



Financial Report

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- 081 Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
 - 082 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 - 083 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
 - 085 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
 - 086 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
 - 094 Independent Auditor's Report

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)	FY 2023 (KRW)	FY 2023 (USD)
Assets				
I. Cash and cash equivalents	399,416	269,076	510,175	391,839
II. Deposits	280,639	189,059	377,504	289,942
III. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,591,617	1,745,902	2,271,825	1,744,873
IV. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,821,730	3,248,269	2,752,819	2,114,300
V. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,565,507	1,728,312	3,626,015	2,784,958
VI. Derivative financial assets designated as hedges	45,363	30,560	33,958	26,081
VII. Other receivables	160,591	108,186	113,948	87,518
VIII. Investments in associates	7,848	5,287	12,141	9,325
IX. Insurance contract assets	29,658	19,980	24,890	19,117
X. Reinsurance contract held assets	2,017,243	1,358,962	2,048,131	1,573,065
XI. Property and equipment	106,419	71,692	96,652	74,233
XII. Investment properties	66,771	44,982	90,131	69,225
XIII. Intangible assets	38,327	25,820	47,623	36,577
XIV. Other assets	29,263	19,714	60,512	46,476
Total assets	13,160,392	8,865,801	12,066,324	9,267,529
Liabilities				
I. Insurance contract liabilities	9,103,335	6,132,670	8,174,698	6,278,570
II. Reinsurance contract held liabilities	63,986	43,106	90,945	69,850
III. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	385	259	771	592
IV. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	37,910	25,539	28,061	21,552
V. Derivative financial liabilities designated as hedges	12,241	8,246	926	711
VI. Current income taxes liabilities	33,714	22,712	2,856	2,194
VII. Deferred tax liabilities	344,065	231,787	361,959	278,002
VIII. Net defined benefit liabilities	40,965	27,597	33,322	25,593
IX. Provisions	289	195	212	163
X. Other liabilities	70,633	47,584	119,678	91,919
Total liabilities	9,707,523	6,539,695	8,813,428	6,769,146
Equity				
I. Capital stock	97,411	65,623	82,684	63,505
II. Capital surplus	139,152	93,743	153,879	118,187
III. Hybrid securities	808,180	544,449	808,089	620,652
IV. Capital adjustments	(134,858)	(90,850)	(134,169)	(103,048)
V. Accumulated other comprehensive income	219,684	147,995	215,499	165,514
VI. Retained earnings	2,323,300	1,565,146	2,126,914	1,633,573
Total shareholders' equity	3,452,869	2,326,106	3,252,896	2,498,383
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	13,160,392	8,865,801	12,066,324	9,267,529

Note: For the B/S section, Korean won amounts have been converted into the U.S. dollar based on the exchange rate of KRW 1,484.4 per USD 1 for FY 2024 and KRW 1,302.0 for FY 2023. For the I/S section, the applicable exchange rate was KRW 1,368.45 per USD 1 for FY 2024 and KRW 1,319.43 for FY 2023.

* Individual figures may not add up to the total shown due to rounding.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)	FY 2023 (KRW)	FY 2023 (USD)
I. Insurance service	198,691	145,195	206,233	156,304
1. Insurance income	5,860,763	4,282,775	6,265,445	4,748,599
(1) Income from insurance contracts issued	5,136,558	3,753,559	5,167,614	3,916,550
(2) Income from reinsurance contracts held	724,205	529,216	1,097,831	832,049
2. Insurance service expenses	5,662,072	4,137,580	6,059,212	4,592,295
(1) Expenses from insurance contracts issued	4,189,272	3,061,326	4,406,548	3,339,736
(2) Expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,367,421	999,248	1,553,479	1,177,386
(3) Other insurance expenses	105,379	77,006	99,185	75,173
II. Investment service	206,023	150,554	157,656	119,488
1. Investment income	1,091,881	797,897	694,141	526,092
(1) Insurance finance income	269,428	196,886	170,850	129,488
(2) Interest income	292,313	213,609	242,626	183,887
(3) Dividend income	23,687	17,309	17,934	13,592
(4) Income from investment in financial instruments	129,551	94,670	119,949	90,910
(5) Other investment income	376,902	275,423	142,782	108,215
2. Investment expenses	885,858	647,343	536,485	406,604
(1) Insurance finance expenses	723,484	528,689	306,428	232,243
(2) Interest expenses	418	305	359	272
(3) Expenses from investment in financial instruments	117,712	86,018	147,957	112,137
(4) Asset management expenses	16,118	11,778	14,926	11,312
(5) Property management expenses	3,372	2,464	3,244	2,459
(6) Other investment expenses	24,754	18,089	63,571	48,181
III. Other operating income and expenses	719	525	(215)	(163)
1. Other operating income	5,209	3,806	3,720	2,819
2. Other operating expenses	4,490	3,281	3,935	2,982
IV. Operating income	405,433	296,274	363,674	275,629
V. Non-operating profit and loss	(6,618)	(4,836)	(2,237)	(1,695)
1. Non-operating income	1,159	847	1,422	1,078
2. Non-operating expenses	7,777	5,683	3,659	2,773
VI. Income before income tax expenses	398,815	291,438	361,437	273,934
VII. Income tax expenses	82,143	60,026	77,568	58,789
VIII. Net income	316,672	231,412	283,869	215,145
IX. Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	5,124	3,744	100,096	75,863
X. Total comprehensive income	321,796	235,156	383,965	291,008

Note: For the B/S section, Korean won amounts have been converted into the U.S. dollar based on the exchange rate of KRW 1,484.4 per USD 1 for FY 2024 and KRW 1,302.0 for FY 2023. For the I/S section, the applicable exchange rate was KRW 1,368.45 per USD 1 for FY 2024 and KRW 1,319.43 for FY 2023.

* Individual figures may not add up to the total shown due to rounding.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (KRW)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Unit: KRW million)

	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Hybrid securities	Capital adjustments	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
As of January 1, 2023	70,411	166,148	558,631	(134,157)	149,592	1,905,005	2,715,630
The effect of change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	(34,189)	31,000	(3,189)
Balance after reflecting the effect of change in accounting policy	70,411	166,148	558,631	(134,157)	115,403	1,936,005	2,712,441
Transactions with owners :							
Issuance and disposition of treasury stocks	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(52,771)	(52,771)
Bonus issue	12,273	(12,273)	-	(103)	-	-	(103)
Amortization of discounted stock issuance	-	-	-	91	-	(91)	-
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	-	249,458	-	-	-	249,458
Dividends of hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	-	(40,098)	(40,098)
Total transactions with owners	12,273	(12,269)	249,458	(12)	-	(92,960)	156,490
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	283,869	283,869
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	(87,721)	-	(87,721)
Insurance finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	150,729	-	150,729
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	14,973	-	14,973
Gains on valuation of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	23,801	-	23,801
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	91	-	91
Losses on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,785)	-	(1,785)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	100,096	283,869	383,965
As of December 31, 2023	82,684	153,879	808,089	(134,169)	215,499	2,126,914	3,252,896
As of January 1, 2024	82,684	153,879	808,089	(134,169)	215,499	2,126,914	3,252,896
Transactions with owners :							
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(79,524)	(79,524)
Bonus issue	14,727	(14,727)	-	(119)	-	-	(119)
Refund of hybrid securities issuance costs	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	-	229,517	-	-	-	229,517
Redemption of hybrid securities	-	-	(229,430)	(570)	-	-	(230,000)
Dividends of hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	-	(41,700)	(41,700)
Total transactions with owners	14,727	(14,727)	91	(689)	-	(121,224)	(121,822)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	316,672	316,672
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	(142,715)	-	(142,715)
Insurance finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	8,460	-	8,460
Gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	42,558	938	43,496
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	97,421	-	97,421
Gains on valuation of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	992	-	992
Losses on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	(2,531)	-	(2,531)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4,185	317,610	321,795
As of December 31, 2024	97,411	139,152	808,180	(134,858)	219,684	2,323,300	3,452,869

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (USD)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Unit: USD thousand)

	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Hybrid securities	Capital adjustments	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total
As of January 1, 2023	47,434	111,929	376,335	(90,378)	100,776	1,283,350	1,829,446
The effect of change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	(23,032)	20,884	(2,148)
Balance after reflecting the effect of change in accounting policy	47,434	111,929	376,335	(90,378)	77,744	1,304,234	1,827,298
Transactions with owners :							
Issuance and disposition of treasury stocks	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(35,550)	(35,550)
Bonus issue	8,268	(8,268)	-	(69)	-	-	(69)
Amortization of discounted stock issuance	-	-	-	61	-	(61)	-
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	-	168,053	-	-	-	168,053
Dividends of hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	-	(27,013)	(27,013)
Total transactions with owners	8,268	(8,265)	168,053	(8)	-	(62,624)	105,424
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	191,235	191,235
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	(59,095)	-	(59,095)
Insurance finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	101,542	-	101,542
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	10,087	-	10,087
Gains on valuation of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	16,034	-	16,034
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	61	-	61
Losses on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,203)	-	(1,203)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	67,431	191,235	258,666
As of December 31, 2023	55,702	103,664	544,388	(90,386)	145,175	1,432,845	2,191,388
As of January 1, 2024	55,702	103,664	544,388	(90,386)	145,175	1,432,845	2,191,388
Transactions with owners :							
Annual dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(53,573)	(53,573)
Bonus issue	9,921	(9,921)	-	(80)	-	-	(80)
Refund of hybrid securities issuance costs	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Issuance of hybrid securities	-	-	154,619	-	-	-	154,619
Redemption of hybrid securities	-	-	(154,561)	(384)	-	-	(154,945)
Dividends of hybrid securities	-	-	-	-	-	(28,091)	(28,091)
Total transactions with owners	9,921	(9,921)	61	(464)	-	(81,664)	(82,067)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	213,333	213,333
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	(96,142)	-	(96,142)
Insurance finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	5,699	-	5,699
Gains on debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	28,670	632	29,302
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-	-	-	-	65,630	-	65,630
Gains on valuation of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	668	-	668
Losses on remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,705)	-	(1,705)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,820	213,965	216,785
As of December 31, 2024	65,623	93,743	544,449	(90,850)	147,995	1,565,146	2,326,106

Note: Korean won amounts have been converted into the U.S. dollar based on the exchange rate of KRW 1,484.4 per USD 1.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)	FY 2023 (KRW)	FY 2023 (USD)
I. Cash flows from operating activities	1,151,148	775,497	684,529	525,752
1. Cash generated from operations	902,954	608,296	510,987	392,464
2. Receipt of interest	263,000	177,176	210,755	161,870
3. Payment of interest	(366)	(247)	(359)	(276)
4. Receipt of dividends	23,687	15,957	17,934	13,774
5. Payment of income taxes	(38,127)	(25,685)	(54,788)	(42,080)
II. Cash flows from investing activities	(1,153,329)	(776,966)	(840,190)	(645,307)
III. Cash flows from financing activities	(125,971)	(84,863)	162,862	125,086
IV. Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	17,393	11,717	4,070	3,126
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(110,759)	(74,615)	11,271	8,657
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	510,175	343,691	498,904	383,183
VII. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	399,416	269,076	510,175	391,839

Note: Korean won amounts have been converted into the U.S. dollar based on the exchange rate of KRW 1,484.4 per USD 1 for FY 2024 and KRW 1,302.0 for FY 2023.

* Individual figures may not add up to the total shown due to rounding.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Basis of financial statement preparation

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) prepares statutory consolidated financial statements in the Korean language in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (“KIFRS”) enacted by the Act on External Audit of Stock Companies. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments designated as hedges, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, insurance contract assets and liabilities, and reinsurance contract held assets and liabilities. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities designated as hedged items of fair value hedge are not recorded at amortized cost, but recorded after reflecting the change in fair value corresponding to the risk hedged in effective hedge relationships. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the Korean language consolidated financial statements.

The management has reasonable expectations that at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, the Group has sufficient resources to continue as an entity for a foreseeable future period. Therefore, management prepared the consolidated financial statements on a going-concern principle.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are classified based on the business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. Investments in debt instruments are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income according to the business model for holding the assets. The Group only reclassifies debt instruments when there is a change in the business model for managing financial assets.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Group can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize subsequent fair value changes in other comprehensive income. Fair value changes in investments in equity instruments that are not designated are recognized in profit or loss.

At the initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value. For financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are added to the fair value. The transaction costs for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

For compound instruments that include embedded derivatives, the entire contract is considered when determining whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

i) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets measured at amortized cost are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Dividends and interest income received from financial assets are also recognized in profit or loss.

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group classifies as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income those debt securities that satisfy the condition of being part of a business model classified for cash flow collection and sale and whose contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest, as well as equity securities that are not intended to be sold in the short term and are strategically held and designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value after initial recognition. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, excluding foreign exchange differences on monetary assets directly recognized in profit or loss, interest income according to the effective interest method, and dividend income are recognized in other comprehensive income components of equity.

iii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that are classified for cash flow collection according to the business model and satisfy the evaluation of contractual cash flow characteristics are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group measures and recognizes all the transactions in the functional currency. The term "functional currency" is defined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates, and transactions conducted in currencies other than the functional currency shall be recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate.

(4) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes an expenditure that has directly occurred for the acquisition of the asset.

The initial and subsequent costs are recognized as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably. The other maintenance and

repairs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred, and the carrying amount of certain parts that are replaced is derecognized.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the related asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

(5) Investment properties

Investment properties are initially recognized at cost and transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. The investment properties are also subsequently measured at cost.

Investment properties are recognized as assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Group and the costs of the assets can be measured reliably. Investment properties are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the assets calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets is recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and OCI in the period in which the asset is derecognized. Transfers are made to, or from, investment properties only when there is a change in use.

(6) Insurance contract liabilities

i) Scope

The Group applies K-IFRS 1117 to insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts it issues, reinsurance contracts it holds, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features it issues, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts.

Furthermore, when identifying contracts within the scope of application, K-IFRS 1117 assesses whether a set or series of contracts should be treated as a single contract. Additionally, it determines whether embedded derivatives, distinct investment components, and distinct goods and services components should be separated and accounted for under different standards.

ii) Level of aggregation

Under K-IFRS 1117, insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features are aggregated into a group of contracts for measurement

purposes. To determine the group of contracts, a portfolio of contracts is identified first, with the portfolio comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Each group of contracts within the portfolio does not include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group. The group of contracts for each issuance year is categorized into the following three groups:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;
- A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

iii) Measurement: General approach

The Group applies the general approach to long-term non-life insurance and life insurance, and at initial recognition, the group of insurance contracts is measured as the sum of the fulfillment cash flows, which consist of estimates for future cash flows, risk adjustment for non-financial risks, and the contractual service margin.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risks is measured as the compensation the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risks, ensuring that the fulfillment of the liability with a range of possible outcomes arising from non-financial risks and the fulfillment of the liability generating a fixed cash flow with the identical expected present value as the insurance contract are indifferent.

The contract service margin is measured at initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts and is the amount that ensures no income or expenses arise from the following, except onerous contracts or when eliminating assets for cash flows do not relate to insurance acquisition cash flows:

- The initial recognition amount of the fulfillment cash flows;
- All cash flows arising from contracts within the group of contracts at initial recognition; and
- The derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows and any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts.

iv) Measurement: Premium allocation approach

The Group applies the premium allocation approach to simplify the measurement of the group of contracts for general non-life insurance when the coverage period of each contract in the group at the inception (including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary) is one year or less, or when it is reasonably expected that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for the remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the requirements in the general approach.

v) Reinsurance contract held

Except for the following, the Group applies the same accounting policies to the measurement of groups of reinsurance contracts as the Group does to groups of insurance contracts.

The Group includes all risks related to the non-performance of the issuer of the reinsurance contract (including the effects of collateral and losses due to disputes) in the measurement of groups of reinsurance contracts. The Group remeasures the effects of the non-performance risk of the issuer of the reinsurance contract at the end of each reporting period and recognizes changes in the non-performance risk in profit or loss. The risk adjustment for non-financial risks is calculated to reflect the risks transferred to the issuer of the reinsurance contract. Reinsurance contracts held are not classified as a group of onerous contracts or recognized in profit or loss for the expected net outflows, even if the cash flows at initial recognition are net outflows, considering the nature of reinsurance.

(7) Hybrid securities

Hybrid security is classified as an equity only if its contractual arrangements at the time of the issuance of the security meet the criteria to be classified as an equity.

2. Translation of consolidated financial statements indicated in foreign currencies.

Assets and liabilities, including equity indicated in the consolidated financial statements, are translated into the U.S. dollar at the rate of KRW 1,484.40 to USD 1, the telegraphic

transfer selling rate of exchange as of December 31, 2024. The profit and loss account is translated at KRW 1,368.45 to USD 1, the average exchange rate of the period.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Short-term bank deposits	399,416	269,076
Total	399,416	269,076

4. Financial assets

Carrying value and fair value of financial assets as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	KRW	USD	KRW	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	399,416	269,076	399,416	269,076
Deposits	280,639	189,059	280,639	189,059
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,591,617	1,745,902	2,591,617	1,745,902
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,821,730	3,248,269	4,821,730	3,248,269
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,565,507	1,728,312	2,384,774	1,606,558
Derivative financial assets designated as hedges	45,363	30,560	45,363	30,560
Receivables	160,591	108,186	160,582	108,180
Total	10,864,863	7,319,364	10,684,121	7,197,602

5. Deposits

Deposits as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Overseas deposits	225,415	151,856
Other deposits	55,224	37,203
Total	280,639	189,059

6. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Stock	12,765	8,599
Equity investment	260,295	175,354
Special bonds	88,962	59,931
Financial bonds	37,839	25,491
Corporate bonds	118,273	79,677
Beneficiary certificates	1,531,159	1,031,501
Securities in foreign currencies	515,612	347,354
Other securities	303	204
Derivative financial assets held for trading	3,899	2,627
Loan receivables	22,510	15,164
Total	2,591,617	1,745,902

7. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Equity instruments :		
Stock	102,341	68,944
Securities in foreign currencies	50,698	34,154
Others	386,189	260,165
Debt instruments :		
Government and public bonds	1,551,663	1,045,313
Special bonds	266,620	179,615
Corporate bonds	388,522	261,737
Financial bonds	187,573	126,363
Securities in foreign currencies	1,888,124	1,271,978
Total	4,821,730	3,248,269

8. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Government and public bonds	144,741	97,508
Special bonds	236,800	159,526
Financial bonds	50,000	33,684
Corporate bonds	419,781	282,795
Securities in foreign currencies	1,155,373	778,342
Loans	565,866	381,209
Subtotal	2,572,561	1,733,064
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(5,778)	(3,892)
Present value premium	20	13
Less: Deferred loan fees and costs	(1,296)	(873)
Total	2,565,507	1,728,312

9. Other receivables

Other receivables as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Accounts receivables	39,235	26,432
Accrued income	120,295	81,039
Guarantee deposits	1,262	850
Subtotal	160,792	108,321
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(182)	(123)
Less: Present value discount	(19)	(13)
Total	160,591	108,186

10. Insurance contract assets and liabilities

The insurance contract assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024							
	General Non-Life		Long-Term Non-Life		Life		Total	
	KRW	USD	KRW	USD	KRW	USD	KRW	USD
Insurance contract assets	27,087	18,248	4	3	2,567	1,729	29,658	19,980
Insurance contract liabilities	5,551,050	3,739,592	771,629	519,826	2,780,656	1,873,252	9,103,335	6,132,670
Net liabilities	5,523,963	3,721,344	771,625	519,823	2,778,089	1,871,523	9,073,677	6,112,690
Reinsurance contract held assets	2,001,725	1,348,508	11,497	7,745	4,021	2,709	2,017,243	1,358,962
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	9,798	6,601	199	134	53,989	36,371	63,986	43,106
Net assets (liabilities)	1,991,927	1,341,907	11,298	7,611	(49,968)	(33,662)	1,953,257	1,315,856

11. Equity

(1) Capital stock

Details of capital stock as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Number of common shares authorized (shares)	320,000,000	320,000,000
Par value (KRW, USD)	500	0.3
Number of common shares issued and outstanding (shares)	194,821,031	194,821,031
Capital stock (KRW million, USD thousand)	97,411	65,623

(2) Capital surplus

Capital surplus consists of the following as of December 31, 2024 :

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	66,503	44,801
Other capital reserve	72,649	48,942
Total	139,152	93,743

(3) Capital adjustments

Capital adjustments consist of the following as of December 31, 2024 :

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Treasury stock	(134,066)	(90,317)
Other capital adjustments	(792)	(534)
Total	(134,858)	(90,850)

(4) Accumulated other comprehensive income

Accumulated other comprehensive income consists of the following as of December 31, 2024 :

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	121,589	81,911
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(133,527)	(89,954)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(15,553)	(10,478)
Asset revaluation surplus	69,980	47,144
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	153,955	103,715
Gain (loss) on valuation of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	25,451	17,146
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities	(2,211)	(1,489)
Total	219,684	147,995

(5) Retained earnings

Retained earnings as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(Units: KRW million, USD thousand)

	FY 2024 (KRW)	FY 2024 (USD)
Legal reserve	41,342	27,851
Bad debt reserve	22,202	14,957
Catastrophe reserve	1,378,548	928,690
Surrender value reserve	102,015	68,725
Business stabilization reserve	2,033	1,370
Voluntary reserve	553,294	372,738
Unappropriated retained earnings	223,866	150,815
Total	2,323,300	1,565,146

(6) Hybrid securities

Hybrid securities as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Description ¹⁾			
Date issued	May 30, 2022	Oct 28, 2022	Mar 16, 2023	Oct 11, 2024
Amounts issued (Unit: KRW million)	₩ 230,000	₩100,000	₩250,000	₩230,000
Maturity	30 years, Revolving	30 years, Revolving	30 years, Revolving	30 years, Revolving
Distribution term ²⁾	4.90% per annum on a face value basis	6.70% per annum on a face value basis	5.50% per annum on a face value basis	4.27% per annum on a face value basis

* Redetermination of interest rate every 5 years, Step up 100bps once at 10th year

1) Although hybrid securities have maturities, they meet the criteria to be classified as equity, such as that the Group has the right to continue to extend maturities.

2) The Group will not pay interest if no dividends are paid on the common shares.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Shareholders and the Board of Directors Korean Reinsurance Company

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Korean Reinsurance Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

We have audited the Group's internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") as of December 31, 2024 based on the Conceptual Framework for Design and Operation of ICFR established by the Operating Committee of ICFR in Korea, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing ("KSA"), and our report dated March 20, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matter

A key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Loss ratio as part of the assumptions applied for evaluation of insurance contract liabilities

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, (BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION) the Group's insurance contract liabilities consist of estimates on future cash flows from its the insurance contracts held (including cash flows related to insurance contract loans, reflecting the effects of the time value of money, etc.), risk adjustments, and contractual service margins.

The measurement of fulfillment cash flows from the insurance contracts not measured under the insurance premium allocation approach is affected by the assumptions determined by the insurance company at the closing date. Among these assumptions, the loss ratio, which is assumed in relation to the estimated future insurance claims, is the most material assumption, accompanied by management's significant judgment. Therefore, we identified this matter as key audit matter as it requires our significant attention.

The primary audit procedures we performed in this regard are as follows:

- Understand the Group's procedures and calculation basis regarding the calculation of the loss ratio assumptions and review whether the calculation basis complies with the Regulations on Supervision of Insurance Business and the Detailed Regulations on Supervision of Insurance Business.
- Understand the internal control regarding the calculation of the loss ratio and evaluate the effectiveness of design and operation of the relevant internal control.
- Assess whether there is any omission or mapping error of data by comparing the basic data used for calculating the loss ratio with the data on the Group's actuarial settlement system and relevant statements.
- Assess whether there is any omission or mapping error of data by comparing the values on the cash flow model table using the loss ratio with the calculated results of loss ratio.
- Review the probable errors by comparing the loss ratio calculated by the Group with the loss ratio recalculated by the auditor.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with KIFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial

statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with KSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audits. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However,

future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Myung Hyun Kim.

Ernst & Young Han Young

March 20, 2025

This audit report is effective as of March 20, 2025, the independent auditor's report date. Accordingly, certain material subsequent events or circumstances may have occurred during the period from the date of the independent auditor's report to the time this report is used. Such events and circumstances could significantly affect the accompanying consolidated financial statements and may result in modifications to this report.