ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

Separate financial statements for the six-month period ended May 31, 2024 with the independent auditor's report

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Independent auditor's report

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Independent auditor's report

(English translation of a report originally issued in Korean)

The Shareholders and Board of Directors ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

We have audited the separate financial statements of ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of May 31, 2024, and the separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and the notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of May 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("KIFRS").

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matter

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

(1) Occurrence of Dividend Income

Reason why the matter was determined to be Key Audit Matter

As described in Note 16 to the separate financial statements, the Company's operating revenues represent dividend income received from subsidiaries and associates. Accordingly, we focused on this area because we determined that there is a significant risk in relation to occurrence of dividend income.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

To address the key audit matter, we performed the following audit procedures:

- Assessed the reasonableness of the Company's accounting policies on revenue recognition.
- Performed a review of dividend payment notice and dividend deposits
- Performed a review of settlements of beneficiary certificates of associates.



Other matter

The separate financial statements of the Company for the six-month period ended November 30, 2023 were audited by Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers, who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on November 30, 2023.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate finical statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jongsun Lee.



Augst 13, 2024

This audit report is effective as of Augst 13, 2024, the independent auditor's report date. Accordingly, certain subsequent events or circumstances may have occurred during the period from the date of the independent auditor's report to the time this report is used. Such events or circumstances could significantly affect the accompanying separate financial statements and may result in modifications to this report.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

Consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended May 31, 2024

"The accompanying consolidated financial statements, including all footnotes and disclosures, have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the Company."

Joo-hyun Jo Chief Executive Officer ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Financial Position AS of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

Assets Current assets Cash and cash equivalents 4,19,20	₩	28,657,887,458	₩	
	₩	28,657,887,458	₩	
Cash and cash equivalents 4 19 20	₩	28,657,887,458	₩	
7,10,20		_		17,927,298,942
Short-term financial instruments 4,19,20		-		10,000,000,000
Other financial assets 5,19,20		3,442,840,444		3,035,149,315
Other current assets 6		13,106,831		3,841,962
Current tax assets		499,653,550		2,919,306,860
		32,613,488,283		33,885,597,079
Non-current assets				
Investments in subsidiaries 7		1,017,100,000,000		987,100,000,000
Investments in associates 8		152,432,148,107		152,432,148,107
		1,169,532,148,107		1,139,532,148,107
Total assets	₩	1,202,145,636,390	₩	1,173,417,745,186
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Other financial liabilities 9,19,20	₩	251,607,365	₩	191,800,386
Other current liabilities 10		1,136,670		788,700
		252,744,035		192,589,086
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings 11,19,20,21		58,000,000,000		30,000,000,000
		58,000,000,000		30,000,000,000
Total liabilities		58,252,744,035		30,192,589,086
Equity				
Issued capital 12		213,089,000,000		213,089,000,000
Other paid-in-capital 12		900,186,631,606		900,186,631,606
Retained earnings (deficits) 13		30,617,260,749		29,949,524,494
Total equity		1,143,892,892,355		1,143,225,156,100
Total liabilities and equity	₩	1,202,145,636,390	₩	1,173,417,745,186

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income

for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

(in Korean won)	Notes	May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2024		November 3	0, 2023
Operating revenues	16	₩	31,223,997,420	₩ 30,03	9,515,314												
Operating expenses	17		503,262,504	41:	2,144,919												
Operating income			30,720,734,916	29,62	7,370,395												
Non-operating income Financial income Other income	18,20		285,988,753 4	22	5,047,932 -												
Non-operating expense Financial expenses	18,20		285,988,757 1,145,794,418		5,047,932 1,260,271												
i mandal expenses	10,20		1,145,794,418		1,260,271												
Profit before income tax expenses			29,860,929,255	29,33	1,158,056												
Income tax expense	14		-														
Profit for the period		₩	29,860,929,255	₩ 29,33	1,158,056												
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	29,860,929,255	₩ 29,33	1,158,056												
Earnings per share Basic and diluted earnings per share	15	₩	140	₩	138												

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

(in Korean won) Issued capital Other paid-in-capital **Retained earnings** Total Balance as of June 1, 2023 213,089,000,000 900,186,631,606 29,385,381,438 ₩ 1,142,661,013,044 Dividends (28,767,015,000) (28,767,015,000) Profit for the period 29,331,158,056 29,331,158,056 900,186,631,606 ₩ Balance as of November 30, 2023 213,089,000,000 29,949,524,494 ₩ 1,143,225,156,100 Balance as of December 1, 2023 ₩ 213,089,000,000 900,186,631,606 29,949,524,494 ₩ 1,143,225,156,100 Dividends (29,193,193,000) (29,193,193,000) Profit for the period 29,860,929,255 29,860,929,255 Balance as of May 31, 2024 213,089,000,000 ₩ 900,186,631,606 30,617,260,749 ₩ 1,143,892,892,355

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

Separate Statements of Cash Flows

for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

(in Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period	₩	29,860,929,255	₩ 29,331,158,056		
Adjustments for:		_			
Interest income		(285,988,753)	(225,047,932)		
Dividend income		(31,223,997,420)	(30,039,515,314)		
Interest expense		1,145,794,418	521,260,271		
		(30,364,191,755)	(29,743,302,975)		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		(9,264,869)	11,339,983		
Increase (decrease) in non-trade payables		(5,082,817)	24,272,050		
Increase (decrease) in withholdings		347,970	(138,220)		
		(13,999,716)	35,473,813		
		(517,262,216)	(376,671,106)		
Interest received		374,609,989	63,870,834		
Interest paid		(1,080,904,622)	(555,556,161)		
Income taxes received (paid)		2,419,653,310	(2,308,273,230)		
Dividends received		30,727,685,055	31,477,140,526		
Net cash inflow from operating activities		31,923,781,516	28,300,510,863		
Cash flows from investing activities					
Collection of investments in associates		-	37,264,025,475		
Disposal of investments in subsidiaries		-	10,000,000,000		
Disposal of short-term financial instruments		10,000,000,000	29,700,000,000		
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		(30,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)		
Acquisition of short-term financial instruments		-	(39,700,000,000)		
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		(20,000,000,000)	27,264,025,475		
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		28,000,000,000	10,000,000,000		
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-	(20,000,000,000)		
Dividend paid		(29,193,193,000)	(28,767,015,000)		
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(1,193,193,000)	(38,767,015,000)		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		10,730,588,516	16,797,521,338		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		17,927,298,942	1,129,777,604		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	₩	28,657,887,458	₩ 17,927,298,942		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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

1. General Information

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was established on February 20, 2020 under the Real Estate Investment Companies Act of the Republic of Korea. The Company obtained approval of the business authorization from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea on August 24, 2020. The Company is mainly engaged in providing its shareholder with returns earned from investing and managing investment properties, including real estate acquisition, maintenance, improvement and disposal, development, and trade of real estate lease securities. The Company's head office is located on the 35th floor, Gukjegeumyung-ro 10, Yeongdeungpo-Gu, Seoul.

The Company's major shareholders and their respective shareholdings as of May 31, 2024, are as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding Pte. Ltd.	13,684,437	6.42
ESR Kendall Square Co., Ltd.	8,183,698	3.84
Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Inc.	1,487,438	0.70
CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.	52,952,822	24.85
Others	136,780,605	64.19
	213,089,000	100.00

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won(presented as "Korean won" or "\text{\text{\$W\$}}") and prepares statutory separate financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) - in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea ("KIFRS"), enacted by the *Act on External Audit of Stock Companies*. The accompanying separate financial statements have been translated into English from Korean financial statements. In the event of any differences in interpreting the financial statements or the independent auditor's report thereon, Korean version, which is used for regulatory reporting purposes, shall prevail.

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance IFRS. These are the standards, subsequent amendments and related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that have been adopted by the Republic of Korea. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), certain classes of property, plant and equipment, and investment property measured at fair value; and
- · assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of critical accounting estimates.

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

2.2 Summary of material accounting policy information

2.2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents on the statement of financial position are easy to convert into cash with a fixed amount of money held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash demand, have a minor risk of value fluctuations, and consist of ordinary deposits, small cash, and short-term deposits with a maturity of less than three months at the time of acquisition.

2.2.2 Subsidiaries and Associates

The financial statements of the Company are the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Korean IFRS 1027 Separate Financial Statements. Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognized at cost. The Company recognizes dividend income from subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in profit or loss when its right to receive the dividend is established.

2.2.3 Financial Assets - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(1) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under KIFRS 1115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's amortised cost measurement financial assets include associated loans and executive loans included in accounts receivable and other non-current financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under KIFRS 1032 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI.

Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognized in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(2) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- financial liabilities measured after amortized cost(loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as of fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by KIFRS 1109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in KIFRS 1109 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as of fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost(loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(3) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset May be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable is estimated for each individual asset or for each cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs if the recoverable amount cannot be estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use or fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is determined by discounting the future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or cash-generating unit at an appropriate discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the unadjusted asset's specific risk when estimating the time value of money and future cash flows.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit significantly exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

2.2.5 Capital stock and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of common shares are classified as contributed equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are deducted against equity net of tax.

2.2.6 Revenue

The Company recognizes dividend income from subsidiaries and associates in profit or loss when its right to receive the dividend is established as shareholders.

2.2.7 Financial income and financial costs

Financial income comprises of interest income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Financial costs comprise of interest expenses on borrowings and losses on valuation of financial liabilities measured at FVTPL. Interest expenses are recognized in profit or loss as incurred using the effective interest method.

2.2.8 Income tax

Income tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Under the Article 51-2 of Corporate Tax Act of the Republic of Korea, Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Company distributes 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Company shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the relevant business year. Since there was no incometax to be paid, the Company has not recognized any income tax expenses.

2.2.9 Approval of issuance of the separate financial statements

The Company's separate financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended May 31, 2024 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 11, 2024 and are to be approved at the Annual General Meeting scheduled on August 23, 2024.

2.2.10 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(1) KIFRS 1117 Insurance Contracts

KIFRS 1117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. KIFRS 1117 replaces KIFRS 1104 *Insurance Contracts*. KIFRS 1117 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few

scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of KIFRS 1117 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. KIFRS 1117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
- a simplified approach mainly for short-duration contracts (the premium allocation approach).

The new standard had no impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

(2) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to KIFRS 1008

The amendments to KIFRS 1008 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

(3) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to KIFRS 1001 and KIFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to KIFRS 1001 and KIFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's separate financial statements.

(4) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to KIFRS 1012

The amendments to KIFRS 1012 *Income Tax* narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

(5) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to KIFRS 1012

The amendments to KIFRS 1012 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two Model Rules and include:

- a mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two Model Rules; and
- disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before December 31, 2023. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two Model Rules as its revenue is less than EUR 750 million/year.

2.2.11 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

(1) Amendments to IFRS 1116 Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to KIFRS 1116 specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of KIFRS 1116. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(2) Amendments to IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current,

The amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of KIFRS 1001 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- what is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- that a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and
- that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements May require renegotiation.

(3) Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to KIFRS 1007 and KIFRS 1107

The amendments to KIFRS 1007 Statement of Cash Flows and KIFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the separate financial statements.

(4) Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to KIFRS 1021 and KIFRS 1101

The amendments to KIFRS 1021 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and

consequential amendments to KIFRS 1101 First-time Adoption of IFRS specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk and impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted, in which case, an entity is required to disclose that fact. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. As the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results, it can contain a significant risk of causing a material adjustment.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are included in relevant notes.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(1) Cash and cash equivalents as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Bank deposits	₩	8,657,887	₩ 17,927,299
Time deposits		20,000,000	-
		28,657,887	17,927,299
		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

⁽²⁾ The company has no Financial instruments that are restricted in use as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

5. Other Financial Assets

Financial instruments that are restricted in use as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Ma	ıy 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Accrued income	₩	3,442,840	₩	3,035,149	

6. Other Current Assets

Other current assets as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024			November 30, 2023		
Prepaid expenses	₩	13,107	₩	3,842		

7. Investments in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

			Percentage	of ownership	Book	amou	unt
(in thousands of Korean won)	Location	Main business	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2024	No	vember 30, 2023
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%	₩ 574,049,000	₩	544,049,000
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%	443,051,000		443,051,000
					₩ 1,017,100,000	₩	987,100,000

Changes in investment in subsidiaries for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024								
		Beginning	lance Acqu			uisitions	Ending balance		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT		₩	544,0	049,000	₩		30,000,000	₩	574,049,000
Co., Ltd.			443,0	051,000			<u>-</u>		443,051,000
		₩	987,	100,000	₩		30,000,000	₩	1,017,100,000
(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023								
		Beginning							Ending
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1		balance	A	quisition	IS		Disposal		balance
REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2	₩	534,049,000	₩	10,000,0	000	₩		- ₩	544,049,000
REIT Co., Ltd.		453,051,000					(10,000,000	<u> </u>	443,051,000
	₩	987,100,000	₩	10,000,0	000	₩	(10,000,000)	₩	987,100,000

8. Investments in Associates

Investments in associates as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Location	Percentage of ownership	Number of shares invested	May 31, 2024		No	ovember 30, 2023
Beneficiary certificates ¹ : KendallSquare General Private Placement	Kanaa	00.000/	44 400 004 000				
Real Estate Investment Fund #72	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806	₩	41,126,695	₩	41,126,695
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ²	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		37,743,009		37,743,009
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		42,104,285		42,104,285
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 ²	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		31,458,159		31,458,159
				₩	152,432,148	₩	152,432,148

¹ Although percentage of ownership of the above beneficiary certificates exceed 50%, the beneficiary certificates are classified as associates because they are trust type beneficiary certificates that are determined to have no de facto control in accordance with the Financial Investment Services and Capital Market Act and trust contract.

9. Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023			
Non-trade payables ∀	128,383	₩ 133,466			
Accrued expenses	123,224	58,334			
V	251,607	₩ 191,800			

10. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May	31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Withholdings	₩	1,137	₩ 789

² For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the Investment in associate has changed.

11. Long-term Borrowings

Details of long-term borrowings as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate (%)	Maturity date		May 31, 2024	No	vember 30, 2023
Tranche D	Industrial Bank of Korea	3.80	2025-12- 14	₩	20,000,000	₩	20,000,000
(Line of credit)	Kookmin Bank	3.83	2026-05- 09		28,000,000		-
Facility loan	NongHyup Bank	5.08	2025-09- 22		10,000,000		10,000,000
				₩	58,000,000	₩	30,000,000

12. Issued Capital and Other Paid-in-Capital

Details of share capital as of May 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	Total number of authorized shares	Total number of issued shares	Par value per share	Issued capital		
Common shares	2,000,000,000 shares	213,089,000 shares	₩ 1,000	₩ 213,089,000,000		
Details of other paid-in-capital as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:						

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	Novem	ber 30, 2023
Additional paid-in-capital	₩	900,186,632	₩	900,186,632

Changes in issued capital for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in shares and in thousands of Korean won)	May 31	I, 2024	Novembe	er 30, 2023		
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount		
Beginning balance	213,089,000	₩ 213,089,000	213,089,000	₩ 213,089,000		
Ending balance	213,089,000	₩ 213,089,000	213,089,000	₩ 213,089,000		

13. Retained Earnings

Details of retained earnings as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 3	31, 2024	Novembe	er 30, 2023
Retained earnings	₩	30,617,261	₩	29,949,524

Changes in retained earnings for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Beginning balance	₩	29,949,524	₩ 29,385,381
Dividends		(29,193,193)	(28,767,015)
Profit for the period		29,860,930	29,331,158
Ending balance	₩	30,617,261	₩ 29,949,524

The appropriation of retained earnings for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	May 31, 2024		November 30, 202	
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior period	₩	756,331,494	₩	618,366,438
Profit for the period		29,860,929,255		29,331,158,056
Retained earnings available for appropriation		30,617,260,749		29,949,524,494
Appropriation of retained earnings				
Dividends for common shares ¹		(29,193,193,000)		(29,193,193,000)
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward	₩	1,424,067,749	₩	756,331,494

¹ In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Company May distribute dividends in excess of the distributable income under the Commercial Act up to the depreciation expenses for the current period.

Dividends for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are calculated as follows:

(in Korean won and in shares)	May 31, 2024		November 30, 2023	
		0		
A. Dividends	₩	29,193,193,000	₩	29,193,193,000
B. Total number of shares issued		213,089,000		213,089,000
C. Dividend per share (A/B)	₩	137	₩	137
D. Par value	₩	1,000	₩	1,000
E. Dividend rate per share (C/D)		13.70%		13.70%

14. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense is the sum of income tax calculated at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities under the Corporate Tax Act and adding or subtracting the changes in deferred tax in the current period.

Under the Article 51-2 of Corporate Tax Act of the Republic of Korea, Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Company distributes 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Company shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the relevant business year. Since there was no incometax to be paid, the Company has not recognized any income tax expenses.

15. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in shares and in Korean won)		May 31, 2024	N	lovember 30, 2023
Profit for the period Weighted average number of common shares	₩	29,860,929,255	₩	29,331,158,056
outstanding		213,089,000 shares		213,089,000 shares
Basic earnings per share	₩	140	₩	138

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, is calculated as follows:

(in shares)		May 31, 2024				
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of days	Accumulated number of common shares outstanding			
Beginning	213,089,000	183	38,995,287,000			
Weighted average number of common shares out	standing		213,089,000			

(in shares)		November 30, 2023					
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of days	Accumulated number of common shares outstanding				
Beginning	213,089,000	183	38,995,287,000				
Weighted average number of comm	on shares outstanding		213,089,000				

Diluted earnings per share

For each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, the Company did not issue any potential ordinary shares. Therefore, basic earnings per share is identical to diluted earnings per share.

16. Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Dividend income (investments in subsidiaries) Dividend income (investments in associates) ¹	₩	27,857,790 3,366,207	₩	12,802,794 17,236,721	
Dividend moonie (myesuneme m aesociales)	₩	31,223,997	₩	30,039,515	

¹ For the six-month period ended November 30, 2023, it includes the residual property distributions received upon termination of the trust contract in Kendall Square Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6, excluding the principal investment.

17. Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023	
Other fees	₩	236,011	₩	272,018
Asset management performance fees		126,675		-
Salaries		57,000		57,000
General affairs consignment fees		68,155		66,787
Asset custody consignment fees		4,991		5,000
Insurance expenses		10,315		11,339
Taxes and due		116		-
	₩	503,263	₩	412,144

18. Finance Income and Expenses

Financial income and expenses for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Financial income				
Interest income	285,989	₩ 225,048		
Financial expenses				
Interest expenses	1,145,794	₩ 521,260		

19. Financial Risk Management

19.1 Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain its ability to continuously provide return to its shareholders and stakeholders and to optimize its capital structure to reduce capital expenses.

The Company adopted the debt-to-equity ratio for the capital management index, which is calculated by dividing total liabilities over total capital.

The debt-to-equity ratio as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Liabilities	₩	58,252,744	₩ 30,192,589		
Equity		1,143,892,892	1,143,225,156		
Debt-to-equity ratio		5.09%	2.64%		

19.2 Financial risk factors

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are exposed to various risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial risk management focuses on identifying the potential risks that May arise from operating activities and eliminating or minimizing these risks to an acceptable level.

(a) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in market interest rates related to the part of borrowings. The management of the Company periodically reviews the status of interest rates. The Company has no assets or liabilities exposed to interest rate risks as of May 31, 2024.

Foreign currency risk

As of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, the Company has no assets or liabilities exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. In the case of the Company, other price risk is limited.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the customer or the counterparty will suffer financial losses due to failure to fulfil their contractual obligations in our ordinary transactions and investment activities.

Level of exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the financial asset represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The degree of exposure to credit risk as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	28,657,887	₩	17,927,299	
Short-term financial instruments		-		10,000,000	
Other financial assets		3,442,840		3,035,149	
	₩	32,100,727	₩	30,962,448	

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company has established a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short- and medium-to-long-term financial assets and liabilities and continuously monitors forecasts and actual cash flows to respond to the maturity profiles of these financial assets and liabilities. Management assesses that financial liabilities can be repaid through cash flows from operating activities and cash inflows from financial assets.

The analysis of liquidity risk as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)				ı	May	31, 2023				
,	Во	ook amount	Contractual cash flows		Within 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years			2 years ~ 5 years
Non-trade payables Long-term borrowings	₩	128,383	₩	128,383	₩	128,383	₩	-	₩	-
and interest		58,000,000		61,923,429		2,340,400		59,583,029		-
	₩	58,128,383	₩	62,051,812	₩	2,468,783	₩	59,583,029	₩	
(in thousands of Korean won)				Nov	em	ber 30, 202	23			
	Вс	ook amount	Contractual cash flows Within 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years			
Non-trade payables Long-term borrowings	₩	133,466	₩	133,466	₩	133,466	₩	-	₩	-
and interest		30,000,000		32,516,318		1,271,474		11,171,967		20,072,877
	₩	30,133,466	₩	32,649,784	₩	1,404,940	₩	11,171,967	₩	20,072,877

20. Financial Instruments by Category and Fair Value

(a) Financial instruments by category and fair value as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

	May 31	l, 20	24	November 30, 2023				
Во	Book amount		Fair value		Book amount		Fair value	
₩	28,657,887	₩	28,657,887	₩	17,927,299	₩	17,927,299	
	-		-		10,000,000		10,000,000	
	3,442,840		3,442,840		3,035,149		3,035,149	
₩	32,100,727	₩	32,100,727	₩	30,962,448	₩	30,962,448	
₩	251,607	₩	251,607	₩	191,800	₩	191,800	
	58,000,000		58,000,000		30,000,000		30,000,000	
₩	58,251,607	₩	58,251,607	₩	30,191,800	₩	30,191,800	
	₩ ₩	W 28,657,887 - 3,442,840 W 32,100,727 W 251,607 58,000,000	Book amount F W 28,657,887 W - 3,442,840 W 32,100,727 W W 251,607 W 58,000,000	₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 28,657,887	Book amount Fair value ₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 28,657,887 ¾ 32,100,727 ₩ 32,100,727 ₩ 251,607 ₩ 251,607 58,000,000 58,000,000	Book amount Fair value Book amount ₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 17,927,299 10,000,000 10,000,000 3,442,840 3,442,840 3,035,149 ₩ 32,100,727 ₩ 32,100,727 ₩ 30,962,448 ₩ 251,607 ₩ 251,607 ₩ 191,800 58,000,000 58,000,000 30,000,000	Book amount Fair value Book amount F ₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 28,657,887 ₩ 17,927,299 ₩ 10,000,000 3,442,840 3,442,840 3,035,149 ₩ 32,100,727 ₩ 32,100,727 ₩ 30,962,448 ₩ ₩ 251,607 ₩ 251,607 ₩ 191,800 ₩ 58,000,000 58,000,000 58,000,000 30,000,000	

(b) Net gains or losses on each category of financial instruments for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Interest income	₩	285,989	₩	225,048	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Interest expenses	₩	1,145,794	₩	521,260	

21. Cash flow

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024								
		Beginning balance		inancing ash flows	Changes in non- cash transactions	Endi	ng balance			
Long-term borrowings	₩	30,000,000	₩	28,000,000	₩ -	₩	58,000,000			
(in thousands of Korean won)				Novem	ber 30, 2023					
		Beginning balance		inancing ash flows	Changes in non- cash transactions	Endi	ng balance			
Long-term borrowings	₩	40,000,000	₩	(10,000,000)	₩ -	₩	30,000,000			

22. Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.
	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.
Associates	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 ¹	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ¹	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 ¹	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18
Other	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.

related parties

CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. Inc.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD. LTD.

Transactions with the related parties for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of		May 31, 2024					
Korean won)	Related party	Dividend income		Asset manage performance			
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No.	₩	18,572,281	₩	-		
	2 REIT Co., Ltd. KendallSquare General Private		9,285,509		-		
Associates	Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare General Private		2,184,068		-		
	Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare P General		396,846		-		
	Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare General Private		198,585		-		
	Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 Kondall Square PEIT		586,708		-		
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.		-	13	39,343		
		₩	31,223,997	₩ 13	39,343		

		Nove	mber 30, 2023
(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	Divi	dend income
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	₩	10,155,561
	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.		2,647,233
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6		14,366,826
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7		1,290,586
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		.,_00,000
	Estate Investment Fund #8		396,846
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11		595,755
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
	Estate Investment Fund #18		586,708
		₩	30,039,515

¹ For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the associate has changed.

Outstanding balances to the related parties as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024 Accrued income		November 30, 2023 Accrued income	
	Related party				
A i - t	KendallSquare General Private Placement				
Associates	Real Estate Investment Fund #71	₩	2,184,068	₩	1,290,586
	KendallSquare General Private Placement				
	Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ¹		396,846		396,846
	KendallSquare General Private Placement				
	Real Estate Investment Fund #11		198,585		595,755
	KendallSquare General Private Placement				
	Real Estate Investment Fund #18 ¹		586,708		586,708
		₩	3,366,207	₩	2,869,895

¹ For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the associate has changed.

Fund transactions with the related parties for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024						
Related party	-	Dividends received	Issu	ance of shares (outflow)		Dividends paid		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	₩	18,572,281	₩	30,000,000	₩	-		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.		9,285,509		-		-		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate								
Investment Fund #7 ¹		1,290,586		-		-		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate								
		396,846		-		-		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11		595,755		-		-		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate								
Investment Fund #181		586,708		-		-		
Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.		-		-		343,122		
CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.		-		-		7,254,537		
ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.						1,874,768		
	₩	30,727,685	₩	30,000,000	₩	9,472,427		
	Related party ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 ¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 ¹ Kendall Square REIT Management Inc. CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding	Related party ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 ¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 ¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 Kendall Square REIT Management Inc. CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.	Related party ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. # 18,572,281 ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. # 9,285,509 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #71	Related party ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	Related party Dividends received Issuance of shares (outflow) ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8¹ KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 SendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 SendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18¹ Sendall Square REIT Management Inc. CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.	Related party Dividends received Issuance of shares (outflow) ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd. W 18,572,281 W 30,000,000 W ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7¹ 1,290,586 - KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8¹ 396,846 - KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11 595,755 - KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18¹ 586,708 - Kendall Square REIT Management Inc CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD		

(in thousands of Korean won)		November 30, 2023							
Re	elated party	Dividends received	Collection of principal upon termination	Dividends paid	Issuance of shares (outflow)	Capital reduction (inflow)			
	R Kendall Square Asset No. REIT Co., Ltd.	₩ 10,155,561	₩ -	₩ -	₩ 10,000,000	₩ -			
2	R Kendall Square Asset No. REIT Co., Ltd.	2,647,233	-	-	-	10,000,000			
In	ndallSquare Professional evestment Type Real Estate evestment Fund #6	15,358,841	37,264,025	-	-	-			
In	ndallSquare Professional evestment Type Real Estate evestment Fund #7 ¹	595,655	-	-	-	-			
In	ndallSquare Professional ovestment Type Real Estate ovestment Fund #8 ¹	1,091,326	-	-	-	-			
PI	ndallSquare General Private lacement Real Estate ovestment Fund #11	992,925	-	-	-	-			
In	ndallSquare Professional evestment Type Real Estate evestment Fund #18 ¹	635,600	_	_	-	-			
	ndall Square REIT lanagement Inc.	-	-	200,804	-	-			
	PP Investment Board Real state Holdings Inc.	-	-	7,148,631	-	-			
	R Kendall Square REIT olding PTE, LTD.			1,847,399					
		₩ 31,477,141	₩ 37,264,025	₩ 9,196,834	₩ 10,000,000	₩ 10,000,000			

¹ For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the Investment in associate has been changed

Compensation for key management of the Company for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024		November 30, 2023	
Short-term employee benefits	₩	57,000	₩	57,000

23. Commitments

(a) Contract for the asset management services

The Company entered into a contract of the asset management services such as acquisition, management, development, improvement and disposal of real estate, lease, and sales of securities with Kendall Square REIT Management Inc. Details of fees as follows:

Details

Management fees

a. Real estates:

(Purchase price + additional cost related to purchase) X 0.5% (Annual Percentage Rate)

 Assets except real estate such as collective investment securities and equity securities:

(The amount of real estate that is the underlying asset at the time the consigner purchase + additional cost related to purchase) X 0.5% (Annual Percentage Rate) X consigner's ratio of shareholding

Operation performance fees

(Amounts of dividends before deduction of operating performance fee per share for the current year - the maximum amounts of dividends before deducting operating performance fees per share in the past) X Weighted average total number of shares issued for the current year X 25%

(However, if the calculated amount is negative (-) or no dividend for the previous year (clearly, if the current year is the year in which the first dividend was incurred), the operation performance fee would not be paid.)

Purchase fee

a. Real estates:

Purchase price X 1.0%(*)

- (*) 0.75%, in the case of real estate held by the asset manager's affiliated company is a collective investment business operator that is a collective investment scheme or a project finance investment company that is an asset management company pursuant to Article 51-2 of the Corporate Tax Act and Article 86-2 of the Enforcement Decree of the Corporate Tax Act.
- Assets except real estate such as collective investment securities and equity securities:

The amount of real estate that is the underlying asset of assets for purchase X 1.0% (*) X Consigner's ratio of shareholding

(*) 0.75%, in the cases of (i) the assets for purchased are shares of a real estate investment company under the Real Estate Investment Company Act and the asset manager or an affiliate of the asset manager is an asset management company of the relevant real estate investment company, (ii) the assets for purchased are collective investment securities issued by a real estate collective investment scheme and the asset manager's affiliated company is a collective investment business operator that is a collective investment scheme.

Basic sales commission

0.5% of the sales amount calculated when each asset is sold

Development fee

5% of the amounts that included acquisition tax (excluding land-related expenses, financial expenses, and operating expenses) and all expenses incurred from the

completion date of land purchase to the date of approval of the building (temporary) use included in the acquisition tax table

In consultation with the asset management company, the consigner decides to calculate and pay the fees based on the total estimated amount of development fees reasonably determined. And also, it is decided to settle according to the difference between the estimated total development fee and the actual total development fee for the fiscal year in which the date of approval of the building (temporary) use belongs.

(b) General affairs consignment contract

The Company entered into a general affairs consignment contract with Shinhan Fund Partners for affairs related to the issuance of shares, the operation, accounting and disclosure of the Company, and the board of directors and shareholder's meetings. ₩ 42,500 thousand of fees are paid per every fiscal year. In addition, for the assets that the Company additionally purchase, the defined fee rate (0.005%~0.01%) of the weighted average purchase price of the additionally acquired assets is paid.

(c) Asset custody consignment contract

(d) Loan agreement

Details of the loan agreement as of May 31, 2024, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Con	tract amount	Loan amount	
Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)	₩	20,000,000 ₩	20,000,000	
Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)		30,000,000	28,000,000	
Facility Ioan (NongHyup Bank)		10,000,000	10,000,000	
Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)		5,000,000	-	