# **Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### <Disclaimer>

The accompanying financial statements prepared in accordance with the Act on External Audit of Stock Companies and the related laws of the Republic of Korea and accounting policies are translated into English and provided solely for informational purposes. The Company does not guarantee the completeness of the translation. If there are any inconsistencies between the Korean audit report and the English audit report, the Korean audit report shall prevail.

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# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

# As of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(In won)	Note	September 30		March 31
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	22,25	₩	11,875,191,398	1,952,620,281
Short-term financial instruments	4,12,22		11,344,757,800	14,700,000,000
Other current financial assets	5,7,22		524,600,819	275,689,770
Other current assets	8		16,667,685,107	2,870,370,172
Current income tax assets			11,077,370	20,145,760
Total current assets		_	40,423,312,494	19,818,825,983
		_		
Long-term financial instruments	4,12,22		7,327,249,350	1,571,536,800
Investment properties, net	6		1,329,077,001,391	786,356,867,796
Other non-current financial assets	5,7,22		36,790,428	24,726,000
Other non-current assets	8		1,900,068,492	2,053,528,909
Total non-current assets		_	1,338,341,109,661	790,006,659,505
Total assets		₩_	1,378,764,422,155	809,825,485,488

# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Continued

# As of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(In won)	Note	_	September 30	March 31
Liabilities				
Other accounts payables	9,22,23		6,269,621,559	5,333,495,346
Other current financial liabilities	7,22,23		31,433,980	-
Financial liabilities of non-controlling interests	22,23		18,094,931,506	-
Short-term borrowings	11,22,23,25		119,200,000,000	24,666,000,000
Short-term leasehold deposits received	12,22,23		7,686,092,986	432,570,000
Current portion of long-term leasehold deposits received	12,22,23		1,724,970,064	644,308,150
Other current liabilities	10		2,041,387,179	2,305,215,418
Total current liabilities		₩	155,048,437,274	33,381,588,914
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	22,23		327,900	-
Long-term borrowings	11,22,23,25		838,329,466,578	476,909,020,403
Leasehold deposits received	12,22,23		25,993,365,951	18,973,599,990
Other non-current financial liabilities	7,22,23		43,334,327	-
Long-term unearned revenues			2,447,038,071	2,602,063,371
Total non-current liabilities			866,813,532,827	498,484,683,764
Total liabilities			1,021,861,970,101	531,866,272,678
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company				
Share capital	13		56,330,123,000	51,630,123,000
Other paid-in capital	13		248,629,700,599	226,181,597,841
Retained earnings	14		(7,892,054,945)	(1,787,093,145)
Non-controlling interests			59,834,683,400	1,934,585,114
Total equity			356,902,452,054	277,959,212,810
Total liabilities and equity		₩_	1,378,764,422,155	809,825,485,488

# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In won)	Note		September 30	March 31
Operating revenue	15	₩	26,357,171,091	23,086,429,117
Operating expenses	16		13,006,808,122	9,118,428,834
Operating income			13,350,362,969	13,968,000,283
Other income	17		144,287,832	22,571,059
Other expenses	17		18,031,702	2,632,506
Finance income	18,22		77,466,412	129,638,664
Finance costs	18,22		11,027,845,461	8,395,309,817
Profit before income taxes			2,526,240,050	5,722,267,683
Income tax expenses	19		-	-
Profit for the period			2,526,240,050	5,722,267,683
Profit for the period attributable to:				
Owners of the Group			2,691,556,650	5,786,244,396
Non-controlling interests			(165,316,600)	(63,976,713)
Other comprehensive income			-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		₩	2,526,240,050	5,722,267,683
Total comprehensive income for the period				
attributable to:				
Owners of the Group			2,691,556,650	5,786,244,396
Non-controlling interests			(165,316,600)	(63,976,713)
Earnings per share attributable to the owners of	20			
the Group				
Basic and diluted earnings per share			21	87

# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

					Non-	
		Share	Other paid-	Retained	controlling	
(In won)		capital	in capital	earnings	interests	Total
Balance at October 1, 2019	₩	51,630,123,000	226,185,193,274	750,879,679	-	278,566,195,953
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Profit for the period		-	-	5,786,244,396	(63,976,713)	5,722,267,683
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity						
Dividends		-	-	(8,324,217,220)	-	(8,324,217,220)
Acquisition of subsidiary		-	-	-	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Capital transactions in the Group			(3,595,433)		(1,438,173)	(5,033,606)
Balance at March 31, 2020	₩	51,630,123,000	226,181,597,841	(1,787,093,145)	1,934,585,114	277,959,212,810
Balance at April 1, 2020	₩	51,630,123,000	226,181,597,841	(1,787,093,145)	1,934,585,114	277,959,212,810
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Profit for the period		-	-	2,691,556,650	(165,316,600)	2,526,240,050
Transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity						
Dividends		-	-	(8,796,518,450)	-	(8,796,518,450)
Issuance of common stock		4,700,000,000	22,539,965,731	-	-	27,239,965,731
Rights offering of subsidiary		-	-	-	60,000,000,000	60,000,000,000
Capital transactions in the Group		-	(91,862,973)	-	(1,934,585,114)	(2,026,448,087)
Balance at September 30, 2020	₩	56,330,123,000	248,629,700,599	(7,892,054,945)	59,834,683,400	356,902,452,054

# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In won)	September 30	March 31
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period	₩ 2,526,240,050	5,722,267,683
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	3,902,636,975	3,170,973,156
Bad debt expenses	(76,159,448)	265,116,747
Interest expenses	11,027,517,561	8,395,309,817
Loss on impairment of right-of-use assets	15,554,264	-
Loss on valuation of derivative instruments	327,900	-
Interest revenues	(77,466,412)	(129,638,664)
Rental revenues	(352,398,646)	(328,477,606)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(429,955,204)	(395,459,871)
Lease payment receivable	16,100,000	-
Prepaid expenses	(189,474,532)	216,429,824
Advance payments	(138,542,578)	(599,355,000)
Prepaid value added tax	(14,051,967,260)	(1,664,708,738)
Current income tax assets	9,068,390	11,607,080
Long-term prepaid expenses	(21,327,000)	(75,595,000)
Non-trade payable	(227,963,198)	(1,689,423,405)
Accrued expenses	466,078,272	24,099,338
Lease liabilities	(19,345,452)	-
Deposits	(70,165,795)	330,109,233
Value added tax withheld	77,478,823	12,507,417
Advances received	157,738,646	569,206,300
Short-term leasehold deposits received	7,173,011,386	138,821,800
Long-term leasehold deposits received	8,136,007,000	1,711,917,050
Cash generated from operations	17,852,993,742	15,685,707,161
Interest received	71,976,993	131,665,486
Interest paid	(9,164,374,744)	(7,219,409,914)
Net cash provided by operating activities	₩ 8,760,595,991	8,597,962,733

# Shinhan Alpha REIT and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

(In won)	September 30	March 31
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	20,700,000,000	13,000,000,000
Decrease in long-term financial instruments	-	141,108,200
Decrease in deposits	24,000,000	-
Increase in short-term financial instruments	(17,320,346,000)	(13,298,860,000)
Increase in long-term financial instruments	(5,780,124,350)	(299,806,000)
Acquisition of investment properties	(546,117,553,718)	(72,745,503,571)
Net cash used in investing activities	(548,494,024,068)	(73,203,061,371)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	119,200,000,000	24,666,000,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	360,705,000,000	43,500,000,000
Increase in financial liabilities of non-controlling interests	18,000,000,000	-
Issuance of common stock	27,239,965,731	-
Increase in non-controlling interests	60,000,000,000	2,300,000,000
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(24,666,000,000)	-
Dividends paid	(8,796,518,450)	(8,324,217,220)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	(2,026,448,087)	(305,033,606)
Net cash used in financing activities	549,655,999,194	61,836,749,174
		_
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,922,571,117	(2,768,349,464)
Cash and cash equivalents at April 1, 2020	1,952,620,281	4,720,969,745
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2020		1,952,620,281

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 1. General Description

General information about Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd. (the "Parent Company" or the "Company") and its subsidiary, Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT, (together referred to as "the Group") in accordance with K-IRFS 1110 Consolidated Financial Statements is as follows:

## (1) Overview of the Parent Company

The Parent Company was incorporated on December 18, 2017 under the Real Estate Investment Company Act of the Republic of Korea and was qualified as a real estate investment trust ("REIT"), as approved by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport on March 21, 2018. The business purpose of the Parent Company is to distribute profits of the Parent Company to its stockholders, which are generated from the revenue earned from acquisition, development, management, refurbishment and disposition of real estates and other properties. The Parent Company is headquartered on 18th floor, 33 Jongno-gu, Seoul, and was listed on the Korea Stock Exchange as of August 8, 2018.

As of September 30, 2020, the Parent Company's shareholders are as follows:

(In won, except number of shares)

	Percentage
Type Shareholders Number of shares	of ownership
Eugene Dream Square Investor Private 4,081,081	632 7.80
Hanwha General Insurance Co., Ltd. 3,273,0	096 6.25
Shinhan REITs Management Co., Ltd. 2,705,8	838 5.17
Ordinary  HYUNDAI MOTOR SECURITIES CO., LTD. 2,499,8  Shares	867 4.78
Capstone Professional Investment 2,040,0 Private Fund #10	816 3.90
NongHyup 2,040,8	816 3.90
KRAFTON, Inc. 1,000,0	000 1.91
Others 34,688,	058 66.29
Korea Teachers' Credit Union 2,000,	000 -
NongHyup 1,333,0	- 000
Capstone Professional Investment  Shares (*)  Private Fund #10  666,0	000 -
Shinhan REITs Management Co., Ltd. 1,0	000 -
Total shares 56,330,	123 100.00

<sup>(\*)</sup> The above preferred shares are cumulative, non-participating, and non-voting shares.

Shinhan Alpha REIT Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### (2) Overview of the Subsidiaries

#### 1) Subsidiaries

Details of subsidiaries as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Septe	ember 30	March 31				
	Controlling	Non-controlling	Controlling	Non-controlling		Date of	
	interest (%)	interest (%)	interest (%)	interest (%)	Country	settlement	Business
Shinhan Alpha	100.00		100.00				
Yongsan REIT	100.00	-	100.00	_			
Shinhan Alpha							
Gwanggyo	100.00	-	71.43	28.57			D 1
REIT (*1)					Korea	March 31	Real estate investment,
Shinhan K-1	80.23	19.77			Korea	September 30	management
REIT (*2)	00.23	13.77	-	_			
Shinhan Alpha							
Namsan REIT	71.43	28.57	-	-			
(*3)							

- (\*1) Owns 100% (71.43% as of March 31, 2020) by additional investment for the period ended September 30, 2020
- (\*2) Shinhan K-1 REIT was newly established during the current period, and its normal business year begins on April 1 and ends on September 30, and then begins on October 1 and closes on March 31 next year. However, the first business year is from the date of registration of incorporation (May 29, 2020) to the first December 31 from its start date.
- (\*3) Shinhan Alpha Namsan REIT was newly established during the current period, and its normal business year begins on April 1 and ends on September 30, and then begins on October 1 and closes on March 31 next year. However, the first business year is from the date of registration of incorporation (June 18, 2020) to the first April 30 from its start date.

# September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

2) Investment properties the subsidiaries hold as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Investment property
Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	The Prime
Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT	Daeil Building
Shinhan K-1 REIT	Shinhan L Tower
Shinhan Alpha Namsan REIT	Twin City Namsan

3) Condensed financial information of subsidiaries

Financial information as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

① Condensed statement of financial position as of September 30, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of wor	n) _	Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT	Shinhan K-1 REIT	Shinhan Alpha Namsan REIT
Current assets	₩	4,332,627	2,162,325	11,282,253	14,209,590
Non-current assets		172,449,209	72,416,255	296,597,014	254,781,072
Total assets	₩_	176,781,836	74,578,580	307,879,267	268,990,662
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities	₩	2,748,490 152,125,473	1,296,535 44,987,973	13,280,810 147,431,249	73,950,841 170,797,221
Total liabilities	₩	154,873,963	46,284,508	160,712,059	244,748,062
Total equity	₩	21,907,873	28,294,072	147,167,208	24,242,600

② Condensed statement of financial position as of March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	_	Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT
Current assets	₩	4,098,839	5,833,262
Non-current assets		173,441,887	72,354,856
Total assets	₩ _	177,540,726	78,188,118

# September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(In thousands of won)	-	Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT
Current liabilities	₩	2,288,110	26,370,115
Non-current liabilities		102,147,893	45,046,955
Total liabilities	₩	104,436,003	71,417,070
Total equity	₩	73,104,723	6,771,048

③ Condensed statement of comprehensive income as of September 30, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT	Shinhan K-1 REIT	Shinhan Alpha Namsan REIT
Revenues	₩	5,735,863	1,791,120	293,680	1,179,060
Operating					
income		2,987,746	1,025,883	23,490	(216,183)
Profit for the					
period		1,087,907	189,192	(51,383)	(722,099)
Comprehensive					
income for the					
period		1,087,907	189,192	(51,383)	(722,099)

④ Condensed statement of comprehensive income as of March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	-	Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT
Revenues	₩	5,521,490	194,806
Operating income		3,452,481	(7,961)
Profit for the period		1,576,433	(190,792)
Comprehensive income for the period	₩	1,576,433	(190,792)

# September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

- 4) Condensed cash flow information
  - ① Condensed cash flow information as of September 30, 2020 is as follows:

		Shinhan Alpha	Shinhan Alpha	Shinhan K-1	Shinhan Alpha
(In thousands of won,	_	Yongsan REIT	Gwanggyo REIT	REIT	Namsan REIT
Cash flows from					
operating					
activities	₩	2,153,885	1,849,639	106,933	161,828
Cash flows from					
investing activities		200,000	1,179,654	(296,746,074)	(255,093,728)
Cash flows from					
financing					
activities		(2,284,756)	(3,332,168)	300,218,591	260,869,699
Net increase					
(decrease) in cash	₩				
and cash	77				
equivalents		69,129	(302,875)	3,579,450	5,937,799

## ② Condensed cash flow information as of March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Shinhan Alpha Yongsan REIT	Shinhan Alpha Gwanggyo REIT
Cash flows from operating activities	₩	2,402,617	1,183,087
Cash flows from investing activities		(1,159,116)	(75,400,891)
Cash flows from financing activities		(1,992,300)	75,127,840
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	₩	(748,799)	910,036

# September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

5) Financial information and management performance attributable to non-controlling interests by subsidiary

As of September 30, 2020, amount attributable to non-controlling interests for the subsidiaries of the Group is as follows:

		Profit for the period distributed to non-controlling	Total comprehensive income distributed to non-controlling	Accumulated non-	Dividends paid to non-controlling
(In thousands of won)		interests	interests	interests	interests
Shinhan K-1 REIT	₩	40,997	40,997	58,040,997	-
Shinhan Alpha Namsan REIT		(206,314)	(206,314)	1,793,686	-

September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 2. Basis of Preparation

### (1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Korean International Financial Reporting Standards ("K-IFRS") as prescribed in Article 5 (1) 1 of the Act on External Audit of Corporations in the Republic of Korea.

#### (2) New and amened standards adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time commencing April 1, 2020.

• Amendments to K-IFRS 1103 Business Combination

The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs and the definition of output excludes the returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. If substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, an entity may elect to apply an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

Amendments to K-IFRS 1001 Presentation of Financial Statements and K-IFRS 1008 Accounting policies

The amendments clarify the definition of material. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

• Amendments to K-IFRS 1109 Financial Instruments, K-IFRS 1039 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and K-IFRS 1107 Financial Instruments: Disclosure – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments allow to apply the exceptions in relation to the application of hedge accounting while uncertainties arising from interest rate benchmark reform exist. The exceptions require the Group assumes that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged items and the hedging instruments are based on is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, when determining whether the expected cash

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

flows are highly probable, whether an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists, and when assessing the hedging relationship is highly effective.

These new and amended standards do not have significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### (3) New standards that have been issued but are not yet effective as of September 30, 2020

As of the approved issuance date of the Group's consolidated financial statements, the contents of the K-IFRS that has been enacted and published but has not yet come into effect are as follows:

#### · Amendments to K-IFRS 1116 Leases

As a 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, and the amounts recognized in profit or loss as a result of applying this exemption should be disclosed. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020, and earlier application is permitted. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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### (4) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated with consideration to factors such as events reasonably predictable in the foreseeable future within the present circumstance according to historical experience. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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 addressed below.

### 1 Investment property

The Group uses an evaluation technique that includes input variables that are not based on observable market data to estimate the fair value of investment property. (See Note 6)

#### ② Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying mount of deferred tax assets is recognized as the best estimate when it is highly probable that sufficient taxable profit is generated to use the benefits of some or all of the deferred tax assets. These estimates may differ from actual corporate taxes. (See Note 19)

#### (3) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial instruments and etc. are measured at fair value after initial recognition, and gains or losses on valuation from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. If there are quoted market prices in an active market when measuring fair value, those quoted market prices are applied as fair value. If there is no such quoted market price, the fair value is estimated using the valuation method which requires management's judgement about estimated future cash flows and discount rate. (See Note 22)

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### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparation of its consolidated financial statements are included below. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for the changes in accounting policies and interpretations as described in Note 2.

#### (1) Basis of consolidation

#### ① Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. 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.

#### ② Intra-group transactions

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### ③ Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are accounted for separately from the parent's company's ownership interests in a subsidiary. Each component of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the Group and non-controlling interest holders, even when the allocation reduces the non-controlling interest balance below zero.

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#### **4** Changes in the Parent Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary

Changes in the Parent Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. The difference between the consideration and the adjustments made to non-controlling interest is recognized directly in equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company.

### (2) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments in highly liquid securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### (3) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (its functional currency). The functional currency of the Group is Korean won, which is the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### (4) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

#### 1) Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under K-IFRS 1115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

#### Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

#### Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that meet all of the following conditions.

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments
- debt instruments that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Interest income, gains (losses) on foreign exchange translation, and impairment or reversal with debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are calculated in the same way of financial assets designated at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

in other comprehensive income. When a debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income that the Group holds are included in debt instruments as non-current assets.

# Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under K-IFRS 1032 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group can choose to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

This category includes listed equity instruments that does not make an irrevocable election to measure derivatives and changes in fair value to recognize in other comprehensive income. Dividends for listed equity instruments is recognized at fair value through profit or loss when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and other financial assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group uses low credit risk expedients. The Group assesses whether the debt instruments are considered to have low credit risk using historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without

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undue cost of effort at each reporting date. In making this assessment, the Group re-evaluates

internal credit rating of the debt instruments.

If the Group's debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are

considered to be low credit rating investment if consisted only of listed debt securities with the

highest investment grade. The Group's policy is to measure these instruments with 12-month

expected credit losses. However, a loss allowance or provision at an amount equal to lifetime

expected credit losses is recognized if there is a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition. The Group uses information that credit-rating agency provides to determine whether

there is a significant increase in the credit risk of its debt instruments and to measure the expected

credit losses.

2) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of KIFRS 1039 are classified at initial recognition, as financial

liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives

designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and

payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and

financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as of fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in

the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by K-IFRS 1109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in K-IFRS 1109 are satisfied.

#### Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

#### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### (5) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part by subsequent expenditure is derecognized. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

While land is not depreciated, all other investment properties are depreciated based on the respective assets estimated useful lives of 30~50 years using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

#### (6) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than assets arising from deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and Intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, are tested for impairment annually by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount.

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset, if it is impossible to measure the individual recoverable amount of an asset, then the Group estimates the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. The value in use is estimated by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted, to the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or a CGU. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each CGU that is expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the goodwill acquired. Any impairment identified at the CGU level will first reduce the carrying value of goodwill and then be used to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Except for impairment losses in respect of goodwill which are never reversed, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

#### (7) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined at the present value of the expected future cash flows.

Where some or all of the expenditures required to settle a provision are expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is presented as a separate asset.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. A provision shall be used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognized.

#### (8) Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period consists of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized on the profit for the period in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

The tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates tax policies that are applied in tax returns in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The Group recognizes current income tax on the basis of the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as expected tax consequences at the recovery or settlement of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures, except to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences arising from such investments to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Meanwhile, if the Group distributes more than 90% of its net profits under CORPORATE TAX ACT Article 51-2 *Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc.*, the Group may receive an income deduction for calculation of the amount of income for the current business year. Therefore, the Group calculates corporate income taxes reflecting dividend income deduction in calculation of current year's income.

September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### (9) Retained earnings

The Group does not accumulate legal reserve for appropriation of earnings pursuant to REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT Article 28-1 because COMMERCIAL ACT Article 458 which sets out the policy of legal reserve does not apply. In addition, the Group can distribute dividends in excess of profits to the extent of depreciation of the current year because COMMERCIAL ACT Article 462 does not apply as per REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT Article 28-3.

#### (10) Lease

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### Lessee accounting

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### 1) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment, refer Note 3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets.

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

2) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group classifies lease liabilities as interest bearing debt.

#### Lessor accounting

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

If the Group is an intermediate lessor, the Group account for a head lease and a sublease as two separate contracts. When classifying a sublease, an intermediate lessor should evaluate the lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease and not by reference to the underlying

#### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

asset. If the head lease is structured to meet the short-term lease exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease. The Group classified its sublease as a finance lease as of September 30, 2020.

#### (11) Revenue from contracts with customers

As the Group is a real estate investment trust established in accordance with REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT, the Group recognizes lease income on a straight-line basis over the lease term arising from operating leases of investment property. Thus, K-IFRS 1115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* is not applied.

#### (12) Finance income and costs

Finance income includes interest income and dividends. Interest income is recognized at fair value through profit or loss applying effective interest method over the period. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividends is confirmed.

Finance costs include interest expenses on borrowings and interest expenses are recognized at fair value through profit or loss applying effective interest method over the period.

#### (13) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares.

# (14) Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The issuance of the September 30, 2020 consolidated financial statements of the Group was approved by the Board of Directors on November 5, 2020, which will be approved at the annual shareholder's meeting on December 21, 2020.

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

#### 4. Restricted Financial Instruments

Financial instruments which are restricted in its usage as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Financial institution		September 30	March 31	Description
Short-term financial instruments	Woori Bank,	₩	344,758	-	Provided as collateral for
Long-term financial instruments	etc.		7,207,249	1,571,537	leasehold deposits
		₩	7,552,007	1,571,537	

#### 5. Other Financial Assets

(1) Other financial assets as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Current assets:		_	
Accounts receivable	₩	471,945	518,638
Loss allowance provision		-	(265,117)
Accrued income		26,495	22,169
Lease payment receivable		26,161	
	₩	524,601	275,690
Non-current assets:		_	
Deposits provided	₩	726	24,726
Non-current lease payment receivable		36,064	-
	₩	36,790	24,726

#### (2) Allowance for losses of other financial assets

The Group's period for granting of credit is a month and the Group applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for accounts receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost are considered to have low credit risk, loss allowance provision is not recognized as of September 30, 2020. Loss allowance provision for accounts receivable as of March 31, 2020 is as follows, and other financial assets measured at amortized cost other than accounts receivable are considered to have low credit risk, and thus loss allowance provision is not recognized.

			Within	Over	
(In thousands of won)	_	Current	3 months	3months	Total
Accounts receivable	₩	104,500	158,120	256,018	518,638
Expected loss rate		-	59.29%	66.93%	51.12%
Loss allowance provision	_		(93,756)	(171,361)	(265,117)
	₩ _	104,500	64,364	84,657	253,521

(3) Changes in loss allowance provision for the period ended September 30, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of	r	Beginning		Provision	
won)	_	balance	Derecognition	(Reversal)	Ending balance
Loss allowance provision	₩	265,117	(188,958)	(76,159)	-

(4) Changes in loss allowance provision for the period ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Beginning balance	Provision	Ending balance	
Loss allowance provision	₩	-	265,117	265,117	

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

## **6. Investment Properties**

(1) Investment properties as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of wor	1)		September 30		March 31			
	-	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Carrying amount	
Land	₩	848,292,267	-	848,292,267	467,084,183	-	467,084,183	
Buildings	_	496,485,345	(15,700,611)	480,784,734	331,070,658	(11,797,973)	319,272,685	
	₩	1,344,777,612	(15,700,611)	1,329,077,001	798,154,841	(11,797,973)	786,356,868	

(2) Changes in carrying amount of investment properties for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30			March 31	
_	Land	Building	Total	Land	Building	Total
Beginning balance <del>W</del>	467,084,183	319,272,685	786,356,868	412,480,171	302,809,533	715,289,704
Acquisition	381,208,084	164,909,470	546,117,554	54,604,012	18,141,491	72,745,503
Reclassification	-	505,216	505,216	-	1,492,634	1,492,634
Depreciation	_	(3,902,637)	(3,902,637)		(3,170,973)	(3,170,973)
Ending balance \\	848,292,267	480,784,734	1,329,077,001	467,084,183	319,272,685	786,356,868

(3) Profit or loss generated from investment property for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	September 30		March 31	
Operating income	₩	26,357,171	23,086,429	
Operating expenses		9,943,059	6,590,231	

## September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(4) The details of appraisal of fair value of each investment property as of September 30, 2020 is as follows. The fair value of investment property as of September 30, 2020 is classified as level 3 based on the inputs used in the valuation technique and assessed by an independent appraisal institution, which is an accredited real estate expert on the assessment date. Meanwhile, the Group did not reperform fair value assessment as the Group deems the change in fair value is immaterial as of September 30, 2020 against the latest assessment date.

(In millions won)	of	KRAFTON Tower	The Prime	Gwanggyo Daeil Building	Shinhan L Tower	Twin City Namsan
Fair value Assessment	₩	535,970 April 30, 2018	165,100 August 16,	71,300 January 7, 2020	288,500 June 18, 2020	268,400 June 18, 2020
date Appraisal expert		Pacific Appraisal Co., Ltd.	2018 The First Appraisal & Consulting Company	Samchang Appriasal Co, Ltd.	Kyungil Appraisal Co., Ltd.	Kyungil Appraisal Co., Ltd.
Appraisal method		Applying a 50% weight to the price based on comparative method that reflects the market price and the price that reflects the investment value as of the assessment date of investment property		Calculated market value using cost method, comparison method, and income approach, taking usefulness of each method and limit, characteristics of the item, and purpose of appraisal and etc. into consideration	Applying a 50% weight to the price based on comparative method that reflects the market price and the price that reflects the investment value as of the assessment date of investment property	

- (5) The Group takes out a package insurance (Insured amount: \(\formall 619,957\) million) in connection with its investment property.
- (6) In relation to borrowings the Group provides the right of fixed collateral and the right to receive claim related to investment property to the lenders as collateral with maximum pledge amount: \(\psi\)1,106,640 million. Also, in relation to leasehold deposits of lessee of operating lease, relevant investment property is provided as collateral with maximum pledged amount: \(\psi\)28,943 million.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### (7) Operating lease provided

The Group has entered into a contract with KRFATON, Inc. and etc. to provide operating lease with some of its investment properties and the carrying amount of operating lease assets as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31	
Acquisition cost	₩	1,300,895,237	796,738,522	
Accumulated depreciation		(15,625,117)	(11,781,203)	
Carrying amount	₩	1,285,270,120	784,957,319	

Depreciation incurred from operating lease asset for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is \text{\text{W}}3,844 million and \text{\text{W}}3,165 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020, the expected schedule of lease payments to receive from operating lease agreement with regard to the above investment property is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	_	September 30	March 31	
Not later than one year	₩	61,930,076	43,820,815	
Later than one year and not later than five years		160,374,508	158,787,237	
Later than five years		94,330,998	124,090,635	
Total	₩	316,635,582	326,698,687	

The information above is based on the remaining lease period as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020, and the possibility of an extension of the lease period has not been considered. The above lease payments may differ from actual amount received due to changes in rental payments linked to sales of lessee.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### (8) Information of appraisal of fair value

Details of inputs used for fair value measurement in three-level fair value of hierarchy is same for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020, which is as follows:

<i>a</i> :11:	5	Level of hierarchy of	Valuation	Unobservable 	Description of
(In millions of won)	September 30	fair value	techniques	inputs	relationship
Investment property \	1,392,970	3	-Weighted average (5:5) of the income approach and market approach -Appraised and analyzed value using cost method, income approach, comparison method and decided to choose comparison method to calculate fair value	-Rent / sq. meter -Discount rate -Utility fee by floor -Unit price of comparison method	If rental payments increase (decrease) and discount rates decrease (increase) and utility fees by floor increase (decrease), the fair value of investment property will increase (decrease).

#### 7. Lease

(1) Lease payment receivable and lease liabilities as of September 30, 2020 are as follows, and there is no lease payment receivable and lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	Se	September 30		
Lease payment receivable				
Current portion	₩	26,161		
Non-current portion		36,064		
	₩	62,225		
Lease liabilities				
Current portion	₩	31,434		
Non-current portion		43,334		
	₩	74,768		

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(2) Changes in lease payment receivable and lease liabilities for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows, and there is no change in lease payment receivable and lease liabilities for the period ended March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	Beginning balance	Increase	Interest	Decrease	Ending balance
Lease payment receivable ₩	-	77,161	1,164	(16,100)	62,225
Lease liabilities	-	92,716	1,397	(19,345)	74,768

(3) Amount recorded in the income statement in relation to lease for the period ended September 30, 2020 is as follows, and there is no gain or loss recorded in the income statement for the period ended March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	September 30		
Lessee			
Loss on impairment of right-of-use asset	₩	15,554	
Lease interest expenses	<u> </u>	1,397	
	₩	16,951	
Lessor			
Lease interest revenue	₩	1,164	

(4) Details of total lease investment and net lease investment as of September 30, 2020 are as follows, and there is no lease investment as of March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	Se	eptember 30
Niet leter there are very	<b>1</b> 47	27.600
Not later than one year	₩	27,600
Later than one year and not later than two years		27,600
Later than two years and not later than three years		9,200
Total lease investment	₩	64,400
Present value of minimum lease payments		62,225
Unrealized interest revenue		2,175

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 8. Other Assets

Other assets as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Se	eptember 30	March 31
Current assets:			
Advance payments	₩	138,543	757,457
Prepaid expenses		812,466	448,204
Prepaid value added tax		15,716,676	1,664,709
	₩	16,667,685	2,870,370
Non-current assets:			
Prepaid expenses	₩	1,900,068	2,053,529

### 9. Other Accounts Payable

Other accounts payable as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Se	eptember 30	March 31	
Non-trade payables	₩	2,389,353	2,617,316	
Accrued expenses		3,880,269	2,716,179	
	₩	6,269,622	5,333,495	

#### 10. Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	September 30	March 31	
Deposits	<del>V</del> 7,703	330,109	
Value added tax withheld	1,009,529	932,050	
Advances received	157,739	569,206	
Unearned revenues	866,416	473,850	
4	<del>V</del> 2,041,387	2,305,215	

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 11. Borrowings

(1) Details of short-term borrowings as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	-	Maturity	Interest rate		September 30	March 31
Securities-based loans (*)	Korea Investment & Securities Co., Ltd. Samsung Securities	2021.06.23	3.75 3.50	₩	21,000,000	-
Shinhan L Tower mortgage loans (Value added tax loans)	Co., Ltd. Shinhan Life Insurance	2021.03.23	4.00		6,500,000	-
Twin City Namsan	Shinhan Investment Corp.	2021.08.26	4.00		33,600,000	-
mortgage loans (Subordinate)	Shinhan Life Insurance	2021.08.26	4.00		20,000,000	-
	Shinhan Capital	2021.08.26	4.00		10,000,000	-
Twin City Namsan mortgage loans (Value added tax loans)	Shinhan Life Insurance	2021.02.25	4.00		8,100,000	-
Daeil Building mortgage loans (Junior)	Shinhan Investment Corp.	2021.03.04	4.50		-	23,000,000
Daeil Building mortgage loans (Value added tax loans)	Shinhan Bank	2020.09.04	4.50		-	1,666,000
				₩	119,200,000	24,666,000

<sup>(\*)</sup> The Group provides 1,000,000 common shares (amount of issuance per share: \$410,000) and 7,900,000 the second class shares (amount of issuance per share: \$410,000) of Shinhan K-1 REIT from investments in subsidiaries the Group holds to lenders as collateral (amount collateralized \$489,000 million) for its short-term borrowings as of September 30, 2020.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(2) Details of Long-term borrowings as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	-	Maturity	Interest rate		September 30	March 31
	Kyobo life insurance co., ltd HANWHA LIFE			₩	35,000,000	35,000,000
	Insurance co., Ltd.				70,000,000	70,000,000
	KB Insurance Co., Ltd				70,000,000	70,000,000
	National Credit Union Federation of Korea				25,000,000	25,000,000
	Jangan Credit Union				5,000,000	5,000,000
KRAFTON Tower mortgage loans	Gwangju Credit Union	2023.04.27	3.3		3,500,000	3,500,000
(Senior)	Daechang Credit Union				1,500,000	1,500,000
	NongHyup				70,000,000	70,000,000
	Eugene Dream Square Investor Private Investment Trust #34				35,000,000	35,000,000
	National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives				15,000,000	15,000,000
	Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.				10,000,000	10,000,000
The Prime mortgage	Mirae Asset Life Insurance Co., Ltd	2025 40 24	2.4		74,500,000	49,500,000
loans (Senior)	Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd National	2025.10.31	3.1		74,500,000	49,500,000
Daeil Building	Federation of				23,500,000	23,500,000
mortgage loans	Fisheries Cooperatives	2021.03.04	2.9			
(Senior)	NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.				20,000,000	20,000,000
	Shinhan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.				56,500,000	-
Shinhan L Tower	HANWHA LIFE	2022 22 2	2.5		F0 000 005	
mortgage loans (Senior)	insurance co., Ltd.	2023.09.24	2.5		50,000,000	-
(3011101)	NongHyup Life Insurance Co., Ltd.				40,000,000	-

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(In thousands of won)	-	Maturity	Interest rate	Septembe	r 30	March 31
Twin City Namsan mortgage loans	Tong Yang Life Insurance Co Lt Shinhan Life	2023.08.26	2.6	100,00	00,000	-
(Senior)	Insurance Co., Ltd.			65,00	00,000	-
	Sub-tota			₩ 844,00	00,000	482,500,000
	Less: Discounted pr	esent value		(5,67	0,533)	(5,590,980)
	Total			₩ 838,32	29,467	476,909,020

(2) The Group provides financial instrument, investment property, insurance claim under insurance contract and etc. to lenders as collateral with maximum pledge amount of ₩1,106,640 million for its short-term and long-term borrowings

### 12. Leasehold Deposits

(1) Details of leasehold deposits as of September 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Current	Non-current
Nominal value	₩	9,447,336	29,332,405
(Discounted present value)		(36,273)	(3,339,039)
Carrying amount	₩	9,411,063	25,993,366

(2) Details of leasehold deposits as of March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Current	Non-current
Nominal value	₩	1,085,101	22,104,105
(Discounted present value)		(8,223)	(3,130,505)
Carrying amount	₩	1,076,878	18,973,600

Some of investment property is pledged as collateral for the above leasehold deposits with maximum pledge amount of \$28,943 million, and short-term and long-term financial instruments are pledged and set \$7,552 million.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

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

(1) Share capitals as of September 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won except per share)	Number of Authorized shares	Number of shares issued	_	Par value per share in won	Capital
Common stock	750,000,000	52,330,123	₩	1,000	52,330,123
Preferred stock	250,000,000	4,000,000	_	1,000	4,000,000
	1,000,000,000	56,330,123	₩_		56,330,123

(2) Share capitals as of March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won	<b>Number of Authorized</b>	Number of		Par value per	
except per share)	shares	shares issued	_	share in won	Capital
Common stock	750,000,000	47,630,123	₩	1,000	47,630,123
Preferred stock	250,000,000	4,000,000		1,000	4,000,000
	1,000,000,000	51,630,123	₩		51,630,123

(3) Changes in number of outstanding shares and capital for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows, and there is no change in number of outstanding shares and capital for the period ended March 31, 2020.

	Common share	es	Preferred shares			
(In thousands of won	Number of shares		Number of shares			
except per share)	issued	Capital	issued	Capital		
Beginning balance	47,630,123 <del>₩</del>	47,630,123	4,000,000 ₩	4,000,000		
Issuance of common stock	4,700,000	4,700,000	-	-		
Ending balance	52,330,123 ₩	52,330,123	4,000,000 <del>W</del>	4,000,000		

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(4) Other paid-in capital as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

_	September 30	March 31
	_	
₩	197,118,968	174,579,002
	51,813,315	51,813,315
₩	248,932,283	226,392,317
_	(302,582)	(210,719)
₩_	248,629,701	226,181,598
	₩_=	₩ 197,118,968 51,813,315 ₩ 248,932,283 (302,582)

- (\*) As some of common and preferred stocks (non-controlling shares) of the subsidiary were decreased by capital reduction, the proceeds from the reduction paid exceeded the amount of initial issuance, and thus will be amortized through the disposal of retained earnings in the future.
- (5) Changes in other paid-in capital for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Additional pa	id-in capital	Capital	Total
	_	Common stock	Preferred stock	reduction (*)	
Beginning balance	₩	174,579,002	51,813,315	(210,719)	226,181,598
Issuance of common stock		22,539,966	-	-	22,539,966
Capital transaction in the Group		-	-	(91,863)	(91,863)
Ending balance	₩	197,118,968	51,813,315	(302,582)	248,629,701

(\*) As some of common and preferred stocks (non-controlling shares) of the subsidiary were decreased by capital reduction, the proceeds from the reduction paid exceeded the amount of initial issuance, and thus will be amortized through the disposal of retained earnings in the future.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(6) Changes in other paid-in capital for the period ended March 30, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	_	Additional pa	id-in capital	Capital	Total	
	Common stoc		Preferred stock	reduction		
Beginning balance Capital transaction in the	₩	174,579,002	51,813,315	(207,124)	226,185,193	
Group	_					
Ending balance	₩	174,579,002	51,813,315	(210,719)	226,181,598	

### 14. Retained Earnings

(1) Share capitals as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)	_	September 30	March 31
Unappropriated retained earnings	₩	(7,892,055)	(1,787,093)

(2) Changes in unappropriated retained earnings for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	September 30	March 31
Unappropriated retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(1,787,093)	750,880
Profit for the period	2,526,240	5,722,268
Dividends	(8,796,519)	(8,324,217)
loss of non-controlling interests	165,317	63,976
Balance at end of year	(7,892,055)	(1,787,093)

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(3) Details of dividends to be paid for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows:

(In share, won)		Common stock	Preferred stock
Number of dividend shares		52,330,123	4,000,000
Par value per share	₩	1,000	1,000
Dividend rate		15.30%	41.20%
Dividend per share		153	412
Dividends	₩	8,006,508,819	1,648,000,000

(4) Details of dividends to be paid for the period ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In share, won)		Common stock	Preferred stock
Number of dividend shares		47,630,123	4,000,000
Par value per share	₩	1,000	1,000
Dividend rate		15.00%	41.30%
Dividend per share		150	413
Dividends	₩	7,144,518,450	1,652,000,000

### 15. Operating Revenues

Details of revenues for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	September 30	March 31
Domtol revenues M	17.650.022	15 202 050
Rental revenues \w	17,650,832	15,393,850
Management revenues	8,038,878	7,071,332
Other revenues	667,461	621,247
₩	26,357,171	23,086,429

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 16. Operating Expenses

Details of operating expenses for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	-	September 30	March 31
Executive salaries	₩	16,677	13,800
Commissions and fees		1,340,188	547,434
Real estate service fees		2,371,175	2,086,140
Maintenance costs		596,741	373,672
Utility Expenses		1,008,839	851,054
Taxes and dues		2,025,119	74,983
Insurance expenses		38,548	33,409
Depreciation expenses		3,902,637	3,170,973
Management fee expenses		1,626,921	1,558,395
Custodial fees		32,678	28,224
General, administrative and trust expenses		123,444	115,228
Bad debt expenses	_	(76,159)	265,117
	₩_	13,006,808	9,118,429

### 17. Other Income and Expenses

Details of other income and expenses for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Other income:			
Miscellaneous gains	₩	144,288	22,571
Other expenses:			
Loss on impairment of right-of-used asset	₩	15,554	-
Miscellaneous losses		2,478	2,633
	₩	18,032	2,633

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 18. Finance Income and Costs

Details of finance income and costs for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Finance income:			
Interest income	₩	77,466	129,639
Finance costs:			
Interest expense	₩	11,027,517	8,395,310
Loss on valuation of derivative instruments		328	
	₩	11,027,845	8,395,310

#### 19. Income Tax Expenses

Income tax expense is computed by adjusting from income tax currently payable to adjustments recognized in the current period in relation to prior periods, changes in deferred taxes due to temporary differences, income tax expense in relation to items not recognized as profit or loss and others. However, if the Group distributes more than 90% of its net profits under CORPORATE TAX ACT Article 51-2 *Income Deductions for Special Purpose Companies, etc.*, the Group may receive an income deduction for calculation of the amount of income for the current business year. Current income tax expenses were not incurred as there is no corporate income tax to be borne by the Group. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for deductible temporary differences due to uncertainty over taxable income to be generated in the future as of the end of reporting date.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 20. Earnings per Share

(1) Details of basic earnings per share for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In won except per share)	_	September 30	March 31
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	₩	2,691,556,650	5,786,244,396
Less: dividends to preferred shares		(1,648,000,000)	(1,652,000,000)
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent, net		1,043,556,650	4,134,244,396
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		50,866,189	47,630,123
Basic earnings per share	₩	21	87

(2) Details of weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

		Shares		Accumulated
(In day except per share)	Period	outstanding	Days	number of days
September 30				
	2020.04.01 ~ 2020.05.27	47,630,123	57	2,714,917,011
Ordinary shares	2020.05.28 ~ 2020.09.30	52,330,123	126	6,593,595,498
	Total		183	9,308,512,509
Weighted av	erage number of ordinary shar	es outstanding		50,866,189
March 31				
Ordinary shares	2019.10.01 ~ 2020.03.31	47,630,123	183	8,716,312,509
Weighted av	erage number of ordinary shar	res outstanding		47,630,123

(3) The Group does not disclose diluted earnings per share for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 because the Group has no potential dilutive shares outstanding.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 21. Commitments and Contingencies

### (1) Commitments of project financing

	KRAFTON Tower mortgage loans	The Prime mortgage loans	Daeil Building mortgage loans	Shinhan L Tower mortgage loans	Twin City Namsan mortgage loans
(In millions of won)	(Senior, etc.)	(Senior)	(Senior)	(Senior, etc.)	(Senior, etc.)
Date of commitment	2018.4.24 2020.9.11	2020.9.11	2020.2.28	2020.9.11	2020.8.19
			2 financial	4 financial	4 financial
	13 financial	2 financial	institutions	institutions	institutions including
Lenders	institutions	institutions	including	including Shinhan	Shinhan Life
	including Hanwha	including Shinhan	NongHyup Life	Life Insurance	Insurance
	Life Insurance	Life Insurance	Insurance		
Total amount of commitment	₩ 381,000	149,000	43,500	153,000	236,700

The Group borrowed  $\mbox{$\seta$}963,200$  million of the above project financing commitment as of September 30, 2020. In relation to financial loan agreement the Group provides its financial instruments, investment property, insurance claim under insurance contract to lenders as collateral with maximum pledge amount of  $\mbox{$\seta$}1,195,640$  million. (See Note 11)

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### (2) Asset Management Contract

The Group entered into an asset management contract with Shinhan REITs Management for the services of acquisition, management, improvement, and disposal of real estate, and development and lease of real estate and trading of securities on behalf of the Group.

	KRAFTON Tower	The Prime	Daeil	Shinhan L Tower	Twin City
Purchase fee	0.6% of purchase amount	0.6% of purchase amount	1% of purchase amount	1% of purchase amount, 0.3% of purchase amount (*3)	1% of purchase amount
Basic management fee	0.4% per annum of the base amount(*1) as of the end of business year	0.4% per annum of the total assets as of the end of business year	0.1% per annum of the total assets as of the end of business year (1st year), 0.3% (2nd year), 0.4% (after 3rd year)	0.1% per annum of the total assets as of the end of business year (1st year), 0.15% (2nd~4th year), 0.3% (after 4th year)	0.2% per annum of the total assets as of the end of business year (1st year), 0.3% (2nd~3rd year), 0.4% (after 4th year)
Management performance fee	5% of share value increase within the limit(*2), and the excess amount is carried forward after the next period	-	-	-	-
Basic disposition fee	1% of disposed amount	1% of disposed amount	1% of disposed amount	0.5% of disposed amount	1% of disposed amount
Incentive disposition fee	10% of gain on disposition – accumulated amount of management performance fee already paid	10% of gain on disposition	15% of gain on disposition	10% of gain on disposition	15% of gain on disposition

- (\*1) Amount after subtracting the carrying amount of equity securities of JA-REITs at the relevant time from the total asset carrying amount at the end of reporting period. However, it is not subtracted in case that JA-REITs decides not to pay management fee to entrusted manage of JA-REITs.
- (\*2) Balance subtracted the expected amount of dividends from net profits available for dividends for the corresponding business year
- (\*3) The Group is to pay 0.3% of purchase amount as purchase fees if operating profit (audited financial statements based) from at least one business year from the first business year until fifth business year of Shinhan K-1 REIT is over  $\mbox{W}2$  billions with the execution of dividends on common stocks excluding capital reserves.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

Management fee incurred under the above asset management contract for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is \$41,627 million and \$41,558 million, respectively.

### (3) General Business Administration Contract

The Group entered into a contract with Shinhan Aitas for the services of office work related to the issuance of stock, operation management, tax affair, and notification and disclosure by law or articles of incorporation. According to the contract, the Group is obligated to pay general business administration contract fees as follows:

	KRAFTON Tower	The Prime	Daeil	Shinhan L	Twin City
Business administration fee	0.033% per annum of real estate purchase	₩17.5 million at each settlement date	₩16.5 million at each settlement date	₩15 million at each settlement date	₩15 million at each settlement date

#### (4) Asset Custodial Contract

The Group entered into a contract with Kookmin Bank and others for the services of custody of real estate, securities, cash, etc., and management on behalf of the Group. The Group is obliged to pay commission fees which is as follows:

	KRAFTON Tower	The Prime	Daeil	Shinhan L	Twin City
Asset custodial fee	0.008% per annum of real estate purchase	₩3.3 million at each settlement date	0.02% per annum of real estate purchase	₩9 million at each settlement date	₩7.5 million at each settlement date

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### (5) Real estate mortgage trust

The Group entered into a real estate mortgage trust contract with Asia Trust Co., Ltd. to ensure the management of real estate ownership and the fulfillment of debts and responsibilities borne by the Group. The scope of the secured debt guaranteed by the real estate mortgage trust contract is as follows:

(In millions of won)		Shinhan L Tower	Twin City Namsan
Priority beneficiary	3 financial Life Insurar	institutions including Shinhan	4 financial institutions including Tong Yang Life Insurance
Secured debts	Senior and	subordinate loans	Senior and subordinate loans
Amount of loans	₩	146,500	228,600
Maximum amount for beneficiary	₩	175,800 (120% of loans)	274,320 (120% of loans)

- (6) If the Group intends to sell its investment property, KRAFTON Tower, to a third party, KRAFTON (formerly known as Bluehole) has the right of first offer on the property.
- (7) The Group enters into a contract of performance guarantee contract with Seoul Guarantee Insurance Co., Ltd. with insured amount of \(\formalfont{W}\)48 million as of September 30, 2020.
- (8) The Group entered into a mutual call-option agreement with financial investors of its subsidiary, Shinhan K-1 REIT, through shareholder's agreement for shares each party holds, and recognized derivative instruments assets and liabilities in relation to the call-option agreement.

	The Company's call-option	Financial investor's call-option
Exercise period	The period from the date 7 years have elapsed from the date of purchase of investment property to the date of 1 year elapse	exercised or transaction is not closed imputable to the buyer, the period from the date 8 years have
Option items	All classes of securities of financial investor	elapsed from the date of purchase of investment property to the date of 1 year elapse All classes of securities and common shares of the
Exercise price	Amount with an IRR of 8% for financial investors (calculated after deducting security transaction tax)	Company Amount with an IRR of 8% for the Company (calculated after deducting security transaction tax)

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 22. Fair Value of Financial Instruments by Category

(1) Details of fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities by category as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

(In thousands of won)		Septem	ber 30	March 31		
	-	Carrying		Carrying		
	-	amount	Fair value	amount	Fair value	
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	₩	11,875,191	11,875,191	1,952,620	1,952,620	
Short-term financial assets		11,344,758	11,344,758	14,700,000	14,700,000	
Long-term financial instruments		7,327,249	7,327,249	1,571,537	1,571,537	
Other financial assets		561,391	561,391	300,416	300,416	
	₩	31,108,589	31,108,589	18,524,573	18,524,573	
Financial liabilities at amortized co	ost					
Other accounts payables	₩	6,269,622	6,269,622	5,333,495	5,333,495	
Short-term borrowings		119,200,000	119,200,000	24,666,000	24,666,000	
Financial liabilities of non-controllin	g					
interests		18,094,932	18,094,932	-	-	
Long-term borrowings		838,329,467	838,329,467	476,909,020	476,909,020	
Leasehold deposits received		35,404,429	35,404,429	20,050,478	20,050,478	
Other financial liabilities	_	74,768	74,768		_	
	₩	1,017,373,218	1,017,373,218	526,958,993	526,958,993	
Financial liabilities at fair value						
Derivative instruments liabilities	₩	328	328	-	-	

The Group considers the carrying amount and fair value of its financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are similar to each other.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(2) Details of gains or losses on financial instruments by category for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Financial assets at amortized cost	Interest income \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)	<del>V</del> 77,466	129,639
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Interest expenses	11,027,517	8,395,310
Financial liabilities at fair value	Loss on valuation of derivative instruments	328	-

### (3) Fair value hierarchy

- 1) Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value by each valuation techniques are defined as follows:
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or in indirectly
- Level 3: input for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data
- 2) The level of fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of September 30, 2020 is as follows, and there is no financial instrument measured at fair value the Group holds as of March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value				
Derivative instruments liabilities	₩	_	- 32	8 328

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

3) Changes in financial instruments corresponding to level 3 for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows, and there is no change in financial instruments corresponding to level 3 for the period ended March 31, 2020.

(In thousands of won)	_	Beginning balance	Valuation	Ending balance	
Financial liabilities at fair value	₩	-	3	328 328	

4) Inputs used in measurement of fair value corresponding to level 3 of the hierarchy as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	-	Valuation	Level	Valuation Method	Significa unobservable and ran	inputs	Correlation between unobservable variable inputs and fair value
Derivative instruments liabilities	₩	328	3	Least-Squares MonteCarlo Simulation and discounted cash flow used for calculation of beginning stock price	Expected volatility of land value	2.37%	If volatility of land value increases, volatility of option increases

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 23. Financial Risk Management

### (1) Management of capital risk

The fundamental goal of capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and maintain an optimal capital structure. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

As for this to be maintained, the Group uses debt ratio as indicator of capital management. The debt ratio is calculated as net liability divided by total equity.

The debt ratio as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	September 30		March 31	
Total liabilities (A)	₩	1,021,861,970	531,866,273	
Total equity (B)		356,902,452	277,959,213	
Debt ratio (A/B)		286.31%	191.35%	

### (2) Financial risk management

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest rate risk). The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

#### 1) Market risk

#### ① Interest rate risk

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities with a floating interest rate term exposed to interest rate risk as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Cash and cash equivalents and Long-term	₩	30.547.199	18.224.157
and short-term financial instruments	₩	50,547,199	10,224,137

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

The impact of 1% high/low interest rate regarding each asset and liability, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's profit before income tax for the period ended September 30, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)		1% high	1% low	
Cash and cash equivalents and Long-				
term and short-term financial	₩	305,472	(305,472)	
instruments				

#### 2 Price risk

Price risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value or cash flow of financial instruments due to fluctuations in market prices. As of September 30, 2020, the Group's financial instruments exposed to price risk are derivatives instruments liabilities.

#### 2) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, credit risk is limited because the Group has transactions only with highly rated parties. If there is no independent rating, the credit quality of the customer is evaluated taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. As of September 30, 2020, the maximum exposures to credit risk is the same as the carrying amount, which correspond with financial assets in the category measured at amortized cost amounting to \(\psi 31,109\) million.

### 3) Liquidity risk

In order to manage the liquidity risk the Group establishes short-term and mid-term fund management plans and continuously analyze and review the projected cash outflows with actual cash outflows, and compares the maturity schedule of its financial assets and liabilities. Management believes financial liabilities can be repaid with the cash inflows from its operating activities and financial assets.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

① The contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities as of September 30, 2020 are as follows:

		1 year	1 year	More than	
(In thousands of won)		or less	or less	5 years	Total
Non-trade payables	₩	2,389,353	-	-	2,389,353
Accrued expenses		3,880,269	-	-	3,880,269
Lease liabilities		33,164	44,218	-	77,382
Financial liabilities of					
non-controlling					
interests		18,094,932	-	-	18,094,932
Leasehold deposits		9,447,336	21,456,153	7,876,252	38,779,741
Short-term borrowings		119,441,425	-	-	119,441,425
Long-term borrowings	_	25,096,802	748,326,077	149,391,586	922,814,465
	₩	178,383,281	769,826,448	157,267,838	1,105,477,567
	_				

② The contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities as of March 31, 2020 are as follows:

		1 year	1 year	More than	
(In thousands of won)	_	or less	or less	5 years	Total
		0.647.046			0.64=04.6
Non-trade payables	₩	2,617,316	-	-	2,617,316
Accrued expenses		2,716,179	-	-	2,716,179
Leasehold deposits		1,085,101	13,992,114	8,111,991	23,189,206
Short-term borrowings		24,666,000	-	-	24,666,000
Long-term borrowings	_	14,359,828	419,441,973	144,357,403	578,159,204
	₩_	45,444,424	433,434,087	152,469,394	631,347,905

The above maturity analysis is prepared based on the earliest maturity date the Group has to pay, based on cash flows from undiscounted principal and interest.

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 24. Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

(1) Details of related parties are as follows:

	Name
Other related party	Shinhan REITs Management Co., Ltd.

(2) Significant transactions with related parties for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Transaction		September 30	March 31
Shinhan REITs	Expenses	₩	1,626,921	1,474,296
Management Co., Ltd.	Equity investment	_	2,000,000	
		₩	3,626,921	1,474,296

(3) Account balances with related parties as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Туре	March 31		September 30	
Shinhan REITs Management Co., Ltd.	Liabilities	₩	1,613,560	1,473,493	

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

### 25. Cash Flow Information

(1) Cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	_	September 30	March 31	
Deposits on demand	₩	11,875,191	1,952,620	

(2) Changes in liabilities (borrowings) from financing activities for the period ended September 30, 2020 are as follows:

lance
,529,467
,094,932
74,768
,699,167
,5 ,0

(3) Changes in liabilities (borrowings) from financing activities for the period ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

		Beginning balance	Borrowings	Amortization	Ending balance
Borrowings	₩	432,731,646	68,166,000	677,374	501,575,020

### September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020

(4) Details of significant transactions not involving cash inflows and outflows for the periods ended September 30, 2020 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In thousands of won)		September 30	March 31
Reclassification of long-term prepaid expenses to			
current portion	₩	223,696	422,720
Derecognition of accounts receivable		476,347	-
Offset between long-term leasehold deposits and			
accounts receivable		287,690	-
Reclassification of advance payments to investment			
properties		505,216	1,492,634
Reclassification of long-term leasehold deposits to			
current portion		1,675,097	-
Reclassification of advances to long-term leasehold			
deposits		569,206	268,479
Amortization of present value discount of long-term			
borrowings		715,447	677,374

### 26. Operating Segments

Considering the nature of the service that generates operating income, the Group decided the entire Group as a single reporting unit. Therefore, the disclosure on operating income, profit and loss before provisions for income taxes, total amount of assets and liabilities by reporting unit is omitted. The Group's operating profit was entirely generated domestically, and information related to external customers exceeding 10% of the Group's operating profit is as follows:

(In thousands of won)	Орег	rating profit
Customer 1	₩	8,505,713