

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015 and 2014

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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### Independent Auditors' Report

### Based on a report originally issued in Korean

The Board of Directors and Stockholder Shinhan Card Co., Ltd:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Shinhan Card Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

### Other Matter

The procedures and practices utilized in the Republic of Korea to audit such consolidated financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp. Seoul, Korea March 9, 2016

This report is effective as of March 9, 2016, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that the above audit report has not been updated to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

## SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Financial Position As of December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won, except share data)	Note	_	2015	2014
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	10,37	₩	441,552	413,098
Trading financial assets	10,57	VV	130,005	230,027
Derivative assets	12		123,116	39,183
Loans and receivables, net	13		21,179,207	20,162,259
Available-for-sale financial assets	14		449,617	522,512
Property and equipment, net	15		84,113	101,091
Intangible assets	16		54,590	58,717
Deferred income tax assets	36		154,845	146,286
Other assets	17		730,657	586,341
Total assets		₩ _	23,347,702	22,259,514
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	12	₩	14,484	56,331
Borrowings	18		1,607,957	1,190,000
Debentures, net	19		11,749,100	11,308,732
Liability for defined benefit obligations	20		21,384	10,411
Current tax liabilities	36		111,091	112,765
Provisions	21		372,549	366,161
Other liabilities	22,23	_	3,251,404	3,082,687
Total liabilities			17,127,969	16,127,087
Equity				
Common stock of \(\psi_5\),000 par value Authorized - 2,000,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding - 125,369,403 shares in 2015 and 2014	24		626,847	626,847
Capital surplus	24		860,592	860,592
Capital adjustments	24		358	(154)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24		256,133	321,743
Retained earnings	24,25		4,468,052	4,323,399
Equity attributable to owners of the Group		_	6,211,982	6,132,427
Non-controlling interests	24		7,751	-
Total equity		_	6,219,733	6,132,427
Total liabilities and equity		₩	23,347,702	22,259,514

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won, except earnings per share)

(In millions of won, except earnings per share)	Note		2015	2014
Interest income		₩	1,797,344	1,865,557
Interest expense			(446,376)	(492,592)
Net interest income	29	-	1,350,968	1,372,965
Fee and commission income			2,428,611	2,300,321
Fee and commission expense			(2,172,256)	(2,043,042)
Net fee and commission income	30	-	256,355	257,279
Dividend income	31		27,240	30,613
Net trading income	11		2,617	1,223
Net gain on derivatives	12		126,360	96,405
Net loss on foreign currency transactions			(97,236)	(74,342)
Net gain on sales of available-for-sale financial assets	14		183,581	157,326
Net impairment loss on financial assets	32		(305,876)	(407,010)
General administrative expenses	33		(762,698)	(708,220)
Other operating income, net	<i>34</i>		98,844	97,962
Other operating income, het	34	-	90,044	97,902
Operating income		-	880,155	824,201
Non-operating loss, net	35	-	(2,085)	(2,164)
Profit before income tax		-	878,070	822,037
Income tax expense	36	-	(183,296)	(186,886)
Profit for the year		-	694,774	635,151
Other comprehensive income (loss): Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligations Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	20, 24		(17,836)	(5,058)
Net changes in the unrealized fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	14, 24		(49,105)	(58,746)
Net changes in the unrealized fair value of cash flow hedges	12, 24		4,055	(23,677)
Foreign currency translation adjustments for foreign operations	24		(2,724)	(4)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
for the year, net of tax		-	(65,610)	(87,485)
Total comprehensive income for the year		₩	629,164	547,666
Profit attributable to: Owners of the Group	27	₩	694,774	635,151
Non-controlling interests  Profit		₩	694,774	635,151
		-		·

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (continued) For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

Total comprehensive income attributable to: Owners of the Group Non-controlling interests Total comprehensive income		₩ ₩ <u></u>	629,164 - 629,164	547,666 - 547,666
Earnings per share Basic and diluted earnings per share (in won)	27	₩	5,542	5,066

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Change in Equity For the years ended December 31, 2015and 2014

		2014							
	;				Accumulated other			Non	
(In millions of won)		Common stock	Capital surplus	Capital	comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Subtotal	controlling interests	Total
vvori)		SIOCK	Surpius	adjustments		earnings	Subiolai	IIILETESIS	equity
Balance at January 1, 2014 Transactions with owners of the Group	₩	626,847	860,592	(175)	409,228	4,212,292	6,108,784	-	6,108,784
recognized directly in equity: Dividends Total		-	-	-	-	(524,044)	(524,044)	-	(524,044)
comprehensive income for the year:  Profit for the	1								
year Remeasureme nt of the net defined		-	-	-	-	635,151	635,151	-	635,151
benefit obligations Net changes in the unrealized fair value of		-	-	-	(5,058)	-	(5,058)	-	(5,058)
available-for- sale financial assets Net changes in the unrealized fair value of		-	-	-	(58,746)	-	(58,746)	-	(58,746)
cash flow hedges Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	(23,677)	-	(23,677)	-	(23,677)
adjustments for foreign operations Share-based payment		-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	(4)
transactions				21			21		21
Balance at									
December 31, 2014	₩	626,847	860,592	(154)	371 7 <i>1</i> 13	4,323,399	6,132,427	_	6,132,427
2014	₩.	020,047	000,592	(154)	321,743	4,323,399	0,132,427		0,132,427

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

		2015							
	•				Accumulated				
					other			Non	
(In millions of		Common	Capital	Capital	comprehensive	Retained		controlling	Total
won)		stock	surplus	adjustments	income	earnings	Subtotal	interests	equity
Balance at January 1, 2015 Transactions with owners of the Group	₩	626,847	860,592	(154)	321,743	4,323,399	6,132,427	-	6,132,427
recognized directly in equity: Dividends Acquisition of		-	-	-	-	(550,121)	(550,121))	- 7.751	(550,121)
subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	7,751	7,751
Total comprehensive income for the year:									
Profit for the year Remeasureme nt of the net		-	-	-	-	694,774	694,774	-	694,774
defined benefit obligations Net changes in the unrealized fair value of		-	-	-	(17,836)	-	(17,836)	-	(17,836)
available-for- sale financial assets Net changes in the unrealized		-	-	-	(49,105)	-	(49,105)	-	(49,105)
fair value of cash flow hedges Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	4,055	-	4,055	-	4,055
adjustments for foreign operations Share-based payment		-	-	-	(2,724)	-	(2,724)	-	(2,724)
transactions		_		512			512		512
Balance at									
December 31,	۱۸,	000 047	000 500	050	050 400	4 400 050	0.044.000	7 754	0.010.700
2015	₩	626,847	860,592	358	256,133	4,468,052	6,211,982	7,751	6,219,733

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

# SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)		2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax	₩	878,070	822,037
Adjustment for:		0.0,0.0	022,007
Interest income		(1,797,344)	(1,865,557)
Interest expense		446,376	492,592
Dividend income		(27,240)	(30,613)
Fee and commission income		(270,180)	(233,221)
Fee and commission expense		167,903	155,125
Net gain on valuation of trading financial assets		(5)	(27)
Net gain on valuation and transaction of derivatives		(126,360)	(96,405)
Net loss foreign currency transaction		126,026	95,937
Net gain on sales of available-for-sale financial assets		(183,581)	(157,326)
Bad debt expenses		317,895	420,305
Provision (Reversal) of allowance for unused loan		317,000	420,000
commitments		16,151	(2,406)
Reversal of impairment loss on available-for-sale financial		10,131	(2,400)
assets		(12,019)	(13,295)
General administrative expenses		78,428	81,860
Non-operating expenses(income), net		(1,306)	3,393
Non operating expenses (income), net		(1,265,256)	(1,149,638)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(1,203,230)	(1,143,030)
Trading financial assets		100,027	(199,991)
Loans and receivables, net		(1,247,994)	(1,233,498)
Other assets		(1,247,994)	(92,946)
Liability for defined benefit obligations		(31,686)	(16,273)
Provisions			
Other liabilities		(54,703) 516,700	(57,726)
Other liabilities		516,790	434,299
Income toyon poid		(828,620)	(1,166,135)
Income taxes paid		(173,906)	(168,413)
Interest received		1,641,719	1,710,710
Interest paid		(532,024)	(476,488)
Dividend received		27,040	30,613
Net cash used in operating activities		(252,977)	(397,314)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in restricted due from banks		52	176,773
Increase in restricted due from banks		(116,631)	-
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		203,913	179,447
Acquisition of subsidiary	42	(9,998)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		74	89
Acquisition of property and equipment		(13,654)	(16,064)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		1,653	2,509
Acquisition of intangible assets		(16,222)	(11,377)
Decrease in guarantee deposits		7,986	17,762
Increase in guarantee deposits		(10,860)	(4,781)
Net cash provided by investing activities	₩	46,313	344,358
The sach provided by invocating delivities	V-V-	+0,010	○ 1-1,000

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued) For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)	Note		2015	2014
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of call money		₩	-	(50,000)
Proceeds from borrowings			593,200	-
Repayment of borrowings			(230,000)	(542,800)
Proceeds from debentures			3,601,437	3,293,981
Repayment of debentures			(3,300,141)	(2,343,715)
Cash inflows from cash flow hedges			23,270	-
Cash outflows from cash flow hedges			(17,341)	(20,980)
Dividends paid			(550,121)	(524,044)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			120,304	(187,558)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash				
equivalents held			(1,765)	(6)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(88,125)	(240,520)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			374,030	614,550
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	37	₩_	285,905	374,030

### 1. Reporting Entity

General information of Shinhan Card Co., Ltd. (the "Company" or the "Controlling Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") is as follows.

### (a) Controlling Company

The Controlling Company was incorporated on December 17, 1985. The address of the Company's registered office is Sogong-Ro 70, Jung-Gu, Seoul (Post Tower Chungmu-Ro 1Ga). The Company provides credit card services, factoring, installment financing and lease financing under the Credit Specialized Financial Business Act.

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has approximately 21 million personal credit card holders, 1.67 million merchants in its network and 31 branch offices. The Company's outstanding common shares amount to \(\frac{\psi}{6}26,847\) million and the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd.

### (b) Subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 consolidated subsidiaries are summarized below.

				20	)15	2014		
Subsidiaries	Location	Fiscal year-end	Operating activities	Controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	Controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	
Shinhan Card 2011-3	Republic of Korea	December 31	ABS	0.5%	99.5%	0.5%	99.5%	
Shinhan Card 2012-1	п		н	и	п	п	и	
Shinhan Card 2013-1	п	и	и	п	п	п	и	
Shinhan Card 2014-1	п	п	и	п	и	и	и	
Shinhan Card 2014-2	п	п	и	п	и	и	и	
Shinhan Card 2015-1	п	п	и	п	и	-	-	
Shinhan Finance LLC	Kazakhstan	и	Installment, lease financing and credit loan	100.0%	-	100.0%	-	
Shinhan Indo Finance	Indonesia	п	Installment, lease financing	50%+1 of the shares	50%-1 of the shares	-	-	
Specified money in trusts	Republic of Korea	u.	Trust asset management	100.0%	-	100.0%	-	

The above subsidiaries except Shinhan Finance LLC and Shinhan Indo Finance are structured entities since voting rights or similar rights are not major factors when determining control.

### 1. Reporting Entity, Continued

### (b) Subsidiaries, continued

Although the Controlling Company's ownership percentage of shares for structured entities, except specified money in trusts, is less than the majority, structured entities are operated according to necessity for the Controlling Company's specific business and the Controlling Company holds a majority of the benefits in the structured entities' operations. For this reason, the Controlling Company is considered to have power to control the structured entities. The Controlling Company can transfer additional credit card assets if it is difficult for subsidiaries to repay securitized debentures connected to the entities' underlying assets, except specified money in trust.

### (c) Change in subsidiaries

(i) Newly acquired subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Subsidiaries	Reason			
Shinhan Card 2015-1	New Investment			
Shinhan Indo Finance	New Investment			

(ii) There are no subsidiaries that were excluded from consolidation during the year ended December 31, 2015.

### (d) Non-controlling interests

As non-controlling interests for consolidated structured entities do not have the right to participate in residual income, they are measured at initial acquisition cost. Non-controlling interests of consolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are W10 million and W10 million, respectively. Non-controlling interests for consolidated structured entities are presented in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position as liabilities.

### 1. Reporting Entity, Continued

(e) Condensed financial information for the Group's subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

2015								
Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries		Total equities	Net income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)			
Shinhan Card 2011-3	11	12	(1)	6,839	7,064			
Shinhan Card 2012-1	572,034	578,416	(6,382)	3,630	5,069			
Shinhan Card 2013-1	597,195	604,534	(7,339)	(401)	437			
Shinhan Card 2014-1	601,176	609,740	(8,564)	(1,564)	(555)			
Shinhan Card 2014-2	904,410	916,204	(11,796)	(177)	(408)			
Shinhan Card 2015-1	730,467	737,305	(6,838)	(6,220)	(6,838)			
Shinhan Finance LLC	4,602	374	4,228	1,959	(766)			
Shinhan Indo Finance	71,321	55,819	15,502	-	-			
Specified money in trusts	365,000	-	365,000	24	24			

2014								
Subsidiaries	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total equities	Net income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss)			
Shinhan Card 2010-1	-	-	-	4,685	4,634			
Shinhan Card 2011-1	-	-	-	7,784	8,237			
Shinhan Card 2011-2	-	-	-	5,376	5,414			
Shinhan Card 2011-3	534,894	541,958	(7,065)	(1,491)	(2,984)			
Shinhan Card 2012-1	779,646	791,096	(11,450)	(1,531)	(3,884)			
Shinhan Card 2013-1	585,192	592,968	(7,775)	(2,023)	(3,514)			
Shinhan Card 2014-1	522,924	530,933	(8,009)	(4,302)	(8,010)			
Shinhan Card 2014-2	895,257	906,645	(11,388)	(8,495)	(11,388)			
MFO Shinhan Card	207	-	207	(4)	(7)			
Specified money in trusts	363,020	-	363,020	20	20			

<sup>(\*)</sup> Shinhan Card 2010-1, 2011-1 and 2011-2 went into liquidation in 2014.

### 2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS"), as prescribed under article 13 of the *Act on External Audits of Corporations in the Republic of Korea*.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 4, 2016, which will be submitted for approval to the stockholder's meeting to be held on March 23, 2016.

#### (a) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- trading financial assets are measured at fair value;
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
- liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value; and
- liabilities for defined benefit plans are recognized at the net of the total present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets.

### (b) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Korean won, which are the Controlling Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

### (c) Use of estimates and judgements

In conformity with K-IFRS, The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates at the end of reporting period.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are described in note 5.

### 2. Basis of Preparation, Continued

### (d) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies of the Group have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for the following amendments to standards and new interpretation with a date of initial application of January 1, 2015. The nature of the changes are explained below.

K-IFRS No.1019, Employee Benefits - Employee contributions

The Group has applied the amendments to K-IFRS No.1019, Employee Benefits – Employee contributions since January 1, 2015. The amendments to K-IFRS No.1019 introduced a practical expedient to accounting for defined benefit plan, when employees or third parties pay contributions if certain criteria are met. According to the amendments, the entity is permitted to recognize those contributions as a reduction of the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, instead of forecast future contributions from employees or third parties and attribute them to periods or service as negative benefits.

The Group has applied the regulation retroactively in accordance with K-IFRS No.1019.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparation of its consolidated financial statements are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for the changes in accounting policies as explained in note 2.(d).

### (a) Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Group has a single reportable segment. Accordingly, information about segment assets, liabilities and profit or loss is not disclosed.

#### (b) Basis of consolidation

### (i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (b) Basis of consolidation, Continued

### (ii) Structured entity

The Group has established a number of structured entity by way of the transfer of credit card assets and others. Structured entity is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group and the Structured entity's risks and rewards, the Group concludes that it controls the Structured entity

### (iii) Elimination of intra-group transactions

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Intra-group losses are recognized as expense if intra-group losses indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

### (iv) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are accounted for separately from the parent's ownership interests in a subsidiary. Each component of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and non-controlling interest holders, even when the allocation reduces the non-controlling interest balance below zero.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents, for example in the case of preferred shares acquired within a short period of their maturity and with a specified redemption date.

#### (d) Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets are classified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a Non-derivative financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

### Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value. However, investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (d) Non-derivative financial assets, continued

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognize the asset and the relevant liability to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

When the Group transfers a right on cash flow of a financial asset, but, retains substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership relating the transferred asset, the transferred assets are continuously recognized, and the proceeds from the transfer are recognized as a liability.

### Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (e) Derivative financial assets

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value on trade date. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

### i) Hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments for the purpose of hedging the exposure to changes in fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments (fair value hedge) and the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a risk associated with changes in foreign exchange rates of highly probable forecast transactions or firm commitments (cash flow hedge).

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

### Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged items that are attributable to the hedged risk in the same line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the hedged item.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued, prospectively. Any adjustment to the hedged item is amortized to profit or loss from the discontinuance.

### Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (e) Derivative financial assets, continued

The amount recognized in other comprehensive income is removed and included in profit or loss in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss under the same line item in the statement of comprehensive income as the hedged item. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued, prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction affects profit or loss. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

#### ii) Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a stand-alone derivatives if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

### iii) Other derivatives

Except for effective hedge derivatives as measurement of hedge, all derivatives have to be estimated in fair value. Valuation profit and loss from difference between fair values are recognized as profit or loss of this term.

### (f) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, could be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the fair value of financial instruments is measured at quoted prices. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the Group establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same. Fair value is estimated on the basis of the results of a valuation technique that makes maximum use of market inputs, and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. Periodically, the Group calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on any available and observable market data

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (f) Fair value of financial instruments, continued

The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, if part of the consideration given or received is for something other than the financial instrument, the fair value of the financial instrument is estimated, using a valuation technique. Any additional amount lent is an expense or a reduction of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

The fair value of interest-free installment purchases (which is offered for marketing purpose to expand credit sales) is measured by using the discount rate considering the credit rating of the Group and the credit risk of customers. As the source of the yield and the purpose of customers using interest-free installment purchases are different from those of installment purchases with interest, the discount rate is calculated in that way.

### (g) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that loss events have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that they had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. However, a financial asset is not impaired by the expected future loss event.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes the following loss events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- Restructuring of a loan or a concession granted by the Group, which the Group would not otherwise consider
- Indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- The disappearance of an active market for a security
- Observable data that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets, since the initial recognition of those assets, although individual cash flows cannot be discriminated

In addition to the types of events above, objective evidence of impairment for an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale financial assets includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument below its cost. If there are the objective evidences of impairment, the impairment losses measured by the following financial asset categories are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (g) Impairment of financial assets, continued

#### Loans and receivables

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for loans and receivables that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

The impairment loss of loans and receivables measured at amortized cost which is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss of the period.

### (i) Individually assessed loan impairment

In assessing individual impairment, it is based on the best estimation of the Group's executive about the present value of estimated future cash flows of secured financial assets. The present value is calculated by including cash flows from collateral after deducting costs to acquire and sell the collateral, regardless of probability of realization of such collateral.

#### (ii) Collectively assessed loan impairment

In assessing collective impairment, future cash flow of financial assets applicable to collective impairment assessment is estimated by using statistical methods of historical trends of the probability of default, and the loss rate at default, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the impairment losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical methods. In adjusting the future cash flow by historical methods, the result has to be in line with changes and trends of observable data (e.g. loan and borrower type, credit rating, portfolio size, loss emergency period, recovery period and other variables). Methodologies and assumptions used to estimate future cash flow are reviewed on regular basis in order to narrow down discrepancy between impairment loss estimation and actual loss.

#### Financial assets carried at cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed.

### Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale shall not be reversed through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (g) Impairment of financial assets, continued

#### Held-to-maturity financial assets

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment losses of held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reducing the carrying amount directly. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss of the period. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The impairment losses on held-to-maturity financial assets are reduced from the carrying amount directly.

### (h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. The Group elected to measure land and buildings at fair value at the date of transition and use those fair values as their deemed costs. After first recognition, property and equipment are recognized as book value, which is the amount of taking accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses off acquisition cost.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced cost is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which most closely reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of plant and equipment are recognized in other operating income.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are as follows:

Descriptions	Useful lives	Depreciation method
Buildings	40 years	Straight-line method
Other tangible assets	4 years	Straight-line method

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and after initial recognition are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets except for goodwill is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The residual value of intangible assets is zero. However, as there are no foreseeable limits to the periods over which club memberships are expected to be available for use, this intangible asset is determined as having indefinite useful lives and not amortized.

Descriptions	Useful lives
Membership	Indefinite
Development cost	4 years
Software	4 years
Other	5 years or less

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. The useful lives of intangible assets that are not being amortized are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support indefinite useful life assessments for those assets. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Expenditures on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (i) Leases

Leases where the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### Finance lease

A finance lease receivable is the net investment in the lease asset representing the aggregate future minimum lease payments including unguaranteed residual value, if any. The difference between the finance lease receivable and the book value of the underlying asset is recorded as gain (loss) on disposition of lease asset. Additionally, the lease payments received are recognized as collection of finance lease receivable and interest income, determined using the effective interest rate. The Group also recognizes initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a finance lease, included as part of net investment, and those costs are expensed as an adjustment to revenue over the lease term.

### Operating lease

For an operating lease, revenue is recognized evenly throughout the lease period, and the operating lease assets are depreciated using the same depreciation method and estimated useful lives used for similar assets held by the Group. The Group also recognizes initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease, as a separated asset. The depreciation for leased assets is consistent with the Group's depreciation for similar assets.

### (k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than assets related to employee benefit and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (I) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability. Financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### Other financial liabilities

The financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are classified into other financial liabilities. The liabilities are measured at fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Group removes a financial liability from its consolidated statement of financial position only when it is extinguished – i.e. when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

### (m) Employee benefits

#### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

### (ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits that are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (m) Employee benefits, continued

### (iii) Post-employment benefit plan

The Group has introduced both a defined benefit pension plan and defined contribution pension plan. Employees have a right to choose one of those pension plans.

#### Defined contribution plans

The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid, which are classified as a defined contribution plan. The contributions are recognized as an expense, unless included in the cost of an asset. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, the Group recognizes that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or cash refund.

#### Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of plan assets is deducted. The calculation is performed annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding Interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the thennet defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in personnel expenses in profit or loss.

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The Group recognizes service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in profit or loss and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (m) Employee benefits, continued

#### (iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

#### (n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset.

The Group recognized provisions with regard to litigation, customer loyalty programme and unused credit commitments for credit purchases and cash advances. Allowance for unused credit commitments is estimated using valuation model by credit conversion factor, probability of default and loss given default. And, in accordance with rental contracts that require restoration at the end of the contract period, present values of the expected restoration costs are recognized as allowance for asset retirement obligation.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (o) Foreign currency

### (i) Foreign currency transactions.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value is determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of available-for-sale equity instruments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation (see iii) below), or in a qualifying cash flow hedge, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

### (ii) Foreign operations

If the presentation currency of the Group is different from a foreign operation's functional currency, the financial statements of the foreign operation are translated into the presentation currency using the following methods:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, are translated to presentation currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

### (iii) Translation of the net investment in foreign operations

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (p) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

### (q) Share-based payment transactions

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Group measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Group cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the Group measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized as personnel expense in profit or loss.

Shinhan Financial Group, which is the parent company of the Group, has granted shares or share options to the Company's employees. In accordance with a repayment arrangement with Shinhan Financial Group, the Company is required to pay Shinhan Financial Group for the provision of the share-based payments. The Group recognizes the costs as expenses and accrued expenses in liabilities for the service period. When vesting conditions are not satisfied because of death, retirement or dismissal of employees during the specified service period, no amount is recognized for goods or services received on a cumulative basis. Share-based payment arrangements in which the Group has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of the repayment arrangement with Shinhan Financial Group.

### (r) Interest and fee income recognition

The Group recognizes interest and fee income from cardholders and merchants on an accrual basis. However, the Group recognizes service charges and interest income from delinquent cardholders on a cash basis. Certain fees associated with lending activities which meet specified criteria, are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the loan. The amortization of deferred fee is recognized as operating revenue by the effective interest rate method.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (s) Customer loyalty programmes

The fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the initial sale is allocated between award credits ("points") and other components of the fee and commission income. The Group provides awards, in the form of price discounts and by offering a variety of gifts. The amount allocated to the points is estimated by reference to the fair value of the monetary and non-monetary benefits for which they could be redeemed, since the fair value of the points themselves is not directly observable. The fair value of the benefits is estimated taking into account the expected redemption rate and the timing of such expected redemptions. Such amount is deferred and recognized as accrued income and revenue is recognized only when the points are redeemed and the Group has fulfilled its obligations to provide the benefits. The amount of revenue recognized in those circumstances is based on the number of points that have been redeemed in exchange for benefits, relative to the total number of points that are expected to be redeemed.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from customer loyalty programmes are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the programmes.

### (t) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, dividends on preference shares classified as liabilities, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (u) Income taxes

Income tax on the income or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Shinhan Financial Group, which is the parent company of the Group, files with the Korean tax authorities its national income tax return under the consolidated corporate tax system, which allows it to make national income tax payments based on the consolidated profits or losses of the Shinhan Financial Group and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries including the Company. Deferred taxes are measured based on the future tax benefits expected to be realized in consideration of the expected profits or losses of eligible companies in accordance with the consolidated corporate tax system. Consolidated corporate tax amounts, once determined, are allocated to each of the subsidiaries and are used as a basis for the income taxes to be recorded in their stand-alone financial statements.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Group recognizes a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, to the extent that, and only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

### (v) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

### (w) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Group for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2015, and the Group has not early adopted them.

Management believes that the impact of the following amendments on the Group's financial statements cannot be estimated at the date of reporting.

### (i) K-IFRS No. 1109, Financial Instruments

K-IFRS 1109, published in December 2015, replaces the existing guidance in K-IFRS No. 1039, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. K-IFRS 1109 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from K-IFRS No. 1039. K-IFRS 1109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

### (ii) K-IFRS No. 1115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

K-IFRS 1115, published in January 2016, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including K-IFRS No. 1018, Revenue, K-IFRS No. 1011, Construction Contracts and K-IFRS No. 2113, Customer Loyalty Programmes. K-IFRS 1115 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

#### 4. Financial Risk Management

### (a) General information of risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

### (i) Organization for risk management

Major decisions relating to risk management are made by the Risk Management Committee under the Board of Directors. To effectively implement the Risk Management Committee's determination and deliberation, the Group runs the Risk Management Council which includes the CRO (Chief Risk Officer) as chairman and consists of heads of relevant units and divisions. In order to assist the two committees, there is an independent risk management team which is fully in charge of tasks related to risk management.

In addition, the Group established a Credit Review Committee separately from the Risk Management Council to conduct credit evaluations of corporate customers over a certain amount and other significant credit matters. The Credit Review Committee is led by the CRO and consists of heads of relevant divisions.

### (ii) Risk management process

The Group measures credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Group presents an acceptable level of risks before the establishment of an annual financial plan, and sets the upper growth limit as a guideline, which considers available capital and risk capital. On the basis of organized financial plans in accordance with established guidelines, the Group organizes risk plans and sets risk limits, which encompasses the Group's entire risk appetite.

Risk limits are set on the basis of the risk capital in principle or set by the regulatory capital in case of absence of a risk capital calculation system. The Group manages total risk limits, risk limits for each type of risk and risk limits by product. If total risk exceeds 95% of its limit, the Group immediately reports the risk limits to the CRO of Shinhan Financial Group and to the Group Risk Management Committee. In case of risk limits for each type of risk, after consultation with the Group's holding company, it is adjustable by resolution of the Risk Management Committee within the range of total risk limits. In case of risk limits by product, after prepared countermeasures, it is adjustable by resolution of the Risk Management Council.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (a) General information of risk management, continued

### (iii) Risk monitoring

Risk Monitoring is performed by Shinhan Financial Group's risk dashboard for early detection of risk, regular risk measurement and monitoring systems by the Risk Management Council and Risk Management Committee, and the Enterprise Risk Management System. The Group performs weekly monitoring on short-term credit quality indicators and leading indicators.

#### Risk dashboard

The risk dashboard is a risk monitoring system to support early detection and proactive responses to portfolio risks and abnormal symptoms, and key monitoring targets of portfolios by business line and credit quality of members (credit ratings). It performs the pre-detection function on the risk factors such as increases in assets and risks by each monitoring target. With regard to quantitative indicators such as increases in assets and increases in risks, the Group defines the determination level of risk detection by the statistical significance level. By regular monitoring, the risk management team together with relevant teams analyze the cause, and prepare and implement a countermeasure.

### Risk measurement and monitoring reporting

The Group regularly reports the overall results of risk measurement and monitoring to the Risk Management Council and Risk Management Committee. Regular monitoring items consist of operational status of risk limits (total / type / product), portfolio guidelines, levels of enterprise crisis, economic / market trends, detailed indicators of credit quality, and financing and liquidity risks.

It is critical for the Group to enhance proactive forecasting abilities for short-term delinquency indicators since the asset turnover period is short in the credit card business. The Group operates a roll-rate based forecasting model for short-term delinquency by reflecting seasonal effects. The Group continuously develops a forecasting model which is more accurate and predictive.

### (iv) Enterprise crisis management system

Enterprise crisis management consists of such items as quantitative crisis recognition, determination of crisis stage, developing action items, and debriefing.

Internal and external crisis indicators for each of credit risk and liquidity risk are divided into core indicators and leading indicators and the stage of crisis is determined quantitatively. Risk management working-level committee performs analysis of qualitative information and risk management council, consisting heads of departments decides whether to perform entity-wide impact analysis.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (a) General information of risk management, continued

### (iv) Enterprise crisis management system, continued

Enterprise crisis stages consist of Normal 1, Normal 2, Cautionary 1, Cautionary 2, Crisis Impending, and Crisis, which is determined by a scoring system based on internal and external indicators.

Based on the assessment of crisis stage, appropriate action items for each crisis stage are set up and implemented. For the purpose of efficient operation of the Enterprise Crisis Management System, detailed roles and responsibilities for each organization are predefined. Crisis management organizations consist of a Risk management working-level committee which performs daily monitoring, risk management council, consisting heads of departments which is convened when the crisis stage is assessed as above the Cautionary 2 two times in succession. In addition, the Group has Risk Management Council, Crisis Management Council headed by the CEO, and Group Crisis Management Council, headed by the CEO of the Shinhan Financial Group. These organizations and their detailed roles and responsibilities enable the Group to cope with crisis systematically.

### (v) Evaluation process

The Group sets and operates the standard on credit card issuance pursuant to the standard of review for payment ability prescribed by the Regulation on Supervision of Credit-specialized Financial Business. If the basic qualification standards are not met, credit card issuance is prohibited. When standards are met, credit card issuance is possible only if the AS (Application Score) credit rating is above a certain degree, which is based on the Group's internal information, external information from credit bureaus, and personal information in the application form. The Group prevents higher-risk customers from being issued a credit card by using supplementary information such as overdue history and credit bureaus' credit rating.

The Group utilizes customer transaction records with Shinhan Financial Group's subsidiaries, internal or external credit information, and characteristics of each customer group to improve its assessment functions on credit card issuance for new customers. The Group performs various kinds of simulations to cope with the changes in surroundings such as market conditions and economic trends so that the Group is able to predict the potential risk of certain customer groups and establish the management policy for higher-risk groups.

The Group determines an optimized credit limit for new credit card holders according to their payment ability by considering occupation, income, property, debt, and transaction records with Shinhan Financial Group's subsidiaries. The Group operates a management system which enables the Group to monitor the changes in risk and prevent high-risk groups from being credit card holders by monitoring monthly indicators.

### (vi) Credit Scoring System

The Group's Credit Scoring System consists of ASS (Application Scoring System) and BSS (Behavioural Scoring System). BS (Behavioural Score) evaluates the credit card holder's credit quality regularly. Credit card AS (Application Score) evaluates potential credit card holder's; credit quality when they apply for credit card issuance. Card loan AS and installment AS evaluate potential customers' credit quality. The Group utilizes the Credit Scoring System in order to monitor its customers' and portfolios' risk exposures.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities. The Group complies with credit risk management procedures pursuant to internal guidelines and regulations and continually monitors and improves these guidelines and regulations. Application of credit risk management includes all the transactions that could possibly generate economic loss. The Group assesses credit risks of those transactions and sets a limit on expected credit risks in advance.

The Group estimates credit risks of financial instruments using PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default), and EAD (Exposure at Default) utilizing the risk estimation methodology of Basel. The Group applies the Basel basis conservatively to reflect the credit card crisis of 2003 and the nature of the credit card business. Credit risks of derivatives, due from banks and securities are assessed using the modified standard methodology of Basel. Credit risks are divided into respective business segments and merchandise segments, and the Group sets limits for each segment, which are monitored by the risk control process, and established an action plan in case that credit risks get close to, or exceed limits.

### (i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial instruments represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. Exposure to credit risk of the Group as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows. Cash held by the Group is excluded.

		2015	2014
Due from banks and loans and receivables(*)			
Banks	₩	928,215	779,337
Household			
Credit sales		10,385,058	10,228,767
Cash advances		1,925,374	2,072,606
Card loans		4,616,797	4,032,411
Installment finance and others		2,507,973	2,201,854
Government/Public institution/			
the Bank of Korea		17,192	139,434
Corporate		1,240,149	1,120,948
		21,620,758	20,575,357
Augilala far cala financial acceta			
Available-for-sale financial assets		1 001	1 070
Debt securities		1,631	1,879
		21,622,389	20,577,236
Derivative financial assets Other assets(*)		123,116	39,183
Other financial assets		450,951	379,732
	₩	22,196,456	20,996,151

<sup>(\*)</sup> The maximum exposure amounts for due from banks and loans and other financial assets are recorded as net of allowance for doubtful accounts and deferred loan origination costs and present value discount account.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk, continued

### (iii) Analysis of past due and impaired amounts

Set out below is an analysis of past due and impaired amounts of due from banks, loans and receivables by counterparties, and debt securities.

			201	5	
	_	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Banks	₩	928,197	41	-	928,238
Household					
Credit sales		10,356,135	180,737	70,095	10,606,967
Cash advances		1,946,347	61,689	42,553	2,050,589
Card loans		4,667,138	90,906	64,866	4,822,910
Installment finance and others	-	2,343,164	50,750	242,219	2,636,133
	_	19,312,784	384,082	419,733	20,116,599
Government/Public institution/					
the Bank of Korea		16,659	662	-	17,321
Corporate	_	1,171,867	73,936	6,182	1,251,985
	-	21,429,507	458,721	425,915	22,314,143
Allowance for doubtful accounts	_	(364,891)	(62,348)	(264,515)	(691,754)
	₩_	21,064,616	396,373	161,400	21,622,389
			201	14	
	<u>-</u>	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Banks	- - ₩	past due nor	Past due but		<b>Total</b>
Banks Household	<u>-</u> ₩	past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired		
	- ₩	past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired		
Household	- - ₩	past due nor impaired 777,784	Past due but not impaired 1,587	Impaired 	779,371
Household Credit sales	- ₩	past due nor impaired 777,784 10,158,716	Past due but not impaired 1,587 224,229	Impaired - 100,021	779,371
Household Credit sales Cash advances	- ₩	past due nor impaired 777,784 10,158,716 2,079,471	Past due but not impaired 1,587 224,229 78,458	Impaired - 100,021 67,531	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans	- ₩	777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967	Past due but not impaired 1,587 224,229 78,458 108,714	Impaired 100,021 67,531 85,106	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans	- ₩	past due nor impaired  777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967 2,025,115	Past due but not impaired 1,587 224,229 78,458 108,714 48,349	100,021 67,531 85,106 244,740	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787 2,318,204
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans Installment finance and others	- ₩	past due nor impaired  777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967 2,025,115	Past due but not impaired 1,587 224,229 78,458 108,714 48,349	100,021 67,531 85,106 244,740	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787 2,318,204
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans Installment finance and others  Government/Public institution/	- 	777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967 2,025,115 18,306,269	Past due but not impaired  1,587  224,229  78,458 108,714 48,349 459,750	100,021 67,531 85,106 244,740 497,398	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787 2,318,204 19,263,417
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans Installment finance and others  Government/Public institution/ the Bank of Korea	- 	777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967 2,025,115 18,306,269	Past due but not impaired  1,587  224,229 78,458 108,714 48,349 459,750  26,300	100,021 67,531 85,106 244,740 497,398	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787 2,318,204 19,263,417
Household Credit sales Cash advances Card loans Installment finance and others  Government/Public institution/ the Bank of Korea	- 	777,784  10,158,716 2,079,471 4,042,967 2,025,115 18,306,269  114,349 1,063,045	Past due but not impaired  1,587  224,229  78,458  108,714  48,349  459,750  26,300  62,622	100,021 67,531 85,106 244,740 497,398	779,371 10,482,966 2,225,460 4,236,787 2,318,204 19,263,417 140,682 1,130,964

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk, continued

(iii) Information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

The Group classifies due from banks and loans and receivables within several risk categories. In case of individual customers, on the basis of internal credit rating, when the bad debt expense ratio is less than earnings before bad debt expense ratio, the loans and receivables are determined to be "outstanding" category and the others are determined to be "normal" category. In case of corporate customers, internal credit ratings that have AAA ~ BBB+ level and unrated ratings of Government/Public institution/the Bank of Korea are determined to be "outstanding" and that of others is determined to be "normal". Information about the credit quality of due from banks, and loans and receivables that are neither past due nor impaired as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

---

			2015	
	_	Outstanding	Normal	Total(*)
Danka	۱۸/	007.000	104	000 170
Banks	₩	927,989	184	928,173
Household				
Credit sales		9,352,637	860,460	10,213,097
Cash advances		1,261,531	607,934	1,869,465
Card loans		3,827,694	707,537	4,535,231
Installment finance and others		2,103,968	231,150	2,335,118
		16,545,830	2,407,081	18,952,911
Government/Public institution/				
the Bank of Korea		16,563	-	16,563
Corporate		530,715	636,254	1,166,969
	₩	18,021,097	3,043,519	21,064,616

(\*) The amounts are recorded as net of allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred loan origination costs and present value discount account.

	_		2014	
	=	Outstanding	Normal	Total(*)
Banks Household	₩	777,082	693	777,775
Credit sales		9,122,505	891,889	10,014,394
Cash advances		1,458,244	539,609	1,997,853
Card loans		3,309,833	623,336	3,933,169
Installment finance and others	_	1,861,206	157,669	2,018,875
		15,751,788	2,212,503	17,964,291
Government/Public institution/	· <u> </u>			
the Bank of Korea		107,117	6,644	113,761
Corporate	_	525,123	533,702	1,058,825
	₩	17,161,110	2,753,542	19,914,652

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amounts are recorded as net of allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred loan origination costs and present value discount account.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk, continued

(iv) Analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due but not impaired

Management of the Group judges accounts that are past due within 90 days as not impaired, unless other information can demonstrate that this is not the case. Analysis of the aging of financial assets that are past due but not impaired as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015						
	<del>-</del>	In 30 days	After 30 days through 60 days	After 60 days through 90 days	Total(*)			
Banks	₩	41	-	-	41			
Household								
Credit sales		148,613	7,261	2,139	158,013			
Cash advances		43,003	3,344	1,208	47,555			
Card loans		61,658	5,268	1,934	68,860			
Installment finance and others		47,188	1,497	557	49,242			
		300,462	17,370	5,838	323,670			
Government/Public institution/								
the Bank of Korea		380	249	-	629			
Corporate		65,605	5,976	452	72,033			
	₩	366,488	23,595	6,290	396,373			

(\*) The amounts are recorded as net of allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred loan origination costs and present value discount account.

	_	2014						
	<del>-</del>	In 30 days	After 30 days through 60 days	After 60 days through 90 days	Total(*)			
Banks	₩	1,562	-	-	1,562			
Household								
Credit sales		184,716	8,472	2,830	196,018			
Cash advances		55,733	3,739	1,433	60,905			
Card loans		76,341	5,434	2,114	83,889			
Installment finance and others		44,239	2,060	681	46,980			
	_	361,029	19,705	7,058	387,792			
Government/Public institution/	_							
the Bank of Korea		23,745	1,694	226	25,665			
Corporate		58,385	2,063	766	61,214			
	₩	444,721	23,462	8,050	476,233			

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amounts are recorded as net of allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred loan origination costs and present value discount account.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk, continued

(v) Analysis of financial assets that are individually and collectively determined to be impaired

The carrying amounts of available-for-sale financial assets were estimated based on their estimated recoverable amounts. Available-for-sale financial assets that are individually and collectively determined to be impaired as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		-	2015	2014
Financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired	Debt securities	₩	1,631	1,879
Financial assets that are collectively determined to be impaired	Loans and receivables	₩	159,769 161,400	184,472 186,351

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (b) Credit risk, continued

### (vi) Industrial concentration of credit risk

Industrial concentration of credit risk of due from banks, loans and receivables, debt securities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015									
		Finance and insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and wholesale	Real estate and service	Construction	Hotel and leisure	Other	Retail customer	Total		
Bank Household	₩	928,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,214		
Credit sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,385,058	10,385,058		
Cash advances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,925,374	1,925,374		
Card loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,616,797	4,616,797		
Installment finance and									0.507.070	0.507.070		
others Government/Public institution/the		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,507,973	2,507,973		
Bank of Korea		1,213	1	15	206	16	_	15,742	_	17,193		
Corporate		54,949	255,293	187,395	48,922	81,197	8,624	605,400	_	4 0 44 700		
	₩	984,376	255,294	187,410	49,128	81,213	8,624	621,142	19,435,202	21,622,389		

		2014								
		Finance and insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and wholesale	Real estate and service	Construction	Hotel and leisure	Other	Retail customer	Total
Bank Household	₩	779,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,337
Credit sales		-	-	_	-	_	_	_	10,228,767	10,228,767
Cash advances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,072,606	2,072,606
Card loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,032,411	4,032,411
Installment finance and others		-	-	-	_	-	_	_	2,201,854	2,201,854
Government/Public institution/the									_,,	
Bank of Korea		17,037	408	418	2,662	329	41	118,539	-	139,434
Corporate		33,858	227,885	180,965	38,894	97,849	7,356	536,020		1,122,827
	₩	830,232	228,293	181,383	41,556	98,178	7,397	654,559	18,535,638	20,577,236

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk could be caused by maturity mismatch of financial assets and liabilities, or temporary insolvency by unexpected cash outflows. It includes economic losses that the Group will incur in the process of financing high interest rates, or disposing of invested assets in order to meet its obligations. The Group manages liquidity risk by considering all liquidity variation factors that can cause cash inflows and cash outflows.

The Group sets the goal of "month-end liquidity" as the liquidity level at which the Group could pay its obligations in the next 3 months. Real liquidity gap ratio of maturity of financial assets and liabilities, liquidity buffer ratio and ABS to borrowings ratio are major indices of liquidity risks monitored by the Group, defined as cautious, apprehensive, and risky. The Group has prepared contingency plans for various liquidity crises.

### (i) Non-derivatives

A maturity analysis for non-derivative financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows. Such undiscounted contractual cash flows differ from the discounted amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position, as they include estimated interest payments.

The Group does not expect that the cash flows would be occurred earlier than the periods shown below. Also, there would be no significant amount change.

		2015								
	Less than	1~3	3~6	6 months	1~5	Over	Total			
	1 month	months	months	~ 1 year	years	5 years	TOtal			
•										
Assets:										
Cash and due from	===						==0			
banks \	,	-	-	-	-	-	441,552			
Loans and receivables	9,116,252	4,698,360	2,418,281	2,664,068	3,896,055	223,858	23,016,874			
Trading financial										
assets	130,005	-	-	-	-	-	130,005			
Available-for-sale										
financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	449,617	449,617			
Other financial assets	401,885	18	26			62,002	463,931			
	10,089,694	4,698,378	2,418,307	2,664,068	3,896,055	735,477	24,501,979			
Liabilities:			_		_					
Borrowings	410,461	348,233	105,927	108,807	673,120	-	1,646,548			
Debentures	116,021	420,884	696,697	1,637,884	9,172,591	418,795	12,462,872			
Other financial										
liabilities	2,180,432	10,307	128,604	40,220	186,661	42,891	2,589,115			
	2,706,914	779,424	931,228	1,786,911	10,032,372	461,686	16,698,535			
₩	7,382,780	3,918,954	1,487,079	877,157	(6,136,317)	273,791	7,803,444			

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (c) Liquidity risk, continued

### (i) Non-derivatives, continued

	_				2014			
	_	Less than	1~3	3~6	6 months	1~5	Over	Total
	_	1 month	months	months	~ 1 year	years	5 years	Total
Assets:								
Cash and due from								
banks <del>V</del>	₩	411,760	1,000	-	338	-	-	413,098
Loans and receivables		8,953,239	4,826,364	2,431,540	2,423,174	3,062,686	281,388	21,978,391
Trading financial								
assets		230,200	-	-	-	-	-	230,200
Available-for-sale								
financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	522,512	522,512
Other financial assets	_	337,990	-		_	_	59,129	397,119
	_	9,933,189	4,827,364	2,431,540	2,423,512	3,062,686	863,029	23,541,320
Liabilities:								
Borrowings		51,232	63,675	6,903	187,990	926,385	-	1,236,185
Debentures		50,295	267,469	1,272,582	2,074,918	8,422,431	102,164	12,189,859
Other financial								
liabilities	_	2,271,572	14,749	22,617	36,429	158,698	41,792	2,545,857
		2,373,099	345,893	1,302,102	2,299,337	9,507,514	143,956	15,971,901
¥	₩_	7,560,090	4,481,471	1,129,438	124,175	(6,444,828)	719,073	7,569,419

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (c) Liquidity risk, continued

### (ii) Derivatives

A maturity analysis for derivative financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 that shows remaining contractual maturities are as follows: The amounts shown in the table were calculated based on the information as follows.

- For the derivatives paid in gross: gross amount of cash received or paid.
- For the derivatives paid in net: net amount of cash received or paid.

	•	Less than 1 month	1~3 months	3~6 months	6 months ~ 1 year	1~5 vears	Over 5 years	Total
Net settlement cash outflow Gross	₩	(1,100)	(1,106)	(2,072)	(3,941)	(5,184)	(4)	(13,407)
settlement cash inflow Gross		79,735	160,247	64,271	305,094	1,534,400	-	2,143,747
settlement cash outflow		(82,128)	(164,101	(64,184)	(293,443)	(1,414,196)	-	(2,018,052)
	₩	(3,493)	(4,960)	(1,985)	7,710	115,020	(4)	112,288

			2014						
		Less than 1 month	1~3 months	3~6 months	6 months ~ 1 year	1~5 years	Total		
Net settlement cash outflow Gross settlement	₩	(847)	(869)	(1,916)	(3,720)	(7,536)	(14,888)		
cash inflow Gross settlement		1,309	3,116	59,838	505,653	1,465,933	2,035,849		
cash outflow		(3,689)	(7,687)	(65,561)	(526,911)	(1,446,003)	(2,049,851)		
	₩	(3,227)	(5,440)	(7,639)	(24,978)	12,394	(28,890)		

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (d) Market risk

Market risk from trading positions is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk of financial assets and liabilities in the case of non-trading assets and interest rate risk of MMF in the case of trading assets and only foreign exchange rate risk of foreign currency equity securities and foreign currency deposits because the Group hedges all cash flows of foreign currency liabilities with currency rate swaps. The Group is exposed to only equity price risk of foreign currency equity securities. The Group assesses risks of expected transactions and sets up limits to control market risks to the extent that the Group can handle. The Group assessed market risks on the basis of the Basel standard methodology and the Historical VaR method, established risk limits respectively, monitored, and established an action plan in case that market risks get close to, or exceed limits.

### (i) Market risk management from trading positions

The Group assessed market risk from trading positions using the standard methodology of Financial Supervisory Service. The following represents the Group's assessment of its potential loss in trading financial and available-for-sale financial assets that are exposed to the respective risks, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

			2015		
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	At December 31
Interest rate	₩	1,484	3,011	650	650
			2014		
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	At December 31
Interest rate	₩	754	1,300	400	1,150

Overseas subsidiaries were excluded from the calculation.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (d) Market risk, continued

(ii) VaR and EaR management from non-trading positions

### Interest rate risk from non-trading positions

The principal market risk from non-trading activities of the Group is interest rate risk. The Group makes an effort to minimize variations of net assets and profit by assessing and controlling interest rate risk of non-trading positions. Interest rate VaR and EaR, to which actual interest rate variations of assets and liabilities are applied, are used to assess interest rate risk.

Interest rate VaR (Value at Risk) estimates, at a 99.9% confidence level, the expected maximum loss assuming a one-year holding periods. The Group calculates the Interest rate VaR using an internal model which has been designed to apply historical interest rate scenarios provided by accompanying net asset value simulations due to interest rate changes.

Interest rate EaR (Earning at Risk) is the maximum expected loss of net interest income within the next year due to negative variations of interest rates. Interest rate EaR is assessed considering interest rate repricing gap, differences between expected interest rate variation timing and target period (one year), and expected interest rate variation. Applied interest rate variation timing for each maturity level and interest rate shock (200bp) were suggested by Basel. Financial assets of low sensitivity were excluded.

Interest rate VaR and EaR of non-trading positions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Interest rate VaR	₩	88,825	89,909
Interest rate EaR		12,663	23,458

Overseas subsidiaries were excluded from the calculation.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (d) Market risk, continued

(ii) VaR and EaR management from non-trading positions, continued

### Equity price risk and foreign exchange rate risk from non-trading positions

The Group assessed equity price risk and foreign exchange rate risk from foreign currency equity securities and foreign currency deposits of non-trading positions using the Historical VaR method. Assuming that asset returns are possible in case of crisis, historical VaR of the equity price and foreign currency rate is calculated at bottom 99% of 10 day holding period votality for one year (250 trading days) in reporting date. Total VaR is calculated assuming that equity price risk and foreign exchange rate risk occur at the same time. Variance effect is calculated based on the difference between the total VaR and the sum of price risk and foreign exchange rate risk.

Equity price risk and foreign exchange rate risk of non-trading positions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			20	15	
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	At December 31
Equity price risk Foreign exchange rate risk Variance effect	₩	32,593 15,677 (1,102)	37,425 21,622 (1,750)	25,436 12,088 (675)	34,154 19,732 (1,597)
Total VaR	₩	47,168	57,297	36,849	52,289
			20	14	
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	At December 31
Equity price risk Foreign exchange rate risk Variance effect Total VaR	₩	42,333 14,828 (1,246) 55,915	48,580 16,847 (1,398) 64,029	35,419 12,510 (1,048) 46,881	41,118 14,741 (1,216) 54,643

Overseas subsidiaries were excluded from the calculation.

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (d) Market risk, continued

### (iii) Foreign exchange risk

The Group has been exposed to foreign exchange risk of equity securities and financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency other than the functional currency, Korean won. Cash outflows of liabilities denominated by foreign currency were hedged by currency rate swap. Accordingly, foreign exchange risk of equity securities affects the Group. Exposures to foreign exchange risk of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, thousands of Kazakhstan Tenge, thousands of Indonesia Rupiah and millions of

	_		2015		
	_		Foreign currency		
			Kazakhstan	Indonesia	Won equivalent
	_	U.S. dollar	Tenge	rupiah	
Deposit	USD	2,816 KZT	3,439 IDR	7,124,230 <del>W</del>	3,913
Loans		· -	361,816	804,093,727	69,677
Available-for-sale					
financial assets		360,054	-	-	421,984
Other financial assets		-	-	4,070,057	346
Debentures		(1,779,900)	=	-	(2,086,043)
Borrowings		-	=	(645,614,982)	(54,757)
Other financial					
liability	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(3,182,763)	(271)
On-balance exposure		(1,417,030)	365,255	166,490,269	(1,645,151)
Off-balance derivative					
exposure	_	1,779,900	<u>-</u>		2,086,043
Net position	USD_	362,870 KZT	365,255 IDR	166,490,269 <del>W</del>	440,892

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, thousands of Kazakhstan Tenge and millions of won)

		2014				
		Fore	ign cu	rrency	Man aguirelant	
	_	U.S. dollar		Kazakhstan Tenge	Won equivalent	
Deposit Available-for-sale financial	USD	185	KZT	710 <del>W</del>	207	
assets		453,163		-	498,116	
Debentures		(1,800,000)		-	(1,978,560)	
On-balance exposure Off-balance derivative		(1,346,652)		710	(1,480,237)	
exposure Net position	USD	1,800,000 453,348	KZT	- 710 <del>W</del>	1,978,560 498,323	

### 4. Financial Risk Management, Continued

### (e) Capital risk management

The Group has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. By maintaining an optimal capital structure, the Group's objective is to control its financial risks, enhance its safety and soundness, stabilize the financial system, and advance the company's credit standing.

The Group operates the credit card business under the Specialized Credit Financial Business Act. Accordingly, the Group should obey the Regulation on Supervision of Credit Specialized Financial Business. The regulations require the Group to maintain an adjusted equity capital ratio of more than 8%. Adjusted total assets and adjusted equity capital for the ratio are based on the condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position and adjusted by the regulation that considered standards of the Bank for International Settlements and the nature of credit card business. The Group observes ratios of adjusted equity capital requirements regulated by the Specialized Credit Financial Business and as of December 31, 2015, the Group met the regulatory requirement for the adjusted equity capital ratio.

### 5. Significant Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the application of certain critical estimates and judgments relative to the future. Management's estimated outcomes may differ from actual outcomes. The change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

### (a) Valuation of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments which are not actively traded in the market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group determines valuation methods and assumptions based on significant market conditions at the end of each reporting period. Diverse valuation techniques are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments, from generally accepted valuation models in the market to internally developed valuation model that incorporates various types of assumptions and variables.

### (b) Allowance for doubtful accounts

### (i) Individually assessed loan impairment

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral.

### (ii) Collectively assessed loan impairment

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar credit risk characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective loss allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on the estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances.

### (c) Qualifying hedge relationships

In designating financial instruments in qualifying hedge relationships, the Group has determined that it expects the hedges to be highly effective over the period of the hedging relationship. In accounting for derivatives as cash flow hedges, the Group has determined that the hedged cash flow exposure relates to highly probable future cash flows.

### 5. Significant Estimates and Judgments, Continued

### (d) Liability for defined benefit obligations

The present value of a defined benefit obligation that is measured by actuarial valuation methods uses various assumptions which can change according to various elements.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The currency and term of the corporate bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations. Actuarial gains and losses including experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income.

### (e) Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

When there is significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its original cost, there is objective evidence that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired. Accordingly, the Group considers the decline in the fair value of over 30% against the original cost as "significant decline" and a six-month decline in the market price for marketable equity instrument as "prolonged decline".

### (f) Income taxes

Within the normal business process, there are various types of transactions and different accounting methods that may add uncertainties to the realizability of tax assets. The Group has recognized current and deferred taxes that reflect tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects, at the end of the reporting year, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. However, actual income tax in the future may not be identical to the recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, and this difference can affect current and deferred taxes at the year when the final tax effect is conformed.

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

The fair value which the Group primarily uses for measurement of financial instruments is the published price quotations in an active market which are based on the market prices. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established either by using a valuation technique or independent third-party valuation service.

The Group uses diverse valuation techniques under reasonable assumptions which are based on the inputs observable in markets at the end of each reporting period.

Valuation techniques include using the recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument (Level 1)
- Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly or indirectly (Level 2)
- Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value
- (i) Fair value measurement methods of financial instruments that are measured at fair value are as follows:

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### Trading financial assets

In case that the market of a financial instrument is active, fair value is established at the close quoted price as of the last day for the reporting period. The fair value of investments in money market funds is determined by the sum of acquisition cost and accrued interest.

### Derivative assets Derivative liabilities

In case that the market of a financial instrument is active, fair value is established at the close quoted price as of the last day for the reporting period. If the market is not active, fair value is determined at the amount which is present value of the future cash flow reasonably estimated considering the counterparty's credit risk and discounted by the appropriate rate such as a risk free rate. If observable market data for the valuation is not available enough, the valuation result of the qualified external institutes is used as fair value.

### Available-for-sale financial assets

In case that the market of a financial instrument is active, fair value is established at the close quoted price as of the last day for the reporting period. Fair value of equity securities which the active market price is not available is measured by the valuation model of independent and professional institutes using reliable data. Fair value of debt securities which the active market price is not available is determined at the amount which is present value of the future cash flow estimated reasonably discounted by the rate considering the counterparty's credit risk. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value, continued
  - (ii) The following table shows the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			201	15	
	_	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Equity securities held for trading	₩	-	130,005	-	130,005
Derivative financial assets for hedge		-	123,116	-	123,116
Available-for-sale debt securities		-	-	1,631	1,631
Available-for-sale equity securities	_	421,984		26,002	447,986
	₩_	421,984	253,121	27,633	702,738
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities for hedge	₩		14,484	=	14,484
	_		201	4	
	_	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Equity securities held for trading	₩	-	230,027	-	230,027
Derivative financial assets for hedge		-	39,021	162	39,183
Available-for-sale debt securities		-	-	1,879	1,879
Available-for-sale equity securities	_	498,115		22,518	520,633
	₩_	498,115	269,048	24,559	791,722
Financial liabilities  Derivative financial liabilities for hedge	₩	-	56,331	-	56,331

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value, continued
- (iii) Changes in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Changes of fair value measurement in level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	Derivative financial assets	Available-for- sale debt securities	Available-for- sale equity securities	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015 Reversal of impairment loss Other comprehensive income (loss)	₩	162 - (162)	1,879 12,019	22,518 - 3,284	24,559 12,019 3,122
Acquisition Disposition	<u>-</u>	-	- (12,267)	200	200 (12,267)
Balance at December 31, 2015	₩ _		1,631	26,002	27,633
Balance at January 1, 2014 Reversal of impairment loss Other comprehensive loss Disposition	₩	960 - (798) -	2,068 13,295 - (13,484)	23,303 - (785)	26,331 13,295 (1,583) (13,484)
Balance at December 31, 2014	₩	162	1,879	22,518	24,559

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value, continued
- (iv) Inputs unobservable in markets

Information about significant unobservable inputs in measuring financial instruments categorized as level 3 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

				2015	5	
	Valuation techniques	Type of financial instruments	_	Book value	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs
Available-for-sale financial assets:						
	Net asset value	Debt securities	₩	1,631	-	-
	Discounted cash flow	Equity securities		24,340	Discount rate Growth rate	7.33% ~ 15.00% 0.00%
	Cost method	Equity securities	<u>-</u>	1,662	-	-
			₩.	27,633		
				2014	ļ	
	Valuation techniques	Type of financial instruments		Book value	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs
Derivative assets:  Available-for-sale	Option model (Hull & White model)	Interest rates related	₩	162	Regression coefficient, The volatility of the underlying asset	0.43% ~ 2.05%
financial assets:	Net asset	Debt		4.070		
	value Discounted	securities Equity		1,879	- Discount rate	- 6.03% ~ 23.25%
	cash flow	securities		21,055	Growth rate	0.00%
	Cost method	Equity securities	-	1,463	-	-
			₩	24,397 24,559		

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value, continued
- (v) Sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs

For level 3 fair value measurement, a reasonably possible change in one or more of the unobservable inputs used to determine the fair value would have the following effect on profit or loss, or other comprehensive income:

	2015			
Type of financial instrument	Favorable change	Unfavorable change		
Available-for-salefinancial assets(*)	4,010	(1,645)		

(\*) Based on changes in growth rate (0%~1%) and discount rate (-1%~1%)

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

- (b) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost
- (i) The methods of measuring the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are as follows:

	Fair value measurement methods
Cash and due from banks	Carrying amount of cash is the same as fair value. Carrying amount (matured within three months at acquisition date) is used as approximation of fair value for cash equivalents. Fair value of other due from banks is present value of expected cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and spread.
Loans and receivables	Fair value of loans and receivables is the present value of expected cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and counterparty's credit ratings. However, carrying amount is used as approximation of fair value for credit card assets for lump-sum purchase and cash advances which contractual credit period granted is less than three months.
Other financial assets	Fair value of other financial assets is the present value of expected cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and counterparty's credit ratings. However, carrying amount is used as approximation of fair value for other financial assets which reliable expected cash flow is not available.
Borrowings	Carrying amount is used as approximation of fair value for short-term borrowings including call money. Fair value of the other borrowings is the present value of expected cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and the Group's credit ratings.
Debentures	Where the market of a financial instrument is active, fair value is established at the quoted price. Fair value of debentures which quoted market price is not available is determined to be the present value of contractual cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and the Group's credit ratings.
Other financial liabilities	Fair value of other financial liabilities is determined to be the present value of contractual cash flows discounted by the rate considering market interest rate and the Group's credit ratings. Carrying amount is used as approximation of fair value of liabilities for which expected cash flows are not available.

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

(ii) The carrying amount and the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Carrying amount

2015

	-		Carrying	arricarri		
		Balance	Deferred loan origination costs and others	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Total	Fair value
Financial assets	-					
Cash	₩	1	_	_	1	1
Deposits	• •	441,551	_	_	441,551	441,551
Credit card assets Loans and		18,460,224	(39,077)	(673,569)	17,747,578	18,018,258
receivables		660,028	881	(917)	659,992	660,665
Installment assets		1,870,631	31,691	(14,918)	1,887,404	1,903,040
Lease assets		886,962	(379)	(2,350)	884,233	889,304
Other assets		463,709	(1,248)	(11,510)	450,951	451,046
	₩	22,783,106	(8,132)	(703,264)	22,071,710	22,363,865
Financial liabilities	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, , , , , ,	, ,
Borrowings	₩	1,607,957	_	_	1,607,957	1,616,418
Debentures in won	<del>v v</del>	9,686,000	(15,121)	-	9,670,879	9,801,887
Debentures in						
foreign currency		2,086,043	(7,822)	-	2,078,221	2,086,979
Other liabilities	_	2,589,413	(11,544)		2,577,869	2,579,629
	₩	15,969,413	(34,487)		15,934,926	16,084,913
				2014		
	-		Carrying			
	-		Deferred loan	Allowance		Faircales
		Balance	origination	for doubtful	Total	Fair value
		Balance	origination costs and others	for doubtful accounts	Total	raii value
Financial assets	-	Balance			Total	
Financial assets Deposits	₩	### Balance 413,098			Total	413,101
	₩					
Deposits Credit card assets	₩	413,098	costs and others	accounts	413,098 17,311,061	413,101
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and	₩	413,098 18,070,836	costs and others (39,372)	- (720,403)	413,098	413,101 17,585,845
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables	₩	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956	costs and others (39,372) 948	(720,403) (411) (14,056)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets	₩	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816	costs and others (39,372) 948 23,478 (126)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets	- ₩	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119	costs and others (39,372) 948 23,478 (126) (1,596)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets	_	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816	costs and others (39,372) 948 23,478 (126)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets	₩ -	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119 21,724,746	costs and others (39,372) 948 23,478 (126) (1,596)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732 20,955,089	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122 21,249,875
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets Financial liabilities Borrowings	_	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119 21,724,746	costs and others  (39,372)  948 23,478 (126) (1,596) (16,668)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732 20,955,089 1,190,000	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122 21,249,875 1,215,632
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets  Financial liabilities Borrowings Debentures in won Debentures in	₩ -	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119 21,724,746 1,190,000 9,360,000	costs and others  (39,372)  948 23,478 (126) (1,596) (16,668)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732 20,955,089 1,190,000 9,340,003	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122 21,249,875 1,215,632 9,530,768
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets  Financial liabilities Borrowings Debentures in won Debentures in foreign currency	₩ -	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119 21,724,746 1,190,000 9,360,000 1,978,560	costs and others  (39,372)  948 23,478 (126) (1,596) (16,668)  (19,997) (9,831)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732 20,955,089 1,190,000 9,340,003 1,968,729	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122 21,249,875 1,215,632
Deposits Credit card assets Loans and receivables Installment assets Lease assets Other assets  Financial liabilities Borrowings Debentures in won Debentures in	₩ -	413,098 18,070,836 529,921 1,598,956 714,816 397,119 21,724,746 1,190,000 9,360,000	costs and others  (39,372)  948 23,478 (126) (1,596) (16,668)	(720,403) (411) (14,056) (2,328) (15,791)	413,098 17,311,061 530,458 1,608,378 712,362 379,732 20,955,089 1,190,000 9,340,003	413,101 17,585,845 529,724 1,623,591 717,492 380,122 21,249,875 1,215,632 9,530,768

### 6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments, Continued

(iii) The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments which are measured at amortized cost in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			20	15	
	_	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	₩	1	_	_	1
Deposits		441,163	388	-	441,551
Credit card assets		-	-	18,018,258	18,018,258
Loans and receivables		-	-	660,665	660,665
Installment assets		-	-	1,903,040	1,903,040
Lease assets		-	-	889,304 451,046	889,304 451,046
Other assets	₩ _	441 164		451,046	451,046
	_	441,164	388	21,922,313	22,363,865
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	₩	-	-	1,616,418	1,616,418
Debentures in won		-	-	9,801,887	9,801,887
Debentures in				0.000.070	0.000.070
foreign currency Other liabilities		-	-	2,086,979 2,579,629	2,086,979 2,579,629
Other liabilities	₩ -				
	_	<u> </u>		16,084,913	16,084,913
			20	14	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets		_		-	
Deposits	₩	411,760	1,341	_	413,101
Credit card assets		-	, -	17,585,845	17,585,845
Loans and receivables		-	-	529,724	529,724
Installment assets		-	-	1,623,591	1,623,591
Lease assets		-	-	717,492	717,492
Other assets	—			380,122	380,122
	₩_	411,760	1,341	20,836,774	21,249,875
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	₩	-	-	1,215,632	1,215,632
Debentures in won		-	-	9,530,768	9,530,768
Debentures in					
foreign currency		-	-	1,982,756	1,982,756
Other liabilities				2,494,625	2,494,625
	₩	-	-	15,223,781	15,223,781

### 7. Categories of Financial Instruments

(a) The carrying amounts of the categories of financial assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

				2015		
		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available-for- sale financial assets	Derivative for hedge	Total
Cash and due from banks Trading financial assets	₩	- 130,005	441,552 -	- -	-	441,552 130,005
Derivative assets Loans and receivables Available-for-sale		-	- 21,179,207	-	123,116 -	123,116 21,179,207
financial assets Other assets	₩	130,005	450,951 22,071,710	449,617 - 449,617	123,116	449,617 450,951 22,774,448
				2014		
		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available-for- sale financial assets	Derivative for hedge	Total
Cash and due from banks Trading financial assets Derivative assets Loans and receivables Available-for-sale	₩	230,027 - -	413,098 - - 20,162,259	- - - -	- - 39,183 -	413,098 230,027 39,183 20,162,259
financial assets Other assets	₩	230,027	379,732 20,955,089	522,512 - 522,512	39,183	522,512 379,732 21,746,811

### 7. Categories of Financial Instrument, Continued

(b) The carrying amounts of the categories of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

			2015			
		Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivative for hedge	Total		
Derivative liabilities	₩	-	14,484	14,484		
Borrowings		1,607,957	, -	1,607,957		
Debentures		11,749,100	-	11,749,100		
Other liabilities		2,577,869	-	2,577,869		
	₩	15,934,926	14,484	15,949,410		
		2014				
		Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Derivative for hedge	Total		
Derivative liabilities	₩	-	56,331	56,331		
Borrowings		1,190,000	-	1,190,000		
Debentures		11,308,732	-	11,308,732		
Other liabilities		2,533,739	<u> </u>	2,533,739		
	₩	15,032,471	56,331	15,088,802		

### 7. Categories of Financial Instrument, Continued

(c) Net gains (losses) of categories of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

						2015				
		Interest income	Interest expense	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expense	Dividend income	Impairment loss	Other operating income, net	Net income	Other comprehe nsive income (loss)
Financial assets Financial assets at fair value through										
profit or loss	₩	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,617	2,617	-
Loans and receivables Available-for-sale financial		1,797,344	-	2,428,611	(2,172,256)	-	(317,895)	29,018	1,764,822	-
assets Derivative for		-	-	-	-	27,240	12,019	183,581	222,840	(49,105)
hedge								102,436	102,436	(3,773)
		1,797,344		2,428,611	(2,172,256)	27,240	(305,876)	317,652	2,092,715	(52,878)
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortized			(446, 276)					/126.25.4\	/E72 620\	
cost Derivative for		-	(446,376)	-	-	-	-	(126,254)	(572,630)	-
hedge					_			23,924	23,924	7,828
			(446,376)					(102,330)	(548,706)	7,828
	₩	1,797,344	(446,376)	2,428,611	(2,172,256)	27,240	(305,876)	215,322	1,544,009	(45,050)

### 7. Categories of Financial Instrument, Continued

					2014				
	Interest	Interest expense	Fee and commission income	Fee and commission expense	Dividend income	Impairment loss	Other operating income, net	Net income	Other comprehe nsive income (loss)
Financial assets Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	₩ -	_	_	_	-	_	1,223	1,223	_
Loans and									
receivables	1,865,557	-	2,300,321	(2,043,042)	-	(420,305)	21,593	1,724,124	-
Available-for- sale financial assets Derivative for hedge	- -	-	-	-	30,613	13,295	157,326 60,390	201,234	(58,746) (6,445)
3	1,865,557		2,300,321	(2,043,042)	30,613	(407,010)	240,532	1,986,971	(65,191)
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-	(492,592)	_	_	-	_	(95,935)	(588,527)	_
Derivative for									
hedge							36,015	36,015	(17,232)
	_	(492,592)			-		(59,920)	(552,512)	(17,232)
7	₩ <u>1,865,557</u>	(492,592)	2,300,321	(2,043,042)	30,613	(407,010)	180,612	1,434,459	(82,423)

(d) The amounts of foreign exchange differences recognized in profit or loss for each category of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		20	15	2014		
		Gain on foreign currency transaction	Loss on foreign currency transaction	Gain on foreign currency transaction	Loss on foreign currency transaction	
Loans and receivables Financial liabilities	₩	34,663	(5,645)	24,781	(3,188)	
measured at amortized		2,196	(128,450)			
cost				2,860	(98,795)	
	₩	36,859	(134,095)	27,641	(101,983)	

### 8. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015							
	_	Gross	Gross amounts	Net amounts	Amounts not offs				
	<u>-</u>	amounts recognized	recognized for offsetting	of financial instruments	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount		
Financial assets:									
Derivatives Repurchase	₩	123,116	-	123,116	2,535	-	120,581		
agreements(*) Financial liabilities:		255,000	-	255,000	255,000	-	-		
Derivatives		14,484	-	14,484	2,535	-	11,949		

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amounts related to not offsetting are securities that are received as collateral for repurchase agreements.

	_				2014		
		Gross	Gross amounts	Net amounts	Amounts in not offs		
	-	amounts recognized	recognized for offsetting	Instruments		Cash collateral received	Net amount
Financial assets: Derivatives Repurchase	₩	39,183	-	39,183	29,521	-	9,662
agreements(*) Financial liabilities:		363,000	-	363,000	363,000	-	-
Derivatives		56,331	-	56,331	29,521	-	26,810

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amounts related to not offsetting are securities that are received as collateral for repurchase agreements.

### 9. Operating Segments

The Group has a single reportable segment.

(a) Details of revenues by financial service type for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015		
	Credit card	Installment finance	Lease	Others	Total
Interest income Fee and commission income Other operating income	1,648,435	89,085	37,669	22,155	1,797,344
	2,388,890	4,284	4,165	31,272	2,428,611
	38,111	386	136	475,551	514,184
	4,075,436	93,755	41,970	528,978	4,740,139
Interest expenses Fee and commission expense Other operating expense	(389,465)	(38,425)	(16,780)	(1,706)	(446,376)
	(2,043,711)	(13,295)	(372)	(114,878)	(2,172,256)
	(1,127,807)	(25,287)	(7,498)	(80,760)	(1,241,352)
	(3,560,983)	(77,007)	(24,650)	(197,344)	(3,859,984)
Operating income Non-operating income Profit before income tax Income tax expense Profit for the period	514,453	16,748	17,320	331,634	880,155
	-	-	-	(2,085)	(2,085)
	514,453	16,748	17,320	329,549	878,070
	(124,497)	(4,053)	(4,192)	(50,554)	(183,296)
	389,956	12,695	13,128	278,995	694,774

	_			2014		
	_	Credit card	Installment finance	Lease	Others	Total
Interest income Fee and commission income Other operating income	<del>₩</del> -	1,719,093 2,240,777 24,222 3,984,092	84,180 3,668 355 88,203	36,615 3,932 213 40,760	25,669 51,944 406,090 483,703	1,865,557 2,300,321 430,880 4,596,758
Interest expenses Fee and commission expense Other operating expense	_	(436,187) (1,906,187) (1,163,889) (3,506,263)	(37,579) (10,356) (22,571) (70,506)	(16,684) (306) (7,386) (24,376)	(2,142) (126,193) (43,077) (171,412)	(492,592) (2,043,042) (1,236,923) (3,772,557)
Operating income Non-operating income Profit before income tax Income tax expense Profit for the period	- - - - W	477,829 - 477,829 (115,635) 362,194	17,697 - 17,697 (4,283) 13,414	16,384 - 16,384 (3,965) 12,419	312,291 (2,164) 310,127 (63,003) 247,124	824,201 (2,164) 822,037 (186,886) 635,151

### 9. Operating Segments, Continued

- (b) Revenues from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are attributed to the Republic of Korea, the Group's country of domicile.
- (c) There is no single external customer with whom revenues amount to 10 percent or more of the Group's revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

### 10. Cash and Due from Banks

(a) Details of cash and due from banks as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014	
Cash	₩	1	-	
Deposits in won:				
Deposits on demand		278,065	368,473	
Current deposits		1,447	4,450	
Foreign currency deposits		3,913	207	
Time deposits		388	1,338	
Deposit for checking accounts		35	37	
Deposits on demand of SPC		155,224	38,593	
Others		2,479	<u>-</u>	
	₩	441,552	413,098	

(b) Restricted due from banks as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015	2014	Restrictions
Time deposits	14/		100	Diadroni on college and for each only space
Jeonbuk Bank Shinhan Bank	₩	- 50	100	Pledged as collateral for cash advances
SHIFIII Dalik			-	Pledged as collateral for cash advances
Korea Post		338	338	Pledged as collateral for a lease
	_	388	438	
Other deposits				
Woori Bank and others		35	37	Deposit for checking accounts
		155,224	38,593	Deposits on demand of SPC
		155,259	38,630	
	₩	155,647	39,068	

### 11. Trading Financial Assets

(a) Details of trading financial assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014	
MMF (Money Market Fund) and others	₩	130,005	230,027	

(b) Net income on trading financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Gain on valuation of trading financial assets	₩	5	27
Gain on sale of trading financial assets		2,612	1,196
	₩	2,617	1,223

(In millions of won)

### 12. Derivatives

### (a) Derivative assets and liabilities

The notional amounts and fair values of derivative assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015		2014		
		Notional	Fair v	alue	Notional	Fair value	
		amounts	Assets	Liabilities	amounts	Assets	Liabilities
Currency rate swap	₩	2,086,043	123,116	2,534	1,978,560	38,964	42,510
Interest rate swap		785,000	<u> </u>	11,950	1,100,000	219	13,821
	₩	2,871,043	123,116	14,484	3,078,560	39,183	56,331

### (b) Gain (loss) on derivatives

Gain (loss) on derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Gain on valuation of derivatives	₩	109,673	85,660
Gain on transaction of derivatives		26,431	16,075
		136,104	101,735
Loss on valuation of derivatives		=	-
Loss on transaction of derivatives	<u></u>	(9,744)	(5,330)
		(9,744)	(5,330)
	₩	126,360	96,405
			-

### (c) Cash flow hedge activity

For cash flow hedges, the amount that was recognized in other comprehensive income and the amount that was reclassified from equity to profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Recognized in other comprehensive income Reclassified from equity to profit or loss Deferred tax effect	₩	131,709 (126,360) (1,294)	65,170 (96,405) 7,558
Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income, net	₩	4,055	(23,677)

### 13. Loans and Receivables

(a) Details of loans and receivables as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015	2014
Credit card assets:			
Lump-sum purchases	₩	4,984,201	4,844,102
Installment purchases	• •	5,216,905	5,164,403
Cash advances		1,852,683	1,979,049
Revolving cash advances		195,822	241,729
Revolving purchases		1,135,651	1,186,744
Card loans		4,822,910	4,236,787
Restructured loans		233,694	236,582
Purchasing card		18,358	181,440
Less : Allowance for doubtful accounts		(673,569)	(720,403)
Present value discount account		(16,944)	(19,136)
Deferred loan origination costs		(22,133)	(20,236)
_ cron carrown angaran a cons	_	17,747,578	17,311,061
Loans:	_		,,
General loans		32,708	9,899
Bonds purchased under resale agreements		255,000	363,000
Loans to employee stock ownership association		3	3
Factoring receivables		141,809	153,727
Commercial paper		227,521	-
Others		2,987	3,292
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(917)	(411)
Deferred loan origination fees		881	948
ŭ	-	659,992	530,458
Installment financing assets:	_		333,133
Installment for cars		1,870,375	1,598,184
Installment for houses		175	381
Installment for others		81	391
Less : Allowance for doubtful accounts		(14,918)	(14,056)
Deferred loan origination fees		31,691	23,478
<b>G</b>	_	1,887,404	1,608,378
Lease assets:	-	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Financing lease receivables		886,041	714,696
Cancelled financing lease receivables		921	120
Less : Allowance for doubtful accounts		(2,350)	(2,328)
Deferred loan origination costs		(379)	(126)
- Company of the Comp	_	884,233	712,362
	₩ -	21,179,207	20,162,259
		,,	

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

### 13. Loans and Receivables, Continued

(b) Changes in the allowance for loans and receivables for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	737,198	659,769
Provision for allowance		308,358	395,293
Write-offs		(499,592)	(506,067)
Unwinding effect		2,486	(350)
Allowance related to disposal of loans		(34,157)	(2,255)
Recoveries		175,059	185,968
Others		2,402	4,840
Ending balance	₩	691,754	737,198

### (c) Finance lease assets

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, total investments in financing leases and the present value of minimum lease payments for each of the following years are as follows:

			2015	
		Total investment	Unrealized interest income	Present value of minimum lease payment
Less than one year One year to five years Over five years	₩	355,830 610,946 124	37,360 42,551 27	318,470 568,395 97
Over five years	₩	966,900	79,938	886,962
			2014	
		Total investment	Unrealized interest income	Present value of minimum lease payment
Less than one year One year to five years	₩	322,829 446,965	36,687 18,291	286,142 428,674
, ,	₩	769,794	54,978	714,816

### (d) Changes in deferred loan origination fees (costs)

Changes in deferred loan origination fees (costs) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014	
Beginning balance Increase	₩	4,064 (21,561)	(9,554) (24,258)	
Decrease		27,557	37,876	

(In millions of won)

Ending balance W 10,060 4,064

#### 14. Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

(a) Details of available-for-sale financial assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Debt securities			
Corporate bonds	₩	1,631	1,879
Equity securities(*)			
Stock		447,984	520,630
Equity investments		2	2
Beneficiary certificates		-	1
		447,986	520,633
	₩	449,617	522,512

- (\*) Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. The carrying amount of the equity securities, on the cost basis of accounting, are \text{\psi}1,662 million and \text{\psi}1,463 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (b) Changes in available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015		2014			
	-	Debt securities	Equity securities	Total	Debt securities	Equity securities	Total	
Beginning balance Acquisition	₩	1,879 -	520,633 200	522,512 200	2,068	606,772	608,840	
Disposal Changes in fair value		(12,267)	(174,160)	(186,427)	(13,484)	(153,577)	(167,061)	
of available-for-sale		_	74,095	74.095	_	48,665	48,665	
Exchange differences Reversal of		-	27,218	27,218	-	18,773	18,773	
impairment loss	_	12,019		12,019	13,295		13,295	
Ending balance	₩	1,631	447,986	449,617	1,879	520,633	522,512	

(c) Gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	₩	183,581	157.326

#### 15. Property and Equipment

(a) Details of Property and equipment as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			201	5	
	_	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
Acquisition cost Accumulated depreciation	₩	32,370	8,847 (1,777)	330,485 (285,812)	371,702 (287,589)
Ending balance	₩	32,370	7,070	44,673	84,113
			2014	1	
	_	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
Acquisition cost Accumulated depreciation	₩	31,176 -	7,280 (1,261)	354,156 (290,260)	392,612 (291,521)
Ending balance	₩	31,176	6,019	63,896	101,091

(b) Changes in property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015					
	_	Land	Buildings	Other	Total		
Beginning balance	₩	31,176	6,019	63,896	101,091		
Acquisition Disposal		_	-	13,654 (226)	13,654 (226)		
Depreciation		-	(252)	(33,439)	(33,691)		
Acquisition of subsidiary		1,194	1,303	132	2,629		
Others			<u> </u>	656	656		
Ending balance	₩	32,370	7,070	44,673	84,113		
		2014					
		Land	Buildings	Other	Total		
Beginning balance	₩	31,176	6,271	84,624	122,071		
Acquisition		-	-	16,064	16,064		
Disposal		-	-	(78)	(78)		
Depreciation		-	(252)	(37,099)	(37,351)		
Others		-	=	385	385		
Ending balance			6,019				

### (c) Insured Assets

Insured assets as of December 31, 2015 is summarized as follows:

Type of insurance	Assets covered	Insurance company		Amount covered
Property all risks policy	Buildings, etc.	Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance, Ltd.	₩	53,954

In addition, the Group maintains transportation theft insurance, custody theft insurance for cash and securities and liability insurance, full insurance for vehicles.

### 16. Intangible Assets

(a) Details of Intangible assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

					2015		
		Club memberships		opment ost	Goodwill	Other	Total
Acquisition cost Accumulated amortization Impairment losses	₩	17,517 - (922)		00,200 69,373)	2,849 - -	10,687 (6,368)	131,253 (75,741) (922)
Ending balance	₩	16,595		30,827	2,849	4,319	54,590
					2014		
		Club membershi	ps	Developr	nent cost	Other	Total
Acquisition cost Accumulated amortization Impairment losses	₩	17,49 (2,30	-		89,613 (49,057)	7,679 (4,716) -	114,791 (53,773) (2,301)
Ending balance	₩	15,19	98		40,556	2,963	58,717

### 16. Intangible Assets, Continued

(b) Changes in intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015						
	_	Club memberships	Development cost	Goodwill	Other	Total		
Beginning balance	₩	15,198	40,556	-	2,963	58,717		
Acquisition		2,063	12,737	-	1,422	16,222		
Substitution		-	(2,150)	-	1,585	(565)		
Disposal		(1,616)	-	-	-	(1,616)		
Amortization		-	(20,316)	-	(1,651)	(21,967)		
Impairment reversal Acquisition of		950	-	-	-	950		
subsidiary		-	-	2,849	-	2,849		
Ending balance	₩	16,595	30,827	2,849	4,319	54,590		

	_		2014		
	-	Club memberships	Development cost	Other	Total
Beginning balance Acquisition	₩	12,496	55,413 6,073	4,655 39	72,564 11,377
Substitution		5,265	6,073 (152)	81	(71)
Disposal Amortization		(1,974) -	(20,778)	- (1,812)	(1,974) (22,590)
Impairment loss Impairment reversal	_	(619) 30_	<u>-</u>	- -	(619) 
Ending balance	₩	15,198	40,556	2,963	58,717

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

### 17. Other Assets

(a) Other assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Guarantee deposits	₩	62,002	59,128
Present value discount account		(1,248)	(1,596)
Accounts receivable		299,858	243,455
Allowance for doubtful accounts Accrued income		(3,471) 99,971	(5,167) 91,632
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(8,039)	(10,624)
Advance payments		230,840	187,887
Prepaid expenses		46,982	18,294
Others		3,762	3,332
	₩	730,657	586,341

(b) Changes in allowance for other assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	15,791	13,654
Provision for allowance		9,537	25,012
Write-offs		(17,386)	(26,710)
Recoveries		3,568	3,835
Ending balance	₩	11,510	15,791

### 18. Borrowings

Borrowings as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Interest rate (%)	2015	2014
Borrowings in won:			
Commercial paper	1.89 ~ 3.04 W	770,000	440,000
General borrowings	2.51	28,200	-
Borrowings from Shinhan Financial Group	4.12 ~ 4.91	600,000	700,000
Overdrawn account	2.56	155,000	50,000
		1,553,200	1,190,000
Borrowings in foreign currency:			
General borrowings	10.00 ~ 13.00	54,757	
	₩	1,607,957	1,190,000

### 19. Debentures

Debentures as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

Maturity	Interest rate (%)		2015	2014
2016.01.05~2022.11.0		₩	9,686,000	
9	1.84 ~ 5.27			9,360,000
			(15,121)	(19,997)
		•	9,670,879	9,340,003
2016.03.28~2019.02.2				
5	1.495 ~ 3.26		2,086,043	1,978,560
			(7,822)	(9,831)
		•	2,078,221	1,968,729
		₩	11,749,100	11,308,732
	2016.01.05~2022.11.0 9 2016.03.28~2019.02.2	2016.01.05~2022.11.0 9 1.84 ~ 5.27 2016.03.28~2019.02.2	2016.01.05~2022.11.0 9 1.84 ~ 5.27  2016.03.28~2019.02.2 5 1.495 ~ 3.26	2016.01.05~2022.11.0 9 1.84 ~ 5.27 (15,121) 9,670,879 2016.03.28~2019.02.2 5 1.495 ~ 3.26 2,086,043 (7,822) 2,078,221

### 20. Employee Benefits

(a) Defined benefit plan assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Present value of defined benefit obligations	₩	216,720	184,147
Fair value of plan assets		(195,336)	(173,736)
Recognized liabilities for defined benefit obligations	₩	21,384	10,411

(b) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations and plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015	
		Defined benefit obligation	Plan assets	Defined benefit liability
Beginning balance Recognized in profit or loss as incurred:	₩	184,147	(173,736)	10,411
Current service cost		18,489	-	18,489
Interest expense (income)		7,353	(6,937)	416
		25,842	(6,937)	18,905
Recognized in other comprehensive income: Remeasurement loss (gain) - Actuarial losses (gain)				
Demographic assumptions		(6)	-	(6)
Financial assumptions		19,226	-	19,226
Experience adjustments		999	-	999
- Return on plan assets			3,310	3,310
		20,219	3,310	23,529
Others:				
Contributions paid into the plan		-	(22,000)	(22,000)
Benefits paid by the plan		(13,935)	4,027	(9,908)
Others(*)		222	-	222
Acquisition of subsidiary		225		225
		(13,488)	(17,973)	(31,461)
Ending balance	₩	216,720	(195,336)	21,384

(\*) Transfer from related parties

### 20. Employee Benefits, Continued

			2014	
		Defined benefit obligation	Plan assets	Defined benefit liability
Beginning balance	₩	160,346	(157,866)	2,480
Recognized in profit or loss as incurred:				
Current service cost		17,411	-	17,411
Interest expense (income)		7,252	(7,134)	118
		24,663	(7,134)	17,529
Recognized in other comprehensive income: Remeasurement loss (gain) - Actuarial losses (gain)				
Demographic assumptions		(1,047)	_	(1,047)
Financial assumptions		4,348	_	4,348
Experience adjustments.		199	_	199
- Return on plan assets		-	3,173	3,173
Hotain on plan about		3,500	3,173	6,673
Others:		0,000	0,170	0,070
Contributions paid into the plan		_	(19,000)	(19,000)
Benefits paid by the plan		(5,095)	7,091	1,996
Others(*)		733	7,001	733
Outers( )			/11 000\	(16,271)
English halanaa	۱۸/	(4,362)	(11,909)	
Ending balance	₩	184,147	(173,736)	10,411

<sup>(\*)</sup> Transfer from related parties

(c) Details of the amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for each category of financial instruments as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		20	15	201	14	
	_	Amounts	Ratio	Amounts	Ratio	
Cash and due from banks Securities	₩	104,370 90,093	53.4% 46.2%	121,958 50,834	70.2% 29.3%	
Others		873	0.4%	944	0.5%	
Fair value of plan assets	₩_	195,336	100.0%	173,736	100.0%	

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

#### 20. Employee Benefits, Continued

(d) Actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate (AA0)	3.53%	4.01%
Future salary increasing rate	2.68%	2.54%
Average expected remaining years of service	+ upgrade rate 16.51 years	+ upgrade rate 15.88 years

### (e) Sensitivity analysis

This analysis is based on actuarial assumptions variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date.

		Changes in the amount of efined benefit obligations
Discount rate (1% decrease)	₩	39,664
Discount rate (1% increase)		(32,609)
Future salary increasing rate (1% decrease)		(33,148)
Future salary increasing rate (1% increase)		39,604

Sensitivity analysis doesn't consider the variance of all cash flows expected to occur in the plan, but provides approximation of the sensitivity to the assumptions.

(f) The amounts recognized as an expense for defined contribution plans are \(\psi\_1,875\) million and \(\psi\_1,634\) million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

### 21. Provisions

Details of provisions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015							
		Allowance for litigation	Provision for membership reward program	Allowance for unused credit commitments	Asset retirement	Other	Total		
Beginning balance	₩	5,484	33,112	316,165	8,239	3,161	366,161		
Provision (reversals)		(483)	43,975	16,151	(647)	2,408	61,404		
Payment		(2,832)	(49,438)	-	(411)	(2,433)	(55,114)		
Others					98		98		
Ending balance	₩	2,169	27,649	332,316	7,279	3,136	372,549		

		2014						
		Allowance for litigation	Provision for membership reward program	Allowance for unused credit commitments	Asset retirement	Other	Total	
Beginning balance	₩	6,129	29,103	318,571	9,521	7,963	371,287	
Provision (reversals)		2,397	42,095	(2,406)	(835)	953	42,204	
Payment		(3,042)	(48,928)	-	(760)	(5,755)	(58,485)	
Others			10,842		313		11,155	
Ending balance	₩	5,484	33,112	316,165	8,239	3,161	366,161	

### 22. Other Liabilities

Details of other liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

### 23. Deferred Revenue of Customer Loyalty Programmes

Changes in deferred revenue of customer loyalty programmes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Beginning balance	₩	167.924	139,272
Revenue deferment	<del>V V</del>	283,813	262,173
Revenue realization		(270,180)	(233,521)
Ending balance	₩	181,557	167,924

### 24. Equity

(a) Equity as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Common stock	₩	626,847	626,847
Capital surplus			
Gains on capital reduction		852,646	852,646
Gains on sale of treasury stock		2	2
Other additional capital		7,944	7,944
'		860,592	860,592
Capital adjustments			·
Stock options		417	(105)
Others		(59)	(49)
		358	(154)
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Unrealized gain on valuation of available-for-sale securitie	S	313,709	362,814
Effective portion of valuation loss on cash flow hedges		(16,114)	(20,169)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations		(38,734)	(20,898)
Foreign currency translation adjustments for		(0.700)	(4)
foreign operations		(2,728)	(4)
		256,133	321,743
Retained earnings		212 424	010 101
Legal reserve		313,424	313,424
Reserve for credit losses (Note 25)		433,648	474,764
Revaluation surplus of property and equipment		10,216	10,216
Retained earnings(*)		3,710,764	3,524,995
		4,468,052	4,323,399
Non-controlling interests		7,751	-
· ·	₩	6,219,733	6,132,427

<sup>(\*)</sup> W46,610 million of reserve for credit losses plans to reverse in 2016 and W41,116 million of reserve for credit losses was reversed to retained earnings in 2015.

#### 24. Equity, Continued

#### (b) Capital stock and capital surplus

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, par value of common stock is \(\precenture{4}\)5,000 and the Group authorized 2,000,000,000 shares and issued outstanding shares amounted to 125,369,403 shares.

(c) Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Valuation of available-for- sale financial assets	Valuation of cash flow hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	Foreign currency translation adjustments for foreign operations	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	₩ 421,560	3,508	(15,840)	_	409,228
Changes in fair value of available-for-	•	•	(6,673)	-	,
sale financial assets	48,665	-	. , .		41,992
Exchange differences	18,773	-	_	(4)	18,769
Effective portion of changes in					
fair value of cash flow hedges	-	65,170	-	-	65,170
Reclassification	(144,939)	(96,405)	-	-	(241,344)
Deferred tax effect	18,755	7,558	1,615		27,928
Balance at December 31, 2014	362,814	(20,169)	(20,898)	(4)	321,743
Balance at January 1, 2015	362,814	(20,169)	(20,898)	(4)	321,743
Changes in fair value of available-for-					
sale financial assets	74,095	-	(23,529)	-	50,566
Exchange differences	27,218	-	-	(2,724)	24,494
Effective portion of changes in					
fair value of cash flow hedges	-	131,709	-	-	131,709
Reclassification	(166,095)	(126,360)	-	-	(292,455)
Deferred tax effect	15,677	(1,294)	5,693		20,076
Balance at December 31, 2015	₩ <u>313,709</u>	(16,114)	(38,734)	(2,728)	256,133

#### (d) Legal reserve

The Korean Commercial Code requires the Group to appropriate a legal reserve in an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends for each accounting period until the reserve equals 50% of stated capital. The legal reserve may be used to reduce a deficit or may be transferred to common stock in connection with a free issue of shares.

### (e) Revaluation surplus of property and equipment

The Group elected to measure an item of land and buildings at the date of transition to K-IFRSs at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. W10,216 million of revaluation surplus as a result of revaluation was classified as dividend restriction by the board of directors.

(In millions of won)

### 24. Equity, Continued

(f) Statements of appropriation of retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 based on separate financial statements of the Company are as follows:

Date of Appropriation for 2015: March 23, 2016 Date of Appropriation for 2014: March 26, 2015

(In millions of won, except dividends per share)		2015	2014
Unappropriated retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of year	₩	3,015,994	2,889,844
Profit for the year	_	692,815	635,155
		3,708,809	3,524,999
Reversal of Reserve for credit losses	_	46,610	41,116
Balance at end of year before appropriation	_	3,755,419	3,566,115
Appropriation of retained earnings  Claim reserves for on-line transactions  Cash dividends		1,000 900,027	- 550,121
Dividends per share (dividend as a percentage of par value): \$\psi\$ 7,179 (143.58%) for 2015 \$\psi\$ 4,388 (87.76%) for 2014			
	_	901,027	550,121
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried over to subsequent year	₩_	2,854,392	3,015,994

#### 25. Reserve for Credit Losses

In accordance with Regulations for the Supervision of Financial Institutions, the Group reserves the difference between allowance for credit losses by K-IFRS and Regulations for the Supervision of Financial Institutions in the account of reserve for legal reserve for credit losses. Reserve for credit losses is included in retained earnings, and does not affect profit for the year but by limiting dividends amounts, prevents credit quality being compromised.

(a) Reserve for credit losses as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Accumulated reserve for credit losses	₩	433,648	474,764
Accumulated reversal of credit losses, scheduled		(46,610)	(41,116)
Ending balance of reserve for credit losses	₩	387,038	433,648

(b) Details of profits after adjusting for reserve for credit losses and provision for reserve for credit losses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Profit for the year	₩	694,774	635,151
Reversal of reserve for credit losses		46,610	41,116
Profit after adjusting for reserve for credit losses	₩	741,384	676,267
Earnings per share after reserve for credit losses won)	s (in <sub>W</sub>	5,914	5,394

#### 26. Operating Revenue

Operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Interest income	₩	1,797,344	1,865,557
Fee and commission income		2,428,611	2,300,321
Dividend income		27,240	30,613
Gain on valuation and disposition of trading financial assets		2,617	1,223
Gains related to derivatives		136,104	101,735
Gains on foreign currency transaction		36,859	27,641
Gains on disposition of available-for-sale financial assets		183,581	157,326
Reversal of impairment losses from financial assets		12,019	13,295
Other operating income		115,764	99,047
	₩	4,740,139	4,596,758

### 27. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(In millions of won, except shares outstanding and earnings per share)

	_	2015	2014
Profit for the year available for common shares Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	₩	694,774 125,369,403	635,151 125,369,403
Earnings per share in won	₩	5,542	5,066

The Group had no dilutive potential ordinary shares in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the reporting periods. Accordingly, diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

#### 28. Share-Based Payment

Share-based payment as of December 31, 2015 is summarized as follows:

- (a) Share-based payment arrangements with performance conditions
  - (i) Performance share granted as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Granted as of 2011	Granted as of 2012	Granted as of 2013	Granted as of 2014	Granted as of 2015
Type Vesting period	Equity-settled type 2011 ~ 2013	Equity-settled type 2012 ~ 2014	Equity-settled type 2013 ~ 2015	Equity-settled type 2014 ~ 2016	Equity-settled type 2015 ~ 2017
Performance condition	Based on relative stock price (33.4%) Based on 4 year management index (66.6%)	Based on relative stock price (33.4%) Based on 4 year management index (66.6%)	Based on relative stock price (33.4%) Based on 4 year management index (66.6%)	Based on relative stock price (20.0%) Based on 4 year management index (80.0%)	Based on relative stock price (20.0%) Based on 4 year management index (80.0%)
Estimated number of shares granted	6,492 shares	23,739 shares	49,627 shares	34,974 shares	53,700 shares

(ii) Granted shares and the fair value of grant date as of December 31, 2015 are as follows: (In won, except shares outstanding)

Grant date	Grant shares	Exercise	Fair value(*)	Estimated shares(**)
January 11, 2011	6,900	5,766	52,900	6,492
February 28, 2012	28,200	-	46,650	17,732
August 24, 2012	9,300	-	36,150	6,007
January 1, 2013	89,800	-	40,050	26,350
February 22, 2013	10,100	-	42,350	6,495
May 27, 2013	10,100	-	40,250	841
August 27, 2013	24,000	-	39,700	15,941
January 1, 2014	23,600	-	47,300	21,782
February 10, 2014	9,400	-	42,800	7,712
March 31, 2014	4,700	-	47,000	3,268
July 24, 2014	1,600	-	46,550	649
August 22, 2014	4,700	-	51,800	1,563
January 1, 2015	50,700	-	44,500	45,166
February 4, 2015	4,500	-	45,700	3,753
August 24, 2015	4,500	-	40,250	1,469
August 27, 2015	10,200		39,600	3,312
	292,300	5,766	-	168,532

<sup>(\*)</sup> The fair value per share was evaluated based on the closing price of Shinhan Financial Group at each grant date.

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

- (a) Share-based payment arrangements with performance conditions Continued
  - (\*\*) Grant shares at grant date were adjusted pursuant to increase rate of stock price and achievement of target ROE based on standard quantity applicable to the days of service among specified period of service, which allows for the determination of acquired quantity at the end of the operation period.

#### 28. Share-Based Payment, Continued

(a) Stock compensation costs calculated for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Stock options Share-based payment arrangements	₩	(3)	2
with performance conditions		2,602	2,232
	₩	2,599	2,076

(b) Details of accrued expenses and the intrinsic value as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

		Accrued expense related to compensation expenses associated with share based payments	Intrinsic values(*)
Share-based payment arrangements with performance conditions(**)	₩	6,527	6,527

- (\*) The fair value of share-base arrangements with performance conditions is considered as intrinsic value.
- (\*\*) Payments according to arrangements with Shinhan Financial Group are calculated on the basis of the closing price on December 31, 2015, and have been recognized as liabilities directly deducted from the capital.

### 29. Net Interest Income

Net interest incomes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Interest income			
Cash and due from banks	₩	7,169	7,453
Credit card assets		1,648,435	1,719,093
Loan and receivables		13,174	15,238
Installment loans		89,085	84,180
Financing leases		37,669	36,615
Others		1,812	2,978
		1,797,344	1,865,557
Interest expense			
Call money		-	(6,313)
Borrowings		(48,587)	(60,430)
Debentures		(340,588)	(376,370)
Securitized debentures		(50,624)	(42,204)
Others		(6,577)	(7,275)
		(446,376)	(492,592)
Net interest income	₩	1,350,968	1,372,965

Interest income on impaired financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are  $\pm$ 15,103 million and  $\pm$ 18,181 million, respectively.

#### 30. Net Fee and commission Income

Details of net fee and commission incomes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Fee and commission income			
Credit card assets	₩	2,335,880	2,191,551
Loan and receivables		31,250	51,902
Installment loans		4,284	3,668
Financing leases		4,165	3,932
Others(*)		53,032	49,268
		2,428,611	2,300,321
Fee and commission expense			
Credit card assets		(2,033,047)	(1,892,526)
Installment loans		(13,295)	(10,356)
Financing leases		(372)	(306)
Others(*)		(125,542)	(139,854)
		(2,172,256)	(2,043,042)
Net fee and commission income	₩	256,355	257,279

<sup>(\*)</sup> Other fee and commission income or expense includes profit or loss associated with Shinhan Credit Service (Debt cancelation and debt suspension) given to credit card member. For the years ended, 2015 and 2014, the amount of income related to debt cancelation and debt suspension are \$\pi\$53,010 million, \$\pi\$49,226 million, respectively, and the amount of expense are \$\pi\$10,664 million, \$\pi\$13,661 million, respectively.

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

### 31. Dividend Income

Dividend income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Available-for-sale financial assets in won Available-for-sale financial assets in foreign currency	₩	23,736 3,504	26,894 3,719
	₩	27,240	30,613

### 32. Impairment Loss and Reversal on Financial Assets

Details impairment loss and reversal on financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Impairment loss  Loans and receivables	₩	(317,895)	420,305
Reversal Available-for-sale financial assets Net impairment loss on financial assets	₩	12,019 (305,876)	13,295 407,010

### 33. General Administrative Expenses

General administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	-	2015	2014
Relate to employees			
Salaries and wages	₩	172,099	166,271
Bonus		53,448	52,250
Management incentives		22,146	19,461
Share-based compensation expense		2,599	2,076
Employee benefits		81,868	70,569
Travel		6,269	5,794
Defined benefit		18,905	17,529
Honorary retirement allowance		37,218	-
Defined contribution		1,875	1,634
	-	396,427	335,584
Depreciation and amortization	-		
Depreciation		33,691	37,351
Amortization of intangible assets		21,967	22,590
Others		100	172
		55,758	60,113
Other general administrative expenses			
Communication		49,857	52,795
Utility		19,136	20,058
Vehicles maintenance		3,831	3,867
Supplies		12,568	15,358
Rent		24,278	24,993
Insurance		1,178	802
Repairs		157	165
Entertainment		1,709	1,660
Advertising		21,363	19,366
Sales promotion		138,926	116,594
Training		3,054	2,981
Publication		375	260
Freight		745	747
Provision (recoveries) for asset retirement obligation		(647)	(835)
Taxes and dues	<u>-</u>	33,983	53,712
	_	310,513	312,523
	₩ _	762,698	708,220

### 34. Other Operating Incomes and Expenses

Other operating incomes and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Other operating incomes			
Gains on recovery of bad debt	₩	23,314	29,894
Reversal of allowance for unused loan commitments		-	2,406
Gains on sale of loans		70,347	44,014
Others		22,103	22,733
		115,764	99,047
Other operating expenses			
Provision of allowance for unused loan commitments		(16,151)	-
Losses on repayment of lease		(769)	(1,085)
		(16,920)	(1,085)
	₩	98,844	97,962

### 35. Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Non-operating incomes and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Non operating incomes			
Gains on disposition of property and equipment	₩	74	42
Gains on disposition of intangible asset		106	535
Reversal of impairment loss on intangible asset		950	30
Reversal for litigation		483	-
Others		499	4,690
		2,112	5,297
Non operating expenses			
Donations		(3,727)	(3,754)
Provision for litigation		-	(2,397)
Losses on disposition of property and equipment		(233)	(31)
Impairment loss of intangible asset		-	(619)
Losses on disposition of intangible assets		(69)	-
Others		(168)	(660)
		(4,197)	(7,461)
	₩	(2,085)	(2,164)

### 36. Income Taxes

(a) The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Income tax payable	₩	206,059	199,432
Adjustments to the income tax expense for prior period		(11,816)	3,781
Changes in deferred tax due to temporary differences		(8,559)	(29,548)
Income tax expense associated with items not			
recognized as loss (profit) for the year		14,546	27,918
Consolidated tax return effect and others		(16,934)	(14,697)
Income taxes	₩	183,296	186,886

(b) The relationship between income tax expense and income before income taxes expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Income before income taxes (A) Income taxes at applicable tax rate Adjustments:	₩	878,070 212,492	822,037 198,933
Non-taxable income		(372)	(1,638)
Non-deductible expense		852	949
Tax deductions		(557)	(639)
Consolidated tax return effect and others		(29,119)	(10,719)
		(29,196)	(12,047)
Income taxes (B)	₩	183,296	186,886
Effective tax rate (B/A)		20.87%	22.73%

### 36. Income Taxes, Continued

(b) Changes in significant accumulated temporary differences and tax effects for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015					
		Beginning deferred tax assets (liabilities)	Change in profit or loss	Change in other comprehensive income	Change in capital adjustments	Ending deferred tax assets (liabilities)	
Accounts receivable	₩	70	-	-	-	70	
Available-for-sale financial assets		81,544	(1,904)	-	-	79,640	
Valuation on available-for-sale		(115,832)	-	15,677	-	(100,155)	
Valuation on property and equipment		(1,905)	(84)	-	-	(1,989)	
Deferred loan origination costs		(7,162)	(1,158)	-	-	(8,320)	
Derivative assets (liabilities)		6,439	-	(1,294)	-	5,145	
Accrued expenses		9,835	(2,243)	-	-	7,592	
Liability for defined benefit obligations		35,421	19,362	4,893	-	59,676	
Deposit for defined benefit obligations		(32,739)	(3,152)	801	-	(35,090)	
Other allowances		153,824	(9,097)	-	-	144,727	
Others		16,791	(13,242)			3,549	
	₩	146,286	(11,518)	20,077		154,845	

				2014		
		Beginning deferred tax assets (liabilities)	Change in profit or loss	Change in other comprehensive income	Change in capital adjustments	Ending deferred tax assets (liabilities)
Accounts receivable	₩	70	-	-	-	70
Available-for-sale financial assets		83,696	(2,152)	-	-	81,544
Valuation on available-for-sale		(134,588)	-	18,756	-	(115,832)
Valuation on property and equipment		(804)	(1,101)	-	-	(1,905)
Deferred loan origination costs		(6,164)	(998)	-	-	(7,162)
Derivative assets (liabilities)		(1,120)	-	7,559	-	6,439
Accrued expenses		10,950	(1,115)	-	-	9,835
Liability for defined benefit obligations		30,324	4,250	847	-	35,421
Deposit for defined benefit obligations		(29,104)	(4,403)	768	-	(32,739)
Other allowances		153,120	704	-	-	153,824
Share-based payment		11	1	-	(12)	-
Others		10,347	6,444		-	16,791
	₩	116,738	1,630	27,930	(12)	146,286

### 36. Income Taxes, Continued

(d) Deferred income tax expense associated with items, which is not recognized as profit (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Decemb→1, 2015   Janua→1, 2015   Amount   Tax effect   Amount   Amount		_			2015		
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         ₩ 313,709         (100,155)         362,814         (115,832)         15,677           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow         (16,115)         5,145         (20,169)         6,439         (1,294)           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (154)         49         -           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (38,733)         12,366         (20,898)         6,672         5,694           W 258,707         (82,595)         321,593         (102,672)         20,077           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         W 362,814         (115,832)         421,560         (134,588)         18,756           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615			December	· 31, 2015	January	1, 2015	Change in
available-for-sale financial assets		_	Amount	Tax effect	Amount	Tax effect	tax effect
gain or loss on cash flow         (16,115)         5,145         (20,169)         6,439         (1,294)           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (154)         49         -           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (38,733)         12,366         (20,898)         6,672         5,694           W         258,707         (82,595)         321,593         (102,672)         20,077           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         Amount         Tax effect         Amount         Tax effect         Change in tax effect           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615	available-for-sale financial	₩	313,709	(100,155)	362,814	(115,832)	15,677
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (38,733)         12,366         (20,898)         6,672         5,694           ★ 258,707         (82,595)         321,593         (102,672)         20,077           December 31, 2014         January 1, 2014         Change in tax effect           Amount         Tax effect         Amount         Tax effect           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         ₩ 362,814         (115,832)         421,560         (134,588)         18,756           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615	·		(16,115)	5,145	(20,169)	6,439	(1,294)
benefit obligations         (38,733)         12,366         (20,898)         6,672         5,694           W 258,707 (82,595)         321,593         (102,672)         20,077           Z014         Z014         January 1, 2014         Change in tax effect           Amount Tax effect         Amount Tax effect         Change in tax effect           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         W 362,814         (115,832)         421,560         (134,588)         18,756           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615	Share-based payment		(154)	49	(154)	49	-
2014           December 31, 2014         January 1, 2014         Change in tax effect           Amount         Tax effect         Amount         Tax effect         Change in tax effect           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         ₩ 362,814         (115,832)         421,560         (134,588)         18,756           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615		_	(38,733)	12,366	(20,898)	6,672	5,694
December 31, 2014         January 1, 2014         Change in tax effect           Amount         Tax effect         Amount         Tax effect           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets              □ 362,814             □ 115,832             □ 421,560             □ (134,588)             □ 18,756             □ 1		₩	258,707	(82,595)	321,593	(102,672)	20,077
Amount         Tax effect         Amount         Tax effect         Tax effect           Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets         ₩ 362,814         (115,832)         421,560         (134,588)         18,756           Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges         (20,169)         6,439         3,508         (1,120)         7,559           Share-based payment         (154)         49         (175)         61         (12)           Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations         (20,898)         6,672         (15,840)         5,057         1,615							
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		_					
available-for-sale financial assets		-	December	31, 2014		1, 2014	
gain or loss on cash flow hedges       (20,169)       6,439       3,508       (1,120)       7,559         Share-based payment       (154)       49       (175)       61       (12)         Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations       (20,898)       6,672       (15,840)       5,057       1,615		<u>-</u>			January	<u> </u>	
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations (20,898) 6,672 (15,840) 5,057 1,615	available-for-sale financial assets	- - -	Amount	Tax effect	January Amount	Tax effect	tax effect
benefit obligations (20,898) 6,672 (15,840) 5,057 1,615	available-for-sale financial assets Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow	- - -	Amount 362,814	Tax effect (115,832)	January Amount 421,560	Tax effect (134,588)	18,756
₩ 321,593 (102,672) 409,053 (130,590) 27,918	available-for-sale financial assets Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges	- - ₩	Amount 362,814 (20,169)	(115,832) 6,439	January Amount 421,560 3,508	(134,588) (1,120)	18,756 7,559
	available-for-sale financial assets  Effective portion of valuation gain or loss on cash flow hedges  Share-based payment  Remeasurements of defined	₩	Amount 362,814 (20,169) (154)	(115,832) 6,439 49	January Amount  421,560  3,508 (175)	Tax effect (134,588) (1,120) 61	18,756 7,559 (12)

#### 36. Income Taxes, Continued

(e) The Group sets off a deferred tax asset against a deferred tax liability of the same taxable entity if, and only if, they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities before offsetting as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Deferred tax assets	₩	300,399	303,925
Deferred tax liabilities		(145,554)	(157,639)
	₩	154,845	146,286

- (f) Deferred tax assets have been recognized as the Group has determined it is probable that future profits will be available against which the Group can utilize the related benefit.
- (g) As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 current tax liabilities are ₩111,091 million and ₩112,765 million, respectively. For consolidated tax return, the amount is paid to the taxation authorities through the controlling company of the Group.

(In millions of won)

#### 37. Statements of Cash Flows

(a) Details of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Cash	₩	1	-
Available deposits from banks			
Deposits on demand		278,065	368,473
Current deposits		1,447	4,450
Time deposits		-	900
Foreign currency deposits		3,913	207
Other		2,479	-
	₩	285,905	374,030

- (b) The Group presents the cash inflows and outflows of bank overdrafts and call money as net amounts, because the transactions' turnover are quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short..
- (c) Reconciliation of the amounts of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of financial position	₩	441,552	413,098
Adjustment: Restricted due from banks		(155,647)	(39,068)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows	₩	285,905	374,030

(d) The Group presents statements of cash flows using the indirect method and significant non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Valuation of available-for-sale financial assets	₩	101,313	67,438
Valuation of derivatives		5,348	31,235

#### 38. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

#### (a) Contingent liabilities

The Group has 9 pending lawsuits as a defendant as of December 31, 2015 for a total claim amount of W15,958 million. A legal provision of W2,619 million is included in the provision for litigation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Additional losses may be incurred from these legal actions, but the result of such the lawsuits can not be predicted. The management believes that the result of the lawsuits would not have significant impact on the financial position.

#### (b) ABS commitments

In trust-type asset securitizations, Special Purpose Companies ("SPCs") can demand the Controlling Company to transfer additional assets if the transferred assets are below the agreed minimum amount. As prescribed by the respective asset transfer agreements and other contracts, the Controlling Company has an obligation to early redeem the asset-backed securities in certain cases, such as when outstanding balance of securitized assets falls below the agreed amount at each settlement period or when portfolio profitability ratio is less than primary cost ratio for three consecutive settlement periods. Seller's interest and others are provided as collateral for asset-backed securities. As of December 31, 2015, the Group has no additional obligation for the asset-backed securities.

The Controlling Company has entered into an agreement with the SPCs to provide asset management services for the transferred assets. Under the agreement, the Controlling Company provides various services such as billing, collection, and management of delinquencies, and receives service fees from the SPCs recorded as asset securitization income.

#### 39. Asset Backed Securitization (ABS)

(a) The initial transfer price of the bond sold by Asset-Backed Securitization Act as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as summarized as follows:

	Initial transfer date		2015	2014	
Shinhan Card 2014-1	2014.07.24	₩	-	539,451	
Shinhan Card 2014-2	2014.10.29		-	892,307	
Shinhan Card 2015-1	2015.11.12		796,302	-	
		₩	796,302	1,431,758	

The amounts of financial liability book value about securities, which is transferred, for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2015 are  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2015 and 2014 are  $\frac{$ 

(b) The uncollected details among transfer securities, which is sold by act on ABS, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	List of disposal asset	Initial transfer date		2015	2014
Shinhan Card 2011-3	Credit card assets	2011.08.18	₩	-	530,195
Shinhan Card 2012-1	Credit card assets	2012.06.17		493,712	781,336
Shinhan Card 2013-1	Credit card assets	2013.08.02		566,267	586,133
Shinhan Card 2014-1	Credit card assets	2014.07.24		557,554	500,369
Shinhan Card 2014-2	Credit card assets	2014.10.29		830,618	884,062
Shinhan Card 2015-1	Credit card assets	2015.11.12		717,361	-
			₩	3,165,512	3,282,095

### 40. Related Party Transactions

(a) As of December 31, 2015, related parties of the Group are summarized as follows:

Name of company	Control relationship
Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd	Parent company
Shinhan Bank	Other related parties
Shinhan Credit Information Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Shinhan Data System Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Shinhan Investment Corp.	Other related parties
Jeju Bank	Other related parties
BNP Paribas Cardif Life Insurance	Other related parties
Shinhan Saving Bank	Other related parties
Shinhan Aitas Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Shinhan Capital Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Shinhan Private Equity Investment Management	Other related parties
Shinhan BNP Paribas ITMC Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
SHC Management Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
BNP Paribas Cardif General Insurance	Other related parties
Aju capital Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Kukdong Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
UAMCO., Ltd.	Other related parties
Jaeyoung Solutec Co., Ltd. (*)	Other related parties

<sup>(\*)</sup> Jaeyoung Solutec was included in scope of Shinhancard's related parties as Shinhanbank recognized Jaeyoung Solutec as its related party for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(b) Significant transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	20	015	2014		
Related party / Account		Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd						
Interest expense	₩	-	31,217	-	31,980	
Interest income		3	-	-	-	
Fee and commission expense		-	13,683	-	13,736	
Bad debt expenses		-	-	-	1	
Reversal of allowance for bad debts		1	-	-	-	
Shinhan Bank						
Interest income		221	-	208	-	
Interest expense		-	199	-	214	
Fee and commission income		415	-	431	-	
Fee and commission expense		-	175,875	-	174,636	
Bad debt expenses		-	5		21	
Reversal of allowance for bad debts		10	-	-	-	
Other general and administrative expense		-	1,730	-	520	
Other operating income		38	-	41	-	

### 40. Related Party Transactions, Continued

	2015		2014		
Related party / Account	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
Shinhan Credit Information Co., Ltd.					
Fee and commission income	1	-	_	-	
Fee and commission expense	_	10,824	_	11,859	
Bad debt expenses	-	1	_	· -	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	_	-	1	-	
Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.					
Fee and commission income	10,680	-	9,404	-	
Fee and commission expense	-	28	-	47	
Bad debt expenses	-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	1	-	
Employee benefits	-	188	-	225	
Other general and administrative	-	-	-	12	
Shinhan Data System Co., Ltd.					
Fee and commission income	2	-	-	-	
Fee and commission expense	-	16,943	-	13,419	
Bad debt expenses	-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	1	-	
Depreciation expenses	-	807	-	748	
Other general and administrative	-	11	-	1	
Shinhan Investment Corp.					
Interest income	137	-	153	-	
Interest expenses	-	20	-	25	
Fee and commission income	221	-	152	-	
Fee and commission expense	-	304	-	127	
Bad debt expenses	-	7	-	8	
Other general and administrative	-	96	-	33	
Jeju Bank					
Interest income	1	-	1	-	
Fee and commission income	27	-	23	-	
Fee and commission expense	-	6	-	6	
BNP Paribas Cardif Life Insurance					
Fee and commission income	484	-	322	-	
Bad debt expenses	-	1	-	1	

### 40. Related Party Transactions, Continued

		20	15	2014		
Related party / Account	_	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
Shinhan Saving Bank						
Fee and commission expense	₩	-	1	-	1	
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-	1	
Shinhan Aitas Co., Ltd.						
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-		
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		-	-	1	-	
Shinhan Capital Co., Ltd.						
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-	1	
Shinhan Private Equity Investment Management						
Fee and commission expense		-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		1	-	1	-	
Shinhan BNP Paribas ITMC Co., Ltd.						
Fee and commission income		2	-	-	-	
Fee and commission expense		-	2	-	3	
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		-	-	1	-	
SHC Management Co., Ltd.						
Other operating income		55	-	55	-	
BNP Paribas Cardif General Insurance						
Fee and commission income		8	-	8	-	
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		-	-	1	-	
Kukdong Co., Ltd.						
Bad debt expenses		-	-	-	1	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		1	-	-	-	
Aju capital Co., Ltd.						
Fee and commission expense		-	694	-	1,693	
Bad debt expenses		-	2	-	1	
UAMCO., Ltd.						
Bad debt expenses		-	1	-	-	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		-	-	1	-	
Jaeyoung Solutec Co., Ltd.						
Bad debt expenses (*)		-	1	-	-	

<sup>(\*)</sup> For the year ended December 31, 2015, Jaeyoung Solutec became a related party and all the transaction occurred during the relevant period has been recognized.

### 40. Related party transactions, continued

(c) Significant balances with the related parties as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

2015			2014		
Related party / Account		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Shinhan Financial Group Co., Ltd.					
Credit card assets	₩	234	_	324	-
Lease assets		96	-	-	
Accounts receivable		28	-	-	
Borrowings		-	600,000	-	700,000
Current tax liabilities		-	110,726	-	112,765
Accrued expenses		-	9,490	-	9,042
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	2	-	2
Shinhan Bank					
Cash and due from bank		88,779	-	97,333	-
Derivative assets		-	-	58	-
Credit card assets		3,579	-	2,570	-
Lease assets		4,813	-	-	
Prepaid expenses		238	-	135	-
Accrued income		1	-	-	
Guarantee deposits		16,550	-	16,456	-
Derivative liabilities		-	9,450	-	11,456
Allowance for asset retirement obligation		-	729	-	734
Accounts payable		-	12	-	27
Accrued expenses		-	2,028	-	1,766
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	26	-	31
Shinhan Credit Information Co., Ltd.					
Credit card assets		80	-	79	-
Accounts payable		-	1,049	-	1,246
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1
Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.					
Credit card assets		2,406	-	2,431	-
Accounts payable		-	324	-	344
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	14	-	13
Shinhan Data System Co., Ltd.					
Credit card assets		157	-	125	-
Lease Assets		56	-	-	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1
Jeju Bank					
Cash and due from bank		128	-	176	-
Accounts payable		-	16	-	21

### 40. Related Party Transactions, Continued

		2	015	2014		
Related party / Account		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
Shinhan Investment Corp.						
Cash and due from bank	₩	514	-	325	-	
Credit card assets		1,977	-	1,440	-	
Prepaid expenses		6	-	8	-	
Guarantee deposits		976	-	976	-	
Allowance for asset retirement obligation		-	66	-	63	
Accounts payable		-	1	-	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	22	-	15	
BNP Paribas Cardif Life Insurance						
Credit card assets		108	-	119	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Shinhan Saving Bank						
Credit card assets		52	-	46	_	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Shinhan Aitas Co., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		116	-	48	_	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		_	1	_	1	
Shinhan Capital Co., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		115	-	93	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		_	1	-	1	
Shinhan Private Equity Investment						
Management, Inc.						
Credit card assets		17	-	31	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Shinhan BNP Paribas ITMC Co., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		161	-	119	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
BNP Paribas Cardif General Insurance						
Credit card assets		28	-	26	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Kukdong Co., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		11	-	17	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Aju capital Co., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		2,165	-	2,011	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	13	-	10	
UAMCO., Ltd.						
Credit card assets		42		43	-	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	1	-	1	
Jaeyoung Solutec Co., Ltd.						
Allowance for doubtful accounts(*)		40	1	-	-	

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

### 40. Related Party Transactions, Continued

- (\*) For the year ended December 31, 2015, Jaeyoung Solutec became a related party and the relevant account receivables and payables were recognized.
- (d) Borrowings from the related parties as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

Date of Borrowing	Date of maturity	Interest rate (%)		2015	2014
2010.10.29	2015.10.29	4.37%	₩	_	100,000
2011.01.28	2016.01.28	4.91%		100,000	100,000
2011.05.17	2016.05.17	4.47%		100,000	100,000
2011.02.24	2016.02.24	4.82%		250,000	250,000
2012.03.14	2017.03.14	4.12%		150,000	150,000
			₩	600,000	700,000
	2010.10.29 2011.01.28 2011.05.17 2011.02.24	Borrowing         maturity           2010.10.29         2015.10.29           2011.01.28         2016.01.28           2011.05.17         2016.05.17           2011.02.24         2016.02.24	Borrowing         maturity         rate (%)           2010.10.29         2015.10.29         4.37%           2011.01.28         2016.01.28         4.91%           2011.05.17         2016.05.17         4.47%           2011.02.24         2016.02.24         4.82%	Borrowing         maturity         rate (%)           2010.10.29         2015.10.29         4.37%         ₩           2011.01.28         2016.01.28         4.91%           2011.05.17         2016.05.17         4.47%           2011.02.24         2016.02.24         4.82%           2012.03.14         2017.03.14         4.12%	Borrowing         maturity         rate (%)         2015           2010.10.29         2015.10.29         4.37%         ₩           2011.01.28         2016.01.28         4.91%         100,000           2011.05.17         2016.05.17         4.47%         100,000           2011.02.24         2016.02.24         4.82%         250,000           2012.03.14         2017.03.14         4.12%         150,000

(e) Key management personnel compensation for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	_	2015	2014	
Salaries and wages Post-employment benefits	₩	2,791 60	3,047 60	
Share-based payments	_	1,256	1,135	
	₩_	4,107	4,242	

### 41. Interests in Unconsolidated Structured Entities

(a) The nature and extent of interests in unconsolidated structured entities

The Group involved in assets-backed securitization, beneficiary certificates and characteristics of these structured entities are as follows:

	Description
Assets-backed securitization	Securitization vehicles are established to buy the assets from the originators and issue the asset-backed securities in order to facilitate the originators' funding activities and enhance their financial soundness. The group is involved in the securitization vehicles as the asset manager.
Beneficiary certificates	Beneficiary certificate is a type of financial instrument where investment funds raise funds from the general public to invest in a group of assets such as stocks or bonds and distribute their income and capital gains to their investors. The Group is involved in beneficiary certificates by investing in investment funds.

(i) The size of unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015	
		Assets-backed securitization	Beneficiary certificates	Total
Total assets	₩ _	2,480,171	-	2,480,171
	_		2014	
	_	Assets-backed	Beneficiary	
		securitization	certificates	Total
Total assets	₩ _	2,885,422	4,500	2,889,922

### 41. Interests in Unconsolidated Structured Entities, Continued

- (a) The nature and extent of interests in unconsolidated structured entities, continued
  - (ii) Revenues and expenses recognized relating to the Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015	
		Assets-backed securitization	Beneficiary certificates	Total
Revenues			-	
Fee and commission income	₩	5,575	-	5,575
Dividend income		22,524	-	22,524
Other operating income		62,991	-	62,991
	₩	91,090	-	91,090
Expenses	₩	(248)	- '	(248)
			2014	
		Assets-backed securitization	Beneficiary certificates	Total
Revenues				
Fee and commission income	₩	6,753	-	6,753
Dividend income		26,447	-	26,447
Other operating income		57,189	1	57,190
	₩	90,389	1	90,390
Expenses	₩	<del>-</del>		=

(iii) The carrying amounts of the assets transferred to unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015	
		Assets-backed securitization	Beneficiary certificates	Total
Loans	₩	1,904,018	-	1,904,018
			2014	
		Assets-backed	Beneficiary	
		securitization	certificates	Total
Loans	$\overline{W}$	2,162,944	-	2,162,944

### 41. Interests in Unconsolidated Structured Entities, Continued

- (b) Nature of risks
  - (i) The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized relating to the Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			2015	
		Assets-backed	Beneficiary	
	_	securitization	certificates	Total
Assets:				
Available-for-sale				
financial assets	₩	1,633	-	1,633
Other assets		433	-	433
	₩ _	2,066	-	2,066
			2014	
	_	Assets-backed	Beneficiary	
		securitization	certificates	Total
Assets:				
Available-for-sale				
financial assets	₩	1,881	1	1,882
Other assets		555	-	555
	₩ _	2,436	1	2,437

(ii) Maximum exposure to risk relating to the Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015				
		Assets-backed securitization	Beneficiary certificates	Total	
Assets held	₩	2,066	-	2	2,066
			2014		
	_	Assets-backed	Beneficiary		
		securitization	certificates	Total	
Assets held	₩	2,436	1	2	2,437

### SHINHAN CARD CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

(In millions of won)

#### 42. Acquisition of subsidiary

#### (a) General information

On December 1, 2015 the Group obtained control of Swadharma Indotama Finance by acquiring 50% + 1 of the shares and changed the subsidiary's name to Shinhan Indo Finance. The acquisition is expected to provide the Group with an increased share of the new market through the operation of financing and leasing business in Indonesia.

### (b) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following summarizes the identifiable amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on December 31, 2015.

	Amounts
Cash and due from banks	602
Loans and receivables	67,982
Property, plant and equipment	2,629
Other assets	108
Borrowings	(54,757)
Defined liability	(225)
Other liability	(837)
Total identifiable net assets	15,502

#### (c) Consideration transferred and goodwill

(i) Fair value of the consideration transferred

	Amounts
Cash	10,600

#### (ii) Calculation of goodwill

Goodwill was recognized as a result of the acquisition as follows:

The goodwill is attributable mainly to the business network of the subsidiary company, and the synergies expected to be achieved from the integration.

	Amounts
Total consideration transferred	10,600
Non-controlling interests	7,751
Fair value of the identifiable net assets	(15,502)
Goodwill	2,849

The Group calculated the goodwill based on the acquiree's financial statement as of December 31, 2015 ('convenience' date) since the reliable financial information was not available at the actual acquisition date. However, there were no transactions between the 'convenience' date and the actual acquisition date, which result in material changes in the amount of net asset.

### 42. Acquisition of subsidiary, Continued

(d) Acquisition related costs

Additional cost of W405 won has been incurred related to the acquisition. The Group recognized those fees as commissions.