MORI BUILDING CO., LTD. Interim Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending March 2023 (FY2022)





Construction site of Toranomon Hills Area Project (October 2022)



01 Overview of Interim Financial Results for FY2022

02 Financial Forecast for FY2022

03 Sustainability and ESG Initiatives

04 Ongoing Projects

05 Referential Materials

| | | | (Billi | ons of yen) |
|---|--------|--------|------------|-------------|
| | FY2021 | FY2022 | change YoY | |
| | 1H | 1H | JPY | % |
| Operating revenue | 108.1 | 156.1 | +47.9 | +44% |
| Operating income | 21.7 | 39.1 | +17.3 | +79% |
| Ordinary income | 22.0 | 38.8 | +16.7 | +76% |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | 13.6 | 26.0 | +12.4 | +91% |

| | FY2021 | FY2022 1H | chang | le |
|--|---------|--------------|-------|-----|
| Total assets | 2,367.0 | 2,388.4 | +21.4 | +1% |
| Interest-bearing debt | 1,430.9 | 1,425.5 | △5.3 | ∆0% |
| Equity | 616.6 | 643.1 | +26.4 | +4% |
| Equity ratio | 26.1% | 26.9% | +0.9% | _ |
| (After considering equity capital attributes of hybrid securities) | (28.2%) | (29.0%) | | |
| Net D/E ratio | 1.89 | 1.79 | △0.09 | - |
| (After considering equity capital attributes of hybrid securities) | (1.67) | (1.59) | | |

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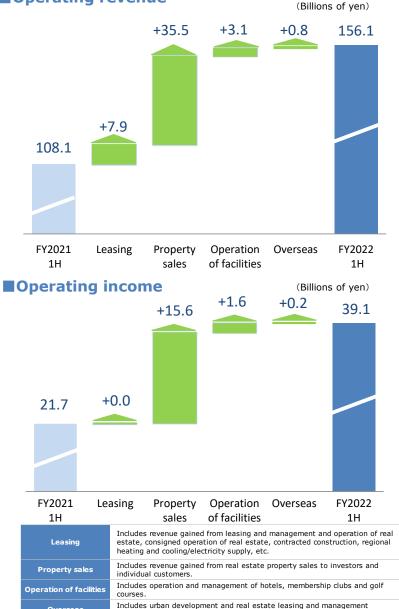
Consolidated Income Statement for FY2022 First Half Period

MORI

| FY2021 H FY2022 H FY2022 H Change Y0Y JPY M Leasing 75.9 83.9 +7.9 % Property sales 14.6 50.2 +35.5 Operation of facilities 8.0 11.1 +3.1 Overseas 12.7 13.5 +0.8 Operating revenue 108.1 156.1 +47.9 Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 Property sales 8.6 24.2 +15.6 Operation of facilities Δ 2.3 Δ 0.6 +1.6 Overseas 4.3 4.6 +0.2 Operating income 4.5 4.3 Δ0.1 Non-operating income 4.5 4.3 Δ0.1 Non-operating expenses 4.2 4.6 +0.4 Ordinary income 2.2.0 38.8 +16.7 +76% Extraordinary losses 1.6 0.4 Δ1.1 4.01% Income before income taxes 21.6 38.6 +17.0 | | | | (Bi | llions of yen) |
|--|--|-------|-------|--------|----------------|
| Leasing 75.9 83.9 +7.9 Property sales 14.6 50.2 +35.5 Operation of facilities 8.0 11.1 +3.1 Overseas 12.7 13.5 +0.8 Operating revenue 108.1 156.1 +47.9 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Property sales 8.6 24.2 +15.6 +44% Operation of facilities Δ 2.3 Δ 0.6 +1.6 -44% Overseas 4.3 4.6 +0.2 -44% -44% Non-operating income 4.5 4.3 Δ0.1 -47% -47% Non-operating expenses 4.2 4.6 +0.4 -41.1 -47% Ordinary income 2.2.0 38.8 +16.7 +76% Extraordinary income 1.2 0.3 Δ0.8 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>change</th><th>YoY</th></t<> | | | | change | YoY |
| Property sales 14.6 50.2 +35.5 Operation of facilities 8.0 11.1 +3.1 Overseas 12.7 13.5 +0.8 Operating revenue 108.1 156.1 +47.9 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Deperation of facilities Δ 2.3 Δ 0.6 +1.6 Operation of facilities Δ 2.3 Δ 0.6 +1.6 Operating income 21.7 39.1 +17.3 +79% Non-operating income 4.5 4.3 Δ0.1 +76% Non-operating expenses 4.2 4.6 +0.4 -76% Extraordinary income 1.2 0.3 Δ0.8 - - Extraordinary losses 1.6 0.4 Δ1.1 - - Income before income taxes 21.6 38.6 +17.0 +91% | | 1H | 1H | JPY | % |
| Operation of facilities 8.0 11.1 +3.1 Overseas 12.7 13.5 +0.8 Operating revenue 108.1 156.1 +47.9 +44% Leasing 17.6 17.6 +0.0 +44% Property sales 8.6 24.2 +15.6 +44% Operation of facilities \triangle 2.3 \triangle 0.6 +1.6 +44% Operation of facilities \triangle 2.3 \triangle 0.6 +1.6 +44% Operation of facilities \triangle 2.3 \triangle 0.6 +1.6 +44% Operating income 21.7 39.1 +17.3 +79% Non-operating income 4.5 4.3 \triangle 0.1 +79% Ordinary income 22.0 38.8 +16.7 +76% Extraordinary income 1.2 0.3 \triangle 0.8 +17.0 Income before income taxes 21.6 38.6 +17.0 +91% | Leasing | 75.9 | 83.9 | +7.9 | |
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| Leasing17.617.6 ± 0.0 Property sales8.6 24.2 ± 15.6 Operation of facilities $\triangle 2.3$ $\triangle 0.6$ ± 1.6 Overseas4.3 4.6 ± 0.2 Operating income21.739.1 ± 17.3 Non-operating income4.54.3 $\triangle 0.1$ Non-operating expenses4.24.6 ± 0.4 Ordinary income22.038.8 ± 16.7 Extraordinary income1.20.3 $\triangle 0.8$ Extraordinary losses1.60.4 $\triangle 1.1$ Income before income taxes21.638.6 ± 17.0 Profit attributable to owners of parent13.626.0 ± 12.4 | Overseas | 12.7 | 13.5 | +0.8 | |
| Property sales8.624.2 ± 15.6 Operation of facilities $\triangle 2.3$ $\triangle 0.6$ ± 1.6 Overseas4.34.6 ± 0.2 Operating income21.739.1 ± 17.3 Non-operating income4.54.3 $\triangle 0.1$ Non-operating expenses4.24.6 ± 0.4 Ordinary income22.038.8 ± 16.7 Extraordinary income1.20.3 $\triangle 0.8$ Extraordinary losses1.60.4 $\triangle 1.1$ Income before income taxes21.638.6 ± 17.0 Profit attributable to owners of parent13.626.0 ± 12.4 | Operating revenue | 108.1 | 156.1 | +47.9 | +44% |
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| Extraordinary income1.20.3△0.8Extraordinary losses1.60.4△1.1Income before income taxes21.638.6+17.0Profit attributable to owners of parent13.626.0+12.4 | Non-operating expenses | 4.2 | 4.6 | +0.4 | |
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| Income before income taxes21.638.6+17.0Profit attributable to owners of parent13.626.0+12.4+91% | Extraordinary income | 1.2 | 0.3 | △0.8 | |
| Profit attributable to owners 13.6 26.0 +12.4 +91% of parent | Extraordinary losses | 1.6 | 0.4 | △1.1 | |
| of parent 13.6 26.0 +12.4 +91% | Income before income taxes | 21.6 | 38.6 | +17.0 | |
| **depreciation 12.6 14.5 +1.9 | Profit attributable to owners of parent | 13.6 | 26.0 | +12.4 | +91% |
| | ** depreciation | 12.6 | 14.5 | +1.9 | |

Operating revenue

Overseas



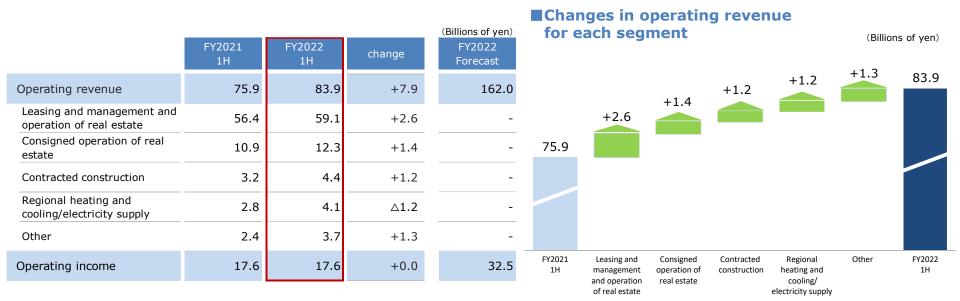
businesses, etc. outside Japan.

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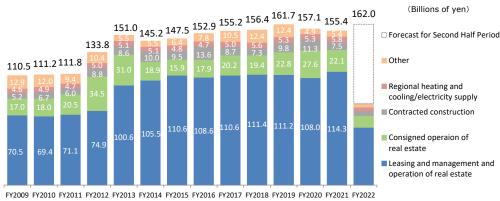
FY2022 First Half Period ~Segment Overview (Leasing)~

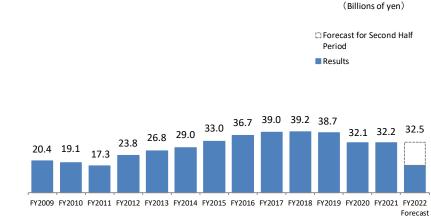




Changes in operating revenue







4

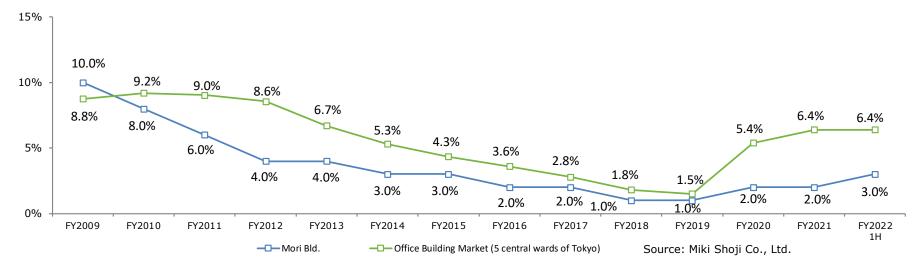
+Y2009 +Y2010 +Y2011 FY2012 FY2013 FY2014 FY2015 FY2016 FY2017 FY2018 FY2019 FY2020 FY2021 FY2022 Forecast

Segment Overview (Leasing) ~Vacancy rate~

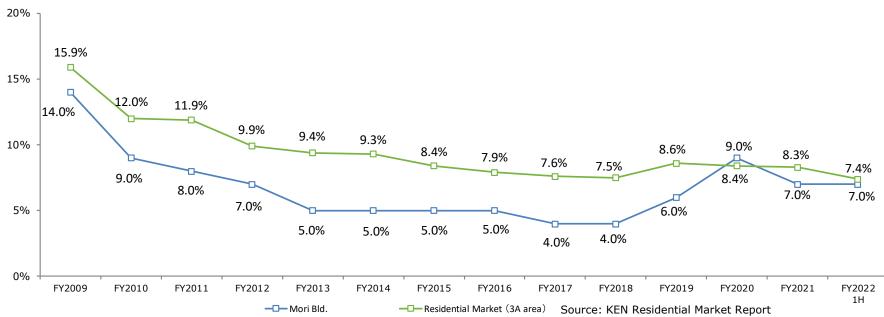


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■Vacancy rate of offices for lease







(Billions of yen)

Period

investors

C Forecast for Second Half

Residential sales for

Real estate sales for

individual customers



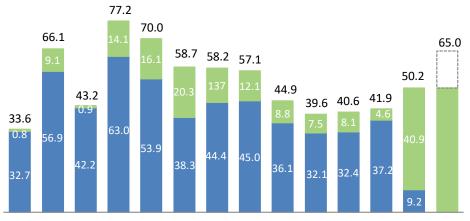
| | | - | (B | illions of yen) |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| | FY2021 1H | FY2022 1H | change | FY2022 Forecast |
| Operating revenue | 14.6 | 50.2 | +35.5 | 65.0 |
| Real estate sales business for investors | 9.2 | - | ∆9.2 | - |
| Residential sales business for individual customers | 5.4 | 50.2 | +44.8 | - |
| Operating income | 8.6 | 24.2 | +15.6 | 30.0 |

Residential sales business



Toranomon Hills Residential Tower

Changes in operating revenue



FY2009 FY2010 FY2011 FY2012 FY2013 FY2014 FY2015 FY2016 FY2017 FY2018 FY2019 FY2020 FY2021 FY2022 Forecast



| | | | (| Billions of yen) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| | FY2021 1H | FY2022 1H | change | FY2022 Forecast |
| Operating revenue | 8.0 | 11.1 | +3.1 | 23.0 |
| Hotels | 5.3 | 7.6 | +2.2 | |
| Membership clubs | 1.6 | 2.5 | +0.8 | |
| Golf courses | 0.9 | 1.0 | +0.0 | - |
| Operating income | △ 2.3 | △ 0.6 | +1.6 | △ 2.0 |

■Major facilities operated by Mori Building

Hotels

• Grand Hyatt Tokyo



Presidential Suite

Andaz Tokyo



Andaz Sky Suite

Golf courses

 SHISHIDO HILLS Country Club
 IBMW Japan Golf Tour Championship Mori Building Cup 2022



SHISHIDO HILLS LADIES MORI BUILDING CUPJ 26-28 Oct 2022



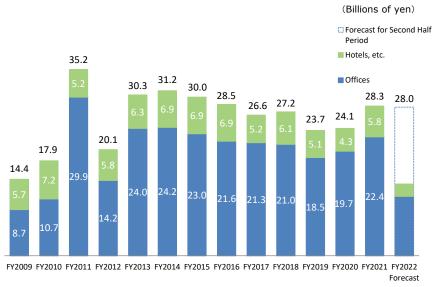
FY2022 First Half Period ~Segment Overview (Overseas)~



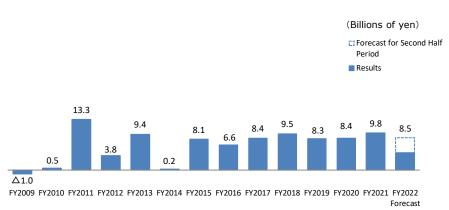
Changes in operating revenue

| | | | (E | Billions of yen) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| | FY2021 1H | FY2022 1H | change | FY2022 Forecast |
| Operating revenue | 12.7 | 13.5 | +0.8 | 28.0 |
| Offices | 10.0 | 11.2 | +1.1 | |
| Hotels, etc. | 2.7 | 2.3 | ∆0.3 | - |
| Operating income | 4.3 | 4.6 | +0.2 | 8.5 |

| Offices | Leasing and management of offices and stores such as "Shanghai World Financial Center", "Hang Seng Bank Tower", etc. |
|--------------|--|
| Hotels, etc. | Operation of facilities such as "Park Hyatt Shanghai", observatory facilities, etc. |



Changes in operating income



Shanghai World Financial Center Completed in August 2008

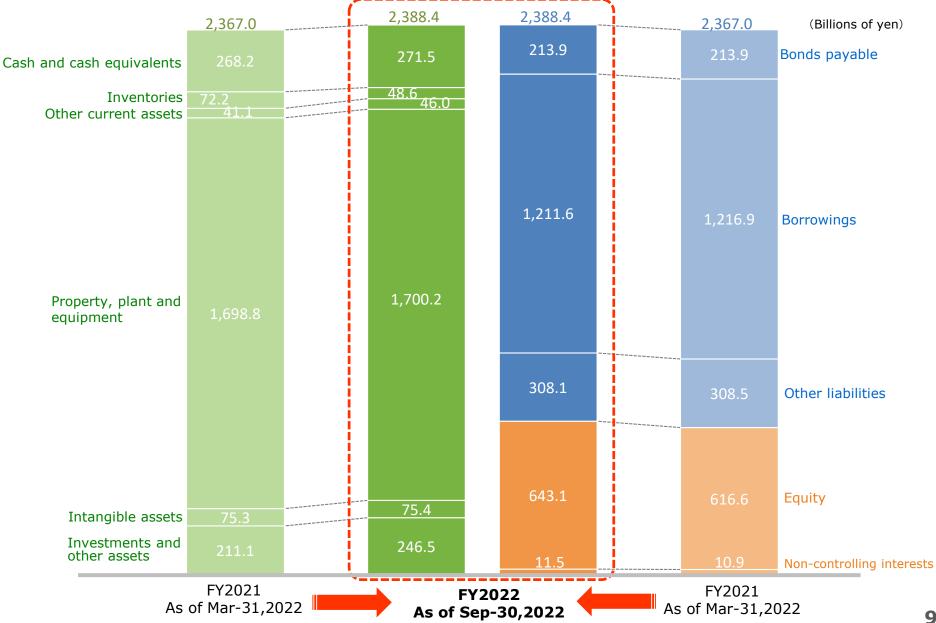


Park Hyatt Shanghai

Observatory (Sky walk 100) 474m above the ground

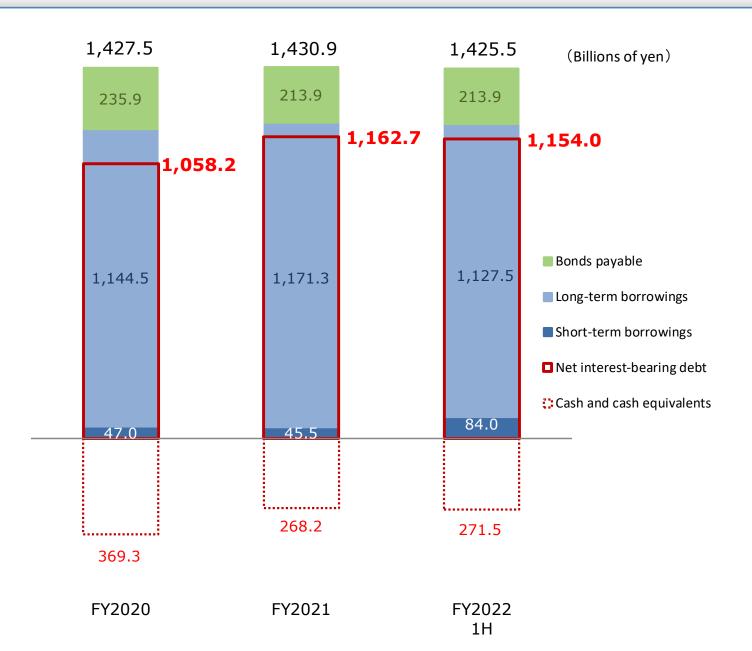
Summary of Consolidated Balance Sheet for FY2022 First Half Period





Status of Interest-bearing Debt for FY2022 First Half Period



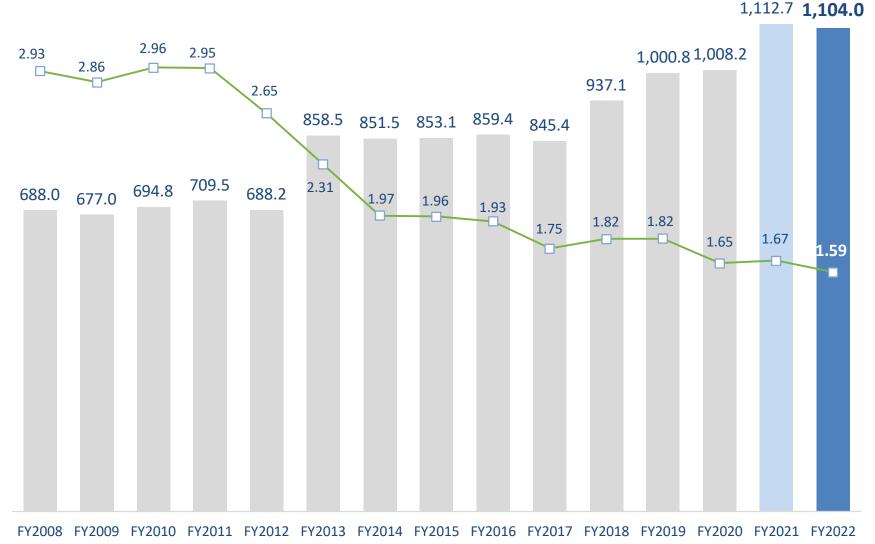


Changes in Net Interest-bearing Debt and Net DER

* After considering equity capital attributes of hybrid securities

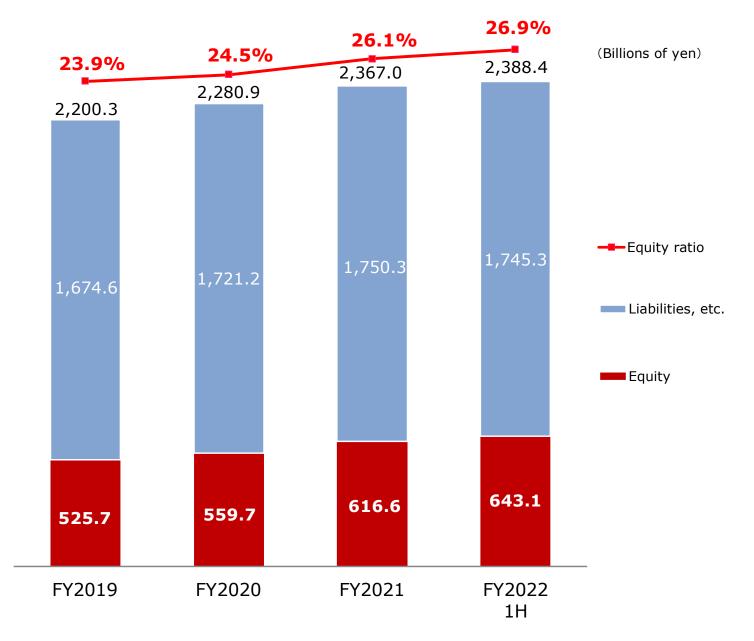


(Billions of yen)

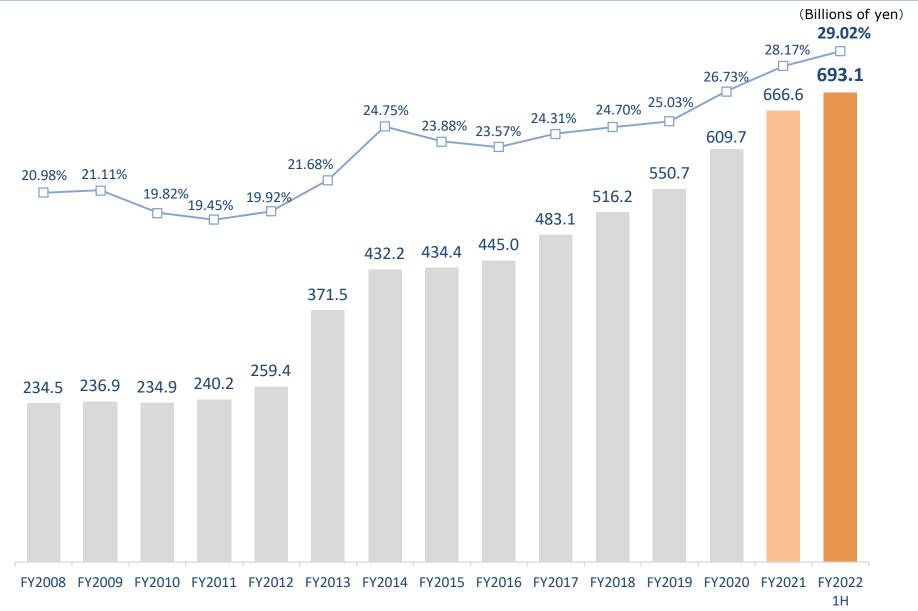


Status of Equity (Ratio) for FY2022 First Half Period

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02 Financial Forecast for FY2022

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04 Ongoing Projects

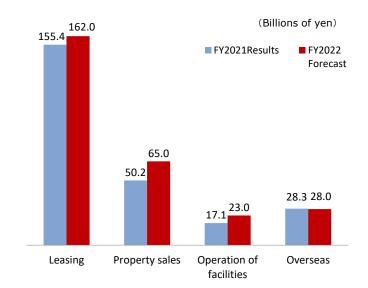
05 Referential Materials

Financial Forecasts for FY2022

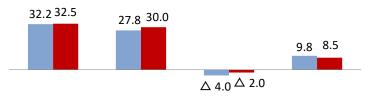
| M | 0 | R | 1 |
|---|------|---|---|
| | 10th | | |

| | (Billions of yen) | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--|
| | FY2021 Results | FY2022 Forecast | change | |
| Operating revenue | 245.3 | 273.0 | +27.6 | |
| Leasing | 155.4 | 162.0 | +6.5 | |
| Property sales | 50.2 | 65.0 | +14.7 | |
| Operation of facilities | 17.1 | 23.0 | +5.8 | |
| Overseas | 28.3 | 28.0 | △0.3 | |
| Operating income | 52.7 | 53.5 | +0.7 | |
| Leasing | 32.2 | 32.5 | +0.2 | |
| Property sales | 27.8 | 30.0 | +2.1 | |
| Operation of facilities | △ 4.0 | △ 2.0 | +2.0 | |
| Overseas | 9.8 | 8.5 | △1.3 | |
| Ordinary income | 53.7 | 51.0 | △2.7 | |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | 42.2 | 37.0 | ∆5.2 | |

Operating revenue



Operating income



Leasing Property sales Operation of Overseas facilities



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1. Mori Building's View of Urban Development



Sustainable urban development model

Vertical Garden City



Create Cities, Nurture Cities



Cities coexisting harmoniously with nature



Countering urban heatisland phenomenon

Environment

Low-carbon cities

Creation of enjoyable urban environments



Developments in collaboration with communities



Comprehensive disaster s countermeasures



Innovation

ecosystem



Promotion of art and culture

art and culture

Social

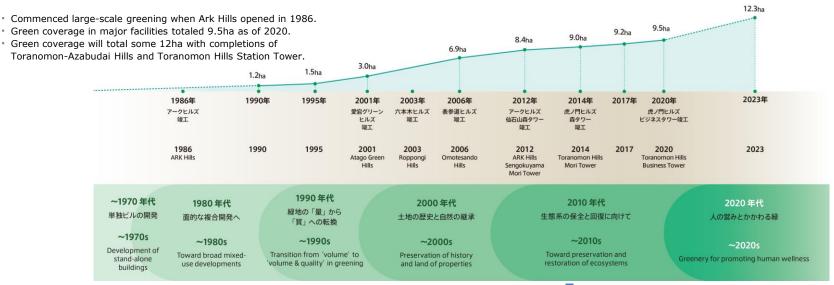
2. Major ESG Initiatives



| | Category | Initiatives |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Large-scale greening, coexistence with nature, and protection of biodiversity | Improve green coverage rate Mitigate heat-island phenomenon Create bases for ecological networks |
| E Environment | Contributions to decarbonized societies | Establish medium- and long-term targets for greenhouse gas reduction (net zero by 2050) Join RE100 initiative (targeting 100% renewable electricity by 2030) Disclose climate-related information based on TCFD recommendations |
| | Sustainability-related certifications | Obtain green-building certifications Improve property valuation based on sustainability |
| | Contributions to society through urban development | Create enjoyable urban environments Promote urban development together with communities |
| S Society | Business contingency planning (disaster prevention and building resilience) Safety for tenants and visitors | BPC-enhancement hardware and software Strengthen emergency-management systems and conduct comprehensive earthquake drills Education for office workers and tenants Largest private-sector stockpile for disaster preparedness Early, large-scale COVID-19 vaccinations for employees |
| | Contributions to society through area management | Culture and art promotion Support for innovation creation Education support (Hills Machi-iku project, Kids workshops, etc.) Enrich communities, including via neighborhood associations |
| | Respect for human rights Promotion of diversity Human resources development | Support women's empowerment, childcare, and nursing care Certifications for health management and diversity Information dissemination and training to prevent harassment Training in company values and by job rank, and maintaining system for qualification acquisition |
| | Healthy, comfortable work environments and work-life balance | Encourage employees to take paid leave and reduce overtime Maintain employee health and safety management systems Conduct events, wellness programs, etc., for employee health |
| | Supply-chain management | Implement sustainable-procurement guidelines Conduct periodic evaluations of suppliers |
| G Governance | ESG information disclosure Compliance and corporate ethics Risk identification and management | Sustainability Committee, Environmental Promotion Committee, and Committee on Human Rights and Societal Issues Enhanced disclosure of ESG information via website Maintain appropriate environment for whistleblower system |

Sustainability and ESG Initiatives 3. Environment (1)

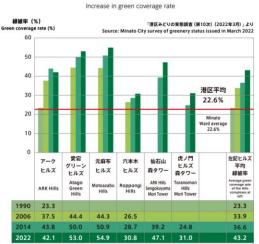
Large-scale urban greening



Increasing the green coverage rate

各ヒルズの緑被率

Since 2006, the company has repeatedly surveyed its properties to measure their percentage of greened land. The green coverage rates and total greened areas of ARK Hills, Roppongi Hills and other facilities managed and operated by Mori Building have been increasing annually, with a goal of 38% coverage by 2030. Mori Building urban developments continue to contribute to the overall greening of Tokyo.



アークヒルズの緑被率の変化 2022 green coverage rate survey, ARK Hills



Green coverage rate = greened area/site area x 100 %. Calculated using aerial photographs based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Green Cover Manual.

Countering urban heat-island effect

〈実写真〉

Thermal images of Roppongi Hills show that the daytime surface temperatures of greened spaces are 5°C to 15°C lower than those of asphalt pavements in surrounding streets. Increased green spaces where cities coexist harmoniously with nature not only provide places to relax but also mitigate the heat island effect.

(熱写真)



Surface temperatures of greened spaces are 5°C to 15°C lower than those of surrounding streets.



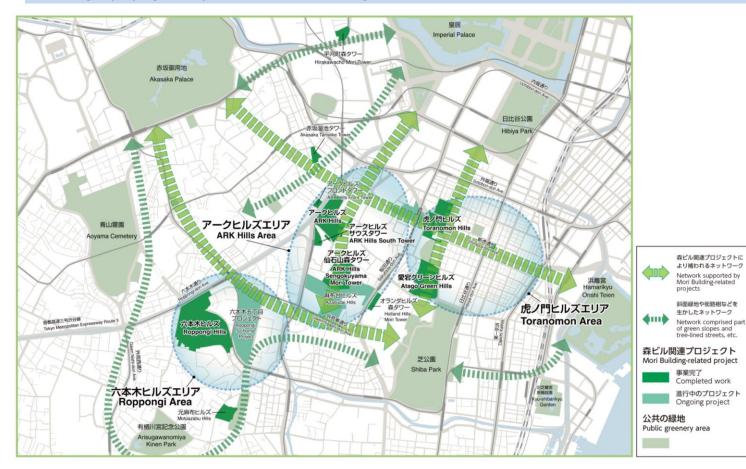
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3. Environment (2)



Expanding ecological network adjacent to large-scale urban redevelopments

- To foster a rich ecosystem in Tokyo, Mori Building is creating green areas, in addition to existing green spaces such as the Imperial Palace grounds and Shiba Park, to serve as bases where creatures can rest as they move about the city. This undertaking accords with the Tokyo Metropolitan Basic Environment Plan and the Minato City Greenery and Water Comprehensive Plan.
- The green spaces and watershed areas of Hills properties, which are located between the Imperial Palace, Aoyama Cemetery, and other existing large green spaces in the heart of Tokyo, serve as relay points as well as habitats for creatures as they come and go, playing an important role as an ecological network.





Semi-endangered Tokyo Dharma Frog in Roppongi Hills



White-eye nesting in Toranomon Hills

Network supported by

Mori Building-related

斜面緑地や街路樹などを

of green slopes and

事業完了

tree-lined streets, etc.



Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker in ARK Hills Sengokuvama Mori Tower

3. Environment (3)

MORI

Endorsement of and participation in global initiatives

- Committed to **SBTi¹** and applied for 1.5°C level, expecting to obtain certification within FY2022
- Joined RE100² and Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP)³
- Disclosed annual performance via CDP⁴ report
- Endorsed TCFD's⁵ recommendations and disclosed appropriate information



- 1 SBTi: Initiative to use science-based greenhouse gas emissions-reduction targets to meet Paris Agreement goals
- 2 RE100: International initiative to use 100% renewable-energy electricity in business activities
- 3 JCLP: RE100-partner Japanese companies committed to a sustainable, decarbonized world
- 4 CDP: Global-standard climate-related information disclosure platform
- 5 TCFD: Initiative for recognizing climate risks and implementing countermeasures in business strategies and disclosure

3. Environment (4)

TCFD



Reporting based on TCFD recommendations

- In April 2022, Mori Building endorsed TCFD recommendations established by the Financial Stability Board
- In November 2022, the company disclosed relevant information

Indicators and targets

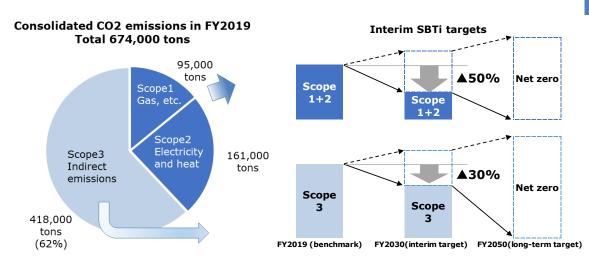
Mori Building has set interim and long-term targets for greenhouse gas emissions in its consolidated business activities to help realize a more decarbonized world:

| ✓ Scopes 1 & 2 | : 50% reduction by FY2030 vs. FY2019 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ✓ Scope 3 | : 30% reduction by FY2030 vs. FY2019 |
| ✓ Scopes 1, 2 & 3 | : Net zero by FY2050 |

Greenhouse gas emissions

(Unit: t-CO2)

| | | | (= |
|--------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | FY2019 | FY2020 | FY2021 |
| Scope1 | 95,167 | 84,405 | 94,248 |
| | | ▲11.3% | ▲ 0.97% |
| Scope2 | 160,816 | 150,538 | 121,437 |
| | | ▲6.4% | ▲24.5% |
| Scope3 | 417,834 | - | 484,620 |
| | | | +15.9% |



Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions

| - | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Scope 3 category | FY2019 | FY2021 |
| 1. Purchased goods & services | 141,826 | 81,613 |
| 2. Capital goods | 212,183 | 231,801 |
| 3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2) | 41,344 | 42,070 |
| 4. Upstream transportation & distribution | 12,150 | 464 |
| 5. Waste generated in operations | 8,835 | 6,351 |
| 6. Business travel | 471 | 506 |
| 7. Employee commuting | 1,025 | 904 |
| 8. Upstream leased assets | - | - |
| 9. Downstream transportation & distribution | - | - |
| 10. Processing of sold products | - | - |
| 11. Use of sold products | 0 | 120,911 |
| 12. End of life treatment of sold products | - | - |
| 13. Downstream leased assets | - | - |
| 14. Franchises | - | - |
| 15. Investments | - | - |
| Total | 417,834 | 484,620 |
| | | |

22

3. Environment (5)

TCFD



Strategies

- Determine future risks, such as extreme weather and social demands for countermeasures, and related opportunities, then verify the effectiveness of current countermeasures to formulate future strategies.
- Identified major risks and opportunities especially relevant to the company's business, conducted impact analysis under scenarios based on proactive transitional policies (<2°C warmer) and current passive policies (4°C warmer), and evaluated financial impacts.

Possible risks & opportunities and financial impacts

| Risks and opportunities | | Financial impact | Impact level ¹ | | Term of max. | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | | <2°C | 4°C | impact ² | measures ³ | | |
| Transitional risks | | | | | | | | |
| Policies and regulations | Enhanced regulations for energy-efficient building standards (e.g., ZEB) | Increased construction & repair costs to comply with ZEB & environmental-building regulations, etc. | Very little | - | Medium to long | 1 | | |
| | Adoption of carbon pricing (carbon taxes & emissions trading scheme) | Carbon taxes will increase prices of raw materials with high emission intensity (steel, cement, etc.) and also increase construction costs | Some | - | Medium to long | 6 | | |
| Technologies | Development and diffusion of low-carbon technologies | Increased capital expenditures to switch to new technologies | Very little | - | Medium to long | 1 | | |
| Market | Soaring prices of renewable electricity | Increased procurement costs for renewable electricity | Very little | - | Medium to long | 4 | | |
| Reputation | Increased expectations of ESG investors regarding climate measures | Loss of trust and withdrawal of investments (find-raising difficulties) due to lacking/delayed climate measures | Very little to moderate | - | Medium to long | 1, 2, 3 & 4 | | |
| Physical risks | - | | | | | | | |
| Acute | Intensifying natural disasters & extreme weather (heavy rainfall, floods, typhoons, water shortages, etc.) | Loss of business opportunities due to disasters, etc. | - | Very little | Long | 5 | | |
| Opportunities | | | | | | | | |
| Products and services | Demand for high eco-performance (eco- certified buildings, high-efficiency energy, etc.) | Increased sales due to higher rents paid by eco-minded tenants and increased asset values due to investor support | Some to moderate | - | Medium to long | 1, 2, 3 & 4 | | |

1 Based on financial impact.

2 Short: now to 2025, Medium: now to 2030, Long: now to 2050

3 See next page

3. Environment (6)





| Countermeasure | | Details | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | ZEB introduction | Target ZEB/ZEH-level performance for all future buildings Consider ZEB retrofitting for all existing buildings | |
| 2 | Statement of Corporate Stance | Continue to endorse and commit to initiatives (TCFD, SBT, RE100, etc.) | |
| 3 | Low-carbonization of operating facilities | Lower carbon footprints by introducing energy-saving technologies, high-efficiency equipment, and renewable energy in existing buildings | |
| 4 | Renewable-energy introduction targets | Procure stable, inexpensive renewable energy to achieve introduction targets | |
| 5 | Enhancement of disaster-prevention capabilities of properties | Design properties based on the latest hazard maps and property/location characteristics Consider retrofitting according to the latest standards for possible disasters Conduct disaster drills | |
| 6 | Improved eco-performance of buildings | Promote low-carbon construction Consider the use of steel and cement with low CO2 emissions Require construction partners to submit CO2 emission estimates and proposals for reduction measures when bidding for work | |

Focus

Area: Central Tokyo (home to Mori Building's major properties) Scope: Entire supply chain Period: Now to 2050

Major scenarios

2°C proactive scenario: IEA SDS and NZE (IEA WEO2020 and 2021) 4°C passive scenario: RCP8.5 (IPCC AR6 WG1 SPM) and IEA STEPS (IEA WEO2020 and 2021) IEA: International Energy Agency SDS: Sustainable Development Scenario NZE: Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 WEO: World Energy Outlook IPCC AR6 WG1 SPM: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group 1, Summary for Policymakers STEPS: Stated Policies Scenario

Analysis

Step 1. Discuss climate-change-reports and other sources to identify risks and opportunities that could significantly impact Mori Building's business.

Step 2. Predict likely outcomes for identified risks and opportunities under proactive 2°C and passive 4°C scenarios.

Step 3. Estimate financial impacts on Mori Building (including qualitative analysis of risks/opportunities that are difficult to estimate quantitatively).

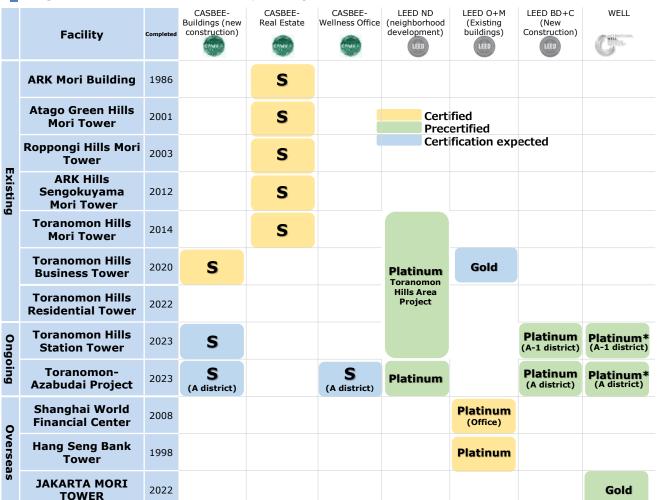
Step 4. Plan appropriate measures based on findings.

3. Environment (7)

Environmental certification policy

• For flagship buildings, Mori Building aims for top-rank certification of eco-performance and greening upon construction completion, and CASBEE, LEED, etc. certifications thereafter.

Major certifications obtained, or expected



Certifications of new projects



©Dbox for Mori Building Co.

Toranomon-Azabudai Project

CASBEE-Building (new construction) S expected CASBEE-Wellness Office) S expected LEED ND Platinum-level precertified LEED BD+C Platinum-level precertified WELL precertified*

©Dbox for Mori Building Co. **Toranomon Hills Area Project** LEED ND Platinum-level precertified

Toranomon Hills Station Tower CASBEE-Building (new construction) S expected LEED BD+C Platinum-level precertified WELL precertified*

LEED BD+C and WELL acquired for office/commercial areas. Above information subject to change.

*Platinum certification expected following completion

Precertified under LEED ND, LEED BD+C(CS), and WELL Standards

- The A District of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project and the A-1 District of Toranomon Hills Station Tower have received WELL precertifications for their office spaces and retail facilities. Once completed, both projects are expected to obtain WELL top Platinum certifications.
- The Toranomon-Azabudai Project and Toranomon Hills Area Project both received top Platinum-level LEED ND precertifications from the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).
- The Toranomon-Azabudai Project (A District) and Toranomon Hills Station Tower (A-1 District) also received top Platinum-level BD+C precertifications in 2022 for their environmentally friendly and efficient office spaces and retail facilities. The envisioned LEED ND and LEED BD+C (CS) certifications would be the first such cases among major projects worldwide.

WELL=WELL Building Standard,

LEED=Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design, ND=Neighborhood Development, and BD+C (CS)=Building Design and Construction/Core and Shell Development

WELL



Image of low-rise buildings with rooftop greenery in Toranomon-Azabudai Project ©Dbox for Mori Building Co.



Oval Square at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



WELL is the world's first performance-based system for measuring, certifying and monitoring features of the built environment that impact human health and wellbeing through air, water, nourishment, light, fitness, comfort and mind. WELL is managed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC).

The A District of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project is the **world's largest precertified property** and the A-1 District of Toranomon Hills Station Tower is Japan's second largest precertified property.

LEED ND Platinum Precertifications

LEED is the most widely used green-building rating system that evaluates and certifies buildings and cities worldwide for environmental performance in terms of water and energy efficiency, indoor environments and sustainable materials. LEED is also managed by the USGBC.

The Toranomon-Azabudai Project became <u>Tokyo's first</u> project to attain the Platinum level in the ND <u>category</u> and the Toranomon Hills Area Project quickly followed as the second such project. It is rare for complexes in urban business areas to receive Platinumlevel precertification worldwide.



Sustainability and ESG Initiatives 4. Society (1)



Create enjoyable urban environments and develop them together with communities



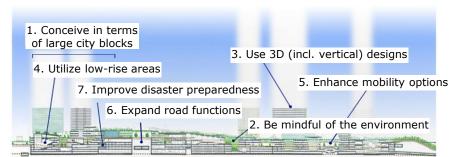
Crowded Roppongi Hills area before redevelopment



"Cultural Heart of Tokyo" appealing to corporations and people

The Vertical Garden City concept underpins Mori Building's development of new cities. The idea is to combine fragmented city elements in high-rise buildings that help to increase wide-open green spaces in surrounding areas. Compact, mixed-use urban centers for work and residence concentrate complex urban functions within walking distance, which attracts diverse people for purposes including residence, work, recreation, education, relaxation, and more. The result is myriad opportunities for human interaction and collaboration. The idea is completely opposite to the conventional concept of urban development that differentiates and separates urban uses.

7 steps of development



Mori Building, viewing a building's completion not as the end but as the beginning, steadily nurtures its surrounding community. Under the philosophy "Create cities, nurture cities," the company has assembled the necessary organization, experience and knowhow to develop and manage communities in an integrated manner. While the freshness of buildings diminishes with the passage of time, the bonds between its occupants deepen, which is why community development and management are equally indispensable to enhancing the magnetism of Tokyo.

Thinking and talking with communities





Briefing session for residents during ARK Hills development

Supporting clean-up activity by Roppongi Hills Residents' Association

Hills facilities helping to nurture cities





4. Society (2)



Comprehensive disaster countermeasures for safety and security

Under the concept of "Cities to escape to, rather than flee from," Mori Building takes advantage of the characteristics of large-scale redevelopments to create safe and secure disaster-resistant, disaster-preventative urban centers that contribute not only to the redeveloped area itself but also the surrounding community, combining various hard and soft measures including the development of open spaces, transportation and other urban infrastructure.

Hard Measures

Advanced vibration-damping devices





Oil dampers

Unbonded braces

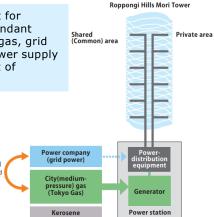
Stable power supply from independent power stations

ower grid

nterrupte

Roppongi Hills has its own energy plant for electrical power supply. The triple-redundant system uses "city" (medium-pressure) gas, grid power and even kerosene to ensure power supply with a level of reliability exceeding that of ordinary S-class buildings.





Provides power in the case of emergencies when the supply from city (medium-pressure) gas and power companies is interrupted

Soft Measures

Disaster-prevention organizational framework



Some 1,600 Mori Building employees are promptly deployed to an earthquake-response organization if a strong earthquake occurs.

Earthquake response organization

Disaster preparedness drills

In addition to general disaster-readiness training conducted companywide twice annually, disaster-response personnel also participate in training throughout the year. Also, all employees are required to be certified in first-aid skills.

Disaster-info system

Mori Building operates its proprietary "Disaster Portal Site" information gathering system



Emergency stockpiles

The company maintains an emergency food stockpile equivalent to about 280,000 meals (incl. about 100,000 at Roppongi Hills), one of the largest in Japan's private sector. Blankets, medical supplies, mechanical equipment, and portable toilets are also stockpiled at each facility.

4. Society (3)





Shiota Chiharu: "The Soul Trembles" (Mori Art Museum)

Mori Art Museum, a key symbol of Roppongi Hills as the "Cultural heart of Tokyo," enriches society by enabling people to experience and enjoy more art.

Culture and art promotion

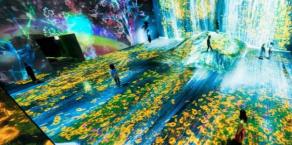


Roppongi Art Night at Roppongi Hills

Since 2009, this art festival has been held annually throughout the entire Roppongi area to present a diverse range of artistic expressions in order to communicate the further possibilities of art in society.

Educational support





MORI Building DIGITAL ART MUSEUM EPSON teamLab★Borderless *Closed in August 2022

This world's first digital art museum opened in Odaiba, Tokyo, in 2018, attracting people from all over the world as one of Japan's most exciting destinations. The museum will reopen in Toranomon-Azabudai Project in 2023.

Innovation-creation support



ARCH Incubation Center

This large, member-based incubation center in Toranomon Hills Business Tower supports business innovation and creation originating in Tokyo and shared with the world.



Kids workshops

Programs in cooperation with tenants and stores in Roppongi Hills, ARK Hills and Toranomon Hills invite experts from various fields to lead various types of extra-curricular classes for children.

Support for safe urban life



COVID-19 vaccinations

Mori Building organized vaccinations at its workplaces for some 100,000 people, including not only employees and their families but also tenants, residents and retailers.



Initiatives for employees

- Female advancement (FY2021): Female employees: 34.2% Female managers: 7.3% Female new graduates: 36.4%
- Childcare leave (FY2021):
 80% of male and 100% of female employees
- Health-related goals:

Prevent lifestyle-related diseases, improve mental health and review workstyles as priority action items (with specific targets from FY2023)

Certificates for health management and diversity

 Health & Productivity Management Outstanding Organization 2022 (White 500) award:

Promoting local health issues and health initiatives of Nippon Kenko Kaigi

- Eruboshi Certification:
 Promoting female participation and advancement
- Kurumin Certification:

Promoting childcare support



Supply chain management

Under the philosophy of "Create Cities, Nurture Cities," Mori Building collaborates with business partners and other stakeholders on urban development initiatives that realize sustainable environments where people can live, work and visit in good health and vitality, both physically and mentally.

To remain a viable and expanding business and continue contributing to a more sustainable world, Mori Building's entire supply chain, including suppliers involved in every stage of urban development, from development to operation, must act responsibly. Accordingly, the company introduced its Mori Building Group Sustainable Procurement Guidelines in June 2022. Knowledge and advice from outside experts were incorporated to ensure that the guidelines appropriately address the expectations of society.

Mori Building strives for sustainable procurement throughout its supply chain, including by raising awareness among suppliers and requesting them to observe these guidelines as well as share them with their own business partners.

Supply chain management measures:

- Sustainable Procurement Guidelines
- Supplier evaluations and similar initiatives
- Education and training for internal procurement departments
- Dissemination of information to suppliers
- Regular reporting to internal Sustainability
 Committee

5. Governance (1)



Basic concept

Mori Building is committed to management transparency and the strengthening of management processes in order to realize and maintain a sound and efficient business. Since corporate governance is one of the most important processes, every effort is made to ensure that the company's governance structure is ideally suited to Mori Building's business.

Corporate governance structure

Board of Directors

Eight directors (none external) well-versed in the company's business were selected, regardless of gender, for their overall knowledge, experience and abilities.

Board of Corporate Auditors

Two of the three auditors are external appointees, ensuring transparency and objectivity, and all three attend board of director meetings to voice their opinions as required.

Internal Audit Office

Reports directly to the President & CEO regarding its audit and strengthening of internal control mechanisms.

Sustainability Committee

Responsible for formulating sustainability policies, goals, and plans as well as supervising and monitoring companywide execution.

Compliance Committee

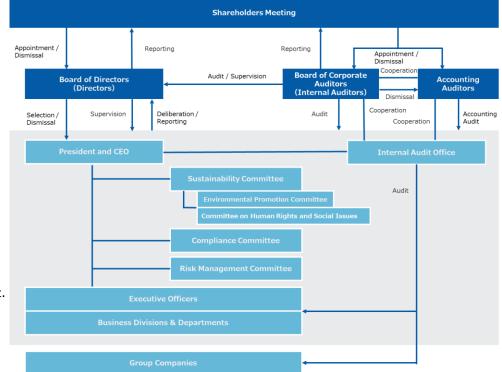
Promotes and strengthens adherence to the internal Compliance Manual, articulating basic policies, regulations, and codes of conduct.

Risk Management Committee

Identifies and reviews potential risks and approves remedial measures for addressing needs companywide.

Board member compensation

Compensation for each director is determined based on a comprehensive evaluation of the director's position, business performance, ability, and experience.



5. Governance (2)



Enhanced disclosure of sustainability and ESG information

Mori Building established a sustainability site within its corporate website in June 2022 to better inform stakeholders about its approach to sustainability and related initiatives. The new site provides comprehensive information on sustainability, including policies, systems, data and specific examples, focusing on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, with an emphasis on prompt disclosure.



5. Governance (3)



Third green bond issued in October 2022

- Mori Building issued a green bond worth 110 billion yen in late October 2022.
- As the company's third green bond, it received 78 preliminary bids from investors.
- Through the Toranomon-Azabudai Project and other urban-renewal initiatives, Mori Building has demonstrated its consistent commitment to responsible urban development and global environmental protection. Mori Building engages in green financing to diversify its funding methods as well as contribute to a more decarbonized world.

Green bond issuance record

| Name | Mori Building Co., Ltd. third series domestic subordinated unsecured bond with interest-deferral and early- redemption options (green bond) | Mori Building Co., Ltd. second series domestic subordinated unsecured bond with interest-deferral and early- redemption options (green bond) | Mori Building Co., Ltd. 26th unsecured corporate pari-passu bond (green bond), also known as "Mori Building Green Bond" |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| Total issue | JPY 50 billion | JPY 45 billion | JPY 15 billion |
| Closing date | October 11, 2022 | October 19, 2020 | November 14, 2019 |
| Use of proceeds | All funds for acquisition of a reserved floor in the A District Tower of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project | All funds for capital expenditures related to "A district" facilities of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project | All funds for capital expenditures related to "A district" facilities of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project |
| Bond rating | A- (Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.) | A- (Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.) | A+ (Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.) |
| Second-party evaluator | Sustainalytics | Sustainalytics | Sustainalytics |

Toranomon-Azabudai Project outline

- Official name: Toranomon-Azabudai District Category 1 Urban Redevelopment Project
- Site area: Approx. 8.1 hectares
- Landscaped area: Approx. 63,900 m²
- Total floor area: Approx. 861,500 m²
- Buildings: Residences, offices, retail facilities, hotel, international school, central square, cultural facilities, etc.
- Planned completion: 2023 (planned)
- Certificates:

Expected: CASBEE-Buildings (new construction) S and CASBEE-Wellness office S Obtained: LEED ND Platinum-level, LEED BD+C Platinum-level and WELL* precertifications *WELL Platinum certification expected after construction is completed



01 Overview of Interim Financial Results for FY2022

02 Financial Forecast for FY2022

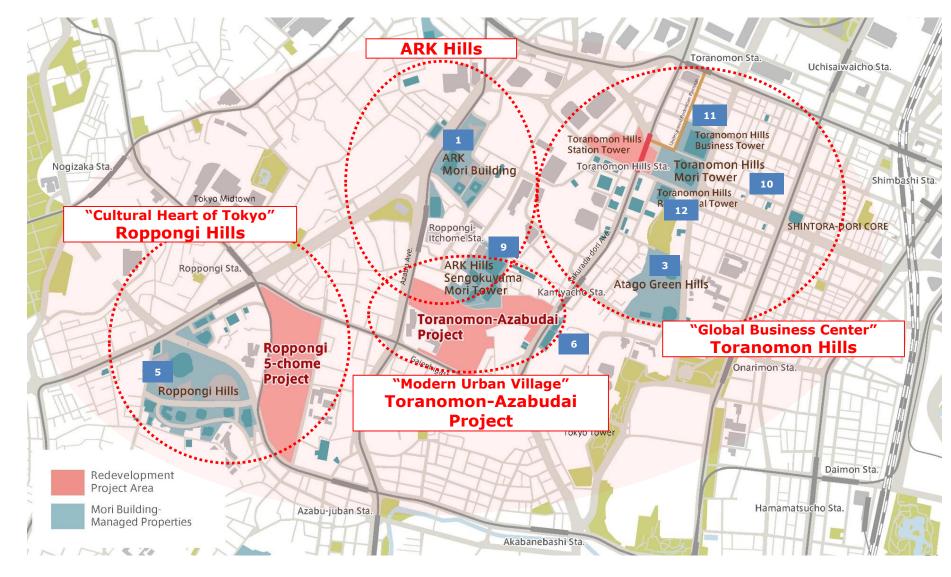
03 Sustainability and ESG Initiatives

04 Ongoing Projects

05 Referential Materials

Completed and Ongoing Projects





Portfolio (Major Properties)



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name of the property | ARK Mori Building | Hang Seng Bank Tower | _ | reen Hills Forest Tower | Motoazabu Hills Forest Tower | Roppongi Hills Mori Tower | Holland Hills Mori Tower |
| Location | Akasaka, Minato-ku | Pudong , Shanghai | | linato-ku | Motoazabu, Minato-ku | Roppongi, Minato-ku | Toranomon, Minato-ku |
| Completion date | March 1986 | April 1998 | July 2001 | October 2001 | May 2002 | April 2003 | February 2005 |
| Number of floors | 37 above ground 4 underground | 46 above ground 4 underground | 42 above ground 2 underground | 42 above ground 5 underground | 29 above ground 3 underground | 54 above ground 6 underground | 24 above ground 2 underground |
| Total floor area | 181,833m² | 116,824m² | 86,570m² | 62,475m² | 45,023m ² | 379,408m ² | 35,656m ⁴ |

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of the property | Omotesando Hills | Shanghai World Financial Center | ARK Hills Sengokuyama Mori Tower | Toranomon Hills Mori Tower | Toranomon Hills Business Tower | Toranomon Hills Residential Tower |
| Location | Jingumae, Shibuya-ku | Pudong District , Shanghai | Roppongi, Minato-ku | Toranomon, Minato-ku | Toranomon, Minato-ku | Atago, Minato-ku |
| Completion date | January 2006 | August 2008 | August 2012 | May 2014 | January 2020 | January 2022 |
| Number of floors | 6 above ground 6 underground | 101 above ground 3 underground | 47 above ground 4 undertground | 52 above ground 5 underground | 36 above ground 3 underground | 54 above ground 4 underground |
| Total floor area | 34,062m [*] | 381,600m ² | 143,426m ² | 244,360m [*] | 172,925m ² | 121,000m ² |

Toranomon-Azabudai Project: "Hills of the Future"

- MORI
- This "Hills of the future" project will boast an overwhelming scale and impact. Construction is under way and scheduled for completion next year.
- The skyscraper, springing up from a lush green environment at its base, will realize the concept of "Vertical Garden City," integrating diverse urban functions including offices, residences, a hotel, an international school, and retail and cultural facilities.
- Under the "Modern Urban Village" concept, it will be a huge open space in the heart of Tokyo filled with lush greenery. Supported by its "Green" and "Wellness" pillars, it will provide an exceptionally verdant environment where diverse people will gather in harmony with nature to form a new community where people can genuinely enjoy life.



Image of Sakurada-dori Ave. ©Dbox for Mori Building Co.



Image of central square ©Dbox for Mori Building Co.

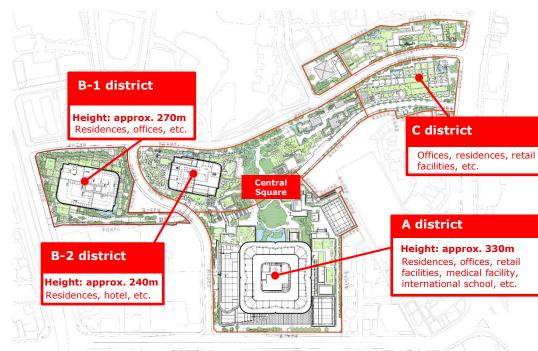
A District construction site (October 2022)

| 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | | |
|--|--|------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| •Council of | •Urban | | ●City Plan approved | Site area | Approx. 8.1ha |
| Redeveloping Cities established (1989) | Redevelopment •Redevelo Preparations Committee | | (Sep. 2017) •Urban Redevelopment Association | Ground area | Approx. 63,900m ² |
| | established (1993) | | approved (Mar. 2018) • Rights conversion plan approved (Feb. 2019) | Total floor area | Approx. 861,500m ² |
| | | | •Construction started (Aug. 2019) | Construction start | August 2019 |
| | | | ●Planned completion (2023) | Planned completion | 2023 |

Toranomon-Azabudai Project



Site Plan



Cross-section Plan

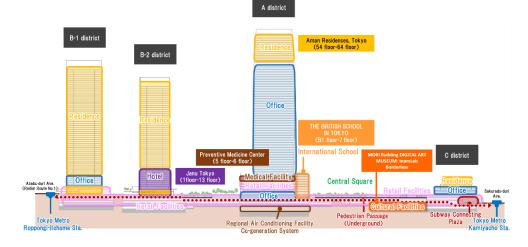






Image of food market

©Dbox for Mori Building Co.





Image of international school

MORI Building DIGITAL ART MUSEUM: teamLab Borderless Relocation from Odaiba Area to Toranomon-Azabudai Project

- Mori Building Digital Art Museum: teamLab Borderless, which Mori Building established and operated in collaboration with teamLab, will be relocated to central Tokyo's Toranomon-Azabudai Project.
- The digital art museum, which originally opened in June 2018 in the Odaiba area's Palette Town mall and entertainment complex, attracted 2.3 million visitors from more than 160 countries in its first year. About half of the visitors came from overseas, according to a questionnaire conducted by the museum. In the years that followed, the museum earned numerous prestigious national and international awards, including being named as one of the World's Greatest Places 2019 by TIME magazine in the United States. In just a few quick years, the museum became known globally as one of Tokyo's most popular destinations.
- The newly reestablished digital art museum, which will continue to deliver unique guest experiences based on its concept of "Wander, explore, discover in one borderless world," plans to steadily renew exhibits that blur the boundaries between guests and the artworks. Once reopened, the museum is expected to strengthen its reputation as one of Tokyo's leading destinations attracting visitors from around the world.



MORI Building DIGITAL ART MUSEUM: teamLab Borderless ©teamLab



Image perspective of the Toranomon-Azabudai Proje@Dbox for Mori Building Co.

Toranomon-Azabudai Project: Joint Research with Keio University School of Medicine



- Keio University and Mori Building concluded a basic agreement to relocate/expand the Keio University Center for Preventive Medicine to the Toranomon-Azabudai Project site and launch the "Hills Joint Research Laboratory for Future Preventive Medicine and Wellness."
- The center will provide preventive care meeting personalized needs, membership programs connecting
 various facilities, and new preventive medicine/wellness services based on the results of joint research.
 The project aims to help everyone living and working in the community achieve true wellness and
 contribute to a more active society in which people of all generations lead healthier lives.
- In April 2021, the Hills Joint Research Laboratory for Future Preventive Medicine and Wellness opened and the first phase of joint research, targeting 40 Mori Building employees, launched in February 2022.



Message from Shingo Tsuji, President and CEO of Mori Building

"Wellness, a core concept of the Toranomon-Azabudai Project, is a global theme that has gained increased importance due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Collaborating with Keio University, which has been a leader in the advancement of preventive medicine through clinical and research activities, Mori Building is committed to enhancing urban wellness and contributing to the magnetic power of Tokyo, one of the world's greatest cities."

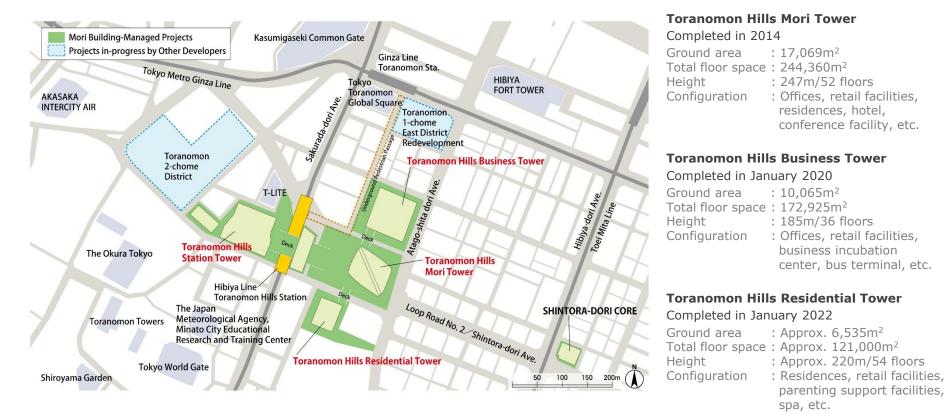
Toranomon Hills Area Project: New International Hub and Global Business Center

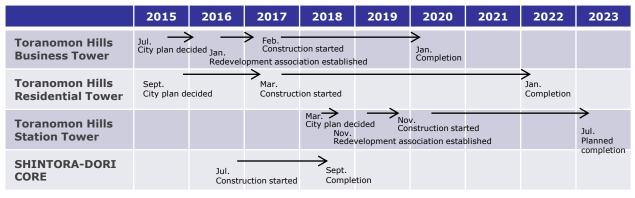




Toranomon Hills Area Project: New International Hub and Global Business Center







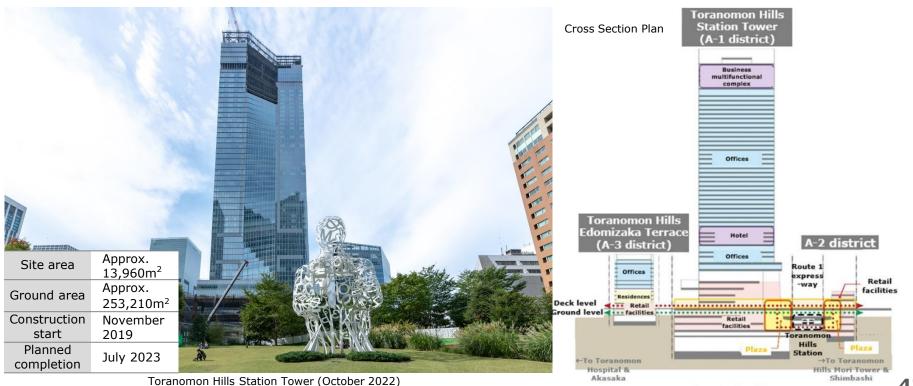
Toranomon Hills Station Tower

Planned completion in July 2023

Ground area : Approx. 13,960m² Total floor space : Approx. 253,210m² Height : Approx. 266m/49 floors Configuration : Offices, retail facilities, hotel, business multifunctional complex, etc.

Toranomon Hills Area Project: Toranomon Hills Station Tower Frame Completed

- The frame of 49-story, 266-meter-high Toranomon Hills Station Tower (A-1 district) was completed on July 22, 2022.
- The Station Tower, which will be integrated with Toranomon Hills Station on the Hibiya subway line, will strengthen and expand the area's urban infrastructure, including a large plaza serving as a connection hub and a highly convenient pedestrian walkway integrated with the surrounding area.
- The Station Tower will offer world-class offices measuring over 3,300m² of spacious office accommodation on its standard floors, as well as diverse retail facilities integrated with the station plaza and an international-standard hotel. The tower's top-most level will contain a multifunctional complex of forums, galleries, restaurants, and other facilities fully capable of accommodating business events and other value-creating activities. The Station Tower will further enhance Toranomon Hills as a base for new business and innovation by taking advantage of the area's international character and the nearby concentration of diverse urban functions including offices of the national government.



Mori Building's First Development in Southeast Asia: JAKARTA MORI TOWER Completed





| JAKARTA MORI TOWER (October 2022) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Location | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | |
| Ground area | Approx. 8,088m ² | | | | | |
| Total floor space | Approx. 190,000m ² | | | | | |
| Construction start | July 2017 | | | | | |
| Completion | October 2022 | | | | | |

- Mori Building's first development in Southeast Asia will offer unsurpassed premium-grade facilities in Jakarta, encompassing 58 stories and 190,000m² floor space in a 266-meter tower.
- It is located in the center of Jakarta's main business district near Semanggi intersection on Sudirman Avenue, where many high-rises are concentrated.
- Leveraging Mori Building's urban-development knowledge and expertise cultivated in numerous projects in Tokyo and Shanghai, the project will contribute greatly to Jakarta's ongoing evolution and development as a rapidly growing international city.



Building entrance



Location in Jakarta



Office entrance



44

Palette Town Closed after Welcoming 400M Visitors in 23 Years



- On August 31, 2022, the MORI Building DIGITAL ART MUSEUM: teamLab Borderless and the Palette Town Giant Sky Wheel ended operations and the curtain came down on 23 years of Palette Town's history. Visitors also formed a long line to enjoy the digital museum one last time on the final day.
- Palette Town, established in March 1999, was the home to many notable facilities, including the VenusFort medieval European-style shopping mall, MEGA WEB mobility-experience theme park, Giant Sky Wheel in palette town and Zepp Tokyo music hall, all of which helped to turn the area into a major attraction. MORI Building DIGITAL ART MUSEUM: teamLab Borderless, which was operated by Mori Building and the art collective "teamLab," opened in June 2018 and went on to become one of the most talked-about destinations in Tokyo.



Odaiba area in 2021

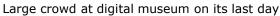


Interviewing visitors before Giant Sky Wheel closes

VenusFort finale in March 2022



Long line for Giant Sky Wheel on its final day





Visitors watching Giant Sky Wheel shut down 45



01 Overview of Interim Financial Results for FY2022

02 Financial Forecast for FY2022

03 Sustainability and ESG Initiatives

04 Ongoing Projects

05 Referential Materials

Business of the Mori Building Group



MOR

Leasing

- Leasing and management and operation of real estate
 - O Silent Partnership Roppongi Hills Financial Corp
 - O Silent Partnership AR·ONE
 - O Aomi T Special Purpose Company
 - O Aomi S1 Special Purpose Company
 - ※ Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation
- Consigned operation of real estate
 - O Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.
 - O Mori Urban Planning Corporation
- Contracted construction
- Regional heating and cooling/electricity supply
 - O Roppongi Energy Service Co., Ltd.
 - O ARK Hills Heating & Cooling Supply Co., Ltd.
 - O Toranomon Energy Network Co., Ltd.
- Other

Investment, observation deck , forum , etc.

Property sales

- Real estate sales business for investors
- Residential sales business for individual customers

Operation of facilities

- Hotel & Membership club
 - O Mori Hospitality Corporation
- Golf
 - O Mori building Golf Resort Co.,Ltd.
- Nursing home
 % Prime Stage Co,. Ltd.

Overseas

Offices

- O Shanghai World Financial Center Co., Ltd.
- O Shanghai Senmao International Real Estate Co., Ltd.

Hotels, etc.

- O Shanghai Hills Hotel Management Co., Ltd.
- O Shanghai Hills Forum & City View Co., Ltd.
- O Mori Building China (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
- O Shanghai World Financial Center Investment Co., Ltd.
- O Shanghai World Financial Center Investment No.1 (Cayman) Limited
- O Shanghai World Financial Center Investment No.2 (Cayman) Limited
- O Shanghai World Financial Center Investment No.3 (Cayman) Limited
- O Mori Building Asia Pte. Ltd.

Bond Issuance Policy, Bond Specification and Redemption Schedule



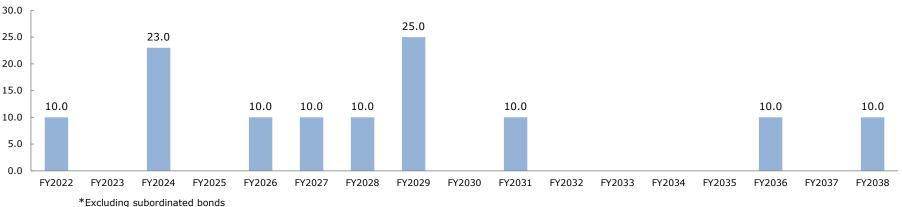
Bond Issuance Policy

Corporate bonds will be issued in a flexible manner, taking into account the level of other companies in the same industry and other factors, with a limit of 20% to 25% of non-consolidated interest-bearing debt for the time being, depending on market trends.

Details of bonds in issue (as of October 31, 2022)

| Issue No. | Launch date | Maturity date | Years of maturity (Year) | Amount of bonds issued (Billions of yen) | Coupon Interest | Bp against government bonds | Bp against SWAP |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 14th Bond | 8/8/2014 | 8/14/2024 | 10 | 13.0 | 0.861% | 34.0bp | 15.1bp |
| 15th Bond | 2/6/2015 | 2/13/2025 | 10 | 10.0 | 0.784% | 43.0bp | 16.4bp |
| 16th Bond | 4/24/2015 | 4/30/2027 | 12 | 10.0 | 1.002% | 56.0bp | 30.2bp |
| 18th Bond | 4/20/2016 | 4/25/2031 | 15 | 10.0 | 0.800% | 75.0bp | 48.4bp |
| 19th Bond | 7/5/2016 | 7/11/2036 | 20 | 10.0 | 0.830% | 78.0bp | 66.4bp |
| 21st Bond | 2/10/2017 | 2/16/2027 | 10 | 10.0 | 0.440% | 34.5bp | 10.0bp |
| 22nd Bond | 3/2/2018 | 3/8/2023 | 5 | 10.0 | 0.180% | 30.1bp | 2.9bp |
| 23rd Bond | 5/11/2018 | 5/17/2038 | 20 | 10.0 | 0.970% | 44.7bp | 28.0bp |
| 24th Bond | 8/10/2018 | 8/16/2028 | 10 | 10.0 | 0.460% | 35.0bp | 7.5bp |
| 25th Bond | 7/25/2019 | 7/31/2029 | 10 | 10.0 | 0.340% | 48.6bp | 26.7bp |
| 26th Bond | 11/8/2019 | 11/14/2029 | 10 | 15.0 | 0.320% | 37.0bp | 15.9bp |
| 1st Subordinated bond | 1/17/2019 | 1/31/2056 | 37 | 50.0 | 1.430% | 158.0bp | 137.0bp |
| 2nd Subordinated bond | 10/13/2020 | 10/19/2056 | 36 | 45.0 | 1.170% | 127.1bp | 120.0b |
| 3nd Subordinated bond | 10/4/2022 | 10/11/2057 | 35 | 50.0 | 1.360% | 130.0bp | - |
| Total Bond Balance | - | - | - | 263.0 | - | - | - |

Bond redemption schedule (Billions of yen)



Consolidated Balance Sheet for FY2022 First Half Period



(millions of yen)

| Assets | | | | Liabilities | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| Account name | FY2021 As of Mar-31,2022 | FY2022 As of Sep-30,2022 | change | Account name | FY2021 As of Mar-31,2022 | FY2022 As of Sep-30,2022 | change | |
| Current assets | | | | Current liabilities | | | | |
| Cash and deposits | 266,207 | 269,508 | 3,300 | Notes and accounts payable - trade | 11,749 | 10,502 | △ 1,246 | |
| Accounts receivable - trade | 9,672 | 12,993 | 3,321 | Short-term borrowings | 45,596 | 84,079 | 38,482 | |
| Contract assets | 692 | 2,320 | 1,628 | Current portion of bonds payable | 10,000 | 10,950 | 950 | |
| Short-term investment securities | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | Income taxes payable | 11,969 | 9,424 | △ 2,545 | |
| Inventories | 72,289 | 48,645 | △ 23,643 | Contract liabilities | 16,248 | 17,778 | 1,530 | |
| Other | 30,847 | 30,785 | △ 61 | Provision for bonuses | 1,302 | 1,411 | 108 | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | △ 16 | △ 17 | riangle 1 | Other | 39,896 | 36,238 | ∆ 3,658 | |
| Total current assets | 381,693 | 366,236 | △ 15,457 | Total current liabilities | 136,763 | 170,384 | 33,621 | |
| Fixed assets | | | | Long-term liabilities | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | | | Bonds payable | 203,950 | 203,000 | ∆ 950 | |
| Buildings and structures | 282,517 | 280,611 | △ 1,906 | Long-term borrowings | 1,171,385 | 1,127,545 | △ 43,840 | |
| Machinery, equipment and vehicles | 11,098 | 10,665 | △ 433 | Leasehold and guarantee deposits received | 87,362 | 92,242 | 4,879 | |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | 8,591 | 8,804 | 212 | Long-term deposits received | 1,279 | 1,273 | \triangle | |
| Land | 489,943 | 491,315 | 1,371 | Retirement benefit liability | 1,827 | 1,799 | △ 27 | |
| Construction in progress | 85,238 | 87,368 | 2,130 | Provision for retirement benefits for directors | 1,055 | 1,078 | 23 | |
| Real estate in progress | 242,130 | 242,194 | 63 | Provision for dismantling cost of fixed assets | 3,490 | 3,493 | 2 | |
| Beneficial interests in real estate trust | 577,624 | 577,530 | ∆ 94 | Deferred tax liabilities | 126,637 | 127,577 | 94(| |
| Other | 1,726 | 1,736 | 10 | Other | 5,687 | 5,379 | △ 307 | |
| Total Property, plant and equipment | 1,698,871 | 1,700,225 | 1,354 | Total long-term liabilities | 1,602,675 | 1,563,390 | △ 39,285 | |
| Intangible assets | | | | Total liabilities | 1,739,439 | 1,733,774 | ∆ 5,664 | |
| Leasehold right | 57 170 | F7 01F | 638 | | et assets | | | |
| Goodwill | 57,176 | 57,815 | ∆ 82 | N | | | | |
| Other | 11,970 | 11,887 | - | Chaushald and a suite | | | | |
| | 6,166 | 5,743 | △ 422 | Shareholders' equity | 70 500 | 70 500 | | |
| Total intangible assets | 75,312 | 75,446 | 133 | Capital stock | 79,500 | 79,500 | | |
| • | | | | Capital surplus | 22,563 | 22,563 | 7 501 | |
| Investments and other assets | 50.050 | 52.464 | 2 4 4 4 | Retained earnings | 474,267 | 481,773 | 7,505 | |
| Investment securities | 50,350 | 52,464 | 2,114 | Treasury stock | △ 11,507 | △ 11,507 | | |
| Equity investments | 25,062 | 25,599 | 537 | Total shareholders' equity Accumulated other comprehensive | 564,824 | 572,330 | 7,505 | |
| Long-term loans receivable | 86,856 | 117,331 | 30,475 | income | | | | |
| Retirement benefit asset | 987 | 1,018 | 31 | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 15,050 | 15,619 | 569 | |
| Deferred tax assets | 89 | 85 | ∆ 3 | Deferred gains or losses hedges | 69 | 528 | 459 | |
| Other | 49,138 | 51,285 | 2,147 | Foreign currency translation adjustment | 36,650 | 54,576 | 17,925 | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | △ 1,298 | △ 1,213 | 85 | Remeasurements of defined benefit plans | 96 | 95 | _∆(| |
| Total investments and other assets | 211,184 | 246,571 | 35,387 | Total accumulated other comprehensive income | 51,866 | 70,820 | 18,953 | |
| Total fixed assets | 1,985,368 | 2,022,243 | 36,875 | Non-controlling interests | 10,931 | 11,554 | 623 | |
| | | | | Total net assets | 627,623 | 654,705 | 27,082 | |
| Total assets | 2,367,062 | 2,388,480 | 21,418 | Total liabilities and net assets | 2,367,062 | 2,388,480 | 21,418 | |

Consolidated Income Statement for FY2022 First Half Period



| Account name | FY2021 1H(Apr-Sep) | FY2022 1H(Apr-Sep) | change |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Operating revenue | 108,189 | 156,160 | 47,971 |
| Cost of revenue from operations | 74,662 | 103,891 | 29,228 |
| Operating gross profit | 33,527 | 52,269 | 18,742 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 11,730 | 13,152 | 1,42 |
| Operating income | 21,796 | 39,116 | 17,319 |
| Interest income | 392 | 592 | 20 |
| Dividend income | 156 | 110 | ∆ 4 |
| Compensation income | 963 | 963 | |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | 1,000 | 836 | △ 16 |
| Foreign exchange gains | 220 | 616 | 39 |
| Gain on investments in | 649 | - | ∆ 64 |
| investment partnerships Other | 1,187 | 1,253 | 6 |
| Non-operating income | 4,571 | 4,372 | △ 19 |
| Interest expenses | 3,597 | 3,877 | 28 |
| Finance charges and fees | 583 | 600 | 1 |
| Other | 94 | 201 | 10 |
| Non-operating expenses | 4,274 | 4,679 | 40 |
| Ordinary income | 22,093 | 38,809 | 16,71 |
| Gain on sales of fixed assets | 10 | 118 | 10 |
| Gain on sale of investment securities | 859 | - | △ 85 |
| Subsidy income | 369 | 241 | △ 12 |
| Other | 9 | 3 | Δ 12 |
| Extraordinary income | 1,248 | 363 | ∆ ∆ 88 |
| Loss on sales of fixed assets | 4 | 4 | 2 00 |
| Loss on tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | - | 4 241 | 24 |
| Loss on business restructuring | 683 | 192 | ∆ 49 |
| Loss on COVID-19 | 861 | - | ∆ 86 |
| Other | 142 | 54 | ∆ 8 |
| Extraordinary losses | 1,691 | 492 | △ 1,19 |
| Income before income taxes | 21,650 | 38,681 | 17,03 |
| Income taxes - current | 5,434 | 11,814 | 6,38 |
| Income taxes - deferred | 2,293 | 507 | △ 1,78 |
| Profit | 13,922 | 26,359 | 12,43 |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling | 273 | 264 | Δ |
| interests Profit attributable to owners of | 2,5 | 201 | |

Description regarding future forecast in this report are based on information available on the day of the announcement, as analyzed and judged by Mori Building. Therefore, these forecasts are subject to inherent risks and uncertainty, and actual results may differ due to changes in various factors.

