SECTOR UPDATE

2026. 4. 22

Finance/Consumer Goods Team

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▶ AT A GLANCE

KB Financial Group (105560 KS, 160,400)		
Target price	KRW200,000	24.7%
BUY		
Shinhan Financial Group (055550 KS, 99,800)		
Target price	KRW128,000	28.3%
BUY		
Hana Financial Group (086790 KS, 123,000)		
Target price	KRW157,000	27.6%
BUY		
Woori Financial Group (316140 KS, 35,800)		
Target price	KRW44,000	22.9%
HOLD		
IBK (024110 KS, 22,550)		
Target price	KRW26,000	15.3%
HOLD		
BNK Financial Group (138930 KS, 18,830)		
Target price	KRW25,000	32.8%
BUY		
iM Financial Group (139130 KS, 18,980)		
Target price	KRW25,000	31.7%
BUY		
JB Financial Group (175330 KS, 30,950)		
Target price	KRW36,000	16.3%
HOLD		

Samsung Securities

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Banking (OVERWEIGHT)

1Q preview; interest income growth lifts earnings

- We now believe banks' 1Q earnings grew 4.6% y-y, backed by steady interest income growth. Notably, corporate lending-driven growth and NIM expansion were likely seen despite deposit outflow concerns.
- While prolonged geopolitical risks remain a concern, banks' earnings resilience has been strengthened through deleveraging over the past three to four years, and shareholder returns are expected to proceed smoothly.
- We remain upbeat towards the banking industry, whose valuation has become attractive recently. It is time to focus on the firms that should increase their shareholder returns and whose non-banking businesses are poised to see earnings growth.

WHAT'S THE STORY?

1Q preview—focus on stronger-than-expected interest income: We believe 1Q operating results at major banks topped our previous estimates slightly, as: 1) rising market rates in 1Q likely lifted NIM; 2) corporate loan growth likely fueled steady interest income growth; and 3) while higher rates likely increased unrealized losses on securities portfolios, such losses were probably offset by gains stemming from the Kospi's 19.9% rally.

Loans grow on corporate loans and despite fall in household loans: Banks' 1Q loan growth stemmed from increasing corporate loans (led by large corporations) as banks focused on productive finance. SME loans should expand down the road thanks to trickle-down effects from large projects.

NIM—deposit and loan interest rate environment favorable for banks: Banks' NIM likely edged up q-q in 1Q, supported by rising market interest rates and expansion of loan-rate spreads. Banks have maintained stable savings deposit rates despite deposit outflow concerns.

Geopolitical concerns different from the past: Prolonged geopolitical risks may weigh on bank profitability. Noteworthy, however, is that: 1) banks' earnings should prove to be more resilient than feared due to deleveraging over the past three to four years; and 2) their ability to manage capital ratios and strengthen shareholder returns has been reconfirmed, even amid the sharp depreciation of the won against the US dollar in late 2024 and 2025.

(Continued on the next page)

Banks to take on greater public role; time to focus on stronger-than-expected results: Concerns may arise that banks could be called upon to act as economic stabilizers during crises. However, banks' operating results after the Russia-Ukraine war began demonstrated that such concerns may be overstated. We believe it is time to focus on: 1) opportunities stemming from strengthening financial system stability and deepening customer relationships; 2) banks' ability to reduce risks via guarantees and insurance; and 3) the possibility of the government easing regulations to better support banks.

Focus on those with superior shareholder returns and whose non-banking earnings contributions will grow: When it comes to investing in bank stocks, shareholder returns are the primary consideration. Banks that are increasing their share buybacks tend to see faster BVPS growth, which rapidly enhances their valuation appeal over time—making them worthy of close investor attention. Equally deserving attention are those with the potential to boost ROE through stronger earnings contributions from their non-banking units.

1Q preview; sustaining solid earnings growth in 2026

1Q preview—focus on stronger-than-expected interest income

Slightly raising 1Q earnings estimates to reflect favorable rate environment

We believe 1Q operating results at major banks topped our previous estimates slightly, as: 1) rising market rates in 1Q probably lifted NIM; 2) corporate loan growth likely fueled steady interest income growth; and 3) while higher rates probably increased unrealized losses on securities portfolios, such losses were likely offset by gains from the Kospi's 19.9% rally.

That said, we trim our combined net profit estimate for the banks under our coverage by 0.5%, reflecting larger-than-anticipated securities losses at several mid-sized banks due to rising market rates.

We estimate the combined net profit of the banks under our coverage rose 4.6% y-y, driven by: 1) robust loan growth of 3.7% y-y, which likely expanded banks' interest-earning assets; 2) the high base (1Q25; banks' average credit cost spiked to 0.47% due to macro risks—*eg*, some mid-sized constructors and Homeplus applied for court receivership).

1Q26 net profit estimates

(KRWb)	New	Change (%)		Old	Chg.	Consensus	Samsung vs consensus	Earnings call
		q-q	y-y		(%)		(%)	
KBFG	1,782.0	150.5	5.0	1,770.9	0.6	1,785.7	(0.2)	Apr 23
SFG	1,546.9	203.0	3.9	1,546.7	0.0	1,543.1	0.2	Apr 23
HFG	1,130.9	98.6	0.3	1,125.8	0.4	1,133.2	(0.2)	Apr 24
WFG	750.7	128.6	21.7	729.4	2.9	776.0	(3.3)	Apr 24
IBK	713.5	54.3	(11.8)	793.2	(10.0)	709.0	0.6	Apr 24
BNKFG	199.4	343.0	19.7	261.4	(23.7)	221.2	(9.9)	Apr 30
IMFG	146.3	1,099.5	(5.2)	136.9	6.9	152.6	(4.1)	Apr 28
JBFG	186.0	41.2	14.3	186.0	(0.0)	189.2	(1.7)	Apr 23
Kakao Bank	195.5	85.9	42.3	134.0	45.9	185.2	5.6	May 6
Total	**6,651.2**	**131.2**	**4.6**	**6,684.3**	**(0.5)**	**6,695.3**	**(0.7)**	

Source: Company data, FnGuide, Samsung Securities estimates

Trimming annual earnings forecasts; banks' earnings to diverge

We cut our combined 2026 earnings forecast by 0.9% as we adjust our estimates at individual banks. We slightly increase our 2026 earnings estimates for major financial groups and iM Financial Group (iMFG), factoring in sustained NIM expansion and resilient corporate loan growth. For some mid-sized banks, we modestly lower our earnings projections and target prices in consideration of probable securities-related losses in 1Q and a likely slower-than-expected recovery in credit-cost ratios. We revise up our full-year earnings estimates for Kakao Bank to reflect a KRW93b valuation gain in 1Q related to Indonesia's Superbank (Kakao Bank made its first overseas equity investment in the firm).

That said, the geopolitical risks that emerged in March have introduced new uncertainty surrounding banks' earnings momentum. The duration and broader economic impact of these developments remain difficult to quantify at this juncture. With the situation still up in the air, we believe it is premature to incorporate these risks into earnings estimates.

Full-year net profit forecasts

(KRWb)	2024	2025E	Chg (% y-y)	Old	Chg (%)	2026E	Chg (% y-y)	Old	Chg (%)
KBFG	5,833.2	6,339.0	8.7	6,250.6	1.4	6,893.8	8.8	6,697.2	2.9
SFG	4,971.6	5,544.1	11.5	5,461.5	1.5	6,150.8	10.9	5,975.3	2.9
HFG	4,002.9	4,386.4	9.6	4,346.6	0.9	4,932.8	12.5	4,856.7	1.6
WFG	3,124.3	3,444.2	10.2	3,371.6	2.2	3,881.4	12.7	3,743.1	3.7
IBK	2,711.1	2,799.5	3.3	2,879.1	(2.8)	2,966.6	6.0	2,963.6	0.1
BNKFG	815.0	869.4	6.7	931.6	(6.7)	980.9	12.8	1,021.1	(3.9)
IMFG	443.9	522.0	17.6	496.0	5.2	578.8	10.9	560.1	3.3
JBFG	710.4	736.8	3.7	750.2	(1.8)	798.4	8.4	811.7	(1.6)
Kakao Bank	480.3	620.0	29.1	547.6	13.2	660.4	6.5	604.8	9.2
Total	23,092.5	25,261.4	9.4	25,034.8	0.9	27,843.9	10.2	27,233.6	2.2

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Target-price changes

(KRW)	Recommendation	Old	New	Chg (%)	Current price	Upside (%)	2026 target P/B (x)
KBFG	BUY	200,000	200,000	0.0	160,400	24.7	1.21
SFG	BUY	128,000	128,000	0.0	99,800	28.3	1.11
HFG	BUY	156,000	157,000	0.6	123,000	27.6	1.01
WFG	HOLD	44,000	44,000	0.0	35,800	22.9	0.95
IBK	HOLD	28,000	26,000	(7.1)	22,550	15.3	0.65
BNKFG	BUY	27,000	25,000	(7.4)	18,830	32.8	0.71
IMFG	BUY	25,000	25,000	0.0	18,980	31.7	0.71
JBFG	HOLD	38,000	36,000	(5.3)	30,950	16.3	1.14
Kakao Bank	HOLD	33,000	31,000	(6.1)	24,950	24.2	2.01
Average							1.02

Note: As of Apr 21; average excluding Kakao Bank
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Loan growth driven by corporate loans; household loans edge down y-y

Banks' 1Q loan growth likely came in line with their guidance of around 5% y-y. According to the Bank of Korea (BOK), banks' loans outstanding rose 0.9% q-q and 3.7% y-y in 1Q. The defining feature of the quarter was the clear divergence between corporate and household lending: While household loans contracted y-y, corporate loans—especially those linked to productive finance initiatives—showed sustained growth.

Early fears that tighter household debt controls might hinder loan growth this year have been allayed.

Household loans shrink 0.1% q-q; 2026 household loan growth target set at 1.5%

Household lending shrank 0.1% q-q in 1Q. Specifically, mortgages fell 0.01% q-q, while other household loans dipped 0.3% q-q. This contraction reflects: 1) continued regulatory efforts to curb household indebtedness; and 2) higher market interest rates, which have dampened consumers' desire to borrow. Notably, there was no sign of households borrowing for stock-market investments—other household loans fell in 1Q, which category would have risen if households had borrowed to buy equities.

Household loan growth is expected to remain low at around 1.5% this year. On Apr 1, the Financial Services Commission (FSC) unveiled its 2026 household debt management framework, anchored by three key pillars: 1) a 2026 growth target of 1.5%—below last year's 1.7% and roughly one-third of projected nominal GDP growth (4.9%); 2) a longer-term objective to reduce the household debt-to-GDP ratio from 88.6% (at end-2025) to 80% by 2030; and 3) monthly monitoring of housing loan growth limits at individual financial institutions.

Corporate loans expand 1.7% q-q; productive finance initiatives gain traction

Lending to businesses expanded 1.7% q-q. Lending to both large corporations and SMEs grew 4.1% and 1% q-q, respectively. Of the KRW23.1t in net corporate loan growth in 1Q, large corporations accounted for KRW12t (51.9%). While some seasonal factors may have played a role, the data strongly indicate that banks' renewed focus on productive finance—a key government policy initiative launched earlier this year—has been translating into measurable lending activity.

That said, as: 1) corporate loans, particularly to large firms, carry higher risk weights under regulatory standards; and 2) secured or guaranteed household loans—which typically carry lower risk weights—actually declined in 1Q, banks' risk-weighted assets (RWA) likely rose more sharply than in the past.

This dynamic suggests that for banks to sustain productive finance, structural incentives tied to capital ratios are necessary. In the current macroeconomic environment, banks need to provide liquidity to companies, but simply lowering CET-1 capital requirements to spur lending may not be appropriate. Yet, expanding banks' lending capacity by relaxing risk weights on certain asset categories in RWA calculations remains a viable and plausible approach.

SME loans to increase eventually

Some have expressed concerns that 1Q's loan growth—led by large corporations—may not fully align with the spirit of productive finance. But this outcome reflects three underlying realities: 1) rising interest rates at the start of the year prompted large firms to shift funding from corporate bonds to bank loans; 2) escalating geopolitical risks in March prompted banks to tighten credit standards; and 3) productive finance is still in its early implementation phase, which means expecting immediate spillover effects for SMEs is unrealistic.

That said, SME lending should gradually pick up. The government has selected the Shinan Uui Offshore Wind Power Project as the flagship initiative under the National Growth Fund No. 1 and designated Samsung Electronics' Pyeongtaek #5 plant as a recipient of ultra-low interest-rate loans. As such, in the initial phase of productive finance, lending growth should be inevitably skewed towards large corporations. However, these major projects should inherently generate increased orders and supply demands for their subcontractors and suppliers. As a result of trickle-down effects, robust lending demand from high-quality SMEs should eventually rise, leading to a gradual recovery in SME lending growth.

Banks: Monthly loan growth

(KRWt)	2025												2026				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Mar (% m-m)	Mar (% y-y)
Total household	(0.5)	3.2	1.3	5.1	5.2	6.2	2.7	4.1	1.9	3.5	1.9	(2.0)	(0.9)	(0.4)	0.5	0.0	2.4
Mortgages	1.8	3.4	2.2	4.0	4.1	5.1	3.3	3.9	2.4	2.1	0.7	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
General	(2.3)	(0.2)	(0.9)	1.1	1.1	1.1	(0.6)	0.2	(0.5)	1.4	1.2	(1.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	0.5	0.2	1.2
Total corporate	7.8	3.5	(2.1)	14.4	7.9	(3.6)	3.4	8.4	5.3	5.9	6.2	(8.3)	5.7	9.6	7.8	0.6	4.7
Large corporate	6.1	0.4	(0.7)	6.7	5.3	(3.7)	0.5	3.9	1.3	0.2	2.4	(2.0)	3.5	5.2	3.3	1.1	9.5
SME	1.7	3.1	(1.4)	7.7	2.6	0.1	2.9	4.5	4.0	5.7	3.8	(6.3)	2.2	4.4	4.5	0.4	3.5
Total loans	7.3	6.7	(0.8)	19.5	13.1	2.6	6.1	12.5	7.2	9.4	8.1	(10.3)	4.8	9.2	8.3	0.3	3.7

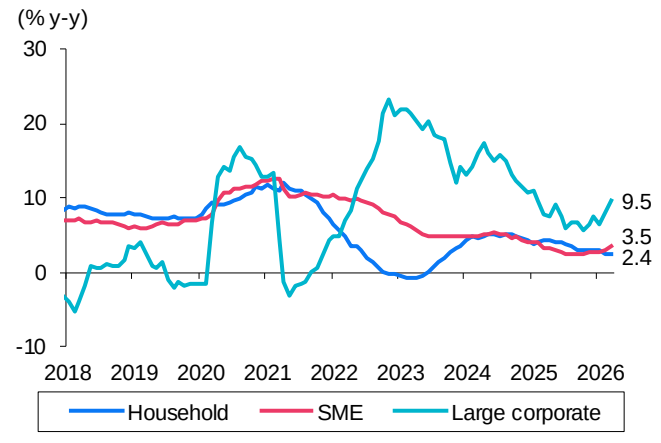
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Banks: Quarterly loan growth

Chg (% q-q)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26
Total household	**0.4**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**(0.1)**
Mortgages	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.2	(0.0)
General	(1.4)	1.4	(0.4)	0.5	(0.3)
Total corporate	**0.7**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.7**
Large corporate	2.1	3.0	2.0	0.2	4.1
SME	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.0
Total loans	**0.5**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.9**

Note: Includes mortgage transfers
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

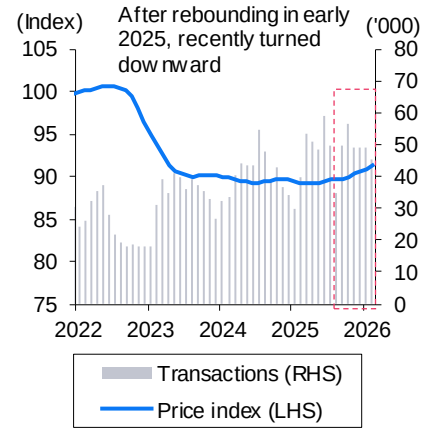
Loan growth, by type



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Nationwide:

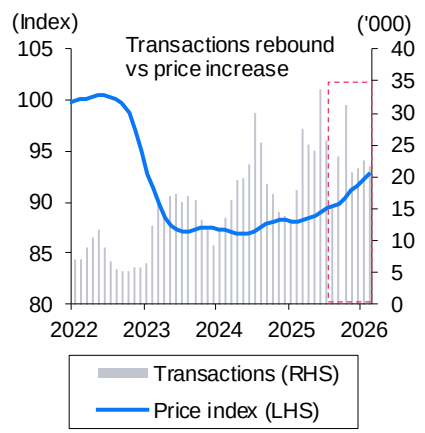
Apartment transactions vs price index



Source: K-REB, Samsung Securities

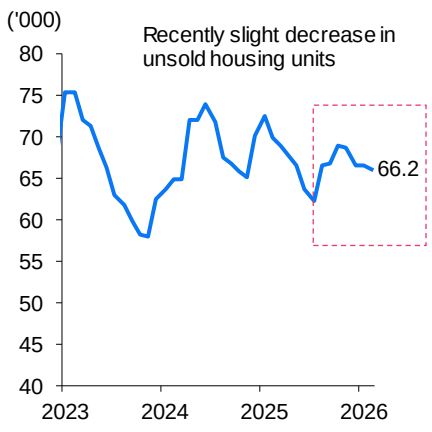
SMA:

Apartment transactions vs price index



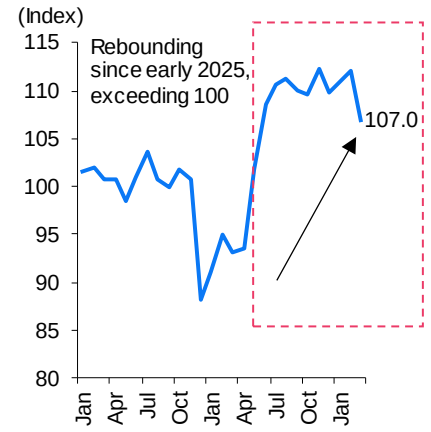
Source: K-REB, Samsung Securities

Unsold housing inventory



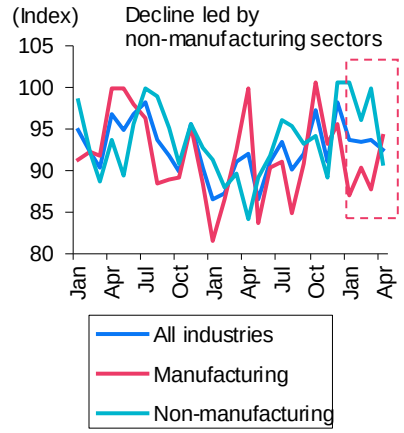
Source: MoLIT, Samsung Securities

Consumer Sentiment Index



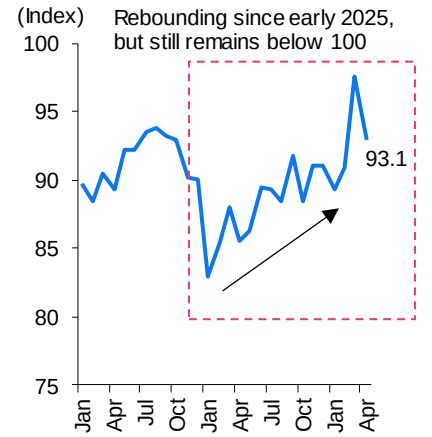
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Business Survey Index



Source: Korea Economic Research Institute, Samsung

Composite Business Sentiment Index



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

NIM—favorable deposit and loan interest-rate environment for banks

Concerns were high in 1Q over the potential outflow of deposits from banks and the potential of this to pressure NIM. But contrary to fears, banks' NIM likely rose q-q. According to BOK data, banks' NIS (on outstanding balances) stood at 2.26% as of February—up 3 bps from December.

Rising interest rates

The primary driver behind the improvement in banks' NIM has been rising interest rates: 1) the cost of funds index (COFIX) on new funds rose 20 bps from 2.63% in 4Q25 to 2.83% in 1Q; 2) the 5-year bank debenture yield, the benchmark rate for hybrid mortgages, increased 60 bps from 3.5% in December to 4.1% in March; and 3) the 3-year KTB yield, a key reference for corporate bond pricing, jumped 60 bps from 3% in December to 3.6% at end-March.

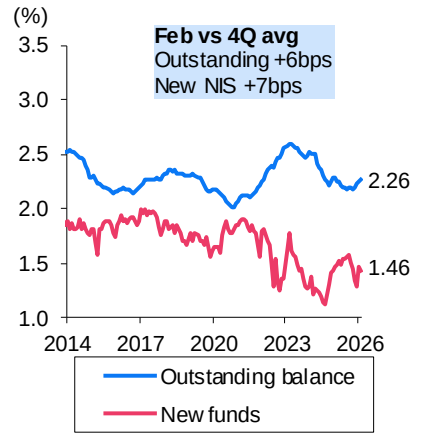
Expansion of loan-rate spreads

Alongside rising market interest rates, loan-rate spreads have also widened. According to the Bank of Korea (BOK), interest rates on new corporate and household loans stood at a respective 4.20% and 4.45% as of February, up 4 bps and 10 bps from end-2025. During the same period, interest rates on banks' savings deposits fell 7 bps from 2.90% to 2.83%. This implies a 9 bps improvement in the loan-rate spread.

Mortgages being rolled over

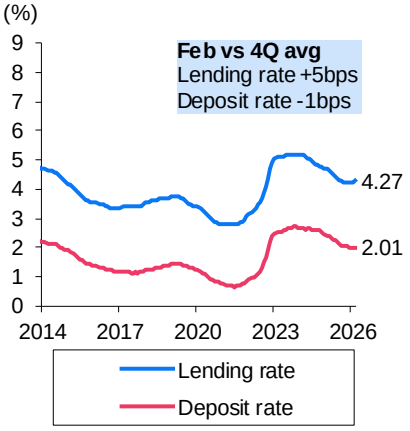
NIM was again likely supported by the repricing of mortgages whose rates are reset every five years. Mortgages issued in May 2021 carried an interest rate of 2.69%, whereas the rate on new mortgages in Feb 2026 stood at 4.32%, marking a 163 bps increase over the five-year period.

NIS: Outstanding balance vs new funds



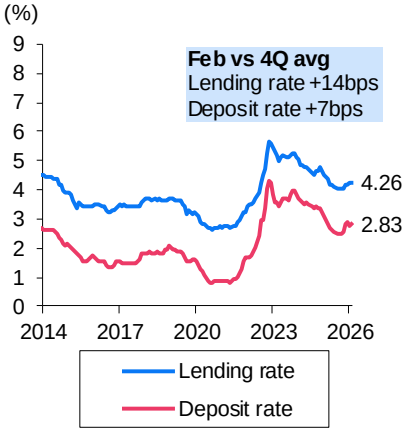
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Outstanding balance: Lending rate vs deposit rate



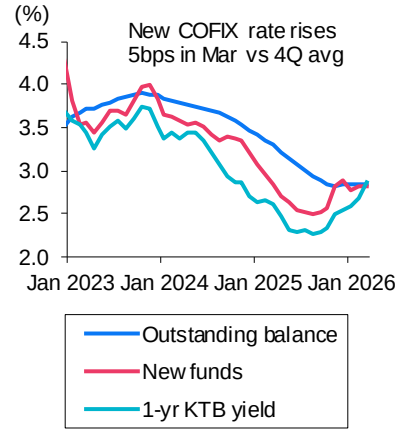
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

New funds: Lending rate vs deposit rate



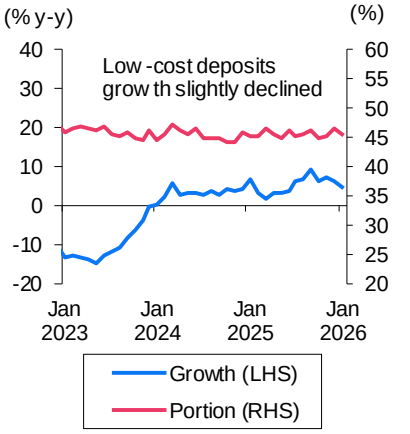
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

COFIX rate vs 1-yr KTB yield



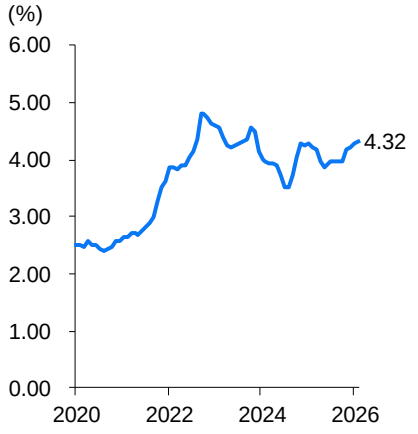
Source: KFB, Samsung Securities

Low-cost portion of deposits



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Banks: Average mortgage rate



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

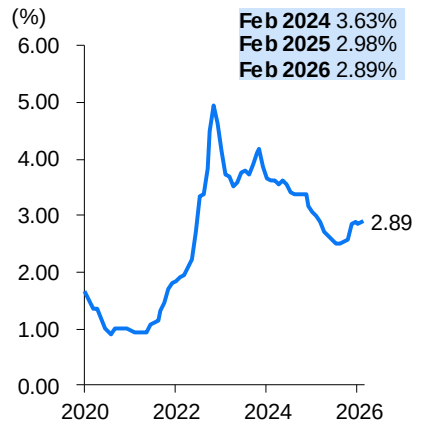
Notably stable deposit rates despite deposit outflow concerns

Even amid heightened concerns about deposit outflows in 1Q, banks were able to maintain stable deposit rates: 1) pure savings deposit rates were 2.80% in February—down 9 bps from December; and 2) the rebound in February was limited to 3 bps. During this period, the Kospi rose to 6,000, fueling fears of deposit outflows to the stock market. Yet, banks' time deposits surged KRW10.7t in February after dropping KRW1t in January. In March, banks' total deposits grew KRW20.5t m-m, driven mainly by demand deposits. These figures indicate that banks' deposit base is holding up better than feared.

NIM increase in 1Q would boost confidence in banks' ability to achieve full-year NIM guidance

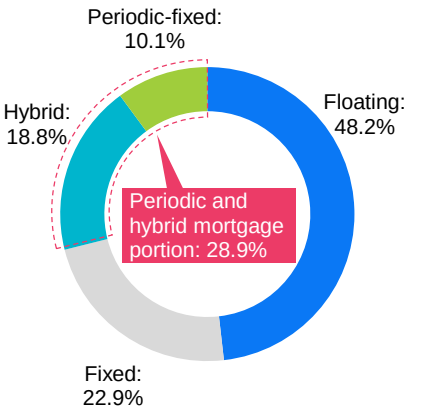
At the start of this year, most banks said their annual NIM would be either flat or rise slightly y-y. While some are skeptical about the feasibility of achieving such NIM improvements—amidst deposit outflow fears driven by the Kospi's sharp rally—if banks recorded solid NIM recovery in 1Q, it could help ease concerns about their ability to meet full-year guidance.

Banks: Average 1-yr time deposit rate



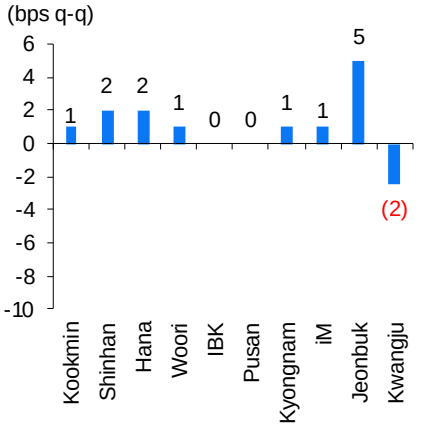
Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Mortgages, by type



Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

NIM change in 4Q, by bank



Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Change in bank deposits

(KRWt)	2024				2025				2026				Mar 2026 balance
	1Q24	Jan	Feb	Mar	1Q25	Jan	Feb	Mar	1Q26	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Bank	39.6	(28.8)	32.4	36.0	3.9	(33.3)	24.8	12.3	16.9	(50.8)	47.3	20.5	2,551.7
Demand deposits	28.4	(55.2)	35.1	48.5	9.1	(32.3)	10.0	31.4	15.8	(49.7)	39.6	25.8	1,010.7
Time deposits	27.6	16.6	24.3	(13.3)	0.9	(2.4)	16.0	(12.6)	5.3	(1.0)	10.7	(4.4)	1,066.8
Bank bonds	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	(5.5)	2.2	(1.5)	(6.1)	5.5	5.4	0.4	(0.3)	346.6
CDs	(5.0)	(2.3)	(6.4)	3.7	1.2	(1.4)	1.9	0.7	(5.9)	(4.1)	(2.7)	0.9	56.6

Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

Interest income—growth in 1Q to boost confidence in full-year expansion

We believe banks' interest income grew a solid 7% y-y and 0.5% q-q in 1Q, supported by solid loan growth and an improvement in NIM (as previously discussed).

Such interest income growth in 1Q would boost confidence that banks will see their interest income expand in 2026. Given the recent rise in geopolitical risks and the resulting heightened concerns over asset quality, robust growth in banks' interest income is critical—it would help buffer against potential increases in loan-loss provisioning in the future. In other words, interest income growth would enhance the visibility of: 1) improved full-year earnings; and 2) the execution of shareholder return plans.

Banks: Interest income

(KRWb)	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26E	Chg (% q-q)	Chg (% y-y)
Kookmin Bank	2,552.9	2,579.9	2,515.8	2,575.3	2,596.7	2,607.7	2,683.1	2,770.4	2,834.4	9.2	2.3
Shinhan Bank	2,184.1	2,195.7	2,224.7	2,232.5	2,230.1	2,235.1	2,309.2	2,395.4	2,414.8	8.3	0.8
Hana Bank	1,968.8	1,913.6	1,900.2	1,955.9	1,935.9	1,962.4	2,041.1	2,133.4	2,089.9	8.0	(2.0)
Woori Bank	1,875.2	1,876.5	1,880.8	1,933.8	1,918.2	1,935.0	1,942.8	2,020.6	1,984.1	3.4	(1.8)
IBK	1,977.6	1,975.3	1,956.6	1,982.4	1,920.9	1,882.7	1,952.8	1,993.1	2,016.5	5.0	1.2
Busan Bank	382.9	383.8	379.4	382.3	379.7	392.4	387.7	395.5	396.5	4.4	0.3
Kyeongnam Bank	259.4	255.3	254.2	256.0	254.6	254.9	255.8	262.3	267.1	4.9	1.8
Daegu Bank	387.6	390.9	380.5	380.1	365.3	371.1	373.7	390.1	381.9	4.5	(2.1)
Jeonbuk Bank	176.6	174.3	175.2	180.0	182.3	186.2	188.9	194.6	197.0	8.1	1.2
Gwangju Bank	216.8	215.5	212.5	208.0	201.8	204.1	213.7	187.8	218.3	8.2	16.2
Kakao Bank	301.1	314.7	327.0	326.6	323.4	318.6	320.4	356.3	370.6	14.6	4.0
Total	12,282.8	12,275.5	12,206.8	12,412.9	12,308.8	12,350.2	12,669.1	13,099.6	13,171.1	7.0	0.5

Note: Based on banking business units
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Credit costs—Provisioning to decline in 2026 after rising at end-2025

We believe banks' credit costs fell y-y in 1Q.

Asset quality indicators continue to deteriorate…

We believe banks' asset quality indicators continued to deteriorate in 1Q. No material defaults occurred in the quarter, but: 1) according to the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS), the delinquency rate hit 0.56% at end-January (up 6 bps m-m); and 2) elevated interest rates and intensifying geopolitical risks likely continued to strain borrower solvency.

…but credit costs improved modestly y-y in 1Q, aided by base effect

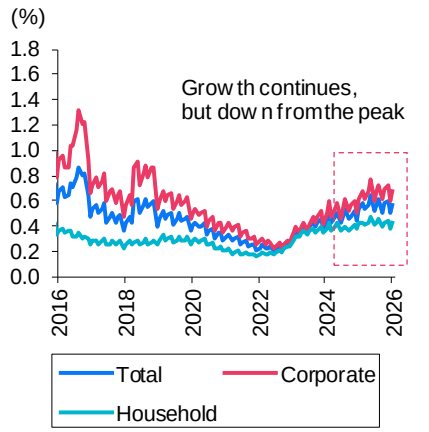
While asset quality indicators may have weakened, banks' credit costs likely declined y-y in 1Q on a high base (credit costs swelled in 1Q25 as some mid-sized constructors and Homeplus applied for court receivership).

The likely 1Q improvement in credit costs was probably modest rather than sharp. Amid heightened geopolitical risks and rising uncertainty surrounding the domestic economy, banks likely adopted a more conservative stance towards asset classification and loan-loss provisioning than expected.

Declining loan-loss provisioning in 2026—base-case scenario

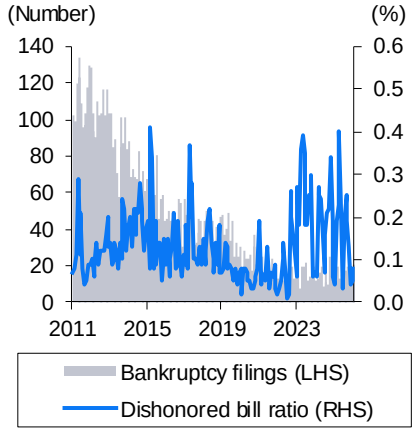
Under a base-case scenario that geopolitical risks do not drag on, banks' loan-loss provisioning cycle is likely to improve in 2026. Geopolitical tensions have pushed up interest rates, inflation, and weakened the won, adding pressure to macroeconomic conditions. But banks' asset quality suggests credit costs may ease, with: 1) banks' productive finance initiatives this year likely to boost liquidity supply; 2) sustained deleveraging since COVID-19 having significantly lowered the risks of losses associated with asset quality deterioration compared to 2-3 years ago; and 3) the government rolling out or planning various policies to stimulate economic growth.

Delinquency ratios



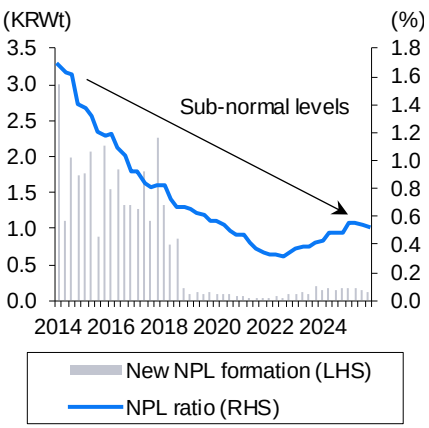
Source: FSS, Samsung Securities

Bankruptcy filings vs dishonored bills



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

NPL ratio vs new NPL formation



Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Banks: Credit-cost ratios

(%)	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26E
KBFG	0.39	0.49	0.43	0.48	0.56	0.55	0.3	0.57	0.42
SFG	0.36	0.49	0.44	0.58	0.42	0.59	0.44	0.46	0.37
HFG	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.42	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.37	0.29
WFG	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.57	0.36
IBK	0.52	0.6	0.59	0.64	0.4	0.56	0.56	0.77	0.38
BNKFG	0.61	0.7	0.72	1.08	0.93	0.55	0.46	0.68	0.50
DGBFG	1.05	1.94	0.74	0.95	0.46	0.53	0.64	0.47	0.42
JBFG	0.86	1.16	0.85	0.94	1.06	0.83	0.78	0.92	0.86
Average	0.42	0.52	0.46	0.56	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.55	0.38

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Check on other one-off factors—decline in non-interest income

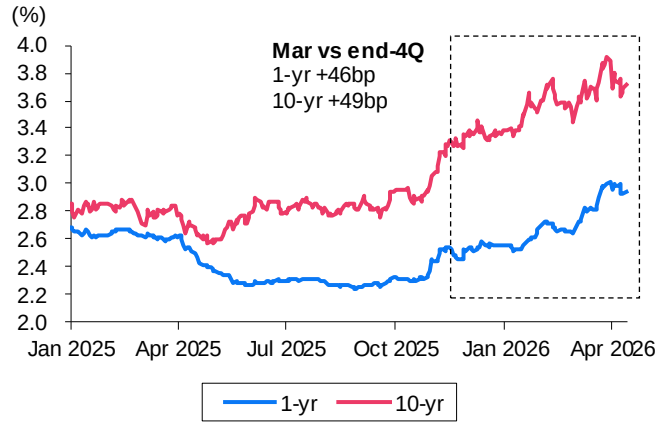
A key development in 1Q should be downward pressure on non-interest income.

Rising interest rates and their impact on non-interest income

Market yields continued to rise in 1Q, dampening expectations for bond trading & valuation gains. As of end-March, the 1-yr and 10-yr KTB yields had risen 46 bps q-q and 49 bps q-q, respectively.

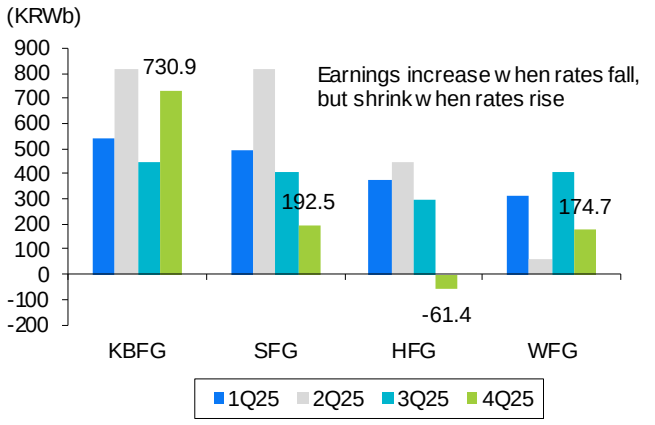
It, however, should be more reasonable to assume that banks' 1Q26 non-interest income will be similar q-q (rather than expecting a sharp decline), for three reasons: 1) the magnitude of rate increases in 1Q only slightly exceeded that in 4Q25 (1-yr KTB yield up 23 bps; 10-yr KTB yield up 4 3bps); 2) the rate uptrend began in 2H25, allowing some banks to proactively adjust their portfolios; and 3) during the same period, the Kospi surged, boosting equity-related gains (partially offsetting bond-related losses).

1-yr vs 10-yr KTB rates



Source: KOFIA, Samsung Securities

Gains from securities, by bank



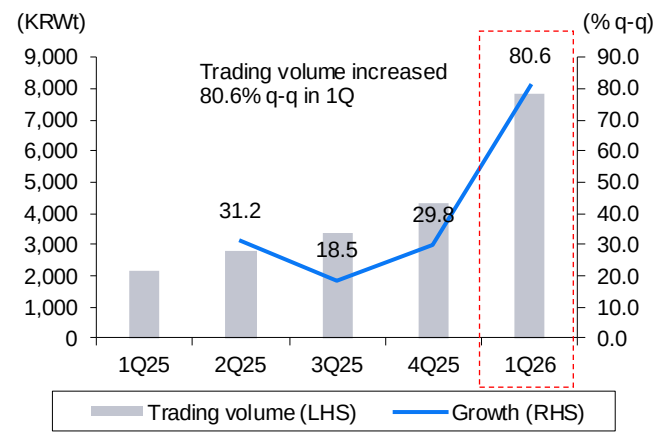
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Higher trading volume and its impact on earnings at brokerage-strong securities companies

Any downward pressure on banks' non-interest income should be partially negated by improved fee-based earnings at affiliated securities companies with strong brokerage networks. We note that: 1) the market's trading volume in 1Q rose 80.6% q-q and 264.6% y-y; and 2) the market share of brokerage services among affiliated securities firms likely remained stable or grew in 1Q. As a result, securities companies that delivered strong results in 4Q likely saw their performance step-up a level in 1Q26.

Notably, among our covered financial groups, KB Financial Group (KBFG) has the strongest brokerage business, followed by Shinhan Financial Group (SFG) and then Hana Financial Group (HFG). Their combined net income from their securities subsidiaries reached KRW241.8b in 4Q25, a substantial increase over that recorded in 4Q24. A significant improvement was also likely seen in 1Q26.

Equity market trading value vs growth



Source: Check, Samsung Securities

Trading value trend by bank-affiliated brokerages

(KRWt)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Chg (% q-q)	Chg (% y-y)
KBFG	124.5	160.9	189.7	262.3	507.4	93.4	307.4
SFG	177.1	235.3	299.4	404.9	705.1	74.1	298.2
HFG	40.1	52.9	63.3	82.8	145.4	75.5	262.5
BNKFG	18.2	21.9	30.3	37.7	68.0	80.3	272.5
iMFG	17.0	19.8	23.2	29.6	49.5	67.3	191.4
Total	377.0	490.9	606.0	817.4	1,475.4	80.5	291.4

Source: Check, Samsung Securities

Market share trend by bank-affiliated brokerages

(%)	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	%p q-q	%p y-y
KBFG	5.78	5.69	5.66	6.03	6.46	0.43	0.68
SFG	8.22	8.33	8.94	9.31	8.97	(0.34)	0.75
HFG	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.90	1.85	(0.05)	(0.01)
BNKFG	0.85	0.78	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.02
iMFG	0.79	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.63	(0.05)	(0.16)

Source: Check, Samsung Securities

Net profit trend by bank-affiliated brokerages

(KRWb)	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	Chg (% q-q)	Chg (% y-y)
KBFG	38.9	179.9	159.0	157.8	177.2	12.3	355.5
SFG	(69.7)	107.9	151.0	100.5	22.3	(77.9)	Turned profitable
HFG	43.3	75.3	31.5	62.8	42.4	(32.6)	(2.3)
Subtotal	12.6	363.1	341.5	321.1	241.8	(24.7)	1,826.5
BNKFG	8.8	5.7	16.8	6.7	(6.2)	(192.5)	(170.3)
iMFG	(46.9)	25.9	26.6	12.9	7.6	(41.1)	Turned profitable
Total	(25.5)	394.7	384.9	340.7	243.2	(28.6)	Turned profitable

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Voluntary retirement programs and their impact on SG&A expenses

Several banks are expected to recognize early retirement costs in 1Q26. According to media reports: 1) Shinhan Card accepted 60 voluntary retirements; and 2) HFG and WFG received applications from 283 and 420 employees, respectively.

However, the impact on HFG and WFG's y-y earnings should be limited—the number of employees opting for voluntary retirement in 1Q26 was broadly in line with the 1Q25 figures.

ERP cost assumption, by bank

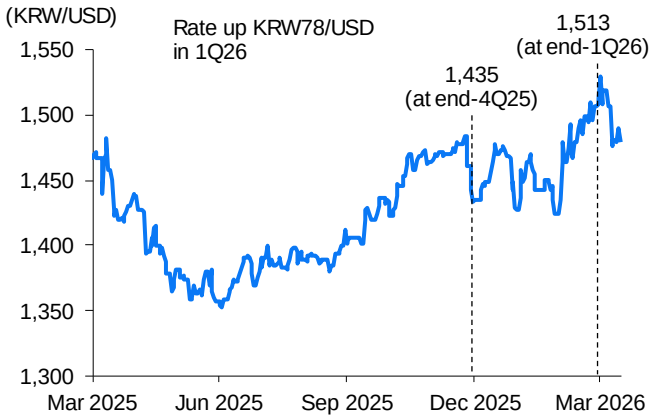
(KRWb)	ERP cost (2024)	Number of retirees (2024)	ERP cost per retiree (2024)	Number of retirees (1Q26E)	Total ERP cost (1Q26E)
SFG	166.0	541	0.3	60	18.4
HFG	80.8	324	0.2	283	70.6
WFG	126.7	363	0.3	420	146.6
Total	373.5	1,228	0.3	763	232.1

Note: Numbers of retirees in 2024 are based on media reports
Source: Samsung Securities estimates

Forex-related losses due to won weakening

Some banks should recognize forex-related losses in 1Q26 due to the depreciation of the won against the US dollar. However, such losses are unlikely to significantly influence investor sentiment, as: 1) they can be reversed in the future if exchange rates normalize; and 2) their impact on banks' profitability is gradually diminishing, as banks' core earnings have grown substantially.

KRW/USD exchange rate



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

HFG: Forex translation losses estimate

(KRWb)	4Q25 won depreciation	4Q25 forex translation losses	Translation change per KRW10/USD of won depreciation	1Q26 won depreciation	1Q26 forex translation losses
HFG	32.7	19.0	5.8	78.5	45.6

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Most important point in 1Q earnings season: Shareholder returns

Approval of non-taxable dividend proposal at shareholders' meeting

The non-taxable dividend proposals made by KBFG, SFG, HFG, and iM Financial Group (iMFG) were approved at their respective shareholder meetings in March. Including WFG, total non-taxable dividends at the five major financial groups should amount to KRW31.4t. In 2026, only WFG should be eligible for non-taxable dividends. From early 2027, the benefit should be extended to all five groups.

For reference, based on 2025 annual dividend levels, the non-taxable dividend framework is expected to remain viable for around six years. This benefit is deemed more favorable than the current separated taxation on dividend income—not only because of its greater tax advantage, but also because it will be applicable for a longer duration than the current dividend tax regime, which is set to expire in 2028.

Of course, if banking shares' P/Bs meaningfully exceed 1x, banks may increase the portion of dividends within total shareholder returns, thereby shortening the window for non-taxable dividends. However, such a scenario implies a more than 25% rise in banking stock prices from the current 2026E average P/B of 0.8x. Rather than focusing on the potential shortening of the non-taxable dividend period, it should be more reasonable to prioritize the underlying driver: The stock price appreciation that would make such a scenario possible.

Non-taxable dividend amount, by financial group

(KRWt)	KBFG	SFG	HFG	WFG	iMFG	Total
Non-taxable dividend amount (A)	7.5	9.9	7.4	6.3	0.29	31.4
Total dividends (2025) (B)	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	5.1
A / B	4.7	7.9	6.6	6.3	2.6	6.2

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Key focus in 1Q earnings season: Update on corporate value enhancement plans

To date, only WFG and JB Financial Group (JBFG) have announced updates to their corporate value enhancement plans. We note that: 1) WFG secured approval for non-taxable dividends last year; and 2) JBFG lacks sufficient capital surplus to qualify for the program. Thus, both firms could proactively update their plans.

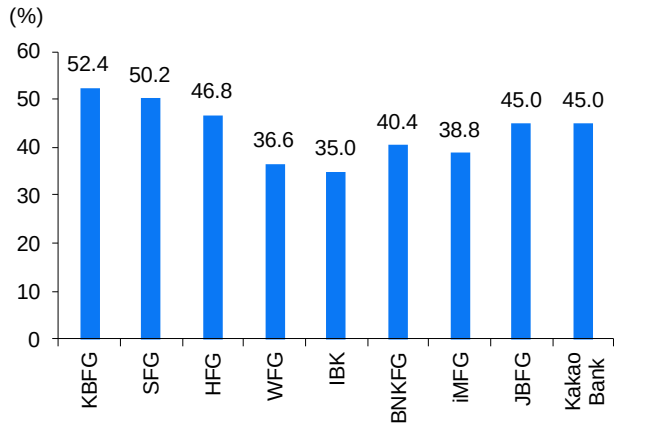
We expect other banks to announce updates during the 1Q earnings season: 1) KBFG, SFG, HFG, and iMFG now have clarity on their non-taxable dividend eligibility, enabling them to outline follow-up policies; 2) SFG achieved its 2027 payout ratio target of 50.2% in 2025 (ahead of schedule), and its new CEO's second term has just begun; and 3) KBFG, which has already surpassed its 50% payout ratio target, needs to enhance visibility surrounding additional upside and a clear roadmap beyond a P/B of 1x.

Target payout ratio and target date, by bank

	Target date	Target payout ratio (%)	2025 total payout ratio (%)
KBFG	Depends on the shareholder return formula		52.4
SFG	2027	50	50.2
HFG	2027	50	46.8
WFG	Longer-term target	50	36.6
BNKFG	2027	50	40.4
iMFG	2027	40	38.8
JBFG	2026	45	45.0

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

2025 total payout ratio, by bank



Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Expanding geopolitical risks —Focus on banks' strong earnings resilience amid rising macro concerns

Since the escalation of geopolitical risks, Korean bank stocks have moved in tandem with the Kospi, reflecting market sentiment that balances near-term earnings resilience against longer-term macroeconomic headwinds—*ie*, while short-term earnings may remain relatively robust, concerns persist that prolonged geopolitical tensions, combined with inflationary pressure (from elevated oil prices and persistent supply-chain disruptions), could put downwards pressure on bank profitability.

However, it is critical to recognize that the operating environment for banks—and their own risk-management capabilities—have significantly improved since past crises.

Earnings may slow, but focus on deleveraging over past 3-4 years

Prolonged geopolitical risks could trigger a vicious cycle

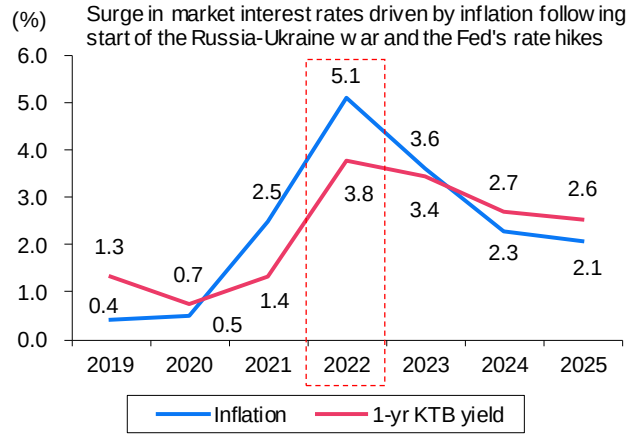
Prolonged geopolitical risk may weigh on bank profitability by triggering a negative feedback loop: A weaker won (vs the US dollar) and higher oil prices → inflationary pressure and higher policy rates → subdued corporate activity and household consumption → slower economic growth. In such an environment, banks may be forced to adopt more conservative lending practices, particularly towards marginal borrowers. This, in turn, could further dampen credit growth (via higher lending rates), slow the velocity of money, and exacerbate asset quality deterioration.

From an earnings perspective, these dynamics would manifest primarily through two channels: 1) slower interest income growth due to credit expansion below the previously expected 5% annual rate; and 2) a hike in provisioning as vulnerable borrowers' credit quality weakens.

Experience following start of Russia-Ukraine war remains etched in memory

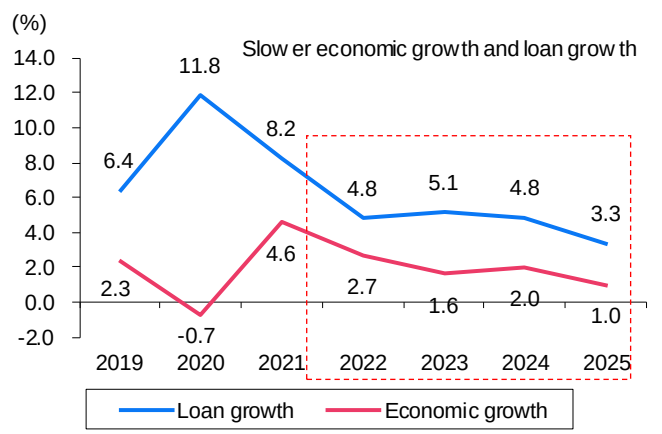
The macroeconomic vicious cycle triggered by geopolitical risks—and its subsequent impact on bank performance—was recently observed when the Russia-Ukraine war began. That episode saw rapid interest-rate hikes driven by inflation, severely straining household borrowers, construction firms, real-estate project finance (PF) entities, and small business owners. Banks responded with markedly conservative lending behavior, resulting in a sharp slowdown in economic growth, subdued interest income growth, and a surge in credit costs. Indeed, interest income growth—which reached 13.1% in 2021 and 22.6% in 2022—slumped to just 2% in 2024, while credit costs peaked at 0.63% in 2023.

Inflation vs 1-yr KTB yield trend



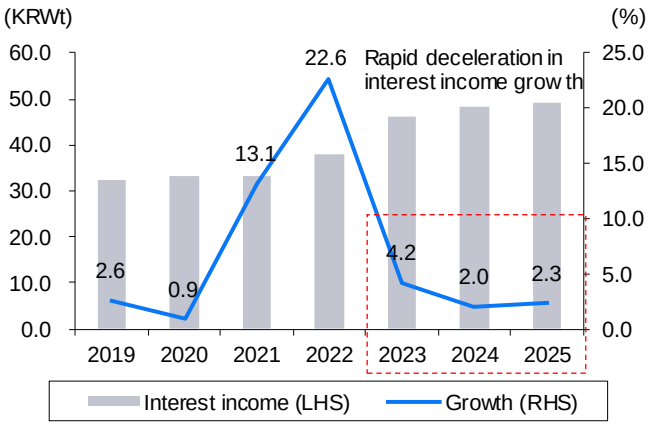
Source: MODS, KOFIA, Samsung Securities

Loan growth vs economic growth trend



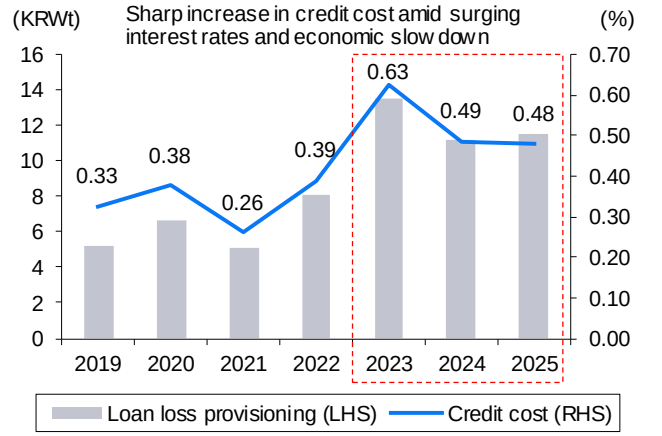
Source: MODS, BOK, Samsung Securities

Banks' interest income vs growth trend



Note: Based on banks under coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Provision expense vs credit cost trend



Note: Based on banks under coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Yet, banks should defend earnings better than feared—focus on 3-4 years of deleveraging

The most significant difference between the current environment and the Russia-Ukraine shock (which began in Feb 2022) lies in the deleveraging that has taken place over the past three to four years. Until late 2021, Korea was still mired in the aftermath of ultra-loose monetary policy, during which time liquidity surged and poured into real estate. This led to excessive credit extension, which later materialized as non-performing loans in PF, construction, and small business segments, triggering a spike in bank provisioning. Korean banks have been aggressively deleveraging since then. Under the guidance of the FSS, real-estate PF portfolios have been systematically restructured, and banks have proactively built up conservative loan-loss provisioning, with growth in loans to SOHOs capped at single-digit rates for three years, well below GDP growth.

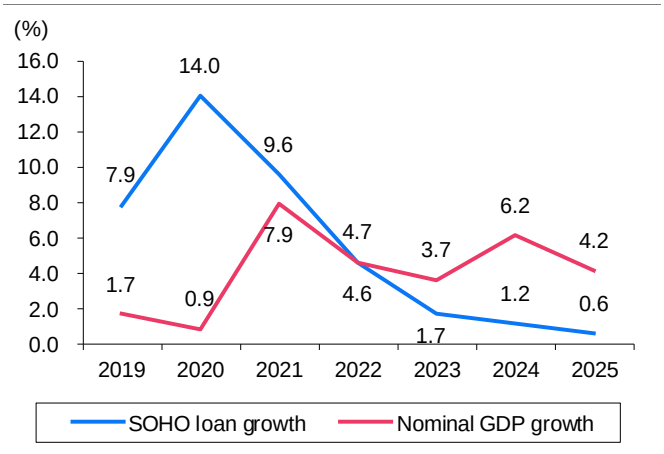
Given this backdrop, we believe that bank earnings will demonstrate stronger resilience than market concerns suggest. Unless a worst-case scenario unfolds, we do not expect banks' credit cost ratios (CCR) to surge to the levels seen in 2023.

Real estate PF resolution and restructuring performance (cumulative basis)

	Resolution	Restructuring	Total
Dec 2024 (A)	4.4	2.1	6.5
Mar 2025	6.5	2.6	9.1
Jun 2025	8.7	4.0	12.7
Sep 2025	11.8	4.7	16.5
Dec 2025 (B)	13.3	5.2	18.5
Change y-y (A-B)	8.9	3.1	12.0

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

SOHO loan growth vs nominal GDP growth trend



Source: BOK, Samsung Securities

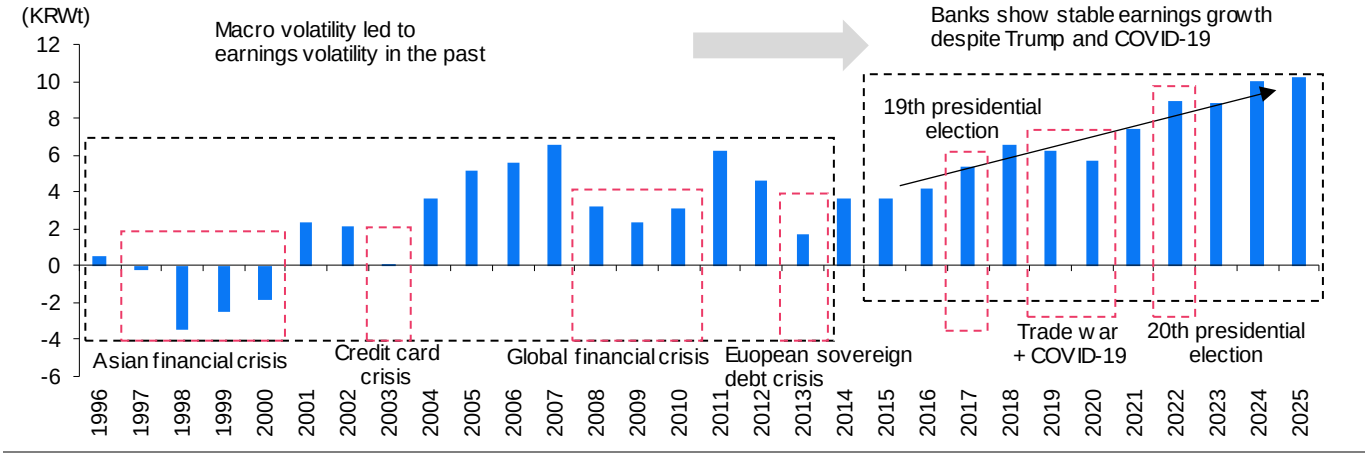
Focus on long-term stability of bank earnings

Of particular importance is the confirmed improvement in the long-term stability of bank profitability. While the combined net income of Korea's top-three financial groups (KBFG, SFG, and HFG) exhibited high volatility through 2013, it has shown consistent, steady growth since 2015. This resilience has been tested repeatedly (*eg*, the European sovereign debt crisis, negative interest rates in Europe, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Russia-Ukraine war), and bank earnings have held up remarkably well.

This enhanced earnings stability stems from three key structural improvements: 1) improved risk management capabilities—Korean banks have secured more disciplined underwriting and portfolio management capabilities by undergoing multiple financial crises (*eg*, the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the 2003 credit card crisis, and the 2008 global financial crisis); 2) stronger institutional safeguards—the government has strengthened support mechanisms (*eg*, loans guaranteed by state-run agencies), enhancing liquidity access and reducing systemic credit risk; and 3) stricter capital and leverage controls—the implementation of Basel III has significantly tightened leverage ratios.

These structural improvements suggest that Korean banks' enhanced earnings stability is not a temporary phenomenon, but a durable feature of the current financial landscape.

Combined earnings trend of the 3 major banks



Note: Based on Kookmin bank, Shinhan bank, and Woori bank
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Shareholder returns—capital management capabilities already proven

Concerns about potential drop in shareholder returns

Concerns have emerged that the strong momentum behind shareholder returns—once a key driver of banking stocks' re-rating—may be fading. Critics point to three risks: 1) a weaker won could increase RWAs, pressuring CET-1 ratios; 2) banks' weaker earnings may constrain funds available for dividends and buybacks; and 3) amid COVID-19 in late 2020, the FSC advised banks to cap dividend payouts at 20%.

Yet, banks proved their ability to manage RWA growth

In late 2024 and late 2025, the won weakened rapidly against the US dollar, raising fears of a fall in CET-1 ratios and reduced shareholder payouts. The won/dollar rate weakened 12.5% to KRW1,470/USD in 4Q24 and remained soft at KRW1,435/USD at end-2025 (6% stronger than its weakest figure in 2025).

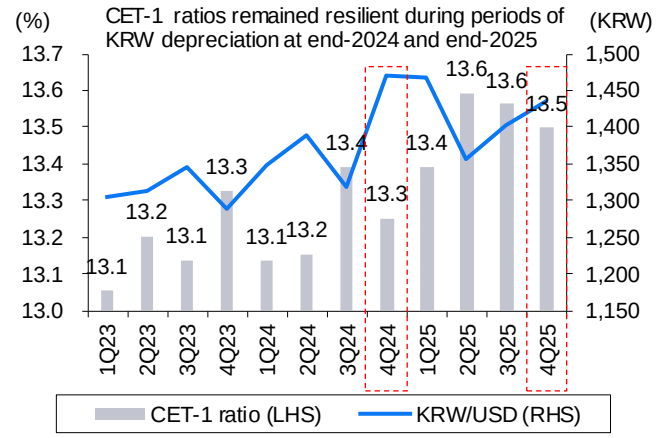
Despite this, CET-1 ratios held steady in both 4Q24 and 4Q25. On average, the banks we cover saw their CET-1 ratios decline just 15 bps q-q on average in 4Q24 and 10 bps q-q in 4Q25. We note that SFG, HFG, and WFG actually saw their CET-1 ratios rise by an average of 3 bps q-q in 4Q24—KBFG was the

exception. The combined average CET-1 ratio for the three major financial groups (KBFG, SFG, and HFG) was 13.3% in 4Q24 and 13.5% in 4Q25, comfortably above their average stated target of 13%.

This resilience reflects tighter controls over RWA growth. For over a decade, the banks' RWA expansion was not only high but also volatile. In 2025, however, RWA growth slowed to just 2.9%.

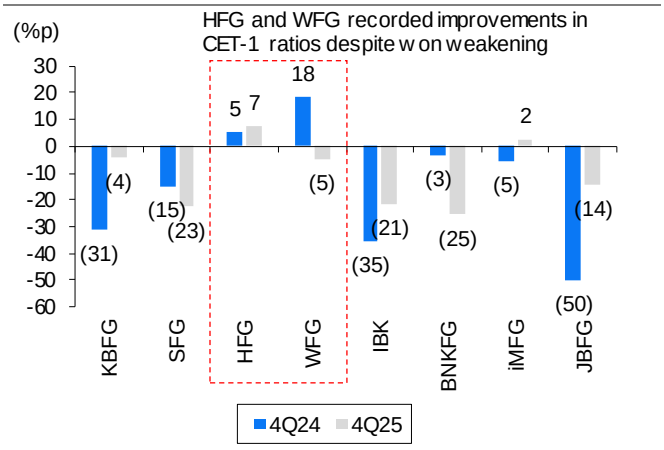
This signals a meaningful improvement in banks' RWA management capabilities, and a strategic shift in leadership priorities. Where growth once dominated strategy, executives now prioritize profitability and corporate value. Most banks have adopted RoRWA (return on risk-weighted assets) as their core metric for asset growth. They publicly commit to ROE and shareholder return targets, creating internal accountability to deliver on them.

Average CET-1 ratio at 3 major FHGs vs KRW/USD exchange rate trend



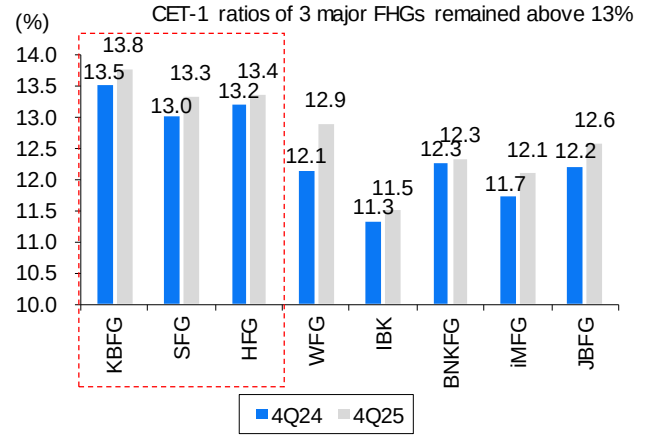
Note: Based on KBFG, SFG, and HFG
Source: Company data, BOK, Samsung Securities

Quarterly change in CET-1 ratios by bank in 4Q24 and 4Q25



Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

CET-1 ratio by bank (end-2024 vs end-2025)



Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

RWA growth trend by bank

(%)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
KBFG	8.2	4.5	11.0	8.2	2.7	10.9	4.1	6.1	7.7	3.3
SFG	(2.3)	4.6	10.1	12.3	(1.8)	7.7	7.2	7.8	9.0	3.2
HFG	(6.6)	(1.9)	8.3	13.9	7.7	(3.7)	10.3	8.2	7.6	3.5
WFG	(2.8)	(1.9)	5.5	47.1	(13.1)	(2.9)	6.7	7.1	7.0	(0.2)
BNKFG	2.1	0.4	6.0	6.7	1.7	(6.4)	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
iMFG	4.7	5.4	11.5	9.5	4.1	(13.0)	7.2	5.8	(2.0)	0.3
JBFG	6.8	(2.1)	0.3	3.3	4.9	8.0	(3.6)	3.8	10.5	3.9
Total	(0.1)	1.6	8.6	16.5	(0.6)	2.4	6.4	6.7	7.2	2.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Buffer above minimum CET-1 requirements remains sufficient

Investors also need to consider that banks' CET-1 ratios had a big enough buffer at end-2025. While CET-1 ratio goals vary slightly by institution, large Korean banks generally target a 13% CET-1 ratio, with smaller banks aiming for 12%. As of end-2025, the industry maintained an average buffer of 79-110 bps above these levels. Given that: 1) annual net profit (based on 2026 earnings estimates) typically boosts CET-1 ratio by 149 bps, while shareholder returns (based on 2025 annual payouts) reduce it by 62 bps; and 2) a KRW10/USD movement affects the CET-1 ratio by 1-2 bps, we believe capital ratios remain highly manageable—especially with banks' improved control over RWA growth. For reference, a 1%pt increase in RWA growth is estimated to lower the CET-1 ratio by roughly 13 bps.

Estimated CET1 ratio impact of annual earnings and shareholder returns, by bank

(KRWb, %)	KBFG	SFG	HFG	WFG	IBK	BNKFG	iMFG	JBFG	Total
End-2025 RWA	357,521	353,335	289,155	234,556	263,904	78,149	43,220	38,759	1,658,600
2025 CET-1 ratio	13.8	13.3	13.4	12.9	11.5	12.3	12.1	12.6	13.0
2026E net profit	6,339	5,544	4,386	3,444	2,799	869	522	737	24,641
CET-1 ratio impact (bps)	**177**	**157**	**152**	**147**	**106**	**111**	**121**	**190**	**149**
2025 shareholder returns	3,060	2,496	1,872	1,144	949	329	172	320	10,342
CET-1 ratio impact (bps)	**(86)**	**(71)**	**(65)**	**(49)**	**(36)**	**(42)**	**(40)**	**(82)**	**(62)**
Total impact (bps)	**92**	**86**	**87**	**98**	**70**	**69**	**81**	**108**	**86**
CET-1 ratio impact per 1%pt increase in RWA growth (bps)	**(14)**	**(13)**	**(13)**	**(13)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(12)**	**(12)**	**(13)**

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Banks to take on greater public role; this should be viewed as a safeguard and assessed from a medium- to long-term perspective

'Banks lend umbrellas when it rains'—banks' public role weighs on investor sentiment

Whenever economic stress arises, investors fear banks will be pressured into assuming a broader public role. Contrary to the common saying that "banks take away umbrellas when it rains," Korean banks have stepped in as *de facto* safety nets during crises—often at the expense of their own profitability.

A case in point emerged in 2022, just after Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the US Fed's aggressive rate hikes. Soaring domestic inflation and tightening monetary policy created severe financial strain, worsened by a massive credit crunch caused by Gangwon Province's refusal to honor a debt guarantee for the Legoland Korea project (Sep 2022). In response, the Korean government and financial sector agreed in Sep 2022 to extend pandemic-related loan support programs. They introduced new measures to aid small businesses and the self-employed. In November, the country's five largest financial groups jointly launched a KRW95t market-stabilization initiative.

Banks' public roles created near-term earnings pressure for three reasons. First, as macro conditions worsened, banks extended further liquidity, risking higher future non-performing loans—rather than tightening credit and collecting on existing loans. Second, in restructuring troubled borrowers' obligations, banks often forgo future income to preserve stability. Third, if the crisis persists, these burdens could accumulate.

Korean government's categorization of SOHO borrowers

	Normal	Temporarily at risk	Structurally at risk (target of new policy)
Definition	Borrowers not struggling to repay existing loans	Borrowers with low chance of defaulting but experiencing strong financial pressure due to interest rate hikes	Borrowers who have already defaulted or who are strongly at risk of defaulting in the near future
Analysis	May see funding costs rise due to hikes in interest rates	Possibility that high pressure from existing loans will continue	Possibility of credit score erosion; forced sale of collateral due to default
Goal	Relieve financial pressure by providing them with new low-rate loans	Reduce possibility of defaults by allowing loans to be restructured	Provide a lifeline by relieving excessive interest pressure and preventing defaults
Program	Provide funds	Refinancing at lower interest rates	Liability adjustment
Program size	KRW41.2t (over 2 years)	KRW8.5t	Up to KRW30t

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

Extended support for SOHOs and SMEs

Borrower	No debt adjustment	One-on-one discussion →	Debt adjustment needed
Currently under repayment postponement program	Repayment postponed for up to additional years		If borrower deems necessary, debt burden can be alleviated via various options (New Start Fund, individual debt adjustment programs etc)
Currently under principal / interest repayment delay program	Delay program extended for up to 1 year		

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

Market stabilization plans by five major financial groups

Market stabilization actions	Details	Volume (KRWt)
Provide market liquidity	1) Refrain from issuing bank bonds 2) Provide funds for public institutions like Kepco/SOHOs/SMEs/large corporates 3) Purchase bonds issued by specialized banks, non-bank lenders, corporates / CPs / ABCPs / RPs 4) Maintain MMF management size 5) Maintain a sub-prime credit line	73
Bond/stock stabilization fund	Provide capital for the bond/stock stabilization fund	12
Provide inter-group funding	Assist affiliates, such as securities brokers, savings banks, capital companies, that may experience a liquidity crunch	10
Total		95

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

Rising Middle East risks prompt banks to step in as stabilizers

With geopolitical tensions in the Middle East escalating, Korean financial institutions have already begun to provide targeted support measures. Banks, insurers, and credit card companies have been coordinating to deliver comprehensive relief programs in response to the unfolding situation.

According to the FSC, the banking sector has committed at least KRW53t in new liquidity, including loan extensions and payment deferrals. In March alone, banks provided KRW5t in new funding and also KRW4.7t in loan maturity extensions or principal payment deferrals. On Apr 10, consumer finance companies announced that they will defer principal repayments for commercial truck installment loans (worth KRW4t) for up to three months, aiming to ease cash-flow pressure for freight operators. Additionally, in late March, amid rapid won weakening vs the US dollar, which threatened petrochemical firms' profitability, the FSC instructed banks to increase the credit limit for letters of credit for naphtha imports.

Status of financial industry support programs related to the Middle East situation

Sector	Details
Banks	Plan to supply KRW53t+ in new funding
	Implementation of maturity extensions and principal repayment deferrals
	Broad provision of new funding to firms operating in Middle East conflict areas, companies with export performance linked to the region, and related upstream/downstream partners
	Approximately KRW5t (8,697 cases) newly supported in March alone
	Extension of loan maturities and deferral of principal repayment to enhance liquidity for affected firms
	Active support for exporting firms, including reduction/waiver of FX-related fees
Insurance	Reduced premiums for dedicated insurance products supporting livelihood-based delivery riders
	Premium discounts (20-30%) for coverage on personal injury accidents; review of expanding participating insurers (currently 3 insurers)
	Implementation of preferential loan rates on policy loans to address low birth rates
	Discounts on auto insurance for participation in the "5 driving rules" program; preparation of measures to expand senior driver discounts (special clauses)
Cards	Issuance and usage of fuel-specialized cards during Apr-May 2026
	Expanded benefits for K-Pass users to ease fuel and transportation cost burdens
Capital	From Apr 10, sequential implementation of principal repayment deferral (up to 3 months) for installment financing on commercial vehicles (approximately 50,000 borrowers; KRW4t outstanding)

Note: As of Apr 8

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

Time to focus on opportunities and not just on short-term earnings pressure

While concerns about near-term earnings pressure from expanded public roles are legitimate, investors ought to focus more on the opportunities that may emerge from these actions. First, by injecting liquidity into the economy, banks can help contain systemic stress, preventing contagion in the near term. Second, for the borrowers who are able to weather the crisis, banks will gain the chance to deepen relationships, unlocking future revenue over the longer term.

In particular, spreading out losses allows banks to offset some costs with future earnings, preserving capital adequacy and reducing systemic vulnerability.

Banks reduce risks via guarantees and insurance

Although increased liquidity support may raise concerns about rising credit risk, banks are proactively limiting potential losses by deploying tools like guarantee insurance. Woori Bank, for example, has partnered with the Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (KOTIC), contributing KRW42b to unlock up to KRW800b in guaranteed lending.

Government to ease regulations to better support banks

To empower banks in times of stress, the government may temporarily relax key regulations. For example, in 2022, the FSC lowered the risk weight on capital invested in the Stock Market Stabilization Fund from 250% to 100%, eased liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirements to reduce funding strain, and raised the loan-to-deposit ratio cap from 100% to 105%—all to free up lending capacity without compromising stability.

Relaxation of bank liquidity regulations

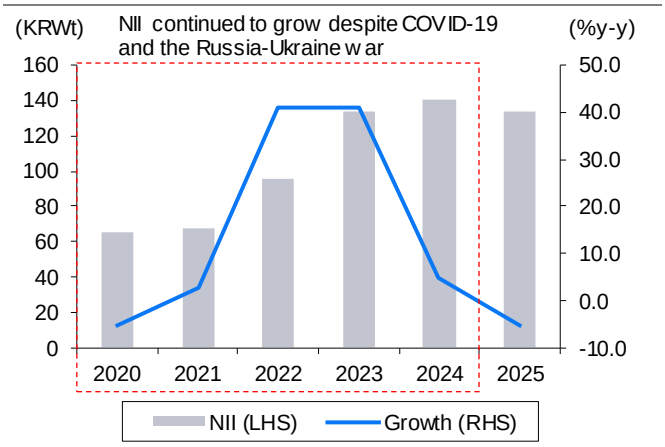
Market stabilization actions	Details	Expected effect on banks
Provide capital for stock market stabilization fund	Adjust risk weight of stock market stabilization fund capital from 250% to 100%	Ease capital pressure on stock market stabilization fund capital
Postpone LCR regulation	1) Normalize LCR regulations after 6 months 2) Original plan to increase LCR limit to 92.5% by year-end and 100% by end of 1H23	Ease funding pressure on banks
Ease loan-to-deposit ratio	1) Ease loan-to-deposit ratio 2) Temporary ease ratio for banks and savings banks	Expand loan capacity
Ease collective declaration regulations	1) Bank-issued bonds taking over corporate bond market 2) Therefore, ease collective declaration regulations to allow banks to decrease their bond issue size without receiving any penalties	Adjust bank-issued bond volume

Source: FSC, Samsung Securities

From 2020, banks' operating results confirms the success of this approach

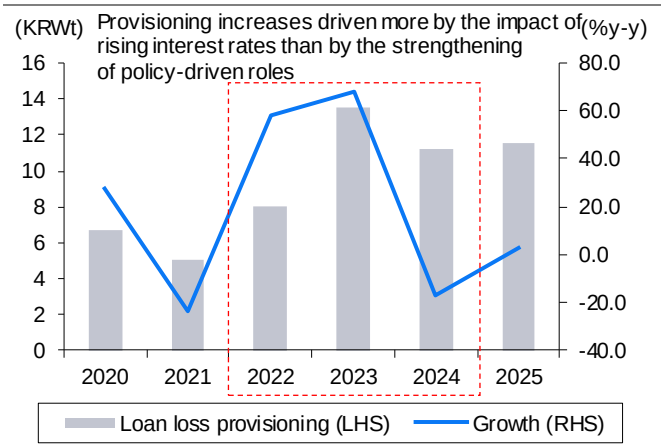
Upon the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020) and the Russia-Ukraine war (2022), concerns mounted that banks' expanded public role would erode their profitability. Yet their actual performance proved far better than feared: 1) net interest income among the covered banks continued to grow, even with widespread loan moratoriums and interest relief; 2) although loan-loss provisioning surged in 2023, causing a temporary dip in net profit, the decline was contained at just 3.6%; and 3) banks' CET-1 capital ratios improved steadily, supporting stronger shareholder returns.

FHGs: Interest income vs growth trend



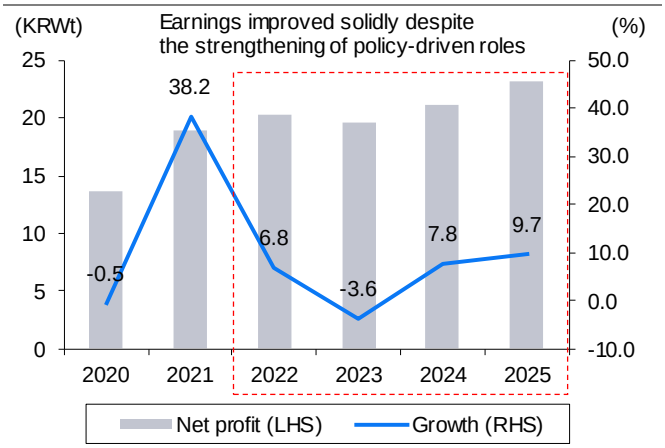
Note: Based on financial holding groups (FHGs) under our coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Loan-loss provisioning vs growth trend



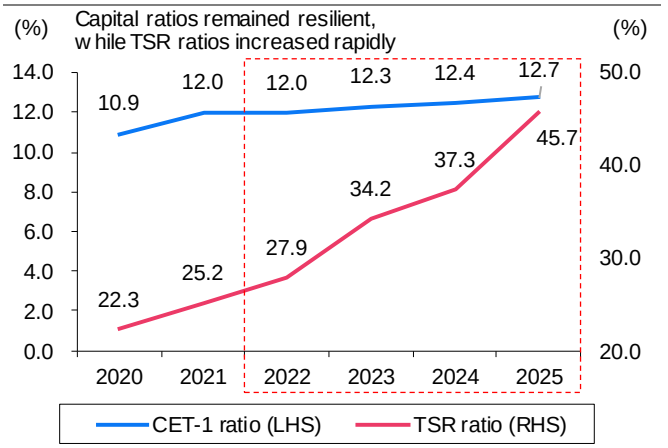
Note: Based on financial holding groups (FHGs) under our coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Banks' net income vs growth trend



Note: Based on banks under coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

Banks' CET-1 ratios vs shareholder payout ratios



Note: Based on average of banks under coverage
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

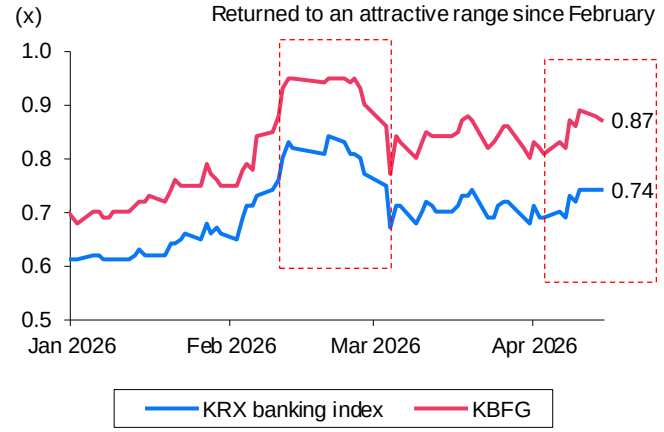
Focus on banks with superior shareholder returns, strong investor ROIC, and BVPS growth

Corrections bring bank stocks back to appealing valuation levels

Bank stocks have retraced 14.6% from their ytd highs. In February, KBFG briefly rose above 1x 2026 P/B, sparking concerns that bank stocks were overvalued. But bank stocks are now back in attractive territory, trading at 0.74x 2026 P/B.

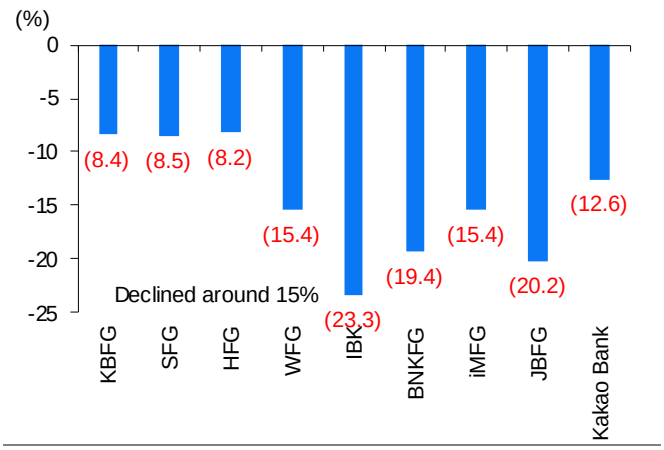
Against this backdrop, we believe investors should focus on bank stocks with: 1) a differentiated total payout ratio; and 2) meaningful potential for ROE improvement.

Banking sector index vs KB Financial Group P/B trend



Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities

Current P/B correction vs 2026 peak, by bank

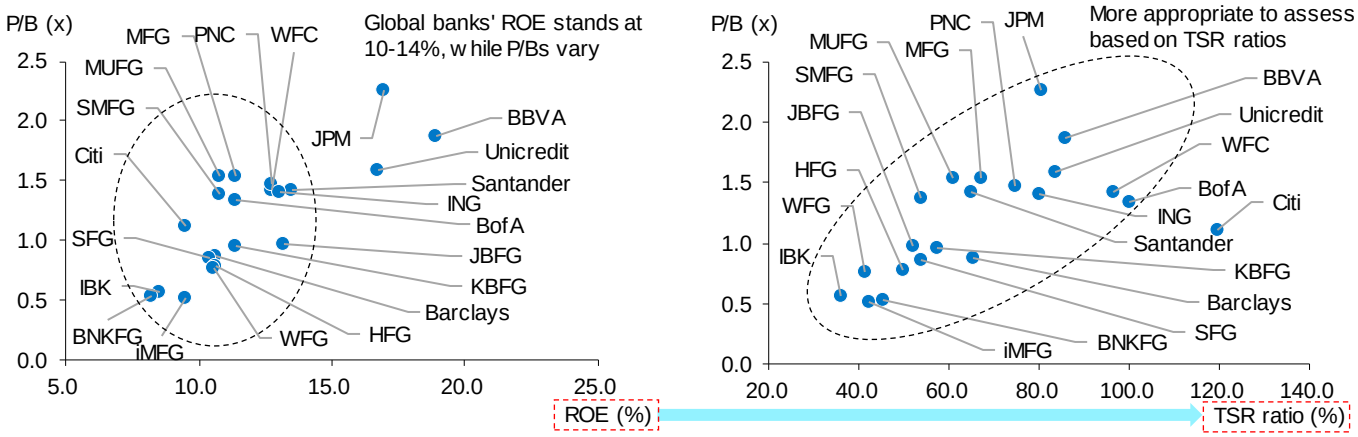


Note: As of Apr 14
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities

As ROEs converge, total payout ratios drive investors' ROIC

For bank stock investments, shareholder returns are the primary consideration. Globally, a strong correlation exists between P/B and total payout ratio. In Korea, when banks raise their total payout ratios, their stock prices tend to re-rate. Why? Since Basel III, bank ROEs have converged at similar levels. So, investors' ROIC increasingly hinges on total payout ratios. Banks projected to return 50% or more of their net profits—like KBFG, SFG, and HFG—deserve more attention.

Global banks: 2026E P/B vs ROE vs shareholder payout ratio



Source: Bloomberg, QuantiWise, Samsung Securities estimates

Higher total payout ratios accelerate BVPS growth

Higher total payout ratios accelerate BVPS growth by increasing the proportion of shareholder returns allocated to buybacks. As firms repurchase shares, the reduction in outstanding shares boosts BVPS—and this effect is much stronger when buybacks occur below 1x P/B, which is the current situation.

KBFG is a clear example. In 2023, KBFG returned 37.8% of its net profit to shareholders, with buybacks equating to just 12.4% of net profit (KRW571.7b). In 2025, it returned 52.5% of its net profit to shareholders, with buybacks equating to 25.4% of net profit. As net profit rose 27% during the period, its buyback volume surged 158.9%. We estimate KBFG's buyback volume in 2027 will be 4x the 2023 level—a pace of growth that exceeds the projected rise in the percentage of profits used for buybacks.

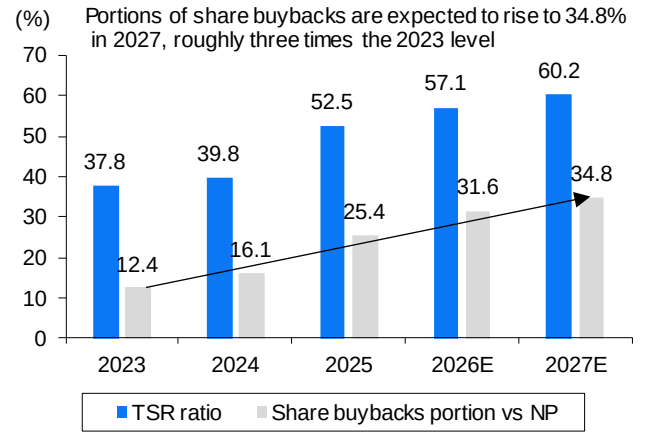
With further upside expected in total payout ratio and earnings growth, KBFG's buybacks are likely to accelerate further. We estimate KBFG's BVPS, after growing 22.8% from end-2022 to KRW151,973 in 2025, will rise 29.3% to KRW196,484 by 2028.

The rapid growth in BVPS further enhances the valuation appeal of bank stocks. While the simple average 2026 P/B multiple for the three major financial groups is 0.86x, the P/B multiple based on 2028 BVPS projections drops to as low as 0.71x.

Here is the problem. The implied cost of equity (COE) rises from 12.7% today to 16.1% under this projection. In theory, rising ROE and total shareholder returns are supposed to lower the implied COE. This mismatch suggests the market has not caught up yet and there will be mounting upwards pressure on stock prices.

KBFG:

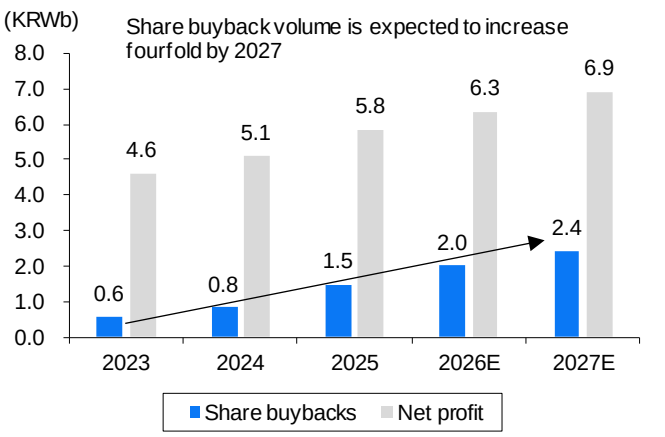
TSR ratio vs share buybacks portion compared to earnings



Source: KBFG, Samsung Securities

KBFG:

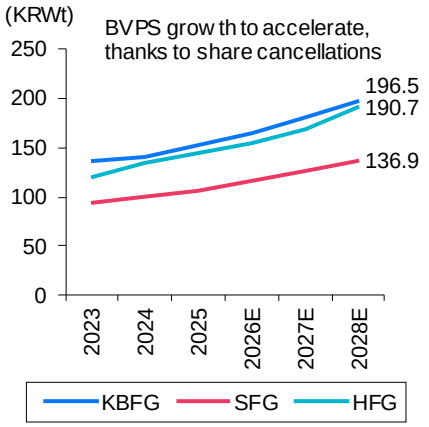
share buyback volume vs net profit trend



Source: KBFG, Samsung Securities

Big 3 financial groups:

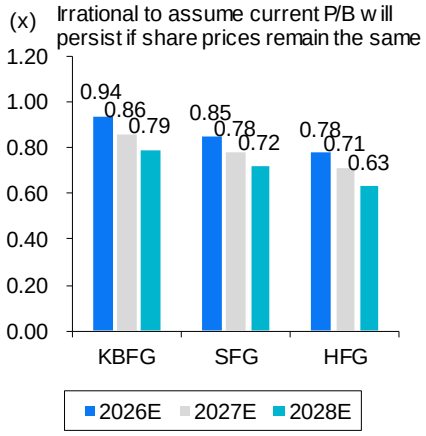
BVPS trends and forecasts



Source: Company data,
Samsung Securities estimates

Big 3 financial groups:

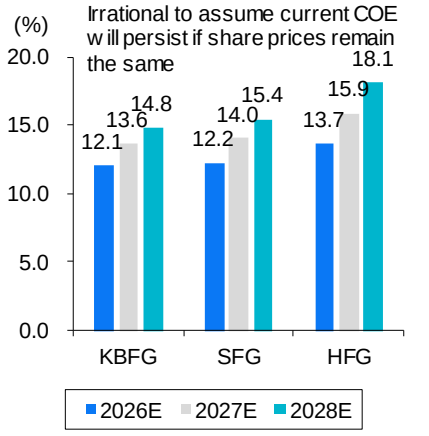
Annual P/B forecasts



Note: As of Apr 20
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities estimates

Big 3 financial groups:

Annual COE forecasts



Note: As of Apr 20
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities estimates

Plus alpha: Those set to see hike in non-banking earnings contribution deserve attention

While investors are closely monitoring increases in total payout ratios, attention should also be paid to the potential for further ROE improvement. This is because raising total payout ratios that do not compromise the CET-1 ratio require a higher ROE.

From this perspective, banks that are capable of lifting their non-banking units' earnings contributions deserve close attention. By 2025, non-banking affiliates of major Korean financial groups incurred significant losses from real-estate PF and overseas alternative investments. These losses were recognized through loan-loss provisioning and securities impairment, suppressing consolidated ROE and often pulling it below the ROE of their core banking units. This implies that as these burdens ease, the potential for ROE improvement across these financial groups could prove significant.

Among the banks under our coverage, HFG has the most room for ROE improvement as a result of its non-banking units recovering. If its non-banking units recover to a 10% ROE, HFG's overall ROE could rise 2.3%pts—the largest gain among its peers. This is because HFG's non-banking units—especially in domestic real-estate PF, real-estate trusts, and overseas commercial property investments—were hit hard over the past few years.

Of course, such a recovery is unlikely to happen overnight. Risks remain, particularly from overseas real-estate assets that could face additional write-downs as loans mature or property is revalued. However, we believe the worst is in the past. Proactive provisioning and government-led PF restructuring last year have likely alleviated the most severe remaining risks.

KBFG: Impact of non-banking earnings improvement on consolidated earnings

(KRWb)	Group consolidated	Bank	Card	Securities	Insurance	Life insurance	Capital	Asset management	Other	Non-banking total
2025 net profit	5,843.0	3,862.0	330.2	673.9	778.2	244.0	235.2	120.2	29.8	2,411.5
2024 total equity	59,815.2	38,027.3	5,304.8	6,886.0	5,794.0	3,063.2	2,461.3	294.7	973.8	24,777.8
2025 total equity	60,839.8	38,965.5	5,637.8	6,889.0	5,652.1	2,790.0	2,679.5	395.0	943.2	24,986.6
Non-banking ROE (%)	9.69	10.03	6.04	9.78	13.60	8.34	9.15	34.86	3.11	9.69
Non-banking ROE - 10% (A) (%)			(3.96)	(0.22)		(1.66)	(0.85)		(6.89)	
Non-banking book value (B)			5,637.8	6,889.0		2,790.0	2,679.5		943.2	
Earnings increase (A x B)			223.5	14.9	0.0	46.4	22.8	0.0	65.0	372.5
Group earnings growth vs 2025 (%)										6.4
Group ROE increase (%pts)										0.62

Note: Assumes recurring ROE of non-banking businesses at 10% or above (no additional upside assumed for entities already exceeding 10%)
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

SFG: Impact of non-banking earnings improvement on consolidated earnings

(KRWb)	Group consolidated	Bank	Card	Securities	Life insurance	Capital	Asset management	Asset trust	Other	Non-banking total
2025 net profit	4,971.6	3,774.8	476.7	381.6	507.7	108.3	56.0	19.6	25.7	1,575.7
2024 total equity	58,821.0	36,764.7	8,276.9	5,561.1	7,041.0	2,252.4	316.3	316.0	795.9	24,559.6
2025 total equity	60,372.3	38,453.7	8,499.9	5,797.4	6,206.4	2,315.7	293.3	316.8	875.4	24,304.9
Non-banking ROE (%)	8.34	10.04	5.68	6.72	7.67	4.74	18.38	6.21	3.07	6.45
Non-banking ROE - 10% (A) (%)			(4.32)	(3.28)	(2.33)	(5.26)		(3.79)	(6.93)	
Non-banking book value (B)			8,499.9	5,797.4	6,206.4	2,315.7		316.8	875.4	24,011.6
Earnings increase (A x B)			366.9	190.2	144.9	121.8		12.0	60.7	896.5
Group earnings growth vs 2025 (%)										18.0
Group ROE increase (%pts)										1.50

Note: Assumes recurring ROE of non-banking businesses at 10% or above (no additional upside assumed for entities already exceeding 10%)
Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

HFG: Impact of non-banking earnings improvement on consolidated earnings

(KRWb)	Group consolidated	Bank	Card	Securities	Insurance	Life insurance	Capital	Asset trust	Others	Non-banking total
2025 net profit	4,002.9	3,747.5	217.7	212.0	(47.0)	15.2	(11.0)	24.8	41.1	452.8
2024 total equity	43,576.9	34,243.3	2,492.3	5,990.4	444.6	299.6	2,517.2	581.0	1,582.6	13,907.7
2025 total equity	45,645.6	36,073.4	2,809.6	6,112.1	589.7	299.6	2,759.9	600.8	1,610.7	14,782.4
Non-banking ROE (%)	8.97	10.66	8.21	3.50	(9.09)	5.09	(0.42)	4.20	2.57	3.16
Non-banking ROE - 10% (A) (%)			(1.79)	(6.50)	(19.09)	(4.91)	(10.42)	(5.80)	(7.43)	(6.84)
Non-banking book value (B)			2,809.6	6,112.1	589.7	299.6	2,759.9	600.8	1,610.7	
Earnings increase (A x B)			50.2	397.1	112.6	14.7	287.5	34.9	119.6	1,016.6
Group earnings growth vs 2025 (%)										25.4
Group ROE increase (%pts)										2.28

Note: Assumes recurring ROE of non-banking businesses at 10% or above (no additional upside assumed for entities already exceeding 10%)

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

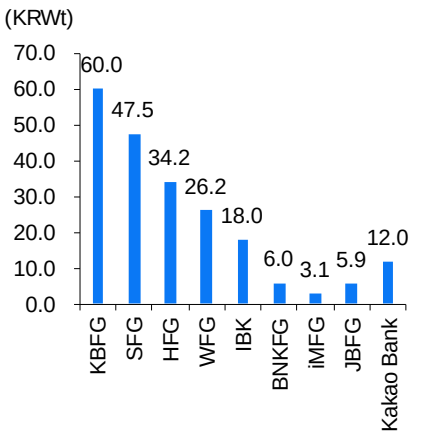
WFG: Impact of non-banking earnings improvement on consolidated earnings

(KRWb)	Group consolidated	Bank	Card	Securities	Life insurance	Capital	Asset management	Others	Non-banking total
2025 net profit	3,141.3	2,606.6	150.0	27.4	42.1	148.7	18.7	(166.8)	220.1
2024 total equity	35,895.3	28,944.9	2,784.7	1,145.0	-	1,725.0	164.0	1,538.0	7,356.7
2025 total equity	37,876.3	29,704.5	2,892.3	1,202.1	1,548.9	1,837.7	179.0	1,311.0	8,971.0
Non-banking ROE (%)	8.52	8.89	5.28	2.34	2.72	8.35	10.90	(11.71)	2.70
Non-banking ROE - 10% (A) (%)			(4.72)	(7.66)	(7.28)	(1.65)		(21.71)	
Non-banking book value (B)			2,892.3	1,202.1	1,548.9	1,837.7		1,311.0	8,792.0
Earnings increase (A x B)			136.4	92.1	112.8	30.4		284.6	656.3
Group earnings growth vs 2025 (%)									20.9
Group ROE increase (%pts)									1.78

Note: Assumes recurring ROE of non-banking businesses at 10% or above (no additional upside assumed for entities already exceeding 10%)

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities

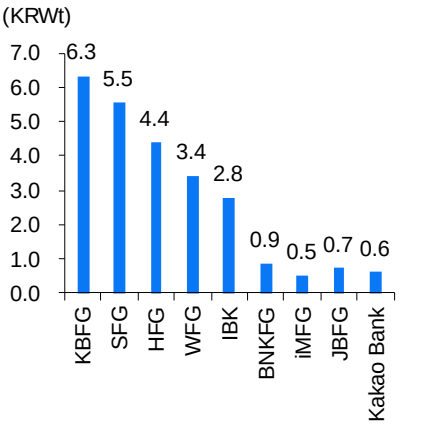
Banks: Market cap



Note: As of Apr 20

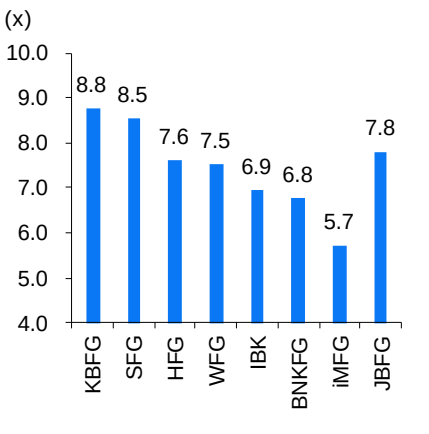
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities

Banks: 2026E net income



Source: Samsung Securities estimates

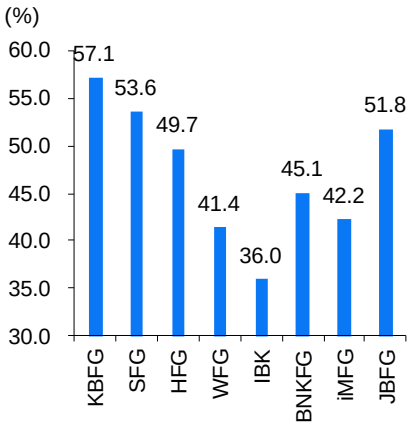
Banks: 2026E P/E



Note: As of Apr 20

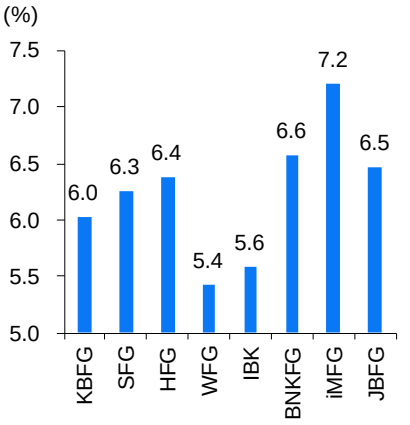
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities

Banks: 2026E total payout ratio*



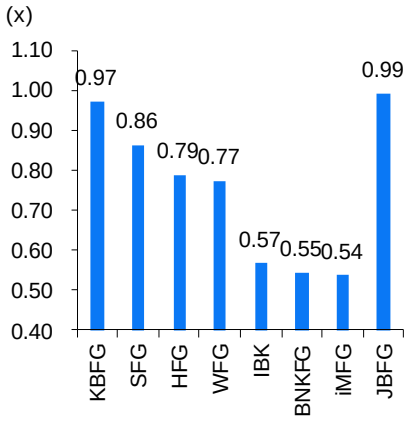
Note: *(Dividends + share buybacks) / net profit
Source: Samsung Securities estimates

Banks: 2026E total shareholder yield*



Note: As of Apr 20;
*(Dividends + share buybacks) / mkt cap
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities estimates

Banks: 2026E P/B



Note: As of Apr 20
Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities

Valuation matrix

(KRW)		KBFG	SFG	HFG	WFG	IBK	BNKFG	iMFG	JBFG	Kakao Bank	Sector
Ticker		105560 KS	055550 KS	086790 KS	316140 KS	024110 KS	138930 KS	139130 KS	175330 KS	323410 KS	
Recommendation		BUY	BUY	BUY	HOLD	HOLD	BUY	BUY	HOLD	HOLD	OVERWEIGHT
Current price		160,400	99,800	123,000	35,800	22,550	18,830	18,980	30,950	24,950	
Target price		200,000	128,000	157,000	44,000	26,000	25,000	25,000	36,000	31,000	
Upside (%)		24.7	28.3	27.6	22.9	15.3	32.8	31.7	16.3	24.2	
Target P/B (x)		1.21	1.11	1.01	0.95	0.65	0.71	0.71	1.14	2.01	
Target P/E (x)		10.9	10.9	9.7	9.3	8.0	8.8	7.5	9.0	23.8	
Market cap (KRWt)		59.8	47.4	34.2	26.3	18.0	5.8	3.0	5.8	11.9	212.3
P/E (x)	2025A	7.7	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.8	21.5	7.4
	2026E	8.7	8.5	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.6	5.7	7.7	19.2	8.4
	2027E	7.7	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	5.7	4.9	7.0	18.0	7.6
P/B (x)	2025A	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7
	2026E	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.8
	2027E	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.8
EPS	2025A	16,267	10,151	14,382	4,256	3,184	2,592	2,739	3,757	1,007	
	2026E	18,358	11,724	16,138	4,754	3,255	2,837	3,340	4,007	1,300	
	2027E	20,768	13,483	18,781	5,472	3,433	3,320	3,896	4,445	1,384	
BVPS	2025A	151,973	105,947	144,244	43,451	37,049	32,738	32,350	28,532	14,150	
	2026E	165,664	115,810	155,350	46,204	39,852	35,153	35,460	31,564	15,450	
	2027E	180,566	125,929	169,498	50,110	41,913	38,126	38,830	34,530	16,835	
ROA (%)	2025A	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
	2026E	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7
	2027E	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7
ROE (%)	2025A	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.1	8.9	8.0	8.4	13.6	7.2	9.9
	2026E	11.4	10.4	10.6	10.5	8.5	8.3	9.5	13.2	8.8	10.3
	2027E	11.8	11.0	11.3	11.2	8.4	8.9	10.0	13.3	8.6	10.8
DPS	2026E	4,637	2,960	4,500	1,500	1,170	820	840	1,318	650	
Div. yield (%)	2026E	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.6	
Total payout ratio (%)	2026E	57.1	53.6	49.7	41.4	36.0	45.1	42.2	51.8	50.0	
Total shareholder yield (%)	2026E	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.3	6.5	2.6	

Note: As of Apr 21

Source: QuantiWise, Samsung Securities estimates

KB Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	29,930	34,842	36,566	38,387	40,308
Financial instruments	218,720	229,307	241,316	254,022	267,482
Net loans & credit	474,706	495,204	518,839	543,323	569,008
Interest earning assets	**723,356**	**759,354**	**796,420**	**835,405**	**876,445**
Tangible assets	10,516	10,553	11,083	11,642	12,233
Other assets	23,974	28,017	29,902	31,925	34,097
Total assets	**757,847**	**797,924**	**837,405**	**878,972**	**922,775**
Customer deposits	429,357	451,749	473,927	496,744	520,719
Borrowing	68,077	70,728	75,017	79,598	84,490
Debentures	76,171	80,049	84,398	89,015	93,917
Interest bearing liabilities	**635,856**	**670,024**	**703,581**	**738,446**	**775,184**
Other liabilities	62,175	67,070	70,275	74,233	78,577
Total liabilities	**698,031**	**737,094**	**773,856**	**812,679**	**853,761**
Paid-in capital	2,091	2,091	2,091	2,091	2,091
Hybrid securities	5,083	4,359	4,359	4,359	4,359
Capital surplus	17,124	17,111	17,111	17,111	17,111
Retained earnings	34,808	38,334	41,053	43,797	46,518
Capital adjustment	(1,713)	(2,379)	(2,379)	(2,379)	(2,379)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	497	(467)	(467)	(467)	(467)
Minority interest	1,926	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,782
Shareholder equity	**59,815**	**60,830**	**63,549**	**66,293**	**69,014**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	30,491	29,156	30,350	32,067	33,614
Interest expense	(17,665)	(16,083)	(16,060)	(17,046)	(18,145)
Net interest income before prov.	**12,827**	**13,073**	**14,290**	**15,021**	**15,468**
Loan-loss provisioning	(2,044)	(2,363)	(2,219)	(2,068)	(1,993)
Net interest income after prov.	**10,782**	**10,710**	**12,071**	**12,953**	**13,475**
Fee income	3,850	4,098	4,707	4,864	5,055
Other non-interest income	352	774	(479)	(497)	(531)
Gross income	**14,984**	**15,582**	**16,299**	**17,320**	**17,999**
G&A expenses	(6,939)	(7,065)	(7,396)	(7,651)	(7,916)
Operating profit	**8,045**	**8,518**	**8,903**	**9,669**	**10,083**
Other non-operating income	(1,060)	(335)	(1)	12	25
Pre-tax profit	**6,985**	**8,183**	**8,902**	**9,680**	**10,107**
Taxes	1,957	2,342	2,448	2,662	2,780
Net profit	**5,029**	**5,841**	**6,454**	**7,018**	**7,328**
Minority interest	(50)	8	115	125	135
Net profit (consolidated)	**5,078**	**5,833**	**6,339**	**6,894**	**7,193**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	10,301	11,111	11,367	11,992	12,344

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	174.3	155.8	133.0	107.7	84.8
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	70.7	66.0	55.3	44.9	35.4
Cumulative provisioning / credit	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	44.1	67.6	71.7	69.3	67.0
Net write-offs / credit	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.44	0.49	0.44	0.39	0.36

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Return on avg equity	9.8	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.7
Loan growth (bank basis)	6.4	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
Deposit growth (bank basis)	7.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7
Asset growth (bank basis)	6.2	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	97.8	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.78	1.74	1.78	1.76	1.72
Net interest spread (bank basis)	1.72	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.65
Cost-to-income	40.7	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.6
BIS CAR, total	16.4	16.2	16.7	16.8	16.9
BIS CAR, Tier 1	15.2	15.2	15.8	15.9	16.0
BIS CAR, Tier 2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIS CAR, CET-1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8
Equity-to-assets	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	13,593	16,267	18,358	20,768	22,560
BVPS (KRW)	140,598	151,973	165,664	180,566	196,484
DPS (KRW)	3,174	4,367	4,637	5,186	5,771
Dividend payout ratio (%)	23.6	27.1	25.6	25.4	26.0
Total payout ratio (%)	39.8	52.5	57.1	60.2	62.2

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	10,301	5,078	13,593	12.0	140,598	6.1	0.6	0.7	9.8	13.5	3.8
2025	11,111	5,833	16,267	19.7	151,973	7.7	0.8	0.8	10.9	13.8	3.5
2026E	11,367	6,339	18,358	12.9	165,664	8.8	1.0	0.8	11.4	13.7	2.9
2027E	11,992	6,894	20,768	13.1	180,566	7.7	0.9	0.8	11.8	13.8	3.2
2028E	12,344	7,193	22,560	8.6	196,484	7.1	0.8	0.8	11.7	13.8	3.6

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Shinhan Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	34,764	40,689	47,750	49,788	51,915
Financial instruments	199,781	206,801	214,617	224,214	234,255
Net loans & credit	413,015	450,560	462,521	485,444	509,747
Interest earning assets	**647,560**	**698,050**	**724,862**	**759,418**	**795,888**
Tangible assets	7,139	7,544	4,038	4,278	4,528
Other assets	37,097	34,170	59,927	62,183	64,531
Total assets	**691,795**	**739,764**	**788,826**	**825,879**	**864,947**
Customer deposits	381,932	423,378	442,316	462,910	484,497
Borrowing	56,901	49,920	52,294	53,644	55,041
Debentures	81,817	94,027	92,568	94,948	97,427
Interest bearing liabilities	**570,649**	**619,713**	**640,588**	**665,448**	**691,452**
Other liabilities	64,824	61,230	87,827	97,333	107,677
Total liabilities	**635,473**	**680,943**	**728,415**	**762,781**	**799,129**
Paid-in capital	2,970	2,970	2,970	2,970	2,970
Hybrid securities	4,002	4,600	4,750	4,750	4,750
Capital surplus	12,095	12,095	12,102	12,102	12,102
Retained earnings	36,387	39,021	41,421	43,994	46,597
Capital adjustment	(659)	(807)	(843)	(843)	(843)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	(1,074)	(1,824)	(2,723)	(2,723)	(2,723)
Minority interest	2,601	2,767	2,736	2,850	2,965
Shareholder equity	**56,322**	**58,821**	**60,412**	**63,099**	**65,817**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	27,579	29,209	27,977	28,996	30,220
Interest expense	(16,761)	(17,807)	(16,282)	(16,720)	(17,346)
Net interest income before prov.	**10,818**	**11,402**	**11,695**	**12,276**	**12,874**
Loan-loss provisioning	(2,130)	(1,960)	(2,230)	(1,842)	(1,613)
Net interest income after prov.	**8,688**	**9,442**	**9,464**	**10,434**	**11,261**
Fee income	2,647	2,715	2,879	2,964	3,058
Other non-interest income	661	418	975	775	739
Gross income	**11,996**	**12,575**	**13,318**	**14,173**	**15,058**
G&A expenses	(5,895)	(6,116)	(6,279)	(6,492)	(6,725)
Operating profit	**6,101**	**6,459**	**7,039**	**7,681**	**8,333**
Other non-operating income	(136)	(430)	(224)	68	63
Pre-tax profit	**5,965**	**6,029**	**6,815**	**7,749**	**8,396**
Taxes	(1,487)	(1,471)	(1,681)	(2,131)	(2,309)
Net profit	**4,478**	**4,558**	**5,135**	**5,618**	**6,087**
Minority interest	(110)	(108)	(114)	(115)	(115)
Net profit (consolidated)	**4,368**	**4,450**	**5,020**	**5,503**	**5,972**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	8,376	8,572	9,424	9,692	10,128

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	198.4	149.8	169.6	162.7	151.5
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	65.7	65.9	79.4	76.3	71.0
Cumulative provisioning / credit	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	66.5	56.6	32.8	49.7	45.5
Net write-offs / credit	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.54	0.46	0.51	0.40	0.33

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Return on avg equity	9.4	9.0	9.9	10.4	10.8
Loan growth (bank basis)	3.2	10.3	4.3	4.8	4.8
Deposit growth (bank basis)	(0.6)	11.1	4.1	4.8	4.8
Asset growth (bank basis)	4.1	6.9	6.6	4.7	4.7
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	118.4	118.2	117.6	117.6	117.6
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.62	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.49
Net interest spread (bank basis)	2.02	1.88	1.76	1.71	1.68
Cost-to-income	43.1	41.7	39.5	41.2	41.5
BIS CAR, total	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
BIS CAR, Tier 1	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.9
BIS CAR, Tier 2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
BIS CAR, CET-1	13.2	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.3
Equity-to-assets	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.6

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	8,500	8,816	10,299	11,802	13,405
BVPS (KRW)	94,294	99,328	105,859	116,168	127,398
DPS (KRW)	2,100	2,160	2,609	2,948	3,397
Dividend payout ratio (%)	24.7	24.5	25.0	25.1	25.4
Total payout ratio (%)	35.8	40.3	49.9	53.3	56.4

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	8,376	4,368	8,500	(5.6)	94,294	4.7	0.4	0.6	9.4	13.2	5.2
2025	8,572	4,450	8,816	3.7	99,328	5.4	0.5	0.6	9.0	13.0	4.5
2026E	9,424	5,020	10,299	16.8	105,859	8.1	0.8	0.7	9.9	13.4	3.1
2027E	9,692	5,503	11,802	14.6	116,168	7.1	0.7	0.7	10.4	13.3	3.5
2028E	10,128	5,972	13,405	13.6	127,398	6.3	0.7	0.7	10.8	13.3	4.1

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Hana Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	34,480	40,405	35,649	37,096	38,602
Financial instruments	133,030	151,450	150,515	157,476	164,772
Net loans & credit	382,300	403,979	421,209	442,197	464,373
Interest earning assets	**550,874**	**596,148**	**607,692**	**637,125**	**668,141**
Tangible assets	9,878	11,503	12,481	12,988	13,515
Other assets	31,174	30,196	44,721	46,537	48,427
Total assets	**591,926**	**637,848**	**664,895**	**696,649**	**730,083**
Customer deposits	372,040	390,531	397,717	417,621	438,577
Borrowing	44,160	47,115	48,968	50,956	53,025
Debentures	58,702	64,880	72,383	75,322	78,380
Interest bearing liabilities	**485,930**	**513,637**	**531,299**	**556,627**	**583,227**
Other liabilities	65,814	80,634	88,022	90,238	92,531
Total liabilities	**551,744**	**594,271**	**619,640**	**649,280**	**680,604**
Paid-in capital	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
Hybrid securities	3,606	4,140	3,890	3,890	3,890
Capital surplus	10,583	10,579	10,577	10,577	10,577
Retained earnings	25,126	27,640	29,668	31,781	33,888
Capital adjustment	(182)	(325)	(427)	(427)	(427)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	(1,291)	(834)	(1,017)	(1,017)	(1,017)
Minority interest	838	876	1,061	1,064	1,066
Shareholder equity	**40,182**	**43,577**	**45,255**	**47,370**	**49,479**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	23,276	24,117	22,455	23,196	24,257
Interest expense	(14,397)	(15,356)	(13,358)	(13,764)	(14,549)
Net interest income before prov.	**8,879**	**8,761**	**9,097**	**9,432**	**9,708**
Loan-loss provisioning	(1,785)	(1,239)	(1,393)	(1,410)	(1,106)
Net interest income after prov.	**7,094**	**7,522**	**7,703**	**8,022**	**8,602**
Fee income	1,296	1,524	1,823	1,801	1,865
Other non-interest income	712	340	729	773	721
Gross income	**9,102**	**9,385**	**10,256**	**10,596**	**11,188**
G&A expenses	(4,408)	(4,530)	(4,653)	(4,785)	(4,942)
Operating profit	**4,693**	**4,855**	**5,603**	**5,810**	**6,246**
Other non-operating income	(12)	197	(201)	17	16
Pre-tax profit	**4,681**	**5,052**	**5,402**	**5,827**	**6,262**
Taxes	1,213	1,284	1,363	1,602	1,722
Net profit	**3,468**	**3,769**	**4,040**	**4,224**	**4,540**
Minority interest	47	30	30	19	20
Net profit (consolidated)	**3,422**	**3,739**	**4,010**	**4,206**	**4,520**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	6,634	6,272	7,194	7,425	7,564

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	154.7	119.8	216.6	224.5	228.6
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	39.0	35.0	63.9	66.3	67.6
Cumulative provisioning / credit	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	61.0	45.6	28.2	55.0	39.8
Net write-offs / credit	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.45	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.24

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Return on avg equity	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4
Loan growth (bank basis)	7.0	4.0	5.8	5.0	5.0
Deposit growth (bank basis)	4.4	3.9	5.5	5.0	5.0
Asset growth (bank basis)	4.1	7.8	4.2	4.8	4.8
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	99.2	99.5	100.3	100.3	100.3
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.46	1.42
Net interest spread (bank basis)	1.52	1.39	1.41	1.37	1.33
Cost-to-income	40.5	42.6	39.9	39.9	40.2
BIS CAR, total	15.6	15.6	14.6	14.6	14.5
BIS CAR, Tier 1	14.7	14.8	13.9	13.9	13.8
BIS CAR, Tier 2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
BIS CAR, CET-1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Equity-to-assets	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.3

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	11,704	13,017	14,598	15,691	17,452
BVPS (KRW)	120,263	133,682	145,250	157,137	170,605
DPS (KRW)	3,400	3,400	3,900	4,400	5,000
Dividend payout ratio (%)	28.8	26.0	26.8	28.1	28.8
Total payout ratio (%)	33.1	38.0	46.8	49.5	53.1

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	6,634	3,422	11,704	(3.0)	120,263	3.7	0.4	0.6	10.0	13.2	7.8
2025	6,272	3,739	13,017	11.2	133,682	7.9	0.8	0.6	10.1	13.2	3.3
2026E	7,194	4,010	14,598	12.2	145,250	7.0	0.7	0.6	10.2	13.2	3.8
2027E	7,425	4,206	15,691	7.5	157,137	6.5	0.7	0.6	10.2	13.2	4.3
2028E	7,564	4,520	17,452	11.2	170,605	5.9	0.6	0.6	10.4	13.2	4.9

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Woori Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	32,546	29,986	32,285	33,653	35,081
Financial instruments	82,610	88,025	125,826	131,427	137,296
Net loans & credit	358,494	385,235	397,978	418,549	440,566
Interest earning assets	**473,651**	**503,246**	**556,088**	**583,630**	**612,943**
Tangible assets	5,339	5,700	3,745	3,932	4,129
Other assets	19,015	16,807	32,432	34,131	35,931
Total assets	**498,005**	**525,753**	**592,265**	**621,693**	**653,003**
Customer deposits	357,802	367,423	374,153	394,242	415,745
Borrowing	30,987	30,117	29,138	30,484	31,897
Debentures	41,239	48,207	52,959	56,194	59,651
Interest bearing liabilities	**430,028**	**445,747**	**504,850**	**533,526**	**564,235**
Other liabilities	33,766	43,494	49,529	48,340	47,008
Total liabilities	**464,607**	**489,858**	**555,308**	**582,848**	**612,282**
Paid-in capital	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,803	3,803
Hybrid securities	3,611	3,810	3,511	3,511	3,511
Capital surplus	936	934	934	934	934
Retained earnings	24,986	26,951	28,451	30,340	32,218
Capital adjustment	(1,688)	(1,735)	(1,682)	(1,682)	(1,682)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	19	334	145	145	145
Minority interest	1,731	1,798	1,795	1,794	1,792
Shareholder equity	**33,397**	**35,895**	**36,957**	**38,844**	**40,721**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	20,642	22,013	21,618	24,155	25,421
Interest expense	(11,899)	(13,127)	(12,540)	(14,540)	(15,618)
Net interest income before prov.	**8,743**	**8,886**	**9,078**	**9,615**	**9,803**
Loan-loss provisioning	(1,840)	(1,715)	(2,226)	(1,519)	(1,334)
Net interest income after prov.	**6,903**	**7,171**	**6,852**	**8,097**	**8,469**
Fee income	1,454	1,833	1,883	2,004	2,083
Other non-interest income	(414)	(281)	3	(133)	(127)
Gross income	**7,942**	**8,724**	**8,738**	**9,967**	**10,425**
G&A expenses	(4,443)	(4,469)	(5,153)	(5,218)	(5,388)
Operating profit	**3,499**	**4,255**	**3,585**	**4,749**	**5,037**
Other non-operating income	18	(32)	571	53	54
Pre-tax profit	**3,517**	**4,223**	**4,156**	**4,802**	**5,091**
Taxes	891	1,051	845	1,321	1,400
Net profit	**2,627**	**3,171**	**3,311**	**3,481**	**3,691**
Minority interest	121	85	137	190	190
Net profit (consolidated)	**2,506**	**3,086**	**3,173**	**3,291**	**3,500**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	5,459	6,105	6,005	6,450	6,559

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	229.4	151.9	162.5	168.5	172.4
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	63.1	63.1	67.3	69.9	71.6
Cumulative provisioning / credit	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	23.5	31.5	22.9	32.1	25.2
Net write-offs / credit	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.81	0.86	1.01	1.02	1.03

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Return on avg equity	9.4	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.3
Loan growth (bank basis)	6.8	12.2	11.2	8.8	10.7
Deposit growth (bank basis)	12.5	7.4	4.6	7.3	11.1
Asset growth (bank basis)	11.4	9.4	18.9	18.2	10.3
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	97.3	100.4	99.5	99.5	99.5
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.56	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.43
Net interest spread (bank basis)	1.51	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.41
Cost-to-income	45.4	42.8	47.0	45.4	45.8
BIS CAR, total	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.1
BIS CAR, Tier 1	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.8	14.9
BIS CAR, Tier 2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
BIS CAR, CET-1	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.9	13.0
Equity-to-assets	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.2

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	3,333	4,156	4,273	4,514	4,931
BVPS (KRW)	37,191	40,680	42,447	45,809	49,687
DPS (KRW)	1,000	1,200	1,380	1,460	1,600
Dividend payout ratio (%)	29.8	28.9	32.0	32.0	32.0
Total payout ratio (%)	33.8	33.3	36.6	41.1	44.9

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	5,459	2,506	3,333	(22.8)	37,191	9.1	0.8	0.5	9.4	12.0	3.3
2025	6,105	3,086	4,156	24.7	40,680	7.3	0.7	0.6	10.6	12.1	4.0
2026E	6,005	3,173	4,273	2.8	42,447	7.1	0.71	0.6	10.3	12.7	4.6
2027E	6,450	3,291	4,514	5.6	45,809	6.7	0.7	0.5	10.3	12.9	4.8
2028E	6,559	3,500	4,931	9.3	49,687	6.1	0.6	0.5	10.3	13.0	5.3

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Industrial Bank of Korea

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	28,335	18,354	17,553	18,266	19,007
Financial instruments	84,900	93,265	99,298	103,330	107,525
Net loans & credit	316,084	344,387	356,467	377,648	399,953
Interest earning assets	**429,319**	**456,006**	**473,318**	**499,244**	**526,486**
Tangible assets	3,655	3,940	4,080	4,246	4,418
Other assets	15,454	12,274	16,515	17,186	17,884
Total assets	**448,428**	**472,220**	**493,913**	**520,675**	**548,787**
Customer deposits	154,045	158,256	163,422	173,138	183,357
Borrowing	41,239	44,777	48,551	50,523	52,574
Debentures	181,992	193,151	201,337	209,512	218,019
Interest bearing liabilities	**377,276**	**396,184**	**424,740**	**445,281**	**466,774**
Other liabilities	39,336	41,805	32,947	37,313	42,090
Total liabilities	**416,612**	**437,989**	**457,686**	**482,595**	**508,864**
Paid-in capital	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211
Hybrid securities	4,133	4,313	4,283	4,283	4,283
Capital surplus	1,178	1,170	1,179	1,179	1,179
Retained earnings	21,890	23,593	25,394	27,248	29,091
Capital adjustment	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	244	659	873	873	873
Minority interest	160	284	286	286	286
Shareholder equity	**31,817**	**34,231**	**36,227**	**38,081**	**39,924**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	18,364	18,955	17,752	18,137	19,130
Interest expense	(10,438)	(11,063)	(10,097)	(10,591)	(11,469)
Net interest income before prov.	**7,927**	**7,892**	**7,655**	**7,546**	**7,662**
Loan-loss provisioning	(2,324)	(1,832)	(1,753)	(1,341)	(1,283)
Net interest income after prov.	**5,603**	**6,059**	**5,902**	**6,206**	**6,379**
Fee income	477	472	448	452	457
Other non-interest income	38	(124)	441	431	481
Gross income	**6,118**	**6,407**	**6,790**	**7,088**	**7,316**
G&A expenses	(2,686)	(2,813)	(3,197)	(3,306)	(3,426)
Operating profit	**3,432**	**3,594**	**3,593**	**3,782**	**3,891**
Other non-operating income	61	(27)	78	64	69
Pre-tax profit	**3,493**	**3,568**	**3,671**	**3,846**	**3,960**
Taxes	818	913	911	1,058	1,089
Net profit	**2,675**	**2,654**	**2,760**	**2,788**	**2,871**
Minority interest	6	10	16	20	21
Net profit (consolidated)	**2,670**	**2,645**	**2,744**	**2,769**	**2,849**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	5,794	5,366	5,294	5,070	5,121

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	250.2	197.3	348.0	359.0	369.2
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	102.4	90.1	140.2	144.7	148.8
Cumulative provisioning / credit	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	51.6	28.6	56.8	47.2	45.1
Net write-offs / credit	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.77	0.57	0.52	0.38	0.34

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Return on avg equity	10.2	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3
Loan growth (bank basis)	2.5	8.9	3.2	5.9	5.9
Deposit growth (bank basis)	(0.6)	2.7	3.3	5.9	5.9
Asset growth (bank basis)	4.0	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.4
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.79	1.70	1.57	1.50	1.42
Net interest spread (bank basis)	1.70	1.61	1.51	1.42	1.34
Cost-to-income	31.8	34.1	37.4	39.2	39.8
BIS CAR, total	14.6	14.1	15.2	15.1	15.1
BIS CAR, Tier 1	13.2	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
BIS CAR, Tier 2	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
BIS CAR, CET-1	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.9
Equity-to-assets	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	3,098	3,106	3,218	3,219	3,298
BVPS (KRW)	32,097	34,537	36,613	38,637	40,588
DPS (KRW)	984	1,065	1,170	1,290	1,420
Dividend payout ratio (%)	29.4	32.1	34.0	37.1	39.7
Total payout ratio (%)	29.4	32.1	34.0	37.1	39.7

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	5,794	2,670	3,098	(5.7)	32,097	3.8	0.4	0.6	10.2	11.3	8.3
2025	5,366	2,645	3,106	0.2	34,537	4.6	0.4	0.6	9.3	11.3	7.4
2026E	5,294	2,744	3,218	3.6	36,613	6.8	0.59	0.6	9.0	11.8	5.4
2027E	5,070	2,769	3,219	0.0	38,637	6.8	0.6	0.5	8.6	11.9	5.9
2028E	5,121	2,849	3,298	2.4	40,588	6.6	0.5	0.5	8.3	11.9	6.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

BNK Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	5,359	5,818	5,647	5,947	6,263
Financial instruments	23,766	26,356	28,374	29,903	31,525
Net loans & credit	109,214	112,081	116,156	122,501	129,236
Interest earning assets	**138,339**	**144,256**	**150,178**	**158,351**	**167,023**
Tangible assets	2,126	2,127	1,386	1,461	1,542
Other assets	5,319	6,087	8,174	8,213	8,195
Total assets	**145,784**	**152,470**	**159,737**	**168,025**	**176,761**
Customer deposits	106,761	107,855	111,451	117,337	123,558
Borrowing	8,816	11,302	11,581	12,282	13,030
Debentures	13,035	14,122	16,097	17,173	18,327
Interest bearing liabilities	**128,613**	**133,279**	**139,130**	**146,791**	**154,915**
Other liabilities	120,391	125,526	9,422	9,543	9,654
Total liabilities	**135,110**	**141,323**	**148,664**	**156,451**	**164,692**
Paid-in capital	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
Hybrid securities	728	728	349	349	349
Capital surplus	785	791	791	791	791
Retained earnings	7,122	7,605	7,973	8,474	8,969
Capital adjustment	(0)	(20)	(37)	(37)	(37)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	(39)	(34)	(82)	(82)	(82)
Minority interest	449	449	449	449	449
Shareholder equity	**10,674**	**11,148**	**11,073**	**11,573**	**12,069**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	6,692	6,949	6,475	6,614	6,981
Interest expense	(3,786)	(3,972)	(3,536)	(3,529)	(3,785)
Net interest income before prov.	**2,905**	**2,977**	**2,939**	**3,085**	**3,196**
Loan-loss provisioning	(951)	(895)	(857)	(696)	(656)
Net interest income after prov.	**1,954**	**2,082**	**2,082**	**2,388**	**2,540**
Fee income	241	220	188	209	224
Other non-interest income	82	140	207	261	266
Gross income	**2,277**	**2,443**	**2,477**	**2,858**	**3,030**
G&A expenses	(1,476)	(1,567)	(1,594)	(1,669)	(1,733)
Operating profit	**801**	**876**	**884**	**1,189**	**1,297**
Other non-operating income	74	116	210	99	104
Pre-tax profit	**876**	**992**	**1,093**	**1,288**	**1,402**
Taxes	197	242	258	354	385
Net profit	**679**	**750**	**835**	**934**	**1,016**
Minority interest	39	21	21	23	25
Net profit (consolidated)	**640**	**729**	**814**	**911**	**992**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	1,806	1,826	1,802	1,946	2,017

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	364.7	218.5	127.8	129.7	137.6
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	165.1	94.5	50.9	51.6	54.8
Cumulative provisioning / credit	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	52.9	59.7	65.9	30.7	28.1
Net write-offs / credit	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.22	0.43	0.68	0.32	0.27

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Return on avg equity	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.0
Loan growth (bank basis)	5.7	2.1	2.6	5.2	5.2
Deposit growth (bank basis)	4.5	0.3	2.8	5.2	5.2
Asset growth (bank basis)	5.5	2.7	3.1	4.9	5.0
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	94.1	95.0	95.2	95.2	95.2
Net interest margin (bank basis)	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.81	1.77
Net interest spread (bank basis)	2.24	2.19	2.11	2.05	2.01
Cost-to-income	45.1	47.8	46.4	46.3	46.6
BIS CAR, total	13.5	14.1	15.7	15.5	15.4
BIS CAR, Tier 1	12.7	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.6
BIS CAR, Tier 2	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
BIS CAR, CET-1	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Equity-to-assets	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	1,986	2,274	2,605	3,013	3,420
BVPS (KRW)	29,487	31,117	32,891	35,630	38,871
DPS (KRW)	510	650	730	830	950
Dividend payout ratio (%)	25.7	28.5	28.0	27.5	27.8
Total payout ratio (%)	28.2	33.0	40.3	45.1	50.0

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	1,806	640	1,986	(17.5)	29,487	3.6	0.2	0.8	6.9	11.8	7.1
2025	1,826	729	2,274	14.5	31,117	4.5	0.3	0.8	7.5	12.3	6.3
2026E	1,802	814	2,605	14.6	32,891	6.3	0.5	0.9	8.0	12.4	4.5
2027E	1,946	911	3,013	15.7	35,630	5.4	0.5	1.0	8.7	12.4	5.1
2028E	2,017	992	3,420	13.5	38,871	4.8	0.4	1.1	9.0	12.4	5.8

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

iM Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	5,068	4,473	5,354	5,680	6,028
Financial instruments	22,434	20,561	24,529	25,728	26,992
Net loans & credit	63,907	67,697	68,765	72,242	75,923
Interest earning assets	**91,506**	**92,786**	**98,703**	**103,710**	**109,008**
Tangible assets	1,351	1,405	1,422	1,497	1,576
Other assets	503	(43)	3,144	3,295	3,455
Total assets	**93,360**	**94,149**	**103,269**	**108,502**	**114,038**
Customer deposits	57,288	59,807	59,701	62,491	65,424
Borrowing	12,034	9,701	11,927	12,660	13,443
Debentures	8,243	7,827	9,843	10,538	11,287
Interest bearing liabilities	**82,940**	**83,410**	**87,913**	**92,393**	**97,129**
Other liabilities	4,136	4,533	8,916	9,395	9,928
Total liabilities	87,076	87,943	96,829	101,788	107,057
Paid-in capital	846	846	846	846	846
Hybrid securities	614	813	863	863	863
Capital surplus	1,562	1,563	1,563	1,563	1,563
Retained earnings	3,289	3,385	3,653	3,981	4,307
Capital adjustment	(21)	(20)	(19)	(19)	(19)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	(342)	(595)	(686)	(740)	(798)
Minority interest	335	215	221	221	221
Shareholder equity	**6,284**	**6,206**	**6,440**	**6,714**	**6,981**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	4,027	4,175	3,800	3,840	3,986
Interest expense	(2,392)	(2,489)	(2,157)	(2,148)	(2,227)
Net interest income before prov.	**1,636**	**1,686**	**1,643**	**1,692**	**1,759**
Loan-loss provisioning	(587)	(749)	(372)	(317)	(285)
Net interest income after prov.	**1,048**	**937**	**1,271**	**1,375**	**1,474**
Fee income	230	191	208	208	206
Other non-interest income	292	213	221	255	270
Gross income	**1,570**	**1,341**	**1,701**	**1,838**	**1,949**
G&A expenses	(1,036)	(1,078)	(1,104)	(1,139)	(1,175)
Operating profit	**534**	**263**	**597**	**700**	**774**
Other non-operating income	(2)	(11)	6	17	19
Pre-tax profit	**532**	**253**	**603**	**716**	**794**
Taxes	120	51	132	197	218
Net profit	**412**	**202**	**471**	**519**	**575**
Minority interest	24	(13)	14	12	13
Net profit (consolidated)	**388**	**215**	**457**	**508**	**563**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	1,155	1,048	1,008	1,055	1,099

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	246.8	222.8	201.4	206.0	209.6
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	101.9	91.1	90.0	92.0	93.6
Cumulative provisioning / credit	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	77.0	63.2	46.8	33.9	30.6
Net write-offs / credit	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Return on avg equity	7.4	4.1	8.7	9.2	9.8
Loan growth (bank basis)	7.1	6.0	1.4	4.6	4.7
Deposit growth (bank basis)	(2.1)	0.7	8.1	4.6	4.7
Asset growth (bank basis)	3.8	0.8	9.7	5.1	5.1
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	99.0	101.5	104.1	104.1	104.1
Net interest margin (bank basis)	2.04	1.91	1.79	1.78	1.78
Net interest spread (bank basis)	2.44	2.25	2.06	2.05	2.05
Cost-to-income	50.6	50.1	51.1	50.2	49.6
BIS CAR, total	16.5	16.6	17.5	17.9	18.3
BIS CAR, Tier 1	14.2	14.6	15.9	16.3	16.6
BIS CAR, Tier 2	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
BIS CAR, CET-1	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.3
Equity-to-assets	15.0	14.9	14.2	13.8	13.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	2,293	1,270	2,701	3,001	3,328
BVPS (KRW)	31,541	30,612	31,666	33,284	34,866
DPS (KRW)	550	500	680	780	870
Dividend payout ratio (%)	24.0	38.7	25.0	26.0	26.0
Total payout ratio (%)	29.1	38.7	38.1	41.8	45.5

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	1,155	388	2,293	(5.5)	31,541	3.7	0.3	0.4	7.4	11.2	6.5
2025	1,048	215	1,270	(44.6)	30,612	6.4	0.3	0.2	4.1	11.7	6.1
2026E	1,008	457	2,701	112.6	31,666	5.5	0.47	0.5	8.7	12.0	4.6
2027E	1,055	508	3,001	11.1	33,284	5.0	0.4	0.5	9.2	12.2	5.2
2028E	1,099	563	3,328	10.9	34,866	4.5	0.4	0.5	9.8	12.3	5.8

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

JB Financial Group

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	1,903	1,622	1,810	1,920	2,035
Financial instruments	9,061	10,070	10,724	11,214	11,728
Net loans & credit	49,219	52,050	55,792	58,469	61,295
Interest earning assets	**60,183**	**63,741**	**68,327**	**71,602**	**75,058**
Tangible assets	1,264	1,350	1,390	1,324	1,328
Other assets	1,957	1,631	2,170	1,586	1,114
Total assets	**63,404**	**66,722**	**71,886**	**74,512**	**77,500**
Customer deposits	42,958	44,141	47,606	49,780	52,067
Borrowing	2,748	2,655	2,544	2,667	2,797
Debentures	10,617	12,213	13,671	14,646	15,695
Interest bearing liabilities	**56,322**	**59,008**	**63,822**	**67,093**	**70,560**
Other liabilities	1,966	1,989	2,035	1,015	159
Total liabilities	**58,288**	**60,997**	**65,857**	**68,108**	**70,719**
Paid-in capital	985	985	985	985	985
Hybrid securities	405	520	520	520	520
Capital surplus	704	703	709	709	709
Retained earnings	2,983	3,425	3,716	4,090	4,468
Capital adjustment	(46)	(56)	(66)	(66)	(66)
Other accumulated earnings and comprehensive income	(29)	4	12	12	13
Minority interest	113	144	152	152	152
Shareholder equity	**5,116**	**5,725**	**6,029**	**6,403**	**6,781**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Interest income	3,396	3,636	3,571	3,734	3,900
Interest expense	(1,489)	(1,660)	(1,532)	(1,580)	(1,679)
Net interest income before prov.	**1,907**	**1,976**	**2,039**	**2,155**	**2,221**
Loan-loss provisioning	(495)	(480)	(493)	(432)	(407)
Net interest income after prov.	**1,412**	**1,496**	**1,546**	**1,723**	**1,815**
Fee income	79	79	44	48	49
Other non-interest income	81	161	210	138	116
Gross income	1,572	1,736	1,801	1,909	1,980
G&A expenses	(772)	(830)	(854)	(881)	(900)
Operating profit	**800**	**906**	**946**	**1,028**	**1,080**
Other non-operating income	(0)	2	12	12	12
Pre-tax profit	**799**	**908**	**958**	**1,040**	**1,092**
Taxes	196	215	232	286	300
Net profit	**604**	**693**	**726**	**754**	**792**
Minority interest	18	15	20	20	20
Net profit (consolidated)	**586**	**677**	**706**	**734**	**772**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	1,295	1,386	1,439	1,460	1,487

Asset quality

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
NPL ratio (below substandard)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
NPL ratio (below precautionary)	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
NPL coverage ratio (below substandard)	159.2	152.2	96.9	99.2	100.9
NPL coverage ratio (below precautionary)	48.5	40.9	28.5	29.2	29.7
Cumulative provisioning / credit	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Net write-offs / NPL (below substandard)	89.3	96.8	78.3	110.4	147.1
Net write-offs / credit	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Loan loss provisioning charges / credit	0.75	0.80	0.81	1.14	1.52

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Return on avg equity	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.0
Loan growth (bank basis)	4.5	5.8	7.2	4.8	4.8
Deposit growth (bank basis)	2.6	2.8	7.9	4.6	4.6
Asset growth (bank basis)	6.0	5.2	7.7	3.7	4.0
Loans-to-deposit (bank basis)	98.6	101.0	98.5	98.5	98.5
Net interest margin (bank basis)	2.81	2.68	2.60	2.54	2.48
Net interest spread (bank basis)	3.28	3.15	3.02	2.95	2.89
Cost-to-income	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.6	37.7
BIS CAR, total	14.1	14.3	15.9	16.0	15.9
BIS CAR, Tier 1	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0
BIS CAR, Tier 2	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.0	1.9
BIS CAR, CET-1	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.9
Equity-to-assets	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.8

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	2,975	3,483	3,735	4,000	4,342
BVPS (KRW)	23,341	26,019	28,322	31,230	34,364
DPS (KRW)	855	995	1,095	1,204	1,324
Dividend payout ratio (%)	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.0	30.4
Total payout ratio (%)	33.1	32.4	45.5	49.1	51.1

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	1,295	586	2,975	(2.5)	23,341	3.8	0.5	1.0	13.4	12.2	7.5
2025	1,386	677	3,483	17.1	26,019	4.7	0.6	1.0	14.0	12.2	6.1
2026E	1,439	706	3,735	7.2	28,322	6.4	0.8	1.0	13.6	12.6	4.6
2027E	1,460	734	4,000	7.1	31,230	6.0	0.8	1.0	13.2	12.8	5.0
2028E	1,487	772	4,342	8.5	34,364	5.5	0.7	1.0	13.0	12.9	5.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Kakao Bank

Balance sheet

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Cash & dues	2,733.2	1,855.4	1,793.6	1,999.1	2,226.5
Financial instruments	11,729.3	15,277.8	24,396.5	27,192.9	30,285.4
Net loans	38,649.0	44,503.8	47,866.5	52,835.6	58,547.2
Interest earning assets	**53,111.5**	**61,636.9**	**74,056.5**	**82,027.6**	**91,059.1**
Other assets	1,376.6	1,168.4	1,772.5	1,918.6	2,076.7
Total assets	**54,488.2**	**62,805.3**	**75,829.0**	**83,946.2**	**93,135.8**
Deposits	47,142.8	54,971.0	67,386.0	74,381.6	82,422.3
Borrowings /debentures / other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest bearing liabilities	**47,142.8**	**54,971.0**	**67,386.0**	**74,381.6**	**82,422.3**
Other liabilities	1,227.6	1,294.1	1,641.7	2,270.6	2,854.5
Total liabilities	**48,370.5**	**56,265.2**	**69,027.7**	**76,652.1**	**85,276.9**
Paid-in capital	2,384.4	2,384.8	2,385.0	2,385.0	2,385.0
Capital surplus	2,987.5	2,988.2	2,988.2	2,988.2	2,988.2
Retained earnings	754.6	1,123.2	1,413.0	1,905.8	2,470.7
Capital adjustment	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	(9.7)	43.7	14.6	14.6	14.6
Total shareholder equity	**6,117.7**	**6,540.1**	**6,801.3**	**7,294.1**	**7,859.0**

Income statement

Year-end Dec 31 (KRWb)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Net interest income before prov.	**1,116.0**	**1,269.4**	**1,292.2**	**1,426.0**	**1,576.8**
Loan—loss provisioning	(248.4)	(270.5)	(256.1)	(265.6)	(288.9)
Net interest income after prov.	**867.6**	**998.9**	**1,036.1**	**1,160.4**	**1,287.9**
Fee income	(2.0)	22.6	26.4	31.3	37.2
Other non-interest income	48.4	78.6	107.3	81.3	95.0
Gross income	**914.0**	**1,100.1**	**1,169.9**	**1,273.0**	**1,420.1**
SG&A expenses	(435.5)	(493.2)	(547.9)	(594.5)	(645.0)
Operating profit	**478.5**	**606.9**	**622.0**	**678.5**	**775.2**
Other non-operating income	(9.3)	(18.0)	(8.7)	(9.0)	(7.6)
Pre-tax profit	**469.2**	**588.9**	**613.3**	**669.6**	**767.6**
Taxes	114.3	148.8	151.9	176.8	202.6
Net profit	**354.9**	**440.1**	**461.3**	**492.8**	**564.9**
Pre-provisioning operating profit	726.8	877.4	878.1	944.1	1,064.0

Per-share data

Year-end Dec 31 (KRW)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
EPS (KRW)	744	923	967	1,033	1,184
BVPS (KRW)	12,680	13,352	13,819	14,772	15,886
DPS (KRW)	150	360	440	520	590
Dividend payout ratio (%)	20.2	39.0	45.0	50.0	50.0
Total payout ratio (%)	23.8	39.0	45.0	50.0	50.0

Key ratios

Year-end Dec 31 (%)	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E
Return on avg assets	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Return on avg equity	6.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.5
Loan growth	37.8	15.1	7.6	10.4	10.8
Deposit growth	42.6	16.6	22.6	10.4	10.8
Asset growth	37.9	15.3	20.7	10.7	10.9
Loans-to-deposit (KRW-denominated)	82.0	81.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Net interest margin	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Cost-to-income	59.9	56.2	62.4	63.0	60.6
BIS CAR, total	30.3	27.2	23.6	23.1	22.5
BIS CAR, Tier 1	29.1	26.1	22.5	22.1	21.6
BIS CAR, CET-1	29.1	26.1	22.5	22.1	21.6
Equity-to-assets	11.2	10.4	9.0	8.7	8.4

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

Year-end Dec 31	Pre-prov operating profit (KRWb)	Net profit (KRWb)	FD EPS (KRW)	Chg (%)	Adj. BVPS (KRW)	P/E (x)	P/B (x)	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	CET-1 (%)	Div. yield (%)
2024	726.8	354.9	744	34.9	12,680	38.3	2.2	0.8	6.0	29.1	0.5
2025	877.4	440.1	923	24.0	13,352	22.8	1.6	0.8	7.0	26.1	1.7
2026E	878.1	461.3	967	4.8	13,819	24.3	1.7	0.7	6.9	22.5	1.9
2027E	944.1	492.8	1,033	6.8	14,772	22.7	1.6	0.6	7.0	22.1	2.2
2028E	1,064.0	564.9	1,184	14.6	15,886	19.8	1.5	0.6	7.5	21.6	2.5

Source: Company data, Samsung Securities estimates

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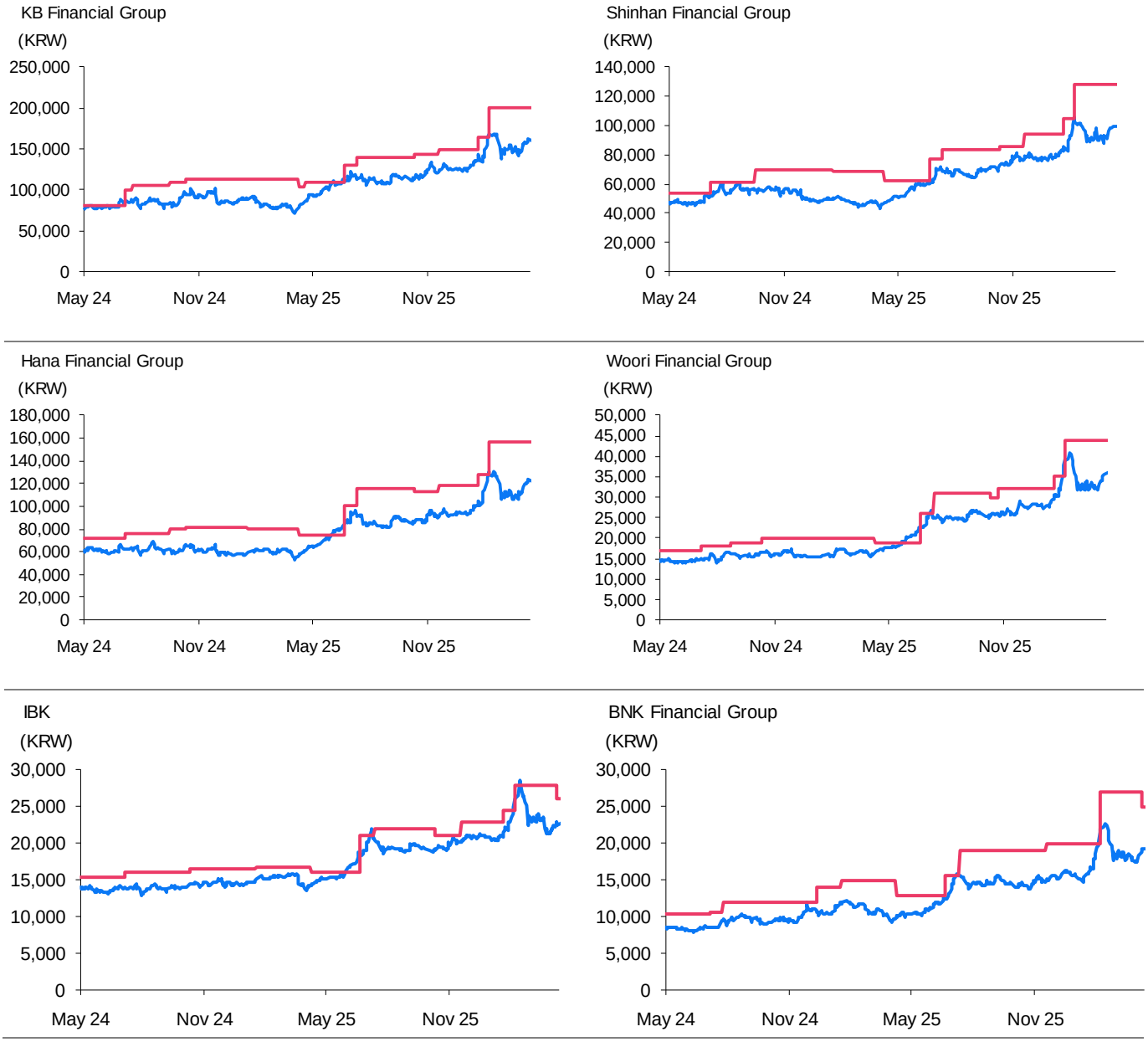
Target price changes in past two years



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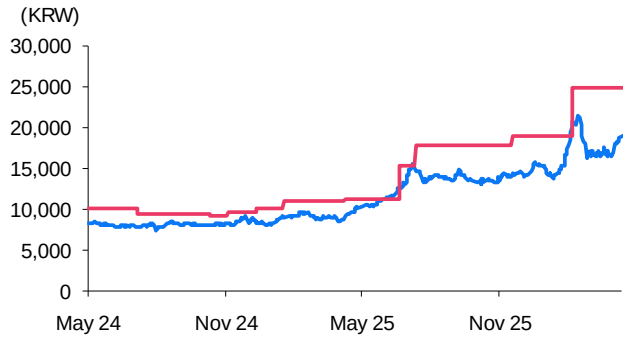
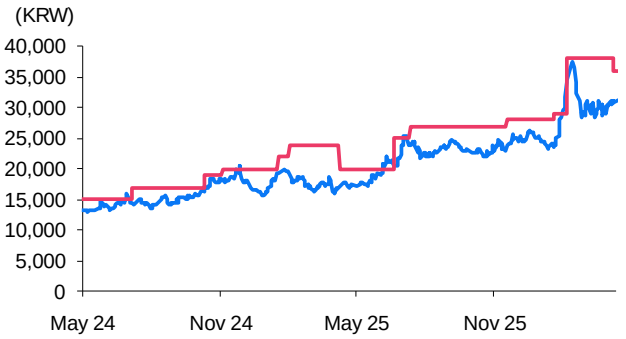
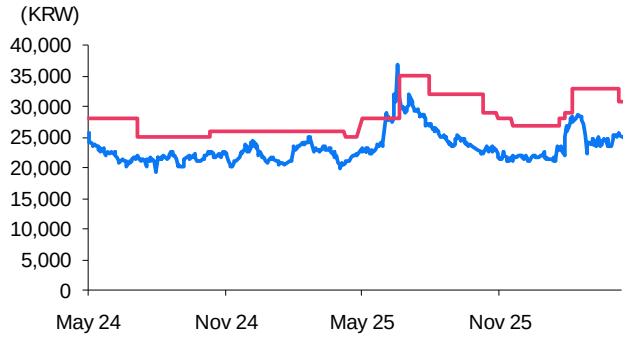


JB Financial Group



Kakao Bank



Rating changes over past two years (adjusted share prices)

KB Financial Group												
Date	2024/3/5	7/12	7/24	9/23	10/17	2025/4/15	4/25	6/27	7/18	10/17	11/25	2026/1/27
Recommendation	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY
Target price (KRW)	80000	100000	105000	110000	113000	104000	110000	130000	140000	143000	150000	165000
Gap* (average)	-5.45	-14.59	-19.39	-21.04	-23.75	-20.54	-8.40	-11.01	-19.36	-14.92	-14.99	-11.40
(max or min)**	10.25	-11.70	-13.52	-11.64	-10.44	-18.27	2.09	-6.15	-14.57	-5.80	-8.80	2.12
Date	2/13											
Recommendation	BUY											
Target price (KRW)	200000											
Gap* (average)												
(max or min)**												

Shinhan Financial Group												
Date	2024/3/5	7/12	9/23	2025/1/23	4/15	6/27	7/18	10/17	11/25	2026/1/27	2/13	
Recommendation	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	
Target price (KRW)	54000	61000	70000	69000	62000	77000	83000	86000	94000	105000	128000	
Gap* (average)	-13.16	-7.88	-24.09	-31.23	-11.85	-12.80	-17.74	-11.41	-16.22	-12.96		
(max or min)**	-0.93	0.66	-17.00	-25.94	-1.61	-6.75	-12.41	-5.35	-10.74	0.95		

Hana Financial Group												
Date	2024/4/15	7/12	9/23	10/17	2025/1/23	4/15	6/27	7/18	10/17	11/25	2026/1/27	2/13
Recommendation	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY
Target price (KRW)	72000	76000	80000	81000	80000	74000	101000	115000	113000	119000	128000	156000
Gap* (average)	-16.33	-17.99	-23.57	-25.40	-24.86	-5.81	-10.23	-25.24	-20.20	-20.43	-11.60	-26.52
(max or min)**	-8.06	-9.47	-17.75	-17.90	-21.75	12.84	-4.46	-19.57	-14.69	-14.96	1.56	-15.83
Date	4/16											
Recommendation	BUY											
Target price (KRW)	157000											
Gap* (average)												
(max or min)**												

Woori Financial Group												
Date	2024/4/15	7/12	8/29	10/17	2025/4/15	6/27	7/18	10/17	10/30	2026/1/27	2/13	
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	
Target price (KRW)	17000	18000	19000	20000	19000	26000	31000	30000	32000	35000	44000	
Gap* (average)	-15.86	-14.71	-16.59	-19.10	-0.72	-6.09	-18.43	-13.88	-14.42	-5.74		
(max or min)**	-12.47	-7.78	-12.79	-12.90	18.68	2.88	-13.39	-12.67	-7.66	11.86		

IBK												
Date	2024/3/5	7/12	10/17	2025/1/23	4/15	6/27	7/18	10/17	11/25	2026/1/27	2/13	4/16
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD
Target price (KRW)	15400	16000	16500	16800	16000	21000	22000	21000	23000	24600	28000	26000
Gap* (average)	-10.19	-13.03	-11.68	-9.61	-0.86	-5.01	-11.84	-5.60	-9.51	-5.95	-16.00	
(max or min)**	1.95	-9.25	-8.06	-5.95	17.44	4.76	-7.95	-1.19	-7.17	6.30	1.96	

BNK Financial Group												
Date	2024/4/15	7/12	7/31	12/18	2025/1/23	4/15	6/27	7/18	11/25	2026/2/13	4/16	
Recommendation	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	
Target price (KRW)	10400	10500	12000	14000	15000	13000	15600	19000	20000	27000	25000	
Gap* (average)	-19.85	-16.59	-18.16	-22.55	-27.38	-16.06	-8.05	-22.78	-19.30	-30.12		
(max or min)**	-15.38	-9.43	-1.00	-14.57	-18.93	-2.23	2.24	-17.79	7.25	-16.11		

iM Financial Group												
Date	2024/4/15	7/12	10/17	11/11	12/18	2025/1/23	4/15	6/27	7/18	11/25	2026/2/13	
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	BUY	BUY	BUY	BUY	
Target price (KRW)	10100	9500	9300	9800	10200	11000	11300	15400	18000	19000	25000	
Gap* (average)	-19.25	-14.48	-11.94	-12.15	-16.48	-16.85	-4.73	-7.91	-22.67	-20.20		
(max or min)**	-14.46	-11.05	-11.08	-4.80	-10.29	-11.18	11.33	0.71	-17.44	6.58		
JB Financial Group												
Date	2024/4/15	7/12	10/17	11/11	2025/1/23	2/7	4/15	6/27	7/18	11/25	2026/1/27	2/13
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD
Target price (KRW)	15000	17000	19000	20000	22000	24000	20000	25000	27000	28000	29000	38000
Gap* (average)	-8.89	-12.61	-6.18	-10.99	-11.17	-27.13	-7.02	-7.20	-14.05	-11.68	-3.39	-18.83
(max or min)**	5.73	-2.94	-2.74	2.25	-10.14	-22.04	9.50	1.40	-7.78	-6.07	17.41	-1.32
Date	4/16											
Recommendation	HOLD											
Target price (KRW)	36000											
Gap* (average)												
(max or min)**												
Kakao Bank												
Date	2024/1/17	7/12	10/17	2025/4/15	5/7	6/27	8/6	10/17	11/5	11/25	2026/1/27	2/4
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD	HOLD
Target price (KRW)	28000	25000	26000	25000	28000	35000	32000	29000	28000	27000	28000	29000
Gap* (average)	-9.02	-14.31	-14.15	-13.63	-6.99	-16.34	-23.19	-20.16	-22.51	-19.53	-17.71	-6.06
(max or min)**	-27.68	-9.40	-3.27	-10.80	32.14	-8.57	-15.00	-18.45	-19.46	-12.96	-15.71	-1.55
Date	2/13	4/16										
Recommendation	HOLD	HOLD										
Target price (KRW)	33000	31000										
Gap* (average)	-24.27											
(max or min)**	-13.03											

Note: * [(average, maximum, or minimum share price over duration of target price minus target price) / target price] x 100%
** Maximum/minimum share price if new target is higher/lower than market close on the business day prior to target price change

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Industry

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Percentage of ratings in 12 months prior to 2026.03.31

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