corp.	Interest income	378	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,739	-
	Insurance income	138	102
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund *	Interest expense	4	4
	Fee and commission income	-	209
Spark Biopharma Inc.	Interest expense	293	468
	Provision for credit losses	13	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,823	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,639	-
Skydigital Inc.	Fee and commission income	2	3
SO-MYUNG Recycling Co., Ltd.	Insurance income	1	-
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	136	28
	Interest expense	75	68
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,013
	Interest expense	1	2
KB No.23 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,483
	Interest expense	-	46
KB No.24 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	Interest expense	-	7
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Interest expense	53	39
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,130
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	175	-

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Interest expense	₩ 57	₩ 38
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,209
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	54	-
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Interest expense	158	65
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,059
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	177	-
KB No.28 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Interest expense	45	-
	Fee and commission income	175	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,118	-
KB No.29 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Fee and commission income	210	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,525	-
	Interest expense	43	-
KB No.30 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Interest expense	21	-
	Fee and commission income	175	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,445	-
KB No.31 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,111	-
	Interest expense	13	-
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	255	320
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	Fee and commission income	402	582
	Other operating income	-	113
COSES GT Co., Ltd. *	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	20	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,910
	Interest income	-	30
	Reversal of credit losses	-	5
TeamSparta Inc.	Fee and commission income	54	11
	Provision for credit losses	-	2
	Reversal of credit losses	1	-
	Interest expense	165	212
Newavel Co., Ltd.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	-
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	Interest income	43	25
	Fee and commission income	-	1
	Provision for credit losses	33	6
Desilo Inc.	Interest income	14	13
	Provision for credit losses	-	3

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
Turing Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	₩ 29	₩ 7
	Interest income	61	24
	Provision for credit losses	-	14
	Reversal of credit losses	8	-
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,000	-
ZIPDOC Inc.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,000	-
Grinergy Co., Ltd. *	Provision for credit losses	2	1
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,288	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	119	-
	Interest expense	-	1
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	1	-
	Interest expense	1	-
	Fee and commission expense	2,364	2,154
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	579	-
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	Insurance income	2	2
	Interest expense	270	316
	Fee and commission income	5	-
	Provision for credit losses	10	9
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4,827	-
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	3,077	1,460
	Fee and commission income	5	2
	Fee and commission expense	1,292	998
	Provision for credit losses	3	-
	Reversal of credit losses	-	9
	Insurance income	1,200	209
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	2,481	2,911
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	7	7
UPRISE, Inc.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,893	-
Channel Corporation	Interest expense	10	67
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	103	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4,837	-
CWhy Inc.	Insurance income	9	2
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	Provision for credit losses	2	-
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	Fee and commission income	250	284
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	Fee and commission income	230	431
	Other operating income	-	3
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	Fee and commission income	619	1,052

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	Fee and commission income	₩ 147	₩ 147
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF *	Fee and commission income	175	705
	Other operating income	-	34
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	569	378
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	32	16
Paramark KB Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	118	129
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	1,300	1,300
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1	-
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	Fee and commission income	342	669
Bluepointpartners Inc.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	237	-
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	Fee and commission income	17	284
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	700	8,400
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	Interest income	117	88
	Fee and commission income	2	1
	Insurance income	2	1
	Provision for credit losses	-	49
	Reversal of credit losses	20	-
KB Cape No.1 Private Equity Fund *	Fee and commission income	37	217
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	82	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	16
KB-GeneN Medical Venture Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	89	89
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund *	Fee and commission income	101	135
	Other operating income	-	638
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	Fee and commission income	105	20
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund *	Fee and commission income	76	79
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	Fee and commission income	1,434	904
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	Fee and commission income	1,134	1,173
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	Fee and commission income	136	135
	Interest expense	12	14
Spoon Radio Co., Ltd.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	911	-
Gushcloud Talent Agency	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	228	-
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	Fee and commission income	192	129
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund	Fee and commission income	78	-
Youngwon Corporation *	Insurance income	-	1
Seokwang T&I Co., Ltd	Insurance income	2	1

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	₩ 1	₩ 7
	Interest expense	1	10
	Provision for credit losses	-	2
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	Fee and commission income	1	-
	Interest income	-	(1)
	Interest expense	6	1
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	Fee and commission income	970	228
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd *	Interest expense	(38)	42
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	Fee and commission income	768	-
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund	Fee and commission income	101	-
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Interest income	2,458	-
	Reversal of credit losses	3	-
	Interest expense	3,680	-
	Insurance income	257	-
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	Interest income	44	-
	Interest expense	48	-
	Insurance income	1	-
	Provision for credit losses	3	-
ADP Holdings Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	61	-
ADPGREEN	Interest expense	26	-
	Provision for credit losses	11	-
	Insurance income	73	-
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	Fee and commission income	80	-
OKXE Inc.	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,922	-
Ascent Global Fund III	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	261	-
Elev8-Capital Fund I	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,143	-
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,450	-
H Energy Co., Ltd *	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,106	-
XL8 INC.	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	721	-
SDT Inc.	Interest expense	13	-
	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	527	-
DYNE MEDICAL GROUP Inc.	Interest income	26	-
	Interest expense	118	-
	Fee and commission income	1	-
	Insurance income	4	-
	Provision for credit losses	22	-
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	1	-
Logpresso Inc.	Interest expense	3	-

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		2024	2023
Onheal Co., Ltd.	Interest expense	(20)	-
	Fee and commission income	8	-
TriOar Inc.	Interest expense	235	-
Blinkers Inc. *	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	508	-
KB-VEP Contact Fund	Fee and commission income	44	-
SD Speed Co.,Ltd.	Insurance income	1	-
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	Fee and commission income	64	-
Qoala	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,097	-
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	Fee and commission income	122	-
GCSM Holdings Limited	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,590	-
MitoImmune Therapeutics	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 5,426	₩ -
Honest Fund, Inc.	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,556	-
KB Rejuvenation Fund	Fee and commission income	3	-
Allra Fintech Corp.	Provision for credit losses	2	-
	Interest expense	17	-
Yeoulhyulgangho	Interest expense	1	-
Others			
Retirement pension	Fee and commission income	1,720	1,567
	Interest expense	47	27

* Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024.

Meanwhile, the Group purchased installment financial assets, etc. from KG Capital Co., Ltd. amounting to ₩ 373,044 million for the year ended December 31 2023.

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associates and joint ventures			
Balhae Infrastructure Company	Other assets	₩ 1,431	₩ 1,304
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	36	37
	Deposits	40,570	17,003
	Provisions	-	2
	Insurance liabilities	1	1
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	35,411	33,282
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	70,012	80,512
	Allowances for credit losses	31	38
	Other assets	389	528
	Deposits	43,867	40,992
	Provisions	40	45
	Insurance liabilities	89	87
	Other liabilities	442	504
Jungdo Co., Ltd.	Deposits	4	4
Dae-A Leisure Co., Ltd.	Deposits	-	150
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	Deposits	1,809	1,202
	Other liabilities	-	1
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	149,898	149,590
	Allowances for credit losses	5	5
	Property and equipment	4,356	8,934
	Other assets	8,860	8,689
	Insurance liabilities	35	44
	Other liabilities	5,107	11,741
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	Other assets	2	2
	Deposits	46	103
KB Cape No.1 Private Equity Fund *	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,935
	Other assets	-	73
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	Deposits	4	4
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	-	1
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	738
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	1,764	2,137
	Allowances for credit losses	1	2
	Other assets	4	5
	Deposits	907	629
	Insurance liabilities	8	2
	Other liabilities	1	1
POSCO-KB Shipbuilding Fund	Other assets	-	678
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	43	14
	Allowances for credit losses	3	-
	Deposits	123	40
	Other liabilities	8	8

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	Deposits	₩ 39	₩ 46
Iwon Alloy Co., Ltd.	Deposits	2	1
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment Fund, L.P.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,205	5,938
	Other liabilities	3	62
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment, L.P.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25	20
Wyatt Corp.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	6,000
	Deposits	1	1
	Insurance liabilities	78	73
Skydigital Inc.	Deposits	30	65
Banksalad Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,059	9,148
Spark Biopharma Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,634	7,450
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	15	17
	Deposits	4,759	11,419
	Other liabilities	22	90
	Allowances for credit losses	7	-
	Provisions	6	-
UPRISE, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,817	5,710
Stratio, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000	1,000
Honest Fund, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	442	3,999
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,000	2,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	1	3
	Deposits	13	37
	Provisions	1	-
Channel Corporation	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,141	16,906
	Deposits	6	2,030
	Other liabilities	-	11
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,122	2,987
	Deposits	2,247	2,261
	Other liabilities	36	38
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,985
	Deposits	-	1,848
KB No.23 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,489

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 1,850	₩ 2,025
	Deposits	1,545	1,586
	Other liabilities	39	39
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,150	2,204
	Deposits	1,763	1,761
	Other liabilities	31	37
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,877	6,054
	Deposits	4,613	4,497
	Other liabilities	55	65
KB No.28 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,113	-
	Deposits	1,910	-
	Other liabilities	45	-
KB No.29 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,015	-
	Deposits	2,338	-
	Other liabilities	43	-
KB No.30 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,835	-
	Deposits	1,786	-
	Other liabilities	20	-
KB No.31 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,301	-
	Deposits	2,352	-
	Other liabilities	13	-
COSES GT Co., Ltd. *	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	-	1
	Deposits	-	1
MitoImmune Therapeutics	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,574	7,000
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	Other assets	-	284
Bioprotect Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,628	4,474
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,000	4,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	2,021	2,155
	Allowances for credit losses	43	62
	Other assets	11	5
	Deposits	18	78
	Other liabilities	1	1
	Provisions	1	3
	Insurance liabilities	1	-
SO-MYUNG Recycling Co., Ltd.	Insurance liabilities	1	-
Go2joy Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,200	1,200

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 4,000	₩ 4,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	2,016	13
	Other assets	3	-
	Deposits	772	2,342
	Other liabilities	3	13
	Allowances for credit losses	15	-
	Provisions	2	-
Bluepointpartners Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,636	1,874
4N Inc.	Deposits	4	49
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,100	3,100
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	4	-
	Deposits	302	904
Contents First Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,213	7,277
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	10,065	10,365
	Allowances for credit losses	12	7
	Other assets	3	4
	Deposits	729	1,072
	Provisions	-	1
	Other liabilities	4	6
KB-MDI Centauri Fund LP	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,058	18,993
	Other assets	-	221
2020 KB Fintech Renaissance Fund	Other assets	37	37
OKXE Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,722	800
Newavel Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	20	13
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,000
	Deposits	-	46
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	29	11
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,000	5,000
	Deposits	11,133	265
	Other liabilities	117	-
	Allowances for credit losses	3	-
IMBiologics Corp.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	2	5
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,000	7,000

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	₩ 482	₩ 603
	Deposits	217	69
	Allowances for credit losses	39	6
	Other assets	1	1
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,996	1,996
Desilo Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,168	3,168
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	300	300
	Allowances for credit losses	5	5
	Deposits	3	3
Turing Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	3,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	900	1,901
	Allowances for credit losses	6	14
	Other assets	2	11
	Deposits	819	1,726
	Other liabilities	0	6
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	5,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	0	7
Kukka Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,490	2,490
	Insurance liabilities	1	-
ZIPDOC Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,000
	Deposits	1	181
TeamSparta Inc.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	5	307
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,001	4,001
	Provisions	1	1
	Deposits	18,635	7,672
	Other liabilities	34	62
	Allowances for credit losses	-	1
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,580	2,000
	Deposits	631	164
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,466	12,293
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	29	44
	Allowances for credit losses	9	6
	Provisions	14	8
	Deposits	5,465	8,843
	Insurance liabilities	4	1
	Other liabilities	38	53

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	Deposits	₩ 15,281	₩ 56,203
	Other liabilities	1,579	3,174
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	73	106
	Allowances for credit losses	1	1
	Deposits	100,010	80,016
	Insurance liabilities	235	-
	Other liabilities	548	763
	Provisions	5	2
FutureConnect Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,499	1,499
Gushcloud Talent Agency	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,688
Grinergy Co., Ltd. *	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	1	-
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6,486
	Provisions	2	1
NexThera Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	3,000
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	Other assets	144	13
Paramark KB Fund No.1	Other liabilities	45	34
KB Social Impact Investment Fund	Other assets	250	260
Checkmate Therapeutics Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,200	3,200
	Insurance liabilities	3	-
Hibiscus Fund LP	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14,717	12,915
	Other assets	210	258
RMG-KB BioAccess Fund L.P.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,379	5,036
RMG-KB BP Management Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	344	174
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	Other assets	302	255
Spoon Radio Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,006	19,506
Neuroptika Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,879	5,879
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	Deposits	1,239	833
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	Deposits	-	700
	Other liabilities	-	8
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd *	Deposits	-	3,790
	Other liabilities	-	42
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	39	31
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,750	2,750
	Deposits	501	4
	Other liabilities	6	-

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Blinkers Inc. *	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ -	₩ 999
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	6	42
	Allowances for credit losses	-	2
	Provisions	2	-
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,300	2,300
	Deposits	1,779	1,501
XL8 INC.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,869	5,148
Elev8-Capital Fund I	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,250	6,656
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	24,264	72,742
	Allowances for credit losses	4	4
	Other assets	22	57
	Deposits	150,007	146,169
	Other liabilities	1,928	1,891
	Insurance liabilities	22	-
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,000	2,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	908	900
	Allowances for credit losses	5	2
	Other assets	1	1
	Deposits	760	3,393
	Other liabilities	-	48
Novorex Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,000	2,000
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	8	-
	Deposits	6	7
Seokwang T&I Co., Ltd	Insurance liabilities	2	2
ADP Holdings Co., Ltd.	Deposits	2,058	-
	Other liabilities	7	-
ADPGREEN	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	25	-
	Deposits	1,802	-
	Other liabilities	8	-
	Allowances for credit losses	8	-
	Provisions	3	-
	Insurance liabilities	101	-
Logpresso Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	-
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	31	-
	Deposits	457	-
Onheal Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,000	-
	Deposits	5,001	-
Ascent Global Fund III	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,767	-

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
DYNE MEDICAL GROUP Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ 3,001	₩ -
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	2,022	-
	Allowances for credit losses	16	-
	Provisions	6	-
	Other assets	1	-
	Deposits	3,813	-
	Other liabilities	23	-
	Insurance liabilities	1	-
TriOar Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	-
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	16	-
	Deposits	6,054	-
	Other liabilities	73	-
Coxwave Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	-
SDT Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,105	-
Yeoulhyulgangho	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500	-
	Deposits	456	-
KB-VEP Contact Fund	Other assets	15	-
Xpanner Inc	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,673	-
	Insurance liabilities	1	-
SD Speed Co.,Ltd.	Insurance liabilities	1	-
Allra Fintech Corp.	Deposits	1,671	-
	Other liabilities	1	-
	Provisions	2	-
GCSM Holdings Limited	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,506	-
KB Rejuvenation Fund	Other assets	3	-
Qoala	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,554	-
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	Other assets	35	-
Key management personnel			
Key management personnel	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	7,125	5,490
	Allowances for credit losses	3	5
	Other assets	8	7
	Deposits	15,365	15,902
	Provisions	1	2
	Insurance liabilities	2,308	2,293
	Other liabilities	555	429
Others			
Retirement pension	Other assets	739	364
	Other liabilities	1,215	606

* Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024, therefore, the remaining outstanding balances with those entities are not disclosed.

43.3 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Loan	Collection	Ending
Associates and joint ventures				
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	₩ 37	₩ 36	₩ (37)	₩ 36
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	113,794	2,141	(10,512)	105,423
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	149,590	308	-	149,898
KB Cape No.1 Private Equity Fund *	1,935	-	(1,935)	-
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	1	-	(1)	-
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	2,875	9	(1,120)	1,764
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	14	43	(14)	43
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment Fund, L.P.	5,938	1,267	-	7,205
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment, L.P.	20	5	-	25
Wyatt Corp.	6,000	-	(3,000)	3,000
Banksalad Co., Ltd.	9,148	-	(7,089)	2,059
UPRISE, Inc.	5,710	-	(3,893)	1,817
Stratio, Inc.	1,000	-	-	1,000
Honest Fund, Inc.	3,999	-	(3,557)	442
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	2,003	1	(3)	2,001
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,987	135	-	3,122
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	2,985	-	(2,985)	-
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,025	-	(175)	1,850
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,204	-	(54)	2,150
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	6,054	-	(177)	5,877
KB No.28 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,113	-	2,113
KB No.29 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	3,015	-	3,015
KB No.30 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,835	-	2,835
KB No.31 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	4,301	-	4,301
COSES GT Co., Ltd. *	1	-	(1)	-
Channel Corporation	16,906	3,235	-	20,141
MitoImmune Therapeutics	7,000	-	(5,426)	1,574
Bioprotect Ltd.	4,474	154	-	4,628
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	6,155	21	(155)	6,021
Go2joy Co., Ltd.	1,200	-	-	1,200
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	4,013	2,016	(13)	6,016
Bluepointpartners Inc.	1,874	-	(238)	1,636
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	3,100	4	-	3,104
Contents First Inc.	17,642	7,001	(1,365)	23,278

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.3 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Loan	Collection	Ending
KB-MDI Centauri Fund LP	₩ 18,993	₩ 2,065	₩ -	₩ 21,058
OKXE Inc.	800	1,922	-	2,722
Checkmate Therapeutics Inc.	3,200	-	-	3,200
Newavel Co., Ltd.	3,013	20	(3,013)	20
IMBiologics Corp.	7,005	2	(5)	7,002
Spark Biopharma Inc.	7,467	15	(2,833)	4,649
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	5,011	2,029	(11)	7,029
Hibiscus Fund LP	12,915	1,802	-	14,717
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	2,599	2	(123)	2,478
Desilo Inc.	3,468	-	-	3,468
RMG-KB BioAccess Fund L.P.	5,036	4,343	-	9,379
RMG-KB BP Management Ltd.	174	170	-	344
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	5,007	-	(5,007)	-
Turing Co., Ltd.	4,901	-	(1,001)	3,900
Kukka Co., Ltd.	2,490	-	-	2,490
ZIPDOC Inc.	2,000	-	(2,000)	-
Gushcloud Talent Agency	3,688	-	(3,688)	-
Grinergy Co., Ltd. *	6,486	1	(6,486)	1
NexThera Co., Ltd.	3,000	-	-	3,000
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	2,000	580	-	2,580
TeamSparta Inc.	4,308	5	(307)	4,006
FutureConnect Co., Ltd.	1,499	-	-	1,499
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	12,337	29	(4,871)	7,495
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	106	73	(106)	73
Spoon Radio Co., Ltd.	19,506	-	(4,500)	15,006
Neuroptika Inc.	5,879	-	-	5,879
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	2,781	39	(31)	2,789
Blinkers Inc. *	999	-	(999)	-
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	2,342	6	(42)	2,306
XL8 INC.	5,148	721	-	5,869
Elev8-Capital Fund I	6,656	9,594	-	16,250
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	2,900	8	-	2,908
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	72,742	27	(48,505)	24,264
Novorex Inc.	2,000	8	-	2,008
Logpresso Inc.	-	3,031	-	3,031
Onheal Co., Ltd.	-	10,000	-	10,000
Ascent Global Fund III	-	3,767	-	3,767
DYNE MEDICAL GROUP Inc.	-	5,023	-	5,023
TriOar Inc.	-	3,016	-	3,016
Coxwave Co., Ltd.	-	3,000	-	3,000
SDT Inc.	-	3,105	-	3,105
Yeoulhyulgangho	-	500	-	500
ADPGREEN	-	25	-	25

43.3 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Loan	Collection	Ending
Xpanner Inc	₩ -	₩ 9,673	₩ -	₩ 9,673
GCSM Holdings Limited	-	9,506	-	9,506
Qoala	-	6,554	-	6,554
Key management personnel				
Key management personnel	5,490	7,245	(5,610)	7,125

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.3 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Loan	Collection	Ending
Associates and joint ventures	₩	₩	₩	₩
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	38	37	(38)	37
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	128,159	346	(14,711)	113,794
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	149,294	296	-	149,590
KB Cape No.1 Private Equity Fund *	2,017	-	(82)	1,935
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	-	1	-	1
KG Capital Co., Ltd. *	40,040	-	(40,040)	-
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	4,041	446	(1,612)	2,875
Paycoms Co., Ltd. *	1,172	-	(1,172)	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	18	14	(18)	14
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment Fund, L.P.	6,384	-	(446)	5,938
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment, L.P.	17	3	-	20
Wyatt Corp.	6,000	-	-	6,000
Banksalad Co., Ltd.	10,470	-	(1,322)	9,148
UPRISE, Inc.	5,248	462	-	5,710
Stratio, Inc.	1,000	-	-	1,000
Honest Fund, Inc.	3,999	-	-	3,999
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	2,007	3	(7)	2,003
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,959	28	-	2,987
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	1,972	1,013	-	2,985
KB No.23 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	2,971	-	(2,971)	-
KB No.24 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	6,975	-	(6,975)	-
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,025	-	2,025
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,204	-	2,204
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	6,054	-	6,054
COSES GT Co., Ltd. *	5,436	1	(5,436)	1
Channel Corporation	18,099	-	(1,193)	16,906
MitoImmune Therapeutics	7,000	-	-	7,000
Bioprotect Ltd.	3,802	672	-	4,474
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	6,234	5	(84)	6,155
Go2joy Co., Ltd.	1,200	-	-	1,200
ClavisTherapeutics, Inc.	2,000	-	(2,000)	-
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	4,010	13	(10)	4,013
Bluepointpartners Inc.	2,133	-	(259)	1,874
4N Inc.	200	-	(200)	-

43.3 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Loan	Collection	Ending
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	₩ 2,100	₩ 1,000	₩ -	₩ 3,100
Contents First Inc	17,294	365	(17)	17,642
KB-MDI Centauri Fund LP	17,471	1,522	-	18,993
OKXE Inc.	800	-	-	800
Checkmate Therapeutics Inc.	3,200	-	-	3,200
Newavel Co., Ltd.	3,015	13	(15)	3,013
IMBiologics Corp.	5,004	2,005	(4)	7,005
Spark Biopharma Inc.	7,467	17	(17)	7,467
G1 Playground Co., Ltd.	1,000	-	(1,000)	-
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	5,013	11	(13)	5,011
Hibiscus Fund LP	10,221	2,694	-	12,915
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	2,002	603	(6)	2,599
Desilo Inc. *	3,468	-	-	3,468
RMG-KB BioAccess Fund L.P.	2,753	2,283	-	5,036
RMG-KB BP Management Ltd.	77	97	-	174
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	5,015	7	(15)	5,007
Turing Co., Ltd.	3,000	1,901	-	4,901
Kukka Co., Ltd.	2,490	-	-	2,490
ZIPDOC Inc.	2,000	-	-	2,000
Gushcloud Talent Agency	4,165	-	(477)	3,688
Grinergy Co., Ltd. *	2,500	3,986	-	6,486
NexThera Co., Ltd.	2,000	1,000	-	3,000
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	2,000	-	-	2,000
TeamSparta Inc.	4,001	307	-	4,308
FutureConnect Co., Ltd.	1,499	-	-	1,499
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	12,052	337	(52)	12,337
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	-	106	-	106
Taeyoungjungkong Co., Ltd.	-	46	(46)	-
Spoon Radio Co., Ltd.	-	19,506	-	19,506
Neuroptika Inc.	-	5,879	-	5,879
Youngwon Corporation *	-	4,793	(4,793)	-
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	-	2,781	-	2,781
Blinkers Inc. *	-	999	-	999
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	-	2,342	-	2,342
XL8 INC.	-	5,148	-	5,148
Elev8-Capital Fund I	-	6,656	-	6,656
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	-	2,900	-	2,900
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	-	72,742	-	72,742
Novorex Inc.	-	2,000	-	2,000
Key management personnel				
Key management personnel	6,299	3,368	(4,177)	5,490

* Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.4 Details of significant borrowing transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Beginning	Borrowing	Repayment	Others [1]	Ending
Associates and joint ventures					
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	₩ 17,003	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 23,567	₩ 40,570
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	40,992	72,000	(74,300)	5,175	43,867
Jungdo Co., Ltd.	4	-	-	-	4
Dae-A Leisure Co., Ltd.	150	-	-	(150)	-
Iwon Alloy Co., Ltd.	1	-	-	1	2
Skydigital Inc.	65	-	-	(35)	30
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	1,202	-	-	607	1,809
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	46	-	-	(7)	39
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	103	-	-	(57)	46
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,261	2,115	(2,050)	(79)	2,247
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company [2]	1,848	-	-	(1,848)	-
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	1,586	1,545	(1,500)	(86)	1,545
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	1,761	1,724	(1,670)	(52)	1,763
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	4,497	4,532	(4,390)	(26)	4,613
KB No.28 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	1,890	-	20	1,910
KB No.29 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,100	-	238	2,338
KB No.30 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	1,500	-	286	1,786
KB No.31 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	2,000	-	352	2,352
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	4	-	-	-	4
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	629	-	-	278	907
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	40	-	-	83	123
Wyatt Corp.	1	-	-	-	1
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	37	-	-	(24)	13
COSES GT Co., Ltd. [2]	1	-	-	(1)	-
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	78	-	-	(60)	18
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	2,342	990	(1,490)	(1,070)	772
4N Inc.	49	-	-	(45)	4
Contents First Inc.	1,072	-	-	(343)	729
Newavel Co., Ltd.	46	-	-	(46)	-
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	265	14,000	(4,000)	868	11,133
Spark Biopharma Inc.	11,419	32,649	(38,908)	(401)	4,759
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	69	-	-	148	217
Desilo Inc.	3	-	-	-	3
Turing Co., Ltd.	1,726	1,000	(1,700)	(207)	819

43.4 Details of significant borrowing transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Beginning	Borrowing	Repayment	Others [1]	Ending
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	₩ 80,016	₩ 360,000	₩ (340,000)	₩ (6)	₩ 100,010
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd [2]	3,790	2,910	(308)	(6,392)	-
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	56,203	6,000	(47,200)	278	15,281
ZIPDOC Inc.	181	-	-	(180)	1
TeamSparta Inc.	7,672	3,000	(6,000)	13,963	18,635
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	164	300	-	167	631
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	8,843	24,056	(27,556)	122	5,465
Channel Corporation	2,030	-	(2,000)	(24)	6
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	833	-	-	406	1,239
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	700	-	(700)	-	-
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	4	501	-	(4)	501
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	1,501	-	-	278	1,779
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	3,393	1,000	(4,000)	367	760
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	146,169	104,500	(93,932)	(6,730)	150,007
Novorex Inc.	7	-	-	(1)	6
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	904	-	-	(602)	302
ADP Holdings Co., Ltd.	-	6,094	(4,037)	1	2,058
ADPGREEN	-	10,551	(9,001)	252	1,802
Logpresso Inc.	-	100	(200)	557	457
DYNE MEDICAL GROUP Inc.	-	5,150	(7,800)	6,463	3,813
Onheal Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	5,001	5,001
TriOar Inc.	-	10,500	(8,500)	4,054	6,054
Yeoulhyulgangho	-	200	-	256	456
SDT Inc.	-	-	(1,000)	1,000	-
Allra Fintech Corp.	-	12,500	(19,500)	8,671	1,671
Key management personnel					
Key management personnel	15,902	26,709	(22,264)	(4,982)	15,365

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.4 Details of significant borrowing transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Beginning	Borrowing	Repayment	Others [1]	Ending
Associates and joint ventures					
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	₩ 27,889	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (10,886)	₩ 17,003
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	48,639	67,100	(76,017)	1,270	40,992
Jungdo Co., Ltd.	4	-	-	-	4
Dae-A Leisure Co., Ltd.	154	-	-	(4)	150
Iwon Alloy Co., Ltd.	1	-	-	-	1
Computerlife Co., Ltd.	3	-	-	(3)	-
Skydigital Inc.	10	-	-	55	65
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	7,222	1,323	(7,900)	557	1,202
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	317	-	-	(271)	46
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund [2]	1,526	-	-	(1,526)	-
WJ Private Equity Fund No.1	221	-	-	(118)	103
KG Capital Co., Ltd. [2]	10	-	-	(10)	-
KB No.21 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	2,263	2,050	(2,000)	(52)	2,261
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company [2]	1,948	-	-	(100)	1,848
KB No.23 Special Purpose Acquisition Company [2]	2,205	2,089	(4,223)	(71)	-
KB No.24 Special Purpose Acquisition Company [2]	9,983	-	-	(9,983)	-
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	1,500	-	86	1,586
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	1,670	-	91	1,761
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	4,390	-	107	4,497
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	3	-	-	1	4
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	664	-	-	(35)	629
Paycoms Co., Ltd. [2]	1	-	-	(1)	-
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	19	-	-	21	40
Wyatt Corp.	1	-	-	-	1
UPRISE, Inc.	27	-	-	(27)	-
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	37	-	-	-	37
COSES GT Co., Ltd. [2]	1,213	-	-	(1,212)	1
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	915	-	-	(837)	78
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	6,419	2,500	(2,000)	(4,577)	2,342
4N Inc.	5	-	-	44	49
Contents First Inc.	5,010	6,000	(10,000)	62	1,072
December & Company Inc. [2]	1	-	-	(1)	-
Newavel Co., Ltd.	623	-	-	(577)	46

43.4 Details of significant borrowing transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Beginning	Borrowing	Repayment	Others [1]	Ending
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	₩ 6,033	₩ 7,217	₩ (12,017)	₩ (968)	₩ 265
Spark Biopharma Inc.	17,534	26,369	(30,779)	(1,705)	11,419
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	17	-	-	52	69
Desilo Inc.	1	1	-	1	3
Turing Co., Ltd.	2,788	700	-	(1,762)	1,726
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	254	-	-	(254)	-
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	30,000	170,000	(120,000)	16	80,016
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd [2]	-	3,983	-	(193)	3,790
Nextrade Co., Ltd.	56,202	-	-	1	56,203
ZIPDOC Inc.	915	-	-	(734)	181
TeamSparta Inc.	12,502	7,000	(8,000)	(3,830)	7,672
Chabot Mobility Co., Ltd.	86	-	-	78	164
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	10,370	31,000	(30,217)	(2,310)	8,843
Channel Corporation	3,000	7,000	(8,000)	30	2,030
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	833	833
KB-FT Green Growth 1st Technology Investment Association	-	700	-	-	700
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	-	-	-	4	4
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	-	2,000	(2,000)	1,501	1,501
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	-	3,000	-	393	3,393
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	146,169	146,169
Novorex Inc.	-	-	-	7	7
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	904	904
Key management personnel					
Key management personnel	17,619	22,358	(20,389)	(3,686)	15,902

[1] Transactions between related parties, such as settlements arising from operating activities and deposits, are expressed in net amount.
[2] Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.5 Details of significant investment and withdrawal transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		2023	
	Equity investment and others	Withdrawal and others	Equity investment and others	Withdrawal and others
Balhae Infrastructure Company	₩ -	₩ 6,350	₩ -	₩ 10,661
KB-KDBC Pre-IPO New Technology Business Investment Fund	-	600	-	-
KB-SJ Tourism Venture Fund	-	4,030	-	-
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	-	90	-	90
KB-UTC Inno-Tech Venture Fund	-	338	-	2,250
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	-	700	-	16,440
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	-	1,004	-	7,191
KB SPROTT Renewable Private Equity Fund No.1	-	8,349	-	476
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	8,964	9,629	1,800	2,572
KB Material and Parts No.1 PEF *	-	3,400	-	-
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	125	2,464	-	672
KB-Brain KOSDAQ Scale-up New Technology Business Investment Fund *	-	3,915	-	12,500
Aju Good Technology Venture Fund	-	2,120	-	11,377
G payment Joint Stock Company	-	6,445	-	-
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	5,600	1	5,600	-
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	23,270	65	21,861	-
Paramark KB Fund No.1	8,130	-	3,342	-
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	6,790	1,500	-	2,125
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	500	250	-	-
KB No.22 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	-	10	-	-
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund *	-	136	-	714
KB-Kyobo New Mobility Power Fund *	-	3,000	-	-
SKS-VLP New Technology Investment Fund No.2 *	-	-	-	1,156
JS Private Equity Fund No.3	-	755	-	-
Star-Lord General Investors Private Real Estate Investment Company No.10	-	358	-	-
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	9,131	3,173	2,208	-
POSITIVE Sobujang Venture Fund No.1	-	1,121	-	-
PEBBLES-MW M.C.E New Technology Investment Fund 1st *	-	-	-	2,000
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	19,800	-	9,075	-
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	10,404	1,071	5,540	-
Lakewood-AVES Fund No.1 *	-	2,000	2,000	-
MW-Pyco NewWave New Technology Investment Fund 4th	-	-	2,000	-
KB No.23 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	-	-	-	5
KB No.24 Special Purpose Acquisition Company *	-	-	25	25
KB No.25 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	-	5	-
KB No.26 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	-	5	-
Bitgoeul Cheomdan Green 1st Co., Ltd.	152	-	190	-
KB-SUSUNG 1st Investment Fund	-	1,386	2,000	-
KB-SUSUNG 2st Investment Fund	2,000	-	-	-

43.5 Details of significant investment and withdrawal transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		2023	
	Equity investment and others	Withdrawal and others	Equity investment and others	Withdrawal and others
Friend 55 New Technology Business Investment Fund *	₩ -	₩ 1,200	₩ 1,200	₩ -
Hahn & Company No. 4-3 Private Equity Fund *	-	-	7,183	32
KB No.27 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	-	-	5	-
DSIP-Pharos Bioenergy Fund *	-	4,000	4,000	-
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	225	-	1,825	-
Leading H2O Fund 1	-	-	1,500	-
2023 JB Newtech No.2 Fund	-	394	1,800	-
KY Global Cell & Gene Private Equity Fund 2nd *	-	-	27,034	-
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	591	-	6,419	-
KB-BridgePole Venture Investment Fund No.2	-	-	1,500	-
KB No.28 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	5	-	-	-
Timefolio Athleisure Investment Fund	4,000	-	-	-
COMPA Global Scale-Up Fund No.3	1,000	-	-	-
AKK Robotech Valueup New Technology Investment Fund	1,000	-	-	-
YG MCE PROJECT NO.1 Fund	1,500	-	-	-
KB No.29 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	10	-	-	-
KB No.30 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	10	-	-	-
KB No.31 Special Purpose Acquisition Company	10	-	-	-
IMM global Secondary 1-1 Equity Private Fund	2,819	-	-	-
Elohim-Bilanx aerospace No.1 Fund	2,000	-	-	-
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	1,800	-	-	-
HI YG Win-win Fund No.2	2,000	-	-	-
KB-VEP Contact Fund	395	47	-	-
Reboot Private Equity Fund	7,000	-	-	-
LIB Material Investment Fund	4,098	-	-	-
NOVORSEC-SJG Consumer Secondary Fund	1,700	-	-	-
Allra Fintech Corp.	8,532	-	-	-
KB Global Commerce Private Equity Investment Fund *	-	7000	-	-
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	11,298	-	-	-
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	1,000	-	-	-
IBKS Design Fund	2,000	-	-	-
NICE DATA INTELLIGENCE VENTURE FUND	1,000	-	-	-
Pectus Hanhwa Fund 2	2,000	-	-	-
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ	31,672	-	-	-
KB Rejuvenation Fund	500	-	-	-
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	1,636	-	-	-
KOENTEC Co. Ltd.	107,428	-	-	-
Sirius Silicon Valley Ⅰ New Technology Fund	-	-	500	-

* Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.6 Unused commitments provided to related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won or in a US Dollar or Malaysian ringgit or the Indonesian Rupiah)		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Associates and joint ventures			
Balhae Infrastructure Company	Purchase of securities	₩ 6,154	₩ 6,154
Korea Credit Bureau Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	565	563
Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd.	Loan commitments in Korean won	20,000	20,000
	Unused lines of credit for credit card	88	88
TeamSparta Inc.	Loan commitments in Korean won	1,000	1,000
	Unused lines of credit for credit card	696	633
3D Interactive Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	44	8
Food Factory Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	50	55
CellinCells Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	11	21
RAND Bio Science Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	25	24
Big Dipper Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	12	31
ASSEMBLE CORPORATION	Unused lines of credit for credit card	29	45
COSES GT Co., Ltd. *	Unused lines of credit for credit card	12	29
Spark Biopharma Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	35	33
Newavel Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	10	17
IMBiologics Corp.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	21	18
SuperNGine Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	38	37
IGGYMOB Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	50	43
Pin Therapeutics Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	21	39
Grinergy Co., Ltd. *	Unused lines of credit for credit card	9	10
S&E Bio Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	34	37
Wemade Connect Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	121	156
TMAP Mobility Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	744	710
Contents First Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	35	135
Allra Fintech Corp.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	49	-

43.6 Unused commitments provided to related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won or in a US Dollar or Malaysian ringgit or the Indonesian Rupiah)		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Bigwave Robotics Crop.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	₩ 61	₩ 69
New Daegu Busan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	4	-
AIM FUTURE, Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	35	-
Novorex Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	28	-
Xenohelix Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	6	-
ADPGREEN	Unused lines of credit for credit card	25	-
Logpresso Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	29	-
DYNE MEDICAL GROUP Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	135	-
TriOar Inc.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	34	-
KB-CJ Venture Fund 1st	Purchase of securities	4,200	-
KB-TS Technology Venture Private Equity Fund	Purchase of securities	-	110
KB-Stonebridge Secondary Private Equity Fund	Purchase of securities	173	864
KB-NAU Special Situation Corporate Restructuring Private Equity Fund	Purchase of securities	4,524	13,488
All Together Korea Fund No.2	Purchase of securities	990,000	990,000
KB-KTB Technology Venture Fund	Purchase of securities	-	5,600
KB-SOLIDUS Healthcare Investment Fund	Purchase of securities	23,569	46,884
KB Co-Investment Private Equity Fund No.1	Purchase of securities	4,393	13,524
KB-Badgers Future Mobility ESG Fund No.1	Purchase of securities	26,920	37,323
KB-NP Green ESG New Technology Venture Capital Fund	Purchase of securities	9,750	29,550
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.1	Purchase of securities	2,335	9,125
FineKB Private Equity Fund No.2	Purchase of securities	-	500
KB-Solidus Global Healthcare Fund	Purchase of securities	-	2,120
	Commitments on loss absorption priority	4,500	4,500
Paramark KB Fund No.1	Purchase of securities	6,360	14,490
Smart Korea KB Future9-Sejong Venture Fund	Purchase of securities	2,000	2,000

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

43.6 Unused commitments provided to related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won or in a US Dollar or Malaysian ringgit or the Indonesian Rupiah)		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Shinhan-Eco Venture Fund 2nd	Purchase of securities	₩ 450	₩ 675
U-KB Credit No.1S Private Equity	Purchase of securities	35,700	33,582
KB-Cyrus Tourism Venture Fund	Commitments on purchase of securities	4,000	-
KB-SBI Global Strategic Capital Fund	Commitments on purchase of securities	55,702	-
KB-IMM New Star Real Estate Private Fund Ⅰ	Purchase of securities	42,442	-
VIG Private Equity Fund V-3	Purchase of securities	8,364	-
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment Fund, L.P.	Purchase of securities	USD 2,693,142	USD 3,622,333
RMGP Bio-Pharma Investment, L.P.	Purchase of securities	USD 8,470	USD 10,027
RMG-KB BP Management Ltd.	Purchase of securities	USD 556,617	USD 630,679
RMG-KB BioAccess Fund L.P.	Purchase of securities	USD 21,113,820	USD 24,722,014
Elev8-Capital Fund I	Purchase of securities	IDR 1,787,096,277	IDR 2,445,497,800
Ascent Global Fund III	Purchase of securities	USD 32,437,479	USD 35,000,000
Key management personnel			
Key management personnel	Loan commitments in Korean won	3,011	2,666

* Excluded from the Group's related party as of December 31, 2024.

43.7 Details of compensation to key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Registered directors (executive)	₩ 7,196	₩ 915	₩ 14,726	₩ 22,837
Registered directors (non-executive)	1,081	-	-	1,081
Non-registered directors	18,451	480	29,236	48,167
	₩ 26,728	₩ 1,395	₩ 43,962	₩ 72,085

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Registered directors (executive)	₩ 7,874	₩ 930	₩ 8,654	₩ 17,458
Registered directors (non-executive)	1,092	-	-	1,092
Non-registered directors	18,087	707	15,816	34,610
	₩ 27,053	₩ 1,637	₩ 24,470	₩ 53,160

43.8 Details of collateral provided by related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Assets held as collateral	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Key management personnel	Time deposits and others	₩ 1,437	₩ 638
	Real estate	8,092	6,326

As of December 31, 2024, Incheon Bridge Co., Ltd. a related party, provides fund management account, civil engineering works insurance, and management and operations rights as senior collateral amounting to ₩ 611,000 million to the project financing group consisting of the Group and 5 other institutions, and as subordinated collateral amounting to ₩ 384,800 million to subordinated debt holders consisting of the Group and 2 other institutions. Also, it provides certificate of credit guarantee amounting to ₩ 400,000 million as collateral to the project financing group consisting of the Group and 5 other institutions.

44. Events after the reporting period

The Group plans to acquire ₩ 520,000 million of treasury shares by May 5, 2025, and retire the treasury shares, pursuant to board resolutions dated February 5, 2025.

45. Approval of Issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, was initially approved on February 5, 2025 and re-approved due to revision on March 4, 2025 by the Board of Directors.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

pwc

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of KB Financial Group Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

We have audited Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) of KB Financial Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for consolidation purposes as at December 31, 2024, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.

In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective ICFR for consolidation purposes as at December 31, 2024, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*.

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including material accounting policy information, and our report dated March 5, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

We conducted our audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibility under these standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for consolidation purposes section of our report*. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of ICFR for consolidation purposes and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

Management is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining effective ICFR for consolidation purposes, and for its assessment about the effectiveness of ICFR for consolidation purposes, included in the accompanying 'Operating Status Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes'.

Those charged with governance have the responsibilities for overseeing ICFR for consolidation purposes.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on ICFR for consolidation purposes of the Group based on our audit. We conducted the audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective ICFR for consolidation purposes was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of ICFR for consolidation purposes involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about whether a material weakness exists. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks that a material weakness exists. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of ICFR for consolidation purposes and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of ICFR for consolidation purposes based on the assessed risk.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

The Group's ICFR for consolidation purposes is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea. The Group's ICFR for consolidation purposes includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea, and that receipts and expenditures of the Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Group; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, ICFR for consolidation purposes may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any assessment of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yeob Yu, Certified Public Accountant.

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers
Seoul, Korea
March 5, 2025

This report is effective as at March 5, 2025, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the Group's ICFR for consolidation purposes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

Operating Status Report of
the Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes

To the Shareholder, Board of Directors and Audit Committee of KB Financial Group Inc..

We, as the Chief Executive Officer and the Internal Accounting Manager of KB Financial Group Inc.("the Company"), assessed operating status of the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting for Consolidation Purposes("ICFR") for the year ending December 31, 2024.

Design and operation of ICFR is the responsibility of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Internal Accounting Manager(collectively, "We", "Our" or "Us").

We evaluated whether the Company effectively designed and operated its ICFR to prevent and detect errors or frauds which may cause a misstatement in consolidated financial statements to ensure preparation and disclosure of reliable consolidated financial information.

We used the 'Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting' established by the Operating Committee of Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Korea(the "ICFR Committee") as the criteria for design and operation of the Company's ICFR. And we conducted an evaluation of ICFR based on the 'Management Guideline for Evaluating and Reporting Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting' established by the ICFR Committee.

Based on our assessment, we concluded that the Company's ICFR is designed and operated effectively as of December 31, 2024, in all material respects, in accordance with the 'Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting'.

We certify that this report does not contain any untrue statement of a fact, or omit to state a fact necessary to be presented herein. We also certify that this report does not contain or present any statements which might cause material misunderstandings of the readers, and we have reviewed and verified this report with sufficient care.

March 4, 2025

Jong Hee Yang,
Chief Executive Officer

Sang Rok Na,
Internal Accounting Manager

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

pwc

Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To Shareholders and the Board of Directors of KB Financial Group Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of KB Financial Group Inc. (the Company), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

We also have audited, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on *Conceptual Framework for Designing and Operating Internal Control over Financial Reporting*, and our report dated March 5, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

There is no key audit matter identified to be described in this audit report.

Other Matters

Auditing standards and their application in practice vary among countries. The procedures and practices used in the Republic of Korea to audit such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Yeob Yu, Certified Public Accountant.

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers
Seoul, Korea
March 5, 2025

This report is effective as of March 5, 2025, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

KB Financial Group Inc.

Separate Statements of Financial Position

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won)

	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Cash and due from financial institutions	4,5,6,29	₩ 398,391	₩ 256,337
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,7	1,243,471	1,376,423
Loans measured at amortized cost	4,5,8	359,054	608,286
Investments in subsidiaries	9	26,867,817	26,717,817
Property and equipment	10	2,800	3,080
Intangible assets	11	14,497	15,954
Net defined benefit assets	17	2,902	3,694
Deferred income tax assets	13	5,257	4,492
Other assets	4,5,14	912,634	542,815
Total assets		₩ 29,806,823	₩ 29,528,898
Liabilities			
Borrowings	4,5,15	965,000	100,000
Debentures	4,5,16	2,962,032	3,871,820
Current income tax liabilities		502,705	104,299
Other liabilities	4,5,18	388,528	410,704
Total liabilities		4,818,265	4,486,823
Equity	19		
Share capital		2,090,558	2,090,558
Hybrid securities		5,082,359	5,032,518
Capital surplus		14,754,475	14,754,747
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(8,316)	(6,809)
Retained earnings		4,305,542	4,336,898
Treasury shares		(1,236,060)	(1,165,837)
Total equity		24,988,558	25,042,075
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 29,806,823	₩ 29,528,898

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest income		₩ 38,702	₩ 35,127
Interest income from financial instruments at amortized cost		35,860	31,932
Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		2,842	3,195
Interest expense		(101,073)	(99,980)
Net interest expense	21	(62,371)	(64,853)
Fee and commission income		2,213	2,585
Fee and commission expense		(9,460)	(12,972)
Net fee and commission expense	22	(7,247)	(10,387)
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	23	91,892	108,399
Net other operating income	24	2,243,253	2,192,385
General and administrative expenses	25	(95,655)	(92,603)
Operating income before provision for credit losses		2,169,872	2,132,941
Provision (Reversal) for credit losses		773	(546)
Net operating income		2,170,645	2,132,395
Net non-operating income	26	10	4,606
Profit before tax		2,170,655	2,137,001
Income tax expense	27	(58)	(15,757)
Profit for the year		2,170,597	2,121,244
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		(1,507)	(962)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(1,507)	(962)
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩ 2,169,090	₩ 2,120,282
Earnings per share	28		
Basic earnings per share		₩ 5,203	₩ 5,042
Diluted earnings per share		5,142	4,929

KB Financial Group Inc.

Separate Statements of Changes in Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won)

	Share capital	Hybrid securities	Capital surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	₩ 2,090,558	₩ 4,433,981	₩ 14,754,747	₩ (5,847)	₩ 3,794,565	₩ (836,188)	₩ 24,231,816
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,121,244	-	2,121,244
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	(962)	-	-	(962)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(962)	2,121,244	-	2,120,282
Transactions with shareholders							
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	(564,970)	-	(564,970)
Quarterly dividends	-	-	-	-	(586,931)	-	(586,931)
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(571,745)	(571,745)
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(242,096)	242,096	-
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	598,537	-	-	-	-	598,537
Dividends on hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	(184,914)	-	(184,914)
Total transactions with shareholders	-	598,537	-	-	(1,578,911)	(329,649)	(1,310,023)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,032,518	₩ 14,754,747	₩ (6,809)	₩ 4,336,898	₩ (1,165,837)	₩ 25,042,075
Balance as of January 1, 2024	₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,032,518	₩ 14,754,747	₩ (6,809)	₩ 4,336,898	₩ (1,165,837)	₩ 25,042,075
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,170,597	-	2,170,597
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	(1,507)	-	-	(1,507)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,507)	2,170,597	-	2,169,090
Transactions with shareholders							
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	(587,006)	-	(587,006)
Quarterly dividends	-	-	-	-	(899,972)	-	(899,972)
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(820,000)	(820,000)
Disposal of treasury shares	-	-	3,975	-	-	234,600	238,575
Retirement of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(515,177)	515,177	-
Consideration for exchange right of exchangeable bon	-	-	(11,933)	-	-	-	(11,933)
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	399,045	-	-	-	-	399,045
Redemption of hybrid securities	-	(349,204)	-	-	-	-	(349,204)
Dividends on hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	(199,798)	-	(199,798)
Others	-	-	7,686	-	-	-	7,686
Total transactions with shareholders	-	49,841	(272)	-	(2,201,953)	(70,223)	(2,222,607)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	₩ 2,090,558	₩ 5,082,359	₩ 14,754,475	₩ (8,316)	₩ 4,305,542	₩ (1,236,060)	₩ 24,988,558

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		₩ 2,170,597	₩ 2,121,244
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortization expense		6,051	5,630
Provision (Reversal) for credit losses		(773)	546
Share-based payments		14,998	8,551
Net interest expense		22,898	4,187
Valuation gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(31,403)	(52,472)
Disposal gains of subsidiaries		-	(3,917)
Net other expense		2,216	1,857
		13,987	(35,618)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Due from financial institutions		60,000	(20,000)
Deferred income tax assets		(413)	15,757
Other assets		260,420	(13,379)
Other liabilities		(297,859)	(13,025)
		22,148	(30,647)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		2,206,732	2,054,979
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(150,000)	(100,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit of loss		316,080	300,000
Acquisition of subsidiaries		(150,000)	-
Disposal of subsidiaries		-	27,539
Increase in loans measured at amortized cost		(105,000)	(100,000)
Decrease in loans measured at amortized cost		355,000	13,500
Acquisition of property and equipment		(1,627)	(455)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(1,481)	(3,229)
Disposal of intangible assets		173	1,277
Net increase in guarantee deposits paid		1,597	(7,747)
Other investing activities		-	(52)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		264,742	130,833
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in borrowings		965,000	100,000
Decrease in borrowings		(100,000)	-
Increase in debentures		398,945	-
Decrease in debentures		(1,075,000)	(1,090,000)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(1,486,978)	(1,151,901)
Redemption of principal of lease liabilities		(644)	(617)
Acquisition of treasury shares		(820,000)	(571,745)
Issuance of hybrid securities		399,045	598,537
Redemption of hybrid securities		(350,000)	-
Dividends paid on hybrid securities		(199,798)	(184,914)
Other financing activities		10	109
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(2,269,420)	(2,300,531)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		202,054	(114,719)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	28	116,334	231,053
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	₩ 318,388	₩ 116,334

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

1. The Company

KB Financial Group Inc. (the "Company"), in accordance with Financial Holding Companies Act, was established on September 29, 2008, through stock transfers with the former shareholders of Kookmin Bank, KB Investment & Securities Co., Ltd., KB Asset Management Co., Ltd., KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd., KB Investment Co., Ltd., KB Futures Co., Ltd., KB Credit Information Co., Ltd., and KB Data Systems Co., Ltd., and the Company's main business purpose is to control subsidiaries that engage in the financial business or subsidiaries closely related to the financial business through the stock ownership. The headquarter is located at 26, Gukjegeumyung-ro 8-gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul. The Company's share capital as of December 31, 2023, is ₩ 2,090,558 million. In 2011, Kookmin Bank spun off its credit card business segment and established a new separate credit card company, KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd., and KB Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. merged with KB Futures Co., Ltd. The Company established KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in January 2012, acquired Yehansoul Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in September 2013, and KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. merged with Yehansoul Savings Bank Co., Ltd. in January 2014. In March 2014, the Company acquired Woori Financial Co., Ltd. and changed the name to KB Capital Co., Ltd. Meanwhile, the Company included LIG Insurance Co., Ltd. as an associate and changed the name to KB Insurance Co., Ltd. in June 2015, and KB Insurance Co., Ltd. became one of the subsidiaries through a tender offer in May 2017. Also, the Company included Hyundai Securities Co., Ltd. as an associate in June 2016 and included as a subsidiary in October 2016 by comprehensive exchange of shares. Hyundai Securities Co., Ltd. merged with KB Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. in December 2016 and changed its name to KB Securities Co., Ltd. in January 2017. In August 2020, the Group acquired Prudential Life Insurance Company of Korea Ltd. which was classified as a subsidiary and the name was changed to KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. in December 2022. Then in January 2023, it merged with another existing KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The Company sold 100% shares of KB Credit Information Co., Ltd. to KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd. on June 30, 2023.

The Company has been listed on the Korea Exchange ("KRX") since October 10, 2008, and on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") for its American Depositary Shares ("ADS") since September 29, 2008. Number of shares authorized on its Articles of Incorporation is 1,000 million.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Application of Korean IFRS

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS"). The accompanying separate financial statements have been translated into English from the Korean language separate financial statements.

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS. Korean IFRS are the standards and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea.

The preparation of separate financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas that require a more complex and higher level of judgment or areas that require significant assumptions and estimations are disclosed in Note 2.4.

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1027 *Separate Financial Statements*.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

2.1.1 The Company has applied the following new and amended standards for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2024.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1001 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Classification of Liabilities into Current and Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

Liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their substantive rights existing at the end of the reporting period, without considering the possibility of exercising the right to delay the payment or management's expectations. Also, if the transfer of equity instruments is included in the payment of liabilities, it is excluded if the option to pay with equity instruments is recognized separately from the liability in a compound financial instrument and meets the definition of equity instruments. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1007 "Statement of Cash Flows" and No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments require disclosure of the effects of supplier finance arrangements on the Company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1116 "Leases" - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1001 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure of Virtual Asset

The amendments require additional disclosure for virtual assets held by the Company, virtual assets entrusted by customers to the Company, and the issuance and transfer of virtual assets. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.1.2 The following are the accounting standards that have been established or announced but have not yet been implemented, which the Company has not applied.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1021 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" and Korean IFRS No.1101 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - Lack of exchangeability

The amendments require the Company to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, and to disclose information on the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency, the spot exchange rate(s) used, the estimation process, and the risks to which the Company is exposed. This amendment will be applied to the financial statements for the accounting year beginning on or after January 1, 2025. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendment of Korean IFRS No.1109 "Financial Instruments" and No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The amendments address practical concerns and introduce new requirements, such as permitting the deeming of financial liabilities as settled (derecognized) through an electronic payment system if certain criteria are met before the payment date. It also includes additional disclosures for equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This amendment will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The company is currently reviewing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

- Korean IFRS Accounting Standards Annual Improvements Volume 11

Korean IFRS Accounting Standards Annual Improvements Volume 11 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- · Korean IFRS No.1101 "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards": Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter
- · Korean IFRS No.1107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures": Gain or loss on derecognition, Application guidance
- · Korean IFRS No.1109 "Financial Instruments": Derecognition of lease liabilities, Definition of transaction price
- · Korean IFRS No.1110 "Consolidated Financial Statements": Determination of a 'de facto agent'
- · Korean IFRS Bo.1007 "Statement of Cash Flows": Cost method

2.2 Measurement Basis

The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the separate financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The separate financial statements are presented in Korean won, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company applies accounting policies and uses judgements, accounting estimates, and assumptions that may have a significant impact on the assets (liabilities) and incomes (expenses) in preparing the separate financial statements. Management's estimates of outcomes may differ from actual outcomes if management's estimates and assumptions based on management's best judgment are different from the actual environment.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated, and changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected.

Uncertainties in estimates and assumptions with significant risks that may result in material adjustments to the separate financial statements are as follows:

2.4.1 Income taxes

As the income taxes on the Company's taxable income is calculated by applying the tax laws of various countries and the decisions of tax authorities, there is uncertainty in calculating the final tax effect.

2.4.2 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available is determined by using valuation techniques. Financial instruments, which are not actively traded in the market and those with less transparent market prices, will have less objective fair values and require broad judgment on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty in market factors, assumptions in fair value determination, and other risks.

As described in the significant accounting policies in Note 3.1 Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, diverse valuation techniques are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments, from generally accepted market valuation models to internally developed valuation models that incorporate various types of assumptions and variables.

2.4.3 Net defined benefit liability

The present value of the net defined benefit liability is affected by changes in the various factors determined by the actuarial method.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments

3.1.1 Initial recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets (a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned) is recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

For financial reporting purpose, the Company classifies (a) financial assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial assets at amortized cost and (b) financial liabilities as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities. These classifications are based on the business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument at initial recognition.

At initial recognition, a financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. The fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received) in an arm's length transaction.

3.1.2 Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at amortized cost or fair value based on classification at initial recognition.

3.1.2.1 Amortized cost

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.1.2.2 Fair value

The Company uses quoted price in an active market which is based on listed market price or dealer price quotations of financial instruments traded in an active market as best estimate of fair value. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If there is no active market for a financial instrument, fair value is determined either by using a valuation technique or independent third-party valuation service. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable and willing parties, if available, referencing the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models.

The Company uses valuation models that are commonly used by market participants and customized for the Company to determine fair values of common over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives such as options, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps which are based on the inputs observable in markets. However, for some complex financial instruments that require fair value measurement by valuation techniques based on certain assumptions because some or all inputs used in the model are not observable in the market, the Company uses internal valuation models developed from general valuation models or valuation results from independent external valuation institutions.

In addition, the fair value information recognized in the statement of financial position is classified into the following fair value hierarchy, reflecting the significance of the input variables used in the fair value measurement.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date
Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3 : Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment using unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement.

If the valuation technique does not reflect all factors which market participants would consider in pricing the asset or liability, the fair value is adjusted to reflect those factors. Those factors include counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, and others.

The Company uses valuation technique which maximizes the use of market inputs and minimizes the use of entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in pricing the asset or liability and is consistent with economic methodologies applied for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the Company calibrates the valuation technique and tests its validity using prices of observable current market transactions of the same instrument or based on other relevant observable market data.

3.1.3 Derecognition

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position. The derecognition criteria for financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

3.1.3.1 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and the Company has not retained control. Therefore, if the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

If the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognize a financial liability for the consideration received.

The Company writes off a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. In general, the Company considers write-off when it is determined that the debtor does not have sufficient funds or income to cover the principal and interest. The write-off decision is made in accordance with internal regulations. After the write-off, the Company can collect the written-off loans continuously according to the internal policy. Recovered amounts from financial assets previously written-off are recognized in profit or loss.

3.1.3.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized from the statement of financial position when it is extinguished (i.e., the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires).

3.1.4 Offsetting

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in the normal course of business, the event of default, and the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

3.2 Cash and Due from Financial Institutions

Cash and due from financial institutions include cash on hand, foreign currency, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and due from financial institutions. Cash and due from financial institutions are measured at amortized cost.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.3 Non-derivative Financial Assets

3.3.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss unless they are classified as financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company may designate certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

After initial recognition, a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value and gains or losses arising from a change in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income using the effective interest method and dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognized in profit or loss.

3.3.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company classifies below financial assets as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and;
- Equity instruments that are not held for short-term trading but held for strategic investment, and designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

After initial recognition, a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value, other than dividend income, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and exchange differences arising on monetary items which are recognized directly in profit or loss, are recognized in other comprehensive income in equity.

When the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. However, cumulative gain or loss of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings not to profit or loss at disposal.

A financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in foreign currency is translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences resulting from changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes are recognized in equity.

3.3.3 Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset, which is held within the business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, is classified as a financial asset at amortized cost. After initial recognition, a financial asset at amortized cost is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and interest income is calculated using the effective interest method.

3.4 Expected Credit Losses of Financial Assets (Debt Instruments)

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses at the end of the reporting period for financial assets at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are estimated at present value of probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The Company measures expected credit losses by reflecting all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The approaches of measuring expected credit losses in accordance with Korean IFRS are as follows:

- General approach: for financial assets and unused loan commitments not subject to the below 2 approaches
- Simplified approach: for trade receivables, contract assets, and lease receivables
- Credit-impaired approach: for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the time of acquisition

Application of general approach is differentiated depending on whether credit risk has increased significantly after initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures loss allowances for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, whereas if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures loss allowances for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime is the period until the contractual maturity date of financial instruments and means the expected life.

The Company assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly using the following criteria, and if one or more of the following criteria are met, it is deemed as significant increase in credit risk. If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified, the Company assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly using the same following criteria.

- More than 30 days past due
- Decline in credit rating at the end of the reporting period by certain notches or more compared to the time of initial recognition
- Debt restructuring (except for impaired financial assets) and
- Credit delinquency information of Korea Federation of Banks, etc.

Under simplified approach, the Company always measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Under credit-impaired approach, the Company only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as loss allowances at the end of the reporting period.

The Company generally considers the loan to be credit-impaired if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- 90 days or more past due
- Legal proceedings related to collection
- A borrower registered on the credit management list of Korea Federation of Banks
- A corporate borrower with the credit rating C and D
- Debt restructuring, etc.

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.4.1 Forward-looking information

The Company uses forward-looking information, when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly and measuring expected credit losses.

The Company assumes that the risk components have a constant correlation with the economic cycle and uses statistical methodologies to estimate the relation between key macroeconomic variables and risk components for the expected credit losses.

The correlation between the major macroeconomic variables and the credit risk are as follows:

Key macroeconomic variables	Correlation between the major macroeconomic variables and the credit risk
Benchmark interest rate	(+)
AA- rated corporate bond (3-year)	(+)
BBB- rated corporate bond (3-year)	(+)
Composite stock index	(+)
Rate of increase in housing transaction price index (Whole Country)	(-)
Rate of increase in housing transaction price index (Metropolitan Area)	(-)
WTI crude oil price	(+)
Growth rate of private consumption	(-)
Rate of increase or decrease in unemployment rate	(-)

Forward-looking information used in the calculation of expected credit losses is based on the macroeconomic forecasts utilized by management of the Company for its business plan considering reliable external agency's forecasts and others. The forward-looking information is generated by KB Research with a comprehensive approach to capture the possibility of various economic forecast scenarios that are derived from the internal and external viewpoints of the macroeconomic situation. The Company determines the macroeconomic variables to be used in forecasting future conditions of the economy, considering the direction of the forecast scenario based on GDP growth and the significant relationship between macroeconomic variables and time series data. Some macroeconomic variables used are different than those used in the previous year.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company measures expected credit losses by applying both the worse scenario and the crisis scenario, taking into consideration the potential credit risk resulting from the uncertain financial environment locally and globally and the rapid economic recession.

3.4.2 Measuring expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost

The expected credit losses of financial assets at amortized cost are measured as present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows to be received and the cash flows expected to be received. The Company estimates expected future cash flows for financial assets that are individually significant. The Company selects the individually significant financial assets by comprehensively considering quantitative and qualitative factors (such as debt restructuring or negative net assets, etc.) among financial assets with the credit risk has increased significantly or credit-impaired (individual assessment of impairment).

For financial assets that are not individually significant, the Company collectively estimates expected credit losses by grouping loans with a homogeneous credit risk profile (collective assessment of impairment).

3.4.2.1 Individual assessment of impairment

Individual assessment of impairment losses is performed using management's best estimate on the present value of expected future cash flows. The Company uses all the available information including financial condition of the borrower such as operating cash flow and net realizable value of any collateral held.

3.4.2.2 Collective assessment of impairment

Collective assessment of impairment losses is performed by using a methodology based on historical loss experience and reflecting forward-looking information. Such a process incorporates factors such as type of collateral, type of product, type of borrower, credit rating, size of portfolio, and recovery period and applies Probability of Default ("PD") on a group of assets and Loss Given Default ("LGD") by type of recovery method. Also, the Company applies certain assumptions to model expected credit losses assessment and to determine input based on loss experience and forward-looking information. These models and assumptions are periodically reviewed to reduce the gap between loss estimate and actual loss experience.

The lifetime expected credit losses are measured by applying the PD to the carrying amount calculated by deducting the expected principal repayment amount from the carrying amount as of the reporting date and the LGD adjusted to reflect changes in the carrying amount.

3.4.3 Measuring expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company measures expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in a manner that is consistent with the requirements that are applicable to financial assets at amortized cost. However, loss allowances are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal or repayment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amount of loss allowances is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

3.5 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the following steps determined in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

- Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

3.5.1 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss (excluding beneficiary certificates, equity investments, and other debt securities), loans, financial instruments at amortized cost, and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1109 *Financial Instruments*. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.5.1 Interest income and expense (cont'd)

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid (main components of effective interest rate only) or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. In those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows and the expected life of a financial instrument, the Company uses the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument.

Interest income on impaired financial assets is recognized using the interest rate used to discount the expected cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Interest income on debt securities at fair value through profit or loss is also classified as interest income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.5.2 Fee and commission income

The Company recognizes financial service fees in accordance with the purpose of charging the fees and the accounting standards of the financial instrument related to the fees earned.

3.5.2.1 Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest of a financial instrument

Such fees are generally treated as adjustments of effective interest rate. Such fees may include compensation for activities such as evaluating the borrower's financial condition, evaluating and recording guarantees, collateral and other security arrangements, negotiating the terms of the instrument, preparing and processing documents, and closing the transaction and origination fees received on issuing financial liabilities at amortized cost. However, fees relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as revenue immediately.

3.5.2.2 Fees related to performance obligations satisfied over time

If the control of a good or service is transferred over time, the Company recognizes revenue related to performance obligations over the period of performance obligations. Fees charged in return for the services for a certain period of time, such as asset management fees, consignment business fees, etc. are recognized over the period of performance obligations.

3.5.2.3 Fees related to performance obligations satisfied at a point in time

Fees earned at a point in time are recognized as revenue when a customer obtains controls of a promised good or service and the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

3.5.3 Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (including changes in fair value, dividends, and gains or losses from foreign currency translation) include gains or losses on financial instruments as follows:

3.5.3 Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd)

- Gains or losses relating to financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding interest income using the effective interest rate method)
- Gains or losses relating to derivative financial instruments for trading (including derivative financial instruments for hedging purpose but do not qualify for hedge accounting)

3.5.4 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income is recognized as net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other operating income depending on the classification of equity securities.

3.6 Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted at cost method in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1027. The Company determines at each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in the subsidiaries and associates are impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries or associates and its carrying value.

3.7 Property and Equipment

3.7.1 Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment that qualify for recognition as an asset are measured at cost and subsequently carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property and equipment includes any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they prolong the useful life or enhance values of the assets but the costs of the day-to-day servicing of the assets such as repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. When part of an item of property and equipment has a useful life different from that of the entire asset, it is recognized as a separate asset.

3.7.2 Depreciation

Land is not depreciated, whereas other property and equipment are depreciated using the method that reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.7.2 Depreciation (cont'd)

The depreciation method and estimated useful life of property and equipment are as follows:

Property and equipment	Depreciation method	Estimated useful life
Leasehold improvements	Declining-balance	4 years
Equipment and vehicles	Declining-balance	4 years

The residual value, the useful life, and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reviewed at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

3.8 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently carried at their cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets, except for membership rights, are amortized using the straight-line method with no residual value over their estimated useful life since the assets are available for use.

Intangible assets	Amortization method	Estimated useful life
Software	Straight-line	4 years
Others	Straight-line	4 ~ 19 years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Where an intangible asset is not being amortized because its useful life is indefinite, the Company carries out a review in each accounting period to confirm whether events and circumstances still support an indefinite useful life assessment. If they do not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

3.9 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset, except for (a) deferred income tax assets, (b) assets arising from employee benefits and (c) non-current assets (or group of assets to be sold) classified as held for sale, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit that are discounted by a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss and recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Inevitable risks and uncertainties surrounding related events and circumstances are considered in measuring the best estimate of the provisions, and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed.

3.11 Equity Instrument Issued by the Company

An equity instrument is any contract or agreement that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

3.11.1 Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or the exercise of stock option are deducted from the equity, net of any tax effects.

3.11.2 Hybrid securities

The financial instruments can be classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Company classifies hybrid securities as an equity if the Company has the unconditional right to avoid any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset in relation to the financial instruments.

3.11.3 Treasury shares

If the Company acquires its own equity instruments, these are accounted for as treasury shares and are deducted directly from equity. No gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or retirement of own equity instruments.

3.12 Employee Compensation and Benefits

3.12.1 Post-employment benefits

3.12.1.1 Defined contribution plans

When an employee has rendered service to the Company during a period, the Company recognizes the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as post-employment benefits for the period.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

3.12.1.2 Defined benefit plans

All post-employment benefits, other than defined contribution plans, are classified as defined benefit plans. The amount recognized as a net defined benefit liability is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the end of the reporting period.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit method. The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The currency and term of the corporate bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations. Actuarial gains and losses resulted from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the present value of the defined benefit obligation minus the fair value of plan assets results in an asset, it is recognized to the extent of the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from the introduction or changes to a defined benefit plan. Such past service cost is immediately recognized as an expense for the period.

3.12.2 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. When an employee has rendered service to the Company during an accounting period, the Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as an expense for the period.

The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments is recognized as liabilities when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events, such as service rendered by employees, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

3.12.3 Share-based payment

The Company provides stock grants program to executives and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. When stock grants are exercised, the Company can either select to distribute newly issued shares or treasury shares or compensate in cash based on the share price.

For a share-based payment transaction in which the terms of the arrangement provide the Company with the choice of whether to settle in cash or by issuing equity instruments, the Company accounts for the transaction in accordance with the requirements applying to cash-settled share-based payment transactions because the Company determines that it has a present obligation to settle in cash based on a past practice and a stated policy of settling in cash.

Therefore, the Company measures the liability incurred as consideration for the service received at fair value and recognizes related expense and accrued expense over the vesting periods. Until the liability is settled, the Company remeasures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss as share-based payments.

3.12.4 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates; when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Korean IFRS No.1037 and involves the payment of termination benefits. If the termination benefits are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period, then the termination benefits are discounted to present value.

3.13 Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred income tax expense. Current and deferred income tax are recognized as income or expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from (a) a transaction or event which is recognized, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and (b) a business combination.

3.13.1 Current income tax

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. A difference between the taxable profit and accounting profit may arise when income or expense is included in accounting profit in one period but is included in taxable profit in a different period. Differences may also arise if there is revenue that is exempt from taxation, or expense that is not deductible in determining taxable profit (loss). Current income tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Company offsets current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities if, and only if, the Company (a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and (b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.13.2 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset-liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax-based amount of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. However, deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

3.13.2 Deferred income tax (cont'd)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities if, and only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and the deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current income tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred income tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.13.3 Uncertain tax positions

Uncertain tax positions arise from tax treatments applied by the Company which may be challenged by the tax authorities due to the complexity of the transaction or different interpretation of the tax laws, such as a claim for rectification, a claim for a refund related to additional tax or a tax investigation by the tax authorities. The Company recognizes its uncertain tax positions in the financial statements in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1012 and Interpretation of Korean IFRS No.2123. The income tax asset is recognized if a tax refund is probable for taxes levied by the tax authority, and the amount to be paid as a result of the tax investigation and others is recognized as the current tax payable. However, penalty tax and additional refund on tax are regarded as penalty or interest and are accounted for in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1037.

3.14 Earnings per Share

The Company calculates basic earnings per share amounts and diluted earnings per share amounts for profit or loss for the period and presents them in the statement of comprehensive income. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company and weighted average number of shares outstanding, taking into account all potential dilution effects, such as exchangeable bonds and share-based payments given to employees.

3.15 Lease

The Company as a lessor recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset (lease assets) representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at the present value.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, which is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and
- An estimate of restoration costs

However, the Company can elect not to apply the requirements of Korean IFRS No.1116 to short-term lease (lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (for example, underlying leased asset under $ 5,000).

The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

For sale and leaseback transactions, the Company applies the requirements of Korean IFRS No.1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4. Financial Risk Management

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Overview of financial risk management policy

The financial risks that the Company is exposed to are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and others.

This note regarding financial risk management provides information about the risks that the Company is exposed to and about its objectives, policies, risk assessment and management procedures, and capital management. Additional quantitative information is disclosed throughout the separate financial statements.

The Company's risk management system focuses on efficiently supporting long-term strategy and management decisions of the Company by increasing risk transparency, preventing risk transfer between subsidiaries and preemptive response to rapidly changing financial environments. Credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, insurance risk, credit concentration risk, strategy risk, reputation risk and foreign exchange settlement risk are recognized as significant risks.

4.1.2 Risk management organization

4.1.2.1 Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee, as the ultimate decision-making body, deals with risk-related issues, such as establishing risk management strategies in accordance with the strategic direction determined by the board of directors, determining the affordable level of risk appetite, reviewing the level of risk and the status of risk management activities, approving the application of risk management systems, methodologies, and major improvements, and establishing and approving risk management strategies and procedures to timely recognize, measure, monitor, and control risks arising from various transactions by the Company and subsidiaries (the "Group").

4.1.2.2 Risk Management Council

The Risk Management Council is responsible for consulting on matters delegated by the Risk Management Committee and requests for review by the Group Management Executive Committee, consulting on details of each subsidiary's risk management strategies and procedures, monitoring the Group's risk management status, and establishing and implementing necessary measures.

4.1.2.3 Risk Management Department

The Risk Management Department performs the Company's risk management detailed strategies, procedures, and business processes, and is responsible for calculating the Group's risk-weighted assets, monitoring and managing internal capital limits.

4.2 Credit Risk

4.2.1 Overview of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss from the portfolio of assets held due to the counterparty's default, breach of contract, and deterioration of credit quality. For risk management purposes, the Company considers default risk of individual borrowers.

4.2.2 Credit risk management

The Company measures the expected losses of assets subject to credit risk management and uses them as a management indicator.

4.2.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposures to credit risk without consideration of collateral values in relation to financial instruments other than equity securities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from financial institutions	₩ 398,391	₩ 256,337
Loans measured at amortized cost *	359,054	608,286
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss	53,952	48,981
Other financial assets *	48,614	57,562
	₩ 860,011	₩ 971,166

* After netting of allowance

4.2.4 Credit risk of loans

The Company maintains allowances for loan losses associated with credit risk of loans to manage its credit risk.

The Company assesses expected credit losses and recognizes loss allowances of financial assets at amortized cost and financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are excluded. Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of possible credit losses occurring in a certain range by reflecting reasonable and supportable information that is reasonably available at the end of the reporting period without undue cost or effort, including information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Company measures the expected credit losses on loans classified as financial assets at amortized cost, by deducting allowances for credit losses. The expected credit losses of loans classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in other comprehensive income in the financial statements.

Credit qualities of loans measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are classified as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Loans measured at amortized cost *					
Corporate					
Grade 1	₩ 360,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 360,000
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	₩ 360,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 360,000

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.4 Credit risk of loans (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Loans measured at amortized cost *					
Corporate					
Grade 1	₩ 610,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 610,000
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	₩ 610,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 610,000

* Before netting of allowance

Credit qualities of loans graded according to the probability of default as December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	Range of probability of default (%)
Grade 1	0.0 ~ 1.0
Grade 2	1.0 ~ 5.0
Grade 3	5.0 ~ 15.0
Grade 4	15.0 ~ 30.0
Grade 5	30.0 ~

4.2.5 Credit risk of due from financial institutions

Credit qualities of due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost					
Grade 1	₩ 398,391	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 398,391
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	₩ 398,391	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 398,391

4.2.5 Credit risk of due from financial institutions (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023				
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Not applying expected credit losses	Total
		Non-impaired	Impaired		
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost					
Grade 1	₩ 256,337	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 256,337
Grade 2	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 3	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 4	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 5	-	-	-	-	-
	₩ 256,337	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 256,337

4.2.6 Credit risk concentration analysis

4.2.6.1 Classifications of loans by country as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Corporate loans *	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Korea	₩ 413,952	100.00	₩ (946)	₩ 413,006

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Corporate loans *	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Korea	₩ 867,025	100.00	₩ (1,174)	₩ 865,851

* Amount includes loans measured at fair value through profit or loss and amortized cost.

4.2.6.2 Classifications of corporate loans by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Corporate loans *	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Financial institutions	₩ 413,952	100.00	(946)	413,006

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Corporate loans *	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Financial institutions	₩ 658,981	100.00	₩ (1,714)	₩ 657,267

* Amount includes loans measured at fair value through profit or loss and amortized cost.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.2.6.3 Classifications of due from financial institutions by industry as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Financial institutions	₩ 398,391	100.00	₩ -	₩ 398,391

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Financial institutions	₩ 256,337	100.00	₩ -	₩ 256,337

4.2.6.4 Classifications of due from financial institutions by country as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Korea	₩ 398,391	100.00	₩ -	₩ 398,391

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Amount	%	Allowances	Carrying amount
Due from financial institutions measured at amortized cost				
Korea	₩ 256,337	100.00	₩ -	₩ 256,337

4.3 Liquidity Risk

4.3.1 Overview of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Company becomes insolvent due to the mismatch between the inflow and outflow of funds, unexpected cash outflows, or a risk of loss due to financing funds at a high interest rate or disposing of securities at an unfavorable price due to lack of available funds. The Company manages its liquidity risk through analysis of the contractual maturity of all financial assets and liabilities and discloses in six categories such as on demand, less than one month, between one month to three months, between three months to one year, between one year to five years, and over five years.

4.3.2. Liquidity risk management

The liquidity risk is managed by risk management policies and liquidity risk management guidelines set forth in these policies that apply to all risk management policies and procedures that may arise throughout the overall business of the Company.

4.3.3. Analysis of remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The cash flows disclosed in the maturity analysis are undiscounted contractual amounts including principal and future interest payments; as such, amounts in the table below do not match with those in the statements of financial position which are based on discounted cash flows. The future interest payments for floating-rate liabilities are calculated on the assumption that the current interest rate is the same until maturity.

Remaining contractual maturity of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024						
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 365,000	₩ 600,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 965,000
Debentures	-	105,451	13,009	626,993	1,662,628	774,560	3,182,641
Lease liabilities	-	48	91	362	375	-	876
Other financial liabilities	-	2,088	462	-	-	-	2,550
	₩ -	₩ 107,587	₩ 378,562	₩ 1,227,355	₩ 1,663,003	₩ 774,560	₩ 4,151,067

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023						
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	₩ -	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 100,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 100,000
Debentures	-	3,074	388,246	757,507	1,880,375	1,115,241	4,144,443
Lease liabilities	-	50	62	256	245	-	613
Other financial liabilities	-	2,063	-	-	-	-	2,063
	₩ -	₩ 5,187	₩ 388,308	₩ 857,763	₩ 1,880,620	₩ 1,115,241	₩ 4,247,119

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.4 Market Risk

4.4.1 Concept

Market risk refers to risks that can result in losses due to changes in market factors such as interest rate, stock price, and foreign exchange rate, etc. The Company manages the market risks by dividing them into those arising from the trading position and those arising from the non-trading position.

4.4.2 Trading position

In accordance with Financial Holding Companies Act, the Company's main business is to control financial companies or companies closely related to the financial service. And the Company cannot perform any other business other than managing activities as a holding company, therefore there is no risk of trading position.

4.4.3 Non-trading position

Non-trading position refers to the part except trading position, and the main risk the Company is managing is interest rate risk.

4.4.3.1 Interest rate risk

(a) Definition of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the value (fair value) of the items in the statement of financial position due to changes in interest rate and the risk of changes in cash flows related to interest income and interest expense arising from investment and financing activities.

(b) Observation method and management indicator on interest rate risk

The main objective of interest rate risk management is to protect the value changes from interest rate fluctuations. The Company applies the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ("IRRBB") standard methodology required for disclosure to measure interest rate risk.

(c) Changes in Economic Value of Equity ("△EVE") and Changes in Net Interest Income ("△NII")

△EVE means changes in equity and earnings due to the changes in value of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities, etc. when interest rate changes, and △NII means changes in net interest income. The Company calculates △EVE by applying following six interest rate shock and stress scenarios, and △NII by applying parallel shock up and parallel shock down scenarios. The interest rate risk for the interest rate shock and stress scenario is calculated only when the risk for each scenario is a loss.

- Scenario 1 : Parallel shock up
- Scenario 2 : Parallel shock down
- Scenario 3 : Steepener shock (short rates down and long rates up)
- Scenario 4 : Flattener shock (short rates up and long rates down)
- Scenario 5 : Short rates shock up
- Scenario 6 : Short rates shock down

4.4.3.1 Interest rate risk (cont'd)

△EVE is maximum out of six interest rate shock and stress scenarios, and △NII is maximum of parallel shock up and parallel shock down scenarios. Results as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
△EVE	₩ 558,552	₩ 728,072
△NII	24,727	3,820

4.5 Capital Management

The Company as a financial holding company under the Financial Holding Companies Act, complies with the consolidated capital adequacy standard established by the financial supervisory authority. This capital adequacy standard is based on Basel III revised by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in Bank for International Settlements ("BIS") in June 2011 and was implemented in Korea in December 2013. According to this standard, the Group is required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio to risk-weighted assets (Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio of 9.0%, Tier 1 Capital ratio of 10.5%, and Total Capital ratio of 12.5%) as of December 31, 2024.

The Group's capital is classified into three categories in accordance with the Detailed Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies as follows:

- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Common equity Tier 1 Capital is the first to take losses of the Group and is the last to be compensated in liquidation of the Group and not repaid except for liquidation. It includes capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, non-controlling interests of the consolidated subsidiaries, accumulated other comprehensive income, and other capital surplus, etc.

- Additional Tier 1 Capital: Additional Tier 1 Capital includes capital, capital surplus, etc. related to the issuance of capital securities of a permanent nature that meets the conditional capital securities requirements.

- Tier 2 Capital: Tier 2 Capital means capital that can compensate for losses of the Group upon liquidation, including (a) the amount of subordinated bonds with maturity of not less than 5 years that meet the conditional capital securities requirements, and (b) the allowances for credit losses accumulated on the loans which are classified as normal or precautionary in accordance with Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies, and others.

The risk-weighted assets are the magnitude of the amount of risk inherent in the total asset held by the Group. The Group calculates risk-weighted assets by each risk (credit risk, market risk, and operational risk) based on the Detailed Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies and uses them to calculate capital adequacy ratio.

The Group evaluates and manages capital adequacy through separate internal policies. The evaluation of capital adequacy compares the size of available capital (the amount of capital actually available) to the size of internal capital (the amount of capital required to cover all the significant risks faced by the Group under its target credit rating), which monitors financial soundness and provides a risk-adjusted performance measurement basis.

Internal capital refers to the capital required to prevent the Group's insolvency from future unexpected losses. The Group operates a system to measure, allocate and manage internal capital to major subsidiaries by risk type.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

4.5 Capital Management (cont'd)

The Risk Management Committee of the Company determines the risk appetite of the Group, allocates internal capital by risk type and major subsidiaries, and major subsidiaries operate capital efficiently within the range of the allocated internal capital. The Risk Management Department of the Group monitors internal capital limit management and reports it to management and the Risk Management Committee. If the limit of internal capital is expected to be exceeded due to new businesses or business expansion, the Group's capital adequacy management is carried out through review and approval by the Risk Management Committee in advance.

Details of the Company's capital adequacy ratio in accordance with Basel III requirements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total Capital:	₩ 56,849,484	₩ 53,743,658
Tier 1 Capital	52,477,447	49,390,274
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	46,794,302	43,663,753
Additional Tier 1 Capital	5,683,146	5,726,521
Tier 2 Capital	4,372,037	4,353,384
Risk-Weighted Assets: [1]	345,980,580	321,318,905
Total Capital ratio (%):	16.43	16.73
Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	15.17	15.37
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	13.53	13.59

[1] The Company is currently reviewing detailed plans to reflect the completion guarantee management-type land trust business agreement with KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. in risk-weighted assets and provisions, and it has not been reflected in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

5. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

5.1 Classification and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

5.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Hybrid securities	₩ 1,189,519	₩ 1,189,519
Loans	53,952	53,952
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Due from financial institutions	398,391	398,391
Loans	359,054	359,054
Other financial assets	48,614	48,614
	₩ 2,049,530	₩ 2,049,530
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Borrowings	₩ 965,000	₩ 965,000
Debentures	2,962,032	2,906,349
Other financial liabilities	11,402	11,402
	₩ 3,938,434	₩ 3,882,751

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Hybrid securities	₩ 1,011,362	₩ 1,011,362
Beneficiary certificates	316,080	316,080
Loans	48,981	48,981
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Due from financial institutions	256,337	256,337
Loans	608,286	608,286
Other financial assets	57,562	57,562
	₩ 2,298,608	₩ 2,298,608
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Borrowings	₩ 100,000	₩ 100,000
Debentures	3,871,820	3,715,939
Other financial liabilities	10,381	10,381
	₩ 3,982,201	₩ 3,826,320

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company discloses the fair value of each class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount at the end of each reporting period. The best evidence of fair value of financial instruments is quoted price in an active market.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

Methods of determining fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

Cash and due from financial institutions	Fair value of cash is same as carrying amount. Carrying amount of demand deposit and settlement deposit is a reasonable approximation of fair value because these financial instruments do not have a fixed maturity and are receivable on demand. Fair value of general deposit is measured using Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") Model.
Securities	Fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market is determined using the quoted prices. If there is no quoted price, fair value is determined using external professional valuation institutions. The institutions use one or more valuation techniques that are deemed appropriate considering the characteristics of the financial instruments among DCF Model, Imputed Market Value Model, Free Cash Flow to Equity Model, Dividend Discount Model, Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Method, and Net Asset Value Method.
Derivatives	Fair value of exchange traded derivatives is determined using quoted price in an active market, and fair value of OTC derivatives is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses internally developed valuation models that are widely used by market participants to determine fair value of plain vanilla OTC derivatives including options, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps, based on observable market parameters. However, some complex financial instruments are valued using appropriate models developed from generally accepted market valuation models including the Finite Difference Method ("FDM"), and the MonteCarlo Simulation or valuation results from independent external professional valuation institution.
Loans	Fair value of loans is determined using DCF model discounting the expected cash flows, which are contractual cash flows adjusted by the expected prepayment rate, at an appropriate discount rate.
Borrowings	DCF model is used to determine the fair value of borrowings, but in the case of short-term maturity, carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.
Debentures	Fair value is determined by using valuation results of external professional valuation institutions, which are calculated using market inputs.
Other financial assets and other financial liabilities	Carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value because other financial assets and other financial liabilities are temporary accounts used for other various transactions and their maturities are relatively short or not defined.

5.1.2 Fair value hierarchy

The Company believes that valuation techniques used for measuring the fair value of financial instruments are reasonable and that the fair value recognized in the statements of financial position is appropriate. However, the fair value of the financial instruments recognized in the statements of financial position may be different if other valuation techniques or assumptions are used. Additionally, as there are a variety of valuation techniques and assumptions used in measuring fair value, it may be difficult to reasonably compare the fair value with that of other financial institutions.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value of the financial instruments into the three fair value levels as follows:

Level 1 : The fair values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 : The fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 : The fair values are based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. If an observable input requires an adjustment using an unobservable input and that adjustment results in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement, the resulting measurement would be categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

5.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the statements of financial position

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Hybrid securities	₩ -	₩ -	1,189,519	1,189,519
Loans	-	53,952	-	53,952
	₩ -	₩ 53,952	1,189,519	1,243,471

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Hybrid securities	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 1,011,362	₩ 1,011,362
Beneficiary certificates	-	316,080	-	316,080
Loans	-	48,981	-	48,981
	₩ -	₩ 365,061	₩ 1,011,362	₩ 1,376,423

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.1.2.1 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the statements of financial position (cont'd)

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 and measured at fair value in the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Loans	₩ 53,952	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.
	₩		

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Beneficiary certificates	₩ 316,080	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.
Loans	48,981	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.
	₩ 365,061		

5.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed.

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and due from financial institutions [1]	₩ -	₩ 398,391	₩ -	₩ 398,391
Loans measured at amortized cost [2]	-	-	359,054	359,054
Other financial assets [3]	-	-	48,614	48,614
	₩ -	₩ 398,391	₩ 407,668	₩ 806,059
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	₩ -	₩ 965,000	₩ -	₩ 965,000
Debentures	-	2,906,349	-	2,906,349
Other financial liabilities [3]	-	-	11,402	11,402
	₩ -	₩ 3,871,349	₩ 11,402	₩ 3,882,751

5.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and due from financial institutions [1]	₩ -	₩ 256,337	₩ -	₩ 256,337
Loans measured at amortized cost [2]	-	-	608,286	608,286
Other financial assets [3]	-	-	57,562	57,562
	₩ -	₩ 256,337	₩ 665,848	₩ 922,185
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	₩ -	₩ 100,000	₩ -	₩ 100,000
Debentures	-	3,715,939	-	3,715,939
Other financial liabilities [3]	-	-	10,381	10,381
	₩ -	₩ 3,815,939	₩ 10,381	₩ 3,826,320

[1] For cash and due from financial institutions classified as level 2, carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.
[2] Because loans measured at amortized cost classified as level 3 are loans with residual maturity of less than one year, carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values.
[3] For other financial assets and other financial liabilities classified as level 3, carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values.
[4] For borrowings classified as level 2, carrying amount is reasonable approximations of fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value, valuation techniques and inputs are not disclosed.

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial liabilities classified as Level 2, and whose fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Fair value			
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Valuation techniques	Inputs
Financial liabilities				
Debentures	₩ 2,906,349	₩ 3,715,939	DCF model	Discount rate

5.2 Disclosure of Fair Value Hierarchy Level 3

5.2.1 Valuation policy and process of Level 3 fair value

The Company uses external, independent and qualified valuation service to determine the fair value of financial instruments at the end of every reporting period.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.2.2 Changes in fair value (Level 3) measured using valuation technique based on unobservable inputs in the market

5.2.2.1 Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Beginning	₩ 1,011,362	₩ 874,171
Total gains or losses:		
- Profit or loss	28,157	37,191
- Other comprehensive income	-	-
Purchases	150,000	100,000
Sales	-	-
Issues	-	-
Settlements	-	-
Transfers into Level 3	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-
Ending	₩ 1,189,519	₩ 1,011,362

5.2.2.2 In relation to changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, total gains or losses recognized in profit or loss for the period, and total gains or losses recognized in profit or loss from financial instruments held at the end of the reporting period for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024			2023		
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Other operating income	Net interest income	Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Other operating income	Net interest income
Total gains (losses) included in profit or loss for the period	₩ 28,157	-	₩ –	₩ 37,191	₩ -	₩ -
Total gains (losses) for the period included in profit or loss for financial instruments held at the end of the reporting period	28,157	–	–	37,191	-	-

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.2.3 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs

5.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024					
	Fair value	**Valuation techniques**	**Inputs**	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range of unobservable inputs (%)**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Hybrid securities	₩1,189,519	Hull and White Model, MonteCarlo Simulation	Matrix YTM, Additional spread by grade, Risk spread of company, Valid credit rating, Disclosed information of securities, Estimated volatility of Interest rate	Discount rate	3.41 ~ 8.45	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
				Volatility of interest rate	0.56 ~ 0.73	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023					
	Fair value	**Valuation techniques**	**Inputs**	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range of unobservable inputs (%)**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Hybrid securities	₩1,011,362	Hull and White Model, MonteCarlo Simulation	Matrix YTM, Additional spread by grade, Risk spread of company, Valid credit rating, Disclosed information of securities, Estimated volatility of Interest rate	Discount rate	5.05 ~ 6.30	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
				Volatility of interest rate	0.61	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

5.2.3.2 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs

Sensitivity analysis of financial instruments is performed to measure favorable and unfavorable changes in fair value of financial instruments which are affected by unobservable parameters, using a statistical technique. When the fair value is affected by more than one input parameter, the amounts represent the most favorable or most unfavorable outcome. There are hybrid securities whose fair value changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Results of the sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024			
(In millions of Korean won)	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Hybrid securities *	₩ 7,351	₩ (7,227)	₩ -	₩ -

* The changes in fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing discount rates (3.41% ~ 8.45%) by 1%p, which are principal unobservable input parameters.

	December 31, 2023			
(In millions of Korean won)	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income or loss	
	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes	Favorable changes	Unfavorable changes
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Hybrid securities *	₩ 6,866	₩ (6,746)	₩ -	₩ -

* The changes in fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing discount rates (5.05% ~ 6.30%) by 1%p, which are principal unobservable input parameters.

6. Due from Financial Institutions

6.1 Details of due from financial institutions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Financial Institution	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Due from banks	Kookmin Bank	0.00 ~ 1.20	₩ 316,781	₩ 114,336
		KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	2.40 ~ 2.50	80,000	140,000
		Standard Chartered Bank	2.65	1,610	2,001
				₩ 398,391	₩ 256,337

6.2 Details of a maturity analysis of due from financial institutions other than restricted due from financial institutions, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	₩ 318,388	₩ 30,000	₩ 50,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 398,388

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	₩ 146,334	₩ 80,000	₩ 30,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 256,334

6.3 Details of restricted due from financial institution as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	Financial Institution	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Reasons of restriction
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Kookmin Bank	₩ 3	₩ 3	Pledged as collateral for the overdraft account

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Details of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Hybrid securities	₩ 1,189,519	₩ 1,011,362
Beneficiary certificates	-	316,080
Loans	53,952	48,981
	₩ 1,243,471	₩ 1,376,423

8. Loans Measured at Amortized Cost

8.1 Details of loans measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loans measured at amortized cost	₩ 360,000	₩ 610,000
Less: Allowances for loan losses	(946)	(1,714)
	₩ 359,054	₩ 608,286

8.2 Details of loan types and customer types of loans to customers other than banks, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total
Loans	₩ -	₩ 360,000	₩ -	₩ 360,000
Proportion (%)	-	100	-	100
Less: Allowances	-	(946)	-	(946)
	₩ -	₩ 359,054	₩ -	₩ 359,054

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Retail	Corporate	Credit card	Total
Loans	₩ -	₩ 610,000	₩ -	₩ 610,000
Proportion (%)	-	100	-	100
Less: Allowances	-	(1,714)	-	(1,714)
	₩ -	₩ 608,286	₩ -	₩ 608,286

9. Investments in Subsidiaries

9.1 Details of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Industry	Location
Kookmin Bank	Banking and foreign exchange transaction	Korea
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	Financial investment	Korea
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	Non-life insurance	Korea
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Credit card and installment financial business	Korea
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Life insurance	Korea
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Investment advisory and investment trust	Korea
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	Financial leasing	Korea
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd.	Real estate trust management	Korea
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	Savings banking	Korea
KB Investment Co., Ltd.	Capital investment	Korea
KB Data System Co., Ltd.	System software, development and supply	Korea

9.2 Details of investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:
(In millions of Korean won, except for shares)

	As of December 31, 2024		Carrying amount	
Name of subsidiaries	Number of issued shares	Ownership (%)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Kookmin Bank	404,379,116	100	₩ 14,821,721	₩ 14,821,721
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	298,620,424	100	3,342,391	3,342,391
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	66,500,000	100	2,375,430	2,375,430
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	92,000,000	100	1,953,175	1,953,175
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	16,201,518	100	2,795,367	2,795,367
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	7,667,550	100	96,312	96,312
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	32,175,147	100	873,811	873,811
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. *	21,616,085	100	271,553	121,553
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	8,001,912	100	176,813	176,813
KB Investment Co., Ltd.	22,525,328	100	154,910	154,910
KB Data System Co., Ltd.	800,000	100	6,334	6,334
			₩ 26,867,817	₩ 26,717,817

* Investment in subsidiaries increased by ₩ 150,000 million due to the issuance of shares by KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2024.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

9.3 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	₩ (51,742)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (51,742)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	₩ (51,742)	₩ -	₩	₩ (51,742)

10. Property and Equipment

10.1 Details of property and equipment as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Leasehold improvements	₩ 8,651	₩ (7,781)	₩ -	₩ 870
Equipment and others	9,030	(7,865)	-	1,165
Right-of-use assets (buildings)	1,514	(1,240)	-	274
Right-of-use assets (vehicles)	1,777	(1,324)	-	453
Right-of-use assets (others)	102	(64)	-	38
	₩ 21,074	₩ (18,274)	₩ -	₩ 2,800

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Leasehold improvements	₩ 7,838	₩ (7,222)	₩ -	₩ 616
Equipment and others	8,215	(7,238)	-	977
Right-of-use assets (buildings)	3,613	(2,527)	-	1,086
Right-of-use assets (vehicles)	2,052	(1,697)	-	355
Right-of-use assets (others)	252	(206)	-	46
	₩ 21,970	₩ (18,890)	₩ -	₩ 3,080

10.2 Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024				
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Ending
Leasehold improvements	₩ 616	₩ 813	₩ -	₩ (559)	₩ 870
Equipment and others	977	815	-	(627)	1,165
Right-of-use assets (buildings)	1,086	1,482	(671)	(1,623)	274
Right-of-use assets (vehicles)	355	899	(62)	(739)	453
Right-of-use assets (others)	46	46	-	(54)	38
	₩ 3,080	₩ 4,055	₩ (733)	₩ (3,602)	₩ 2,800

(In millions of Korean won)	2023				
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Depreciation	Ending
Leasehold improvements	₩ 1,344	₩ 70	₩ -	₩ (798)	₩ 616
Equipment and others	1,346	384	-	(753)	977
Right-of-use assets (buildings)	361	1,641	-	(916)	1,086
Right-of-use assets (vehicles)	460	401	(49)	(457)	355
Right-of-use assets (others)	41	55	-	(50)	46
	₩ 3,552	₩ 2,551	₩ (49)	₩ (2,974)	₩ 3,080

11. Intangible Assets

11.1 Details of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Software	₩ 6,440	₩ (5,874)	₩ -	₩ 566
Membership rights	11,582	-	(855)	10,727
Other intangible assets	14,975	(11,771)	-	3,204
	₩ 32,997	₩ (17,645)	₩ (855)	₩ 14,497

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated amortization	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying amount
Software	₩ 6,251	₩ (5,558)	₩ -	₩ 693
Membership rights	11,697	-	(858)	10,839
Other intangible assets	14,060	(9,638)	-	4,422
	₩ 32,008	₩ (15,196)	₩ (858)	₩ 15,954

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

11.2 Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024					
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Amortization	Reversal of impairment *	Ending
Software	₩ 693	₩ 189	₩ -	₩ (316)	₩ -	₩ 566
Membership rights	10,839	61	(172)	-	(1)	10,727
Other intangible assets	4,422	915	-	(2,133)	-	3,204
	₩ 15,954	₩ 1,165	₩ (172)	₩ (2,449)	₩ (1)	₩ 14,497

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023					
	Beginning	Acquisition	Disposal	Amortization	Reversal of Impairment *	Ending
Software	₩ 775	₩ 432	₩ -	₩ (514)	₩ -	₩ 693
Membership rights	9,951	2,259	(1,277)	-	(94)	10,839
Other intangible assets	6,026	537	-	(2,141)	-	4,422
	₩ 16,752	₩ 3,228	₩ (1,277)	₩ (2,655)	₩ (94)	₩ 15,954

* Impairment losses for membership rights of other intangible assets with indefinite useful life are recognized when its recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, and reversal of impairment losses are recognized when its recoverable amount is higher than its carrying amount.

11.3 Changes in accumulated impairment losses of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	2024				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal of impairment	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of intangible assets	₩ (858)	₩ (1)	₩ -	₩ 4	₩ (855)

(In millions of Korean won)

	2023				
	Beginning	Impairment	Reversal of impairment	Disposal and others	Ending
Accumulated impairment losses of intangible assets	₩ (792)	₩ (94)	₩ -	₩ 28	₩ (858)

12. Lease

12.1 Amounts Recognized in the Statements of Financial Position

Amounts recognized in the statements of financial position related to lease as of December 31, 2024 and 2032, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Right-of-use property and equipment: [1]		
Real estate	₩ 274	₩ 1,086
Vehicles	453	355
Others	38	46
	₩ 765	₩ 1,487
Lease liabilities [2]	₩ 844	₩ 589

[1] Included in property and equipment.
[2] Included in other liabilities.

12.2 Amounts Recognized in the Statements of Comprehensive Income

Amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income related to lease for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets:		
Real estate	₩ 1,623	₩ 916
Vehicles	739	457
Others	54	50
	₩ 2,416	₩ 1,423
Interest expenses on the lease liabilities	₩ 43	₩ 24
Expense relating to short-term lease	30	23
Expense relating to lease of low-value assets that are not short-term lease	-	1

12.3 Total cash outflows for lease for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are ₩ 674 million and ₩ 641 million, respectively.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

13. Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

13.1 Details of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Share-based payments	₩ 6,682	₩ -	₩ 6,682
Membership rights	226	-	226
Defined benefit obligation	2,855	-	2,855
Plan assets	-	(2,855)	(2,855)
Short-term employee benefits	363	-	363
Gains on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(2,513)	(2,513)
Others	1,203	(704)	499
	11,329	(6,072)	5,257
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities	(6,072)	6,072	-
	₩ 5,257	₩ -	₩ 5,257

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net amount
Share-based payments	₩ 4,704	₩ -	₩ 4,704
Membership rights	227	-	227
Defined benefit obligation	2,369	-	2,369
Plan assets	-	(2,369)	(2,369)
Short-term employee benefits	403	-	403
Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	675	-	675
Others	2,159	(3,676)	(1,517)
	10,537	(6,045)	4,492
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities	(6,045)	6,045	-
	₩ 4,492	₩ -	₩ 4,492

13.2 Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Assets

No deferred income tax assets have been recognized for the deductible temporary differences of ₩ 2,902,347 million and ₩ 51,742 million associated with investments in subsidiaries and impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries, respectively, as of December 31, 2024, due to the uncertainty that these temporary differences will be realized in the future. And no deferred income tax assets have been recognized for the deductible temporary differences of ₩ 13,572 million associated subordinated bond as of December 31, 2024, as they affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss) at the time of the transaction.

13.3 Unrecognized Deferred Income Tax Liabilities

No deferred income tax liabilities have been recognized for the taxable temporary differences of ₩ 2,434,172 million associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, due to the following reasons:

- The Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences.
- It is probable that these temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

13.4 Changes in cumulative temporary differences for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Decrease	Increase	Ending
Deductible temporary differences				
Share-based payments	₩ 17,816	₩ 7,504	₩ 14,997	₩ 25,309
Membership rights	860	6	1	855
Investments in subsidiaries	2,896,164	(6,183)	-	2,902,347
Defined benefit obligation	8,973	2,842	4,685	10,816
Short-term employee benefits	1,527	1,527	1,376	1,376
Impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	51,742	-	-	51,742
Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,557	2,557	-	-
Others	23,476	4,753	(594)	18,129
	3,003,115	13,006	20,465	3,010,574
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets:				
Investments in subsidiaries	2,896,164			2,902,347
Impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	51,742			51,742
Others	15,296			13,572
	39,913			42,913
Tax rate (%)	26.4			26.4
Total deferred income tax assets	₩ 10,537			₩ 11,329
Taxable temporary differences				
Investments in subsidiaries	₩ (2,415,073)	₩ 19,099	₩ -	₩ (2,434,172)
Plan assets	(8,973)	(2,841)	(4,684)	(10,816)
Gains on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(9,518)	(9,518)
Others	(13,924)	(7,923)	3,336	(2,665)
	(2,437,970)	8,335	(10,866)	(2,457,171)
Unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities:				
Investments in subsidiaries	(2,415,073)			(2,434,172)
	(22,897)			(22,999)
Tax rate (%)	26.4			26.4
Total deferred income tax liabilities	₩ (6,045)			₩ (6,072)

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Decrease	Increase	Ending
Deductible temporary differences				
Share-based payments	₩ 16,990	₩ 7,725	₩ 8,551	₩ 17,816
Membership rights	792	-	68	860
Investments in subsidiaries	2,896,164	-	-	2,896,164
Defined benefit obligation	12,173	7,418	4,218	8,973
Short-term employee benefits	2,455	2,454	1,526	1,527
Impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	51,742	-	-	51,742
Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	55,829	-	(53,272)	2,557
Others	29,132	2,503	(3,153)	23,476
	3,065,277	20,100	(42,062)	3,003,115
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets:				
Investments in subsidiaries	2,896,164			2,896,164
Impairment losses of investments in subsidiaries	51,742			51,742
Others	16,934			15,296
	100,437			39,913
Tax rate (%)*	26.5			26.4
Total deferred income tax assets	₩ 26,616			₩ 10,537
Taxable temporary differences				
Investments in subsidiaries	₩ (2,415,073)	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (2,415,073)
Plan assets	(12,804)	(7,418)	(3,587)	(8,973)
Others	(12,525)	(7,421)	(8,820)	(13,924)
	(2,440,402)	(14,839)	(12,407)	(2,437,970)
Unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities:				
Investments in subsidiaries	(2,415,073)			(2,415,073)
	(25,329)			(22,897)
Tax rate (%)*	26.5			26.4
Total deferred income tax liabilities	₩ (6,712)			₩ (6,045)

* The rate of 26.4% has been applied for the deferred tax assets and liabilities expected to be utilized in periods after December 31, 2024.

14. Other Assets

14.1 Details of other assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other financial assets		
Accrued income	₩ 9,033	₩ 17,352
Guarantee deposits	39,593	40,227
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(12)	(17)
	48,614	57,562
Other non-financial assets		
Receivables	850,429	482,009
Prepaid expenses	13,172	3,140
Advanced payments	419	104
	864,020	485,253
	₩ 912,634	₩ 542,815

14.2 Changes in allowances for credit losses of other assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Beginning	₩ 17	-	17
Provision	(5)	-	(5)
Ending	₩ 12	-	12

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Other financial assets	Other non-financial assets	Total
Beginning	₩ 12	₩ -	₩ 12
Provision	5	-	5
Ending	₩ 17	₩ -	₩ 17

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

15. Borrowings

15.1 Details of borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Borrowings	₩ 965,000	₩ 100,000-

15.2 Details of borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

		Lenders	Borrowing date	Maturity date	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Borrowings in Korean won	Other borrowings	IM SECURITIES CO., LTD.	Jul. 21, 2023	Jul. 19, 2024	-	₩ -	₩ 100,000
	Other borrowings	KIWOOM SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Feb. 20, 2024	Feb. 18, 2025	3.81	200,000	-
	Other borrowings	Hanyang SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Feb. 21, 2024	Feb. 19, 2025	3.81	65,000	-
	Other borrowings	SK SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Mar. 21, 2024	Mar. 20, 2025	3.80	100,000	-
	Other borrowings	KIWOOM SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Apr. 25, 2024	Apr. 24, 2025	3.66	100,000	-
	Other borrowings	KIWOOM SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	May 29, 2024	May 28, 2025	3.70	100,000	-
	Other borrowings	SK SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Jun. 26, 2024	Jun. 25, 2025	3.66	200,000	-
	Other borrowings	KIWOOM SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Jul. 29, 2024	Jul. 28, 2025	3.45	200,000	-
						₩ 965,000	₩ 100,000

15.3 Maturities of borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows::

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings in Korean won	₩ 365,000	₩ 400,000	₩ 200,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 965,000

	December 31, 2023					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Borrowings in Korean won	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 100,000	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 100,000

16. Debentures

16.1 Details of debentures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unguaranteed debentures No.15-3	May 12, 2016	May 12, 2026	2.01	₩ 200,000	₩ 200,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.18-3	Jul. 25, 2016	Jul. 25, 2026	1.69	80,000	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.19-3	Aug. 25, 2016	Aug. 25, 2026	1.69	120,000	120,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.25-4	May 24, 2017	May 24, 2027	2.62	80,000	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.26-2	Jun. 27, 2017	Jun. 27, 2024	2.34	-	200,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.27	Jul. 19, 2017	Jul. 19, 2024	2.41	-	100,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.28-2	Aug. 30, 2017	Aug. 30, 2024	2.43	-	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.28-3	Aug. 30, 2017	Aug. 30, 2027	2.60	60,000	60,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.29-2	Sep. 19, 2017	Sep. 19, 2024	2.44	-	110,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.31-3	Feb. 28, 2018	Feb. 28, 2028	3.02	60,000	60,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.32-3	Apr. 6, 2018	Apr. 6, 2028	2.86	20,000	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.33-2	Jun. 12, 2018	Jun. 12, 2028	2.92	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.34-3	Jul. 25, 2018	Jul. 25, 2025	2.71	20,000	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.34-4	Jul. 25, 2018	Jul. 25, 2028	2.76	20,000	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.36-2	Feb. 22, 2019	Feb. 22, 2024	2.11	-	230,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.36-3	Feb. 22, 2019	Feb. 22, 2029	2.22	60,000	60,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.37-1	Mar. 15, 2019	Mar. 15, 2024	2.06	-	140,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.37-2	Mar. 15, 2019	Mar. 15, 2029	2.16	70,000	70,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.38-1	Jun. 19, 2019	Jun. 19, 2026	1.73	80,000	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.38-2	Jun. 19, 2019	Jun. 19, 2029	1.77	120,000	120,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.39-1	Oct. 15, 2019	Oct. 15, 2024	1.60	-	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.39-2	Oct. 15, 2019	Oct. 15, 2029	1.67	40,000	40,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.40-1	Dec. 4, 2019	Dec. 4, 2024	1.76	-	70,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.40-2	Dec. 4, 2019	Dec. 4, 2029	1.87	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.41-2	Jan. 16, 2020	Jan. 16, 2025	1.74	100,000	100,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.41-3	Jan. 16, 2020	Jan. 16, 2030	1.88	40,000	40,000
Subordinated debentures No.1-1	Feb. 18, 2020	Feb. 18, 2030	2.21	370,000	370,000
Subordinated debentures No.1-2	Feb. 18, 2020	Feb. 18, 2035	2.26	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.42-1	May 13, 2020	May 13, 2025	1.59	130,000	130,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.42-2	May 13, 2020	May 13, 2030	1.78	70,000	70,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.43-2	Jun. 16, 2020	Jun. 16, 2025	1.44	110,000	110,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.43-3	Jun. 16, 2020	Jun. 16, 2030	1.63	50,000	50,000
Exchangeable bonds No.1 *	Jun. 30, 2020	Jun. 30, 2025	-	-	240,000

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

16.1 Details of debentures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest rate (%) as of December 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unguaranteed debentures No.44-3	Aug. 11, 2020	Aug. 9, 2024	1.18	₩ -	₩ 30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.44-4	Aug. 11, 2020	Aug. 11, 2027	1.39	20,000	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.46-2	Jan. 14, 2021	Jan. 14, 2026	1.43	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.46-3	Jan. 14, 2021	Jan. 14, 2028	1.62	10,000	10,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.46-4	Jan. 14, 2021	Jan. 14, 2031	1.84	100,000	100,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.48-1	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 16, 2024	4.15	-	85,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.48-2	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 16, 2025	4.27	240,000	240,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.48-3	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 16, 2027	4.34	80,000	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.48-4	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 16, 2032	4.40	95,000	95,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.49-1	Oct. 31, 2024	Oct. 31, 2025	3.31	80,000	-
Unguaranteed debentures No.49-2	Oct. 31, 2024	Oct. 31, 2026	3.30	220,000	-
Unguaranteed debentures No.49-3	Oct. 31, 2024	Oct. 31, 2027	3.28	100,000	-
				2,965,000	3,880,000
			Less: Bond Discounts	(2,968)	(3,076)
			Less: adjustment on exchange right	-	(5,104)
				₩ 2,962,032	₩ 3,871,820

* Fair value of the liability component of exchangeable bonds is calculated by using market interest rate of bonds under the same conditions without the exchange right. The residual amount, after deducting liability component from the issuance amount, represents the value of exchange right and is recorded in equity. Shares to be exchanged are 5 million treasury shares of KB Financial Group Inc. with the exchange price of ₩ 48,000. Exchange rights were fully exercised on February 14, 2024.

16.2 Maturities of debentures as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2024					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Debentures in Korean won	₩ 100,000	480,000	100,000	1,070,000	1,215,000	2,965,000

(In millions of Korean won)

	December 31, 2023					
	Up to 3 months	3~6 months	6~12 months	1~3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Debentures in Korean won	₩ 370,000	₩ 285,000	₩ 420,000	₩ 1,350,000	₩ 1,455,000	₩ 3,880,000

16.3 Changes in debentures based on par value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024			
	Beginning	Issue	Repayment	Ending
Debentures in Korean won *	₩ 3,880,000	₩ 400,000	₩ (1,315,000)	₩ 2,965,000

(In millions of Korean won)	2023			
	Beginning	Issue	Repayment	Ending
Debentures in Korean won	₩ 4,970,000	₩ -	₩ (1,090,000)	₩ 3,880,000

* Exchangeable bonds amounting to 240,000 million were redeemed on February 14, 2024, due to the exercise of exchange right.

17. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities(Assets)

17.1 Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates defined benefit plans which have the following characteristics:

- The Company has the obligation to pay the agreed benefits to all its current and former employees.
- The Company assumes actuarial risk (that benefits will cost more than expected) and investment risk.

The net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position are calculated in accordance with actuarial valuation method using assumptions based on market data and historical data such as discount rate, future salary increase rate, and mortality. Actuarial assumptions may differ from actual results, due to changes in the market conditions, economic trends, and mortality trends.

INTRODUCTION
GROUP REVIEW
SPECIAL REPORT
MD&A
OPERATION REVIEW
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL SECTION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Separate Financial Statements

KB Financial Group Inc.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

17.2 Changes in net defined benefit liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Beginning	₩ 19,639	₩ (23,333)	₩ (3,694)
Current service cost	1,786	-	1,786
Interest expense (income)	840	(998)	(158)
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in demographic assumptions	(15)	-	(15)
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in financial assumptions	1,743	-	1,743
Actuarial gains and losses by experience adjustments	330	-	330
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	-	(10)	(10)
Contributions by the Company	-	(2,894)	(2,894)
Payments from plans (benefit payments)	(2,842)	2,842	-
Payments from the Company	(7)	-	(7)
Transfer in (out)	₩ 123	₩ (106)	₩ 17
Ending	₩ 21,597	₩ (24,499)	₩ (2,902)

(In millions of Korean won)	2023		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Beginning	₩ 17,973	₩ (22,261)	₩ (4,288)
Current service cost	2,041	-	2,041
Interest expense (income)	929	(1,152)	(223)
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses by changes in financial assumptions	1,218	-	1,218
Actuarial gains and losses by experience adjustments	31	-	31
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	-	58	58
Contributions by the Company	-	(2,292)	(2,292)
Payments from plans (benefit payments)	(3,296)	3,296	-
Payments from the Company	(262)	-	(262)
Transfer in (out)	₩ 1,005	₩ (982)	₩ 23
Ending	₩ 19,639	₩ (23,333)	₩ (3,694)

17.3 Details of the net defined benefit liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₩ 21,597	₩ 19,639
Fair value of plan assets	(24,499)	(23,333)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	₩ (2,902)	₩ (3,694)

17.4 Details of post-employment benefits recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Current service cost	₩ 1,786	₩ 2,041
Net interest expense(income) on net defined benefit liabilities	(158)	(223)
Post-employment benefits	₩ 1,628	₩ 1,818

(*) The gains or losses related to the defined benefit pension plan is fully included in general administrative expenses.

17.5 Details of remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2024	2023
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	₩ 10	₩ (58)
Actuarial gains or losses	(2,058)	(1,249)
Income tax effect	541	345
Remeasurements after income tax expense	₩ (1,507)	₩ (962)

17.6 Details of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2024		
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market	Total
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ 24,499	₩ 24,499

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2023		
	Assets quoted in an active market	Assets not quoted in an active market	Total
Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ -	₩ 23,333	₩ 23,333

KB Financial Group