ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Index May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

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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 separate financial statements of ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the separate statements of financial position as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, and the separate statements of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statements of cash flows for the six-month periods then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the sixmonth 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 separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the separate 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 separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(1) Occurrence of Dividend Income

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

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

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

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

- Assessed reasonableness of the Company's accounting policies relevant to revenue recognition
- Confirmed dividend payment notice and dividend deposit details of dividend income
- Performed external confirmation procedure over dividend income received from associates

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 separate financial statements may differ from those generally accepted and applied in other countries.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

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

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is 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 separate financial statements and notes thereto. Accordingly, the readers of the audit report should understand that there is a possibility that the above audit report may have to be revised to reflect the impact of such subsequent events or circumstances, if any.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Financial Position May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

Assets Current assets Cash and cash equivalents $4,20,21$ \forall $1,129,777,604$ \forall $7,016,036,547$ Other financial assets $5,20,21$ $4,311,597,429$ $3,965,125,835$ Other current assets 6 $15,181,945$ $3,350,208$ Current tax assets $611,033,630$ $663,363,160$ Non-current assets $6,067,590,608$ $11,647,875,750$ Non-current assets 7 $987,100,000,000$ $942,100,000,000$ Investments in subsidiaries 7 $987,100,000,000$ $942,100,000,000$ Investments in associates 8 $189,696,173,582$ $118,969,173,582$ $11,31,796,173,582$ Total assets ψ $1,182,863,764,190$ ψ $1,143,444,049,332$ Liabilities ψ $1,182,863,764,190$ ψ $1,143,444,049,332$ Current liabilities $9,20,21$ ψ $201,824,226$ ψ $133,637,410$ Other financial liabilities $9,20,21$ ψ $201,824,226$ ψ $133,959,470$ Non-current liabilities 10 $922,751,146$ $133,959,470$	(in Korean won)	Notes	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Cash ad cash equivalents 4,20,21 ₩ 1,129,777,604 ₩ 7,016,036,547 Other financial assets 5,20,21 4,311,597,429 3,965,125,835 Other current assets 6 15,181,945 3,350,208 Current tax assets 6 663,630 663,363,160 Non-current assets 6 11,037,630 663,363,160 Investments in subsidiaries 7 987,100,000,000 942,100,000,000 Investments in associates 8 189,696,173,582 189,696,173,582 Total assets 1,176,796,173,582 1,131,796,173,582 1,131,796,173,582 Current liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 202,751,146 133,959,470 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - 40,000,000,000 - Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - - 40,000,000,000 - - <td>Assets</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Assets			
$\begin{array}{c cccccc} \mbox{Other financial assets} & 5,20,21 & 4,311,597,429 & 3,965,125,835 \\ \mbox{Other current assets} & 6 & 15,181,945 & 3,350,208 \\ \mbox{Current tax assets} & 6 & 15,181,945 & 3,350,208 \\ \mbox{Current tax assets} & 6 & 6,067,590,608 & 11,647,875,750 \\ \mbox{Non-current assets} & 7 & 987,100,000,000 & 942,100,000,000 \\ \mbox{Investments in associates} & 8 & 189,696,173,582 & 189,696,173,582 \\ \mbox{Total assets} & 1,176,796,173,582 & 1,131,796,173,582 \\ \mbox{Total assets} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Current assets			
Other current assets 6 15,181,945 3,350,208 Current tax assets $611,033,630$ $663,363,160$ Non-current assets $6,067,590,608$ $11,647,875,750$ Non-current assets 7 987,100,000,000 942,100,000,000 Investments in subsidiaries 7 987,100,000,000 942,100,000,000 Investments in associates 8 189,696,173,582 1,131,796,173,582 Total assets $\frac{1}{176,796,173,582}$ 1,131,796,173,582 1,143,444,049,332 Liabilities $\frac{1}{176,796,173,582}$ $\frac{1}{1,143,444,049,332}$ Current liabilities $9,20,21$ $\frac{1}{122,863,764,190}$ $\frac{1}{12,322,60}$ $\frac{1}{1,33,630,470}$ Other current liabilities $9,20,21$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $202,751,146$ 133,659,470 Non-current liabilities $11,20,21$ $\frac{40,000,000,000}{40,000,000}$ $\frac{-1}{40,000,000,000}$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $\frac{40,000,000,000}{40,000,000}$ $\frac{-1}{40,000,000,000}$ Current liabilities 12 $213,089,000,000$ $\frac{-1}{40,000,000,000}$ $\frac{-1}{40,000,000,000}$ Liabilities 12 $900,186,631,606$ $900,186,631,606$	Cash and cash equivalents	4,20,21	₩ 1,129,777,604	₩ 7,016,036,547
Current tax assets $611,033,630$ $663,363,160$ Non-current assets $607,590,608$ $11,647,875,750$ Investments in subsidiaries 7 $987,100,000,000$ $942,100,000,000$ Investments in associates 8 $189,696,173,582$ $11,96,173,582$ Total assets 1,176,796,173,582 $11,131,796,173,582$ $11,131,796,173,582$ Liabilities $\psi = 1,182,863,764,190$ $\psi = 1,143,444,049,332$ Liabilities 0 $926,920$ $322,060$ Other financial liabilities $9,20,21$ $\psi = 201,824,226$ $\psi = 133,637,410$ Other current liabilities 0 $926,920$ $322,060$ Non-current liabilities 0 $202,751,146$ $133,959,470$ Non-current liabilities $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Total liabilities $40,202,751,146$ $133,959,470$ Equity Share capital 12 $213,089,000,000$ $213,089,000,000$ Other paid-in-capital 12 $900,186,631,606$ $900,186,631,606$	Other financial assets	5,20,21	4,311,597,429	3,965,125,835
	Other current assets	6	15,181,945	3,350,208
Non-current assets 7 $987,100,000,000$ $942,100,000,000$ Investments in associates 8 $189,696,173,582$ $189,696,173,582$ Total assets 1,176,796,173,582 $1,131,796,173,582$ Liabilities ψ 1,182,863,764,190 ψ Current liabilities 9,20,21 ψ 201,824,226 ψ Other financial liabilities 9,20,21 ψ 201,824,226 ψ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 322,060 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Total liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Equity 133,959,470 133,959,470 - - Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 - Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Current tax assets		611,033,630	663,363,160
Investments in subsidiaries7 $987,100,000,000$ $942,100,000,000$ Investments in associates8 $189,696,173,582$ $189,696,173,582$ Total assets $1,176,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ Current liabilities ψ $1,182,863,764,190$ ψ Other financial liabilities $9,20,21$ ψ $201,824,226$ ψ Other current liabilities $9,20,21$ ψ $201,824,226$ ψ Non-current liabilities 10 $926,920$ $322,060$ Non-current liabilities $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Total liabilities $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Total liabilities $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Total liabilities $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Long-term borrowings $11,20,21$ $40,000,000,000$ $-$ Total liabilities 12 $213,089,000,000$ $-$ Liabilities 12 $900,186,631,606$ $900,186,631,606$			6,067,590,608	11,647,875,750
Investments in associates 8 189,696,173,582 189,696,173,582 Total assets 1,176,796,173,582 1,131,796,173,582 1,131,796,173,582 Liabilities W 1,182,863,764,190 W 1,143,444,049,332 Liabilities 9,20,21 W 201,824,226 W 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 9,20,21 W 201,824,226 W 133,637,410 Non-current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 322,060 Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Total liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 - Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Non-current assets			
Total assets $1,176,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ $1,131,796,173,582$ $1,143,444,049,332$ Liabilities Current liabilities9,20,21 10 \forall 201,824,226 $926,920$ $202,751,146$ $133,637,410$ $133,959,470$ Non-current liabilities Long-term borrowings11,20,21 $40,000,000,000$ $-$ $40,202,751,146$ $133,959,470$ Equity Share capital12213,089,000,000 $900,186,631,606$ 213,089,000,000 $900,186,631,606$	Investments in subsidiaries	7	987,100,000,000	942,100,000,000
Total assets ₩ 1,182,863,764,190 ₩ 1,143,444,049,332 Liabilities W 1,143,444,049,332 Current liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other financial liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Investments in associates	8	189,696,173,582	189,696,173,582
Liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other financial liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 Non-current liabilities 10 202,751,146 133,959,470 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606			1,176,796,173,582	1,131,796,173,582
Current liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 202,751,146 133,959,470 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - 40,000,000,000 - 40,000,000,000 - 40,000,000,000 - 40,022,751,146 133,959,470 Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Total assets		₩ 1,182,863,764,190	₩ 1,143,444,049,332
Other financial liabilities 9,20,21 ₩ 201,824,226 ₩ 133,637,410 Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 202,751,146 133,959,470 Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,000,000,000 - Bequity 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Liabilities			
Other current liabilities 10 926,920 322,060 Non-current liabilities 202,751,146 133,959,470 Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Equity 33,959,470 - Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Current liabilities			
Non-current liabilities 202,751,146 133,959,470 Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Equity 3hare capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Other financial liabilities	9,20,21	₩ 201,824,226	₩ 133,637,410
Non-current liabilities 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - - Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 - - Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 - Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606 -	Other current liabilities	10	926,920	322,060
Long-term borrowings 11,20,21 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,000,000,000 - - Equity 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606			202,751,146	133,959,470
Image: Total liabilities 40,000,000,000 - Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Equity Share capital 12 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Non-current liabilities			
Total liabilities 40,202,751,146 133,959,470 Equity 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Share capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606	Long-term borrowings	11,20,21	40,000,000,000	-
Equity 12 213,089,000,000 213,089,000,000 Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606			40,000,000,000	-
Share capital12213,089,000,000213,089,000,000Other paid-in-capital12900,186,631,606900,186,631,606	Total liabilities		40,202,751,146	133,959,470
Share capital12213,089,000,000213,089,000,000Other paid-in-capital12900,186,631,606900,186,631,606	Equity			
Other paid-in-capital 12 900,186,631,606 900,186,631,606		12	213,089,000,000	213,089,000,000
	•	12		
Retained earnings 13 29,385,381,438 30,034,458,256	Retained earnings	13	29,385,381,438	, , , ,
Total equity 1,142,661,013,044 1,143,310,089,862	5			·
Total liabilities and equity $\forall = 1,182,863,764,190$ $\forall = 1,143,444,049,332$				

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Comprehensive Income Six-Month Periods Ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)	Notes	May 31, 2023		May 31, 2023		No	vember 30, 2022
Operating revenues	16	₩	28,922,479,512	₩	29,274,504,193		
Operating expenses	17		505,525,733		303,524,981		
Operating profit			28,416,953,779		28,970,979,212		
Non-operating income							
Financial income Other income	18,21 19		6,703,539		4,738,810 6,520		
Non-operating expense			6,703,539		4,745,330		
Financial expenses	18,21		92,630,136 92,630,136		-		
Profit before income tax expense			28,331,027,182		28,975,724,542		
Income tax expense	14		<u> </u>				
Profit for the period		₩	28,331,027,182	₩	28,975,724,542		
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	- 28,331,027,182	₩	- 28,975,724,542		
Earnings per share Basic and diluted earnings per share	15	₩	133	₩	136		

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Changes in Equity Six-Month Periods Ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022

(in Korean won)								
		Share capital		Other paid-in-capital		Retained earnings		Total
Balance at June 1, 2022 Dividends	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606 -	₩	29,612,659,714 (28,553,926,000)	₩	1,142,888,291,320 (28,553,926,000)
Profit for the period Balance at November 30, 2022	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	28,975,724,542 30,034,458,256	₩	28,975,724,542 1,143,310,089,862
Balance at December 1, 2022 Dividends Profit for the period	₩	213,089,000,000 - -	₩	900,186,631,606 - -	₩	30,034,458,256 (28,980,104,000) 28,331,027,182	₩	1,143,310,089,862 (28,980,104,000) 28,331,027,182
Balance at May 31, 2023	₩	213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	29,385,381,438	₩	1,142,661,013,044

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

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd. Separate Statements of Cash Flows 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	₩	28,331,027,182	₩ 28,975,724,542
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(6,703,539)	(4,738,810)
Dividend income		(28,922,479,512)	(29,274,504,193)
Interest expense		92,630,136	
		(28,836,552,915)	(29,279,243,003)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		(11,831,737)	9,888,518
Decrease in non-trade payables		(24,443,320)	(4,411,340)
Increase (decrease) in withholdings		604,860	(445,170)
		(35,670,197)	5,032,008
		(541,195,930)	(298,486,453)
Interest received		5,199,574	10,286,709
Income taxes received (paid)		52,329,530	(500,333,410)
Dividends received		28,577,511,883	29,610,350,392
Net cash inflow from operating activities		28,093,845,057	28,821,817,238
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		(45,000,000,000)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(45,000,000,000)	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		40,000,000,000	-
Dividend paid		(28,980,104,000)	(28,553,926,000)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		11,019,896,000	(28,553,926,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(5,886,258,943)	267,891,238
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		7,016,036,547	6,748,145,309
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	₩	1,129,777,604	₩ 7,016,036,547

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

1. General Information

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

The Company's major shareholders and their respective shareholdings as 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%

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate 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 Company maintains its accounting records in Korean won and prepares statutory financial statements in the Korean language (Hangul) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the Republic of Korea (Korean IFRS). The accompanying separate 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 Company's financial position, financial performance or cash flows, is not presented in the accompanying separate financial statements.

The separate financial statements of the Company 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 (including derivative instruments), 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 Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company 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 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 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 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 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 Company

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 Company.

(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 Company is in review for the impact of these amendments on the 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 Company is in review for the impact of these amendments on the 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 Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the 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 Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the 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 Company does not expect that these establishments have a significant impact on the 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 Company does not expect that these amendments have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.3 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 Company 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.

2.4 Subsidiaries and Associates

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

2.5 Financial Assets

The Company 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, and
- 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

A) 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.

B) 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'.

C) 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 separate statements of comprehensive income within 'financial income or financial expenses' in the period in which it arises.

(c) Impairment

The Company 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.

- 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 Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. If a transfer does not result in derecognize the Company has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Company classified the financial liability as "borrowings" in the separate statements of financial position.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the separate 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 Company or the counterparty.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit 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 Company 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 separate statements of financial position.

(b) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the separate 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 Company 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 Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying 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 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 Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 Revenue

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

2.11 Financial income and financial costs

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

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

2.12 Income tax

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

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

2.13 Approval of issuance of the separate financial statements

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

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

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 3	1, 2023	November 30, 202		
Bank deposits	₩	1,129,778	₩	7,016,037	

5. Other Financial Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	N	lay 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
Accrued income	₩	4,311,597	₩	3,965,126	

6. Other Current Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
Prepaid expenses	₩	15,182	₩	3,350	

7. Investment in Subsidiaries

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

			Percentage o	of ownership	Book a	imount
(in thousands of Korean won)	Location	Main business	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%	₩ 534.049.000	₩ 534.049.000
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT	Norod		10070	10070		
Co., Ltd.	Korea	Real estate	100%	100%	453,051,000	408,051,000
					₩ 987,100,000	₩ 942,100,000

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023						
	Beginn	ing balance	Acquisi	tions	End	ding balance		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT								
Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT	₩	534,049,000	₩	-	₩	534,049,000		
Co., Ltd.		408,051,000	45	,000,000		453,051,000		
	₩	942,100,000	₩ 45	,000,000	₩	987,100,000		
(in thousands of Korean won)			Novemi	oer 30, 20	22			
		Beginning) balance	E	nding	balance		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT	Co., Ltd.	₩	534,049,000) ₩		534,049,000		
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.			408,051,000)		408,051,000		
		₩	942,100,000) ₩		942,100,000		

8. Investment in Associates

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Location	Percentage of ownership	Number of shares invested		May 31, 2023	No	ovember 30, 2022
Beneficiary certificates:							
KendallSquare Professional Investment							
Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6	Korea	99.20%	37,264,025,475	₩	37,264,026	₩	37,264,026
KendallSquare Professional Investment							
Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		41,126,695		41,126,695
KendallSquare Professional Investment							
Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		37,743,009		37,743,009
KendallSquare Professional Investment							
Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		42,104,285		42,104,285
KendallSquare Professional Investment							
Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		31,458,159		31,458,159
				₩	189,696,174	₩	189,696,174

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. 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	
Non-trade payables Accrued expenses	₩	109,194 92.630	₩	133,637
	₩	201,824	₩	133,637

10. Other Liabilities

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 20	May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022	
Withholdings	₩	927	₩	322	

11. Long-term Borrowings

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
Tranche D	Industrial Bank of Korea	3.80	December 20, 2024	₩	20,000,000	₩ -
	KB Kookmin Bank	3.55	December 14, 2025		20,000,000	-
				₩	40,000,000	₩ -

12. 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 pa	aid-in-capital as at May 3	31, 2023 and Novemb	er 30, 2022, are	as follows:
(in thousands of	Korean won)	May 31	2023 No	wombor 30 2022

(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)

Korean won)	May 31	l, 2023	November 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	

13. Retained Earnings

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		31, 2023	November 30, 2022	
Retained earnings	₩	29,385,381	₩	30,034,458

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		vember 30, 2022
Beginning balance	₩	30,034,458	₩	29,612,659
Dividends		(28,980,104)		(28,553,926)
Profit for the period		28,331,027		28,975,725
Ending balance	₩	29,385,381	₩	30,034,458

The appropriation of retained earnings for the period ended May 31, 2023, is expected to be appropriated at the shareholders' meeting on August 25, 2023. The appropriation date for the period ended November 30, 2022, was February 24, 2023.

The appropriation of retained earnings for the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	May 31, 2023		November 30, 2022	
Unappropriated retained earnings carried over from prior period	₩	1,054,354,256	₩	1,058,733,714
Profit for the period		28,331,027,182		28,975,724,542
Retained earnings available for appropriation Appropriation of retained earnings		29,385,381,438		30,034,458,256
Dividends for common shares ¹		28,767,015,000		28,980,104,000
Unappropriated retained earnings to be carried forward	₩	618,366,438	₩	1,054,354,256

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

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

(in Korean won and in shares)	May 31, 2023		November 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%

14. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense is the sum of income tax calculated at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities under the Corporate Tax 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 Company distributes 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Company shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the relevant business year. Since there was no corporate tax to be paid, the Company has not recognized any income tax expense.

15. 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	lovember 30, 2022
Profit for the period Weighted average number of common shares	₩	28,331,027,182	₩	28,975,724,542
outstanding		213,089,000 shares		213,089,000 shares
Basic earnings per share	₩	133	₩	136

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 Weighted average number of common shares outstan	213,089,000 ding	182	<u>38,782,198,000</u> 213,089,000			

(in shares)	November 30, 2022						
	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	Inding		213,089,000				

Diluted earnings per share

For the periods ended May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the Company did not issue any potential ordinary shares. Therefore, basic earnings per share is identical to diluted earnings per share.

16. Operating Revenues

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31, 2023	Novemb	er 30, 2022
Dividend income (investment in subsidiaries) Dividend income (investment in associates)	₩	24,614,960 4,307,520	₩	25,311,952 3,962,552
	₩	28,922,480	₩	29,274,504

17. Operating Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	n thousands of Korean won)		November 30, 2022		
Other fees	₩	287,427	₩	167,145	
Asset management performance fees		80,523		-	
Salaries		57,000		57,000	
General affairs consignment fees		64,722		64,443	
Asset custody consignment fees		5,000		5,000	
Insurance expenses		10,786		9,889	
Taxes and due		68		48	
	₩	505,526	₩	303,525	

18. 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 30, 2022
Financial income Interest income Financial expenses	₩ 6,704	₩ 4,739
•	₩ 92,630	₩ -

19. Other Income

Other income 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			
Miscellaneous income	₩	- ₩	7		

20. Financial Risk Management

20.1 Capital risk management

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

The Company adopted 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 W	40,202,751	₩ 133,959
Equity	1,142,661,013	1,143,310,090
Debt-to-equity ratio	3.52%	0.01%

20.2 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in market interest rates related to the part of borrowings. The management of the Company periodically reviews the status of interest rates. 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)		lay 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
1% increase 1% decrease	₩	(12,603) 12,603	₩	-	

Foreign Currency risk

As at May 31, 2023, the Company has no assets or liabilities exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Other price risk

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

(b) Credit risk

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

- Level of exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the financial asset represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. The degree of exposure to credit risk as at May 31, 2023 and November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Ма	ıy 31, 2023	Nove	mber 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	1,129,778	₩	7,016,037
Other financial assets		4,311,597		3,965,126

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company has established a liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company'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.

(in thousands of Korean won)					Мау	/ 31, 2023				
	Вс	Contractual Book amount cash flows Within 1 year			thin 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years	
Non-trade payables	₩	109,194	₩	109,194	₩	109,194	₩	-	₩	-
Long-term borrowings		40,000,000		43,078,521		1,474,027		21,178,493		20,426,000
	₩	40,109,194	₩	43,187,715	₩	1,583,221	₩	21,178,493	₩	20,426,000
(in thousands of Korean won)				No	vem	ıber 30, 202	2			
	Вс	ook amount	Contractual cash flows		Within 1 year		1 year ∼ 2 years			2 years ~ 5 years
Non-trade payables	₩	133,637	₩	133,637	₩	133,637	₩	-	₩	-

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

21. 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 3 [,]	1, 2023	Novembe	er 30, 2022			
	Book amount	Fair value	Book amount	Fair value			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	₩ 1,129,778	₩ 1,129,778	₩ 7,016,037	₩ 7,016,037			
Other financial assets	4,311,597	4,311,597	3,965,126	3,965,126			
	₩ 5,441,375	₩ 5,441,375	₩ 10,981,163	₩ 10,981,163			
Financial liabilities							
Other financial liabilities	₩ 201,824	₩ 201,824	₩ 133,637	₩ 133,637			
Long-term borrowings	40,000,000	40,000,000	-	-			
	₩ 40,201,824	₩ 40,201,824	₩ 133,637	₩ 133,637			

(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)	Мау	31, 2023	November 30	, 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost Interest income	₩	6,704	₩	4,739
Financial liabilities at amortized cost Interest expenses	₩	92,630	₩	-
Interest expenses	VV	92,630	VV	-

22. Cash flow

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	Changes in non- cash transactions		Ending balance	
Long-term borrowings	₩	-	₩ 40,000,000	₩	-	₩	40,000,000

23. Related Party Transactions

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

	May 31, 2023	November 30, 2022
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.
	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6	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 #7
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8	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 #11
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18
Other related parties	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.
parties	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ¹ ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD. ¹	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc. ¹ ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD. ¹

¹ Rights to appoint a director based on shareholders' agreement of the Company 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			May 31, 2023						
won)	Related party	Div	vidend income		anagement ance fees				
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square Asset No.	₩	15,151,958	₩	-				
Associates	2 REIT Co., Ltd. KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		9,463,002		-				
A350010163	Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		992,014		-				
	Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		595,655		-				
	Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		1,091,326		-				
	Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate		992,925		-				
	Investment Fund #18 Kendall Square REIT		635,600		-				
Other related party	Management Inc.		-		88,575				
		₩	28,922,480	₩	88,575				
(in thousands of Korean				November	30, 2022				
won)	Related par	ty		Dividend	income				
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No.	1 REIT	Co., Ltd. ₩		17,224,692				

Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	$\forall \forall$	17,224,692
	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.		8,087,260
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
Associates	Estate Investment Fund #6		793,611
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
	Estate Investment Fund #7		893,482
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
	Estate Investment Fund #8		892,903
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
	Estate Investment Fund #11		893,633
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		
	Estate Investment Fund #18		488,923
		$\forall \forall$	29,274,504

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

(in thousands of

Korean won)		Мау	/ 31, 2023	November 30, 2022		
	Related party		ued income	Accrued income		
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type					
ASSociates	Real Estate Investment Fund #6	₩	992,014	₩	793,611	
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type					
	Real Estate Investment Fund #7		595,655		893,482	
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type					
	Real Estate Investment Fund #8		1,091,326		892,903	
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type					
	Real Estate Investment Fund #11		992,925		893,633	
	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type					
	Real Estate Investment Fund #18		635,600		488,923	
		₩	4,307,520	₩	3,962,552	

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 30, 2022		
	Related party		ividends eceived	Dividends paid		ontributions in cash / cquisition of shares		Dividends received	Dividends paid
Subsidiaries	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.	₩	15,151,958	₩ -	₩	· _	₩	17,224,692	₩ -
	ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.		9,463,002	-		45,000,000		8,087,260	-
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional		793,611	-		-		793,611	-
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional		893,482	-		-		1,389,862	-
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 KendallSquare Professional		892,903	-		-		347,240	-
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real		893,633	-				1,141,864	
	Estate Investment Fund #18		488,923	-		-		625,822	-
Other related parties	Kendall Square REIT Management Inc.		-	202,292		-		-	199,317

(in thousands of Korean won)		May 31,							November 30, 2022			
	Related party	_)ividends received	Di	vidends paid		ontributions in cash / quisition of shares	_	Dividends received	Di	vidends paid	
	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.		-		7,201,584		-		-		7,095,678	
	ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.		-		1,861,083		-		-		1,833,715	
		₩	28,577,512	₩	9,264,959	₩	45,000,000	₩	29,610,351	₩	9,128,710	

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2	023	November 30, 2022		
Short-term employee benefits	₩	57,000	₩	57,000	

24. Commitments

(a) Contract for the asset management services

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

Details

Management fees a. Real estates:

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

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 (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	0.5% of the sales amount calculated when each asset is sold
Development fee	5% of the amounts that included acquisition tax (excluding land-related expenses, financial expenses, and operating expenses) and all expenses incurred from the completion date of land purchase to the date of approval of the building (temporary) use included in the acquisition tax table
	In consultation with the asset management company, the consigner decides to calculate and pay the fees based on the total estimated amount of development fees reasonably determined. And also, it is decided to settle according to the difference between the estimated total development fee and the actual total development fee for the fiscal year in which the date of approval of the building (temporary) use belongs.

(b) General affairs consignment contract

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

(c) Asset custody consignment contract

The Company entered a consignment contract for custody and management of assets such as real estate, securities, and cash with Shinhan Bank. Fees are paid $\forall 5,000$ thousand per every fiscal year.

(d) Loan agreement

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Contra	ct amount	Loan amount		
Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)	₩	20,000,000 ₩	20,000,000		
Tranche D (Kookmin Bank)		30,000,000	20,000,000		

25. Events After the Reporting Period

(a) Termination of trust contract

After the reporting period, the Company 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 Company due to the disposition of trust real estate.

(b) Acquisition of equity securities

On June 29, 2023, the Company acquired equity securities (total purchase amount of #10 billion) of ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd.

(c) Resolution of Subsidiary's capital reduction

ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has decided to reduce the capital for the total amount of 2,000,000 common shares after the reporting period.

(d) Repayment of long-term borrowings

During June 2023, the Company repaid the entire amount of its borrowings from KB Kookmin Bank of $\forall 20$ billion in advance.