BNK FINANCIAL GROUP INC.

Separate Interim Financial Statements June 30, 2019 and 2018

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Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

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

Reviewed Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying separate interim financial statements of BNK Financial Group Inc. (the Company). These financial statements consist of the separate interim statement of financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2019, and the related separate interim statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and separate interim statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, expressed in Korean won.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS) 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe the accompanying separate interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting.*

Other Matters

We have audited the separate statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and the related separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. We expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements, not presented herein, in our audit report dated March 20, 2019. The separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, presented herein for comparative purposes, is consistent, in all material respects, with the above audited statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018.

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

Seoul, Korea August 14, 2019

This report is effective as of August 14, 2019, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

BNK FINANCIAL GROUP INC.

Separate Interim Statements of Financial Position

June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(in thousands of Korean won)	Notes		June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	De	cember 31, 2018
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	5,6	₩	142,182,538	₩	129,670,748
Investments in subsidiaries	7		5,879,457,231		5,879,457,231
Loans and receivables	4,5,6		106,664,871		55,404,016
Property and equipment	8		12,802,286		11,113,619
Intangible assets	9		2,529,689		2,466,748
Other assets	10		2,611,227		2,620,340
Total assets		₩	6,146,247,842	₩	6,080,732,702
Liabilities					
Debentures	5,11	₩	1,188,660,204	₩	1,158,622,428
Net defined benefit liabilities	12		6,394,239		4,636,345
Current tax liabilities			85,066,118		35,069,462
Other liabilities	13		13,752,130		78,440,146
Total liabilities			1,293,872,691		1,276,768,381
Equity					
Share capital	14		1,629,676,230		1,629,676,230
Hybrid equity securities	14		608,183,851		508,521,371
Other paid-in capital	14		2,276,821,837		2,276,821,837
Other components of equity	14		(4,092,266)		(3,247,059)
Retained earnings	15		341,785,499		392,191,942
Total equity			4,852,375,151		4,803,964,321
Total liabilities and equity		₩	6,146,247,842	₩	6,080,732,702

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

BNK FINANCIAL GROUP INC.

Separate Interim Statements of Comprehensive income Three-Month and Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

					Period End	led Ji	une 30		
			2019 (Ui	naudit	ed)		2018 (Ur	naudit	ed)
(in thousands of Korean won, except per share amounts)	Notes		Three months		Six months		Three months		Six months
Net interest income	16								
Interest income		₩	221,614	₩	431,684	₩	149,938	₩	156,557
Interest expenses			(8,151,831)		(16,401,383)		(7,604,686)		(15,014,314)
			(7,930,217)		(15,969,698)		(7,454,748)		(14,857,757)
Net fee and commission income	17								
Commission revenues			2,643,950		5,287,900		2,536,100		5,071,850
Commission expenses			(388,045)		(618,714)		(281,073)		(746,506)
			2,255,905		4,669,186		2,255,027		4,325,344
Dividend income			-		88,983,919		-		91,081,919
General and administrative expenses	18		(8,754,467)		(17,281,889)		(8,196,832)		(15,360,668)
Operating profit (loss)			(14,428,779)		60,401,518		(13,396,553)		65,188,838
Non-operating revenue (expense)	19								
Non-operating revenue			38,736		176,866		33,134		115,775
Non-operating expense			(337,860)		(374,160)		(72,739)		(83,039)
			(299,124)		(197,294)		(39,605)		32,736
Profit (loss) before income tax			(14,727,903)		60,204,225		(13,436,158)		65,221,574
Income tax expense			-		-		-		-
Profit (loss) for the period			(14,727,903)		60,204,225		(13,436,158)		65,221,574
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			(845,207)		(845,207)		48,613		48,613
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss									
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities			(845,207)		(845,207)		48,613		48,613
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		₩	(15,573,110)	₩	59,359,018	₩	(13,387,545)	₩	65,270,187
Earnings (loss) per share (in Korean won)	20								
Basic earnings (loss) and diluted earnings (loss) per share		₩	(69)	₩	145	₩	(59)	₩	170

BNK FINANCIAL GROUP INC. Separate Interim Statements of Changes in Equity Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(in thousands of Korean won)		Share capital	ł	Hybrid equity securities	,	Other paid-in capital	Oth	ner components of equity		Retained earnings		Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	₩	1,629,676,230	₩	259,277,011	₩	2,276,821,837	₩	(3,123,295)	₩	459,579,567	₩	4,622,231,350
Issuance of hybrid equity securities		-		249,244,360		-		-		-		249,244,360
Dividends on hybrid equity securities		-		-		-		-		(9,843,319)		(9,843,319)
Dividends		-		-		-		-		(74,961,690)		(74,961,690)
Total comprehensive income												
Profit for the period		-		-		-		-		65,221,574		65,221,574
Other comprehensive income												
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		48,613		-		48,613
Balance at June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	₩	1,629,676,230	₩	508,521,371	₩	2,276,821,837	₩	(3,074,682)	₩	439,996,132	₩	4,851,940,888
Balance at January 1, 2019	₩	1,629,676,230	₩	508,521,371	₩	2,276,821,837	₩	(3,247,059)	₩	392,191,942	₩	4,803,964,321
Issuance of hybrid equity securities		-		99,662,480		-		-		-		99,662,480
Dividends on hybrid equity securities		-		-		-		-		(12,834,549)		(12,834,549)
Dividends		-		-		-		-		(97,776,117)		(97,776,117)
Total comprehensive income												
Profit for the period		-		-		-		-		60,204,223		60,204,223
Other comprehensive income												
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities		-		-		-		(845,207)		-		(845,207)
Balance at June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	₩	1,629,676,230	₩	608,183,851	₩	2,276,821,837	₩	(4,092,266)	₩	341,785,499	₩	4,852,375,151

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

BNK FINANCIAL GROUP INC.

Separate Interim Statements of Cash Flows

Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30						
(in thousands of Korean won)	(2019 Unaudited)		2018 (Unaudited)			
Cash flows from operating activities							
Profit for the period	₩	60,204,223	₩	65,221,574			
Adjustments to profit for the period:							
Interest income		(431,683)		(156,557			
Interest expense		16,401,383		15,014,31			
Depreciation		907,314		453,97			
Amortization		46,083		47,36			
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(12)		(12,726			
Post-employment benefit		1,325,066		1,174,27			
Dividend income		(88,983,919)		(91,081,919			
		(70,735,768)		(74,561,280			
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:							
Increase in receivables		-		(9,407,780			
Decrease in net defined benefit liabilities		(412,379)		(338,003			
Decrease (increase) in other assets		9,113		(101,904			
Decrease in other liabilities		(67,044,802)		(710,635			
		(67,448,068)		(10,558,322			
Interest received		156,733		156,862			
Interest paid		(16,247,950)		(14,491,678			
Dividend received		88,983,919		91,081,919			
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	₩	(5,086,911)	₩	56,849,075			
Cash flows from investing activities							
Payments for investments in subsidiaries	₩	-	₩	(200,000,000			
Payments for property and equipment		(748,279)		(1,223,911			
Disposal of property and equipment		-		12,72			
Payments for intangible assets		(118,568)		(783,361			
Disposal of intangible assets		10,000					
Others		(1,549,757)					
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(2,406,604)		(201,994,545			
Cash flows from financing activities							
Issuance of debentures		99,716,510		179,495,50			
Repayment of debentures		(70,000,000)		(180,000,000			
Lease liabilities paid		(295,068)					
Dividends paid		(97,776,117)		(74,961,690			
Issuance of hybrid equity securities		99,662,480		249,244,360			
Dividends on hybrid equity securities		(11,302,500)		(8,171,212			
Net cash inflow from financing activities		20,005,305		165,606,959			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		12,511,790		20,461,489			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		129,670,748		161,666,426			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	₩	142,182,538	₩	182,127,91			

1. General Information

BNK Financial Group Inc. (the "Company") was established on March 15, 2011, pursuant to a "comprehensive shares transfer" under Financial Holding Companies Act, whereby holders of ordinary shares of Busan Bank; BNK Securities Co., Ltd.; BNK Capital Co., Ltd.; and BNK Credit Information Co., Ltd. transferred shares to the Company and in return received shares of the Company's ordinary shares in order to control, manage and provide financial support to subsidiaries or financial industry-related subsidiaries.

Meanwhile, the Company established BNK System Co., Ltd. and BNK Savings Bank Co., Ltd. as its subsidiaries with 100% share in 2011 and obtained 56.97% share in Kyongnam Bank in October 2014, after which the Company proceeded to take over the rest of Kyongnam Bank's shares through general exchange of shares on June 4, 2015. In July 2015, the Company obtained 51.01% shares of BNK Asset Management Co., Ltd. through acquisition and issue of shares and incorporated it as its subsidiary. In addition, BNK Asset Management Co., Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company as the Company acquired additional shares of BNK Asset Management Co., Ltd. in December 2017.

The Company is headquartered in Busan Nam-gu Munhyeongeumyung-ro, 30.

The Company's share capital as at June 30, 2019, amounts to \forall 1,629,676 million with 325,935,246 shares outstanding.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS). The accompanying separate interim financial statements have been condensed, restructured and translated into English from the Korean language financial statements.

The Company's condensed separate interim financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019, have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS 1034 *Interim Financial Reporting*. These condensed separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS which is effective or early adopted as at June 30, 2019.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.1.1 New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and interpretations for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2019.

- Enactment of Korean IFRS 1116 Leases

Korean IFRS 1116 *Leases* replaces Korean IFRS 1017 *Leases*. Under Korean IFRS 1116, with implementation of a single lease model, lessee is required to recognize assets and liabilities for all lease which lease term is over 12 months and underlying assets are not low value assets. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

With implementation of Korean IFRS 1116 *Lease*, the Company has changed accounting policy. The Company has adopted Korean IFRS 1116 retrospectively, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard, and recognized the cumulative impact of initially applying the standard as at January 1, 2019, the date of initial application. The Company has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period. The impact of the adoption of the leasing standard and the new accounting policies are disclosed in Note 24.

- Amendments to Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments

The narrow-scope amendments made to Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments* enable entities to measure certain prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortized cost. When a modification of a financial liability measured at amortized cost that does not result in the derecognition, a modification gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to Korean IFRS 1019 Employee Benefits

The amendments require that an entity shall calculate current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement based on updated actuarial assumptions from the date of the change. The amendments also require that a reduction in a surplus must be recognized in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Amendments to Korean IFRS 1028 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity shall apply Korean IFRS 1109 to financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- Enactment to Interpretation of Korean IFRS 2123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Interpretation explains how to recognize and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment, and includes guidance on how to determine whether each uncertain tax treatment is considered separately or together. It also presents examples of circumstances where a judgement or estimate is required to be reassessed. The enactment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.1.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations that have been published are not mandatory for annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2019 and have not been early adopted by the Company are set out below.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies and method of computation used in the preparation of the condensed separate interim financial statements are consistent with those of the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the changes due to the application of amendment and enactments of standards described in Note 2.1.1 and the one described below.

2.2.1 Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the interim period is recognized based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year. The estimated average annual tax rate is applied to the pre-tax income.

2.2.2 Subsidiaries

The financial statements of the Company are the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS 1027 *Separate Financial Statements*. Investments in subsidiaries are recognized at cost under the direct equity method. Management applied the carrying amounts under the previous K-GAAP at the time of transition to Korean IFRS as deemed cost of investments. The Company recognizes dividend income from subsidiaries in profit or loss when its right to receive the dividend is established.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of these condensed separate interim financial statements are the same as those applied to the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the estimates used to determine income tax expense, and accounting estimates and assumptions for implementation of Korean IFRS 1116 explained as below.

4. Financial Risk Management

The financial risks that the Company is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk, operation risk and others.

There has not been a significant change in the Company's purpose of financial risk management and risk management policy since December 31, 2018.

4.1 Credit Risk

Loans and receivables by credit risk category as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Jun	e 30, 2019	December 31, 2018			
Loans and receivables	₩	106,664,871	₩	55,404,016		

Credit risk by impairment of loans and receivables is summarized as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, as follows:

(in thousands of

Korean won)	June 30, 2019										
		Expected life	etime credit								
		loss	es								
	12 months										
	expected	Unrecognized	Recognized		Allowance for	Carrying					
	credit losses	impairment	impairment	Total	credit loss	amount					
Loans and											
receivables ¹											
Non-trade											
receivables	₩ 85,066,118	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 85,066,118	₩ -	₩ 85,066,118					
Guarantee deposits											
provided	21,519,079	-	-	21,519,079	-	21,519,079					
Accrued income	79,674	<u> </u>	-	79,674		79,674					
	₩106,664,871	₩ -	₩ -	₩106,664,871	₩ -	₩106,664,871					
(in thousands of											
Korean won)			Decembe	er 31, 2018							
		Expected life	etime credit								
		loss	ies								
	12 months										
	expected	Unressenting									
	•	Unrecognized	Recognized		Allowance for	Carrying					
	credit losses	impairment	Recognized impairment	Total	Allowance for credit loss	Carrying amount					
Loans and	credit losses	•	•	Total							
Loans and receivables ¹	credit losses	•	•	Total							
	credit losses	•	•	Total							
receivables ¹	credit losses ₩ 35,069,462	•	•	Total ₩ 35,069,462							
receivables ¹ Non-trade		impairment	impairment		credit loss	amount					
receivables ¹ Non-trade receivables		impairment	impairment		credit loss	amount					
receivables ¹ Non-trade receivables Guarantee deposits	₩ 35,069,462	impairment	impairment	₩ 35,069,462	credit loss	amount ₩ 35,069,462					

¹ All of loans and receivables have fine credit quality.

4.2 Capital Management

In accordance with regulation on Supervision of Financial Holding Companies, for capital risk management, the Company monitors it capital by measuring debt to equity ratio (total liabilities divided by total equity) and double leverage ratio (total capital investment in subsidiaries divided by total equity).

5. Fair Value

There are no significant changes in the business and economic environments that affect the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019.

5.1 Fair Value of Financial Instruments by Category

Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments by category as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		June 3	0, 20)19	December 31, 2018				
		rrying amount		Fair value	Ca	rrying amount	Fair value		
Financial assets at amortized cost									
Cash and due from banks	₩	142,182,538	₩	142,182,538	₩	129,670,748	₩	129,670,748	
Loans and receivables		106,664,871		106,664,871		55,404,016		55,404,016	
	₩	248,847,409	₩	248,847,409	₩	185,074,764	₩	185,074,764	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost									
Debentures	₩	1,188,660,204	₩	1,212,409,890	₩	1,158,622,428	₩	1,175,714,750	
Other financial liabilities ¹		12,240,855		12,240,855		15,352,786		15,352,786	
	₩	1,200,901,059	₩	1,224,650,745	₩	1,173,975,214	₩	1,191,067,536	

¹Other financial liabilities consist of accounts payables, accrued expenses and lease liabilities.

5.2 Fair Value Assessment Method and Assumptions

Fair value assessment method and assumptions are as follows:

Classification	Fair value measurement technique
Cash and due from banks	The carrying amount of cash is regarded as fair value. Carrying amount of demand deposit is regarded as fair value as it does not have maturity and the amount approximates the fair value. DCF Model is used to determine the fair value of general deposits. For those general deposits with the residual maturities of less than three months as at the closing date and the ones with a reset period of less than three months, the carrying amount is regarded as fair value.
Loans and receivables	DCF is used to determine the fair value of loans and receivables. Fair value is determined by using appropriate discount rate to calculate the expected cash flows by contractual cash flows with prepayment rate taken into account. For those loans and receivables with the residual maturities of less than three months as of the closing date and the ones with a reset period of less than three months, the carrying amount is regarded as fair value.
Debentures	Fair value is determined by using the valuation of independent third-party pricing services in accordance with the market prices that are quoted in active markets.
Other financial liabilities	Since the contractual maturity of other financial assets and liabilities is short-term or not defined, the book value of the assets and liabilities is regarded as reasonable approximation of fair value. However, the fair value of finance lease liabilities is determined by the Discounted Cash Flow method.

5.3 Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments Subsequently not Measured at Fair Value

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities subsequently not measured at fair value as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June 30, 2019								
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Financial assets									
Cash and due from banks	₩	142,182,538	₩	-	₩	-	₩	142,182,538	
Loans and receivables ¹				-		106,664,871		106,664,871	
	₩	142,182,538	₩	-	₩	106,664,871	₩	248,847,409	
Financial liabilities									
Debentures	₩	-	₩	1,212,409,890	₩	-	₩·	1,212,409,890	
Other financial liabilities ¹		_		_		12,240,855		12,240,855	
	₩	-	₩	1,212,409,890	₩	12,240,855	₩·	1,224,650,745	

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2018											
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total					
Financial assets													
Cash and due from banks	₩	129,670,748	₩	-	₩	-	₩	129,670,748					
Loans and receivables ¹		-		-		55,404,016		55,404,016					
	₩	129,670,748	₩	-	₩	55,404,016	₩	185,074,764					
Financial liabilities													
Debentures	₩	-	₩	1,175,714,750	₩	-	₩·	1,175,714,750					
Other financial liabilities ¹		-		-		15,352,786		15,352,786					
	₩	-	₩	1,175,714,750	₩	15,352,786	₩·	1,191,067,536					

¹ The carrying amount of loans and receivables and other financial liabilities at amortized cost which are classified to Level 3, are disclosed in approximation of fair value.

Valuation techniques and inputs of financial assets and liabilities subsequently not measured at fair value whose fair values are classified as Level 2 as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows. However, fair value hierarchy, valuation technique and inputs of items whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are not disclosed.

(in thousands of Korean won)	Fair	value	Valuation	Input	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	techniques	variables	
Financial liabilities Debentures	₩ 1,212,409,890) ₩ 1,175,714,750	DCF Model	Discount rate	

6. Financial Assets

6.1 Cash and Due from Banks

Restricted cash and due from banks as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, consist of the following:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Classification	Financial institution	Interest rate (%)	Ju	ne 30, 2019	Dece	ember 31, 2018
Cash in bank	Busan Bank	-	₩	138,574,139	₩	128,974,800
Corporate savings deposits	Busan Bank	-		3,608,399		695,948
			₩	142,182,538	₩	129,670,748

6.2 Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, consist of the following:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2018		
Accounts receivable Guarantee deposits provided	₩	85,066,117 21,519,080	₩	35,069,462 20,333,758		
Accrued income		79,674		796		
	₩	106,664,871	₩	55,404,016		

7. Investments in Subsidiaries

The details of investments in subsidiaries as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean

won)	June 30, 2019							
Name of subsidiaries	Location	Closing month	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount				
Busan Bank Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	₩ 2,968,140,154				
Kyongnam Bank Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	1,949,160,438				
BNK Capital Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	378,488,236				
BNK Securities Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	384,166,758				
BNK Savings Bank Co.,								
Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	115,000,600				
BNK Asset Management								
Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	77,050,000				
BNK Credit Information Co.,								
Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	4,451,045				
BNK System Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	3,000,000				
				₩ 5,879,457,231				

(in thousands of Korean

won)	December 31, 2018							
Name of subsidiaries	Location	Closing month	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount				
Busan Bank Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	₩ 2,968,140,154				
Kyongnam Bank Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	1,949,160,438				
BNK Capital Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	378,488,236				
BNK Securities Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	384,166,758				
BNK Savings Bank Co.,								
Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	115,000,600				
BNK Asset Management								
Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	77,050,000				
BNK Credit Information Co.,								
Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	4,451,045				
BNK System Co., Ltd.	Korea	December	100%	3,000,000				
				₩ 5,879,457,231				

Changes in investments in subsidiaries for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2018			
Beginning balance Acquisition	₩	5,879,457,231	₩	5,649,457,231 230,000,000			
Ending balance	₩	5,879,457,231	₩	5,879,457,231			

8. Property and Equipment

Changes in property and equipment for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of							2	019						
Korean won)	Beginning balance		Changes in accounting policy		Acquisition		Disposal		Depreciation		Transfer		Ending balance	
Leasehold improvements	₩	744,688	₩	-	₩	45,018	₩	-	₩	(105,245)	₩	-	₩	684,461
Equipment and vehicles		1,646,263		-		284,832		-		(334,361)		289,647		1,886,381
Right-of-use assets Construction in		-		1,671,529		185,447		(6,938)		(467,708)		-		1,382,330
progress		8,722,668		-		416,549		-		-	((290,103)		8,849,114
	₩	11,113,619	₩	1,671,529	₩	931,847	₩	(6,938)	₩	(907,314)	₩	(456)	₩	12,802,286
(in thousands of							2	018						
Korean won)		Beginning balance		nanges in counting policy	Ace	quisition	C	Disposal	De	preciation	Т	ransfer		Ending balance
Leasehold improvements	₩	286,939	₩	-	₩	408,800	₩	-	₩	(75,878)	₩	-	₩	619,861
Equipment and vehicles		1,764,583		-		397,372		(1)		(378,097)		-		1,783,857
Construction in														
progress	1.4.1	7,034,711	1.6.1	-		417,739	14/	-	14/	-	1.6.1	-	14/	7,452,450
	₩	9,086,233	₩	-	44	1,223,911	₩	(1)	₩	(453,975)	₩	-	₩	9,856,168

9. Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of	thousands of 2019											
Korean won)	Begini	ning balance	Ac	quisition	Am	ortization	D	isposal	Trai	nsfer	Endi	ing balance
Software	₩	86,790	₩	-	₩	(46,083)	₩	-	₩	-	₩	40,707
Membership rights		2,276,318		118,073		-		(10,000)		-		2,384,391
Trademark		103,640		495		-		-	_	456		104,591
	₩	2,466,748	₩	118,568	₩	(46,083)	₩	(10,000)	₩	456	₩	2,529,689
(in thousands of						2018	3					
Korean won)	Begini	ning balance	Ac	quisition	Am	ortization	D	isposal	Trai	nsfer	Endi	ing balance
Software	₩	179,888	₩	-	₩	(47,361)	₩	-	₩	-	₩	132,527
Membership rights		1,434,127		783,361		-		-		-		2,217,488
Trademark		103,640		-		-		-		-		103,640
	₩	1,717,655	₩	783,361	₩	(47,361)	₩	-	₩	-	₩	2,453,655

10. Other Assets

The details of other assets as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, consist of the following:

(In thousands of Korean won)	June	30, 2019	December 31, 2018		
Advance payments and others	₩	2,611,227	₩	2,620,340	

11. Debentures

The details of debentures as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won) Issuance date	Maturity date	Interest rate (%) as at June 30, 2019	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
5th non-guaranteed subordinated bonds	2013-08-29	2020-08-29	4.05	₩ 150,000,000	₩ 150,000,000
6th non-guaranteed subordinated bonds	2013-11-07	2020-11-07	4.09	30,000,000	30,000,000
7th non-guaranteed subordinated bonds	2013-11-19	2020-11-19	4.18	20,000,000	20,000,000
9th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2014-07-16	2019-07-16	3.02	100,000,000	100,000,000
10th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2014-09-24	2019-09-24	2.80	150,000,000	150,000,000
13th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2015-03-25	2020-03-25	2.02	50,000,000	50,000,000
14th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2015-07-15	2020-07-15	2.40	50,000,000	50,000,000
16th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2016-01-15	2021-01-15	2.07	50,000,000	50,000,000
20th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2017-04-21	2019-04-21	1.88	-	50,000,000
21-1st non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2017-05-30	2019-05-30	1.90	-	20,000,000
21-2nd non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2017-05-30	2020-05-30	2.11	50,000,000	50,000,000
21-3rd non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2017-05-30	2022-05-30	2.37	30,000,000	30,000,000
22th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2017-09-26	2022-09-26	2.46	100,000,000	100,000,000
23th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2018-05-25	2023-05-25	2.89	100,000,000	100,000,000
24th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2018-06-26	2021-06-26	2.62	80,000,000	80,000,000
25-1st non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2018-08-23	2023-08-23	2.54	100,000,000	100,000,000
25-2nd non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2018-08-23	2028-08-23	2.75	30,000,000	30,000,000
26th non-guaranteed coupon bonds	2019-06-14	2024-06-14	1.78	100,000,000	
				1,190,000,000	1,160,000,000
	Less: present value dise	counts		(1,339,796)	(1,377,572)
				₩ 1,188,660,204	₩ 1,158,622,428

The above non-guaranteed coupon bonds are fully repaid at maturity.

Details of issuance and repayment of debentures for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019								
	Beginning balance	Issuance	Repayment	Ending balance					
Debentures in Korean won	₩ 1,160,000,000	₩ 100,000,000	₩ (70,000,000)	₩ 1,190,000,000					
(in thousands of Korean won)		2018							
	Beginning			Ending					
	balance	Issuance	Repayment	balance					
Debentures in Korean won	₩ 1,140,000,000	₩ 180,000,000	₩ (180,000,000)	₩ 1,140,000,000					

12. Post-employment Benefits

Details of net defined benefit liabilities recognized in the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Jun	ie 30, 2019	December 31, 2018		
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	14,536,259	₩	12,551,457	
Fair value of plan assets Net defined benefit liabilities	₩	(8,142,020) 6,394,239	₩	(7,915,112) 4,636,345	

Income and expenses related to net defined benefit liabilities for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019								
	defi	ent value of ned benefit ligations		Fair value of plan assets		Total			
Current service cost	₩	1,268,493	₩	-	₩	1,268,493			
Interest expense (income)		162,447		(105,874)		56,573			
	₩	1,430,940	₩	(105,874)	₩	1,325,066			
(in thousands of Korean won)	2018								
	Pres	ent value of							
	defi	ned benefit		Fair value of					
	0	bligation		plan assets		Total			
Current service cost	₩	1,119,190	₩	-	₩	1,119,190			
Interest expense (income)		165,216		(110,134)		55,082			
	₩	1,284,406	₩	(110,134)	₩	1,174,272			

13. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Jun	e 30, 2019	December 31, 2018		
Non-trade payables	₩	2,823,268	₩	4,954,028	
Accrued expenses		8,105,959		10,088,758	
Lease liabilities		1,001,628		-	
Others ¹	1,821,275			63,397,360	
	₩	13,752,130	₩	78,440,146	

¹ Others consist of suspense payables in Korean won, value added tax withheld, and miscellaneous liabilities.

Lease liabilities by term structures as at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)						
		1 month ~ 3 months	3 ~ 12 months	1 year ~ 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	₩ 49,069	₩ 97,138	₩ 311,035	₩ 578,773	₩ -	₩1,036,015

14. Share Capital and Other Paid-in Capital

(a) Share Capital

As at June 30, 2019, the Company has 700 million ordinary shares authorized with a par value per share of \$5,000 and 325,935,246 shares have been issued. Share capital is \$1,629,676 million.

(b) Hybrid Equity Securities

Hybrid equity securities classified as equity as at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Issue date	Maturity	Interest rates (%)	Ju	ıne 30, 2019
	2015-06-24	2045-06-24	4.60	₩	80,000,000
	2015-06-24	2045-06-24	5.10		30,000,000
Hybrid equity securities in	2015-08-31	2045-08-31	4.48		150,000,000
Korean won	2018-02-13	-	4.83		100,000,000
	2018-03-02	-	4.26		150,000,000
	2019-02-20	-	3.74		100,000,000
Issuance cost					(1,816,149)
				₩	608,183,851

The Company can exercise its right to early repayment after 5 or 10 years from issuance of hybrid equity securities and the Company, on the maturity date, at its discretion may extend the maturity with the same term. In addition, if the Company decides not to pay dividends on the ordinary shares, the Company may not pay interest on the hybrid equity securities.

(c) Other paid-in capital

Other paid-in capital is the amount of difference in the acquisition cost of subsidiaries and par value of the Company's transfer shares, net of treasury shares acquired to eliminate fractional shares arising from the share exchange.

(d) Other components of equity

Other components of equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019								
	Beginning	g balance		Decrease	Endi	ng balance			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩ (;	3,247,059)	₩	(845,207)	₩	(4,092,266)			

(in thousands of Korean won)	2018							
	Beginn	ning balance		Increase	En	ding balance		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities	₩	(3,123,295)	₩	48,613	₩	(3,074,682)		

15. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, consist of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June 30, 2019		December 31, 201		
Reserves:					
Earned profit reserves	₩	86,325,407	₩	83,417,407	
Reserve for credit losses		175,000		169,000	
Reserve for claims liability		2,000,000		2,000,000	
Discretionary reserves		205,915,417		299,031,000	
		294,415,824		384,617,407	
Retained earnings before appropriation		47,369,675		7,574,535	
	₩	341,785,499	₩	392,191,942	

Regulatory reserve for credit losses

In accordance with the Regulations for Supervision of Financial Holding Company, if provision for impairment under Korean IFRS is less than provisions that were calculated for the regulatory purpose, the Company is required to appropriate such shortfall amount as regulatory reserve for credit losses. The reserve for credit losses is included in retained earnings and is allowed to reduce the reserve amount required by the related financial regulation if the reserve for credit losses is over the required reserve. If there is an accumulated deficit, the reserve for credit losses is not appropriated until the undisposed accumulated deficit is disposed of.

Balances of regulatory reserve for credit losses as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June	June 30, 2019		ber 31, 2018
Provided regulatory reserve	₩	175,000	₩	169,000
Expected provision of reserve for credit losses		186,000		6,000
	$\forall \forall$	361,000	₩	175,000

Expected provision of reserve for credit losses, adjusted profit (loss) after the expected provision of regulatory reserve and adjusted earnings (loss) per share after the expected provision of regulatory reserve for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won, except for

earnings per share)	20	19		2018			
	Three months	ļ	Six months	Three months		Six months	
Profit (loss) for the period	₩ (14,727,902)	₩	60,204,223	₩ (13,436,158)	₩	65,221,574	
Provision of reserve for credit losses			(186,000)	(14,000)		(119,000)	
Adjusted profit (loss) after the provision of regulatory reserve ¹	₩ (14,727,902)	₩	60,018,223	₩ (13,450,158)	₩	65,102,574	
Adjusted earnings (loss) per share after the provision of regulatory reserve ¹							
(in Korean won)	₩ (84)	₩	145	₩ (59)	₩	170	

¹ Profit (loss) and earnings (loss) per share after the expected provision of reserve for credit losses are not in accordance with Korean IFRS, but are calculated on the assumption that provision or reversal of reserve for credit losses is adjusted to the profit (loss) for the period. Earnings (loss) per share after the expected provision of reserve for credit losses are presented net of dividends on hybrid equity securities.

16. Net Interest Loss

Net interest loss and interest income and expenses for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	20	019	2018			
	Three months	Six months				
Interest income:						
Cash and due from banks	₩ 121,577	₩ 235,611	₩ 149,938	₩ 156,557		
Other interest income:						
Present value discounts	100,037	196,073	-			
	221,614	431,684	149,938	156,557		
Interest expenses:						
Debentures	(8,147,663)	(16,391,193)	(7,604,686)	(15,014,314)		
Lease liabilities	(3,602)	(9,058)	-	-		
Miscellaneous interest:						
Provision for restoration costs	(566)	(1,132)	-			
	(8,151,831)	(16,401,383)	(7,604,686)	(15,014,314)		
Net interest loss	₩ (7,930,217)	₩ (15,969,699)	₩ (7,454,748)	₩ (14,857,757)		

17. Net Commission Income

Net commission income and commission income and expenses for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019				2018					
	Three months		Six months						Six months	
Commission income:										
Brand income	₩	2,643,750	₩	5,287,500	₩	2,535,750	₩	5,071,500		
Other commission income		200		400		350		350		
		2,643,950		5,287,900		2,536,100		5,071,850		
Commission expenses:										
Other commission expenses		(388,045)		(618,714)		(281,073)		(746,506)		
Net commission income	₩	2,255,905	₩	4,669,186	₩	2,255,027	₩	4,325,344		

18. General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019			2018						
	1	Three nonths	Six months		Three months					Six months
Employee benefits:										
Salaries	₩	4,687,904	₩	8,626,337	₩	3,734,043	₩	7,329,916		
Employee benefits		1,014,188		1,997,299		1,056,717		1,854,464		
Post-employment benefits		662,533		1,325,066		587,136		1,174,272		
		6,364,625		11,948,702		5,377,896		10,358,652		
Rent expense		88,167		172,641		295,976		632,909		
Business promotion expenses		463,944		885,723		217,756		579,626		
Depreciation		907,314		907,314		230,564		453,975		
Amortization		46,083		46,083		23,681		47,361		
Taxes and dues ¹		184,719		184,719		40,207		125,562		
Other administrative expenses		699,615		3,136,707	7 2,010,752			3,162,583		
	₩	8,754,467	₩	17,281,889	₩	8,196,832	₩	15,360,668		

¹ Comprised of other taxes and dues.

(a) Share-based Payments

The Company has granted share-based payments to its executives and employees, and measured the cost of the share options by a fair value approach. The share-based payments is an incentive plan that sets, on grant date, the maximum number of shares that can be awarded. Actual shares to be granted is determined and paid in cash in accordance with achievement of performance targets over the vesting period.

The performance compensation shall be paid in cash of 40% by the chairman and the executive director, and 60% by the other executives and the business executive, and the remaining compensations shall be deferred in connection with the share price for three years.

The terms and conditions of granted share options as at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

i) Linked to short-term performance

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of shares granted	3,177	14,466	38,994	48,641	110,980
Residual shares	1,059	6,898	28,604	36,812	110,980
Date of granted	2015-02-27	2016-03-03	2017-03-03	2018-02-28	2019-03-05
	Cash-settled	Cash-settled	Cash-settled	Cash-settled	Cash-settled
Grant method	share-based	share-based	share-based	share-based	share-based
	payment	payment	payment	payment	payment
Exercise price	₩0	₩0	₩0	₩0	₩0
Vesting conditions	Service period / Non-market performance				
Settlement method	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Service period	1 year				

ii) Linked to long-term performance

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of shares granted	2,592	2,472	9,612	65,960	27,520	9,293
Residual shares	864	1,547	8,706	59,333	15,371	9,293
Date of granted	2014-03-28	2015-01-01	2016-01-01	2017-01-01	2018-01-01	2019-01-01
Grant method Exercise price	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0	Cash-settled share-based payment ₩0
Vesting conditions	Service period / Non-market performance					
Settlement method	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Service period	3 years					

	Deferred grant in 2019	Deferred grant in 2020	Deferred grant in 2021	Deferred grant in 2022
Residual shares ¹	6,948	8,013	3,856	1,652
Grant method	Cash-settled share- based payment	Cash-settled share- based payment	Cash-settled share- based payment	Cash-settled share- based payment
Exercise price	₩0	₩0	₩0	₩0
Settlement method	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Vesting conditions	Vested	Vested	Vested	Vested

¹ The number of deferred grants is less the granted shares after meeting the vesting conditions at the end of reporting period.

Changes in granted number of share options for the period ended June 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018, are as follows:

i) Linked to short-term performance

(in shares)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Beginning balance	90,711	52,253
Granted	110,980	48,641
Exercised	17,338	10,183
Ending balance	184,353	90,711

ii) Linked to long-term performance

(in shares)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Beginning balance	106,015	103,225
Granted	9,293	27,520
Exercised	3,615	1,708
Others	(16,579)	(23,022)
Ending balance	95,114	106,015

(in shares)	Deferred grant				
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018			
Beginning balance	19,138	14,243			
Granted	4,946	6,603			
Exercised	3,615	1,708			
Ending balance	20,469	19,138			

The fair value of share options and the significant inputs into the option pricing model as at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

(in Korean won)				2019				
	Option pricing model	Share price	Exercise price	Price volatility	Expected option life	Risk-free interest rate	Fai	r value
Grant expected in 2020	Black-Scholes Model	₩ 7,490	-	23.80%	0.5 year	1.50%	₩	7,379
Grant expected in 2021	Black-Scholes Model	7,490	-	22.62%	1.51 years	1.50%		7,162
Grant expected in 2022	Black-Scholes Model	7,490	-	21.05%	2.51 years	1.48%		6,953
Linked to short-term pe	erformance							
Share granted in 2017	Black-Scholes Model	7,490	-	23.80%	0.5 year	1.50%		7,379
Share granted in 2018	Black-Scholes Model	7,490	-	22.62%	1.51 years	1.50%		7,162
Share granted in 2019	Black-Scholes Model	7,490	-	21.05%	2.51 years	1.48%		6,953

Expenses recognized related to the share option granted for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2019		2018					
	Three months		Six months		Three months		s Six month	
Linked to short-term performance	₩	661,236	₩	3,118,546	₩	(84,703)	₩	931,839
Linked to long-term performance		86,835		99,717		119,236		310,458

Liabilities recognized related to the share option granted for the period ended June 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		e 30, 2019	Decem	ber 31, 2018
Accrued expenses (short-term performance)	₩	2,488,843	₩	814,723
Accrued expenses (long-term performance)		709,206		710,776

19. Net Non-operating Income (Loss)

Net non-operating income (loss) and non-operating income and expenses for the three-month and sixmonth periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		2019				2018			
	Three months		Six months		Three months		n	Six nonths	
Non-operating income:									
Miscellaneous income	₩	38,724	₩	176,854	₩	20,408	₩	103,049	
Gain on disposal of property and									
equipment		12		12		12,726		12,726	
		38,736		176,866		33,134		115,775	
Non-operating expenses:									
Donations		(320,000)		(356,300)		(72,739)		(83,039)	
Miscellaneous expense		(17,860)		(17,860)		-			
		(337,860)		(374,160)		(72,739)		(83,039)	
Net non-operating income (loss)	₩	(299,124)	₩	(197,294)	₩	(39,605)	₩	32,736	

20. Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in Korean won and shares)		2019		2018			
	Three		Six	Three		Six	
	months		months	months		months	
Net profit (loss) for the period Dividends from hybrid	₩ (14,727,90	01,261) ₩	60,204,223,457	₩ (13,436,158,715)	₩	65,221,574,363	
equity securities	(7,911,81	1,653)	(12,834,548,728)	(5,717,729,371)		(9,843,319,408)	
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders	(22,639,71	2,914)	47,369,674,729	(19,153,888,086)		55,378,254,955	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	325,9	20,391	325,920,391	325,920,391		325,920,391	
Basic earnings (loss) per share	₩	(69) ₩	145	₩ (59)	₩	170	

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, is as follows:

(in shares)

(/					
			2019		
			Three months		
	Beginning	Ending	Days	Number of shares	Accumulation of days
Beginning	2019-04-01	2019-06-30	91	325,920,391	29,658,755,581
	Total	-	91		29,658,755,581
Weighted avera	age number of orc	linary shares			325,920,391
(in shares)					
			2019		
			Six months		
	Beginning	Ending	Days	Number of shares	Accumulation of days
Beginning	2019-01-01	2019-06-30	181	325,920,391	58,991,590,771
	Total		181		58,991,590,771
Weighted avera	age number of orc	linary shares			325,920,391
(in shares)					

			2018							
		Three months								
	Beginning	Ending	Days	Number of shares	Accumulation of days					
Beginning	2018-04-01	2018-06-30	91	325,920,391	29,658,755,581					
	Total		91		29,658,755,581					
Weighted aver outstanding	age number of orc	linary shares			325,920,391					

(in shares)

			2018		
			Six months		
	Beginning	Ending	Days	Number of shares	Accumulation of days
Beginning	2018-01-01	2018-06-30	181	325,920,391	58,991,590,771
	Total		181		58,991,590,771
Weighted avera outstanding	age number of ord	linary shares			325,920,391

Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations and diluted net earnings per share are computed by dividing the earnings from continuing operations and net earnings by the number of ordinary shares outstanding, plus dilutive securities outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations and diluted net earnings per share are not calculated because the Company had no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the period.

21. Dividends

A dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2018, amounting to $\forall 97,776,117$ thousand, was paid on April 9, 2019 (Previous payment amounts to $\forall 74,961,690$ thousand).

22. Related Party Transactions

Related parties as at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Relationship

Name of the related party

- **Subsidiaries** Busan Bank Co., Ltd., Kyongnam Bank Co., Ltd., BNK Capital Co., Ltd., BNK Securities Co., Ltd., BNK Savings Bank Co., Ltd., BNK Asset Management Co., Ltd., BNK Credit Information Co., Ltd., BNK System Co., Ltd., BNK REPO PLUS Private Investment Trust No. 1, BNK KOSDAQ Venture Investment Trust No. 1, BNK-KN Southeast Region Job Creation Fund1, BNK K200 Index Securities Investment Trust, BNK Tuna Private investment Trust1, BNK Luxembourg Core Office Real Estate Investment Trust, BNK Teun Teun Short-term Government Bond 1st, Busan Bank trust accounts guaranteeing a fixed rate of return and the repayment of principal, Busan Bank trust accounts guaranteeing the repayment of principal, Kyongnam Bank trust accounts guaranteeing a fixed rate of return and the repayment of principal, Kyongnam Bank trust accounts guaranteeing the repayment of principal, HDC Dual Private Securities Investment Trust 1st, HDC Dual Private Securities Investment Trust 3rd, BNKC (Cambodia) MFI PLC, BNK Capital Myanmar Co., Ltd, BNK Capital Lao Leasing Co., Ltd, MFO BNK Finance Kazakhstan LLP, BNK Open Innovation Investment Association, BNK Brave New KOREA No.1, BNK Global AI Securities Feeder Investment Trust H
- Associates BNK 'Winning' Securities Investment Trust 1st, BNK Strong dividend Securities Investment Trust 1st, Hanhwa Private Securities Investment Trust 104th, Samsung Repo Professional Connection Private Securities Investment Trust 1st , Kyobo-Axa Investment Alpha Plus Private Securities Investment Trust J 1st, Kyobo-Axa Investment Alpha Plus Private Securities Investment Trust J 3rd, HDC Presto Private Securities Investment Trust J 3rd, HDC Presto Private Securities Investment Trust 8th, IBK Private Securities Investment Trust, Consus Clean water Private Securities Investment Trust 1st, SHBNPP Corporate Private Security Investment Trust 8th, Yurie REPO Alpha Private Security Investment Trust 1st, Kiwoom Frontier Private Security Investment Trust 11th, Kiwoom Frontier Private Security Investment Trust 12th, Petra 7 alpha Private Equity Partnership, BNK Smart Korea Private investment Trust, KC Co., Ltd., M-Park Capital Co., Ltd.

Transactions with related parties for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)			2019											
			Reve	nue	es		Expe		quisition					
Туре	Name of entity	-	Interest Other Interest Other revenues revenues expenses expenses			property and juipment								
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd. Kyongnam	₩	427,036	₩	57,769,092	₩	-	₩	1,133	₩	27,341			
	Bank Co., Ltd.		-		25,732,068		-		-		-			
	BNK Capital Co., Ltd. BNK Securities		-		10,595,500		3,879		-		93,453			
	Co., Ltd. BNK Saving		-		156,500		-		123,779		-			
	Bank Co., Ltd. BNK Asset		-		60,700		-		-		-			
	Management Co., Ltd.		-		6,500		-		-		-			
	BNK Credit Information Co., Ltd.		-		5,200						-			
	BNK System Co., Ltd.		-		18,000		-		221,409		190,573			
		₩	427,036	₩	94,343,560	₩	3,879	₩	346,321	₩	311,367			

(in thousands of Korean won)			2018										
			Reve	nu	es		Exp	Acquisition of property and equipment					
Type Name of entity		Interest revenues			Other revenues	Interest expenses				e	Other xpenses		
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd. Kyongnam	₩	156,557	₩	37,800,244	₩		- ₩	187,603	₩	-		
	Bank Co., Ltd.		-		47,670,348			-	-		-		
	BNK Capital Co., Ltd.		-		10,531,000			-	123,244		-		
	BNK Securities Co., Ltd.		-		145,282			-	-		-		
	BNK Saving Bank Co., Ltd.		-		54,350			-	3,396		-		
	BNK Asset Management				5 500				5 050				
	Co., Ltd. BNK Credit Information		-		5,500			-	5,050		-		
	Co., Ltd. BNK System		-		5,000			-	-		-		
	Co., Ltd.		-		15,500			-	211,165		129,284		
		₩	156,557	₩	96,227,224	₩		- ₩	530,458	₩	129,284		

Fund transactions with related parties for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands o	2019												
		Loa	Loan transactions					Investment					
Туре	Name of entity	Loans		Re	epayments	Capital increase			Capital reduction				
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd.	₩ 360,095₩ 360,095	,•		347,583,734 347,583,734	₩		-	₩	-			

(in thousands of Korean won)			2018										
			Loan trar	isac	tions		Inves	tme					
Туре	Name of entity		Loans	R	epayments		Capital increase		Capital reduction				
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd. BNK Securities	₩	285,330,934	₩	264,869,444	₩		₩		-			
	Co., Ltd.	₩	- 285,330,934	₩	- 264,869,444	₩	200,000,000 200,000,000	₩		-			

Outstanding receivables and payables from related parties as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		June 30, 2019									
			Receivables				Payables				
Туре	Name of entity	Loans / due from banks		Other assets			posit pilities	Oth	er liabilities		
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd.	₩	142,182,538	₩	70,453,402	₩	-	₩	488,976		
	Kyongnam Bank Co., Ltd.		-		19,566,490		-		-		
	BNK Capital Co., Ltd.		-		12,231,377		-		334,078		
	BNK Securities Co., Ltd.		-		958,990		-		-		
	BNK Saving Bank Co., Ltd		-		2,553,368		-		-		
	BNK Asset Management Co., Ltd.		-		80,462		-		-		
	BNK Credit Information Co., Ltd.		-		135,001		-		-		
	BNK System Co., Ltd.		-		131,459		-	<u></u>	_		
		₩	142,182,538	₩	106,110,549	₩	-	₩	823,054		

(in thousands of Korean won)		December 31, 2018										
			Receiv	vable	s	Payables						
Туре	Name of entity		.oans / due rom banks	Ot	her assets	Deposit liabilities	Ot		er liabilities			
Subsidiaries	Busan Bank Co., Ltd. Kyongnam Bank	₩	129,670,748	₩	66,445,333	₩	-	₩	227,463			
	Co., Ltd. BNK Capital Co.,		-		-		-		22,926,349			
	Ltd. BNK Securities		-		5,102,717		-		-			
	Co., Ltd. BNK Saving Bank		-		5,265,366		-		-			
	Co., Ltd BNK Asset Management		-		134,131		-		-			
	Co., Ltd. BNK Credit Information				10,121		-		-			
	Co., Ltd. BNK System Co.,		-		102,544		-		-			
	Ltd.		-		371,395	<u>.</u>	-		-			
		₩	129,670,748	₩	77,431,607	₩	-	₩	23,153,812			

The Company paid \forall 101,084 thousand for the lease payments in relation to related parties for the sixmonth period ended June 30, 2019.

Compensation for key executives for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	2	2019	2018				
Short-term employee benefits Performance compensation Post-employment benefits	₩	578,387 588,459 174,033	₩	757,476 476,751 129,550			

23. Litigations

The Company filed a lawsuit against Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation to seek compensation for loss (litigation value: #53.2 billion) as at the end of the reporting period. On December 15, 2017, the court ordered Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation to pay #53.2 billion to the Company in the first trial. In respect of the first court decision, Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation paid #53.2 billion in advance and the Company recognized the corresponding amount as other liabilities. In the second trial held on January 24, 2019, the Company has decided to returned back certain amount to Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the amount of the liability has been revised including the interest paid after the end of the reporting period. In addition, although the Company returned the loss and filed an appeal for the final judgement in the Supreme Court on February 13, 2019, and the ultimate outcome of the appeal cannot be reasonably estimated, the management judges that the outcome of the suit does not exceed the amount of the liability recognized at the end of the reporting period.

BNK Financial Group, Inc., Busan Bank, BNK Securities Co., Ltd., and their former and current employees were accused of in a lawsuit with violation of the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act anti-competitive transactions BNK Financial Group Inc. second capital increase by Busan District Public Prosecutor's Office on May 1, 2017. First court decision was made for the violation of certain former employees on January 9, 2018. The final outcome of this case and its financial effect cannot be predicted at the end of the reporting period.

24. Changes in Accounting Policies – Adoption of Korean IFRS 1116 Lease

As explained in Note 2.1.(a), the Company has adopted Korean IFRS 1116, retrospectively, from January 1, 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are, therefore, recognized in the separate statement of financial position on January 1, 2019.

On adoption of Korean IFRS 1116, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of Korean IFRS 1017. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. The lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on January 1, 2019 was 1.99 ~ 2.26%.

For leases previously classified as 'finance leases', the Company recognized the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of Korean IFRS 1116 are only applied after that date. The remeasurements to the lease liabilities were recognized as adjustments to the related right-of-use assets immediately after the date of initial application.

(in thousands of Korean won)

Amount

Operating lease commitments disclosed as at December 31, 2018	₩	1,178,064
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application		1,138,362
Add: finance lease liabilities recognized as at December 31, 2018		-
Less: short-term leases recognized on a straight-line basis as expense		-
Less: low-value leases recognized on a straight-line basis as expense		-
Less: contracts reassessed as service agreements Add/(less): adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options		-
Add/(less): adjustments relating to changes in the index or rate affecting variable payments		<u> </u>
Lease liability recognized as at January 1, 2019	₩	1,138,362

The associated right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

(i) Amounts recognized in the separate statement of financial position

(in thousands of Korean won)	Jun	e 30, 2019
Right-of-use assets ¹		
Properties	\mathbf{W}	1,038,643
Vehicles		343,687
	₩	1,382,330
Lease liabilities ²		
Lease liabilities	\mathbf{W}	1,036,015
Lease liabilities – present value discounts		(34,387)
	₩	1,001,628

¹ Included in the line item 'property and equipment' in the separate statements of financial position.

² Included in the line item 'other liabilities' in the separate statements of financial positon.

(ii) Amounts recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss

The separate statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(in millions of Korean won)				2019				
		Properties		Vehicles	Others			Total
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Interest expense relating to lease	₩	370,924	₩	96,784	₩	-	₩	467,708
liabilities		5,016		4,042		-		9,058
	₩	375,941	₩	100,826	₩	-	₩	476,766

The total cash outflow for leases in 2019 was ₩ 295,068 million.

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the separate statement of financial position on January 1, 2019:

(in thousands of Korean won)	June 30, 2019
Property and equipment	₩ -
Right-of-use assets	1,671,529
Deferred tax assets	-
Prepayments	(533,167)
Borrowings	-
Lease liabilities	1,138,362

(a) Practical expedients applied

In applying Korean IFRS 1116 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- Reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

The Company has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date, the Company relied on its assessment made applying Korean IFRS 1017 and Interpretation 2104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*.

(iii) The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Company leases various offices, equipment and cars. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 5 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property and equipment were classified as either finance or operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

From January 1, 2019, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives
 received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs

Payments associated with leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.