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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of May 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Korea, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Key audit matter**

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

#### (1) Occurrence of Rental Income

#### Reason why the matter was determined to be Key Audit Matter

As described in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, rental income, which accounts for approximately 95% of the Group's operating revenue, is recognized according to the contracts with customers and terms and conditions therein. Accordingly, we focused on this area because we determined that there is a significant risk in relation to the occurrence of rental 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 Group's accounting policies on revenue recognition.
- Performed analytical review by comparing the rental income from the previous period to that
  of the current period and performed a review of monthly trend analysis of rental income to
  verify the existence of unusual circumstances.



- Selected a sample of rental income and performed recalculation according to the terms and conditions of the contract and performed a review of the rental income in the statements of comprehensive income for the differences, if any.
- Selected a sample of rental income and performed a substantive test of established contracts for rental income transaction, calculation and confirmation of revenue amount, payments and the related accounting.

#### Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

 Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities
  or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial
  statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group
  audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our 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.

Ernst Joung Han Young

Augst 13, 2024

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

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

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

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

## **Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

As of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

(in Korean won)	Notes		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,21,22	₩	66,858,601,849	₩ 50,608,114,769
Short-term financial instruments	5,21,22		14,560,885,000	12,662,078,672
Other financial assets	6,21,22		11,549,761,628	10,692,949,903
Other assets	7		1,696,018,922	2,374,938,254
Current tax assets			604,435,606	2,932,321,656
			95,269,703,005	79,270,403,254
Non-current assets				
Long-term financial instruments	5,21,22		44,662,012,974	41,705,552,581
Investments in associates	8		184,162,033,243	169,377,773,529
Investment properties	9		2,147,901,830,210	2,052,482,738,721
Property and equipment			56,137,183	66,341,917
Intangible assets			4,058,026	4,058,026
Other non-current financial assets	6,21,22		150,000,000	150,000,000
Other non-current assets	7		1,091,731,767	861,469,353
			2,378,027,803,403	2,264,647,934,127
Total assets		₩	2,473,297,506,408	₩ 2,343,918,337,381
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	10,21,22	₩	15,221,100,039	₩ 12,731,550,720
Other current liabilities	11		2,678,820,398	2,419,442,598
Current portion of long-term borrowings	12,21,22		336,812,036,038	254,969,726,027
			354,711,956,475	270,120,719,345
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	12,21,22		960,116,117,607	912,070,325,107
Other non-current financial liabilities	10,21,22		45,361,914,618	41,636,753,916
Other non-current liabilities	11		2,854,059,757	3,177,948,812
			1,008,332,091,982	956,885,027,835
Total liabilities			1,363,044,048,457	1,227,005,747,180
Equity				
Issue capital	13		213,089,000,000	213,089,000,000
Other paid-in-capital	13		900,186,631,606	900,186,631,606
Retained earnings (deficits)	14		(3,022,173,655)	3,636,958,595
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company			1,110,253,457,951	1,116,912,590,201
Total equity			1,110,253,457,951	1,116,912,590,201
Total liabilities and equity		₩	2,473,297,506,408	₩ 2,343,918,337,381

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

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

**Consolidated 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	November 30, 2023
Operating revenues	17	₩	55,878,154,102	₩ 52,957,789,556
Operating expenses	18		27,070,998,024	28,762,922,908
Operating income			28,807,156,078	24,194,866,648
Non-operating income				
Financial income	19,22		1,176,080,518	900,148,755
Other income	20		16,906,932	1,805,154
Profits of associates accounted for using equity method	8		18,150,466,752	5,563,022,248
			19,343,454,202	6,464,976,157
Non-operating expense				
Financial expenses	19,22		25,607,408,454	18,807,352,058
Other expenses	20		9,141,076	17,992
			25,616,549,530	18,807,370,050
Profit before income tax expenses			22,534,060,750	11,852,472,755
Income tax expenses	15		-	
Profit for the period		₩	22,534,060,750	₩ 11,852,472,755
Owners of the Parent Company			22,534,060,750	11,852,472,755
Other comprehensive income				
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	22,534,060,750	₩ 11,852,472,755
Owners of the Parent Company			22,534,060,750	11,852,472,755
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	₩	106	₩ 56

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

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

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity** 

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

(in Korean won)		Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company							
		Issued Capital	Oth	er paid-in-capital	Re	etained earnings (Deficits)	Non-controlling interests		Total
Balance as of June 1, 2023 Dividends Profit for the period	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	20,551,500,840 (28,767,015,000) 11,852,472,755	₩	- ₩ -	1,133,827,132,446 (28,767,015,000) 11,852,472,755
Balance as of November 30, 2023	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	3,636,958,595	₩	- ₩	1,116,912,590,201
Balance as of December 1, 2023 Dividends Profit for the period	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	3,636,958,595 (29,193,193,000) 22,534,060,750		- ₩ - -	1,116,912,590,201 (29,193,193,000) 22,534,060,750
Balance as of May 31, 2024	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	(3,022,173,655)	₩	- ₩	1,110,253,457,951

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

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

**Consolidated 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	₩ 22,534,060,75	0 ₩ 11,852,472,755
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation for property and equipment	10,204,73	4 10,227,945
Depreciation for investment properties	15,595,427,37	5 14,838,282,432
Interest expense	25,607,408,45	4 18,807,352,058
Interest income	(1,176,080,518	(900,148,755)
Other income	(701,519,616	(602,695,880)
Gains on valuation using equity method	(18,150,466,752	2) (5,563,022,248)
	21,184,973,67	7 26,589,995,552
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	•	
Increase in account receivables	(214,880,354	(13,734,273)
Increase in accrued income	(24,039,502	2) (1,562,998,263)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	656,356,91	8 (1,199,018,415)
Decrease in prepaid value added tax		- 9,421,379,040
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	85,049,53	7 (614,792,638)
Increase(decrease) in non-trade payables	408,451,43	8 (9,236,173,948)
Increase (decrease) in withholdings	347,97	0 (138,220)
Increase in value added tax withheld	24,051,52	1 518,495,250
	935,337,52	8 (2,686,981,467)
	44,654,371,95	5 35,755,486,840
Interest received	1,054,212,62	9 148,079,480
Income taxes received (paid)	2,327,886,05	0 (2,198,019,141)
Interest paid	(27,473,749,477	(15,875,225,022)
Dividends received	2,869,894,67	3 18,674,346,224
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	23,432,615,83	0 36,504,668,381
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	12,444,924,30	1 32,465,087,400
Decrease in investments in associates		- 37,264,025,475
Decrease in long-term financial instruments	12,370,759,43	4 -
Increase in long-term financial instruments	(15,327,085,07	) (2,765,087,400)
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(14,343,577,000	(39,700,000,000)
Acquisition of investment properties (Land)	(35,976,882,047	(4,335,562)
Acquisition of investment properties (Building)	(75,037,636,817	(29,000,000)
Acquisition of investment properties (Construction in progress)		- (65,000,000)
Increase in advanced payments	(207,700,000	<u> </u>
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(116,077,197,200	27,165,689,913
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in long-term borrowings	390,000,000,00	0 10,000,000,000
Increase in advance received	82,573,05	0 205,600,000
Increase in leasehold deposits received	3,104,968,00	0 127,199,574
Dividends paid	(29,193,193,000	(28,767,015,000)
Decrease in leasehold deposits received	(99,279,600	(150,000,000)
Repayments of current portion of long-term borrowings	(255,000,000,000	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings		- (20,000,000,000)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	108,895,068,45	0 (38,584,215,426)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	16,250,487,08	0 25,086,142,868
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	50,608,114,76	9 25,521,971,901
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	₩ 66,858,601,84	9 ₩ 50,608,114,769

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

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

# **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 1. Reporting Entity

In accordance with KIFRS 1110 Consolidated Financial Statements, the consolidated financial statements were prepared for ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd., the controlling company, and its subsidiaries ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. and ESR Kendall Square Asset No.2 REIT Co., Ltd. included in consolidation (collectively referred to as the "Group").

#### 1.1 Controlling Company

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. (the "Parent company") was established on February 20, 2020 under the Real Estate Investment Companies Act of the Republic of Korea. The Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent company's head office is located on the 35th floor, Gukjegeumyung-ro 10, Yeongdeungpo-Gu, Seoul.

The Parent 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 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

#### 1.2 Subsidiaries

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

			Percentage	e of ownership
	Location	Business type	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%

The financial information of subsidiaries as of and for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023 is as follows:

			May 31, 2	2024		
(in thousands of Korean won)	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Operating revenues	Profit for the period	Total comprehensive income
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT	₩ 1,291,119,65	1 ₩ 758,761,687	₩ 532,357,964	₩ 33,359,767	₩ 4,173,159	0 ₩ 4,173,159
Co., Ltd.	965,398,270	546,029,617	419,368,659	22,518,387	1,594,753	1,594,753
	November 30, 2023					
(in thousands of Korean won)	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Operating revenues	Profit for the period	Total comprehensive income
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT	₩ 1,169,246,78	7 ₩ 652,468,451	₩ 516,778,336	₩ 30,366,259	₩ 6,988,533	8 ₩ 6,988,533
Co., Ltd.	971,404,12	544,344,707	427,059,415	22,591,531	20,747	20,747

#### 2. Material Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Group maintains its accounting records in Korean won (presented as "Korean won" or "\") and prepares statutory consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with KIFRS. 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 derivatives), 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 Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 2.2 Summary of material accounting policy information

#### 2.2.1 Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (a) Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee so as to obtain benefit from its activities. When assessing control, the Group considers its potential voting rights that can be exercised or converted, to determine whether it has power. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which 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.

#### (b) Transactions eliminated in consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, including income and expenses and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized losses arising from intra-group transactions are recognized as profit or loss in the case of indication of impairment that is recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

#### (c) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest that is defined as the equity interest in a subsidiary not attributable to a parent should be presented separately from the equity interest of the shareholders of the parent. The Group shall attribute the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. The Group shall also attribute total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

#### (d) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In this situation, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests were adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. The Group shall recognize directly in equity any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, and attribute it to the owners of the parent.

#### (e) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. If the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate (including long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the Group's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If there is an objective indication of impairment for the investment in the associate, the Group recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its book amount as impairment loss. If an associate uses accounting policies other than those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, if necessary, adjustments shall be made to make the associate's accounting policies conform to those of the Group when the associate's financial statements are used by the Group in applying the equity method.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 2.2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated 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.

#### 2.2.3 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 Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group'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 Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

# ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

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

Upon initial recognition, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### (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 Group'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; and
- 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 Group 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 Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group 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 Group 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 materially 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 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation of the Group's property and equipment, consisting of supplies, is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (5 years).

The assets' depreciation method, residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

#### 2.2.6 Investment Property

Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is reported at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an asset or as a separate asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow into the Group and the cost of an asset can be measured reliably. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

While land is not depreciated, all other investment property is depreciated based on the respective assets' estimated useful lives of within 50 years using the straight-line method.

The depreciation method, the residual value and the useful life of an asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and, if management judges that previous estimates should be adjusted, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

#### 2.2.7 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 2.2.8 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.

#### 2.2.9 Revenue Recognition

Rental income under operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis during the term of the lease. The service falls under KIFRS 1116 *Leases* and is not subject to KIFRS 1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and there is no service identified as a performance obligation.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 2.2.10 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. Interest expenses are recognized in profit or loss as incurred using the effective interest method.

#### 2.2.11 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 Deduction for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Group payouts 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Group shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the fiscal year. Since there was no income tax to be paid, the Group has not recognized any income tax expenses.

#### 2.2.12 Approval of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's consolidated 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 14, 2024 and are to be approved at the Annual General Meeting scheduled on August 23, 2024.

#### 2.2.13 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Group 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 Group's consolidated 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 Group's consolidated 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

# **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

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 Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's consolidated 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 Group's consolidated 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 Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two Model Rules as its revenue is less than EUR 750 million/year.

#### 2.2.14 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

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

#### (1) Amendments to KIFRS 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 recognise 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 Group's financial statements.

# (2) Amendments to KIFRS 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.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group 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 consolidated 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 Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group'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 discussed below. Additional information of significant judgement and assumptions of certain items are included in relevant notes.

Fair Value of Investment Properties

The Group used a valuation technique with unobservable inputs in the market to estimate the fair value of investment properties.

#### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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, 20	023
Bank deposits	₩	36,858,602	₩ 50,60	8,115
Time deposits		30,000,000		
	₩	66,858,602	₩ 50,60	8,115

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 5. Financial Instruments Restricted in Use

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023	
Short-term financial instruments <sup>1</sup>	₩	217,308	₩	572,237
Long-term financial instruments <sup>1</sup>		44,662,013		41,705,553
	₩	44,879,321	₩	42,277,790

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consist of bank deposit, time deposit, and financial receivables with compound interests of small and medium-sized companies and are pledged on the leasehold deposits.

#### 6. Other Financial Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023	
Current assets				
Account receivables	₩	1,359,569	₩	1,144,689
Accrued income		10,190,192		9,548,261
	₩	11,549,761	₩	10,692,950
Non-current assets				
Other leasehold deposits	₩	150,000	₩	150,000
	₩	150,000	₩	150,000

#### 7. Other Assets

(in thousands of Korean won)

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

•	,		• ,		•
Current assets					
Prepaid expenses		₩	1,696,019	₩	2,374,938
		₩	1,696,019	₩	2,374,938
Non-current assets					
Prepaid expenses		₩	884,032	₩	861,469
Advance payments			207,700		
		₩	1,091,732	₩	861,469

May 31, 2024

November 30, 2023

#### 8. Investments in Associates

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

(in thousands of Korean won)

(III thousands of Norcan won)		May 31, 2024									
			Number of								
		Percentage	shares		Beginning	Share of					
	Location	of ownership	invested		balance	profit or lose	Dividends	En	ding balance		
Beneficiary certificates: <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 <sup>2</sup>	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		44,614,921	13,464,765	(2,184,068)		55,895,618		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 <sup>2</sup>	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		46,721,863	1,504,866	(396,846)		47,829,883		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		47,040,178	2,005,207	(198,585)		48,846,800		
KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #182	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		31,000,811	1,175,629	(586,708)		31,589,732		
				₩	169,377,773	₩ 18,150,467	₩ (3,366,207)	₩	184,162,033		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 Markets Act and trust contract.

(in thousands of Korean won)

_	Location	Percentage of	Number of		Daginaing						
	Location		Number of Beginning			Share of				Ending	
		ownership	shares invested		balance	Termination	profit or loss		Dividends	ba	lance
Beneficiary certificates: <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 <sup>2</sup>	Korea	-	-	₩	51,696,981	₩ (51,630,851)	₩ (66,130)	₩	-	₩	-
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		43,971,493	-	1,934,014		(1,290,586)	4	4,614,921
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		45,454,812	-	1,663,897		(396,846)	4	6,721,863
Kendall Square General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #113	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		46,225,182	-	1,410,751		(595,755)	4	7,040,178
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		30,967,029	-	620,490		(586,708)	3	1,000,811
				₩	218,315,497	₩ (51,630,851)	₩ 5,563,022	₩	(2,869,895)	₩ 16	9,377,773

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 Markets Act* and trust contract.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the associate has changed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For the six-month period ended November 30, 2023, the Group has received a request for consent to terminate the trust contract from the collective investment business operator due to the disposition of trust real estate, and accordingly it was excluded from the investments in associates.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For the six-month period ended November 30, 2023, the name of the associate has changed.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 9. Investment Properties

Investment properties as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023 are as follows:

(in	thousands	of
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Korean won)			lay 31, 2024		November 30, 2023							
	Accumulated				Accumulated							
	Ac	quisition cost	d	epreciation	E	Book amount	A	equisition cost	C	lepreciation	E	Book amount
Land	₩	679,485,607	₩	-	₩	679,485,607	₩	640,172,508	₩	-	₩	640,172,508
Buildings		1,553,097,203		(84,680,980)		1,468,416,223		1,471,036,157		(69,085,553)		1,401,950,604
Construction in												
progress		-		-		-		10,359,626		-		10,359,626
	₩	2,232,582,810	₩	(84,680,980)	₩	2,147,901,830	₩	2,121,568,291	₩	(69,085,553)	₩	2,052,482,738

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

(in thousands of

Korean won)			May 3	May 31, 2024						
	Construction in									
		Land	Building		progress	Total				
Beginning balance	₩	640,172,508	₩ 1,401,950,604	₩	10,359,626	₩ 2,052,482,738				
Acquisition		35,976,882	75,037,637		-	111,014,519				
Transfer		3,336,217	7,023,409		(10,359,626)	-				
Depreciation		-	(15,595,427)		-	(15,595,427)				
Ending balance	₩	679,485,607	₩ 1,468,416,223	₩	-	₩ 2,147,901,830				
(in thousands of										
Korean won)			Novemb	er 30	), 2023					
				Co	nstruction in	_				
		Land	Building		progress	Total				
Beginning balance	₩	640,168,172	₩ 1,416,759,887	₩	10,294,626	₩ 2,067,222,685				
Acquisition		4,336	29,000		65,000	98,336				
Transfer		· -	· -		· -	· -				
Depreciation		-	(14,838,283)		-	(14,838,283)				
Ending balance	₩	640,172,508	₩ 1,401,950,604	₩	10,359,626	₩ 2,052,482,738				

Revenues and expenses related to investment properties 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		
Operating revenues <sup>1</sup>	₩	55,170,014	₩	52,355,094
Operating expenses <sup>2</sup>		19,998,511		22,525,833

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Operating revenues consist of rental income and management income.

The fair values of investment properties as of May 31, 2024 are as follows: *(in thousands of Korean won)* 

Classification		Address	Book amount	Fair value		
Goyang logistics park	Land Building	701, Wonheung-dong, Deogyang- gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do	₩ 197,132,815 287,225,092	₩ 248,195,600 325,004,400		
	9		484,357,907	573,200,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	35-4, Jangneung-ri, Juksan-myeon,	40,658,182	41,482,000		
park	Building	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	120,458,904	151,488,000		
			161,117,086	192,970,000		
Bucheon cold logistics	Land	801, Ojeong-dong, Bucheon-si,	57,965,397	93,309,800		
park	Building	Gyeonggi-do	141,122,437	152,890,200		
			199,087,834	246,200,000		
Gimhae logistics park	Land	5, Daegam-ri, Sangdong-myeon,	30,398,338	36,236,800		
Giririae logistics park	Building	Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	17,171,978	23,363,200		
			47,570,316	59,600,000		
Yongin logistics park	Land	434, Gachang-ri, Cheoin-gu,	39,837,801	55,829,700		
rongin logistics park	Building	Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do	90,012,852	95,470,300		
			129,850,653	151,300,000		
Icheon logistics park 2	Land	580-1, Maegok-ri, Hobeop-myeon,	11,375,771	19,623,600		
icheon logistics park z	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	37,768,999	51,476,400		
			49,144,770	71,100,000		
Icheon logistics park 3	Land	567-46, Maegok-ri, Hobeop-myeon,	7,099,609	11,329,600		
ioneon logistios park o	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	21,535,940	27,470,400		
			28,635,549	38,800,000		
Icheon logistics park 6	Land	250, Jo-eup-ri, Baeksa-myeon,	39,313,099	39,313,099		
ichcon logistics park o	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	81,232,247	81,232,247		
			120,545,346	120,545,346		
Anseong logistics	Land	915/916 Chilgok-ri, Wongok-myeon,	99,246,022	99,944,400		
park 2	Building	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	231,621,403	237,705,600		
			330,867,425	337,650,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	23-10/13/14, Neungguk-ri, Iljuk-	27,156,790	28,258,250		
park 3	Building	myeon, Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	101,724,610	102,891,750		
			128,881,400	131,150,000		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Operating expenses consist of insurance expense, depreciation expense, real estate management consignment fees, facility maintenance & administrative expenses, taxes and due, utilities expenses, deemed rent, and rental brokerage fees.

(in thousands of Korea	,	A.1.	<b>D</b>	Fair value		
Classificatio	on	Address	Book amount			
laboon logistics nark E	Land	423, Haewol-ri, Majang-myeon,	59,300,980	63,722,000		
Icheon logistics park 5	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	142,778,789	145,808,000		
			202,079,769	209,530,000		
Gimhae logistics park 2	Land	5-8, Daegam-ri, Sangdong-myeon,	18,497,330	20,963,360		
	Building G	Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	53,974,233	54,716,640		
			72,471,563	75,680,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	409-3, Yongwol-ri , Samjuk-myeon,	18,658,264	17,820,400		
park 4	Building	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	41,759,430	41,979,600		
			60,417,694	59,800,000		
Johaan Jagistisa nark 7	Land	309, Bupil-ri, Daewol-myeon,	32,845,207	32,845,207		
Icheon logistics park 7	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	100,029,311	100,029,311		
			132,874,518	132,874,518		
			₩ 2,147,901,830	₩ 2,400,399,864		

The investment properties held by the Group are logistics warehouses, and their marketability and profitability through integrated utility are major factors in determining their value. Therefore, the fair value of the Group's investment properties has been determined by integrating estimates from both a market approach (sales comparison approach) and an income approach.

The fair values of the five investment properties, Bucheon cold logistics park, Gimhae logistics park, Yongin logistics park, Icheon logistics park 2, and Icheon logistics park 3, were appraised by Kyungil Appraisal Corporation, an external independent valuer with appropriate qualifications and experience in real estate valuation in the relevant region (the valuation date of July 25, 2023). There have been no significant changes since then. The fair values of the seven investment properties, Goyang logistics park, Anseong logistics park, Anseong logistics park 2, Anseong logistics park 3, Icheon logistics park 5, Gimhae logistics park 2, and Anseong logistics park 4, were appraised by The First Appraisal & Consulting Co., an external independent valuer with appropriate qualifications and experience in real estate valuation in the relevant region (the valuation date of November 30, 2023). There are no material differences between the fair value of Icheon logistics park 6, Icheon logistics park 7 at acquisition and its book amount at the end of the reporting period.

The Group has provided collateral rights for the underlying mortgage on land and buildings and the insurance coverage rights of the property all risks insurance in relation to long-term borrowings and their details are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Book value of the assets provided as collateral		С	Contract amount		aximum amount of bonds (120%)
Tranche A&B&C	₩	1,280,727,156	₩	760,500,000	₩	912,600,000
Tranche C1-1		72,471,563		41,800,000		50,160,000
Tranche C1-2		330,867,425		187,900,000		225,480,000
Tranche C1-3		128,881,400		73,800,000		88,560,000
Tranche C2		202,079,769		114,500,000		137,400,000
Secured loan of East-Icheon						
BRIC logistics park		132,874,517		72,600,000		87,120,000
	₩	2,147,901,830	₩	1,251,100,000	₩	1,501,320,000
	₩	<u></u>	₩		₩	· · ·

The Group subscribes to the property all risks insurance (insured amount: ₩ 1,051,382 million) in relation to investment property.

#### 10. 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		
Current liabilities					
Non-trade payables	₩	6,604,916	₩	6,196,465	
Accrued expense		8,111,532		5,549,510	
Leasehold deposits		505,876		995,730	
Discount account on present value		(1,224)		(10,154)	
	₩	15,221,100	₩	12,731,551	
Non-current liabilities					
Leasehold deposits	₩	49,616,028	₩	45,914,886	
Discount account on present value		(4,336,686)		(4,483,732)	
Advance received		82,573		205,600	
	₩	45,361,915	₩	41,636,754	

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 11. 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		
Current liabilities						
Withholdings	₩	101,137	₩	100,789		
Value added tax withholdings		1,146,441		1,122,390		
Unearned revenue		1,431,242		1,196,264		
	₩	2,678,820	₩	2,419,443		
Non-current liabilities						
Unearned revenue	₩	2,854,060	₩	3,177,949		
	₩	2,854,060	₩	3,177,949		

#### 12. Borrowings

Details of current portion 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	Ma	ay 31, 2024	No	ovember 30, 2023
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	-	-	₩	-	₩	50,000,000
Tranche A	Bank of China	-	-		-		50,000,000
	Shinhan Bank	-	-		-		50,000,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	-	-		-		105,000,000
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 2, 2024		34,300,000		-
Transha C4 4	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024		32,751,000		-
Tranche C1-1	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024		9,049,000		-
Tranche C1-2	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024		147,225,000		-
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024		40,675,000		-
Tranche C1-3	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024		57,824,000		-
Tranche CT-3	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024		15,976,000		-
					337,800,000		255,000,000
	Less: discour	nt			(987,964)		(30,274)
				₩	336,812,036	₩	254,969,726

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

, and the second	3	Annual		,	
(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	interest rate(%)	Maturity date	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	-	-	₩ -	₩ 50,000,000
	Bank of China Shinhan Bank	-	-	-	50,000,000 50,000,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	-	-	-	105,000,000
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 2, 2024	34,300,000	34,300,000
Tranche A <sup>1</sup>	Korea Development Bank <sup>3</sup>	4.46	December 14, 2026	100,000,000	-
	NongHyup Bank³	4.46	December 14, 2026	60,000,000	-
	NongHyup Life Insurance Co.,Ltd. <sup>3</sup>	4.46	December 14, 2026	40,000,000	-
	Industrial Bank of Korea <sup>3</sup>	4.81	December 14, 2026	77,000,000	-
	Shinhan Bank <sup>3</sup>	5.11	December 14, 2026	45,000,000	-
	Bank of China <sup>3</sup>	5.11	December 14, 2026	40,000,000	-
Tranche B <sup>1</sup>	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.50	December 14, 2025	155,500,000	155,500,000
Tranche b	NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 14, 2025	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.50	December 14, 2025	28,700,000	28,700,000
Tranche C <sup>1</sup>	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
Tranche C	NongHyup Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.	2.50	December 14, 2025	40,000,000	40,000,000
	TONGYANG Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.	2.50	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
Tranche C1-1 <sup>1</sup>	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024	32,751,000	32,751,000
Tranche C1-1	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024	9,049,000	9,049,000
Transla 04 01	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024	147,225,000	147,225,000
Tranche C1-2 <sup>1</sup>	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024	40,675,000	40,675,000
	Kookmin Bank	2.50	December 20, 2024	57,824,000	57,824,000
Tranche C1-3 <sup>1</sup>	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 20, 2024	15,976,000	15,976,000

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity date	N	lay 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
Tranche C-2 <sup>1</sup>	Kookmin Bank	2.70	December 20, 2026		114,500,000	114,500,000
Tropoho D	Industrial Bank of Korea	3.80	December 14, 2025		20,000,000	20,000,000
Tranche D	Kookmin Bank	3.83	May 9, 2026		28,000,000	-
Facility loan	NongHyup Bank	5.08	September 22, 2025		10,000,000	10,000,000
	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd.	5.18	May 10, 2026		5,000,000	5,000,000
Secured loan of	IM Bank	5.18	May 10, 2026		10,000,000	10,000,000
East-Icheon	<b>BUSAN BANK</b>	5.18	May 10, 2026		5,000,000	5,000,000
BRIC logistics	NongHyup Bank	5.18	May 10, 2026		27,000,000	27,000,000
park <sup>1,2</sup>	Shinhan Bank	5.18	May 10, 2026		25,600,000	25,600,000
					1,309,100,000	1,174,100,000
	Less: discour	nt			(12,171,846)	(7,059,949)
Less	s: reclassification to co	urrent port	ion		(336,812,036)	(254,969,726)
				₩	960,116,118	₩ 912,070,325

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Group provided the investment properties and leasehold deposits as collateral for the borrowings (Note 26).

#### 13. Issued Capital and Other Paid-in-Capital

Details of issued 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 pa (in thousands of i	id-in-capital as of May 3 Korean won)	1, 2024 and Novemb <b>May 31,</b>		as follows: ovember 30, 2023
Additional paid-in	-capital	₩ 90	0,186,632 ₩	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:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Interest rate for the Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park is floating rate, which is CD+1.6%. The initial disclosed interest rate is 5.15%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Interest rate for the secured loan is floating rate, which is CD+1.03% (weighted average). The CD interest rate on the initial withdrawal date is 3.84%.

(in shares and in thousands of Korean won)	May 31	1, 2024	November 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		

#### 14. Retained Earnings (Deficits)

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

(in thousands of Korean won) May 31, 2024 November 30, 2023 Retained earnings (deficits)  $\forall$  (3,022,174)  $\forall$  3,636,959

Changes in retained earnings (deficits) 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	Novem	ber 30, 2023
Beginning balance	₩	3,636,959	₩	20,551,501
Dividends		(29,193,193)		(28,767,015)
Profit for the period		22,534,060		11,852,473
Ending balance	₩	(3,022,174)	₩	3,636,959

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

(in Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023	
1. Dividends	₩	29,193,193,000	₩	29,193,193,000
2. Total number of shares issued		213,089,000		213,089,000
3. Dividend per share (1./2.)	₩	137	₩	137
4. Par value	₩	1,000	₩	1,000
5. Dividend rate per share (3./4.)		13.70%		13.70%

#### 15. 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 Deduction for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Group pay-outs 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Group shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the fiscal year. Since there was no income tax to be paid, the Group has not recognized any income tax expenses.

#### 16. 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	ovember 30, 2023
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent Company Weighted average number of common shares	₩	22,534,060,750	₩	11,852,472,755
outstanding		213,089,000		213,089,000
Basic earnings per share	₩	106	₩	56

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 outsta	anding		213,089,000
(in shares)		November 30, 20	23
	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 outsta	anding		213,089,000

#### Diluted earnings per share

As of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, the Group did not issue any potential ordinary shares. Therefore, basic earnings per share are identical to diluted earnings per share.

#### 17. 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
Rental income	₩	53,277,285	₩ 50,515,034
Management income		1,892,729	1,840,059
Other income		708,140	602,696
	₩	55,878,154	₩ 52,957,789

The future minimum lease payments expected to be received in relation to the operating lease agreement as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023 are as follows:

	May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023
₩	103,395,221	₩ 105,967,687
	93,051,661	99,425,566
	69,318,833	75,886,025
	54,295,087	50,631,360
	32,104,434	38,143,839
	6,867,652	21,187,217
₩	359,032,888	₩ 391,241,694
		₩ 103,395,221 93,051,661 69,318,833 54,295,087 32,104,434 6,867,652

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 18. 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 3	0, 2023
Operating expenses related to investment properties:				
Insurance expenses	₩	1,736,641	₩ .	1,713,799
Depreciation		15,595,427	14	4,838,282
Real estate management consignment fees Facility maintenance & administrative		2,355,808	2	2,183,727
expenses		2,675		4,087
Taxes and due		14,883	;	3,535,506
Utilities expenses		6,107		6,571
Deemed rent		62,755		49,493
Rental brokerage fees		224,215		194,368
		19,998,511	22	2,525,833
Other operating expenses:				
Asset management consignment fees		5,564,402	į	5,286,199
Asset management performance fees		126,675		-
Other fees		1,011,678		661,375
Agent bank fees		50,000		-
Asset custody consignment fees		83,563		60,000
General affairs consignment fees		135,964		129,287
Salaries		90,000		90,000
Depreciation		10,205		10,228
		7,072,487	(	5,237,089
	₩	27,070,998	₩ 28	3,762,922

#### 19. 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, 202	3
Financial income				
Interest income	₩	1,176,081	₩ 900,	149
Financial expenses				
Interest expenses	₩	25,607,408	₩ 18,807,3	352

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 20. Other Income and Expenses

Other 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, 202	23
Other income			
Miscellaneous income ₩	16,907	₩ 1,8	805
Other expenses			
Miscellaneous expenses ₩	9,141	₩	18

#### 21. Financial Risk Management

#### 21.1 Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group'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 Group 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	₩	1,363,044,048	₩ 1,227,005,747	
Equity		1,110,253,458	1,116,912,590	
Debt-to-equity ratio		122.77%	109.86%	

#### 21.2 Financial risk factors

The Group's financial assets and liabilities are exposed to various risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group'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 Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in market interest rates related to the part of borrowings. The management of the Group periodically reviews the status of interest rates. As of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, when all other variables are constant and the interest rate changes by 1%, the impact on the Company's profit before tax is as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2024	November 30, 2023		
1% increase	₩	(2,173,000)	₩	(363,000)	
1% decrease		2,173,000		363,000	

#### Foreign exchange risk

As of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023, the Group 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 Group, 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    ∀	<i> d</i> 66,858,602	₩ 50,608,115
Short-term financial instruments	14,560,885	12,662,079
Long-term financial instruments	44,662,013	41,705,553
Other financial assets	11,699,762	10,842,950
	137,781,262	115,818,697

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Leasehold deposits

The Group has established a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group'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)	s of fiquidity risk as of May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023 is as follows:  May 31, 2024											
,	E	Book amount		Contractual cash flows	W	ithin 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years	0	ver 5 years
Non-trade payables	₩	6,604,916	₩	6,604,916	₩	6,604,916	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
Advance received Current portion of long- term borrowings and		82,573		82,573		-		-		82,573		-
interest Long-term borrowings and		336,812,036		342,454,521		342,454,521		-		-		-
interest		960,116,118		1,047,542,049		35,264,780		524,900,247		487,377,022		-
Leasehold deposits		45,783,993		50,121,903		505,876		13,295,961		23,360,066		12,960,000
	₩	1,349,399,636	₩	1,446,805,962	₩	384,830,093	₩	538,196,208	₩	510,819,661	₩	12,960,000
(in thousands of Korean won)						November	30,	2023				
	Е	Book amount		Contractual cash flows	W	ithin 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years	0	ver 5 years
Non-trade payables	₩	6,196,465	₩	6,196,465	₩	6,196,465	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
Advance received Current portion of long- term borrowings and		205,600		205,600		-		205,600		-		-
interest		254,969,726		255,217,134		255,217,134		-		-		-
Long-term borrowings and												

46,910,617

₩ 1,215,858,845 ₩ 1,276,637,956 ₩ 288,264,483 ₩ 371,105,908 ₩

27,335,678

604,057,565 ₩

13,210,000

13,210,000

#### 22. 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:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2024				November 30, 2023				
	E	Book amount		Fair value	В	ook amount		Fair value	
Financial assets at amortized cost									
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	66,858,602	₩	66,858,602	₩	50,608,115	₩	50,608,115	
Short-term financial instruments		14,560,885		14,560,885		12,662,079		12,662,079	
Long-term financial instruments		44,662,013		44,662,013		41,705,553		41,705,553	
Other financial assets		11,699,762		11,699,762		10,842,950		10,842,950	
	₩	137,781,262	₩	137,781,262	₩	115,818,697	₩	115,818,697	
Financial liabilities Current portion of long-term borrowings	₩	336,812,036	₩	336,812,036	₩	254,969,726	₩	254,969,726	
Long-term borrowings		960,116,118		960,116,118		912,070,325		912,070,325	
Other financial liabilities		60,583,015		60,583,015		54,368,305		54,368,305	
	₩	1,357,511,169	₩	1,357,511,169	₩	1,221,408,356	₩	1,221,408,356	

(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, 202	23
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Interest income	₩	1,176,081	₩ 900,	149
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Interest expenses		25,607,408	18,807,	352

#### 23. Cash flow

The significant non-cash transactions 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
Reclassification to leasehold deposits received			
of advance received	₩	205,600	₩ -
Reclassification to current portion of leasehold			
deposits received		390,574	2,982,395
Transfer of discount on present value of leasehold deposits to unearned revenues		E27 EE0	360,900
Reclassification to current portion of discount		527,559	360,899
on present value of leasehold deposits		8,930	9,711
Reclassification to current portion of financial		0,000	3,111
instruments		-	217,458
Transfer of accrued income to investments in			
associates		3,366,207	2,869,895
Reclassification to land of construction in			
progress		3,336,217	-
Reclassification to building of construction in		7 000 400	
progress Reclassification to current portion of unearned		7,023,409	-
revenue		767,966	
Reclassification to current portion of prepaid		707,900	-
expenses		15,497	-
Reclassification to current portion of long-term		10,107	
borrowings		337,800,000	-
Reclassification to current portion of discount			
on present value of long-term borrowings		1,472,597	-

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	C	ash flow from financing activities		Changes in non-cash ransactions <sup>1</sup>	Ending balance			
Advance received Current portion of	₩	205,600	₩	82,573	¥	(205,600)	₩ 82,573			
long-term borrowings		254,969,726		(255,000,000)		336,842,310	336,812,036			
Long-term borrowings		912,070,325		390,000,000		(341,954,207)	960,116,118			
Leasehold deposits		42,416,729		3,005,688		361,576	45,783,993			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Changes in non-cash transactions include non-cash movements and interest payments which are presented as operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows when paid.

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023								
	Beginninç balance	_	Cash flow from financing activities	Changes in non-cash transactions <sup>1</sup>	Ending balance				
Advance received Current portion of	₩	- ₩	205,600	∀ -	₩ 205,600				
long-term borrowings	254,543	562	-	426,164	254,969,726				
Long-term borrowings	919,986	095	(10,000,000)	2,084,230	912,070,325				
Leasehold deposits	42,220	347	(22,800)	219,182	42,416,729				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Changes in non-cash transactions include non-cash movements and interest payments which are presented as operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows when paid.

#### 24. Related Party Transactions

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

May 31, 2024

November 30, 2023

Associates	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 <sup>1</sup>	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #8 <sup>1</sup>	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #11	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11
	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #18 <sup>1</sup>	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18
Other related parties	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.
•	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.
	ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.	ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the associate has been changed.

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)

Related party

May 31, 2024

Asset management consignment fees¹

Other related party

Kendall Square REIT
Management Inc..

W 5,564,402 ₩ 139,343

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Asset management consignment fees for ESR Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd. includes asset purchase fee amounting to ₩1,143 million, which is included in the acquisition cost of investment properties.

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	Related party N			
			Asset management consignment fees		
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	₩	5,286,199		

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party		May 3	1. 202	24		November 30, 2023					
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Accrued income		N	on-trade ayables		Accrued income	Non-trade payables				
Associates	KendallSquare General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Fund #7 <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare General Private Placement Real	₩	2,184,068	₩	-	₩	1,290,586	₩	-			
	Estate Investment Fund #8 <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare General Private Placement Real		396,846		-		396,846		-			
	Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real		198,585		-		595,755		-			
	Estate Investment Fund #18 <sup>1</sup>		586,708		-		586,708		-			
	Kendall Square REIT				0.400.040				5.044.040			
party	Management Inc				6,120,842				5,814,819			
		₩	3,366,207	₩	6,120,842	₩	2,869,895	₩	5,814,819			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the six-month period ended May 31, 2024, the name of the associate has been 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				November 30, 2023			,			
	Related party		Dividends received		Dividends paid		Dividends received		Collection of principal upon termination		Dividends paid	
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate											
	Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real	₩	-	₩	-	₩	15,358,841	₩	37,264,025	₩	-	
	Estate Investment Fund #7 <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare General Private Placement Real		1,290,586				595,655		-		-	
	Estate Investment Fund #8 <sup>1</sup> KendallSquare General Private Placement Real		396,846		-		1,091,326		-		-	
	Estate Investment Fundt #11 KendallSquare General Private Placement Real		595,755		-		992,925		-		-	
Other related	Estate Investment Fund #18 <sup>1</sup> Kendall Square REIT		586,708		-		635,600		-		-	
parties	Management Inc. CPP INVESTMENT BOARD		-		343,122		-		-		200,804	
	REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS INC ESR Kendall Square		-		7,254,537		-		-		7,148,631	
	REIT Holding PTE, LTD.				1,874,768				<u> </u>		1,847,399	
		₩	2,869,895	₩	9,472,427	₩	18,674,347	₩	37,264,025	₩	9,196,834	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 Group for each of the six-month periods ended May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023consists of:

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

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

May 31, 2024 and November 30, 2023

#### 25. Operating Segments

The Group operates as a single reporting segment, considering the nature of the services that generate operating profits. Therefore, disclosure of operating income, net income before income tax expense, and total assets and liabilities by reporting sector was omitted in these reports.

Revenues of approximately  $\forall$  37,028 million (November 30, 2023:  $\forall$  36,995 million), accounting for over 10% of the Group's revenue, are derived from a single external customer who leases Bucheon cold logistics park and 6 others.

#### 26. Commitments

(a) Contract for the asset management services

The Group 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

hale)

 b. 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.

b. 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 purchase 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 purchase 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

Development fee

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

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

#### **Details**

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

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 Group entered into a general affairs consignment contract with SHINHAN FUND PARTNERS CO.,LTD. for affairs related to the issuance of shares, the operation, accounting and disclosure of the Group, and the board of directors and shareholder's meetings.  $\forall 105,000$  thousand of fees are paid per every fiscal year. In addition, for the assets that the Group additionally purchases, the defined fee rate  $(0.005\%\sim0.01\%)$  of the weighted average purchase price of the additionally acquired assets is paid.

#### (c) Asset custody consignment contract

The Group entered into a consignment contract for custody and management of assets such as real estate, securities, and cash with NH INVESTMENT & SECURITIES CO.,LTD.  $\pm$ 5,000 thousand of fees are paid per every fiscal year. The Group entered into a consignment contract for custody and management of securities, cash and other assets except for real estate with Woori Bank.  $\pm$ 40,000 thousand of fees are paid per every fiscal year. The Group entered into a consignment contract with KB Real Estate Trust Co., Ltd. for real estate storage and management and  $\pm$ 37,500 thousand of fees are paid per every fiscal year.

### (d) Loan agreement

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

Tranche A (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 6 others)       ₩ 396,300,000 ₩ 396,300,000         Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 5 others)       782,200,000       782,200,000         Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)       20,000,000       20,000,000         Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)       30,000,000       28,000,000         Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)       5,000,000       -         Facility loans (NongHyup Bank)       10,000,000       10,000,000         Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park       72,600,000       72,600,000	(in thousands of Korean won)		Contract amount		Loan amount
Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 5 others)         782,200,000         782,200,000           Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)         20,000,000         20,000,000           Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)         30,000,000         28,000,000           Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)         5,000,000         -           Facility loans (NongHyup Bank)         10,000,000         10,000,000           Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics         10,000,000         10,000,000	Tranche A (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and				
and 5 others)       782,200,000       782,200,000         Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)       20,000,000       20,000,000         Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)       30,000,000       28,000,000         Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)       5,000,000       -         Facility loans (NongHyup Bank)       10,000,000       10,000,000         Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	6 others)	₩	396,300,000	₩	396,300,000
Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea) 20,000,000 20,000,000  Tranche D (Kookmin Bank) 30,000,000 28,000,000  Operating loan (Korea Development Bank) 5,000,000 -  Facility loans (NongHyup Bank) 10,000,000 10,000,000  Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc.				
Tranche D (Kookmin Bank) 30,000,000 28,000,000 Operating loan (Korea Development Bank) 5,000,000 - Facility loans (NongHyup Bank) 10,000,000 10,000,000 Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	and 5 others)		782,200,000		782,200,000
Operating loan (Korea Development Bank) 5,000,000 - Facility loans (NongHyup Bank) 10,000,000 10,000,000 Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)		20,000,000		20,000,000
Facility loans (NongHyup Bank) 10,000,000 10,000,000 Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)		30,000,000		28,000,000
Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics	Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)		5,000,000		-
<u> </u>	Facility loans (NongHyup Bank)		10,000,000		10,000,000
park 72,600,000 72,600,000	Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics				
	park		72,600,000		72,600,000
₩   1,316,100,000   ₩   1,309,100,000		₩	1,316,100,000	₩	1,309,100,000

Regarding the loan agreements, the Group provided the investment property as collateral and details are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Collateral	Book value	Secured amount	Related borrowings	Financial institutions
	Bucheon cold logistics park and 4 others	₩ 574,834,469	₩ 434,400,000	Tranche A	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 5 others
	Goyang logistics park Anseong logistics park	484,357,907 161,117,086	437,040,000	Tranche B&C	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 3 others
Investment	Anseong logistics park 4	60,417,694	41,160,000	Tranche A	KB Insurance Co., Ltd
properties	Gimhae logistics park 2	72,471,563	50,160,000	Tranche C1-1	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 2	330,867,425	225,480,000	Tranche C1-2	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 3	128,881,400	88,560,000	Tranche C1-3	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Icheon logistics park 5	202,079,765	137,400,000	Tranche C-2	Kookmin Bank
	Icheon logistics park 7	132,874,517	87,120,000	Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd., iM Bank, BUSAN BANK, NongHyup Bank, Shinhan Bank
		₩ 2,147,901,830	₩ 1,501,320,000		

Among the Tranche A, in relation to the leasehold deposits of \$310,684 thousand, the right of registered lease on deposit basis and pledge of \$353,897 thousand are established as senior collateral.

As of May 31, 2024, the Group has been provided with a payment guarantee of  $\mbox{$W$}$  1,064,548 thousand in relation to leasehold deposits, management fee payment and permission for development activities under the lease contract, restoration cost according to permission for use of agricultural production infrastructure from Seoul Guarantee Insurance Company.