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

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November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023

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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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, 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 to the consolidated financial statements, rental income, which accounts for 95% 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 performed 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 established contracts for each rental income transaction, 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

February 16, 2024

This report is effective as of February 16, 2024, 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

November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023

(in Korean won)	Notes	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,21,22	₩ 50,608,114,769	₩ 25,521,971,901
Short-term financial instruments	5,21,22	12,662,078,672	5,209,708,399
Other financial assets	6,21,22	10,692,949,903	9,802,054,264
Other assets	7	2,374,938,254	10,736,793,279
Current tax assets		2,932,321,656	734,302,515
		79,270,403,254	52,004,830,358
Non-current assets			
Long-term financial instruments	5,21,22	41,705,552,581	39,157,641,894
Investments in associates	8	169,377,773,529	218,315,497,768
Investment properties	9	2,052,482,738,721	2,067,222,685,591
Property and equipment		66,341,917	76,569,862
Intangible assets		4,058,026	4,058,026
Other non-current financial assets	6,21,22	150,000,000	150,000,000
Other non-current assets	7	861,469,353	721,974,953
		2,264,647,934,127	2,325,648,428,094
Total assets		₩ 2,343,918,337,381	₩ 2,377,653,258,452
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	10,21,22	₩ 12,731,550,720	₩ 24,814,142,151
Other current liabilities	11	2,419,442,598	2,393,277,752
Current portion of long-term borrowings	12,21,22	254,969,726,027	254,543,561,644
		270,120,719,345	281,750,981,547
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	12,21,22	912,070,325,107	919,986,095,093
Other non-current financial liabilities	10,21,22	41,636,753,916	38,546,702,984
Other non-current liabilities	11	3,177,948,812	3,542,346,382
		956,885,027,835	962,075,144,459
Total liabilities		1,227,005,747,180	1,243,826,126,006
Equity			
Issue capital	13	213,089,000,000	213,089,000,000
Other paid-in-capital	13	900,186,631,606	900,186,631,606
Retained earnings	14	3,636,958,595	20,551,500,840
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		1,116,912,590,201	1,133,827,132,446
Total equity		1,116,912,590,201	1,133,827,132,446
Total liabilities and equity		₩ 2,343,918,337,381	₩ 2,377,653,258,452

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

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

(in Korean won)	Notes	No	vember 30, 2023	May 31, 2023		
Operating revenues	17	₩	52,957,789,556	₩	49,482,601,960	
Operating expenses	18		28,762,922,908		23,403,461,991	
Operating income			24,194,866,648		26,079,139,969	
Non-operating income						
Financial income	19,22		900,148,755		1,002,369,799	
Other income	20		1,805,154		7,703,969	
Profits of associates accounted for using equity method	8		5,563,022,248		16,853,346,484	
			6,464,976,157		17,863,420,252	
Non-operating expense						
Financial expenses	19,22		18,807,352,058		15,928,791,765	
Other expenses	20		17,992		<u>-</u>	
			18,807,370,050		15,928,791,765	
Profit before income tax expenses			11,852,472,755		28,013,768,456	
Income tax expenses	15				<u>-</u>	
Profit for the period		₩	11,852,472,755	₩	28,013,768,456	
Owners of the Parent Company			11,852,472,755		28,013,768,456	
Other comprehensive income			_		<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	11,852,472,755	₩	28,013,768,456	
Owners of the Parent Company			11,852,472,755		28,013,768,456	
Earnings per share						
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	₩	56	₩	131	

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

(in Korean won)	Equity attributabl	e to e	quity holders of the	Pare					
	Iss	sued Capital	Othe	er paid-in-capital	Re	tained earnings	Non-controlling interests		Total
Balance at December 1, 2022 Dividends 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
Balance at June 1, 2023 Dividends Profit for the period Balance at November 30, 2023		213,089,000,000	₩	900,186,631,606	₩	20,551,500,840 (28,767,015,000) 11,852,472,755 3,636,958,595		- ₩ - - - ₩	1,133,827,132,446 (28,767,015,000) 11,852,472,755 1,116,912,590,201

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

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

(in Korean won)	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	₩ 11,852,472,755	₩ 28,013,768,456
Adjustments for:	<u> </u>	
Depreciation for property and equipment	10,227,945	10,172,056
Depreciation for investment properties	14,838,282,432	13,823,987,496
Interest expense	18,807,352,058	15,928,791,765
Interest income	(900,148,755)	(1,002,369,799)
Other income	(602,695,880)	(517,683,413)
Gains on valuation using equity method	(5,563,022,248)	(16,853,346,484)
• .	26,589,995,552	11,389,551,621
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in account receivables	(13,734,273)	(40,204,966)
Increase in accrued income	(1,562,998,263)	(389,722,437)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(1,199,018,415)	(264,275,563)
Decrease in prepaid value added tax	9,421,379,040	202,664,760
Decrease (increase) in unearned revenue	(614,792,638)	614,792,638
Decrease in non-trade payables	(9,236,173,948)	(1,273,922,246)
Increase (decrease) in withholdings	(138,220)	100,604,860
Increase (decrease) in value added tax withheld	518,495,250	(430,219,854)
	(2,686,981,467)	(1,480,282,808)
	35,755,486,840	37,923,037,269
Interest received	148,079,480	605,797,288
Income taxes received (paid)	(2,198,019,141)	126,577,771
Interest paid	(15,875,225,022)	(15,339,384,064)
Dividends received	18,674,346,224	3,962,552,256
Net cash inflow from operating activities	36,504,668,381	27,278,580,520
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	32,465,087,400	-
Decrease in investments in associates	37,264,025,475	
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	(2,765,087,400)	(24,393,726,400)
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(39,700,000,000)	(4,854,929,400)
Acquisition of investment properties (Land)	(4,335,562)	(31,966,562,231)
Acquisition of investment properties (Building)	(29,000,000)	(99,925,108,893)
Acquisition of investment properties (Construction in progress)	(65,000,000)	(72,606,929)
Increase in other deposits		(150,000,000)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	27,165,689,913	(118,719,554,053)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in long-term borrowings	10,000,000,000	112,600,000,000
Increase in advance received	205,600,000	· · · · -
Increase in leasehold deposits received	127,199,574	2,401,905,000
Dividends paid	(28,767,015,000)	(28,980,104,000)
Decrease in leasehold deposits received	(150,000,000)	(161,956,000)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(20,000,000,000)	(101,000,000)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(38,584,215,426)	85,859,845,000
	07.000 / 10.555	/F =000 ===:
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,086,142,868	(5,581,128,533)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	25,521,971,901 ₩ 50,608,114,769	31,103,100,434
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	₩ 50,608,114,769	₩ 25,521,971,901

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, Yeongdeu7ngpo-Gu, Seoul.

The Parent company's major shareholders and their respective shareholdings as at November 30, 2023, are as follows:

		Percentage of
Shareholders	Number of shares	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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

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

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

	November 30, 2023								
(in thousands of Korean won)	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Operating revenues	Profit for the period	Total comprehensive income			
ESR Kendall Square Asset No. 1 REIT Co., Ltd. ESR Kendall Square	₩ 1,169,246,787	₩ 652,468,451	₩ 516,778,336	₩ 30,366,259	₩ 6,988,533	₩ 6,988,533			
Asset No. 2 REIT Co., Ltd.	971,404,121	544,344,707	427,059,415	22,591,531	20,747	20,747			
			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 Asset No. 2 REIT	₩ 1,161,375,829	₩ 651,421,987	₩ 509,953,841	₩ 30,317,814	₩ 9,155,561	₩ 9,155,561			
Co., Ltd.	991,890,283	552,201,388	439,688,896	19,164,788	2,647,233	2,647,233			

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 periods 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 June 1, 2023.

(a) 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 policy information (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements). The amendments do not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(b) 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 do not have a significant impact 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 do not 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 do not 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 does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

(f) Korean IFRS 1012 Income Taxes - International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments provide a temporary relief from the accounting for deferred taxes arising from legislation enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules, which aim to reform international corporate taxation for multinational enterprises, and require disclosure of related current tax effects, etc. This standard does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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 November 30, 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 financial statements.

(b) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1007 Statement of Cash Flows, Korean IFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier finance arrangements

When applying supplier finance arrangements, an entity shall disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. 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 financial statements.

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

When subsequently measuring lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback, a seller-lessee shall determine lease payments or revised lease payments in a way that the seller-lessee would

not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. 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 financial statements.

(d) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure of Cryptographic Assets

The amendments require for an additional disclosure if an entity holds cryptographic assets, or holds cryptographic assets on behalf of the customer, or issues cryptographic assets. 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 financial statements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the 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 and measurement

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.

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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 materially exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

income tax expenses.

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 November 30, 2023 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on January 17, 2024 and are to be approved at the Annual General Meeting scheduled on February 29, 2024.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

Fair Value of Investment Properties

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

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(in thousands of Korean won) November 30, 2023 May 31, 2023

Bank deposits ₩ 50,608,115 ₩ 25,521,972

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023

5. Financial Instruments Restricted in Use

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023
Short-term financial instruments ¹	₩	572,237	₩	3,119,866
Long-term financial instruments ¹		41,705,553		39,157,642
	₩	42,277,790	₩	42,277,508

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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	mber 30, 2023		May 31, 2023
Current assets				
Account receivables	₩	1,144,689	₩	1,130,955
Accrued income		9,548,261		8,671,099
	₩	10,692,950	₩	9,802,054
Non-current assets				
Other leasehold deposits	₩	150,000	₩	150,000
	₩	150,000	₩	150,000

7. Other Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Noven	nber 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses	₩	2,374,938 ₩	[†] 1,315,414
Prepaid value added tax		-	9,421,379
	₩	2,374,938 ₩	∀ 10,736,793
Non-current assets			
Prepaid expenses	₩	861,469 ₩	√ 721,975
	₩	861,469 ₩	∀ 721,975

8. Investments in Associates

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023								
	Location	Percentage of ownership	Number of shares invested		Beginning balance	Termination	Share of profit or loss	Dividends	Ending balance
Beneficiary certificates: ¹ KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 ² KondallSquare Professional	Korea	-	-	₩	51,696,981	₩ (51,630,851)	₩ (66,130)	₩ -	₩ -
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		43,971,493	-	1,934,014	(1,290,586)	44,614,921
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8 Kendall Square General	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		45,454,812	-	1,663,897	(396,846)	46,721,863
Private Placement Real Estate Investment Trust #113	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		46,225,182	-	1,410,751	(595,755)	47,040,178
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		30,967,029		620,490	(586,708)	31,000,811
				₩	218,315,497	₩ (51,630,851)	₩ 5,563,022	₩ (2,869,895)	₩ 169,377,773

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

³ For the period ended November 30, 2023, the name of the Investment in associate has changed.

(in thousands of Korean won)	mean won) May 31, 2023										
			Number of								
	Location	Percentage of ownership	shares invested	E	Beginning balance		Share of ofit or lose	Di	vidends	Enc	ling balance
Beneficiary certificates: KendallSquare Professional											
Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6	Korea	99.20%	37,264,025,475	₩	46,420,708	₩	6,268,287	₩	(992,014)	₩	51,696,981
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7	Korea	99.28%	41,126,694,806		41,601,024		2,966,124		(595,655)		43,971,493
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #8	Korea	99.21%	37,743,009,474		43,522,986		3,023,152	(1,091,326)		45,454,812
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #11	Korea	99.29%	42,104,284,981		43,844,065		3,374,042		(992,925)		46,225,182
KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #18	Korea	97.78%	30,898,138,840		30,380,887		1,221,742		(635,600)		30,967,029

² For the period ended November 30, 2023, the Group has received a request for consent to terminate the trust contract from the collective investment business operator due to the disposition of trust real estate, and accordingly it was excluded from the investments in associates.

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

₩ 205,769,670 ₩ 16,853,347 ₩ (4,307,520) ₩ 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.

9. Investment Properties

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

(in thousands of							
Korean won)	N	lovember 30, 202	May 31, 2023				
		Accumulated			Accumulated		
	Acquisition cost	depreciation	Book amount	Acquisition cost	depreciation E	Book amount	
Land	₩ 640,172,508	₩ -	₩ 640,172,508	₩ 640,168,172	₩ - ₩	640,168,172	
Buildings Construction in	1,471,036,157	(69,085,553)	1,401,950,604	1,471,007,157	(54,247,270)	1,416,759,887	
progress	10,359,626	-	10,359,626	10,294,626	-	10,294,626	
	₩ 2,121,568,291	₩ (69,085,553)	₩ 2,052,482,738	₩ 2,121,469,955	₩ (54,247,270) ₩	2,067,222,685	

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

(in thousands of Korean won)			Novemb	er 30,	, 2023				
	Construction in								
		Land	Building		progress	Total			
Beginning balance	₩	640,168,172	₩ 1,416,759,887	₩	10,294,626	₩ 2,067,222,685			
Acquisition		4,336	29,000		65,000	98,336			
Transfer		-	-		-	-			
Depreciation		-	(14,838,283)		-	(14,838,283)			
Ending balance	₩	640,172,508	₩ 1,401,950,604	₩	10,359,626	₩ 2,052,482,738			
(in thousands of									
Korean won)			May 3	•					
					nstruction 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)			
			(, , ,			(10,0=0,000)			

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nover	mber 30, 2023	May 31, 2023		
Operating revenues ¹	₩	52,355,094	₩	48,960,699	
Operating expenses ²		22,525,833		17,452,190	

¹ Operating revenues consist of rental income and management income.

The fair value of investment properties as of November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)

Classification		Address	Book amount	Fair value		
0	Land	701, Wonheung-dong , Deogyang-	₩ 197,132,815	₩ 248,195,600		
Goyang logistics park	Building	gu, Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do	290,319,716	325,004,400		
			487,452,531	573,200,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	35-4, Jangneung-ri, Juksan-myeon,	40,658,182	41,482,000		
park	Building	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	121,684,861	151,488,000		
			162,343,043	192,970,000		
Buchon cold logistics	Land	801, Ojeong-dong, Bucheon-si,	57,965,399	93,309,800		
park	Building	Gyeonggi-do	142,722,311	152,890,200		
			200,687,710	246,200,000		
Gimhae logistics park	Land	5, Daegam-ri, Sangdong-myeon,	30,398,338	36,236,800		
Giffinae logistics park	Building	Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	17,362,319	23,363,200		
			47,760,657	59,600,000		
Yongin logistics park	Land	434, Gachang-ri, Cheoin-gu,	39,837,801	55,829,700		
rongin logistics park	Building	Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do	90,982,669	95,470,300		
			130,820,470	151,300,000		
Icheon logistics park 2	Land	580-1, Maegok-ri, Hobeop-myeon,	11,375,771	19,623,600		
icheon logistics park z	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	38,181,618	51,476,400		
			49,557,389	71,100,000		
Icheon logistics park 3	Land	567-46, Maegok-ri, Hobeop-myeon,	7,099,609	11,329,600		
icheon logistics park o	Building	Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do	21,767,973	27,470,400		
			28,867,582	38,800,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	915/916 Chilgok-ri, Wongok-myeon,	99,246,022	96,230,250		
park 2	Building	Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	234,057,959	241,419,750		
			333,303,981	337,650,000		
Anseong logistics	Land	23-10/13/14, Neungguk-ri, Iljuk-	27,156,791	28,258,250		
park 3	Building	myeon, Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do	102,794,724	102,891,750		
			129,951,515	131,150,000		

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.

(in thousands of Korea Classificatio	,	Address	В	ook amount	Fair value
Icheon logistics park 5	Land Building	423, Haewol-ri, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do		59,300,980 144,283,410 203,584,390	63,722,000 145,808,000 209,530,000
Gimhae logistics park 2	Land Building	5-8, Daegam-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do		18,497,330 54,542,027 73,039,357	20,963,360 54,716,640 75,680,000
Anseong logistics park 4	Land Building	409-3, Yongwol-ri , Samjuk-myeon, Anseong-si, Gyeonggi-do		18,658,263 42,199,235	17,820,400 41,979,600
Icheon logistics park 7	Land Building	309, Bupil-ri, Daewol-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do		60,857,498 32,845,207 101,051,782	59,800,000 32,845,207 101,051,782
			₩	133,896,989 2,042,123,112	133,896,989 ₩ 2,280,876,989

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

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

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

Book value of the assets provided as collateral		Contract amount		Ма	Maximum amount of bonds (120%)	
₩	1,168,346,880	₩	653,500,000	₩	784,200,000	
	73,039,357		41,800,000		50,160,000	
	333,303,981		187,900,000		225,480,000	
	129,951,515		73,800,000		88,560,000	
	203,584,390		114,500,000		137,400,000	
	133,896,989		72,600,000		87,120,000	
₩	2,042,123,112	₩	1,144,100,000	₩	1,372,920,000	
	ass	assets provided as collateral	assets provided as collateral	assets provided as collateral W 1,168,346,880 W 653,500,000	assets provided as collateral W 1,168,346,880 ₩ 653,500,000 ₩ 73,039,357 41,800,000 333,303,981 187,900,000 129,951,515 73,800,000 203,584,390 114,500,000 133,896,989 72,600,000	

The Group subscribes to the property all risks insurance (insured amount: ₩ 971,717 million) in relation to investment property.

As at November 30, 2023, the amount agreed to purchase the investment property is approximately \forall 114.3billion.

10. Other Financial Liabilities

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	mber 30, 2023	May 31, 2023		
Current liabilities					
Non-trade payables	₩	6,196,465	₩	15,432,639	
Accrued expense		5,549,510		5,707,859	
Leasehold deposits		995,730		3,693,509	
Discount account on present value		(10,154)		(19,865)	
	₩	12,731,551	₩	24,814,142	
Non-current liabilities		_		_	
Leasehold deposits	₩	45,914,886	₩	43,239,907	
Discount account on present value		(4,483,732)		(4,693,204)	
Advance received		205,600		-	
	₩	41,636,754	₩	38,546,703	
			_		

11. Other Liabilities

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023	
Current liabilities					
Withholdings	₩	100,789	₩	100,927	
Value added tax withholdings		1,122,390		603,895	
Unearned revenue		1,196,264		1,688,456	
	₩	2,419,443	₩	2,393,278	
Non-current liabilities					
Unearned revenue	₩	3,177,949	₩	3,542,346	
	₩	3,177,949	₩	3,542,346	

12. Borrowings

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity date	No	vember 30, 2023	M	ay 31, 2023
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.22	December 14, 2023	₩	50,000,000	₩	50,000,000
Tranche A	Bank of China	2.22	December 14, 2023		50,000,000		50,000,000
	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
					255,000,000		255,000,000
	Less: discoun	nt			(30,274)		(456,438)
				₩	254,969,726	₩	254,543,562

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity date	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
	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	December 2, 2024	34,300,000	34,300,000
Trough a 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
	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
Tranche C ¹	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
T	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
Transha C4 01	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
T 1 04 01	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-2 ¹	Kookmin Bank	2.70	December 20, 2026	114,500,000	114,500,000
Tranche D (Line of credit)	Industrial Bank of Korea	3.80	December 14, 2025	20,000,000	20,000,000
or oreally	Kookmin Bank	3.55	- September 22,	-	20,000,000
Facility loan	NongHyup Bank	5.08	2025	10,000,000	-
Secured loan of East-Icheon	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd.	5.43	May 10, 2026	5,000,000	5,000,000

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Financial institution	Annual interest rate(%)	Maturity date	No	ovember 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
BRIC logistics	Daegu Bank	5.43	May 10, 2026		10,000,000	10,000,000
park ^{1,2}	BUSAN BANK	5.43	May 10, 2026		5,000,000	5,000,000
	NongHyup Bank	5.43	May 10, 2026		27,000,000	27,000,000
	Shinhan Bank	5.43	May 10, 2026		25,600,000	25,600,000
					1,174,100,000	1,184,100,000
Less: discount					(7,059,949)	(9,570,343)
Less: reclassification to current portion					(254,969,726)	(254,543,562)
				₩	912,070,325	₩ 919,986,095

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

13. Issued Capital and Other Paid-in-Capital

Details of issued capital as at November 30, 2023, are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. Retained Earnings

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023		May 31, 2023	
Retained earnings	₩	3,636,959 ₩	20,551,501	

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023	
Beginning balance	₩	20,551,501	₩	21,517,837	
Dividends		(28,767,015)		(28,980,104)	
Profit for the period		11,852,473		28,013,768	
Ending balance	₩	3,636,959	₩	20,551,501	

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

(in Korean won)	Nov	vember 30, 2023	May 31, 2023	
1. Dividends	₩	29,193,193,000	₩	28,767,015,000
2. Total number of shares issued		213,089,000		213,089,000
3. Dividend per share (1./2.)	₩	137	₩	135
4. Par value	₩	1,000	₩	1,000
5. Dividend rate per share (3./4.)		13.70%		13.50%

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

16. Earnings per Share

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

(in shares and in Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent Company	₩	11,852,472,755	₩	28,013,768,456
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		213,089,000		213,089,000
Basic earnings per share	₩	56	₩	131

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

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

Diluted earnings per share

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023	
Rental income	₩	50,515,034	₩	47,506,726	
Management income		1,840,059		1,453,973	
Other income		602,696		521,903	
	₩	52,957,789	₩	49,482,602	

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	ember 30, 2023	May 31, 2023	
Within one year	₩	105,967,687 ₩	93,832,377	
Between 1 and 2 years		99,425,566	88,829,717	
Between 2 and 3 years		75,886,025	80,265,770	
Between 3 and 4 years		50,631,360	59,797,434	
Between 4 and 5 years		38,143,839	46,007,477	
Later than five years		21,187,217	35,829,541	
	₩	391,241,694 ₩	404,562,316	

18. Operating Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Operating expenses related to investment properties:		
Insurance expenses	₩ 1,713,799	₩ 1,667,848
Depreciation	14,838,282	13,823,987
Real estate management consignment fees	2,183,727	1,790,465
Facility maintenance & administrative		
expenses	4,087	95,462
Taxes and due	3,535,506	10,463
Utilities expenses	6,571	6,494
Deemed rent	49,493	41,743
Rental brokerage fees	194,368	15,728
	22,525,833	17,452,190
Other operating expenses:		
Asset management consignment fees	5,286,199	4,963,519
Asset management performance fees	-	80,523
Other fees	661,375	569,835
Agent bank fees	-	50,000
Asset custody consignment fees	60,000	60,000
General affairs consignment fees	129,287	127,222
Salaries	90,000	90,000
Depreciation	10,228	10,172
	6,237,089	5,951,271
	₩ 28,762,922	₩ 23,403,461

19. Finance Income and Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Noven	May 31, 2023	
Financial income			
Interest income	₩	900,149 ₩	1,002,370
Financial expenses			
Interest expenses	₩	18,807,352 ₩	15,928,792

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20. Other Income and Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Noveml	May 31, 2023		
Other income				
Miscellaneous income	₩	1,805 ₩	7,704	
Other expenses				
Miscellaneous expenses	₩	18 ₩	-	

21. Financial Risk Management

21.1 Capital risk management

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

The Group adopted 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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Liabilities	₩ 1,227,005,747 ₩	[₩] 1,243,826,126
Equity	1,116,912,590	1,133,827,132
Debt-to-equity ratio	109.86%	109.70%

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 November 30, 2023 and 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)	Novem	nber 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
1% increase	₩	(363,000) ₩	(375,603)
1% decrease		363,000	375,603

Foreign exchange risk

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	May 31, 2023		
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	50,608,115 ₩	25,521,972	
Short-term financial instruments		12,662,079	5,209,708	
Long-term financial instruments		41,705,553	39,157,642	
Other financial assets		10,842,950	9,952,054	
		115,818,697	79,841,376	

(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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)						November	30,	2023				
	E	Book amount	Contractual cash flows		Within 1 year		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years		Over 5 years	
Non-trade payables	₩	6,196,465	₩	6,196,465	₩	6,196,465	₩	-	₩	-	₩	=
Advance received Current portion of long- term borrowings and		205,600		205,600		-		205,600		-		-
interest Long-term borrowings and		254,969,726		255,217,134		255,217,134		-		-		-
interest		912,070,325		968,108,140		25,855,154		365,531,099		576,721,887		=
Leasehold deposits		42,416,729		46,910,617		995,730		5,369,209		27,335,678		13,210,000
	₩	1,215,858,845	₩	1,276,637,956	₩	288,264,483	₩	371,105,908	₩	604,057,565	₩	13,210,000

(in thousands of Korean won)						May 31,	202	23				
	E	Book amount		Contractual cash flows	W	ithin 1 year/		1 year ~ 2 years		2 years ~ 5 years	O	ver 5 years
Non-trade payables Current portion of long- term borrowings and	₩	15,432,639	₩	15,432,639	₩	15,432,639	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
interest Long-term borrowings and interest		254,543,562 919,986,095		258,055,389 990,393,015		258,055,389 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

22. Financial Instruments by Category and Fair Value

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023				
	В	Book amount		Fair value	В	ook amount		Fair value
Financial assets at amortized cost								
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	50,608,115	₩	50,608,115	₩	25,521,972	₩	25,521,972
Short-term financial instruments		12,662,079		12,662,079		5,209,708		5,209,708
Long-term financial instruments		41,705,553		41,705,553		39,157,642		39,157,642
Other financial assets		10,842,950		10,842,950		9,952,054		9,952,054
	₩	115,818,697	₩	115,818,697	₩	79,841,376	₩	79,841,376
Financial liabilities Current portion of long-term borrowings	₩	254,969,726	₩	254,969,726	₩	254,543,562	₩	254,543,562
Long-term borrowings		912,070,325		912,070,325		919,986,095		919,986,095
Other financial liabilities		54,368,305		54,368,305		63,360,845		63,360,845
	₩	1,221,408,356	₩	1,221,408,356	₩	1,237,890,502	₩	1,237,890,502

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	May 31, 2023	
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Interest income	₩	900,149	₩ 1,002,370
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Interest expenses		18,807,352	15,928,792

23. Cash flow

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Reclassification to current portion of borrowings	₩ -	₩ 254,543,562
Reclassification to current portion of leasehold deposits received Reclassification to current portion of unearned	2,982,395	1,305,503
revenues Transfer of discount on present value of	74,290	16,304
leasehold deposits to unearned revenues Reclassification to current portion of discount	360,899	819,712
on present value of leasehold deposits Reclassification to current portion of financial	9,711	44,109
instruments Transfer of accrued income to investments in	217,458	354,779
associates Transfer of construction in progress to land	2,869,895	4,307,520
Transfer of construction in progress to building Transfer of asset management fee payables to	-	565,374 1,761,267
land Transfer of asset management fee payables to	-	308,936
building Transfer of non-trade payables to construction	-	962,404
in progress Transfer of prepaid value added tax to non-	-	40,000
trade payables	-	9,624,044

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Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the periods ended November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		November 30, 2023									
		Beginning balance	fin	flow from ancing tivities	•	jes in non- cash sactions ¹	End	ing balance			
Advance received Current portion of	₩	-	₩	205,600	₩	-	₩	205,600			
long-term borrowings		254,543,562		-		426,164		254,969,726			
Long-term borrowings		919,986,095	(1	0,000,000)		2,084,230		912,070,325			
Leasehold deposits		42,220,347		(22,800)		219,182		42,416,729			

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.

(in thousands of Korean won)	May 31, 2023						
		Beginning balance	Cash flow from financing activities		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 November 30, 2023 and May 31, 2023, are as follows:

	November 30, 2023	May 31, 2023
Associates	_ 1	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
	Kendall Square General Private Placement Real Estate Investment Trust #11 ²	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.
	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.	CPP Investment Board Real Estate Holdings Inc.
	ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.	ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related pa	November 30, 2023			
				t manage signment	
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT M	anagement Inc.	₩		5,286,199
(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party		May 31,	2023	
			nagement nent fees ¹		management rmance fee
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd.	₩	6,234,860	₩	88,575

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

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	November 30, 2023			May 31, 2023		
,		Accrued Non-trade income payables		Accrued income		Non-trade payables	
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional	₩ -	₩	- ₩	992,014	₩	=
	Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	1,290,586		-	595,655		-
	Investment Fund #8 Kendall Square General Private Placement Real Estate	396,846		-	1,091,326		-
	Investment Trust #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	595,755		-	992,925		-
	Investment Fund #18	586,708		-	635,600		-

¹ For the period ended November 30, 2023, the Group has received a request for consent to terminate the trust contract from the collective investment business operator due to the disposition of trust real estate, and accordingly it was excluded from the investments in associates.

² For the period ended November 30, 2023, name of the Investment in associate has been changed.

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related Kendall Square REIT Other party Management Co., Ltd. 5,814,819 5,459,871 2,869,895 ₩ 5,814,819 ₩ 4,307,520 ₩ 5,459,871

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		N	ovember 30, 2023	May 31, 2023		
	Related party	Dividends received	Collection of principal upon termination	Dividends paid	Dividends received	Dividends paid
Associates	KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate Investment Fund #6 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	₩ 15,358,841	₩ 37,264,025	₩ -	₩ 793,611	₩ -
	Investment Fund #7 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	595,655	-	-	893,482	-
	Investment Fund #8 Kendall Square General Private Placement Real Estate	1,091,326	-	-	892,903	-
	Investment Trust #11 KendallSquare Professional Investment Type Real Estate	992,925	-	-	893,633	-
	Investment Fund #18	635,600	-	-	488,923	-
Other related parties	Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd. CPP INVESTMENT BOARD	-	-	200,804	-	202,292
	REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS INC ESR Kendall Square REIT Holding PTE, LTD.	-	-	7,148,631	-	7,201,584
	INCIT Floriding PTE, LTD.	₩ 18,674,347	₩ 37,264,025	1,847,399 ₩ 9,196,834	₩ 3,962,552	1,861,083 ₩ 9,264,959

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

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

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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 36,995 million (May 31, 2023: \forall 36,820 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 Co., Ltd. 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% (Annual Percentage Rate) X consigner's ratio of shareholding

Operation performance fees

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

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

Purchase fee

a. Real estates:

Purchase price X 1.0%

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

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Details

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 November 30, 2023, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)		Contract amount	Loan amount		
Tranche A (Hanwha General Insurance Co.,					
Ltd., etc. and 4 others)	₩	289,300,000	₩	289,300,000	
Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea, etc.					
and 5 others)		782,200,000		782,200,000	
Tranche D (Industrial Bank of Korea)		20,000,000		20,000,000	
Tranche D (KB Kookmin Bank)		30,000,000		-	
Operating loan (Korea Development Bank)		5,000,000		-	
Facility loans (NongHyup Bank)		10,000,000		10,000,000	
Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics					
park		72,600,000		72,600,000	
	₩	1,209,100,000	₩	1,174,100,000	

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	₩ 457,693,808	₩ 306,000,000	Tranche A	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 3 others
	Goyang logistics park Anseong logistics park	487,452,531 162,343,044	437,040,000	Tranche B&C	Industrial Bank of Korea, etc. and 3 others
Investment properties	Anseong logistics park 4	60,857,497	41,160,000	Tranche A	KB Insurance Co., Ltd
	Gimhae logistics park 2	73,039,357	50,160,000	Tranche C1-1	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 2	333,303,981	225,480,000	Tranche C1-2	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Anseong logistics park 3	129,951,515	88,560,000	Tranche C1-3	KB Insurance Co., Ltd, Kookmin Bank
	Icheon logistics park 5	203,584,390	137,400,000	Tranche C-2	Kookmin Bank
	Icheon logistics park 7	133,896,989	87,120,000	Secured loan of East-Icheon BRIC logistics park	The Kwangju Bank, Ltd., Daegu Bank, BUSAN BANK, NongHyup Bank, Shinhan Bank
		₩ 2,042,123,112	₩ 1,372,920,000		

As at November 30, 2023, the Group has been provided with a payment guarantee of $\mbox{$\forall$}$ 1,034,548 thousand in relation to leasehold deposits, management fee payment and permission for development activities under the lease contract from Seoul Guarantee Insurance Company.

27. Events After the Reporting Period

On December 4, 2023, the Group executed \forall 28 billion of the \forall 30 billion Tranche D (Kookmin Bank) loan commitment.

On December 14, 2023, the Group completed the purchase of Icheon logistics park 6.

On December 7, 2023, the Group entered into a loan commitment of $\forall 362$ billion with a group of lenders who appointed Industrial Bank of Korea as an agent financial institution, to repay existing loans and finance the purchase of assets.

On December 7, 2023, the Group entered into a value added tax loan commitment with Industrial Bank of Korea with a limit of \forall 10 billion for purchase of new assets.