# **KB** Financial Group Inc.

Separate Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2023 and 2022 (Unaudited)

# **KB Financial Group Inc.**

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# **Report on Review of Separate Interim Financial Statements**

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

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

## **Reviewed Financial Statements**

We have reviewed the accompanying separate interim financial statements of KB Financial Group Inc. (the "Company"). These financial statements consist of the separate interim statement of financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2023 and the related separate interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended March 31, 2023, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes, expressed in Korean Won.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("Korean IFRS") No.1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to issue a report on these separate interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with quarterly or semi-annual review standards established by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of Korea. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

## Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe the accompanying separate interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

#### **Other Matters**

The separate interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended on March 31, 2022, presented herein for comparative purposes, were reviewed by another auditor who expressed their review conclusion that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe the separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean IFRS No. 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting* on May 16, 2022.

The separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on March 7, 2023. The separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, presented herein for comparative purposes, is consistent, in all material respects, with the above audited statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022.

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

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers Seoul, Korea May 15, 2023

This report is effective as of May 15, 2023, the review report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the review report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate interim financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the review report should understand that there is a possibility that the above review report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

Separate Interim Financial Statements

# KB Financial Group Inc. Separate Interim Statements of Financial Position March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

(In millions of Korean won)

	Notes		rch 31, 2023 Jnaudited)	Dece	mber 31, 2022
Assets					
Cash and due from financial institutions	4,5,6,22	₩	2,685,830	₩	351,056
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,7		1,255,218		1,522,314
Loans measured at amortized cost	4,5,8		522,326		522,326
Investments in subsidiaries	9		26,741,438		26,741,438
Property and equipment			3,203		3,552
Intangible assets			16,167		16,752
Net defined benefit assets	12		3,916		4,288
Deferred income tax assets	10		9,206		19,904
Other assets	4,5		1,403,005		1,272,197
Total assets		₩	32,640,309	₩	30,453,827
Liabilities					
Debentures	4,5,11		4,548,210		4,956,949
Current income tax liabilities			1,087,373		926,573
Other liabilities	4,5		868,847		338,489
Total liabilities			6,504,430		6,222,011
Equity	13				
Share capital			2,090,558		2,090,558
Hybrid securities			5,032,518		4,433,981
Capital surplus			14,754,747		14,754,747
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			(5,830)		(5,847)
Retained earnings			5,371,819		3,794,565
Treasury shares			(1,107,933)		(836,188)
Total equity			26,135,879		24,231,816
Total liabilities and equity		₩	32,640,309	₩	30,453,827

The above separate interim statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## KB Financial Group Inc. Separate Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

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

	Notes		2023 iudited)	(U)	2022 naudited)
Interest income		₩	6,670	₩	3,116
Interest income from financial instruments at			- ,		-, -
amortized cost			5,551		2,455
Interest income from financial instruments at fair value					
through profit or loss			1,119		661
Interest expense			(26,724)		(27,858)
Net interest expense	15		(20,054)		(24,742)
Fee and commission income			372		803
Fee and commission expense			(1,619)		(1,570)
Net fee and commission expense	16		(1,247)		(767)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value					
through profit or loss	17		45,428		(425)
Net other operating income	18		2,192,380		1,671,224
General and administrative expenses	19		(22,902)		(22,721)
Operating income before provision for credit losses			2,193,605		1,622,569
Reversal of provision for credit losses					3
Net operating income			2,193,605		1,622,572
Net non-operating income (expense)			13		(96)
Profit before income tax benefit			2,193,618		1,622,476
Income tax benefit (expense)	20		(10,691)		1,329
Profit for the period			2,182,927		1,623,805
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities			17		(112)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax			17		(112)
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	2,182,944	₩	1,623,693
Earnings per share	21				
Basic earnings per share		₩	5,520	₩	4,110
Diluted earnings per share			5,394		4,019

The above separate interim statements of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

#### KB Financial Group Inc. Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

(In millions of Korean won)

							Α	ccumulated other						
		Share		Hybrid		Capital	со	mprehensive		Retained		Treasury		Total
		capital		securities		surplus		income		earnings		shares		equity
Balance as of January 1, 2022	₩	2,090,558	₩	2,837,981	₩	14,754,747	₩	(8,330)	₩	3,974,206	₩	(1,136,188)	₩	22,512,974
Comprehensive income for the period Profit for the period		-		-		_		-		1,623,805		_		1,623,805
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		(112)		-		-		(112)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-		-		-		(112)		1,623,805		-		1,623,693
Transactions with shareholders														
Annual dividends		-		-		-		-		(853,299)		-		(853,299)
Retirement of treasury shares		-		-		-		-		(150,000)		150,000		
Issuance of hybrid securities		-		598,581		-		-		-		-		598,581
Dividends on hybrid securities		-		-		-		-		(22,533)		-		(22,533)
Total transactions with shareholders		-		598,581		-		-		(1,025,832)		150,000		(277,251)
Balance as of March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	₩	2,090,558	₩	3,436,562	₩	14,754,747	₩	(8,442)	₩	4,572,179	₩	(986,188)	₩	23,859,416
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 period														
Profit for the period		-		-		-		-		2,182,927		-		2,182,927
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		17		-		-		17
Total comprehensive income for the period		-		-		-		17		2,182,927		-		2,182,944
Transactions with shareholders														
Annual dividends		-		-		-		-		(564,970)		-		(564,970)
Acquisition of treasury shares		-		-		-		-		-		(271,745)		(271,745)
Issuance of hybrid securities		-		598,537		-		-		-		-		598,537
Dividends on hybrid securities		-		-		-		-		(40,703)		-		(40,703)
Total transactions with shareholders		-		598,537		-		-		(605,673)		(271,745)		(278,881)
Balance as of March 31, 2023 (Unaudited)	₩	2,090,558	₩	5,032,518	₩	14,754,747	₩	(5,830)	₩	5,371,819	₩	(1,107,933)	₩	26,135,879

## KB Financial Group Inc. Separate Interim Statements of Cash Flows Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

(In millions of Korean won)

	Notes	<u>(U</u>	2023 naudited)	2022 (Unaudited)		
Cash flows from operating activities						
Profit for the period		₩	2,182,927	₩	1,623,805	
Adjustment for non-cash items			, - ,-		,,	
Depreciation and amortization expense			1,446		1,363	
Reversal of provision for credit losses			-		(3)	
Share-based payments			1,098		3,165	
Net interest expense Valuation losses (gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			731 (32,503)		871 6,405	
Other expenses			(32,303)		515	
Other expenses			(28,848)		12,316	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			(20,040)		12,010	
Deferred income tax assets			10,692		(1,329)	
Other assets			(2,038)		(1,550)	
Other liabilities			(3,624)		(2,113)	
			5,030		(4,992)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities			2,159,109		1,631,129	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			-		(300,000)	
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit of loss			300,000		-	
Acquisition of property and equipment			(95)		(1,102)	
Acquisition of intangible assets			(140)		(28)	
Disposal of intangible assets			34		-	
Net decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid			78		(2,325)	
Other investing activities			(161)		(644)	
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities			299,716		(304,099)	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Decrease in debentures			(410,000)		(260,000)	
Redemption of principal elements of lease payments			(139)		(133)	
Acquisition of treasury shares			(271,745)		-	
Issuance of hybrid securities			598,537		598,581	
Dividends paid on hybrid securities			(40,704)		(22,533)	
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities			(124,051)		315,915	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,334,774		1,642,945	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	22		231,053		518,073	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	22	₩	2,565,827	₩	2,161,018	

The above separate interim statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## 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 8gil, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul. The Company's share capital as of March 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 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*.

## 2.1 Application of Korean IFRS (cont'd)

The Company's separate interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2023, have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS No.1034 Interim Financial Reporting and contain less information than is required in annual separate financial statements. Selected explanatory notes include descriptions of transactions or events that are significant in understanding change in financial position and financial performance of the Company since the end of the previous annual reporting period. These separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS which is effective or early adopted as of March 31, 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, 2023.

## - Issuance of Korean IFRS No.1117 Insurance Contracts

Korean IFRS No.1117 *Insurance Contracts* replaced Korean IFRS No.1104 *Insurance Contracts*. This standard requires an entity to estimate future cash flows of an insurance contract and measure insurance liabilities using discount rates applied with assumptions and risks at the measurement date and recognize insurance revenue on an accrual basis including services (insurance coverage) provided to the policyholder by each annual reporting period. In addition, investment components (refunds due to termination and maturity) repaid to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur, are excluded from insurance revenue, and net investment income are presented separately to enable users of the information to understand the sources of net income. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

## - Amendments to Korean IFRS No.1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Accounting Policy Disclosure

The amendments require an entity to define and disclose their material accounting policy information. IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* was amended to explain and demonstrate how to apply the concept of materiality. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to Korean IFRS No.1008 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

# - Amendments to Korean IFRS No.1012 Income Taxes – Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the deferred tax recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.1.2 The following amended standards have been published that are not mandatory for March 31, 2023 reporting period and have not been adopted by the Company.

- Amendments to Korean IFRS No.1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of gains or losses on valuation of financial liabilities subject to exercise price adjustment conditions

The amendments require disclosures about gains or losses on valuation occurred for the reporting period (but are limited to those included in profit or loss) for the conversion options or warrants (or financial liabilities with warrants), if all or part of the financial instrument whose exercise price is adjusted due to the issuers' stock price fluctuations, are classified as financial liabilities according to paragraph 11 of Korean IFRS No.1032 *Financial Instruments: Presentation.* These amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.1.3 The following are the accounting standards that have been established or announced but have not yet been implemented, which the Group has not applied

- Amendment of K-IFRS No.1001 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Classification of Liabilities into Current and Non-Current

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 the 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. This amendment will be applied to the financial statements for the accounting year beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company expects that this amendment will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

## 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.

## 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 used in the preparation of the financial statements are the same as 2022 financial statements, except for the method of estimating income tax expense.

## 3. Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies and calculation methods applied in the preparation of these separate interim financial statements are the same as those applied to the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, except for the impact of changes due to adopting new and amended standards and interpretations described in Note 2.1 and below paragraph.

Income tax expense for the interim period is measured applying the expected average annual income tax rate applicable on expected total annual income.

## 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, and reputation 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 policies 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 policies 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 policies, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Ν	March 31, 2023		ember 31, 2022
Due from financial institutions	₩	2,685,830	₩	351,056
Loans measured at amortized cost *		522,326		522,326
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss		45,963		343,525
Other financial assets *		50,383		44,841
	₩	3,304,502	₩	1,261,748

#### \* 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 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in other comprehensive income in the financial statements.

## 4.2.4 Credit risk of loans (cont'd)

Credit qualities of loans measured at amortized cost as of March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, are classified as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

					Mar	ch 31, 2023					
	12	-month	Lifetir	ne expecte	ed c	redit losses		Not applying expected credit losses			
		pected	Non-i	mpaired		Impaired	_				Total
Loans measured	d at ar	nortized co	ost *								
Corporate											
Grade 1	₩	523,500	₩	-	₩		-	₩.	-	₩	523,500
Grade 2		-		-			-		-		-
Grade 3		-		-			-		-		-
Grade 4		-		-			-		-		-
Grade 5		-		-			-		-		-
	₩	523,500	₩	-	₩		-	₩ .	-	₩	523,500

(In millions of Korean won)

				De	ecem	1ber 31, 2022				
		-month	Lifetin	ne expecte	ed ci	redit losses	Not applying			
		expected credit losses		Non-impaired		Impaired	expected credit losses			Total
Loans measure	ed at a	mortized co	st *							
Corporate										
Grade 1	₩	523,500	₩	-	₩	-	$\forall \forall$	-	₩	523,500
Grade 2		-		-		-		-		-
Grade 3		-		-		-		-		-
Grade 4		-		-		-		-		-
Grade 5		-		-		-		-		
	₩	523,500	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-	₩	523,500

\* Before netting of allowance

Credit qualities of loans graded according to the probability of default as March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, are as follows:

## (In millions of Korean won)

				March 31	1, 2023			
			Lifetime ex	kpected crosses	edit	Not ap	plying	
		nth expected dit losses	Non- impaired	Impai	red	expe credit l		Total
Due from financ	ial insti	tutions measu	red at amorti	zed cost				
Grade 1	$\mathbf{W}$	2,685,830	₩	- ₩	-	₩	- ₩	2,685,830
Grade 2		-		-	-		-	-
Grade 3		-		-	-		-	-
Grade 4		-		-	-		-	-
Grade 5		-		-	-		-	-
	₩	2,685,830	₩	-₩	-	₩	- ₩	2,685,830

(In millions of Korean won)

				Dece	ember 31, 202	2			
	12-mor	th expected	Lifet	ime expe loss	Not ap expe				
	crea	lit losses	Non-im	paired	Impaired	credit	credit losses		Total
Due from fina	ncial institu	tions measur	ed at am	ortized o	cost				
Grade 1	$\forall \forall$	351,056	$\mathbf{W}$	-	$\forall \forall$	- ₩	-	₩	351,056
Grade 2		-		-		-	-		-
Grade 3		-		-		-	-		-
Grade 4		-		-		-	-		-
Grade 5		-		-		-	-		-
	₩	351,056	₩	-	₩	- ₩	-	₩	351,056

## 4.2.6 Credit risk concentration analysis

4.2.6.1 Classifications of corporate loans by industry as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023											
	Corporate loans *		%	Allo	wances	Carrying amount						
Korea	₩	569,463	100.00	₩	(1,174)	₩	568,289					
(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2022											
	Corp	orate loans *	%	Allo	wances	Carryi	ng amount					
Korea	₩	867,025	100.00	₩	(1,174)	₩	865,851					
**			<i>.</i>									

\* Amount includes loans measured at fair value through profit or loss and amortized cost.

4.2.6.2 Classifications of due from financial institutions by industry as of March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)			March 31, 2023					
	Amount		%	Allowances		Carrying amou		
Due from financial institut	ions m	easured at amortiz	ed cost					
Financial institutions	₩	2,685,830	100.00	₩	-	₩	2,685,830	
(In millions of Korean won)			December	31, 2022				
		Amount	%	Allowances		Carry	ving amount	
Due from financial institut	ions m	easured at amortiz	ed cost					
Financial institutions	₩	351,056	100.00	$\forall \forall$	-	₩	351,056	

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, are as follows:

		March 31, 2023									
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 3-12 months months			Over 5 years	Total				
Financial liabilities											
Debentures	₩ -	₩ 84,835	₩ 326,442	₩ 736	,423 ₩ 2,549,338	8 ₩ 1,253,786	₩ 4,950,824				
Lease liabilities Other financial	-	54	97		392 428	- 3	971				
liabilities	-	573,909	-	5	,512		579,421				
	₩ -	₩ 658,798	₩ 326,539	₩ 742	,327 ₩ 2,549,766	8 ₩ 1,253,786	₩ 5,531,216				

#### (In millions of Korean won)

#### (In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2022								
	On	Up to	1-3	3-12	1-5	Over 5	Total			
<b>.</b>	Demand	1 month	months	months	years	years	Total			
Financial liabilities										
Debentures	₩ -	₩ 275,723	₩ 160,712	₩ 756,380	₩ 2,863,695	₩ 1,330,748	₩ 5,387,258			
Lease liabilities	-	49	88	381	330	-	848			
Other financial										
liabilities	-	1,620	-	-	-	-	1,620			
	₩ -	₩ 277,392	₩ 160,800	₩ 756,761	₩ 2,864,025	₩ 1,330,748	₩ 5,389,726			

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. In addition to the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ("IRRBB") standard methodology required for disclosure, the Company applies the IRRBB methodology to measure and manage interest rate risk in a historical-simulation VaR method including interest rate volatility during the past financial crisis (FY2008-FY2009).

## 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023					
	Carry	ving amount	Fa	air value		
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Hybrid securities	$\mathbf{W}$	901,831	₩	901,831		
Beneficiary certificates		307,424		307,424		
Loans		45,963		45,963		
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Due from financial institutions		2,685,830		2,685,830		
Loans		522,326		522,326		
Other financial assets		50,383		50,383		
	₩	4,513,757	₩	4,513,757		
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Debentures	$\mathbf{W}$	4,548,210	₩	4,310,186		
Other financial liabilities		590,263		590,263		
	$\mathbf{W}$	5,138,473	₩	4,900,449		
(In millions of Korean won)		December	31, 20	22		
	Carry	ving amount	Fair value			
Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Hybrid securities	$\forall \forall$	874,171	₩	874,171		
Beneficiary certificates		204 640		304,618		
		304,618				
Loans		304,618 343,525		343,525		
Loans						
Loans Financial assets at amortized cost		343,525		343,525		
Loans Financial assets at amortized cost Due from financial institutions		343,525 351,056		343,525 351,056		
Loans <b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b> Due from financial institutions Loans	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326		
Loans <b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b> Due from financial institutions Loans	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841		
Loans <b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b> Due from financial institutions Loans Other financial assets	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841		
Loans <b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b> Due from financial institutions Loans Other financial assets <b>Financial liabilities</b>	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841	₩	343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841		
Loans Financial assets at amortized cost Due from financial institutions Loans Other financial assets Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortized cost		343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841 2,440,537		343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841 2,440,537		
Loans Financial assets at amortized cost Due from financial institutions Loans Other financial assets Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortized cost Debentures		343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841 2,440,537 4,956,949		343,525 351,056 522,326 44,841 2,440,537 4,576,973		

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.

5.1.1 Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities by category as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows: (cont'd)

Methods of determining fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Cash and due from<br/>financial institutionsFair value of cash is same as carrying amount. Carrying amount of demand deposit<br/>and settlement deposit is a reasonable approximation of fair value because these<br/>financial instruments do not have a fixed maturity and are receivable on demand.<br/>Fair value of general deposit is measured using Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF")<br/>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 measured at<br/>amortized costFair value of loans is determined using DCF model discounting the expected cash<br/>flows, which are contractual cash flows adjusted by the expected prepayment rate,<br/>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<br/>and other financial<br/>liabilitiesCarrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value because other<br/>financial assets and other financial liabilities are temporary accounts used for other<br/>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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Financial assets								
Financial assets at fair value through								
profit or loss:								
Hybrid securities	₩	-	₩	-	₩	901,831	₩	901,831
Beneficiary certificates		-		307,424		-		307,424
Loans		-		45,963		-		45,963
	₩	-	₩	353,387	₩	901,831	₩	1,255,218
(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2022							
		Fa	air val	ue hierarch	y			
							Total	
	Level 1		L	.evel 2	L	.evel 3		Total
Financial assets	Level 1		L	evel 2	L	evel 3		Total
<b>Financial assets</b> Financial assets at fair value through	Level 1		L	evel 2	L	evel 3		Total
	Level 1		L	evel 2	L	evel 3		Total
Financial assets at fair value through	Level 1		L	evel 2	L	<b>.evel 3</b> 874,171	₩	Total 874,171
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				<b>.evel 2</b> - 304,618			₩	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Hybrid securities		-					₩	874,171
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Hybrid securities Beneficiary certificates		-		- 304,618			₩	874,171 304,618

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	March 31, 2023								
(In millions of Korean won)	Fai	r value	Valuation techniques	Inputs					
Financial assets			tooninquoo						
Financial assets at fair value through pr	ofit or loss	S:							
Beneficiary certificates	₩	307,424	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.					
Loans		45,963	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.					
	₩	353,387		,,					
		ſ	December 31, 2022	2					
(In millions of Korean won)			Valuation						
	Fai	r value	techniques	Inputs					
Financial assets									
Financial assets at fair value through pr	ofit or loss	8:							
Beneficiary certificates	₩	304,618	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.					
Loans		343,525	DCF model	Interest rate, Discount rate, etc.					
	₩	648,143							

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	March 31, 2023								
(In millions of Korean won)	Fair value hierarchy								
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3			Total	
Financial assets									
Cash and due from financial									
institutions <sup>1</sup>	$\mathbf{W}$	-	₩	2,685,830	₩	-	₩	2,685,830	
Loans measured at amortized cost <sup>2</sup>		-		-		522,326		522,326	
Other financial assets <sup>3</sup>		-		-		50,383		50,383	
	₩	-	₩	2,685,830	₩	572,709	₩	3,258,539	
Financial liabilities									
Debentures	$\mathbf{W}$	-	₩	4,310,186	₩	-	₩	4,310,186	
Other financial liabilities <sup>3</sup>		-		-		590,263		590,263	
	₩	-	₩	4,310,186	₩	590,263	₩	4,900,449	

5.1.2.2 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

	December 31, 2022								
(In millions of Korean won)	Fair value hierarchy								
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3			Total	
Financial assets									
Cash and due from financial									
institutions <sup>1</sup>	₩	-	₩	351,056	₩	-	₩	351,056	
Loans measured at amortized cost <sup>2</sup>		-		-		522,326		522,326	
Other financial assets <sup>3</sup>		-		-		44,841		44,841	
	₩	-	₩	351,056	₩	567,167	₩	918,223	
Financial liabilities									
Debentures	₩	-	₩	4,576,973	₩	-	₩	4,576,973	
Other financial liabilities <sup>3</sup>		-		-		13,331		13,331	
	₩	-	₩	4,576,973	₩	13,331	₩	4,590,304	

<sup>1</sup> Because due from financial institutions classified as level 2 are deposits on demand and with remaining maturities of less than one year, carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> For other financial assets and other financial liabilities classified as level 3, carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values.

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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Fair v	value				
	N	March 31, 2023		ember 31, 2022	Valuation techniques	Inputs	
Financial liabilities							
Debentures	₩	4,310,186	₩	4,576,973	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.

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 three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Finance at fa	2023 cial assets hir value profit or loss	2022 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Beginning	$\forall \forall$	874,171	$\forall \forall$	389,606	
Total gains or losses:					
- Profit or loss		27,660		(3,531)	
- Other comprehensive income		-		-	
Purchases		-		300,000	
Sales		-		-	
Issues		-		-	
Settlements		-		-	
Transfers into Level 3		-		-	
Transfers out of Level 3		-		-	
Ending	₩	901,831	₩	686,075	

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 three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

			2023		2022					
	fin inst at fa th	ains on nancial ruments air value rough it or loss	Other operating income	Net interest income	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Other operatii incom	ng	Net intere		
Total gains (losses) included in profit or loss for the period Total gains (losses) for the period included in profit or loss for financial instruments held at the end of the		27,660	₩ -	₩ -	₩ (3,531)	₩	_	₩	-	
reporting period		27,660	-	-	(3,531)		-		-	

5.2.3 Sensitivity analysis of changes in unobservable inputs

5.2.3.1 Information about fair value measurements using unobservable inputs as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean wo	n)		Μ	arch 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 v	alue through pro	fit or loss:				
Hybrid securities	₩ 901,831	Hull and White Model,	Matrix YTM, Additional spread by grade,	Discount rate	4.70 ~ 6.65	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value
		MonteCarlo Simulation	Risk spread of company, Valid credit rating, Disclosed information of securities, Estimated volatility of Interest rate	Volatility of interest rate	0.68	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation

(In millions of Korean won	)	December 31, 2022								
	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Inputs	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (%)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value				
Financial assets										
Financial assets at fair va	alue through pro	fit or loss:								
Hybrid securities	₩ 874,171	Hull and White Model,	Matrix YTM, Additional spread by grade,	Discount rate	5.54 ~ 7.05	The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value				
		MonteCarlo Simulation	Risk spread of company, Valid credit rating, Disclosed information of securities,	Volatility of interest rate	0.64	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value fluctuation				

Estimated volatility of Interest rate

#### 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 March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)				March 3 <sup>4</sup>	1, 2023			
		Profit o	r loss			-	orehensive or loss	
		Favorable Unfavorab changes changes			Favorable changes		Unfavorable changes	
Financial assets								
Financial assets at fair value the	nrough prof	it or loss:						
Hybrid securities *	₩	10,054	₩	(9,841)	₩	-	₩	-

\* The changes in fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing discount rates (4.70% ~ 6.65%) by 1%p, which are principal unobservable input parameters.

		December 31, 2022						
(In millions of Korean won)		Profit o	or loss			-	rehensive or loss	
		orable anges		avorable anges	Favorable changes		Unfavorable changes	
Financial assets				· · ·				
Financial assets at fair value th	rough prof	it or loss:						
Hybrid securities *	₩	10,460	₩	(10,199)	₩	-	₩ -	

\* The changes in fair value are calculated by increasing or decreasing discount rates (5.54% ~ 7.05%) by 1%p, which are principal unobservable input parameters.

# 6. Due from Financial Institutions

6.1 Details of due from financial institutions as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		Interest rate (%)				
	Financial	as of	N	arch 31,	Dece	mber 31,
	Institution	March 31, 2023		2023	2	2022
Due from financial Due from institutions in banks	Kookmin Bank	0.00 ~ 3.00	₩	2,565,830	₩	231,056
Korean won	KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	2.50 ~ 2.90		120,000		120,000
			₩	2,685,830	₩	351,056

6.2 Details of restricted due from financial institution as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

	Financial Institution	March 31, 2023	I	December 2022	31,	Reasons of restriction
Due from financial institutions in Korean won	Kookmin Bank	₩	3	₩	3	Pledged as collateral for the overdraft account

## 7. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Details of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Μ	arch 31, 2023		ember 31, 2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Hybrid securities	₩	901,831	₩	874,171
Beneficiary certificates		307,424		304,618
Loans		45,963		343,525
	₩	1,255,218	₩	1,522,314

## 8. Loans Measured at Amortized Cost

8.1 Details of loans measured at amortized cost as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		rch 31, 2023		mber 31, 2022
Loans measured at amortized cost Less: Allowances for loan losses	₩	523,500 (1,174)	₩	523,500 (1,174)
	₩	522,326	₩	522,326

## 9. Investments in Subsidiaries

9.1 Details of subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023, 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
KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.	Collection of receivables and credit investigation	Korea

9.2 Details of investments in subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won, except for shares)

	As of March 31	, 2023	Carrying amount		
-	Number of	Ownership	March 31,	December 31,	
Name of subsidiaries	issued shares	(%)	2023	2022	
Kookmin Bank	404,379,116	100.00	₩ 14,821,721	₩ 14,821,721	
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	298,620,424	100.00	3,342,391	3,342,391	
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	66,500,000	100.00	2,375,430	2,375,430	
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	92,000,000	100.00	1,953,175	1,953,175	
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (former					
Prudential Life Insurance	16,201,518		2,795,368	2,310,054	
Company of Korea Ltd.)*		100.00			
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	7,667,550	100.00	96,312	96,312	
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	32,175,147	100.00	873,811	873,811	
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. *	-	100.00	-	485,314	
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd.	16,000,000	100.00	121,553	121,553	
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	8,001,912	100.00	176,813	176,813	
KB Investment Co., Ltd.	22,525,328	100.00	154,910	154,910	
KB Data System Co., Ltd.	800,000	100.00	6,334	6,334	
KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.	1,252,400	100.00	23,620	23,620	
			₩ 26,741,438	₩ 26,741,438	

\* KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (former Prudential Life Insurance Company of Korea Ltd.) merged with another existing KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on January 2, 2023, and issued 1,201,518 shares as the consideration.

## 10. Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

10.1 Details of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023							
-	Α	ssets	Lia	bilities	Net	amount		
Share-based payments	₩	3,284	₩	-	₩	3,284		
Membership rights		209		-		209		
Defined benefit obligation		1,715		-		1,715		
Plan assets		-		(2,099)		(2,099)		
Short-term employee benefits		888		-		888		
Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		5,476		-		5,476		
Others		2,218		(2,485)		(267)		
-		13,790		(4,584)		9,206		
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities		(4,584)		4,584		-		
-	₩	9,206	₩	-	₩	9,206		

(In millions of Korean won)	December 31, 2022							
	Α	ssets	Liat	oilities	Net amount			
Share-based payments	₩	4,502	₩	-	₩	4,502		
Membership rights		210		-		210		
Defined benefit obligation		3,226		-		3,226		
Plan assets		-		(3,393)		(3,393)		
Short-term employee benefits		650		-		650		
Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		14,795		-		14,795		
Others		3,233		(3,319)		(86)		
		26,616		(6,712)		19,904		
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities		(6,712)		6,712		-		
	₩	19,904	₩	-	₩	19,904		

# 11. Debentures

11.1 Details of debentures as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)			Interest rate (%) as of	March 31,	December 31,
(	Issuance date	Maturity date	March 31, 2023	2023	2022
Unguaranteed debentures No.15-3	May 12, 2016	May 12, 2026	2.01	₩ 200,000	₩ 200,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.16-3	May 27, 2016	May 27, 2023	1.91	150,000	150,000
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	200,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.27	Jul. 19, 2017	Jul. 19, 2024	2.41	100,000	100,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.28-2	Aug. 30, 2017	Aug. 30, 2024	2.43	30,000	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	110,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.31-2	Feb. 28, 2018	Feb. 28, 2023	-	-	50,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.31-3	Feb. 28, 2018	Feb. 28, 2028	3.02	60,000	60,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.32-2	Apr. 6, 2018	Apr. 6, 2023	2.71	80,000	80,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.32-3	Apr. 6, 2018	Apr. 6, 2028	2.86	20,000	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.33-1	Jun. 12, 2018	Jun. 12, 2023	2.81	100,000	100,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.33-2	Jun. 12, 2018	Jun. 12, 2028	2.92	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.34-2	Jul. 25, 2018	Jul. 25, 2023	2.65	70,000	70,000
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.35	Oct. 5, 2018	Oct. 5, 2023	2.52	120,000	120,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.36-2	Feb. 22, 2019	Feb. 22, 2024	2.11	230,000	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	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	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	70,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.40-2	Dec. 4, 2019	Dec. 4, 2029	1.87	30,000	30,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.41-1	Jan. 16, 2020	Jan. 16, 2023	-	-	110,000
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.43-1	Jun. 16, 2020	Jun. 16, 2023	1.18	50,000	50,000
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	240,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.44-2	Aug. 11, 2020	Aug. 11, 2023	1.07	50,000	50,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.44-3	Aug. 11, 2020	Aug. 9, 2024	1.18	30,000	30,000

11.1 Details of debentures as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows: (cont'd)

(In millions of Korean won)	Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest rate (%) as of March 31, 2023	Μ	arch 31, 2023	Dec	ember 31, 2022
Unguaranteed debentures No.44-4	Aug. 11, 2020	Aug. 11, 2027	1.39	₩	20,000	₩	20,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.45	Nov. 23, 2020	Nov. 23, 2023	1.19		60,000		60,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.46-1	Jan. 14, 2021	Jan. 13, 2023	-		-		160,000
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.47	Feb. 24, 2021	Feb. 24, 2023	-		-		90,000
Unguaranteed debentures No.48-1	Jun. 16, 2022	Jun. 17, 2024	4.15		85,000		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
					4,560,000		4,970,000
		Les	s: Bond Discounts		(4,176)		(4,616)
	L	ess: adjustment	on exchange right		(7,614)		(8,435)
				₩	4,548,210	₩	4,956,949

\* 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. Exercise period for exchange right is from the 60th day of the issuance date to 10 days before the maturity date.

11.2 Maturities of debentures as of March 31, 2023 and December 31 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

		March 31, 2023										
	3	Up to months	r	3∼6 nonths	I	6~12 months		1~3 years		Over 3 years		Total
Debentures in Korean won	₩	380,000	₩	120,000	₩	550,000	₩	1,575,000	₩	1,935,000	₩	4,560,000

(In millions of Korean won)

		December 31, 2022									
		Up to		3~6		6~12		1~3	Over		
	3	months	n	nonths	n	nonths		years	3 years		Total
Debentures in											
Korean won	₩	410,000	₩	380,000	₩	300,000	₩	1,915,000	₩ 1,965,000	₩	4,970,000

11.3 Changes in debentures based on par value for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	2023									
	В	eginning		Issue		Re	payment	Ending		
Debentures in Korean won	₩	4,970,000	₩		-	₩	(410,000)	₩	4,560,000	
(In millions of Korean won)					202	22				
	В	eginning		lssue		Re	payment		Ending	
Debentures in Korean won	₩	5,570,000	₩		-	₩	(260,000)	₩	5,310,000	

## 12. Net Defined Benefit Liabilities(Assets)

## 12.1 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.

12.2 Details of the net defined benefit liabilities as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₩	17,377	₩	17,973		
Fair value of plan assets		(21,293)		(22,261)		
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	₩	(3,916)	₩	(4,288)		

12.3 Details of post-employment benefits recognized in profit or loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)

	20	23		2022
Current service cost	₩	458	₩	537
Net interest expense(income) on net defined benefit liabilities		(56)		(2)
Post-employment benefits	₩	402	₩	535

(\*) The gains or losses related to the defined benefit pension plan is fully included in general administrative expenses.

## 13. Equity

#### 13.1 Share Capital

13.1.1 Details of share capital as of March31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Type of share	Ordinary share	Ordinary share
Number of authorized shares	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Par value per share ( <i>In Korean won</i> )	₩ 5,000	₩ 5,000
Number of issued shares	408,897,068	408,897,068
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.

13.1.2 Changes in shares for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In number of shares)

	2023	2022
Beginning	389,634,335	389,634,335
Increase	-	-
Decrease	(5,385,996)	-
Ending	384,248,339	389,634,335

## 13.2 Hybrid Securities

Details of hybrid securities classified as equity as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

(In millions of	Korean won)						
Hybrid			Interest rate (%) as of	Ν	March 31,	Dec	cember 31,
securities	Issuance date	Maturity	March 31, 2023	2023			2022
The 1-1 <sup>st</sup>	May 2, 2019	Perpetual bond	3.23	₩	349,204	₩	349,204
The 1-2 <sup>nd</sup>	May 2, 2019	Perpetual bond	3.44		49,881		49,881
The 2-1 <sup>st</sup>	May 8, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.30		324,099		324,099
The 2-2 <sup>nd</sup>	May 8, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.43		74,812		74,812
The 3-1 <sup>st</sup>	Jul. 14, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.17		369,099		369,099
The 3-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Jul. 14, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.38		29,922		29,922
The 4-1 <sup>st</sup>	Oct. 20, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.00		433,918		433,918
The 4-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Oct. 20, 2020	Perpetual bond	3.28		64,843		64,843
The 5-1 <sup>st</sup>	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	2.67		419,056		419,056
The 5-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	2.87		59,862		59,862
The 5-3 <sup>rd</sup>	Feb. 19, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.28		119,727		119,727
The 6-1 <sup>st</sup>	May 28, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.20		165,563		165,563
The 6-2 <sup>nd</sup>	May 28, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.60		109,708		109,708
The 7-1 <sup>st</sup>	Oct. 8, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.57		208,453		208,453
The 7-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Oct. 8, 2021	Perpetual bond	3.80		59,834		59,834
The 8-1 <sup>st</sup>	Feb. 16, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.00		442,955		442,955
The 8-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feb. 16, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.30		155,626		155,626
The 9-1 <sup>st</sup>	May 12, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.68		478,814		478,814
The 9-2 <sup>nd</sup>	May 12, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.97		19,906		19,906
The 10-1 <sup>st</sup>	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	4.90		407,936		407,936
The 10-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	5.15		70,819		70,819
The 10-3 <sup>rd</sup>	Aug. 26, 2022	Perpetual bond	5.30		19,944		19,944
The 11-1 <sup>st</sup>	Feb 3, 2023	Perpetual bond	4.90		548,666		-
The 11-2 <sup>nd</sup>	Feb 3, 2023	Perpetual bond	5.03		49,871		-
				₩	5,032,518	₩	4,433,981

The above hybrid securities are early redeemable by the Company after 5 or 7or 10 years from the issuance date.

## 13.3 Capital Surplus

Details of capital surplus as of March 31, 2023 and December 31,2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		arch 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	₩	13,190,275	₩	13,190,275	
Other capital surplus		1,465,893		1,465,893	
Gains on sales of treasury shares		86,646		86,646	
Consideration for exchange right of exchangeable bonds		11,933		11,933	
	₩	14,754,747	₩	14,754,747	

#### 13.4 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Details of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of March 31, 2023 and December 31,2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	-	ch 31, 023	December 31, 2022		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩	(5,830)	₩	(5,847)	

#### 13.5 Retained Earnings

13.5.1 Details of retained earnings as of March 31, 2023 and December 31,2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Μ	arch 31, 2023	December 31, 2022			
Legal reserves	$\forall \forall$	1,007,686	₩	839,235		
Voluntary reserves		982,000		982,000		
Regulatory reserve for credit losses		9,340		4,490		
Unappropriated retained earnings		3,372,793		1,968,840		
	₩	5,371,819	₩	3,794,565		

With respect to the allocation of net profit earned in a fiscal term, the 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. The reserve is not available for the payment of cash dividends, but may be transferred to share capital, or used to reduce accumulated deficit.

#### 13.5.2 Regulatory reserve for credit losses

Measurement and disclosure of regulatory reserve for credit losses are required in accordance with Articles 26 through 28 of the Regulations on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies.

13.5.2.1 Details of regulatory reserve for credit losses as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

	March	31, 2023	Decembe	r 31, 2022
Amounts before appropriation	₩	9,340	₩	4,490
Amounts estimated to be appropriated (reversed)		(838)		4,850
	₩	8,502	₩	9,340

13.5.2.2 Regulatory reserve for credit losses estimated to be appropriated (reversed) and adjusted profit after provision (reversal) of regulatory reserve for credit losses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

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#### (In millions of Korean won, except for per share amounts)

		2023		2022
Regulatory reserve for credit losses estimated to be appropriated (reversed)	₩	(838)	₩	1,918
Adjusted profit after provision (reversal) of regulatory reserve for				
credit losses <sup>1,2</sup>		2,143,062		1,599,354
Adjusted basic earnings per share after provision (reversal) of				
regulatory reserve for credit losses <sup>1</sup>		5,522		4,105
Adjusted diluted earnings per share after provision (reversal) of				
regulatory reserve for credit losses <sup>1</sup>		5,396		4,014

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted profit after provision (reversal) of regulatory reserve for credit losses is not based on Korean IFRS. It is calculated by reflecting provision (reversal) of regulatory reserve for credit losses before tax to the net profit for the period.

<sup>2</sup> After deducting dividends on hybrid securities

#### 13.6 Treasury Shares

Changes in treasury shares for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows: (In millions of Korean won and in number of shares)

	2023							
	Beginning		Acquisition		Retirement			Ending
Number of treasury shares *	1	9,262,733		5,385,996		-		24,648,729
Carrying amount	₩	836,188	₩	271,745	₩	-	₩	1,107,933

(In millions of Korean won and in number of shares)

		2022						
	Be	ginning	Acquisition		Re	etirement		Ending
Number of treasury shares *		26,173,585		-		(3,455,426)		22,718,159
Carrying amount	₩	1,136,188	₩	-	₩	(150,000)	₩	986,188

\* 5 million treasury shares are deposited at the Korea Securities Depository for the exchange of exchangeable bonds.

#### 14. Dividends

The annual dividends to the shareholders of the Parent Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounting to \\$564,970 million (\\$1,450 per share) were declared at the annual general shareholders' meeting on March 24, 2023. The financial statements as of March 31, 2023 reflect this dividend payable. Meanwhile, the annual dividends and quarterly dividend paid in 2022 were ₩ 853,299 million (₩ 2,190 per share) and ₩ 584,452 million (₩ 500 per share), respectively.

### **15. Net Interest Expense**

Details of interest income, interest expense, and net interest expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)				
	2	023	2	022
Interest income				_
Due from financial institutions	₩	2,236	₩	978
Loans measured at amortized cost		3,180		1,383
Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss		1,119		661
Others		135		94
		6,670		3,116
Interest expense				
Debentures		26,718		27,854
Others		6		4
		26,724		27,858
Net interest expense	₩	(20,054)	₩	(24,742)

### 16. Net Fee and Commission Expense

Details of fee and commission income, fee and commission expense, and net fee and commission expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)				
	2	023	20	22
Fee and commission income				
Fees earned in Korean won	₩	372	₩	803
Fee and commission expense				
Fees paid in Korean won		1,459		1,430
Fees paid in foreign currency		160		140
		1,619		1,570
Net fee and commission expense	$\forall \forall$	(1,247)	₩	(767)

#### 17. 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 assets at fair value through profit or loss for the three-month periods ended March, 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won) 2023 2022 Gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ₩ 12,247 ₩ 5,980 Gains on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 32,503 1.221 Gains on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 678 7.201 45.428 Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss Losses on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 7.626 7,626 Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ₩ 45,428 ₩ (425)

#### 18. Net Other Operating Income and Expenses

Details of other operating income and expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

		2023	:	2022
Other operating income Dividend income from subsidiaries	₩	2,192,380	₩	1,671,223
Others		2,192,380		1,671,224
Net other operating income	₩	2,192,380	₩	1,671,224

### 19. General and Administrative Expenses

19.1 Details of general and administrative expenses for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	
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(in millions of Korean won)		2023		2022
Expenses related to employee				
Employee benefits - salaries	₩	9,822	₩	9,798
Employee benefits - others		923		1,046
Post-employment benefits - defined benefit plans		402		535
Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans		1		(2)
Share-based payments		1,098		3,165
		12,246		14,542
Depreciation and amortization		1,446		1,363
Other general and administrative expenses				
Travel		212		30
Communications		327		310
Tax and dues		239		216
Publication		55		65
Rental expense		521		418
Vehicle		26		25
Service fees		4,850		3,422
Advertising		439		380
Training		277		78
Others		2,264		1,872
		9,210		6,816
	₩	22,902	₩	22,721

### 19.2 Share-based Payments

Share-based payments plan for executives and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2023, are as follows:

### 19.2.1 Stock grants linked to long-term performance

(In number of shares)	Grant date	Number of granted shares <sup>1</sup>	Vesting conditions <sup>2</sup>
KB Financial Group Inc.			
Series 28	Nov. 21, 2020	68,135	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 35%, and non-market performance <sup>5</sup> 65%
Series 30	Apr. 1, 2021	3,069	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70%
Series 33	Jan. 1, 2022	57,463	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 34	Feb. 1, 2022	654	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70%
Series 35	May 27, 2022	6,364	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70%
Series 36	Jan 1, 2023	83,557	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Deferred grant in 2015		3,183	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2016		943	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2018		884	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2020		18,871	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2021		18,105	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2022		38,277	Satisfied
		299,505	
Kookmin Bank		·	
Series 83	Apr. 1, 2021	14,972	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 85	Jan. 1, 2022	261,013	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100% Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 30%, and EPS & Asset Quality <sup>6</sup> 70%
Series 86	Feb. 1, 2022	1,525	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 88	Mar. 14, 2022	5,884	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 90	Jul. 18, 2022	4,131	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 91	Aug. 24, 2022	7,277	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%
Series 92	Jan. 1, 2023	213,476	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~30%, and non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 70~100%

19.2.1 Stock grants linked to long-term performance (cont'd)

(In number of shares)		Number of	
	Grant date	granted shares <sup>1</sup>	Vesting conditions <sup>2</sup>
Deferred grant in 2016		799	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2017		893	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2018		1,145	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2020		26,763	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2021		104,643	Satisfied
Deferred grant in 2022		87,342	Satisfied
		729,863	
Other subsidiaries			
Stock granted in 2010		106	
Stock granted in 2011		146	
Stock granted in 2012		420	
Stock granted in 2013		544	
Stock granted in 2014		1,028	
Stock granted in 2015		2,014	
Stock granted in 2016		3,048	
Stock granted in 2017		9,548	Services fulfillment, market performance <sup>3</sup> 0~50%, and
Stock granted in 2018		19,861	non-market performance <sup>4</sup> 50~100%
Stock granted in 2019		23,788	
Stock granted in 2020		94,662	
Stock granted in 2021		120,806	
Stock granted in 2022		383,727	
Stock granted in 2023		211,447	
		871,145	
		1,900,513	

<sup>1</sup> Granted shares represent the total number of shares initially granted to executives and employees who have residual shares as of March 31, 2023 (Deferred grants are residual shares vested as of March 31, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> Performance results of company and employee

<sup>5</sup> EPS (Earnings Per Share), Asset Quality, HCROI (Human Capital Return on Investment), Profit from non-banking segments

<sup>6</sup> EPS, Asset Quality

The stock grant linked to long-term performance 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.

19.2.2 Stock grants linked to short-term performance

(In number of shares)	Estimated number of vested shares *	Vesting conditions
KB Financial Group Inc.		
Stock granted in 2015	2,097	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2016	3,034	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2017	306	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2018	380	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2020	12,336	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	23,677	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	45,537	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	13,420	Proportional to service period
Kookmin Bank		
Stock granted in 2015	419	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2016	2,135	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2017	535	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2018	739	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2019	9,412	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2020	53,205	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	97,561	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	119,844	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	37,622	Proportional to service period
Other subsidiaries		
Stock granted in 2015	4,048	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2016	18,144	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2017	35,359	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2018	82,096	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2019	91,957	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2020	262,879	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2021	464,972	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2022	511,361	Satisfied
Stock granted in 2023	53,873	Proportional to service period
	1,946,948	

\* 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.

\* Share-based payments arrangement for subsidiaries was transferred to the Company in 2010, and the related compensation cost paid to the executives and employees of subsidiaries is reimbursed by subsidiaries. The accrued expenses for share-based payments as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are ₩ 139,101 million and ₩ 186,908 million, respectively, and the receivables to be reimbursed by subsidiaries for the compensation costs as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are ₩ 169,918 million, respectively. And compensation costs from share-based payments amounting to ₩ 1,098 million and ₩ 3,165 million were recognized for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

# 20. Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

Details of income tax benefit (expense) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)					
	2	2023	2022		
Income tax payable	₩	-	₩	-	
Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities		(10,697)		1,371	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		(10,697)		1,371	
Income tax recognized directly in equity		6		(42)	
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		6		(42)	
Income tax benefit (expense)	₩	(10,691)	₩	1,329	

#### 21. Earnings per Share

#### 21.1 Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated from the earnings attributable to ordinary shares.

### 21.1.1 Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding

(In	numb	or of	char	201
111	nump		Silai	es)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Number of issued ordinary shares	408,897,068	412,352,494
Number of treasury shares *	(24,648,729)	(22,718,159)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	388,114,802	389,634,335

\* Initial date of treasury shares that was deducted by the retirement is February 14, 2022.

#### 21.1.2 Basic earnings per share

#### (In Korean won and in number of shares)

	2023	2022
Profit for the period	₩ 2,182,927,002,717	₩ 1,623,804,628,366
Deduction: Dividends on hybrid securities	(40,704,075,000)	(22,533,200,000)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders (A)	2,142,222,927,717	1,601,271,428,366
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (B)	388,114,802	389,634,335
Basic earnings per share (A/B)	₩ 5,520	₩ 4,110

#### 21.2 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 Company 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.

#### 21.2.1 Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share

(In Korean won)		
	2023	2022
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders *	₩ 2,142,222,927,717	₩ 1,601,271,428,366
Adjustment:		
Interest expense on exchangeable bonds	604,566,012	587,084,503
Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share	₩ 2,142,827,493,729	₩ 1,601,858,512,869

\* The amount is after deducting dividends on hybrid securities.

21.2.2 Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share

(In number of shares)			
	2023		2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	388,11	4,802	389,634,335
Adjustment:			
Stock grants	4,12	9,985	3,954,872
Exchangeable bonds	5,00	0,000	5,000,000
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares			
outstanding for diluted earnings per share	397,24	4,787	398,589,207
21.2.3 Diluted earnings per share			
(In Korean won and in number of shares)			
	2023		2022
Adjusted profit for diluted earnings per share	₩ 2,142,827,493	,729 ₩	1,601,858,512,869
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares			
outstanding for diluted earnings per share	397,244	,787	398,589,207
Diluted earnings per share	₩ 5	,394 ₩	4,019

### 22. Statement of Cash Flows

22.1 Details of cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	М	arch 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
Due from financial institutions	₩	2,685,830	₩	351,056	
Deduction:					
Restricted due from financial institutions		(3)		(3)	
Due from financial institutions with original					
maturities over three months		(120,000)		(120,000)	
		(120,003)		(120,003)	
	₩	2,565,827	₩	231,053	

22.2 Significant non-cash transactions for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

#### (In millions of Korean won)

		2023		2022
Changes in receivables and payables from consolidated tax return	₩	(759,088)	₩	395,795
Changes in receivables and payables related to stock grants		(43,256)		(15,681)
Recognition of dividends payable due to appropriation of retained earnings		564,970		853,299

22.3 Cash inflows and outflows from income tax, interest, and dividends for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)	Activity		2023	2022		
Income tax paid	Operating	₩	2,264	₩	879	
Interest received	Operating		4,332		3,125	
Interest paid	Operating		26,434		27,038	
Dividends received	Operating		2,206,801		1,676,653	
Dividends paid	Financing		40,703		22,533	

#### 23. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

23.1 Commitments made with financial institutions as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)		March 31, 2023				December 31, 2022				
			nount of mitments		Amount borrowed					
General loan	Hana Bank	₩	200,000	₩		-	₩	200,000	₩	-
General loan	Shinhan Bank		200,000			-		-		-

23.2 Other Matters (including litigation)

The Company has 1 pending lawsuit as a defendant with aggregate claims amount of  $\forall 0.1$  million, which arose in the normal course of the management activities, as of March 31, 2023.

### 24. Related Party Transactions

According to Korean IFRS No.1024, the Company includes subsidiaries and key management personnel (including family members) in the scope of related parties. The Company discloses balances (receivables and payables) and other amounts arising from transactions with related parties in the notes to the financial statements. Refer to Note 9 for details of subsidiaries. Key management personnel include the executives of the Company, their close family members, and the companies where the executives and/or their close family members have control or joint control.

24.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Profit or loss	2023	2022
Kookmin Bank	Interest income	₩ 1,552	₩ 765
	Fee and commission income	297	278
	Net other operating income *	1,346,582	1,031,167
	General and administrative expenses	2,687	2,673
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	20	102
	Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	23,967	-
	Net other operating income *	100,000	200,000
	General and administrative expenses	103	152
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	34	141
	General and administrative expenses	532	476
	Net other operating income *	349,990	-
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	9	33
	Net other operating income *	200,008	250,056
	General and administrative expenses	75	15
	Net non-operating income	1	1
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	11	24
	Net other operating income *	100,000	100,000
	General and administrative expenses	67	244
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Net other operating income *	60,000	40,000
KB Capital Co., Ltd	Interest income	1,184	-
	Fee and commission income	4	13
	Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,940	2,449
	Provision for credit losses	1	-
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fee and commission income	-	20
	General and administrative expenses	-	57
KB Real Estate Trust. Co., Ltd.	Net other operating income *	35,000	40,000

24.1 Details of significant profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows: (cont'd)

#### (In millions of Korean won)

Subsidiaries	2	2023		2022	
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	Ltd. Interest income		1,211	₩	703
	Fee and commission income		-		1
	Net gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,037		(2,874)
KB Investment Co., Ltd.	Interest income		1,916		1,383
	Net other operating income *		-		10,000
	Provision (reversal) for credit losses		1		(3)
KB Data Systems Co., Ltd.	General and administrative expenses		692		552
	Net other operating income *		600		-
KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.	Interest income		80		-
	Net other operating income *		200		-

\* Net other operating income includes dividend income from subsidiaries.

24.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

		Ν	larch 31,	Dec	ember 31,
Subsidiaries	Assets or liabilities		2023	2022	
Kookmin Bank	Cash and due from financial institutions	₩	2,565,830	₩	231,056
	Other assets		909,536		828,505
	Other liabilities		2,247		97
	Property and equipment		223		357
KB Securities Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		420,411		401,732
	Other assets		97,913		66,162
	Other liabilities		114,607		116,503
KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other assets		112,035		111,433
	Other liabilities		418		47
KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Other assets		94,554		88,968
	Other liabilities		645		755
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other assets		72,758		70,534
	Other liabilities		15,664		67
KB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Other assets		21,268		21,033
KB Capital Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		481,421		472,439
	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)		200,000		200,000
	Allowances for credit losses		234		234
	Other assets		65,131		52,941
KB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other assets		-		4,655
	Other liabilities		-		9,188
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd.	Other assets		12,201		8,860
KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd.			- 12,201		

24.2 Details of significant outstanding balances of receivables and payables arising from transactions with related parties as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows: (cont'd)

#### (In millions of Korean won)

O the initiality of a		March 31	l, De	cember 31,
Subsidiaries	Assets or liabilities	2023		2022
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash and due from financial institutions	₩ 120,	₩ 000	120,000
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45,	962	43,524
	Other assets	7,	338	7,280
	Other liabilities		77	67
KB Investment Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	310,	000	310,000
	Allowances for credit losses		924	924
	Other assets	4,	419	5,943
KB Data Systems Co., Ltd.	Intangible assets		331	1,716
	Other assets	3,	153	3,456
	Other liabilities		223	208
KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.	Loans measured at amortized cost (gross amount)	13,	500	13,500
	Allowances for credit losses		16	16
	Other assets		756	1,054
	Other liabilities		87	61

24.3 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with related parties as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)			Marc 202	- /	December 31, 2022	
Subsidiary	Kookmin Bank	Right-of-use assets	₩	223	₩	357

24.4 Unused commitments provided from related parties as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of I	Korean won)			ch 31, 023		nber 31, 022
Subsidiary	KB Kookmin Card Co., Ltd.	Unused lines of credit for credit card	₩	2,431	₩	2,245

24.5 Share transactions with related parties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

			2023		2022
Subsidiary	KB Capital Co., Ltd.	Acquisition of hybrid securities	₩	- ₩	100,000
	KB Securities Co., Ltd.	Acquisition of hybrid securities		-	200,000

24.6 Details of significant lending transactions with related parties for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)				20	)23			
	Beginning Loan			Collection		E	Inding	
Subsidiary KB Investment Co., Ltd.	₩	310,000	₩	-	₩	-	₩	310,000
KB Credit Information Co., Ltd.		13,500		-		-		13,500
KB Capital Co., Ltd.		200,000		-		-		200,000
KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. *		70,000		-		-		70,000

(In millions	of Korean won)					20	)22			
		Beginning Loan C				Collection		E	Inding	
Subsidiary	KB Investment Co., Ltd.	₩	250,000	₩		-	₩	-	₩	250,000
	KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. *		70,000			-		-		70,000

\* Par value of subordinated bond issued by KB Savings Bank Co., Ltd. The difference between par value and fair value at the acquisition date was accounted for as investments in subsidiaries.

24.7 Details of compensation to key management personnel for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(In millions of Korean won)				202	3			
	emp	t-term loyee efits	Post- employment benefits			-based nents	Total	
Registered directors (executive) Registered directors	₩	420	₩	16	₩	213	₩	649
(non-executive)		176		-		-		176
Non-registered directors		1,452		75		885		2,412
	₩	2,048	₩	91	$\forall \forall$	1,098	₩	3,237

(In millions of Korean won)				202	2			
	Short-term employee benefits		Post- employment benefits		Share-based payments		Total	
Registered director (executive)	₩	425	₩	8	₩	626	₩	1,059
Registered director (non-executive)		147		-		-		147
Non-registered director		1,623		35		2,539		4,197
	₩	2,195	₩	43	₩	3,165	₩	5,403

### 25. Events after the reporting period

According to the resolution of the board of directors on April 27, 2023, the quarterly dividend per share of  $\forall$  510 (total dividend:  $\forall$  195,966 million) with dividend record date of March 31, 2023 were paid on May 11, 2023. The Company's financial statements as of March 31, 2023, do not reflect this dividend payable. In addition, according to the resolution of the board of directors on February 7, 2023, 5,385,996 treasury shares were retired on April 4, 2023.