ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries Index

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Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the six-month periods then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six-month periods then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Korean Standards on Auditing. 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 of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were 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 these matters.

(1) Occurrence of Rental Income

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

As described in Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements, rental income, which accounts for 96% of the Group's operating revenues, is recognized according to the contracts and terms and conditions of the transaction with customers. As a result, we focused on this area because we determined that there is a significant risk in relation to occurrence of rental income.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

To address the Key Audit Matter, we have performed the following audit procedures

- Assessed reasonableness of the Group's accounting policies relevant to revenue recognition
- Performed analytical review compared to the previous period and monthly trend analysis of rental income to verify the existence of unusual circumstances
- Performed recalculation of the amount to be recognized as rental income according to the terms and conditions of each rental contract transaction and reviewed the difference with rental income in the statements of comprehensive income on a sample basis
- Performed substantive test of each rental income transaction on the contract conclusion, determination of revenue amount, payment and accounting treatment on a sample basis

Other Matter

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

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 Korean IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

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 Korean Standards on Auditing 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 Korean Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements 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 the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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 Joon-Woo Lee, Certified Public Accountant.

Seoul, Korea August 11, 2023

This report is effective as of August 11, 2023, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)	Notes		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,21,22	₩	25,521,971,901	₩ 31,103,100,434
Short-term financial instruments	5,21,22		5,209,708,399	-
Other financial assets	6,21,22		9,802,054,264	23,751,590,848
Other assets	7		10,736,793,279	1,773,113,629
Current tax assets			734,302,515	860,880,286
			52,004,830,358	57,488,685,197
Non-current assets				
Long-term financial instruments	5,21,22		39,157,641,894	42,218,793,453
Investments in associates	8		218,315,497,768	205,769,671,169
Investment properties	9		2,067,222,685,591	1,947,771,055,034
Property and equipment			76,569,862	86,741,918
Intangible assets			4,058,026	4,058,026
Other non-current financial assets	6,21,22		150,000,000	543,000,000
Other non-current assets	7		721,974,953	
			2,325,648,428,094	2,196,393,319,600
Total assets		₩	2,377,653,258,452	₩ 2,253,882,004,797
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	10,21,22	₩	24,814,142,151	₩ 16,132,537,241
Other current liabilities	11	• • •	2,393,277,752	2,115,307,148
Current portion of long-term borrowings	12,21,22		254,543,561,644	_,:::,:::,:::
e an arm parametric strain grant and a strain grant	,,		281,750,981,547	18,247,844,389
Non-current liabilities			- ,, ,-	
Long-term borrowings	12,21,22		919,986,095,093	1,062,285,032,142
Other non-current financial liabilities	10,21,22		38,546,702,984	35,201,826,651
Other non-current liabilities	11		3,542,346,382	3,353,833,625
			962,075,144,459	1,100,840,692,418
Total liabilities			1,243,826,126,006	1,119,088,536,807
Equity				
Share 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	14		20,551,500,840	21,517,836,384
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company			1,133,827,132,446	1,134,793,467,990
Total equity		147	1,133,827,132,446	1,134,793,467,990
Total liabilities and equity		₩	2,377,653,258,452	₩ 2,253,882,004,797

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Six-Month Periods Ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)	Notes	May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022	
Operating revenues	17	₩	49,482,601,960	₩ 49,006,142,346	i
Operating expenses	18		23,403,461,991	26,456,797,054	<u>.</u>
Operating profit			26,079,139,969	22,549,345,292	<u>.</u>
Non-operating income					
Financial income	19,22		1,002,369,799	628,242,226	j
Other income	20		7,703,969	277,510,151	
Gains on valuation using equity method	8		16,853,346,484	5,042,759,149	_
			17,863,420,252	5,948,511,526	<u> </u>
Non-operating expense					
Financial expenses	19,22		15,928,791,765	15,648,941,838	j
Other expenses	20		<u>-</u>	86,633,224	_
			15,928,791,765	15,735,575,062	_
Profit before income tax expense			28,013,768,456	12,762,281,756	i
Income tax expense	15				_
Profit for the period		₩	28,013,768,456	₩ 12,762,281,756	;
Owners of the Parent Company			28,013,768,456	12,762,281,756	
Other comprehensive income			-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	28,013,768,456	₩ 12,762,281,756	;
Owners of the Parent Company			28,013,768,456	12,762,281,756	
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	₩	131	₩ 60	1

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Six-Month Periods Ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)		Equity attributab	le to e	equity holders of the	Pare	nt Company			
		Share capital	Oth	ner paid-in-capital	Re	etained earnings	Non-controlling interests		Total
Balance at June 1, 2022 Dividends paid Profit for the period Balance at November 30, 2022	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	37,309,480,628 (28,553,926,000) 12,762,281,756 21,517,836,384		- ₩ - - - ₩	1,150,585,112,234 (28,553,926,000) 12,762,281,756 1,134,793,467,990
,	**	, , ,		, , ,		, , ,			
Balance at December 1, 2022 Dividends paid Profit for the period	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	21,517,836,384 (28,980,104,000) 28,013,768,456	₩	- ₩ - <u>-</u>	1,134,793,467,990 (28,980,104,000) 28,013,768,456
Balance at May 31, 2023	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	20,551,500,840	₩	- ₩	1,133,827,132,446

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Six-Month Periods Ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	₩ 28,013,768,456	₩ 12,762,281,756
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation for property and equipment	10,172,056	10,227,945
Depreciation for investment properties	13,823,987,496	13,767,305,001
Interest expense	15,928,791,765	15,648,941,838
Interest income	-	86,527,759
Other income	(1,002,369,799)	(628,242,226)
Gains from assets contributed	(517,683,413)	(513,148,104)
Miscellaneous income	-	(277,061,000)
Gains on valuation using equity method	(16,853,346,484)	(5,042,759,149)
	11,389,551,621	23,051,792,064
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	(40.004.000)	(40,000,500)
Increase in account receivables	(40,204,966)	(19,096,529)
Increase in accrued income	(389,722,437)	(531,380,836)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(264,275,563)	112,000,991
Decrease in prepaid value added tax	202,664,760	-
Increase in unearned revenue	614,792,638	-
Increase (decrease) in non-trade payables	(1,273,922,246)	198,001,202
Decrease in accrued expenses	400,004,000	(451,000)
Increase (decrease) in withholdings	100,604,860	(120,445,170)
Increase (decrease) in value added tax withheld	(430,219,854)	55,803,416
	(1,480,282,808)	(305,567,926)
Interest received	37,923,037,269	35,508,505,894
Interest received Income taxes received (paid)	605,797,288 126,577,771	71,203,134 (694,649,246)
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Interest paid Dividends received	(15,339,384,064) 3,962,552,256	(13,229,559,210) 4,298,398,455
Net cash inflow from operating activities	27,278,580,520	25,953,899,027
The cash which have operating assumed	2.,2.0,000,020	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	-	66,084,535
Decrease in other deposits	543,000,000	-
Decrease in short-term loans	15,000,000,000	-
Decrease in long-term financial instruments	27,100,379,800	-
Increase in long-term financial instruments	(24,393,726,400)	-
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(4,854,929,400)	-
Acquisition of investment properties (Land)	(31,966,562,231)	-
Acquisition of investment properties (Building)	(99,925,108,893)	-
Acquisition of investment properties (Construction in progress)	(72,606,929)	(283,789,738)
Increase in other deposits	(150,000,000)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(118,719,554,053)	(217,705,203)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	112,600,000,000	-
Proceeds from leasehold deposits received	2,401,905,000	-
Dividends paid	(28,980,104,000)	(28,553,926,000)
Repayments of leasehold deposits received	(161,956,000)	
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	85,859,845,000	(28,553,926,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,581,128,533)	(2,817,732,176)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	31,103,100,434	33,920,832,610
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning or period	₩ 25,521,971,901	₩ 31,103,100,434
and additional at the one of bottom	20,021,011,001	21,100,100,404

1. Reporting Entity

In accordance with Korean IFRS 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 at May 31, 2023, 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 at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

			Percentage	e of ownership
	Location	Business type	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%
REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%

Financial information of subsidiaries as at and for the six-month periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

			May 31, 2	023		
(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	₩ 1,161,375,829	₩ 651,421,987	₩ 509,953,841	₩ 30,317,814	₩ 9,155,561	₩ 9,155,561
Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	991,890,283	552,201,388	439,688,896	19,164,788	2,647,233	2,647,233
			November 3	0, 2022		
(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.	₩ 1,166,470,369	₩ 650,520,131	₩ 515,950,238	₩ 30,276,392	₩ 6,603,232	₩ 6,603,232
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	869.990.031	468.434.447	401.555.584	18.729.750	1.424.670	1.424.670

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

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

Certain information attached to the Korean language financial statements, but not required for a fair presentation of the Group's financial position, financial performance or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities, certain classes of property, plant and equipment, and investment property – measured at fair value
- 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.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing December 1, 2022.

(a) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1103 Business Combination – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update a reference of definition of assets and liabilities to be recognized in a business combination in revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. However, the amendments add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of Korea IFRS 1037 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, and Korean IFRS 2121 *Levies*. The amendments also clarify that contingent assets should not be recognized at the acquisition date. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1016 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before intended use

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, the entity will recognize the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1037 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments clarify that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts when assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Annual improvements to Korean IFRS 2018-2020

Annual improvements of Korean IFRS 2018-2020 Cycle should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and earlier application is permitted. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Korean IFRS 1101 First time Adoption of Korean International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiaries that are first-time adopters
- Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments Fees related to the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities
- · Korean IFRS 1041 Agriculture Measuring fair value

2.2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

The following new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for May 31, 2023 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group.

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

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the substantive rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise right to defer settlement of the liability or the expectations of management. Also, the settlement of liability includes the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, however, it would be excluded if an option to settle them by the entity's own equity instruments if compound financial instruments is met the definition of equity instruments and recognized separately from the liability. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 define and require entities to disclose their material accounting policies. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group is in review for the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Korean IFRS 1008 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments define accounting estimates and clarify how to distinguish them from changes in accounting policies. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Korean IFRS 1012 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments include an additional condition to the exemption to initial recognition of an asset or liability that a transaction does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at the time of the transaction. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(e) New Standard: Korean IFRS 1117 Insurance Contract

Korean IFRS 1117 *Insurance Contracts* replaces Korean IFRS 1104 *Insurance Contracts*. This Standard estimates future cash flows of an insurance contract and measures insurance liabilities using discount rates applied with assumptions and risks at the measurement date. The entity recognizes insurance revenue on an accrual basis including services (insurance coverage) provided to the policyholder by each annual period. In addition, investment components (Refunds due to termination/maturity) repaid to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur, are excluded from insurance revenue, and insurance financial income or expense and the investment income or expense are presented separately to enable users of the information to understand the sources of income or expenses. This Standard should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted for entities that applied Korean IFRS 1109 *Financial Instruments*. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(f) Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of gain or loss on valuation of financial liabilities subject to adjustment of exercise price

If the entire or a part of financial instrument, whose exercise price is subject to change due to the issuer's share price, is classified as a financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability and related gains and losses shall be disclosed. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted. The Group does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 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 evidence 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 evidence 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.

2.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents, for example in the case of preferred shares when they have a short maturity with a specified redemption date.

2.5 Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- · those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- · those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- those to be measured at amortized cost

(a) Classification

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. In case of investments in equity instruments for which the Group has not elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, the changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group 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 that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

- Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'financial income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'financial income' using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in 'other income or other expenses' and impairment loss in 'other expenses'.

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income within 'financial income or financial expenses' in the period in which it arises.

(c) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade and other receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

- Other financial assets measured at amortized cost

Other financial assets measured at amortized costs are considered to have low credit risk if the risk of default is low and the issuer has sufficient ability to pay contractual cash flows in a short period of time. Therefore, any loss allowance is recognized as 12-month expected credit losses.

- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include government bonds, corporate bonds and trade receivables subject to discount. Loss allowances for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss and reduces the amount that would have been recognized in other comprehensive income due to fair value valuation losses.

(d) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets in an active market are recognized or derecognized on trade date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Group has retained

substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Group classified the financial liability as "borrowings" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.6 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 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.

2.7 Financial Liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantee contracts and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for derecognition, as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost in the consolidated statements of financial position.

(b) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when they are extinguished; for example, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired or when the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

2.8 Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when a financial liability is (i) a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Korean IFRS 1109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'financial income and expenses' line item.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value is measured by the method described in note 22.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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 Korean IFRS 1116 'Leases' and is not subject to Korean IFRS 1115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and there is no service identified as a performance obligation.

2.14 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.

2.15 Income Tax

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

Under the Article 51-2 of Corporate Tax Act of the Republic of Korea, Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Group distributes 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 relevant business year. Since there was no corporate tax to be paid, the Company has not recognized any income tax expense.

2.16 Approval of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the six-month period ended May 31, 2023 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 13, 2023 and are to be approved at the Annual General Meeting scheduled on August 25, 2023.

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 included in relevant notes.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Bank deposits	₩	25,521,972	₩	31,103,100

5. Financial Instruments Restricted in Use

Financial instruments that are restricted in use as at May 31, 2023 and November 30 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Short-term financial instruments ¹	₩	3,119,866	₩ -	
Long-term financial instruments ¹		39,157,642	42,218,793	
	₩	42,277,508	₩ 42,218,793	

¹ 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 at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Current assets				
Account receivables	₩	1,130,955	₩	1,090,750
Accrued income		8,671,099		7,660,841
Short-term loans		-		15,000,000
	₩	9,802,054	₩	23,751,591
Non-current assets				
Other leasehold deposits	₩	150,000	₩	543,000
	₩	150,000	₩	543,000

7. Other Assets

Other assets as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	Nove	mber 30, 2022
Current assets				
Prepaid expenses	₩	1,315,414	₩	1,773,114
Prepaid value added tax		9,421,379		-
	₩	10,736,793	₩	1,773,114
Non-current assets				
Prepaid expenses	₩	721,975	₩	-
	₩	721,975	₩	

8. Investment in Associates

Investment in associates as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)					May 31, 20	23					
			Number of								
	Location	Percentage of ownership	shares invested		Beginning balance		Share of profit	Dividend	s	En	ding balance
Beneficiary certificates: KendallSquare Professional	Varaa	00.20%	27 264 025 475	\\	46 400 700	\A/	6 260 207	W (002.6	44)	14/	E4 COC 004
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional	Korea	99.20%	37,264,025,475	₩	46,420,708	₩	6,268,287	₩ (992,0	14)	₩	51,696,981
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		41,601,024		2,966,124	(595,6	55)		43,971,493
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		43,522,986		3,023,152	(1,091,3	26)		45,454,812
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		43,844,065		3,374,042	(992,9	25)		46,225,182
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		30,380,887		1,221,742	(635,6	00)		30,967,029
				₩	205,769,670	₩	16,853,347	₩ (4,307,5	20)	₩	218,315,497

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)	November 30, 2022										
		Percentage	Number of shares		Beginning		Share of				
	Location	of ownership	invested	balance			profit Dividends		Ending balance		
Beneficiary certificates: KendallSquare Professional											
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional	Korea	99.20%	37,264,025,475	₩	46,128,366	₩	1,085,953	₩	(793,611)	₩	46,420,708
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		41,218,197		1,276,309		(893,482)		41,601,024
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		43,242,069		1,173,820		(892,903)		43,522,986
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		43,789,196		948,502		(893,633)		43,844,065
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		30,311,636		558,175		(488,923)		30,380,887
				₩	204,689,464	₩	5,042,759	₩ ((3,962,552)	₩	205,769,670

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.

9. Investment Properties

Investment properties as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022						
		Accumulated		Accumulated						
	Acquisition cost	depreciation	Book amount	Acquisition cost	depreciation	Book amount				
Land	₩ 640,168,172	₩ -	₩ 640,168,172	₩ 607,327,301	₩ -	₩ 607,327,301				
Buildings	1,471,007,157	(54,247,270)	1,416,759,887	1,368,358,377	(40,423,283)	1,327,935,094				
Construction in										
progress	10,294,626	-	10,294,626	12,508,660		12,508,660				
	₩ 2,121,469,955	₩ (54,247,270)	₩ 2,067,222,685	₩ 1,988,194,338	₩ (40,423,283)	₩ 1,947,771,055				

Changes in investment properties for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

May 31, 2023

		., 0., 2020										
				Co	onstruction in							
		Land	Building		progress	Total						
Beginning balance	₩	607,327,301	₩ 1,327,935,095	₩	12,508,660	₩ 1,947,771,056						
Acquisition		32,275,498	100,887,513		112,606	133,275,617						
Transfer		565,373	1,761,267		(2,326,640)	-						
Depreciation		-	(13,823,988)		-	(13,823,988)						
Ending balance	₩	640,168,172	₩ 1,416,759,887	₩	10,294,626	₩ 2,067,222,685						

(in thousands of Korean won)

November 30, 2022

Korean won)	November 50, 2022									
				Co	onstruction in					
	Land		Building		progress	Total				
Beginning balance Acquisition	₩	607,327,301	₩ 1,341,425,339 277.060	₩	12,224,870 283,790	₩ 1,960,977,510 560,850				
Transfer Depreciation		-	(13,767,305)		-	(13,767,305)				
Ending balance	₩	607,327,301	₩ 1,327,935,094	₩	12,508,660	₩ 1,947,771,055				

Details of acquisition for the period ended May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won) Purchase price¹ Seller

Icheon logistics park 7 ₩ 127,134,000 EAST-ICHEON LOGISTICS CENTER CO., LTD

Revenues and expenses related to investment properties for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	N	lay 31, 2023	Novem	ber 30, 2022
Operating revenues ¹	₩	48,960,699	₩	48,490,594
Operating expenses ²		17,452,190		20,699,031

¹ Operating revenues consist of rental income and management income.

¹ The amount excludes the additional cost related to purchase.

² 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.

The officially assessed land price and assessed value of buildings of investment properties as of acquisition date and as of May 31, 2023 are as follow:

(in Korean won per m²)			land	assessed price	Assessed value of buildings			
Classification	Address	Acquisition date	At acquisition	May 31, 2023	At acquisition	May 31, 2023		
	7.00.000		uoquioiiioii	,,	a.oquo			
Goyang logistics park	570 Gwonyul-daero, Deogyang-gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do	December 14, 2020	₩ 1,700,000	₩ 2,151,000	₩ 653,721	₩ 721,926		
Yongin logistics	120 Deokpyeong-ro, Baegam-	December	1,1 00,000	_,,	,	,		
park	myeon, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do	14, 2020	301,300	326,600	508,453	539,022		
Icheon logistics park 2	472-96 Deokpyeong-ro, Hobeop- myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	December 14, 2020	167,900	178,000	642,919	696,755		
Icheon logistics	472-67 Deokpyeong-ro, Hobeop-	December	107,000	170,000	0.2,0.0	000,700		
park 3	myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	14, 2020	177,900	187,100	601,219	626,173		
Buchon cold	801 Ojeong-dong, Ojeong-gu,	December						
logistics park	Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	14, 2020	892,900	1,076,000	622,157	666,281		
Gimhae logistics	680-77 Sangdong-ro, Sangdong-	December						
park	myeon, Gimhae-si	14, 2020	281,600	285,300	223,031	196,578		
Anseong	35 Nokbae-gil, Juksan-myeon,	June 01,						
logistics park	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	2021	164,900	166,200	543,688	566,115		
Anseong	150, Samjuk-ro, Samjuk-myeon,	November						
logistics park 4	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	30, 2021	16,200	192,900	609,983	587,942		
Gimhae logistics	680-59, Sangdong-ro, Sangdong-	December						
park 2	myeon, Gimhae-si	20, 2021	311,300	308,400	537,401	632,000		
Anseong	61, Wongokmullyudanji 1-ro,	December						
logistics park 2	Wongok-myeon, Anseong-si	20, 2021	432,400	428,000	603,654	607,530		
Anseong	168-121, Noseong-ro, Iljuk-myeon,	December						
logistics park 3	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	20, 2021	138,000	137,100	579,432	573,282		
Icheon logistics park 5	309, Cheongganggachang-ro, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	December 20, 2021	291,500	292,300	593,850	605,396		
Icheon logistics park 7	205, Gyeongchung-daero 1687beon-gil, Daewol-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	May 10, 2023	37,300	37,300	776,950	776,950		

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 details are as follows:

Book value of the assets provided as collateral		ssets provided as Co		Maximum amount bonds (120%)	
₩	1,176,571,434	₩	653,500,000	₩	784,200,000
	73,608,442		41,800,000		50,160,000
	335,746,079		187,900,000		225,480,000
	131,024,064		73,800,000		88,560,000
	205,060,588		114,500,000		137,400,000
	134,917,452		72,600,000		87,120,000
₩	2,056,928,059	₩	1,144,100,000	₩	1,372,920,000
	ass	assets provided as collateral ₩ 1,176,571,434	assets provided as collateral ₩ 1,176,571,434 ₩ 73,608,442 335,746,079 131,024,064 205,060,588 134,917,452	assets provided as collateral W 1,176,571,434 W 653,500,000	assets provided as collateral W 1,176,571,434 W 653,500,000 W 73,608,442 41,800,000 335,746,079 187,900,000 131,024,064 73,800,000 205,060,588 114,500,000 134,917,452 72,600,000

The Group subscribes to the property all risks insurance (insured amount: ₩ 898,099 million) in relation to investment property.

10.Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Current liabilities				
Non-trade payables	₩	15,432,639	₩	5,771,177
Accrued expense		5,707,859		5,264,366
Leasehold deposits		3,693,509		5,160,968
Discount account on present value		(19,865)		(63,974)
	₩	24,814,142	₩	16,132,537
Non-current liabilities				
Leasehold deposits	₩	43,239,907	₩	39,532,499
Discount account on present value		(4,693,204)		(4,330,672)
	₩	38,546,703	₩	35,201,827

11.Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Current liabilities				
Withholdings	₩	100,927	₩	322
Value added tax withholdings		603,895		1,034,115
Unearned revenue		1,688,456		1,080,871
	₩	2,393,278	₩	2,115,308
Non-current liabilities				
Unearned revenue	₩	3,542,346	₩	3,353,834
	₩	3,542,346	₩	3,353,834

12.Borrowings

Details of current portion of long-term borrowings as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	Ma	ay 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.22%	December 14, 2023	₩	50,000,000	₩ -
Tranche A	Bank of China	2.22%	December 14, 2023		50,000,000	-
	Shinhan Bank	2.22%	December 14, 2023		50,000,000	-
	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.22%	December 14, 2023		105,000,000	-
					255,000,000	
	Less: discour			(456,438)	-	
				₩	254,543,562	₩ -

Details of long-term borrowings as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.22%	December 14, 2023	₩ 50,000,000	₩ 50,000,000
	Bank of China	2.22%	December 14, 2023	50,000,000	50,000,000
Tranche A ¹	Shinhan Bank	2.22%	December 14, 2023	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.22%	December 14, 2023	105,000,000	105,000,000
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	November 30, 2024	34,300,000	34,300,000
Total of D1	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.50%	December 14, 2025	155,500,000	155,500,000
Tranche B ¹	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 ¹	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
	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
	KB Kookmin Bank	2.50%	December 20, 2024	32,751,000	32,751,000
Tranche C1-1 ¹	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 20, 2024	9,049,000	9,049,000
T 04.01	KB Kookmin Bank	2.50%	December 20, 2024	147,225,000	147,225,000
Tranche C1-2 ¹	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 20, 2024	40,675,000	40,675,000
	KB Kookmin Bank	2.50%	December 20, 2024	57,824,000	57,824,000
Tranche C1-3 ¹	KB Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 20, 2024	15,976,000	15,976,000
Tranche C-21	KB Kookmin Bank	2.70%	December 20, 2026	114,500,000	114,500,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	3.80%	December 20, 2024	20,000,000	-
Tranche D	KB Kookmin Bank	3.55%	December 14, 2025	20,000,000	-
Secured loan of East-Icheon	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd.	5.15%	May 10, 2026	5,000,000	-
BRIC logistics	Daegu Bank	5.15%	May 10, 2026	10,000,000	-

(in thousands o Korean won)	f Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	M	ay 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
park ^{1,2}	BUSAN BANK	5.15%	May 10, 2026		5,000,000	-
	NongHyup Bank	5.15%	May 10, 2026		27,000,000	-
	Shinhan Bank	5.15%	May 10, 2026		25,600,000	-
					1,184,100,000	1,071,500,000
	Less: discour	nt			(9,570,343)	(11,214,719)
	Reclassification to curr	ent portion	1		(254,543,562)	-
				₩	919,986,095	₩ 1,062,285,032

¹ The Group provided the investment properties and leasehold deposits as collateral for the borrowings (Note 26).

13. Share Capital and Other Paid-in-Capital

Details of share capital as at May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	Total number of authorized shares	Total number of issued shares	Par value per share	Share capital
Common shares	2,000,000,000 shares	213,089,000 shares	₩ 1,000	₩ 213,089,000,000

Details of other paid-in-capital as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022	
Additional paid-in-capital	₩	900,186,632	₩	900,186,632

Changes in share capital for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in shares and in thousands of Korean won)	May 31	I, 2023	Novembe	r 30, 2022
	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

² Interest rate for the secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park is floating rate, which is CD+1.6%. 5.15% on the above is interest rate for initial interest period.

14.Retained Earnings

Details of retained earnings as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 3	1, 2023	Novembe	er 30, 2022
Retained earnings	₩	20,551,501	₩	21,517,837

Changes in retained earnings for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Beginning balance ₩	21,517,837	₩ 37,309,481
Dividends paid	(28,980,104)	(28,553,926)
Profit for the period	28,013,768	12,762,282
Ending balance \tag{\psi}	20,551,501	₩ 21,517,837

Dividends for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are calculated as follows:

(in Korean won)		May 31, 2023	Nov	vember 30, 2022
Dividends(A)	₩	28,767,015,000	₩	28,980,104,000
Total number of shares issued(B)		213,089,000		213,089,000
Dividend per share(C=A/B)	₩	135	₩	136
Par value(D)	₩	1,000	₩	1,000
Dividend rate per share(E=C/D)		13.50%		13.60%

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 Laws and adding or subtracting the changes in deferred tax in the current period.

Under the Article 51-2 of Corporate Tax Act of the Republic of Korea, Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc., if the Group distributes 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 relevant business year. Since there was no corporate tax to be paid, the Group has not recognized any income tax expense.

16. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in shares and in Korean won)		May 31, 2023	N	ovember 30, 2022
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent Company	₩	28,013,768,456	₩	12,762,281,756
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		213,089,000		213,089,000
Basic earnings per share	₩	131	₩	60

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are calculated as follows:

(in shares)	May 31, 2023			
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of days	Accumulated number of common shares outstanding	
Beginning	213,089,000	182	38,782,198,000	
Weighted average number of common shares outstand	ding		213,089,000	
(in shares)		November 30, 20	22	
	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 outstand	ding		213,089,000	

Diluted earnings per share

As at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the Group did not issue any potential ordinary shares. Therefore, basic earnings per share is identical to diluted earnings per share.

17. Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Rental income ∀	<i>∀</i> 47,506,726	₩ 47,088,468
Management income	1,453,973	1,402,126
Other income	521,903	515,548
₹	<i>₹</i> 49,482,602	₩ 49,006,142

The future minimum lease payments expected to be received in relation to the operating lease agreement as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022	
Within one year	₩	93,832,377	₩	88,256,119
Between 1 and 2 years		88,829,717		81,824,712
Between 2 and 3 years		80,265,770		75,821,528
Between 3 and 4 years		59,797,434		55,296,310
Between 4 and 5 years		46,007,477		38,709,222
Later than five years		35,829,541		53,536,797
	₩	404,562,316	₩	393,444,688

18.Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Operating expenses related to investment properties:			
Insurance expenses	₩	1,667,848	₩ 1,738,827
Depreciation		13,823,987	13,767,305
Real estate management consignment fees		1,790,465	1,610,221
Facility maintenance & administrative			
expenses		95,462	63,287
Taxes and due		10,463	3,496,482
Utilities expenses		6,494	3,817
Deemed rent		41,743	19,092
Rental brokerage fees		15,728	-
		17,452,190	20,699,031
Other operating expenses:			
Asset management consignment fees		4,963,519	4,949,282
Asset management performance fees		80,523	-
Other fees		569,835	521,313
Agent bank fees		50,000	-
Asset custody consignment fees		60,000	60,000
General affairs consignment fees		127,222	126,943
Salaries		90,000	90,000
Depreciation		10,172	10,228
		5,951,271	5,757,766
	₩	23,403,461	₩ 26,456,797

19. Finance Income and Expenses

Financial income and expenses for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 3	ber 30, 2022		
Financial income						
Interest income	₩	1,002,370	₩	628,242		
Financial expenses						
Interest expenses	₩	15,928,792	₩ 15	5,648,942		

20.Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
Other income					
Gains from assets contributed	₩	-	₩	277,061	
Miscellaneous income		7,704		449	
	₩	7,704	₩	277,510	
Other expenses					
Miscellaneous expenses	₩	-	₩	86,633	

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

Debt-to-equity ratio as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022			
Liabilities	₩	1,243,826,126	₩ 1,119,088,537			
Equity		1,133,827,132	1,134,793,468			
Debt-to-equity ratio		109.70%	98.62%			

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 at May 31, 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)	М	ay 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
1% increase	₩	(375,603)	₩	-	
1% decrease		375,603		-	

Foreign Currency risk

As at May 31, 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 at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	25,521,972	₩	31,103,100	
Short-term financial instruments		5,209,708		-	
Long-term financial instruments		39,157,642		42,218,793	
Other financial assets		9,952,054		24,294,591	

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group has established a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short- and medium-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.

Analysis of liquidity risk as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023											
• ,	Е	Book amount	Contractual within 1 year			1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years		Over 5 years		
Non-trade payables Current portion of long-	₩	15,432,639	₩	15,432,639	₩	15,432,639	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
term borrowings		254,543,562		258,055,389		258,055,389		-		-		-
Long-term borrowings		919,986,095		990,393,015		25,854,427		379,563,715		584,974,872		-
Leasehold deposits		42,220,347		46,933,416		3,693,509		217,308		28,515,295		14,507,304
	₩	1,232,182,643	₩	1,310,814,459	₩	303,035,964	₩	379,781,023	₩	613,490,167	₩	14,507,304
(in thousands of Korean won)						November	30,	2022				
	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	₩	5,771,177	₩	5,771,177	₩	5,771,177	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
Accrued expenses		5,264,366		5,264,366		5,264,366		-		-		-
Long-term borrowings		1,062,285,032		1,134,883,518		26,302,500		310,158,634		798,422,384		-
Leasehold deposits		40,298,821		44,693,467		5,160,968		995,730		21,940,802		16,595,967

₩ 1,113,619,396 ₩ 1,190,612,528 ₩ 42,499,011 ₩ 311,154,364 ₩

820,363,186 ₩

16,595,967

22. Financial Instruments by Category and Fair Value

(a) Financial instruments by category and fair value as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023			November 30, 2022				
	E	Book amount		Fair value	В	ook amount		Fair value
Financial assets at amortized cost								
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	25,521,972	₩	25,521,972	₩	31,103,100	₩	31,103,100
Short-term financial instruments		5,209,708		5,209,708		-		-
Long-term financial instruments		39,157,642		39,157,642		42,218,793		42,218,793
Other financial assets		9,952,054		9,952,054		24,294,591		24,294,591
	₩	79,841,376	₩	79,841,376	₩	97,616,484	₩	97,616,484
Financial liabilities Current portion of long-term borrowings	₩	254,543,562	₩	254,543,562	₩	_	₩	_
Long-term borrowings		919,986,095		919,986,095		1,062,285,032		1,062,285,032
Other financial liabilities		63,360,845		63,360,845		51,334,364		51,334,364
	₩	1,237,890,502	₩	1,237,890,502	₩	1,113,619,396	₩	1,113,619,396

(b) Net gains or losses on each category of financial instruments for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost	₩	1,002,370	₩ 628.242
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	••	1,002,010	020,212
Interest expenses		15,928,792	15,648,942

23.Cash flow

The significant non-cash transactions for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Reclassification to current portion of borrowings	₩	254,543,562	₩ -
Reclassification to current portion of leasehold deposits received		1,305,503	2,915,087
Reclassification to current portion of unearned revenues		16,304	453,909
Transfer of discount on present value of leasehold deposits to unearned revenues		819,712	-
Reclassification to current portion of discount on present value of leasehold deposits Reclassification to current portion of Financial		44,109	15,227
Instruments Transfer of accrued income to investments in		354,779	
associates		4,307,520	3,962,552
Reclassification to current portion of accrued income		-	2,800,418
Transfer of construction-in-progress to land Transfer of construction-in-progress to building		565,374 1,761,267	-
Transfer of asset management fee payables to			-
land		308,936	-
Transfer of asset management fee payables to building		962,404	-
Transfer of non-trade payables to construction in progress		40,000	-
Transfer of prepaid value added tax to non-		0.624.044	
trade payables		9,624,044	-

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the period ended May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		Beginning balance	Financing cash flows		anges in non- cash ransactions ¹	En	ding balance
Current portion of long-term borrowings	₩	-	₩ -	₩	254,543,562	₩	254,543,562
Long-term borrowings		1,062,285,032	112,600,000		(254,898,937)		919,986,095
Leasehold deposits		40,298,821	2,239,949		(318,423)		42,220,347

¹ 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

Related parties as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18
Other related parties ¹	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.
	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ¹ ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE,	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ¹ ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE,
	LTD. ¹	LTD. ¹

¹ Rights to appoint a director based on shareholders' agreement of the Group which was granted to ESR KENDALL SQUARE REIT HOLDING PTE, LTD. and CPP INVESTMENT BOARD REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS INC., are terminated due to termination of the agreement, and the appointed directors as at May 31, 2023 are those who have been appointed by the parties within the term of the agreement.

Transactions with related parties for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Related party

May 31, 2023

Asset management consignment fees¹

Other related party

Kendall Square REIT
Management Inc.

W 6,234,860 ₩ 88,575

¹ Asset management consignment fees for ESR Kendall Square REIT Management Inc. includes asset purchase fee amounting to ₩ 1,271 million, which is included in the acquisition cost of investment properties.

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	November 3			2
			management ignment fees	Consignment service fees	
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	₩	4,949,282	₩	10,681

Outstanding balances to related parties as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party		May 31	1 20	123	November 30, 2022			
Norvan wony	Related party	Accrued income		Non-trade payables		Accrued income		Non-trade payables	
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional	₩	992,014	₩	-	₩	793,611	₩	-
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		595,655		-		893,482		-
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		1,091,326		-		892,903		-
	Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		992,925		-		893,633		-
	Investment Fund #18		635,600		-		488,923		-
Other meleted ment.	Kendall Square REIT								
Other related party	Management Inc.		_		5,459,871		_		5,444,210
		₩	4,307,520	₩	5,459,871	₩	3,962,552	₩	5,444,210

Fund transactions with related parties for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023				November 31, 2022			
Related party		Dividends received		Dividends paid		Dividends received		Dividends paid	
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	₩	793,611	₩	-	₩	793,611	₩	-
	Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		893,482		-		1,389,862		-
	Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		892,903		-		347,240		-
	Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		893,633		-		1,141,864		-
	Investment Fund #18		488,923		-		625,822		-
Other related parties	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc. CPP INVESTMENT BOARD REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS		-		202,292		-		199,317
	INC ESR Kendall Square		-		7,201,584		-		7,095,678
	REIT Holding PTE, LTD.				1,861,083		_		1,833,715
		₩	3,962,552	₩	9,264,959	₩	4,298,399	₩	9,128,710

Compensation for key management of the Group for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, consists of:

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Short-term employee benefits	₩	57,000	₩	57,000

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 36,820 million (November 30, 2022: \forall 37,236 million), over 10% of the Group's revenue, are derived from a single external customer who leases Buchon 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 Rate)

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

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

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

(b) General affairs consignment contract

The Group entered 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. Fees are paid $\,$ thousand per every fiscal year. In addition, for the assets that the Group additionally purchase, the defined fee rate (0.005%~0.01%) of the weighted average purchase price of the additionally acquired assets is paid.

(c) Asset custody consignment contract

(d) Loan agreement

Details of the loan agreement as at May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		Contract amount		Loan amount		
Tranche A (Hanwha General Insurance Co.,						
Ltd., etc.)	₩	289,300,000	₩	289,300,000		
Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc.)		782,200,000		782,200,000		
Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)		20,000,000		20,000,000		
Tranche D (KB Kookmin Bank)		30,000,000		20,000,000		
Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics						
park		72,600,000		72,600,000		
Value added tax loan for purchasing East-						
Icheon BRIC logistics park		10,000,000		-		
	₩	1,204,100,000	₩	1,184,100,000		

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
	Buchon cold logistics park and 4 others	₩ 461,098,492	₩ 306,000,000	Tranche A	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc.
	Goyang logistics park Anseong logistics park	490,547,155 163,627,484	437,040,000	Tranche B&C	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc.
	Anseong logistics park 4	61,298,303	41,160,000	Tranche A	KB Insurance Co., Ltd
Investment properties	Gimhae logistics park 2	73,608,442	50,160,000	Tranche C1-1	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, KB Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 2	335,746,079	225,480,000	Tranche C1-2	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, KB Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 3	131,024,064	88,560,000	Tranche C1-3	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, KB Kookmin Bank
	Icheon logistics park 5	205,060,588	137,400,000	Tranche C-2	KB Kookmin Bank
	lcheon logistics park 7	134,917,451	87,120,000	Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd., Daegu Bank, BUSAN BANK, NongHyup Bank, Shinhan Bank
		₩ 2,056,928,059	₩ 1,372,920,000		

27. Events After the Reporting Period

(a) Termination of trust contract

After the reporting period, the Group has received a request for consent to terminate the trust contract from the collective investment business operator of the fund beneficiary certificates (Kendall Square Professional Investment Type Private Real Estate Trust No. 6) held by the Group due to the disposition of trust real estate.

(b) Repayment of long-term borrowings

During June 2023, the Group repaid the entire amount of its borrowings from KB Kookmin Bank of ₩ 20 billion in advance.

(c) Proceed of value added tax loan

After the reporting period, the Group proceeded a value added tax loan of \forall 9,624,043 thousand for the purchase of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park.