Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

Index

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

Financial Statements Statements of Financial Position	Page(s)
Independent Auditor's Report	1-3
Financial Statements	
Statements of Financial Position	4
Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
Statements of Changes in Equity	6
Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8 - 31



Independent Auditor's Report

(English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Korean)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the six-month periods then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. as at November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Korea that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Seoul, Korea February 13, 2023

This report is effective as of February 13, 2023, the audit report date. Certain subsequent events or circumstances, which may occur between the audit report date and the time of reading this report, could have a material impact on the accompanying 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 Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. Statements of Financial Position November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(in Korean won)	Notes	N	November 30, 2022		November 30, 2022		November 30, 2022		May 31, 2022
Assets									
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	4,20,21	₩	14,163,658,003	₩	16,163,748,196				
Other financial assets	6,20,21		3,341,803,775		977,018,329				
Other assets	7		945,681,032		1,193,098,718				
Current tax assets			49,895,590		2,190,610				
			18,501,038,400		18,336,055,853				
Non-current assets									
Long-term financial assets	5,20,21		25,441,135,053		25,440,854,333				
Investment properties	8,11		1,122,528,195,700		1,130,266,921,391				
Other non-current financial assets	6,20,21		-		2,215,318,558				
			1,147,969,330,753		1,157,923,094,282				
Total assets		₩	1,166,470,369,153	₩	1,176,259,150,135				
Liabilities									
Current liabilities									
Other financial liabilities	9,20,21,22,24	₩	7,726,091,340	₩	7,603,611,502				
Other current liabilities	10		1,253,099,914		1,189,218,348				
			8,979,191,254		8,792,829,850				
Non-current liabilities									
Long-term borrowings	11,20,21,24		616,003,300,913		615,194,895,054				
Other non-current financial liabilities	9,20,21,24		23,040,701,601		22,911,090,400				
Other non-current liabilities	10		2,496,937,024		2,788,636,360				
			641,540,939,538		640,894,621,814				
Total liabilities			650,520,130,792		649,687,451,664				
Equity									
Share capital	12		53,854,900,000		53,854,900,000				
Other paid-in-capital	12		475,921,691,480		476,731,691,480				
Accumulated deficit	13		(13,826,353,119)		(4,014,893,009)				
Total equity	10		515,950,238,361		526,571,698,471				
Total liabilities and equity		₩	1,166,470,369,153	₩	1,176,259,150,135				
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Statements of Comprehensive Income

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

(in Korean won)	Notes	Nove	ember 30, 2022		May 31, 2022
Operating revenues	16	₩	30,276,392,100	₩	30,199,720,184
Operating expenses	17		15,154,357,038		13,077,265,511
Operating profit			15,122,035,062		17,122,454,673
Non-operating income					
Financial income	18,21		68,658,715		96,528,736
Other income	19		31,822		11
			68,690,537		96,528,747
Non-operating expense					
Financial expenses	18,21		8,500,965,591		8,456,975,534
Other expenses	19		86,527,759		-
			8,587,493,350		8,456,975,534
Profit before income tax expenses			6,603,232,249		8,762,007,886
Income tax expenses	14		<u> </u>		
Profit for the period		₩	6,603,232,249	₩	8,762,007,886
Other comprehensive income			_		<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	6,603,232,249	₩	8,762,007,886
Earnings per share Basic and diluted earnings per share	15	₩	613	₩	813

ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. Statements of Changes in Equity Six-Month Periods Ended November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(in Korean won)		Share capital	Oth	er paid-in-capital	Accumulated deficit			Total	
Balance at December 1, 2021 Transfer of other paid-in-capital to retained earnings Dividends Profit for the period		53,854,900,000	₩	477,541,691,480 (810,000,000)	₩	1,642,261,932 810,000,000 (15,229,162,827) 8,762,007,886		533,038,853,412 (15,229,162,827) 8,762,007,886	
Balance at May 31, 2022	₩	53,854,900,000	₩	476,731,691,480	₩	(4,014,893,009)	₩	526,571,698,471	
Balance at June 1, 2022 Transfer of other paid-in-capital to retained earnings Dividends	₩	53,854,900,000	₩	476,731,691,480 (810,000,000)	₩	(4,014,893,009) 810,000,000 (17,224,692,359)	₩	526,571,698,471 - (17,224,692,359)	
Profit for the period Balance at November 30, 2022	₩	53,854,900,000	₩	475,921,691,480	₩	6,603,232,249 (13,826,353,119)	₩	6,603,232,249 515,950,238,361	
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Statements of Cash Flows

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

(in Korean won)	No	vember 30, 2022	May 31, 2022		
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the period	₩	6,603,232,249	₩	8,762,007,886	
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation		7,738,725,691		7,652,684,473	
Interest expense		8,500,965,591		8,456,975,534	
Miscellaneous expenses		86,527,759		-	
Interest income		(68,658,715)		(96,528,736)	
Other income		(304,031,076)		(303,277,335)	
		15,953,529,250		15,709,853,936	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Decrease (increase) in account receivables		(17,250,609)		11,699,237	
Increase in accrued income		(205,513,300)		(312,103,277)	
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		247,417,686		(187,769,931)	
Increase (decrease) in non-trade payables		3,664,489		(14,334,819)	
Decrease in accrued expenses		(451,000)		-	
Increase (decrease) in value added tax withholdings		76,213,306		(47,792,485)	
		104,080,572		(550,301,275)	
Cash generated from operations		22,660,842,071		23,921,560,547	
Interest received		55,147,257		10,779,003	
Interest paid		(7,443,682,182)		(7,321,866,801)	
Income taxes refunded (paid)		(47,704,980)		7,034,460	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		15,224,602,166		16,617,507,209	
Cash flows from investing activities					
Reduction of other deposits		-		643,300,000	
Acquisition of investment properties (Building)		-		(1,104,892,800)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		=		(461,592,800)	
Cash flows from financing activities					
Increase in leasehold deposits received		-		63,568,000	
Decrease in leasehold deposits received		-		(50,000,000)	
Dividends paid		(17,224,692,359)		(15,229,162,827)	
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(17,224,692,359)		(15,215,594,827)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,000,090,193)		940,319,582	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		16,163,748,196	-	15,223,428,614	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	₩	14,163,658,003	₩	16,163,748,196	

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

1. Reporting Entity

ESR Kendall Square Asset No.1 REIT Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was established on February 20, 2020 under the Real Estate Investment Companies Act of the Republic of Korea. The Company obtained approval of the business authorization from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea on August 24, 2020 and approval on changes in business on October 19, 2020. The Company is mainly engaged in providing its shareholder with returns earned from investing and managing investment properties, including real estate acquisition, maintenance, improvement and disposal, development, and trade of real estate lease securities. The Company's head office is located on the 35th floor, Gukjegeumyung-ro 10, Yeongdeungpo-Gu, Seoul.

The Company's major shareholders and their respective shareholdings as at November 30, 2022, are as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.	10,770,980	100.00%

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

2.2.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

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

(a) Amendments to Korean IFRS 1116 Lease – Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30. 2021

The application of the practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic is a lease modification, is extended to lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022. A lessee shall apply the practical expedient consistently to eligible contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. The amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(e) Annual improvements to Korean IFRS 2018-2020

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

- Korean IFRS 1101 First time Adoption of Korean International Financial Reporting Standards –
 Subsidiaries that are first-time adopters
- Korean IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments Fees related to the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities
- · Korean IFRS 1041 Agriculture Measuring fair value
 - 2.2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

The following new accounting standards and interpretations that have been published that are not mandatory for November 30, 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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

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

(e) New Standard: Korean IFRS 1117 Insurance Contract

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

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

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

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.4 Financial Assets

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

- Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(a) Classification

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

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

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

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

- Debt instruments

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

- 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'

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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

(c) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

(d) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets in an active market are recognized or derecognized on trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the Company has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset in its entirety and recognizes a financial liability for the consideration received. The Company classified the financial liability as "borrowings" in the statements of financial position.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2.6 Financial liabilities

(a) Classification and measurement

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

(b) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the 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.

2.7 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 Company 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 50 years using the straight-line method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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.

2.8 Capital stock and share issuance expenses

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

2.9 Revenue recognition

Rental income under operating leases is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis during the term of the lease. The service falls under 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.

2.10 Financial income and financial costs

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

Financial costs comprise of interest expenses. Interest expenses are recognized in profit or loss as incurred using the effective interest method.

2.11 Income tax

Income tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to 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 Company payouts 90% or more of its profit available for dividends as dividends, the Company shall be entitled to deduct such amount from its taxable income for the fiscal year.

2.12 Approval of issuance of the financial statements

The Company's financial statements as at and for the period ended November 30, 2022 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 7, 2023 and are to be approved at the Annual General Meeting scheduled on February 22, 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

The spread of Coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") has a material impact on the global economy. It may have a negative impact; such as, decrease in productivity, decrease or delay in sales, collection of existing receivables and others. Accordingly, it may have a negative impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of the financial statements can be adjusted depending on changes in the uncertainty from COVID-19. Also, the ultimate effect of COVID-19 to the Company's business, financial position and financial performance cannot presently be determined.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Noven	nber 30, 2022	May 31, 2022		
Bank deposits	₩	14,163,658 ₩	16,163,748		

5. Financial Instruments Restricted in Use

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	May 31, 2022		
Long-term financial assets ¹	₩	25,441,135 ₩	25,440,854	

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

6. Other Financial Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nover	May 31, 2022	
Current assets			
Account receivables	₩	821,698	₩ 804,448
Accrued income		2,520,105	172,570
	₩	3,341,803	₩ 977,018
Non-current assets			
Accrued income	₩	_ 4	₩ 2,215,319
	₩	_ +	₩ 2,215,319

7. Other Assets

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Novem	May 31, 2022		
Prepaid expenses	₩	945,681 ₩	1,193,099	

8. Investment Properties

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

(in thousands of		N	lov	ember 30, 202	22			May 31, 2022				
Korean won)	-	cost		Accumulated Acquisition Accumulated depreciation Book amount cost depreciation		Book amount						
Land	₩	384,467,915	₩	-	₩	384,467,915	₩	384,467,915	₩	-	₩	384,467,915
Buildings		767,038,592		(28,978,311)		738,060,281		767,038,592		(21,239,585)		745,799,007
	₩ ′	1,151,506,507	₩	(28,978,311)	₩	1,122,528,196	₩	1,151,506,507	₩	(21,239,585)	₩	1,130,266,922

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

(in thousands of		November 30, 20	22	May 31, 2022			
Korean won)	Land	Building	Total	Land	Building	Total	
Beginning balance	₩ 384,467,915	₩ 745,799,007	₩ 1,130,266,922	₩ 384,467,915	₩ 752,346,798	₩ 1,136,814,713	
Acquisitions/Transfer	-	-	-	-	1,104,893	1,104,893	
Depreciation		(7,738,726)	(7,738,726)	_	(7,652,684)	(7,652,684)	
Ending balance	₩ 384,467,915	₩ 738,060,281	₩ 1,122,528,196	₩ 384,467,915	₩ 745,799,007	₩ 1,130,266,922	

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nover	mber 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Operating revenues ¹	₩	29,969,961	₹ 29,892,223
Operating expenses ²		11,982,814	9,910,689

¹ Operating revenues consist of rental income and management income.

Fair value of investment properties as at November 30, 2022 has no significant difference with the book amount.

The Company 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:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Book value of the assets provided as collateral		Co	Contract amount		Maximum amount of bonds (120%)	
Tranche A	₩	463,998,422	₩	255,000,000	₩	306,000,000	
Tranche B&C		658,529,773		364,200,000		437,040,000	
	₩	1,122,528,195	₩	619,200,000	₩	743,040,000	

The Company subscribes to the property all risks insurance (insured amount: ₩ 477,558 million) in relation to investment property.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

9. Other Financial Liabilities

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022			May 31, 2022	
Current liabilities					
Non-trade payables	₩	3,294,352	₩	3,290,687	
Accrued expense		3,155,474		3,196,380	
Leasehold deposits		1,288,829		1,138,829	
Discount account on present value		(12,563)		(22,284)	
	₩	7,726,092	₩	7,603,612	
Non-current liabilities					
Leasehold deposits	₩	26,182,040	₩	26,332,040	
Discount account on present value		(3,141,338)		(3,420,950)	
	₩	23,040,702	₩	22,911,090	

10. Other Liabilities

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022		May 31, 2022	
Current liabilities				
Value added tax withholdings	₩	661,771 +	₩ 585,558	
Unearned revenue		591,329	603,661	
	₩	1,253,100	₩ 1,189,219	
Non-current liabilities			_	
Unearned revenue	₩	2,496,937	₹ 2,788,636	
	₩	2,496,937	₩ 2,788,636	

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

11. Long-term Borrowings

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

(in thousands Korean won)	of Financial institution	Annual interest rate	Maturity date	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
	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
Hanche A	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
Tranche B	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.50%	December 14, 2025	155,500,000	155,500,000
Hallolle B	NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 14, 2025	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Industrial Bank of Korea	2.50%	December 14, 2025	28,700,000	28,700,000
Tranche C	Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
Hanche C	NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	2.50%	December 14, 2025	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Tongyang Life Insurance Co.,Ltd.	2.50%	December 14, 2025	50,000,000	50,000,000
				619,200,000	619,200,000
	Less: discount account of	on present valu	ıe	(3,196,699)	(4,005,105)
				₩ 616,003,301	₩ 615,194,895

Regarding the borrowing agreements, the Company 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
Investment	Buchon cold logistics park and 4 others	₩ 463,998,422	₩ 306,000,000	Tranche A	Industrial Bank of Korea and 3 others
properties	Goyang logistics park	493,624,869	437.040.000	Tranche B&C	Industrial Bank of
	Anseong logistics park	164,904,904	407,040,000	manone Bac	Korea and 3 others
		₩ 1,122,528,195	₩ 743,040,000		

Among Tranche A, leasehold rights amounting to $\mbox{$\mbox{$$$$$\mu$}}$ 310,684 thousand and right to open-end security amounting to $\mbox{$\mbox{$$$$$$$$$$}}$ 353,897 thousand in relation to leasehold deposits are set as senior collateral, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

12. Share Capital and Other Paid-in-Capital

Details of share capital as at November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in Korean won)	Total number of authorized shares	Total number of issued shares	Par value per share	Share capital
Common shares	400,000,000 shares	10,770,980 shares	₩ 5,000	₩ 53,854,900,000

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022	
Additional paid-in-capital	₩ 475,921,691 ₩	476,731,691	

13. Accumulated Deficits

Details of accumulated deficits as at November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022			May 31, 2022	
Accumulated deficits	₩	(13,826,353)	₩	(4,014,893)	

Changes in accumulated deficits for the periods ended November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	ember 30, 2022	May 31, 2022	
Beginning balance	₩	(4,014,893) ₩	1,642,262	
Transfer of other paid-in-capital		810,000	810,000	
Dividends		(17,224,692)	(15,229,163)	
Profit for the period		6,603,232	8,762,008	
Ending balance	₩	(13,826,353) ₩	(4,014,893)	

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

The disposition of accumulated deficits for the periods ended November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022, is as follows:

(in Korean won)	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Undisposed accumulated deficits carried over from prior period	₩ (20,429,585,368)	₩ (12,776,900,895)
Profit for the period	6,603,232,249	8,762,007,886
Accumulated deficits available for disposition	(13,826,353,119)	(4,014,893,009)
Transfer of other paid-in-capital		
Transfer of share premium		810,000,000
Appropriation of retained earnings		
Dividends for common shares ¹	15,151,957,940	17,224,692,359
Undisposed accumulated deficits to be carried forward	₩ (28,978,311,059)	₩ (20,429,585,368)

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

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

(in Korean won and in share)	November 30, 2022			May 31, 2022		
1. Dividends	₩	15,151,957,940	₩	17,224,692,359		
2. Total number of shares issued		10,770,980		10,770,980		
3. Dividend per share (1./2.)	₩	1,407	₩	1,599		
4. Par value	₩	5,000	₩	5,000		
5. Dividend rate per share (3./4.)		28.13%		31.98%		

14. Income Tax Expense

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

15. Earnings per Share

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

(in Korean won)	No	ovember 30, 2022		May 31, 2022			
Profit for the period Weighted average number of common shares	₩	6,603,232,249	₩	8,762,007,886			
outstanding		10,770,980 shares		10,770,980 shares			
Basic earnings per share	₩	613	₩	813			

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

(in shares)		November 30, 20	22
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of days	Accumulated number of common shares outstanding
Beginning	10,770,980	183	1,971,089,340
Weighted average number of common shares outstand	ding		10,770,980
(in shares)		May 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Accumulated number of days	Accumulated number of common shares outstanding
Beginning	10,770,980	182	1,960,318,360
Weighted average number of common shares outstand	ding		10,770,980

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

16. Operating Revenues

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	May 31, 2022			
Rental income	₩	29,354,684 ₩	29,280,517		
Management income		615,277	611,705		
Other income		306,431	307,497		
	₩	30,276,392 ₩	30,199,719		

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Novemb	er 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Within one year	₩	56,904,227 ₩	<i>√</i> 58,160,931
Between 1 and 2 years		55,533,273	56,049,518
Between 2 and 3 years		49,501,620	50,372,979
Between 3 and 4 years		40,813,991	45,305,818
Between 4 and 5 years		34,940,499	40,781,648
Later than five years		51,542,680	67,714,566
	₩	289,236,290 ₩	√ 318,385,460

17. Operating Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	ember 30, 2022		May 31, 2022
Operating expenses related to investment properties:				
Insurance expenses	₩	1,072,482	₩	1,106,565
Depreciation		7,738,726		7,652,684
Real estate management consignment fees		931,471		926,236
Facility maintenance cost		63,287		189,952
Taxes and due		2,164,302		823
Utilities expenses		3,817		5,784
Deemed rent		8,730		8,641
Rental brokerage fees		-		20,004
		11,982,815		9,910,689
Other operating expenses:				
Asset management consignment fees		2,883,883		2,868,125
Other fees		194,159		204,952
Asset custody consignment fees		40,000		40,000
General affairs consignment fees		32,500		32,500
Salaries		21,000		21,000
		3,171,542		3,166,577
	₩	15,154,357	₩	13,077,266

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

18. Finance Income and Expenses

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Novem	November 30, 2022					
Financial income							
Interest income	₩	68,659 ₩	96,529				
Financial expenses							
Interest expenses	₩	8,500,966 ₩	8,456,976				

19. Other Income and Expenses

Other income and expenses for the period ended November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Novemb	er 30, 2022
Other income		
Miscellaneous income	₩	32
Other expenses		
Miscellaneous expenses	₩	86,528

20. Financial Risk Management

20.1 Capital risk management

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

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

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nover	May 31, 2022	
Liabilities	₩	650,520,131 ₩	649,687,452
Equity		515,950,238	526,571,698
Debt-to-equity ratio		126.08%	123.38%

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

20.2 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

The Company has no assets or borrowings that are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates or risk of interest rate fluctuations.

(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, 2022 and May 31, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Nove	May 31, 2022			
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	14,163,658 ₩	16,163,748		
Long-term financial instruments		25,441,135	25,440,854		
Other financial assets		3,341,804	3,192,337		

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

November 30, 2022											
		(Contractual				1 year ~		2 years ~		
Book amount cash flows Within 1 year		ithin 1 year		2 years		5 years	Over 5 years				
₩	3,294,352	₩	3,294,352	₩	3,294,352	₩	_	₩	-	₩	-
	3,155,474		3,155,474		3,155,474		-		-		-
	616,003,301		652,742,367		14,766,000		264,322,134		373,654,233		-
	24,316,967		27,470,869		1,288,829		550,790		10,332,587	1	5,298,663
₩	646,770,094	₩	686,663,062	₩	22,504,655	₩	264,872,924	₩	383,986,820	₩ 1	5,298,663
	₩	₩ 3,294,352 3,155,474 616,003,301 24,316,967	Book amount	₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 3,155,474 3,155,474 616,003,301 652,742,367 24,316,967 27,470,869	Book amount cash flows Windows ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 616,003,301 652,742,367 24,316,967 27,470,869	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 616,003,301 652,742,367 14,766,000 24,316,967 27,470,869 1,288,829	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 4,766,000 14,766,000 24,316,967 27,470,869 1,288,829 1,288,829	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 - - 616,003,301 652,742,367 14,766,000 264,322,134 24,316,967 27,470,869 1,288,829 550,790	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - ₩ 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 - <td>Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years 2 years ~ 5 years ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 1,125,474 1,125,474 1,125,474 1,125,474 </td> <td>Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years 2 years Ove ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - ₩ - ₩ 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 - <</td>	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years 2 years ~ 5 years ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 ₩ - 3,155,474 1,125,474 1,125,474 1,125,474 1,125,474	Book amount Contractual cash flows Within 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years 2 years Ove ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ 3,294,352 ₩ - ₩ - ₩ 3,155,474 3,155,474 3,155,474 - <

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(in thousands of	May 31, 2022											
Korean won)	В	ook amount	Contractual cash flows Within 1 year		ithin 1 year	1 year ~ 2 years			2 years ~ 5 years	Over 5 years		
Non-trade payables	₩	3,290,687	₩	3,290,687	₩	3,290,687	₩	-	₩	-	₩	-
Accrued expenses Long-term borrowings		3,196,380		3,196,380		3,196,380	0/	-		- 070 040 005		-
Leasehold deposits		615,194,895 24,027,635		660,145,595 27,470,869		14,766,000 1,138,829	20	67,160,389 483,482		378,219,205 10,549,895		- 15,298,663
·	₩	645,709,597	₩	694,103,531	₩	22,391,896	₩ 26	67,643,871	₩	388,769,100	₩	15,298,663

21. Financial Instruments by Category and Fair Value

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

(in thousands of Korean won)		Novembe	r 30,	2022	May 31, 2022					
	Book amount		Fair value		Во	ok amount	Fair value			
Financial assets at amortized cost										
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	14,163,658	₩	14,163,658	₩	16,163,748	₩	16,163,748		
Long-term financial instruments	25,441,135		25,441,135		25,440,854		25,440,8			
Other financial assets	3,341,804			3,341,804		3,192,337		3,192,337		
	₩	42,946,597	₩	42,946,597	₩	44,796,939	₩	44,796,939		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost										
Other financial liabilities	₩	30,766,793	₩	30,766,793	₩	30,514,702	₩	30,514,702		
Long-term borrowings	616,003,301		616,003,301			615,194,895		615,194,895		
	₩	646,770,094	₩ 646,770,094		16,770,094 ₩ 645,709,597		₩ 645,709,597			

The Company determines that the acquisition or amortized costs of financial assets and liabilities other than the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are reasonable approximation of fair value.

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Interest income	₩ 68,659	₩ 96,529
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Interest expenses	8,500,966	8,456,976

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

22. Related Party Transactions

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

May 31, 2022

Parent Company

Cher related parties

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.

Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd.

ESR Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd.

CPP INVESTMENT BOARD REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS INC
ESR KENDALL SQUARE REIT HOLDING PTE, LTD.
ESR KENDALL SQUARE REIT HOLDING PTE, LTD.

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	Details	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Other related party	Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd.	Asset management consignment fees	₩ 2,883,883	₩ 2,868,125
		Consignment fees	10,681	-

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

(in thousands of Korean won) Related party Other related party Kendall Square REIT Management Co., Ltd.		November 30, 2022 Non-trade payables		May 31, 2022 Non-trade payables
		₩	3,172,272 ₩	3,154,937

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Related party	Details	Nove	mber 30, 2022		May 31, 2022
Parent Company	ESR Kendall Square REIT Co., Ltd.	Dividends paid	₩	17,224,692	₩	15,229,163

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	Novemb	oer 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Short-term employee benefits	₩	21,000 ₩	21,000

23. Operating Segments

The Company 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.

24. Cash flow

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

(in thousands of Korean won)	November 30, 2022	May 31, 2022
Reclassification to current portion of unearned revenue	₩ 291,699	₩ 5,250
Transfer of other paid-in-capital to retained	231,000	0,200
earnings	810,000	810,000
Reclassification to current portion of leasehold		
deposits received	150,000	1,138,829
Reclassification to current portion of discount		
on present value of leasehold deposits	9,721	22,284
Transfer of discount on present value of		
leasehold deposits to unearned revenue	-	215,669

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities for the period ended November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Beginning balance	Changes in non-cash transactions ¹	Ending balance
Borrowings	₩ 615,194,895	₩ 808,406	₩ 616,003,301
Leasehold deposits	24,027,635	289,332	24,316,967

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

25. Commitments

(a) Contract for the asset management services

The Company entered into a contract of the asset management services such as acquisition, management, development, improvement and disposal of real estate, lease, and sales of securities with Kendall Square REIT Management 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% X consigner's ratio of shareholding

Purchase fee

a. Real estates:

Purchase price X 1.0%

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

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

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

Basic sales commission Development fee

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

5% of the amounts that included acquisition tax (excluding land-related expenses, financial expenses, and operating expenses) and all expenses incurred from the completion date of land purchase to the date of approval of the building (temporary) use included in the acquisition tax table

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

Notes to the Financial Statements November 30, 2022 and May 31, 2022

(b) General affairs consignment contract

(c) Asset custody consignment contract

The Company entered a consignment contract for custody and management of assets such as real estate, securities, and cash with Shinhan Bank. Fees are paid $\,$ 40 million per every fiscal year.

(d) Loan agreement

Details of the loan agreement as at November 30, 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands of Korean won)	Contra	act amount	Loan amount		
Tranche A (Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd. and 3 other financial institutions) Tranche B&C (Industrial Bank of Korea and 3	₩	255,000,000 ₩	255,000,000		
other financial institutions)		364,200,000	364,200,000		
	₩	619,200,000 ₩	619,200,000		