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Tosei Corporation

Securities Code: 8923

February 4, 2022

Dear Shareholders,

Notice of the 72nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

We are pleased to announce the 72nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Tosei Corporation (the “Company”; this meeting, the “Meeting”), which will be held as described below.

To prevent the further spread of infections of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), the Company urges its shareholders to exercise their voting rights in advance in writing or by electromagnetic method (using the Internet, etc.) and refrain from attending the Meeting in person.

Prior to voting, please examine the attached Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders and exercise your voting rights no later than 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 24, 2022 (JST).

The Company will livestream the Meeting so that more shareholders will be able to view the proceedings of the Meeting from their homes or other places. Please note that while shareholders can comment during the livestreaming by using the chat function, shareholders will not be able to ask any questions pursuant to the Companies Act, exercise their voting rights, or propose a motion in the chat. The Company will also take questions from shareholders in advance on its dedicated website.

For cautionary notes regarding the advance registration of questions and the livestreaming as well as information on electromagnetic methods for exercising voting rights (via the Internet), etc., please refer to page 2.

Sincerely yours,

Seiichiro Yamaguchi
President and CEO
Tosei Corporation
4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Details

1. Date and Time:

Friday, February 25, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. (JST) (The reception for attendees begins at 9:00 a.m.)

2. Place:

Jiji Press Hall (2nd Floor, Jiji Press Building)
5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

3. Purpose of the Meeting

Matters to be reported:

- a. Business Report and Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the audit reports of the Accounting Auditor and the Audit & Supervisory Board on Consolidated Financial Statements, for the 72nd term (from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)
- b. Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the 72nd term (from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

Matters to be resolved:

- Proposal 1:** Appropriation of Surplus
Proposal 2: Election of Nine (9) Directors

<Disclosures on the Internet>

- If any changes are made to items in the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders, Business Report, Non-consolidated Financial Statements, or Consolidated Financial Statements, such changes will be posted on the Company's website (<https://www.toseicorp.co.jp/>)

<Advance registration of questions>

- Prior to the Meeting, the Company will take questions from shareholders regarding the purpose of the Meeting. On the day of the Meeting, the Company plans to answer some of the questions registered in advance that are considered relevant to the purpose of the Meeting or considered to draw attention of many shareholders. Please be advised that the Company does not promise to answer all the questions it receives. Even if some questions remain unanswered at the Meeting, the Company will not respond to them individually.
- For the method of registering questions in advance, please refer to the enclosed attachment (Information on Advance Registration of Questions and Viewing the Livestreaming for the 72nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders).

<Viewing the livestreaming>

- Shareholders viewing the livestreaming will not be recognized as having attended the Meeting pursuant to the Companies Act. Accordingly, shareholders will not be allowed to ask questions, exercise their voting rights, or propose a motion, which shareholders are allowed to do at general meetings of shareholders, via the livestreaming. To exercise your voting rights, shareholders are asked to keep in mind the deadline for the exercise of voting rights and vote by postal mail using the Voting Form or by electromagnetic method (via the Internet) or take advantage of proxy voting on the day of the Meeting by granting power of attorney to a proxy.
- For the method of viewing the livestreaming, please refer to the enclosed attachment (Information on Registration of Prior Questions and Viewing the Livestreaming for the 72nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders).
- Please be advised that if you send a comment online during the livestreaming, the Company may post the comment on its website after the closing of the Meeting.
- Depending on the environment of the PC used (PC model, functions, and the like) and the Internet connection environment (network circuit status, connectivity speed, and the like), you may experience problems with the images or sound of the livestreaming. Please be advised that the Company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any disadvantage incurred by the shareholder as a result of these problems. Furthermore, communication charges to view the livestreaming will be at the viewer's expense.

<Request for the shareholders' understanding and cooperation when attending the Meeting in person>

- When you attend the Meeting, you are kindly requested to present the enclosed Voting Form to the receptionist.
 - The Company plans to livestream the Meeting. Please be advised that while the Company intends to pay due consideration to the shareholders' privacy and film only the Chairman and the area surrounding the seats of the executives, images of attending shareholders may unavoidably appear on the stream.
 - After the closing of the Meeting, the Business Strategy Presentation Meeting will be held (and livestreamed) in the same place.
-

Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders

Proposal 1: Appropriation of Surplus

The Company proposes the appropriation of surplus as shown below:

Year-end dividend

Taking into account such factors as our operating results for the fiscal year under review and our future business development, the Company proposes the year-end dividend for the 72nd term as shown below.

1. Type of dividend property: Money
2. Dividend property allotment and total amount thereof

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Dividends per ordinary share of the Company: | ¥38 |
| Total amount of dividends: | ¥1,815,783,564 |
3. Effective date of dividends from surplus: February 28, 2022

Proposal 2: Election of Nine (9) Directors

The terms of office of all nine (9) Directors will expire at the conclusion of the Meeting. Accordingly, we propose the election of nine (9) Directors.

The candidates for Directors are as follows:

| No. | Name | Current positions and areas of responsibility in the Company | Attendance at the meetings of the Board of Directors held in the fiscal year under review |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | <u>Reappointment</u> Seiichiro Yamaguchi | President and CEO | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 2 | <u>Reappointment</u> Noboru Hirano | CFO Senior Executive Officer of Administrative Division In charge of Human Resource Department | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 3 | <u>Reappointment</u> Hideki Nakanishi | Director COO and Senior Executive Officer of Business Division In charge of Asset Solution Department 4 and Asset Solutions Business Promotion Department | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 4 | <u>Reappointment</u> Masaaki Watanabe | Director Managing Executive Officer Deputy Chief of Business Division In charge of Asset Solution Department 5 | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 5 | <u>Reappointment</u> Shunsuke Yamaguchi | Director Executive Officer In charge of Finance Department and General Affairs Department | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 6 | <u>Reappointment</u> Hitoshi Oshima | Director Executive Officer In charge of Asset Solution Department 1 and Crowd Funding Department | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 7 | <u>Reappointment</u> <u>Outside</u> <u>Independent</u> Kenichi Shohtoku | Outside Director | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 8 | <u>Reappointment</u> <u>Outside</u> <u>Independent</u> Hiroyuki Kobayashi | Outside Director | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |
| 9 | <u>Reappointment</u> <u>Outside</u> <u>Independent</u> Masao Yamanaka | Outside Director | 19/19 (100% attendance rate) |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Seiichiro Yamaguchi (Jan. 5, 1961)</p> | <p>Apr. 1983 Joined Mitsui Real Estate Sales Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 1986 Joined Tosei-Shoji Corporation</p> <p>Aug. 1990 Director of the Company</p> <p>Jun. 1994 President and Representative Director of the Company (current position)</p> <p>Dec. 1995 Representative Director of Palms Community Management Co. Ltd. (the predecessor of Tosei Community Co., Ltd.)</p> <p>Jul. 2004 President and CEO of the Company (current position)</p> | 12,885,500 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">《Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director》</p> <p>After being appointed as Representative Director of the Company in 1994, Seiichiro Yamaguchi has been leading the Company and the Group and has been committed to expanding its business scale and domains, and thus is essential for the management of the Company. In addition, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, he facilitates the efficient proceedings and actively seeks opinions from Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, playing the most important roles in promoting governance of the Company and the Group. Considering that he will continue to contribute to the Group's sustainable growth and improvement of corporate value, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |
| 2 | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Noboru Hirano (Oct. 17, 1959)</p> | <p>Apr. 1982 Joined Kokubu & Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 1991 Joined Tosei-Shoji Corporation</p> <p>May 1995 Director of Tosei-Shoji Corporation</p> <p>Mar. 2001 General Manager of Finance and Accounting Department of the Company</p> <p>Oct. 2002 Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>Jul. 2004 Managing Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Mar. 2005 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 2005 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Tosei Community Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Sep. 2005 Representative Director of Tosei REIT Advisors, Inc. (the predecessor of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc.)</p> <p>Feb. 2006 CFO and Senior Executive Officer of Administrative Division of the Company</p> <p>Dec. 2007 Representative Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Jan. 2013 Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Feb. 2013 Director of Tosei Community Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Feb. 2016 Director of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. (current position)</p> <p>Apr. 2017 CFO, Senior Executive Officer of Administrative Division and in charge of Human Resource Department of the Company (current position)</p> <p>Feb. 2020 Representative Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> | 60,000 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">《Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director》</p> <p>After being appointed as Director of the Company in 2002, Noboru Hirano has been supporting Representative Director Seiichiro Yamaguchi in overall management of the Company, and is committed to growth of the Group, while being in charge of overall governance of the internal administrative division and each Group company. Considering that he is indispensable for the Group's sustainable growth and improvement of the management quality in the future, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|---|---|--|---|
| 3 | <p><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Hideki Nakanishi (Jun. 17, 1967)</p> | <p>Apr. 1990 Joined The Yasuda Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.)</p> <p>Jun. 1999 Joined Gold Crest Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Oct. 2001 Joined HUSER Corporation</p> <p>Apr. 2006 Joined the Company</p> <p>Mar. 2013 Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Feb. 2016 Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> <p>Mar. 2017 Managing Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Feb. 2018 Director and Managing Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Dec. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer, Deputy Chief of Business Division of the Company</p> <p>Mar. 2021 Director, COO and Senior Executive Officer of Business Division and in charge of Asset Solution Department 4 and Asset Solutions Business Promotion Department (current position)</p> | 20,100 |
| <p>« Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director »</p> <p>After joining the Company in 2006, Hideki Nakanishi has been consistently engaged in the Revitalization Business and the Fund and Consulting Business of the Company. After being appointed as Executive Officer in 2013, he participated in deliberations related not only to assigned businesses but also to overall management as a member of the management meeting. After being appointed as Director in 2018, he has been sincerely working on management issues of the Company and the Group. Considering that he has been supervising the entire Business Division as Senior Executive Officer of Business Division, leading the entire business of the Company, and that he is indispensable for the Group's business expansion and growth in the future, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |
| 4 | <p><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Masaaki Watanabe (Jan. 25, 1963)</p> | <p>Apr. 1986 Joined Towa Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of Mitsubishi Jisho Residence Co., Ltd.)</p> <p>Dec. 1990 Joined Heisei Kouhatsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 1993 Seconded to Ohmon Club Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Feb. 1998 Joined the Company</p> <p>Aug. 2006 Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Mar. 2008 Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Managing Executive Officer and Deputy Chief of Business Division of the Company</p> <p>Feb. 2018 Director, Managing Executive Officer and Deputy Chief of Business Division of the Company</p> <p>Dec. 2019 Director, Managing Executive Officer, Deputy Chief of Business Division and in charge of Asset Solution Department 5 of the Company (current position)</p> <p>Feb. 2021 Director of Tosei Community Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> | 36,100 |
| <p>« Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director »</p> <p>After joining the Company in 1998, Masaaki Watanabe has been consistently engaged in the Revitalization Business and the Rental Business of the Company. After being appointed as Executive Officer in 2008, he participated in deliberations related not only to assigned businesses but also to overall management as a member of the management meeting. After being appointed as Director in 2018, he has been sincerely working on management issues of the Company and the Group. Considering that he is indispensable for the Group's business expansion and growth in the future, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|--|---|--|---|
| 5 | <p><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Shunsuke Yamaguchi (Jul. 26, 1964)</p> | <p>Apr. 1988 Joined TOKYU CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.</p> <p>Dec. 2001 Joined the Company</p> <p>Oct. 2006 Director in charge of Administrative Division of Fusion Partner, Inc.</p> <p>Aug. 2007 Joined the Company</p> <p>Oct. 2007 Director of Tosei Asset Management, Corp.</p> <p>Apr. 2008 Director of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc.</p> <p>Dec. 2012 Director of NAI Tosei Japan, Inc.</p> <p>Mar. 2013 Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Feb. 2018 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. (current position)</p> <p>Feb. 2020 Director and Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Mar. 2021 Director, Executive Officer in charge of Finance Department and General Affairs Department of the Company (current position)</p> | 7,200 |
| <p>« Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director »</p> <p>After joining the Company in 2001, Shunsuke Yamaguchi has been consistently engaged in the operations of general affairs, legal affairs, IT systems, human resources. In addition, he has been playing effective roles in promoting compliance and strengthening internal control functions of the Company and Group companies as a listed company, a real estate broker, or a financial instruments business operator. Considering that he is an essential person for establishing an internal management system to support the Group's expansion and growth, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |
| 6 | <p><u>Reappointment</u></p> <p>Hitoshi Oshima (Nov. 19, 1964)</p> | <p>Apr. 1988 Joined The Sanwa Bank, Ltd. (the predecessor of MUFG Bank, Ltd.)</p> <p>Jun. 2006 Joined J-REP Co. Ltd. (the predecessor of Goodman Japan Limited)</p> <p>Jan. 2009 Joined NATIONAL STUDENTS INFORMATION CENTER CO., LTD.</p> <p>Dec. 2011 Joined the Company</p> <p>Jul. 2012 Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Mar. 2014 Managing Director of Tosei Community Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Dec. 2016 Director of Tosei Community Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Mar. 2017 Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Feb. 2020 Director and Executive Officer of the Company</p> <p>Dec. 2020 Director and Executive Officer in charge of Asset Solution Department 1 and Crowd Funding Department (current position)</p> <p>Sep. 2021 Director of Princess Square Co., Ltd. (current position) Director of Let's Creation Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> | 1,700 |
| <p>« Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Director »</p> <p>After joining the Company in 2011, Hitoshi Oshima served as Director of multiple subsidiaries, contributing to improvement of the management quality of those subsidiaries. After being appointed as General Manager of the Asset Solution Division in 2016, he was actively involved in logistics facility projects and real estate M&A projects mainly in the Revitalization Business by leveraging his career. His contribution to the Group's operating results is extremely high. Considering that he is an essential person for business expansion and growth of the Group, we renominated him as a candidate for Director.</p> | | | |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|--|--|--|---|
| 7 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Reappointment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Outside</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Independent</div> Kenichi Shohtoku (Jan. 20, 1971) | Oct. 1995 Joined Asahi & Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of KPMG AZSA LLC) Sep. 1999 Seconded to Arthur Andersen & Co., Kuala Lumpur Office Sep. 2002 Joined SCS Global Accounting Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of SCS Global Consulting (S) Pte Ltd) Nov. 2003 Representative Director of SCS Global Accounting Co., Ltd. (current position) Sep. 2005 Director of O-RID GLOBAL BPO PTE. LTD. Dec. 2010 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of ROKI TECHNO CO., LTD. Feb. 2012 Director of the Company (current position) Jan. 2013 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of ROKI GROUP HOLDINGS CO., LTD. (current position) | - |
| <p>« Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Outside Director and expected roles »</p> <p>As a certified public accountant, Kenichi Shohtoku operates an accounting consulting firm mainly in foreign countries. In order to leverage the advice that he provides based on his expertise for the Company's overseas development, we have been having him serve as Outside Director of the Company since 2012. After being appointed as Outside Director, he has provided invaluable advice on various occasions such as the Board of Directors' meetings of the Company, liaison meetings with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company, etc. and has worked energetically to enhance the governance system of the Company and the Group as well as to ensure the appropriateness of financial reporting. He has also been serving as a member of the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee to participate in deliberations from an objective standpoint and contributing to securing appropriateness and fairness of compensation, etc. for Directors. Considering that he is indispensable for the maintenance and improvement of corporate governance structure for further expanding the Group and enhancing the checking functions in the future while paying attention to ESG issues, we renominated him as a candidate for Outside Director.</p> | | | |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|--|--|---|---|
| 8 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">Reappointment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">Outside</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 5px;">Independent</div> <p>Hiroyuki Kobayashi (Mar. 3, 1965)</p> | <p>Apr. 1987 Joined the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. (the predecessor of Mizuho Bank, Ltd.)</p> <p>Apr. 2002 Seconded to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 2003 Head of Advisory Department IV of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Jul. 2005 Joined Sophia Corporation</p> <p>Apr. 2006 Vice President and Director of Sophia Corporation</p> <p>Dec. 2006 Joined Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Jun. 2008 Deputy Head of Corporate Planning Department of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Dec. 2011 Head of Corporate Communications Department of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 2014 Senior Corporate Officer attached to Head of Corporate Investment Services & Retail Business Division of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 2015 Head of Wealth Management Division, Retail & Business Banking Division of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Apr. 2017 President & CEO of Social Capital Management, Inc. (current position)</p> <p>Feb. 2018 Director of the Company (current position)</p> <p>Apr. 2018 Vice President and Director of Precious Square, Inc. (current position)</p> <p>Jun. 2019 Outside Auditor of Tohto Suisan Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> <p>Aug. 2019 Director of SEIWA Co., Ltd. (the predecessor of SEIWA HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.) (current position)</p> <p>Dec. 2020 Representative Director of WATASU, Inc. (current position)</p> | - |
| <p>《Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Outside Director and expected roles》</p> <p>Hiroyuki Kobayashi was engaged in operations at the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. and M&A advisory services during secondment to a securities company. Currently he has established a consulting firm specializing in business strategies for corporate clients, M&As and organization development, and serves as CEO. With his objective monitoring and proposals based on his abundant experience and expertise, he has been contributing to more active discussion at Board of Directors meetings and improves their effectiveness. He has also been serving as a member of the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee to participate in deliberations from an objective standpoint and contributing to securing appropriateness and fairness of compensation, etc. for Directors. Considering that he is indispensable for the maintenance and improvement of corporate governance structure for further expanding the Group and enhancing the checking functions in the future while paying attention to ESG issues, we renominated him as a candidate for Outside Director.</p> <p>《Supplemental Information on Independence》</p> <p>Hiroyuki Kobayashi served as an employee of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. (a predecessor of Mizuho Bank, Ltd.) until March 2002. However, his independence as Outside Director has been secured, as the Company has business transactions* with many other financial institutions as well as the said bank and he is not in the position to be influenced by the bank as it has been about 20 years since he ceased to be a business executor of the said bank. He satisfies the criteria for an independent director stipulated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and the Company notified the said Exchange of the appointment of Hiroyuki Kobayashi as an independent director as stated in Note 2.</p> <p>*Reference: Outstanding loans payable to the said bank as of November 30, 2021 (consolidated basis) accounted for approximately 6.4% of the Company's total assets and approximately 11.0% of its total outstanding loans.</p> | | | |

| No. | Name (Date of birth) | Career summary, positions and areas of responsibility in the Company (Important concurrent positions outside the Company) | Number of the Company's shares held |
|--|---|--|---|
| 9 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Reappointment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Outside</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">Independent</div> <p>Masao Yamanaka (Jul. 24, 1962)</p> | <p>Apr. 1997 Registered as attorney-at-law (Daini Tokyo Bar Association)</p> <p>Jan. 2003 Established Yamanaka Law Office</p> <p>Apr. 2008 Joined RENAISS Law Office (current position)</p> <p>May 2012 Outside Auditor of Chiyoda Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Outside Auditor of System Location Co., Ltd. (current position)</p> <p>Jun. 2018 Outside Director of ACE SECURITIES CO., LTD.</p> <p>Feb. 2020 Director of the Company (current position)</p> | - |
| <p>《Reasons for nomination as a candidate for Outside Director and expected roles》</p> <p>Masao Yamanaka has provided many companies with legal advice and involved in multiple large-scale corporate bankruptcy affairs. He possesses abundant experience as an attorney-at-law and a high level of expertise on corporate legal affairs. Furthermore, serving as outside auditor of multiple listed companies, he possesses considerable expertise in governance of listed companies, and he is he is a notably effective person for supervising governance of the Group, as we aim for expansion of the Group. Considering that he is indispensable for the maintenance and improvement of corporate governance structure for further expanding the Group and enhancing the checking functions in the future while paying attention to ESG issues, we renominated him as a candidate for Outside Director.</p> <p>Although he has never been involved in corporate management other than as an outside director or an outside auditor, we believe that he will be able to perform his duties as Outside Director appropriately based on the aforementioned reasons.</p> | | | |

- (Notes)
- Each of the candidates for Directors has no special interests in the Company.
 - Kenichi Shohtoku, Hiroyuki Kobayashi and Masao Yamanaka are candidates for Outside Directors. The Company notified the Tokyo Stock Exchange of Kenichi Shohtoku, Hiroyuki Kobayashi and Masao Yamanaka as independent directors pursuant to the regulations of the said Exchange, and they will continue to serve as independent directors if they are reelected as Directors.
 - Kenichi Shohtoku currently serves as Outside Director of the Company and will have served as such for ten (10) years as of the conclusion of the Meeting. Hiroyuki Kobayashi currently serves as Outside Director of the Company and will have served as such for four (4) years as of the conclusion of the Meeting. In addition, Masao Yamanaka currently serves as Outside Director of the Company and will have served as such for two (2) years as of the conclusion of the Meeting.
 - Kenichi Shohtoku, Hiroyuki Kobayashi and Masao Yamanaka currently serve as Outside Directors of the Company. The Company has concluded a contract for limitation of liability with each of them pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act for the liability for damages provided for in Article 423, paragraph 1 of the same, and limits their liability to the amount provided by relevant laws and regulations. The Company intends to maintain the contracts with them if they are reelected as proposed.
 - The Company has concluded a directors and officers liability insurance contract as stipulated in Article 430-3, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act with an insurance company. Directors included as insured in this insurance policy will receive compensation for damages arising from their liability borne from performance of their duties or arising from claims in pursuit of that liability. Other details of said insurance are as stated on page 31 of the Business Report. If a candidate becomes a Director, the candidate will be insured by said insurance contract. The Company is scheduled to renew said insurance contract with the same contents on March 2022.

<Reference> Skills matrix of candidates for Director

| No. | Name | Internal/ Outside | Specialty, knowledge, and experience | | | | | | | | Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee | ESG Promotion Committee |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | Corporate manage- ment | Real estate business | Finance/ Accountin g | Global business | ESG | IT/DX | Human Resource/ Labor | Complianc e/Risk manage- ment | | |
| 1 | Seiichiro Yamaguchi | Internal | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | ○ | |
| 2 | Noboru Hirano | Internal | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ○ | ○ (Chair- person) |
| 3 | Hideki Nakanishi | Internal | | ● | | | ● | | | | | ○ |
| 4 | Masaaki Watanabe | Internal | | ● | | | ● | | | | | ○ |
| 5 | Shunsuke Yamaguchi | Internal | | | | | | ● | | ● | | |
| 6 | Hitoshi Oshima | Internal | | ● | | | | ● | | | | |
| 7 | Kenichi Shohtoku | Outside (Independent) | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | ○ (Chair- person) | |
| 8 | Hiroyuki Kobayashi | Outside (Independent) | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ○ | Observer |
| 9 | Masao Yamanaka | Outside (Independent) | | | ● | | | | | ● | ○ | |

End

(Attachment)

Business Report

(From December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

1. Matters regarding current status of the Group

(1) Business developments and results

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, the Japanese economy remained on a weak recovery trend, despite the harsh conditions caused by COVID-19 being gradually mitigated. While expectations are high going forward for the effects of the huge economic stimulus package of the Kishida administration which came into office last year, it remains necessary to monitor such factors as the global trends of raw material prices of various resources as well as movements in global financial markets.

In the real estate industry where Tosei Group operates, domestic real estate investments from January to September 2021 decreased 9% year on year to ¥3.1 trillion. Although investments decreased due to the shortage of properties supplied on the market, investments in office buildings including the large-scale buildings of Tokyo's five business wards were on a recovery trend, reflecting the continuing proactive investment stance of the investors. While Tokyo fell to fourth place in the world ranking by city for the nine months from January to September 2021 (ranked first in the same period of the previous fiscal year), the real estate investment market is forecasted to remain active (according to a survey by a private research institute).

The Tokyo metropolitan area condominium market has recovered to the levels of 2019 and the number of newly built units from January to October 2021 increased 26.1% year on year to 21,535 units. Behind this increase is the rebound from the substantial decline under the state of emergency introduced last year. The average contract rate for the first month has also remained at around the 70% threshold from which market conditions are viewed as favorable, thereby indicating a robust market. In addition, in the pre-owned condominium market, the number of units contracted from January to October 2021 increased 13.0% year on year to 33,515. However, in the build-for-sale detached house market, in the absence of a substantial sales decline in 2020 as seen in the condominium market, housing starts for the nine months from January to September 2021 numbered 41,000 units (up 1.8% year on year), remaining largely unchanged from the same period of the previous fiscal year (according to a survey by a private research institute).

Regarding construction costs for the ten months from January to October 2021, average costs per tsubo for reinforced concrete structure were ¥963 thousand per tsubo (1 tsubo = 3.30 square meters) (an increase of 6.0% year on year), and average costs per tsubo for wooden structure were ¥569 thousand (unchanged from the same period of the previous fiscal year). Currently, the prices of steel materials and timber are experiencing an upsurge due to the recovery of the global economy including growing demand in the U.S. and China, which has also begun to affect construction costs in certain areas (according to a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation and Tourism).

In the office leasing market of Tokyo's five business wards, the average vacancy rate as of October 2021 was 6.4% (an increase of 2.5 percentage points year on year), against the backdrop of tenants cutting back on office space as a result of a slowdown in expansion of office space and the spread of teleworking lifestyle in certain areas. The average asking rent was ¥20,804 per tsubo (a decrease of ¥1,630 year on year), demonstrating a downturn in the office leasing market in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and it remains necessary to monitor future trends in supply and demand. Meanwhile, the condominium leasing market remained robust and the average asking rent of condominiums in the Tokyo metropolitan area as of October 2021 was ¥10,935 per tsubo (an increase of 4.6% year on year) and the average occupancy rate at condominiums held by J-REIT in the Tokyo Area as of August 31, 2021 was 96.6% (a decrease of 0.1 percentage points year on year) (according to a survey by a private research institute).

In the Tokyo metropolitan area's logistics facility leasing market, leasable stock in October 2021 amounted to 7.23 million tsubo (an increase of 14.4% year on year). The vacancy rate was 1.7%. Although this was a slight increase from the level of 1.3% observed in July 2021, rent continues to gradually increase and supply and demand remain tight. Leasing demand is expected to remain firm for the time being, despite an easing in the extraordinary demand stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic (according to a survey by a private research institute).

In the real estate fund market, the market scale continues to expand. J-REIT assets under management in October 2021 totaled ¥21.2 trillion (an increase of ¥1.1 trillion year on year) and assets under management in private placement funds totaled ¥23.4 trillion (as of June 2021, an increase of ¥2.3 trillion year on year). Combining the two, the real estate securitization market scale grew to ¥44.6 trillion (according to a survey by a private research institute).

In the Tokyo business hotel market, the average guest room occupancy rate in the nine months from January to September 2021 was 38.2% (83.6% in the same period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic). The total number of hotel guests in Tokyo encompassing all types of accommodation in the nine months from January to September 2021 amounted to 24.34 million (58.32 million overnight stays in the same period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2019). As the COVID-19 situation in Japan has been gradually brought under control, including the lifting of the state of emergency in October 2021, expectations are high for an influx of inbound visitors and other signs of recovery of the hotel market (according to a survey by the Japan Tourism Agency).

Amid this operating environment, in the Revitalization Business, the Group made steady progress in selling assets such as income-generating office buildings and apartments, while in the Development Business, the Group pushed ahead with sales of detached houses and logistics facilities. In addition, the Group also proceeded with the acquisition of income-generating properties and various types of land for development as future sources of income.

As a result, consolidated revenue for the fiscal year under review totaled ¥61,726 million (down 3.5% year on year), operating profit was ¥10,965 million (up 70.6%), profit before tax was ¥10,302 million (up 74.6%), and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥6,721 million (up 86.6%).

Performance by business segment is shown below.

Revitalization Business

During the fiscal year under review, the segment sold 46 properties which had been renovated, including Kannai Tosei Building III (Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa), T's garden Kiyose (Kiyose-shi, Tokyo), Ichikawashimamura Building (Ichikawa-shi, Chiba). In addition, the segment sold four unit in the Restyling Business from Isarakoplace Residence (Minato-ku, Tokyo), Rune Kamakura Ueki Residence (Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa).

In addition, ICOMPANY, Inc. and its four subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively the "Princess Group"), which were included in the scope of consolidation from the fiscal year under review, sold 19 pre-owned condominium units.

During the fiscal year under review, it also acquired a total of 31 income-generating office buildings and apartments for renovation and sales purposes and two land lots. Furthermore, in conjunction with the consolidation of the Princess Group, as of November 30, 2021, inventories increased, including a total of 25 income-generating office buildings and apartments and 127 pre-owned condominium units

In addition, the Group reviewed the valuation of its income-generating properties, recording a reversal of inventories valuation loss of ¥1,408 million.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥33,587 million (up 7.8% year on year) and the segment profit was ¥7,203 million (up 28.7%).

(Note) From the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022, the Company has changed the name of its “Real Estate Securitization Business” (in Japanese. In English, the segment has been known as the “Revitalization Business” and will remain the same) to the “Revitalization Business.” In the Revitalization Business, the Company acquires properties whose asset value has declined, considers various “value-up plans” including improving the design, convenience and security, and introducing environment-friendly features that reflect local characteristics and tenant needs, boosts their value with the most suitable value-up plan and sells them as revitalized real estate to various investors. These revitalization projects contribute to the long-term use of buildings and promote the reduction of the environmental burden.

Development Business

During the fiscal year under review, the segment sold a newly built logistic facility, T’s Logi Hasuda (Hasuda-shi, Saitama) and a newly built commercial facility, THE Palms Sagamihara Park Brightia (Store section) (Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa). In addition, the segment focused on the sale of detached houses, for which there was firm demand. The segment sold 84 detached houses at such properties as THE Palms Court Kamakura Shiromeguri (Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa) and THE Palms Court Hibarigaoka (Nishitokyo-shi, Tokyo).

During the fiscal year under review, three land lots for apartment project, one land lot for commercial facility project, three land lots for income-generating office buildings, acquired two land lots for logistic facility and land lots for 67 detached houses.

In addition, the Group reviewed the valuation of its income-generating properties, recording a valuation loss of ¥156 million and reversal of inventories valuation loss of ¥283 million.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥11,962 million (down 26.0% year on year) and the segment profit was ¥1,060 million (in comparison with segment loss of ¥3,743 million in the same period of the previous fiscal year).

Rental Business

During the fiscal year under review, while the segment sold 24 properties of its inventory assets held for leasing purposes, it newly acquired 40 properties including income-generating office buildings and apartments. In addition, the segment made efforts to lease vacancies out following acquisitions and also focused on leasing activities for its existing non-current assets and inventory assets.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥5,466 million (down 5.9% year on year) and the segment profit was ¥2,700 million (up 16.4%).

Fund and Consulting Business

During the fiscal year under review, while ¥121,111 million was subtracted from the balance of assets under management mainly due to property dispositions by funds, ¥418,571 million was added to the balance of assets under management (Note) of ¥1,123,406 million for the end of the previous fiscal year, due to new large asset management contracts. The balance of assets under management as of November 30, 2021, was ¥1,420,867 million.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥4,934 million (down 13.1% year on year) and the segment profit was ¥3,137 million (down 25.2%).

The lower year-on-year revenue and profit results are primarily attributable to the segment having posted brokerage fee income pertaining to transactions involving large projects in the previous fiscal year.

(Note) The balance of assets under management includes the balance of assets that were subject to consulting contracts, etc.

Property Management Business

During the fiscal year under review, the segment worked to win new contracts and maintain existing contracts. Consequently, the total number of properties under management was 758 as of November 30, 2021, an increase of 63 from November 30, 2020 with that total comprising 470 office buildings, hotel, logistics facilities and other such properties, and 288 condominiums and apartments.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥5,219 million (up 11.3% year on year) and segment profit was ¥672 million (up 0.8%).

Hotel Business

During the fiscal year under review, the Group opened TOSEI HOTEL COCONE Asakusa in July 2021 and TOSEI HOTEL COCONE Kamakura in October 2021. Despite endeavors including the improvement of occupancy rates at existing hotels, conditions remained harsh due to the renewed spread of COVID-19, with the temporary closure of some hotels.

As a result, revenue in this segment was ¥555 million (up 27.1% year on year) and segment loss was ¥838 million (in comparison with segment loss of ¥673 million in the previous fiscal year).

| Business segment | Revenue |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Revitalization Business | ¥33,587 million |
| Development Business | ¥11,962 million |
| Rental Business | ¥5,466 million |
| Fund and Consulting Business | ¥4,934 million |
| Property Management Business | ¥5,219 million |
| Hotel Business | ¥555 million |
| Total | ¥61,726 million |

(2) Status of capital investments

Capital investments for the Group executed during the fiscal year under review totaled ¥13,265 million.

(3) Status of financing

The Group raised funds of ¥49,831 million by means of non-current borrowings during the fiscal year under review.

(4) Issues to be addressed

Although the spread of COVID-19 infections in Japan seems to be waning for the time being, globally, there has been a resurgence and the pandemic, which initially was expected to end in about two years, is still not allowing for any predictions as to when it will be contained.

Meanwhile, in the Tokyo metropolitan area real estate investment market, which is the Group's mainstay market, real estate investors both in Japan and abroad continue to demonstrate their robust investment stance amid the protracted worldwide low-interest-rate environment, leading to robust transactions. While rising vacancy rates and falling rents in the office leasing market are becoming pronounced due to the progress of teleworking among others, real estate transaction prices remain high, reflecting the shortages in property supply in the investment market. In particular, income-

generating apartments, which have been the preferred targets by investors for their stable profitability, have witnessed a further decline in the investors' expected yield from real estate. Although active transactions are expected going forward, we are aware that the real estate market will need to be watched for the possibility of entering an adjustment phase caused by further deterioration of the office market, changes in the lending attitude of financial institutions, and changes in the financial policies of European and U.S. financial institutions looking ahead to a post-COVID world.

Amid this business environment, the Group has formulated and has been promoting its three-year medium-term management plan in an effort to enhance corporate value. The medium-term management plan, "Infinite Potential 2023," which kicked off in the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, covering the period from December 2020 to November 2023, upholds the main policy to "Pursue the Group's infinite growth potential in all aspects of real estate and aim for a new stage as a comprehensive real estate company." Under the plan, the Group is expanding existing businesses for the further growth of the Group and enhancing existing businesses through the promotion of DX, while making efforts to put ESG management into practice. The Group also plans to pursue its growth strategies based on this plan in the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022, which will be the second year of the plan.

< Medium-term Management Plan "Infinite Potential 2023" (From December 2020 to November 2023)>

* Due to the uncertainty surrounding the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the plans for consolidated revenue and profits for the second year onwards were not disclosed when the medium-term management plan was initially formulated. However, in light of the current outlook of the business environment and the performance trends for the initial year, the plan has been revised. The underlined sections indicate additions or revisions.

(Main Policy)

"Pursue the Group's infinite growth potential in all aspects of real estate and aim for a new stage as a comprehensive real estate company."

(Basic Policies)

- Basic policy 1. Expand existing businesses and increase operating profit with a focus on environmental/social issues
- Basic policy 2. Enhance existing businesses and create new income-generating models through DX
- Basic policy 3. Implement a balance sheet strategy with a focus on increasing business scale, Group-held assets and capital efficiency
- Basic policy 4. Implement Group strategy and organizational strategy with a focus on achieving both governance and efficiency
- Basic policy 5. Improve operational and administrative efficiency through the promotion of utilization of IT and enhance employee satisfaction conducive to improving productivity
- Basic policy 6. Promote business, management and ESG with a focus on sustainability

(Quantitative Plan)

- Growth potential: Consolidated revenue for the final fiscal year of the plan: ¥100 billion
Consolidated profit before tax for the final fiscal year of the plan: ¥14 billion
- Capital efficiency: ROE of 12% or more in the final fiscal year of the plan
- Stability: Stable businesses ratio (operating profit-basis) around 50%
- Financial soundness: Equity ratio of around 35%
Net debt-to-equity ratio: about 1.3 times
- Shareholder returns: Aim to gradually raise payout ratio from 25% to 30% over three years

Consider repurchase of own shares with a focus on capital efficiency

In this plan, the Group sets out “pursue the Group's infinite growth potential” as the main policy, and will strive for further growth, business transformation through the use of digital technology, contribution to SDGs through business and promotion of ESG management to improve corporate value. Specifically, the Group aims to promote initiatives Group-wide by incorporating efforts on environmental/social issues in the individual measures of each business. The Revitalization Business aims to extend the service life of buildings by renovating existing real estate, as well as differentiate and improve profitability of products by creating added value through upgrades focusing on comfort and safety. The Development Business will incorporate elements such as eco-friendliness and crime prevention/disaster preparedness in product planning with aiming to increase the brand value of each product through product planning that will be supported by customers. Both the Revitalization Business and the Development Business will leverage IT to promote sales activities, strengthen decision-making capabilities in investments and Group-wide cooperation to reinforce the structure toward expanding business scale. In the Stock and Fee Business, the stable source of income, the Group will aim to expand business scale and improve profitability through initiatives such as providing high-quality services and enhancing customer satisfaction with a focus on ESG as well as reviews of operational processes by leveraging IT in each of the Rental Business, Fund and Consulting Business, Property Management Business and Hotel Business. Recognizing that the fusion of DX and real estate presents a new business opportunity, the Group will expand assets under management in the crowd funding business, commercialize an investment scheme using security tokens, and other projects as initiatives to create new income-generating models.

On the financial front, the Group will work on effective investments while strengthening funding capabilities and maintaining a sound financial structure to support the expansion in business scale and asset balance. In addition, as a Group organizational strategy in line with the business which is both expanding in scale and diversifying in nature, the Group will streamline and reconstruct the organization, further enhance the quality of internal control, and maintain an optimal corporate governance structure to extend Group-wide cooperation and comprehensive capabilities. Furthermore, to fully activate human resources, which are the Group's most important assets, the Group will promote human resources development aiming for the growth of all officers and employees and productivity enhancement while improving employee satisfaction Group-wide.

The Group's business and financial issues to be addressed preferentially are as follows:

1. Business issues

| Segment | Issues to be addressed preferentially Note: "E" and "S" stand for environmental and social aspects of ESG, respectively. |
|------------------------------|---|
| Revitalization Business | 1. Revise acquisition policy according to the exit strategy (by size and area) on a regular basis and expand investment target; gather information efficiently and strengthen acquisitions |
| | 2. Review value-up guidelines; resolve issues in E and S; implement the most appropriate value-up activities suited to property characteristics and customer needs |
| | 3. Expand sales channels and sales methods and pursue efficiency |
| | 4. Strengthen investment judgment by leveraging IT; nurture persons who can make investment decisions |
| | 5. Strengthen the business of condominium unit sales through stronger coordination among the Group |
| | 6. Research value-up plan in awareness of E and S; increase sales price and enhance brand value |
| Development Business | 1. Revise acquisition policy according to property type and usage on a regular basis; gather information efficiently and strengthen acquisitions |
| | 2. Expand sales channels and sales methods according to property characteristics and exit strategy (such as size and area) and conduct efficient sales |
| | 3. Research the latest specs and tenant needs toward the development of Tosei's original, small- and medium-sized office buildings |
| | 4. Pursue planning and supply of products in awareness of E and S |
| Rental Business | 1. Increase non-current assets; manage property and acquire environmental certifications in awareness of E and S |
| | 2. Improve occupancy rates early and continue stable occupancy |
| | 3. Enhance property management capability as a building owner; transform operation process by promoting use of IT and leveraging DX |
| Fund and Consulting Business | 1. Increase the balance of assets under management (REIT, private placement funds, and CRE) |
| | 2. Maximize investor returns through stronger coordination among the Group |
| | 3. Establish system for implementing ESG and SDGs required of a real estate asset management company |
| Property Management Business | 1. Strengthen capacity for new acquisition that accommodates increase in number of properties under management as well as work on improving operation quality and CS; establish implementation system for SDGs befitting a company that provides one-stop service for property management and building management |
| | 2. Strengthen asset management capacity aiming for increase in property management of logistics facilities |
| | 3. Increase profit margin by streamlining operation through leveraging IT and reducing cost |
| Hotel Business | 1. Achieve early recovery of occupancy rate and record operating profit; improve occupancy rate by appealing to non-price factors (expand sales channel, improve brand recognition, differentiate with competitors) |
| | 2. Establish and strengthen management system to expand hotel business |
| | 3. Provide appealing menus in awareness of E and S; increase repeat customers; increase daily rate |

2. Financial issues

| Segment | Issues to be addressed preferentially |
|--------------------|---|
| Financial strategy | 1. Enhance funding capabilities commensurate with the expansion of business (Increase credit line, improve funding terms for acquiring non-current assets, implement bank formation strategy) |
| | 2. Implement capital allocation that balances growth investment, financial discipline, and return of profits to shareholders (Equity ratio of around 35%, net debt-to-equity ratio of about 1.3 times, ratio of stable businesses (operating profit basis) of around 50%) |
| | 3. Achieve ROE of 12% or higher which exceeds cost of capital (Target for the final year of the medium-term management plan) |
| | 4. Reduce cost and administrative burden through efficient Group-wide fund management |

(5) Status of operating results and assets**a. Trends in operating results and assets of the Group**

| | 69th term (Year ended November 30, 2018) | 70th term (Year ended November 30, 2019) | 71st term (Year ended November 30, 2020) | 72nd term (Year under review) (Year ended November 30, 2021) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Revenue (Thousands of yen) | 61,543,319 | 60,727,704 | 63,939,781 | 61,726,449 |
| Profit before tax (Thousands of yen) | 10,171,017 | 12,090,095 | 5,901,313 | 10,302,616 |
| Profit attributable to owners of the parent (Thousands of yen) | 6,852,237 | 8,447,032 | 3,602,339 | 6,721,305 |
| Basic earnings per share (Yen) | 141.36 | 176.40 | 76.05 | 142.56 |
| Total assets (Thousands of yen) | 138,768,538 | 161,894,056 | 161,684,503 | 195,010,899 |
| Total equity (Thousands of yen) | 52,021,782 | 58,306,499 | 58,969,524 | 65,958,740 |

(Note) The above table has been made under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

b. Trends in operating results and assets of the Company

| | 69th term (Year ended November 30, 2018) | 70th term (Year ended November 30, 2019) | 71st term (Year ended November 30, 2020) | 72nd term (Year under review) (Year ended November 30, 2021) |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Net sales (Thousands of yen) | 48,061,639 | 48,861,295 | 51,958,230 | 47,452,190 |
| Ordinary income (Thousands of yen) | 6,770,624 | 9,770,383 | 3,382,780 | 9,690,159 |
| Net income (Thousands of yen) | 5,054,356 | 7,273,194 | 2,594,607 | 7,452,678 |
| Net income per share (Yen) | 104.27 | 151.89 | 54.77 | 158.08 |
| Total assets (Thousands of yen) | 127,844,930 | 149,812,509 | 148,071,547 | 171,076,831 |
| Net assets (Thousands of yen) | 46,965,634 | 52,076,260 | 51,737,131 | 59,467,346 |

- (Notes) 1. The above table has been made under Japanese GAAP.
2. The Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 28, February 16, 2018), etc. have been applied from the beginning of the 70th term, and indicators for the 69th term were adjusted retrospectively in accordance with the said accounting standard, etc.

(6) Status of significant subsidiaries

| Name of company | Capital or investments in capital | Equity ownership [Indirect equity ownership] | Major lines of business |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Tosei Community Co., Ltd. | ¥99,500 thousand | 100.0% | Property management business |
| Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. | ¥100,000 thousand | 100.0 | Fund and consulting business |
| Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. | ¥50,000 thousand | 100.0 | Real estate consulting business |
| Tosei Urban Home Corporation | ¥100,000 thousand | 100.0 | Development business |
| ICOMPANY, Inc. | ¥5,000 thousand | 100.0 | Other |
| Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. | ¥5,000 thousand | 100.0 (74.3) | Revitalization business |
| Princess Square Co., Ltd. | ¥96,000 thousand | 100.0 (100.0) | Revitalization business |
| G.P. Asset Co., Ltd. | ¥10,000 thousand | 100.0 (100.0) | Revitalization business |
| Let's Creation Co., Ltd. | ¥10,000 thousand | 100.0 (100.0) | Revitalization business |
| Kishino Corporation | ¥10,000 thousand | 100.0 | Rental business |
| Masuda Kenzai-ten Co., Ltd. | ¥60,500 thousand | 100.0 | Revitalization business |
| Sanki-shoji Co., Ltd. | ¥30,000 thousand | 100.0 | Revitalization business |
| Tosei Hotel Management Co., Ltd. | ¥100,000 thousand | 100.0 | Hotel business |
| Tosei Hotel Service Co., Ltd. | ¥10,000 thousand | 100.0 | Hotel business |
| Tosei Chintai Hosho LLC | ¥3,000 thousand | 100.0 | Property management business |
| Tosei Singapore Pte. Ltd. | S\$4,000,000 | 100.0 | Rental business |

- (Notes)
1. TREC MOON LLC was included in the scope of consolidation due to the acquisition of equity in the silent partnership during the fiscal year under review. However, it has been excluded from the scope of consolidation for the reason that the said investment was repaid for the full amount.
 2. During the fiscal year under review, the Company acquired all of the shares in ICOMPANY, Inc. and all shares issued by its subsidiary, Princess Holdings Co., Ltd., which are not held by ICOMPANY, Inc., and accordingly, has included ICOMPANY, Inc., Princess Holdings Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries, Princess Square Co., Ltd., G.P. Asset Co., Ltd., and Let's Creation Co., Ltd. in the scope of consolidation.
 3. On November 19, 2021, Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. concluded an absorption-type merger agreement with Princess Square Co., Ltd., with Princess Square Co. Ltd. as the surviving company, and will cease to exist on January 1, 2022, the effective date of the agreement.

(7) Major lines of business (As of November 30, 2021)

| Segment | Operations |
|------------------------------|---|
| Revitalization Business | <p>The Tosei Group acquires office buildings, commercial facilities, apartments and other properties whose asset value has declined through buying and selling real estate and M&A of companies with real estate holdings, boosts their value through “value-up plans” (“improved designs,” “enhanced security functions, etc.,” “increased eco-friendliness,” and “improved profitability”) judged to best match the characteristics of the properties’ areas and tenant requirements, and sells them as revitalized real estate to buyers including investors, real estate funds and individual business entities that acquire real estate for private use.</p> <p>The Tosei Group’s “value-up” activities go beyond just renewing properties and involve realizing comprehensive regenerations of their values. This puts a focus on not only improving the convenience and functionality of properties but also providing satisfaction to owners and giving end users a sense of pride.</p> |
| Development Business | <p>In the main districts of Tokyo, there is a mixture of needs for offices, commercial facilities, residences, logistics facilities, hotels and others, and the Tosei Group verifies the characteristics of land it acquires including area, shape, intended purpose, relevant needs, rent, and selling price. Based on this, the Tosei Group carries out development and new construction to maximize the value of the land.</p> <p>The Group is able to respond to diverse needs by developing office buildings, commercial buildings (T’s BRIGHTIA series) and mixed-use buildings, hotels, condominiums (the Palms series), as well as detached houses (Palms Court series and Comodo Casa series). Once development is complete or tenants have been found, the properties are sold to buyers including investors, real estate funds, and end-users.</p> |
| Rental Business | <p>The Tosei Group has expanded the scope of its business primarily in the main districts of Tokyo by acquiring office buildings, condominiums, stores and parking lots, and renting them out to end-users and others.</p> <p>As a landlord, the Tosei Group is capable of swiftly gathering accurate information on tenant needs to further enhance “value-up plans” by reflecting these needs.</p> |
| Fund and Consulting Business | <p>The Tosei Group conducts business as a type II financial instruments business as well as an investment advisory and agency business and an investment management business as provided for in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.</p> <p>Specifically, in addition to providing Tosei Reit Investment Corporation’s asset management services, the Tosei Group also provides services such as selling and brokering trust beneficiary rights, and management of income-generating properties as asset management services for real estate funds. Also, the Tosei Group provides consulting services and real estate brokerage related to corporate real estate held by business entities.</p> |
| Property Management Business | <p>This business carries out building and equipment management, and security (building maintenance) for office buildings, apartments, hotels, commercial facilities, and educational facilities; owner proxy services, tenant management, tenant solicitation, and building management (property management); and management services for condominiums.</p> |
| Hotel Business | <p>The Tosei Group is engaged in planning and operation of its TOSEI HOTEL COCONE brand as well as hotel development and conversion of used office buildings into hotels.</p> |

(8) Major business offices (As of November 30, 2021)

| Name | Business office and its location |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tosei Corporation (the Company) | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Community Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Urban Home Corporation | Head office: Machida-shi, Tokyo |
| ICOMPANY, Inc. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. | Head office: Shibuya-ku, Tokyo |
| Princess Square Co., Ltd. | Head office: Shibuya-ku, Tokyo |
| G.P. Asset Co., Ltd. | Head office: Shibuya-ku, Tokyo |
| Let's Creation Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Kishino Corporation | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Masuda Kenzai-ten Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Sanki-shoji Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Hotel Management Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Hotel Service Co., Ltd. | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Chintai Hosho LLC | Head office: Minato-ku, Tokyo |
| Tosei Singapore Pte. Ltd. | Head office: Singapore |

- (Notes)
- The Company relocated its head office from 4-2-3 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo to 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo on April 14, 2021. In addition, Tosei Community Co., Ltd., Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc., Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd., Kishino Corporation, Masuda Kenzai-ten Co., Ltd., Sanki-shoji Co., Ltd., Tosei Hotel Management Co., Ltd., Tosei Hotel Service Co., Ltd., and Tosei Chintai Hosho LLC, also changed their head offices to the same address at the same time.
 - During the fiscal year under review, the Company acquired all of the shares in ICOMPANY, Inc. and all shares that were issued by its subsidiary Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. and had not been held by ICOMPANY, Inc. Accordingly, the Company has included ICOMPANY, Inc., Princess Holdings Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries, Princess Square Co., Ltd., G.P. Asset Co., Ltd., and Let's Creation Co., Ltd. in the scope of consolidation.
 - On November 19, 2021, Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. concluded an absorption-type merger agreement with Princess Square Co., Ltd., with Princess Square Co. Ltd. as the surviving company, and ceased to exist on January 1, 2022, the effective date of the agreement.

(9) Status of employees (As of November 30, 2021)

a. Status of employees of the Group

| Segment | Number of employees | Year-on-year change |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revitalization Business | 146 | 73 |
| Development Business | 67 | (16) |
| Rental Business | 17 | (1) |
| Fund and Consulting Business | 121 | 38 |
| Property Management Business | 132 | 3 |
| Hotel Business | 76 | 18 |
| Group-wide (common) | 79 | 14 |
| Total | 638 | 129 |

- (Notes)
- The number of employees indicates the number of employees currently on duty and the yearly average number of part-time and temporary employees was 175.
 - Compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, the number of employees increased by 129. The main reason for this is an increase in employment during the fiscal year in line with the expansion of operation, as well as the inclusion of the Princess Group in the scope of consolidation, from the fiscal year under review.

b. Status of employees of the Company

| Number of employees | Year-on-year change | Average age | Average years of service |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 215 | 20 | 38.7 years old | 5.4 years |

(Note) The number of employees indicates the number of employees currently on duty.

(10) Major lenders (As of November 30, 2021)

| Lender | Loan balance |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation | ¥19,308 million |
| Mizuho Bank, Ltd. | ¥12,495 million |
| MUFG Bank, Ltd. | ¥12,177million |
| The Norinchukin Bank | ¥8,121 million |
| The Tokyo Star Bank, Limited | ¥6,563 million |

(11) Other important matters regarding the current status of the Group

Not applicable.

2. Matters regarding the shares of the Company

- (1) Total number of shares authorized 150,000,000 shares
 (2) Total number of shares issued 48,683,800 shares (incl. 900,022 treasury shares)
 (3) Number of shareholders 16,038
 (4) Major shareholders (Top 10)

| Name of shareholder | Number of shares held | Holding ratio |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Seiichiro Yamaguchi | 12,885,500 shares | 26.96% |
| Zeus Capital Limited | 6,000,000 shares | 12.55% |
| The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account) | 2,986,500 shares | 6.25% |
| SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT | 1,761,300 shares | 3.68% |
| SMBC Nikko Securities Inc. | 1,076,600 shares | 2.25% |
| Hirotochi Deguchi | 1,030,000 shares | 2.15% |
| Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account) | 1,021,200 shares | 2.13% |
| GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY | 941,644 shares | 1.97% |
| MSIP CLIENT SECURITIES | 790,300 shares | 1.65% |
| Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. | 661,700 shares | 1.38% |

(Note) The holding ratio has been calculated by deducting the treasury shares (900,022 shares) and rounding it down to the second decimal place.

- (5) Status of shares delivered to officers as consideration for execution of duties during the fiscal year
 Not applicable.

(6) Other important matters regarding shares

- a. At the Board of Directors' meeting held on January 25, 2021, the Company resolved to repurchase its own shares pursuant to Article 156 of the Companies Act which is applicable in lieu of Article 165, Paragraph 3 of this act and repurchased the shares as follows.
- | | |
|--|--|
| Class and number of shares repurchased | 466,100 ordinary shares |
| Total value of shares repurchased | ¥499,965,600 |
| Period for repurchase | From February 1, 2021 to July 6, 2021 |
| Method of repurchase | Discretionary investment by a securities company |
- b. At the Board of Directors' meeting held on August 25, 2021, the Company resolved the disposal of its treasury shares through a third-party allotment and disposed of the shares as follows.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Class and number of shares disposed | 1,030,000 ordinary shares |
| Total value of shares disposed | ¥1,199,950,000 |
| Purpose of disposal | Consideration for the acquisition of the shares of ICOMPANY, Inc., for the purpose of an M&A |
| Date of disposal | September 30, 2021 |

3. Matters regarding stock acquisition rights, etc. of the Company

(1) Status of stock acquisition rights delivered to and held by officers as consideration for the execution of duties (As of November 30, 2021)

Stock acquisition rights by resolution of the Board of Directors held on April 25, 2019 (Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights)

- Number of stock acquisition rights
895 units

- Class and number of shares delivered upon exercise of stock acquisition rights
89,500 ordinary shares (100 shares per stock acquisition right)
- Amount to be paid in for stock acquisition rights
¥11,400 per stock acquisition right (¥114 per share)
- Value of property to be contributed upon exercise of stock acquisition rights
¥100,600 per stock acquisition right (¥1,006 per share)
- Period during which stock acquisition rights may be exercised
From May 1, 2021 to April 25, 2024
- Terms and conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights
 - i. Holders of stock acquisition rights are required to have the rank of Director of the Company at the time of exercising the stock acquisition rights; provided, however, that this shall not apply to holders of stock acquisition rights who no longer have the rank of Director due to retirement at the expiration of the period in office or due to resignation at the request of the Company.
 - ii. Inheritance of stock acquisition rights shall not be permitted.
 - iii. Pledging of stock acquisition rights or any other disposition shall not be permitted.
- Status of stock acquisition rights held by officers of the Company

| | Number of stock acquisition rights | Class and number of shares delivered upon exercise of stock acquisition rights | Number of holders |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Directors (excluding Outside Directors) | 855 units | 85,500 ordinary shares | 6 |
| Outside Directors | 40 units | 4,000 ordinary shares | 2 |

(Note) The number of stock acquisition rights stated in “Directors (excluding Outside Directors)” above includes stock acquisition rights that were delivered as portions for employees before assuming office as Director.

(2) Status of stock acquisition rights delivered to employees as consideration for execution of duties during the fiscal year

Not applicable

(3) Other important matters regarding stock acquisition rights, etc.

Not applicable.

4. Matters regarding officers of the Company

(1) Names, etc. of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members (As of November 30, 2021)

| Position in the Company | Name | Areas of responsibility in the Company and important concurrent positions outside the Company |
|---|---------------------|---|
| President and CEO | Seiichiro Yamaguchi | President and CEO |
| Director | Noboru Hirano | CFO and Senior Executive Officer of Administrative Division In charge of Human Resource Department Representative Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. |
| Director | Hideki Nakanishi | Senior Executive Officer of Business Division In charge of Asset Solution Department 4 and Asset Solutions Business Promotion Department Director of Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Director | Masaaki Watanabe | Managing Executive Officer and Deputy Chief of Business Division In charge of Asset Solution Department 5 Director of Tosei Community Co., Ltd. |
| Director | Shunsuke Yamaguchi | Executive Officer In charge of Finance Department and General Affairs Department Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. |
| Director | Hitoshi Oshima | Executive Officer In charge of Asset Solution Department 1 and Crowd Funding Department Director of Princess Square Co., Ltd. Director of Let's Creation Co., Ltd. |
| Director | Kenichi Shohtoku | Representative Director of SCS Global Consulting (S) Pte Ltd. Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of ROKI GROUP HOLDINGS CO., LTD. |
| Director | Hiroyuki Kobayashi | CEO of Social Capital Management, Inc. Vice President and Director of Precious Square, Inc. Outside Auditor of Tohto Suisan Co., Ltd. Director of SEIWA HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. Representative Director of WATASU Company Limited. |
| Director | Masao Yamanaka | Partner lawyer of RENAISS Law Office Outside Auditor of Chiyoda Co., Ltd. Outside Auditor of System Location Co., Ltd. |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | Hitoshi Yagi | Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Tosei Hotel Management Co., Ltd. |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time) | Toshinori Kuroda | |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Tatsuki Nagano | President and Representative Director of All Nippon Asset Management, Co., Ltd. Outside Director of System Location Co., Ltd. |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Osamu Doi | |

- (Notes)
1. Directors Kenichi Shohtoku, Hiroyuki Kobayashi, and Masao Yamanaka are Outside Directors.
 2. All the Audit & Supervisory Board Members above are Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 3. The Company notified the Tokyo Stock Exchange of Directors Kenichi Shohtoku, Hiroyuki Kobayashi, and Masao Yamanaka and all members of the Audit & Supervisory Board as independent directors/auditors pursuant to the regulations of the said Exchange.
 4. Yutaka Kitamura retired as Audit & Supervisory Board Member at the conclusion of the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on February 25, 2021, due to the expiration of his term of office.

(2) Remuneration, etc. for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

a. Matters regarding the policy for determining the content of remuneration, etc. for individual Directors

1) Determination method of the determination policy

The policy for determining the content of remuneration, etc., for individual Directors is deliberated by the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, before being decided by the resolution of the Board of Directors.

2) Overview of the content of the determination policy

i) Composition

With regard to remuneration for Directors, the maximum total amount of monetary remuneration and the maximum total amount of remuneration as stock options are determined by resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Remuneration for full-time Directors consists of “fixed remuneration” based on the ratio depending on the position set in accordance with job responsibilities, “performance evaluation-based remuneration” in accordance with each full-time Director’s achievement level of targets of business performance, etc., monetary remuneration as “Directors’ bonuses” linked to consolidated profit before tax, and “stock options” with the aim of further incentivizing Directors to contribute to the medium- to long-term improvement in corporate value.

The ratio of fixed remuneration to performance-linked remuneration is kept at around 60:40 and for the 72nd term, the ratio was 64:36.

Remuneration for Outside Directors consists of “fixed remuneration” and “stock options.”

ii) Policy for determining individual amounts of fixed remuneration (monetary remuneration)

On the basis of comparisons with the results of surveys of Directors’ remuneration at listed companies, conducted by external specialist agencies, and surveys of the levels of Directors’ remuneration at the Company’s competitors, conducted by the Company, as well as comparison with the highest amounts of remuneration paid to employees of the Company, the Company has established fixed remuneration scaling guidelines, based on positions of Directors, and posts of concurrently serving Executive Officers. Remuneration for each Director is discussed by the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, before being decided by the Board of Directors.

iii) Matters regarding performance-linked remuneration (performance evaluation-based remuneration and bonus)

- Performance evaluation-based remuneration

The performance evaluation-based remuneration for full-time Directors is based on their individual achievement of single-year performance targets. A standard evaluation remuneration amount equal to 33% of the fixed remuneration is paid monthly together with the fixed remuneration by resolution of the Board of Directors, and when there is an adjustment based on the achievement of performance targets (of between +55% and -50% of the standard evaluation remuneration), this is added to and paid together with Directors’ bonuses or deducted from Directors’ bonuses after the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held during the fiscal year.

- Directors’ bonuses

Directors’ bonuses, which are linked to single-year consolidated profit before tax, are calculated by multiplying the fixed remuneration per annum by a coefficient, a sum of a predetermined coefficient based on the level of profit before tax, and an extra coefficient when the single-year target profit before tax has been achieved. This is paid as a lump sum after the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held during the fiscal year. As directors of a listed company, engaged in consolidated management, the Company’s Directors are charged with the important tasks of maintaining and increasing the

level of consolidated profit before tax and achieving the consolidated profit before tax targets each fiscal year. For these reasons, consolidated profit before tax is used to index Directors' bonuses. Remuneration for each Director is discussed by the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, evaluates the level of contribution to the governance of the Company and the Group as a whole, achievement of the department in charge, and maintenance/improvement of consolidated management indicators (ROE, stock price, etc.), before being decided by the Board of Directors. The trends in consolidated profit before tax, including that of the fiscal year under review, are as stated in 1 - (5) - a. "Trends in operating results and assets of the Group."

iv) Content of stock options (non-monetary remuneration)

In order to practice corporate management with a focus on enhancing corporate value over the medium- to long-term, the President and Representative Director drafts proposals for the number of stock options to be granted to each Director, based on positions of Directors, and posts of concurrently serving Executive Officers, for each medium-term management plan. These proposals are deliberated by the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, before being decided for each Director by the Board of Directors. In addition, a fixed number of stock options are granted to Outside Directors, considering the importance of their management monitoring and supervisory function aimed at enhancing corporate value. The content of these stock options and the status of granting stock options are as stated in 3 - (1) "Status of stock acquisition rights delivered to and held by officers as consideration for their execution of duties."

3) Reasons why the Board of Directors determined that the content of remuneration, etc., for individual Directors for the fiscal year under review is in line with the determination policy

The Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee had conducted a multi-faceted examination of the content of the amount of remuneration for individual Directors for the fiscal year under review, including from the viewpoint of consistency with the determination policy. The Board of Directors basically respected the results of the Committee's deliberations and judged that it was in line with the determination policy.

As explained in 2) above, at the Company, the Board of Directors determines the content of remuneration, etc. for individual Directors, and does not delegate this determination to a Director or other third parties.

b. Matters regarding the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders on the remuneration, etc. of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The maximum total amount of Directors' monetary remuneration is set at ¥500 million (including a maximum of ¥80 million of Outside Directors' remuneration; excluding employee salaries) per year as determined at the 70th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 26, 2020. At the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the number of Directors was nine (including three Outside Directors). In addition, separate from this monetary remuneration amount, Directors' remuneration as stock options within the range of ¥100 million per year (including ¥10 million or less for Outside Directors) was approved at the 69th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 27, 2019. At the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the number of Directors was seven (including two Outside Directors).

The maximum total amount of monetary remunerations for Audit & Supervisory Board Members is set at ¥60 million per year as determined at the 54th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 28, 2004. At the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the number of Audit & Supervisory Board Members was two.

c. Total amount of remunerations, etc. for the fiscal year under review

| Category | Total amount of remunerations, etc. (thousand yen) | Total amount of remunerations, etc. by type (thousand yen) | | | | Number of eligible Directors |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Fixed remuneration | Performance-linked remuneration | | Non-monetary remuneration, etc. | |
| | | | Performance evaluation-based remuneration | Directors' bonuses | Stock options | |
| Directors (of which Outside Directors) | 247,220 (20,197) | 164,460 (20,100) | 48,120 (-) | 32,454 (-) | 2,185 (97) | 9 (3) |
| Audit & Supervisory Board Members (of which Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members) | 31,440 (31,440) | 31,440 (31,440) | - (-) | - (-) | - (-) | 5 (5) |

(3) Matters regarding outside officers

- a. Status of important concurrent positions in other corporations, etc. and relationships between the Company and such other corporations, etc.
- Director Kenichi Shohtoku serves concurrently as Representative Director of SCS Global Consulting (S) Pte Ltd., as well as Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of ROKI GROUP HOLDINGS CO., LTD. There are no special relationships between the Company and each of the above companies.
 - Director Hiroyuki Kobayashi serves concurrently as President and CEO of Social Capital Management, Inc., as well as serving as Vice President and Director of Precious Square, Inc., Outside Auditor of Tohto Suisan Co., Ltd., Director of SEIWA HOLDINGS Co., Ltd., and Director of WATASU Company Limited. There are no special relationships between the Company and each of the above companies.
 - Director Masao Yamanaka serves concurrently as a partner lawyer of RENAISS Law Office, as well as serving as Outside Auditor of Chiyoda Co., Ltd., and Outside Auditor of System Location Co., Ltd. There are no special relationships between the Company and each of the above companies.
 - Audit & Supervisory Board Member Tatsuki Nagano serves concurrently as President and Representative Director of All Nippon Asset Management, Co., Ltd. He is also Outside Director of System Location Co., Ltd. There are no special relationships between the Company and each of the above companies.

b. Main activities during the fiscal year under review

| Position and name | Attendance | Comments and other activities and duties performed with respect to the expected role |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Kenichi Shohtoku, Director | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 | He offered advice and proposals to help secure adequate and appropriate decision making by the Board of Directors, mainly by such means as stating opinions from his objective standpoint as an accounting expert based on his wide-ranging experience and expertise as a certified public accountant, including overseas service. He also attended the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, expressed opinions on the appropriateness of Directors' remunerations, and contributed to ensuring its fairness. |

| Position and name | Attendance | Comments and other activities and duties performed with respect to the expected role |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Hiroyuki Kobayashi, Director | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 | He offered advice and proposals to help secure adequate and appropriate decision making by the Board of Directors, mainly by such means as stating opinions from his external objective perspective based on his abundant experience and specialist knowledge gained from his service at major financial institutions and in corporate management. He also attended the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, expressed opinions on the appropriateness of Directors' remunerations, and contributed to ensuring its fairness. |
| Masao Yamanaka, Director | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 | He offered advice and proposals to help secure adequate and appropriate decision making by the Board of Directors, mainly by such means as stating opinions from his objective standpoint as a legal expert based on his wide-ranging experience and a high level of expertise on corporate legal affairs as a lawyer. He also attended the Nominating and Compensation Advisory Committee, expressed opinions on the appropriateness of Directors' remunerations, and contributed to ensuring its fairness. |

| Position and name | Attendance | Comments and other activities |
|--|---|---|
| Hitoshi Yagi, Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 Meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board: 16/16 | He made necessary comments as appropriate mainly from the standpoint of risk management at meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board and Board of Directors based on the abundant experience and specialist knowledge that he gained at audit divisions of major financial institutions. |
| Toshinori Kuroda, Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 14/14 Meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board: 11/11 | He made necessary comments as appropriate at meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board and Board of Directors based on his abundant experience including his overseas postings at a major financial institution and high level of insight as a holder of such qualifications as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA). |
| Tatsuki Nagano, Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 Meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board: 15/16 | He made necessary comments as appropriate at meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board and Board of Directors based on his abundant experience and specialist knowledge gained from his service at major financial institutions and in corporate management. |
| Osamu Doi, Audit & Supervisory Board Member | Meetings of the Board of Directors: 19/19 Meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board: 16/16 | He made necessary comments as appropriate at meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board and Board of Directors on the basis of his abundant experience at major securities companies and at companies that conduct investment banking activities as well as his specialist knowledge. |

(Note) Audit & Supervisory Board Member Toshinori Kuroda was appointed on February 25, 2021 and his activities thereafter are stated above.

<Reference> Independence standards for Outside Directors

Standards for independence for Outside Directors provided by the Company are as follows:

- (i) He/she has not been an officer/employee of the Group in the past 10 years;
- (ii) He/she is not or was not an employee of any business partner whose value of transaction with the Group accounts for 2% or more of the Company's consolidated revenue (except for a former employee with respect to whom three years or more have passed since he/she ceased to belong to such business partner);
- (iii) He/she is not a major shareholder of the Company (holding 10% or more of the total voting rights) or a person who executes its business;
- (iv) He/she is not a person with respect to whom the Group holds 10% or more of the total voting rights or a person who executes its business;
- (v) He/she is not an attorney, accountant, etc. who receives remuneration of ¥10 million or more per

- annum from the Group other than remuneration for officers; and
- (vi) There are otherwise no circumstances with respect to him/her that may cause doubt as to the independence in executing duties as Independent Outside Director.

(4) Outline of content of limited liability agreement

The Company has concluded contracts for limitation of liability with Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act for the liability for damages provided for in Article 423, paragraph 1 of the same, and limits their liability to the amount provided by relevant laws and regulations.

(5) Outline of the directors and officers liability insurance agreement

The Company has concluded a directors and officers liability insurance agreement provided for in Article 430-3, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act with an insurance company, with the Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Executive Officers of the Company, and the Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the subsidiaries as the insured. The insurance premiums are fully borne by the Company. The insurance covers any damages that may result from the insured being liable for the performance of their duties or being subject to a claim for the pursuit of such liability. The said insurance agreement is renewed each year.

However, to ensure the appropriateness of the performance of duties by the insured, there are certain exclusions of liability, such as the non-payment of compensation for losses when the insured unlawfully gain benefits or conveniences or when the insured engage in acts while they were aware that such acts were criminal acts, wrongful acts, fraud or violations of laws or regulations.

5. Status of Accounting Auditor

(1) Name Shinsoh Audit Corporation

(2) Amount of remuneration, etc.

| Category | Amount paid |
|--|------------------|
| Amount of remuneration, etc. to be paid during the fiscal year under review | ¥41,000 thousand |
| Total amount of money and other economic benefits to be paid by the Company and its subsidiaries to the Accounting Auditor | ¥52,800 thousand |

- (Notes)
1. Because amounts of audit fees and others for audits under the Companies Act and for audits under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act are not clearly segmented in an auditing agreement between the Company and the Accounting Auditor, and cannot be distinguished practically, the total amount of these fees and others is shown in the amount of remuneration, etc. for the fiscal year under review.
 2. Pursuant to Article 399, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Audit & Supervisory Board gives its consent on the amount of remuneration, etc. to be paid for the Accounting Auditor based on the assessment of the audit plans prepared by the Accounting Auditor, the status of its execution of duties, the trend of audit fees, and the basis for estimating remuneration, etc. in accordance with the "Practical Guidelines on Coordination with Accounting Auditors" issued by Japan Audit & Supervisory Board Members Association, a Public Interest Incorporated Association.

(3) Policy for determining dismissal or non-reappointment of Accounting Auditor

If any of the matters set forth in items of Article 340, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act is deemed to apply to the Accounting Auditor, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall dismiss the Accounting Auditor based on the agreement of all Audit & Supervisory Board Members. If this occurs, an Audit & Supervisory Board Member appointed by the Audit & Supervisory Board shall report the dismissal of the Accounting Auditor and provide the reasons for the dismissal at the first General Meeting of Shareholders convened after the said dismissal.

In addition, if something interferes with the Accounting Auditor's execution of duties or if

otherwise judged necessary, the Audit & Supervisory Board determines a proposal for the dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor to be resolved at the General Meeting of Shareholders, and based on the determination, the Board of Directors submits such proposal as a matter for resolution at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

6. Systems to ensure properness of operations

Regarding systems to ensure that directors' execution of their duties is in compliance with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation and other systems necessary to ensure the properness of a company's operations (internal control system), the Company has established the following basic policies.

- a. Basic policies for compliance with laws and regulations
 - (i) Ensure awareness among all officers and employees regarding compliance with laws and regulations.
 - (ii) Strengthen the checking function for breaches of laws and regulations.
 - (iii) Promptly react to any breach of laws and regulations, and make timely and appropriate information disclosure concerning such breaches.
 - (iv) Eliminate any association with anti-social forces.
- b. Basic policies for storing and managing information
 - (i) Ensure awareness among all officers and employees regarding the importance of storing and managing information.
 - (ii) Enhance the measures for preventing the leakage of material information.
 - (iii) Ensure thorough familiarity with material information and information requiring timely disclosure and prevention of misstatements or material omissions.
- c. Basic policies for management of risk of loss
 - (i) Ensure thorough understanding, analysis and assessment of risks that may hinder the continuation of the Company's corporate activities.
 - (ii) Enhance monitoring of risk management.
 - (iii) Establish a proper internal reporting system for any occurrences and/or signs that contingencies may occur.
 - (iv) Promptly react to any occurrence of contingencies and/or accidents, and make timely and appropriate disclosure of information regarding such occurrences.
- d. Basic policies for efficient execution of duties by Directors
 - (i) Carry out deliberation and decision-making on the important management matters of the Company, in an efficient, timely and appropriate manner.
 - (ii) Eliminate excessive pursuit of efficiencies in management plans and/or business targets and make balanced decisions considering the soundness of the Company.
 - (iii) Establish a system to allow appropriate and efficient execution of business in accordance with the rules on delegation of operational authority.
- e. Basic policies for properness of the operations of the entire Group
 - (i) Strive for a full penetration of the understanding of the Company's corporate philosophy and awareness for the compliance among the officers and the employees of each of the Group companies and ensure that each of the Group companies complies with laws and regulations.
 - (ii) Strive for full awareness, analysis and evaluation of risks that impede the sustenance and continuation of the businesses of each of the Group companies, prepare for contingencies,

and establish a system to compel prompt reporting if contingencies occur.

- (iii) Formulate a medium-term management plan, business plan for single fiscal year and budgets for the same relating to the entire Group, periodically check the progress of these plans, and compel timely reporting on newly occurring problems and appropriately handle such problems.
 - (iv) For matters that are important and those for which timely disclosure is required at each of the Group companies, and other matters relating to execution of duties by officers and employees at each of the Group companies, establish a system to compel prompt reporting from each of the Group companies to the Company.
 - (v) Enhance the system for ensuring the appropriateness of financial reporting relating to the entire Group.
 - (vi) Eliminate wrongful acts and/or irregular transactions using the Group.
- f. Basic policies for systems to ensure effective audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members
- (i) Designate members of staff to assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in their duties, and have them carry out assistance duties under the command of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (ii) Ensure the independence of the aforementioned members of staff from Directors and obtain concurrence from the Audit & Supervisory Board for personnel matters for the said members of staff such as transfers and performance evaluations.
 - (iii) In addition to deliberations on proposals and reports on important matters at the Board of Directors, have Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend important meetings for business execution, and carry out periodic interviews with Directors and important employees. Furthermore, ensure prompt reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members from all officers and employees who have identified any material loss and signs of the same or any breach of regulations or misconduct, and prompt reporting to the same in response to demands from Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (iv) Establish a system to compel prompt reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members from all officers and employees at each of the Group companies who have identified any material loss caused by management at each of the Group companies and signs of the same or any breach of laws and regulations or misconduct, or from officers and employees of the Company who have received reports from such persons, and strive for its full implementation, and also compel prompt reporting if reporting is demanded by Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (v) Ensure full notification of policy not to mete out disadvantageous treatment for the reason of a report described in the preceding two paragraphs made by officers and employees of the Company and each of the Group companies to Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (vi) Develop a whistle-blowing system across the entire Group and promptly report to Audit & Supervisory Board Members if whistle-blowing occurs.
 - (vii) When Audit & Supervisory Board Members request advance payments, etc. of expenses, promptly handle the said expenses or debt obligations, except in cases where they are deemed unnecessary for the execution of duties.
 - (viii) Directors are to make efforts to understand and support audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members and proactively work to improve issues raised by Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (ix) In order to accomplish adequate audits of the entire Group performed by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Directors are to cooperate with Audit & Supervisory Board Members as necessary.

Under the basic policies above, in a continuous effort to develop the internal control system, the Company establishes plans for implementation and operation of the internal control system annually

taking into consideration of revisions of relevant laws and regulations, changes in the business environment of the Group, expansion of the businesses, etc.

The internal control system of the Group implemented and operated as of the end of the fiscal year (November 30, 2021) is as follows.

*Major meetings cited in the text

| Meeting name | Frequency of meeting | Attendees |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Board of Directors' meeting | Monthly + Extraordinary | Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members |
| Pre-Board meeting discussion | Monthly + As necessary | Full-time Directors, full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Executive Officer in charge of administrative department, and person responsible for briefing on the agenda |
| Corporate governance meeting | Monthly | Full-time Directors and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member |
| Management meeting | Twice a month + Extraordinary | Executive Officers, and Audit & Supervisory Board Members (as observers) |
| Risk Management and Compliance Committee's meeting | Monthly | Senior Executive Officers, heads of each department, those responsible for risk management and compliance at each Group company, and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members (as observers) |
| Information Disclosure Committee's meeting | Monthly + Extraordinary | Senior Executive Officers, heads of departments involved in information disclosure, those responsible for internal control at the major Group companies, and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members (as observers) |

a. Compliance with laws and regulations, etc.

i) Ensure awareness regarding compliance with laws and regulations

At the beginning of each fiscal year the Risk Management and Compliance Program is drawn up, and trainings in the relevant laws and regulations, measures to cultivate awareness of legal issues have been implemented, in addition to which a compliance and corporate philosophy questionnaire is circulated every fiscal year to all officers and employees of the Group in order to identify issues and consider responses to such issues.

During the fiscal year under review, we had legal advisors offer a training course for all employees to help prevent various types of harassment acts. We also distributed video lectures by a full-time Directors on the Group's philosophy to focus on promoting legitimate and appropriate business activity.

In addition, the Risk Management and Compliance Committee's meeting (attended by all heads of each department) and a business law liaison meeting (attended by all heads of the operational divisions) are held every month, during which participants are duly made familiar with amendments to laws and regulations, etc. and notices from ministries with jurisdiction etc., while the results of deliberations by the Committee are reported to the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors.

ii) Strengthen the checking function for breaches of laws and regulations

As well as the monitoring and supervising system by three Outside Directors and four Audit & Supervisory Board Members (all Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members) at the Board of Directors' meeting, periodic meetings are held to exchange opinions between Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Outside Directors (held twice during the fiscal year under review), and between Audit & Supervisory Board Members and legal advisors (held three times during the fiscal year under review), so as to check for any signs of breaches of laws and regulations by the Directors responsible for executing business.

Moreover, full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members conduct business audits on the Company's businesses and investigation of subsidiaries, while the Internal Audit Department conducts internal audits on the Company and the Group companies and self-inspections at the departmental level are implemented. Meanwhile, the Company continues to operate the whistle-blowing system providing three points of contact, internal, external and through Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and to conduct training sessions to promote an understanding of the system including protection of whistle-blowers.

iii) Promptly react to any breach of laws and regulations, and make information disclosure

At important meetings and committees attended by full-time Directors, including those of the Board of Directors, checks are made for signs, or actual occurrences, of breaches of laws and regulations, instructions are given regarding responses, and status reports are made. Also, the Company has established a system to establish a crisis management office headed by the President and CEO and disclose information in a timely and appropriate manner based on the Crisis PR Manual in the event that serious breaches and/or incidents occur.

iv) Eliminate any association with anti-social forces

The Company continues screening of counterparties prior to the inception of transactions and carries out trainings on action against anti-social forces for all officers and employees of the Group in order to completely eliminate any association with anti-social forces.

b. Storing and managing information

i) Ensure awareness regarding the importance of storing and managing information

Every fiscal year we implement training for the information asset management, including personal information, and for the prevention of insider trading for all employees of the Company, and by doing so, we have continued to educate and inculcate rules for the handling of important information. In addition, through the trainings, we make employees well aware of measures to be taken by the Company, etc. in the event of infringement of the rules, and make efforts to enhance awareness of information management.

During the fiscal year under review, the Group, in particular, conducted mock drills and vulnerability assessments of our internal network by an external third party to reduce the risk of information leaks and information isolation triggered by targeted e-mail attacks and other factors.

ii) Enhance the initiatives for preventing the leakage of important information

With regard to the state of compliance with rules for the handling of information assets (printed and electronic information), in addition to self-inspections implemented at all departments and audits conducted by the Internal Audit Department, we have strengthened the penalties for breaches and continued targeted guidance for those who infringe the rules.

During the fiscal year under review, along with the relocation of the head office, we overhauled the internal network and other infrastructure of the Company and the Group companies in the same location to improve security level.

iii) Ensure thorough familiarity with material information and information for timely disclosure and prevention of misstatements

The Information Disclosure Committee meets on a monthly and a temporary basis to

understand which information is subject to timely disclosure, and to confirm information disclosure methods, etc. In addition, any changes in the rules regarding timely disclosure in connection with amendments of listing rules, etc. are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Committee and reported to the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors.

c. Management of risk of loss

i) Ensure thorough understanding, analysis and assessment of risks

In accordance with the Risk Management and Compliance Program formulated at the beginning of each fiscal year, we implement a survey to identify about 30 significant risks that have material impacts on the Group's business (once a year), and stress tests (twice a year), taking account of real estate market conditions, transaction conditions, and the financing status of financial institutions. The results are reported at the Board of Directors' meetings.

We have also instructed each Group company to formulate plans for managing risks and promoting compliance in light of each company's business operations, focusing on ensuring that the parent company organization appropriately supports these plans.

ii) Enhance monitoring of risk management

At monthly Risk Management and Compliance Committee's meeting, the states of our responses to emerging risks are checked, information gathering efforts on latent risks are continued, and the details are reported at the Board of Directors' meeting held each month, in addition to which the outcomes of the responses are monitored by the Internal Audit Department.

iii) Establish a proper internal reporting system for any occurrences and/or signs that contingencies may occur

All employees are encouraged, at morning briefings, training sessions and meetings, to report promptly to the heads of each department, and the heads of each department are kept informed of their duty to report to full-time Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

iv) Promptly react to any occurrence of contingencies and disclose information

In case of occurrence of a contingency, a natural disaster, etc., a crisis management office directed by the President and CEO as the head will be established to collect information, confirm facts and circumstance, develop and implement countermeasures, and properly disclose information in a timely manner.

During the fiscal year under review, in response to the spread of COVID-19 (the fifth wave), we implemented an occupational vaccination program to prevent our business from being severely affected. Furthermore, we periodically review the Crisis PR Manual, and develop simulation of possible crisis in response to conditions at the time and consider countermeasures on an ongoing basis.

d. Efficient execution of duties by Directors

i) Carry out deliberation and decision-making on the important management matters, in an efficient, timely and appropriate manner

In order to further enrich and to make more efficient the deliberations of the Board of Directors (held on a regular and a temporary basis), we have implemented management meetings held on a monthly basis and pre-Board meeting discussions to confer beforehand on matters to be resolved by the Board of Directors.

ii) Eliminate excessive pursuit of efficiencies in the management plans, etc. and pursue the balance with the soundness

Annual business plans and budgets are prepared toward the achievement of the three-year medium-term management plan.

When drawing up the business plans and budgets for each fiscal year, we analyze the economic environment in Japan and overseas and the operating environment in the real estate market, conduct separate discussions with each department and Group company without setting goals that are over-ambitious, and make our final decisions as consolidated budgets at the Board of Directors' meeting.

iii) Establish a system to allow appropriate and efficient execution of business

We have been implementing organizational changes and other modifications in order to execute business appropriately and efficiently. This is in response to changes in the content of the businesses, the increase in the number of employees associated with the expansion of business including new businesses, and the increase in the number of Group companies, etc.

e. Properness of operations of entire Group

i) Ensure compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees of each Group company

Through various trainings, etc. conducted by the Company and each Group company, we are striving for a full penetration of the understanding of the Group's philosophy and improvement of compliance awareness. In addition, we share information on compliance through implementation of the Risk Management and Compliance Program, established by the Company and each Group company, and attendance of responsible personnel of each Group company to meetings of the Company's Risk Management and Compliance Committee. Furthermore, the Company's in-house booklets about compliance with laws and regulations, called the Compliance Mind, are distributed to the Group companies to keep them informed of the importance of compliance. Also, we conduct the compliance and corporate philosophy questionnaire every fiscal year for all officers and employees in the Group, identify issues of each Group company, and consider responses to such issues.

ii) Ensure thorough understanding, analysis and assessment of operational risks related to each Group company, and responses to contingencies

Regarding the management of each Group company and significant risks (about 30 items) related to their business, risk evaluations are conducted each fiscal year. At the same time, the Company's full-time Directors, Executive Officers in the Administrative Division, etc. are concurrently appointed as Director or Audit & Supervisory Board Member for each Group company with the remit of monitoring and supervising each Group company's responses to risks. Every month, each Group company reports management conditions and their responses to risks at the meeting of the Board of Directors or pre-Board meeting discussions of the Company, and the Risk Management and Compliance Committee's meeting. Moreover, the response of these Group companies and the results thereof are continuously audited or monitored by the Company's Internal Audit Department, which may also conduct checks using external agencies as necessary, and then we have the Internal Audit Department report the results at the Board of Directors' meeting.

During the fiscal year under review, we continued to implement the same measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 across the Group and also focused on sharing the Group's basic policies for risk management and compliance with companies that newly joined the Group and their employees.

iii) Formulate a medium-term management plan, annual business plans and budgets relating to the entire Group, manage the progress of these plans, and respond to new issues appropriately

Annual business plans and budgets are prepared for each Group company, aimed toward the achievement of the Group's three-year medium-term management plan.

When drawing up these plans and budgets, we analyze the economic environment in Japan and overseas as well as the environment for the business of each Group company, then make final decisions as consolidated budgets at the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company based on separate discussions with each Group company so as to avoid setting goals that are

over-ambitious.

The progress of the annual business plans and budgets is reported by representative directors of each Group company at the Board of Directors' meeting or the pre-Board meeting discussions of the Company on a monthly basis, and also, responses to new issues are deliberated and areas to be focused during the next half-year period are specified at the growth strategy meeting held with each Group company on a half-yearly basis.

- iv) Establish a system for prompt reporting of significant matters of each Group company to the Company

With regard to important matters in the management and latent risks of each Group company, reports are made each month at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Risk Management and Compliance Committee of the Company. Any contingencies, if occurred, are immediately reported to the chairman of the Risk Management and Compliance Committee of the Company, and a contingency management meeting composed of members including officers of the Company and each Group company is established to deliberate and implement countermeasures as a Group and to disclose information in a timely and appropriate manner.

- v) Enhance the system for ensuring the appropriateness of the financial reporting relating to the entire Group

In order to ensure the appropriateness of the financial reporting and the expeditious consolidated financial closing, the Corporate Management Department of the Company holds a meeting with the accounting department of each Group company for every quarterly closing to share information and provide instructions.

Furthermore, annual plans for internal control (J-SOX) are prepared to ensure the appropriateness of the financial reporting, and the Internal Audit Department of the Company conducts assessments and the audit corporation conducts audits.

During the fiscal year under review, the Company launched a shared service in which the Company undertakes the accounting operations of some of the Group companies to strengthen the system to ensure the appropriateness of financial reporting for the entire Group.

- vi) Eliminate wrongful acts and/or irregular transactions using the Group

Wrongful acts and/or irregular transactions are monitored by Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company through management reports of each Group company at the pre-Board meeting discussions each month, opinion-exchanging meetings attended by Outside Directors and the audit corporation, opinion-exchanging meetings (twice a year) attended by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company with representative directors of major Group companies, and the investigation of subsidiaries by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members (once a year). Also, internal rules have been established requiring any significant transactions by a Group company with the Company or other Group companies to be reported in advance to the Board of Directors of the Company.

- f. System to ensure effective auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

- i) Designate members of staff to assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in their duties

The Internal Audit Department has been assigned as the department in charge, and the personnel of the Internal Audit Department provide assistant duties under the command of Audit & Supervisory Board Members and carry out administrative duties for the Audit & Supervisory Board.

- ii) Ensure the independence of the aforementioned members of staff from Directors

Evaluations, rewards and punishments, and transfers of personnel of the Internal Audit Department are carried out after the concurrence from the Audit & Supervisory Board is

obtained in advance.

- iii) Ensure prompt reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members from all officers and employees who have identified occurrence or signs of any material losses, any breach of laws and regulations or misconduct, and prompt responses to the inquiry from Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Reports are made in a timely and appropriate manner at corporate governance meetings, comprising full-time Directors and full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members (held monthly), as well as in the interviews held by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members with the President and CEO (once a month) and with other full-time Directors and the heads of each department (regularly).

In addition, opinion-exchanging meetings concerning threefold auditing are held regularly (once a half year), between the Company's full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Internal Audit Department, and the audit corporation.

Regarding the whistle-blowing system, besides informing the employees of the Company that full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company will act as regular contact points, reports made to the internal contact point (the chairman of the Risk Management and Compliance Committee) or to the external contact point (an external agency) will all be promptly reported to full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members. Therefore, the system is designed so that reported facts are swiftly transmitted to full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

- iv) Ensure prompt reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members from all officers and employees of each Group companies who have identified occurrence and signs of any material losses attributable to the management of each Group company, any breach of laws and regulations or misconduct, and prompt responses to the inquiry from Audit & Supervisory Board Members

At the pre-Board meeting discussions of the Company, where each Group company makes the monthly management reporting, and at interviews by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company with representative directors of each Group company held on a regular basis, each Group company is required to report occurrence and signs of any material losses and significant risks associated with management of the Group company. All officers and employees of the Group are continuously informed at morning briefings and training sessions that those who identify any breach of laws and regulations or misconduct have a duty to report Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company promptly.

- v) Ensure full notification of prohibition of disadvantageous treatments for the reason of a report by officers and employees of the Company and the Group companies to Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Regulations of the Company explicitly state that those who report Audit & Supervisory Board Members or whistle-blowers are protected from any disadvantageous treatments. Such policy is continuously informed at training sessions, etc., and is also stated in the explanation of systems on the Company's intranet and in leaflets, etc. distributed to employees.

In the compliance training sessions held during the fiscal year under review, video recording of a lecture by the Company's Director was widely distributed, in an effort to get across to its employees the Group's emphasis on protection of whistle-blowers in the Group whistle-blowing system in particular.

- vi) Develop a whistle-blowing system across the entire Group and promptly report to Audit & Supervisory Board Members if whistle-blowing occurs

The Company continues to operate a whistle-blowing system that provides three contact points, internal, external, and through Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company. Reports to the internal and external contact points, if any, are promptly reported to Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and when no whistle-blowing has occurred, this

fact is reported on a monthly basis.

In addition, all officers and employees of the Group are provided with a leaflet on which the contact points of the whistle-blowing system are listed, and are continuously informed of the system through various training sessions relating to compliance, morning briefings, and the publication of notice, etc.

- vii) Provision of expenses associated with execution of duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Expenses required for audit activities by and the studies of Audit & Supervisory Board Members are appropriated in the budget, and expenditures are reimbursed in a timely manner. Also, any unbudgeted expenditures required for audit activities are properly handled.

- viii) Directors' understanding of and support for the audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members and proactive improvement of the issues raised by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

At the Board of Directors' meeting held subsequently to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the Directors receive explanations of Audit & Supervisory Board Members' annual audit plans and make efforts to understand such plans and cooperate in their implementation. Also, Directors receive reports on audit activities by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members on a monthly basis, and report at the Board of Directors' meeting once every three months the status of their responses to the issues raised by Audit & Supervisory Board Members through meetings, etc.

- ix) Cooperation by Directors aiming to enhance audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members across the entire Group

At the Board of Directors' meetings, the pre-Board meeting discussions, management meetings, and the Risk Management and Compliance Committee's meetings, Directors report the management conditions of the entire Group, risk information, etc. to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and share information. Furthermore, the periodic interviews by full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members with full-time Directors including the President and CEO, heads of each department, and representative directors of major Group companies, as well as the liaison meetings of Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Group companies (on a half-yearly basis) are held where full-time Directors offer cooperation as full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members require.

7. Basic policy regarding the control of the Company

a. Details of the basic policy

The Company believes that the persons who control decisions on the Company's financial and business policies need to be persons who fully understand the details of the Company's financial and business affairs and the source of the Company's corporate value and who will make it possible to continually and persistently ensure and enhance the Company's corporate value and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders.

The Company believes that ultimately its shareholders as a whole must make the decision on any proposed acquisition that would involve a change of control of the Company. Also, the Company will not reject a large-scale acquisition of the shares in the Company if it will contribute to the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders.

Nonetheless, there are some forms of large-scale acquisition of shares that benefit neither the corporate value of the target company nor the common interests of its shareholders including those with a purpose that would obviously harm the corporate value of the target company and the common interests of its shareholders, those with the potential to substantially coerce shareholders into selling their shares; those that do not provide sufficient time or information for the target company's board of directors and shareholders to consider the details of the large-scale

acquisition, or for the target company's board of directors to make an alternative proposal and those that require the target company to discuss or negotiate with the acquirer in order to procure more favorable terms for shareholders than those presented by the acquirer.

It is particularly necessary and essential for the persons who make decisions on the Company's financial and business policies to (i) maintain the system under which the Company group covers with its comprehensive capability the diverse business fields and peripheral fields that allow the "integration of real estate and finance," which leads to maximization of the potential of the Company group, (ii) maintain employees who support those businesses with knowledge and experience specializing in real estate and finance, etc., (iii) maintain the Company's trust in the real estate industry that has been built up over a long period of time based on the establishment of the ability and information networks supporting various value creation technologies, and (iv) master knowhow that enables comprehensive business. Unless the acquirer of a proposed large-scale acquisition of the shares in the Company understands the source of the corporate value of the Company as well as the details of financial and business affairs of the Company and would ensure and enhance these elements over the medium-to-long term, the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders would be harmed.

The Company believes that persons who would make a large-scale acquisition of the shares in the Company in a manner that does not contribute to the corporate value of the Company or the common interests of its shareholders would be inappropriate as persons that control decisions on the Company's financial and business policies. The Company believes that it is necessary to ensure the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders by taking necessary and reasonable countermeasures against a large-scale acquisition by such persons.

b. Measures to realize the basic policy

1) Special measures to realize the basic policy

The Group established its three-year medium-term management plan aiming to further increase the Group's corporate value and is pushing ahead with business under the plan.

The summary of the current medium-term management plan "Infinite Potential 2023," covering the period from December 2020 to November 2023 is stated in "1. Current status of the Group (4) Issues to be addressed" of the Business Report. During the fiscal year under review, as part of measures to "expand existing businesses" upheld in the said plan, the Group pushed forward with the acquisition and consolidation of the Princess Group, which is engaged in the purchase and resale after renovation of pre-owned condominium units, as means to acquire large-scale prime real estate in an effort to increase its rental income and to expand the business domains of the Revitalization Business. In addition, as part of measures to "create new income-generating models," the Group promoted measures to build a diverse real estate fund scheme and to fuse the Revitalization Business/Fund and Consulting Business with digital transformation (DX), in order to reinforce its competitive edge. In the previous fiscal year, the Tosei Real Estate Crowd (TREC) Funding scheme was launched and during the current fiscal year, security tokens backed by domestic real estate were listed on ADDX*, Singapore's digital securities platform. While these efforts are only baby steps, they are expected to promote the Company's DX, as well as contribute to the diversification and globalization of investment opportunities in Japanese real estate, and accordingly, the Company intends to continue to promote these initiatives going forward as means to enhance its corporate value.

We aim to ensure and enhance the common interests of shareholders by improving the Group's corporate value through steady achievement of the targets set in the medium-term management plan and realization of proper corporate governance.

* ADDX: A security token platform licensed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore

2) Measures to prevent decisions on the Company's financial and business policies from being controlled by persons deemed inappropriate under the basic policy

The Company renewed the "Plan for countermeasures to large-scale acquisitions of the shares

in the Company (takeover defense plan)” with the approval at the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 25, 2021 (the renewed takeover defense plan is to be referred to as the “Plan”).

(i) Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Plan is, on the occasion that a proposal of large-scale acquisition of the shares in the Company is made, to ensure necessary and sufficient time and information for the shareholders to make appropriate decisions and to ensure opportunities to negotiate with the acquirer and the like, and thereby to deter takeovers that are against the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders, and to ensure and enhance the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders.

(ii) Targeted acquisitions

The Plan will be applied in cases of (i) a purchase or other acquisition that would result in the holding ratio of share certificates, etc. of a holder totaling at least 20% of the share certificates, etc. issued by the Company; or (ii) a tender offer that would result in the ownership ratio of share certificates, etc. of the party making the tender offer and the ownership ratio of share certificates, etc. of a person having a special relationship with the party totaling at least 20% of the share certificates, etc. issued by the Company, or any similar action, or a proposal for such action (except for those approved by the Board of Directors; such an action or proposal is to be referred to as the “Acquisition” and the party attempting the Acquisition is to be referred to as the “Acquirer”).

(iii) Submission of Acquirer’s Statement

The Company will request the Acquirer to submit to the Company in the form separately prescribed by the Company a document that includes an undertaking that the Acquirer will comply with the procedures set out in the Plan (signed by or affixed with the name and seal of the representative of the Acquirer) and a qualification certificate of the person who signed or affixed its name and seal to that document (collectively, “Acquirer’s Statement”) before commencing or effecting the Acquisition. The Acquirer’s Statement must include the name, address or location of headquarters, location of offices, governing law for establishment, name of the representative, contact information in Japan for the Acquirer and the outline of the intended Acquisition.

(iv) Request to the Acquirer for the provision of information

The Company will provide the Acquirer the format for the Acquisition Document no later than 10 business days after receiving the Acquirer’s Statement. The Acquirer must provide the Board of Directors with the document in the form provided by the Company, which includes the information described in each item of the list below.

The Company defines 60 days from the day following the day when the Company’s Board of Directors first provides the Acquirer with the format for the Acquisition Document as the maximum period when the Company’s Board of Directors and the Independent Committee request the Acquirer to provide information and the Acquirer replies to the request (“Period for Providing Information”). Even if sufficient Essential Information is not provided, the Independent Committee Consideration Period (to be described later in (v)) starts immediately when the maximum Period for Providing Information ends. The consideration shall be based on the information that has been provided up to that point of time. (If the Acquirer requests an extension of the period for a reasonable ground, the Company’s Board of Directors and the Independent Committee may extend the period as necessary.)

(a) Details (including name, capital structure, financial position, operation results, status of compliance with laws or ordinances, terms of previous transactions by the Acquirer similar to the Acquisition and effects on the corporate value of the target companies as a result of the transactions) of the Acquirer and its group (including Joint Holders, persons having a special relationship, members (in the case of a fund) and persons having a special relationship with a person in relation to whom the Acquirer is the controlled

corporation)

- (b) The purpose, method and specific terms of the Acquisition (including the amount and type of consideration, the timeframe, the scheme of any related transactions, the legality of the Acquisition method, terms and conditions and the probability of the Acquisition)
- (c) The amount and basis for the calculation of the purchase price of the Acquisition (including assumptions and the like)
- (d) Financial support for the Acquisition (including the names of providers of funds (including all indirect providers of funds), financing methods and the terms of any related transactions and the like)
- (e) Details of communications regarding the Acquisition with a third party (if any)
- (f) Post-Acquisition management policy, administrative organization, business plan, capital, dividend and asset management policies for the Company and the Company group
- (g) Post-Acquisition policies for the Company's shareholders (other than the Acquirer), employees, business partners, customers, and any other parties such as stakeholders in the Company
- (h) Specific measures to prevent conflicts of interests between the Acquirer and other shareholders in the Company
- (i) Any other information that the Independent Committee reasonably considers necessary
- (v) Independent Committee Consideration

The Independent Committee will conduct its consideration of the Acquisition terms, collection of information on the materials such as the management plans and business plans of the Acquirer and the Board of Directors and comparison thereof, and consideration of any alternative plan presented by the Board of Directors, and the like for a period of time that does not, as a general rule, exceed 60 days after the date on which the Independent Committee receives the information (including the information additionally requested) from the Acquirer and (if the Independent Committee requests the Board of Directors to provide information) the Board of Directors or the date on which the Period for Providing Information ends, whichever is earlier. (The time required for such collection and consideration of information by the Independent Committee is referred to as the Independent Committee Consideration Period.) Further, if it is necessary in order to improve the terms of the Acquisition from the standpoint of ensuring and enhancing the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders, the Independent Committee will directly or indirectly discuss and negotiate with the Acquirer.

If the Independent Committee determines that the Acquisition by the Acquirer falls under any of the requirements described in (ix) below, the Independent Committee will recommend the implementation of the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights to the Board of Directors except in any specific case where further disclosure of information by the Acquirer or discussion or negotiation with the Acquirer is necessary.

- (vi) Resolutions by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors will pass a resolution relating to the implementation or non-implementation of a gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights respecting the recommendation of the Independent Committee described above to the maximum extent. If a meeting of shareholders is convened in accordance with (vii) below, the Board of Directors will pass a resolution in accordance with the resolution at the meeting of shareholders.

- (vii) Convocation of the Shareholders Meeting

Upon the implementation of the gratis allotment of the stock acquisition rights pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors may convene a meeting of shareholders (the "Shareholders Meeting") and confirm the intent of the Company's shareholders regarding the

implementation of the gratis allotment of the stock acquisition rights, if (i) the Independent Committee recommends implementation of the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights subject to confirming the shareholders' intent in advance, or (ii) the applicability of Trigger Event (2) becomes an issue in respect of the Acquisition and the Board of Directors determines it appropriate to confirm the shareholders' intent taking into consideration the time required to convene the Shareholders Meeting or other matters pursuant to the duty of care of a director.

(viii) Information disclosure

The Company will disclose, in a timely manner, information on matters that the Board of Directors considers appropriate including the progress of each procedure set out in the Plan, an outline of recommendations made by the Independent Committee, an outline of resolutions by the Board of Directors and an outline of resolutions at the Shareholders Meeting.

(ix) Requirements for the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights

The requirements to trigger the Plan to implement a gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights are as follows. The Board of Directors will make a determination as to whether any of the following requirements applies to an Acquisition for which the recommendation by the Independent Committee has been obtained.

Trigger Event (1)

The Acquisition is not in compliance with the procedures prescribed in the Plan (including cases that time and information reasonably necessary to consider the details of the Acquisition is not offered) and it is reasonable to implement the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights.

Trigger Event (2)

The Acquisition falls under any of the items below and it is reasonable to implement the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights.

- (a) An Acquisition that threatens to cause obvious harm to the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders through any of the following actions
- A buyout of share certificates, etc. to require such share certificates, etc. to be compulsorily purchased by the Company or the Company's affiliates at a high price
 - Management that achieves an advantage for the Acquirer to the detriment of the Company, such as temporary control of the Company's management for the low-cost acquisition of the Company's material assets
 - Diversion of the Company's assets to secure or repay debts of the Acquirer or its group company
 - Temporary control of the Company's management to bring about the disposal of high-value assets that have no current relevance to the Company's business and declaring temporarily high dividends from the profits of the disposal, or selling the shares at a high price taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the sudden rise in share prices created by the temporarily high dividends
- (b) Certain Acquisitions that threaten to have the effect of coercing shareholders into selling shares, such as coercive two-tiered tender offers (meaning acquisitions of shares including tender offers, in which no offer is made to acquire all shares in the initial acquisition, and acquisition terms for the second stage are set that are unfavorable or unclear)
- (c) Acquisitions to which the terms (including the amount and type of consideration, timeframe, legality of the Acquisition method, probability of the Acquisition being effected, and post-Acquisition management policies or business plans and policies

dealing with the Company's other shareholders, employees, customers, business partners and any other stakeholders in the Company) are inadequate or inappropriate in light of the Company's intrinsic value

- (d) Acquisitions that materially threaten to oppose the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of shareholders, by destroying relationships with the Company's employees, customers, business partners and the like and the brand strength or the corporate culture of the Company, which are indispensable to the generation of the Company's corporate value
- (e) An Acquisition to be effected by an Acquirer who is extremely inappropriate to acquire the control of the Company in terms of public order and morals in cases such as where a person related to an anti-social force is included in the management of or the major shareholders in the Acquirer
- (x) Outline of the stock acquisition rights

The stock acquisition rights which will be allotted gratis in accordance with the Plan can be exercised by paying the amount determined by the Board of Directors within the range between the lower limit of one yen and the upper limit of 50% of the market price of one share of the stock of the Company. As a general rule, one ordinary share can be acquired by the exercise. Further, a term of exercise that an exercise of rights by non-qualified parties including the Acquirer is not permitted and a term of acquisition that the Company can acquire one stock acquisition right in exchange for one share of the stock of the Company as a general rule from parties other than non-qualified parties are attached.

- (xi) Effective period of the Plan

The effective period of the Plan expires at the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders relating to the last fiscal year ending within three years after the conclusion of the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. However, if, before the expiration of the Effective Period, the Board of Directors resolves to abolish the Plan, the Plan will be abolished at that time.

- (xii) Impact on shareholders

Even after introducing the Plan, assuming gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights has not been implemented, there is no direct or specific impact on shareholders. If the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights has been implemented in accordance with the Plan, and the shareholders do not follow the procedures for exercising stock acquisition rights, the value of shares held may be diluted (However, if the Company acquires stock acquisition rights in exchange for shares in the Company, no dilution of share value will take place.).

- c. Decisions and reasoning by the Board of Directors regarding above specific measures

The medium-term management plan and various measures such as the enhancement of corporate government of the Company are developed as specific measures to continuously and sustainably improve the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders, and are consistent with the Company's basic policy.

The Plan is a mechanism to ensure and enhance the corporate value of the Company and the common interests of its shareholders and thus is consistent with the basic policy. In particular, fairness and objectivity are ensured under the Plan because: the Plan satisfies the three principles set out in the Guidelines Regarding Takeover Defense (the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.); approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders has been obtained regarding the renewal of the Plan, the effective period is to be a maximum of approximately three years and the Plan may be abolished at any time by a resolution by the Board of Directors; the Independent Committee composed of highly independent members including Outside Directors has been established and the Plan must never be triggered without a decision of the Independent Committee; reasonable and objective requirements regarding the triggering are established; the Independent Committee may at the cost of the Company obtain advice from independent third party specialists; the Board of Directors shall, under certain circumstances, confirm the intent of

the shareholders at the Shareholders Meeting regarding the need to trigger the Plan; and the Plan is not a takeover defense measure in which even if a majority of the members of the Board of Directors are replaced, the triggering of the measure cannot be stopped (dead-hand type), or a takeover defense measure in which it takes long time to replace a majority of the members of the Board of Directors due to a staggered board of directors system (slow-hand type). Accordingly, the purpose of the Plan is not to maintain the position of the Company's Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, but to contribute to the corporate value of the Company and, in turn, the common interests of its shareholders.

<Consolidated Financial Statements>

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(As of November 30, 2021)

(¥ thousand)

| Assets | | Liabilities | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| Item | Amount | Item | Amount |
| Current assets | 122,839,472 | Current liabilities | 19,822,944 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 33,560,679 | Trade and other payables | 4,976,342 |
| Trade and other receivables | 4,021,040 | Interest-bearing liabilities | 11,432,641 |
| Inventories | 85,210,849 | Current income tax liabilities | 2,625,593 |
| Other current assets | 46,903 | Provisions | 788,366 |
| Non-current assets | 72,171,427 | Non-current liabilities | 109,229,215 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 23,860,236 | Trade and other payables | 4,373,252 |
| Investment properties | 39,812,070 | Interest-bearing liabilities | 103,521,924 |
| Goodwill | 1,530,369 | Retirement benefits obligations | 646,515 |
| Intangible assets | 191,758 | Provisions | 15,284 |
| Trade and other receivables | 1,509,310 | Deferred tax liabilities | 672,238 |
| Other financial assets | 4,511,800 | Total liabilities | 129,052,159 |
| Deferred tax assets | 742,628 | Equity | |
| Other non-current assets | 13,254 | Equity attributable to owners of the parent | 65,958,740 |
| | | Share capital | 6,624,890 |
| | | Capital reserves | 6,790,172 |
| | | Retained earnings | 53,250,370 |
| | | Treasury shares | (911,662) |
| | | Other components of equity | 204,969 |
| | | Total equity | 65,958,740 |
| Total assets | 195,010,899 | Total liabilities and equity | 195,010,899 |

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(From December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

| | (¥ thousand) |
|---|-------------------|
| Item | Amount |
| Revenue | 61,726,449 |
| Cost of revenue | 41,024,914 |
| Gross profit | 20,701,534 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 9,778,616 |
| Other income | 177,190 |
| Other expenses | 134,496 |
| Operating profit | 10,965,612 |
| Finance income | 249,562 |
| Finance costs | 912,557 |
| Profit before tax | 10,302,616 |
| Income tax expense | 3,578,917 |
| Profit for the year | 6,723,698 |
| Other comprehensive income | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to net profit or loss | |
| Net change in financial assets measured at fair values through other comprehensive income | 405,964 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans | (18,615) |
| Total items that will not be reclassified to net profit or loss | 387,348 |
| Items that may be reclassified to net profit or loss | |
| Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | 13,827 |
| Net change in fair values of cash flow hedges | 11,884 |
| Total items that may be reclassified to net profit or loss | 25,712 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax | 413,061 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 7,136,760 |
| Profit attributable to: | |
| Owners of the parent | 6,721,305 |
| Non-controlling interests | 2,393 |
| Profit for the year | 6,723,698 |
| Total comprehensive income attributable to: | |
| Owners of the parent | 7,134,366 |
| Non-controlling interests | 2,393 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 7,136,760 |

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(From December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

(¥ thousand)

| | Equity attributable to owners of the parent | | | | | Total equity attributable to owners of the parent | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
|---|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Share capital | Capital reserves | Retained earnings | Treasury shares | Other components of equity | | | |
| Balance as of December 1, 2020 | 6,624,890 | 6,627,004 | 47,442,372 | (1,500,055) | (224,688) | 58,969,524 | – | 58,969,524 |
| Comprehensive income for the year | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the year | | | 6,721,305 | | | 6,721,305 | 2,393 | 6,723,698 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | 413,061 | 413,061 | | 413,061 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | – | – | 6,721,305 | – | 413,061 | 7,134,366 | 2,393 | 7,136,760 |
| Amount of transactions with owners | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | (5,295) | | (500,049) | | (505,345) | | (505,345) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | 156,273 | | 1,088,443 | | 1,244,717 | | 1,244,717 |
| Dividends from surplus | | | (896,333) | | | (896,333) | | (896,333) |
| Dividends to non-controlling interests | | | | | | – | (2,771) | (2,771) |
| Change from newly consolidated subsidiary | | | | | | – | 117,600 | 117,600 |
| Change in scope of consolidation | | | (378) | | | (378) | (117,221) | (117,600) |
| Share-based payment | | 12,189 | | | | 12,189 | | 12,189 |
| Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings | | | (16,596) | | 16,596 | – | | – |
| Total amount of transactions with owners | – | 163,167 | (913,307) | 588,393 | 16,596 | (145,150) | (2,393) | (147,544) |
| Balance as of November 30, 2021 | 6,624,890 | 6,790,172 | 53,250,370 | (911,662) | 204,969 | 65,958,740 | – | 65,958,740 |

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Significant matters in preparing consolidated financial statements

(1) Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulations on Corporate Accounting, consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In accordance with the provision of the latter part of the same paragraph, some disclosure items required under IFRS are omitted in the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Scope of consolidation

1) Number and names of consolidated subsidiaries

- Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 16
- Names of consolidated subsidiaries: Tosei Community Co., Ltd.
Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc.
Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd.
Tosei Urban Home Corporation
Kishino Corporation
Masuda Kenzai-ten Co., Ltd.
Sanki-shoji Co., Ltd.
Tosei Hotel Management Co., Ltd.
Tosei Hotel Service Co., Ltd.
Tosei Chintai Hosho LLC
ICOMPANY, Inc.
Princess Holdings Co., Ltd.
Princess Square Co., Ltd.
G.P. Asset Co., Ltd.
Let's Creation Co., Ltd.
Tosei Singapore Pte. Ltd.

2) Change in scope of consolidation

During the fiscal year under review, TREC MOON LLC was included in the scope of consolidation, due to the acquisition of equity in the silent partnership. However, it was subsequently removed from the scope of consolidation for the reason that the said investment was redeemed in full.

Furthermore, during the fiscal year under review, the Company acquired all the shares in ICOMPANY, Inc. and all the shares issued by its subsidiary, Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. that are not held by ICOMPANY, Inc. As a result of this transaction, the Company included ICOMPANY, Inc., Princess Holdings Co., Ltd. and three subsidiaries of Princess Holding Co., Ltd. (consisting of Princess Square Co., Ltd., G.P. Asset Co., Ltd., and Let's Creation Co., Ltd.) in the scope of consolidation.

(3) Application of equity method

There are no subsidiaries and affiliates to be accounted for by the equity method.

(4) Accounting policies

1) Financial instruments

(i) Valuation basis and methods for financial assets

The Group classifies investments in financial assets in three categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. This classification is made according to the nature of assets and for what purpose the assets were acquired. The classification of investments is determined on initial recognition, and whether the classification is appropriate is reassessed at each reporting date.

(A) Classification of financial assets

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held based on a business model whose objective is to hold 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 measured at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt financial assets)

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held based on a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

After the initial recognition, the assets are measured at fair value and subsequent changes are recognized in other comprehensive income. As of the end of the fiscal year under review, no financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt financial assets) were held by the Group.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity financial assets)

Equity financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the exception of some assets.

Of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity financial assets) held by the Group, the fair value of listed securities is measured at quoted market prices. For financial assets for which there is no active market and unlisted securities, the Group calculates fair value using certain valuation techniques, in particular, which include recent cases of arm's length transactions, references to prices of other financial instruments that are substantially equivalent, the discounted cash flow method, and others.

(d) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets other than financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(B) Recognition and subsequent measurement

Purchase and sale of a financial asset are recognized at the transaction date, which is the date on which the Group commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset are extinguished or transferred, and the Group has substantially transferred all the risks and economic value incidental to ownership of the asset. Financial instruments are initially recognized at the fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at the fair value.

(C) Impairment

The Group assesses financial assets or financial asset groups on a quarterly basis on whether there is any objective evidence that the asset or asset group is impaired. When there is

objective evidence, impairment losses are recognized. Of financial assets measured at amortized cost, objective evidences for impairment of trade and other receivables are debtors' financial difficulties, possibility of bankruptcy, or impossibility or significant delays of payments. Book values of such assets are written down using allowance based on the amount of impairment loss calculated as the difference between the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the initial effective interest rate and the book value. If the asset becomes unrecoverable, the amount of impairment loss is directly reduced from the book value of the financial asset.

Reversal of an amount previously amortized is recognized in the profit or loss item in which impairment loss is accounted for. If such amount can be objectively measured because the amount of impairment loss has decreased resulting from an increase in the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the initial effective interest rate, the amount of decrease in the allowance is recognized in profit or loss in subsequent accounting periods. The book value of assets previously impaired are increased within the scope of amount not exceeding the amortized cost that are assumed in case of non-impairment.

For equity financial assets, the possibility that the cost of investment is not recoverable and whether there is a significant or long-term decrease of fair value, which are included in information on significant changes that have adverse effects arising in the business environment where an issuer runs its business, are also taken into account in assessing whether there is any objective evidence for impairment. When there is objective evidence of impairment for equity financial assets, losses, which are measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value at the reporting date less impairment losses of the financial assets that were previously recognized in profit or loss, are transferred to profit or loss.

(ii) Valuation basis and methods for financial liabilities

The Group recognizes a financial liability at the transaction date on which the Group becomes a party to the contract of the financial instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when it is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is either discharged, cancelled, or expires.

Furthermore, the Group initially recognizes a financial liability at fair value and subsequently measures at amortized cost based on the effective interest method.

2) Valuation basis and methods for inventories

Inventories are assessed at cost or, if lower, at net realizable value. Net realizable value is calculated by deducting costs to sell from the estimated selling price.

The cost of inventories is comprised of purchase prices, development expenses, borrowing costs and separately identified expenditure including other related expenditure.

Borrowing costs for borrowings for developed real estate are capitalized as part of cost of the developed real estate over the period up to the end of the development, based on the specific identification method.

3) Depreciation method for significant depreciable assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The Group applies the cost model in measurement of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at the carrying amount, which is calculated as cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes cost directly incidental to the acquisition of assets, and costs of dismantling and removing the assets and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets.

Subsequent expenditures on property, plant and equipment that have already been recognized

are included in the carrying amount of the assets only if it is highly probable to generate future economic benefits related to the items for the Group and the expenditures can be measured reliably. Costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation of assets except for land and construction in progress is principally computed under the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives. The declining balance method is applied, if depreciation based on the declining balance method better reflects the pattern in which the future economic benefits embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Buildings and structures | 3 to 50 years |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | 3 to 20 years |

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each year, and changed if necessary.

(ii) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals or for capital gain or both, and do not include properties for sale in the ordinary course of business or used for administrative purposes.

The Group applies the cost model in measurement of investment properties.

Investment properties are initially recognized at cost, and subsequently presented at the carrying amount, which is calculated as cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation of investment properties is principally computed under the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives. The declining balance method is applied, if depreciation based on the declining balance method better reflects the pattern in which the future economic benefits embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Buildings and structures | 3 to 50 years |
| Tools, fixtures and fittings | 3 to 10 years |

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each year, and changed if necessary.

(iii) Goodwill and intangible assets

(A) Goodwill

Goodwill is presented at the carrying amount, which is calculated as cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortized, and is tested for impairment at the end of each year or whenever there is an indication of impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and are not subsequently reversed.

(B) Intangible assets

The Group applies the cost model in measurement of intangible assets. An intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed in each fiscal year, and if there are any changes made, those changes are applied prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows:

- Software 5 years

Subsequent expenditures on intangible assets that have already been recognized are included in the carrying amount of the assets only if it is highly probable to generate future economic

benefits related to the items for the Group and the expenditures can be measured reliably. Other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Acquired software is initially recognized at cost including purchase consideration (net of discounts and rebates) and expenditures directly attributable to the preparation for the asset for the intended use.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, and are tested for impairment at the end of each year or whenever there is an indication of impairment.

(iv) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of a contract. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When the Group assesses that a contract is or contains a lease, at the commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the total accrued lease payments. Right-of-use assets are measured at acquisition costs that are calculated using the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, adjusted by any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, such as lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life or lease term, whichever is shorter. The lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and the reduction in the lease liabilities based on the effective interest method. The finance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Provided, however, for lease payments for short-term leases within 12 months and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognized, and the lease payments are recognized as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

4) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment on a quarterly basis for the carrying amount of non-financial assets except inventories and deferred tax assets. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or each cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs for impairment testing. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at the same time annually, or whenever there is an indication of impairment, by estimating the recoverable amount of the asset.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit falls below the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to the recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognized in profit or loss as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses related to goodwill are not reversed.

With regard to other assets other than goodwill for which an impairment loss has been recognized in prior years, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or been extinguished. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit.

If the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit, the impairment loss is reversed up to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized, net of necessary depreciation and amortization, and is

recognized as profit or loss.

5) Recognition of significant provisions

Provisions are recognized when there are present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; it is probable that outflows of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations; and reliable estimates can be made of the amount of obligations.

6) Employment benefits

(i) Defined benefit pension plans

Liabilities associated with defined benefit pension plans are calculated by discounting the estimated amount of future benefits obtained in return for services that employees rendered in prior years or the fiscal year under review to the present value. The yield of gilt-edged corporate bonds of which the maturity largely matches that of the Group's debts is used as the discount rate. These liabilities are calculated by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement amounts arising from defined benefit pension plans are recognized as other comprehensive income and the amounts are transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plans

Defined contribution pension plans are post-employment benefit plans in which an employer pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no obligation to pay further contributions. Contributions associated with defined-contribution pension plans are recognized in profit or loss in the period during which employees render services.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as profit or loss when the related service is rendered.

Bonus accrual and paid absences are recognized as liabilities, when the Group has present legal or constructive obligations to pay, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligations can be made.

7) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the following five-step approach, except for interest and dividend income, etc. under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and rental income, etc. under IFRS 16 *Leases*.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract(s)

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group's major businesses are the Revitalization Business, the Development Business, the Rental Business, the Fund and Consulting Business, the Property Management Business and the Hotel Business. Revenue generated from these businesses is recorded in accordance with contracts with customers. Information related to performance obligations, the method of determining transaction price, and the timing of revenue recognition in each business are outlined below.

(Revitalization Business)

This business acquires office buildings, commercial facilities, apartments and other properties whose asset value has declined, boosts their value through "value-up plans" judged to best match the characteristics of the properties' areas and tenant requirements, and sells them as revitalized real estate to buyers including investors, real estate funds and individual business entities that acquire real estate for private use. With regard to sale of properties, the Group is

obliged to transfer a property to a customer based on a property sale and purchase contract with the customer, etc. Such performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when the property is transferred, and revenue is recognized at the time of property transfer. The transaction price is determined based on the property sale and purchase contract, etc. A portion of the selling price is received as a deposit at the time the contract is concluded, and the remaining amount is received at the time the property is transferred.

(Development Business)

In this business, the Group verifies the characteristics of land it acquires including area, shape, intended purpose, relevant needs, rent, and selling price. Based on this, the Group carries out development and new construction to maximize the value of the land, and sells whole buildings or individual units. The performance obligations of the business and the timing of fulfillment thereof, the method of determining transaction price, the timing of revenue recognition, etc. are the same as those of the Revitalization Business.

(Rental Business)

In this business, the Group rents its own office buildings, condominiums, stores and parking lots to end-users and others primarily in the main districts of Tokyo. With regard to leasehold properties, the Group is obliged to make available electricity, gas, water, and other services based on a lease contract with a customer. The performance obligation is satisfied over a certain period of time during which the service is provided. Based on the measured amount of electricity, gas, water, and other services used by the customer, the Group recognizes as revenue the amount obtained by multiplying the measured amount of usage by the billing unit price. The Group receives payment for the previous month's usage at the end of the month.

(Fund and Consulting Business)

The Group provides asset management services for real estate funds, including the acquisition and disposal of trust beneficiary rights, etc., and management thereof during the holding period.

Based on an asset management contract, the Group is obligated to provide services related to the acquisition and disposal of trust beneficiary rights, etc., and management thereof during the holding period.

The obligation to provide services related to the acquisition and disposal of trust beneficiary rights, etc. is satisfied at a point in time when the services are completed, and revenue is recognized upon completion of services. The transaction price is determined based on the relevant contract and payment is received at the time of acquisition or disposal.

On the other hand, the performance obligation for management services during the holding period is satisfied over a certain period of time during which the services are provided. Revenue in each fee calculation period is recognized in the amount obtained by multiplying the book value of trust beneficiary rights, etc. by a certain interest rate for the period. The transaction price is determined based on the relevant contract and payments are received on a quarterly basis.

(Property Management Business)

This business includes equipment management, cleaning, and security for real estate properties, tenant management, and tenant solicitation.

Based on a property management contract, the Group is obligated to provide services such as equipment management and cleaning. This performance obligation is satisfied over a certain period of time. Property management reports are obtained by a specified date each month, and the amount based on the contract is recognized as revenue. The transaction price is determined based on the contract and payment for the month is received at the end of the following month.

(Hotel Business)

The Group is engaged in planning, operation, etc. of its own hotels mainly in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

The Group is obligated to provide hotel accommodation services based on accommodation

terms and conditions. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when the service is completed, and revenue is recognized upon completion of service. The transaction price is determined based on the accommodation terms and conditions, hotel rates in the neighboring area, and other factors, and payment is received at the time of departure of the guest or upon requested by the hotel.

With regard to performance obligations to be satisfied over a certain period of time in the Rental Business, the Fund and Consulting Business, and the Property Management Business, revenue is recognized using the output method according to the stage of provision of services or when provision of services is finished, and the point at which a performance obligation is satisfied is determined in accordance with the content of a contract with a customer.

(ii) Operating lease of rental properties

Revenue associated with operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is vested.

8) Significant hedge accounting method

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the day when the derivative contract is entered into, and subsequently remeasured at fair value at each reporting date.

The Group has concluded interest rate swap contracts in order to hedge changes in future cash flows associated with floating-rate borrowings. At the inception of the hedge, concluded derivatives are designated as cash flow hedge and documented.

The Group also assesses whether a derivative used in the hedge transaction is highly effective in offsetting fair value of the hedged item or changes in cash flows, at the inception of the hedge or on an ongoing basis.

Changes in fair value of derivative transactions that are designated as cash flow hedge and qualify for cash flow hedge are recognized in equity through other comprehensive income. Of changes in fair value of derivative transactions, ineffective portion is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

9) Foreign currency translation methods

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currencies of each entity in the Group using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period are retranslated into the functional currencies using the exchange rates at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currencies using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement of such transactions, and exchange differences arising on translating foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities using the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period, are recognized in profit or loss. However, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, the foregoing exchange differences are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated into Japanese yen using the average exchange rate for the period. However, if such an average exchange rate is not considered as a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the exchange rates at the

transaction dates, the exchange rates at the transaction dates are used.

Exchange differences arising on translating financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of the interest in a foreign operation involving loss of control or significant influence, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences in connection with the foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss in the period during which the interest is disposed of.

10) Other significant matters for preparing consolidated financial statements

Accounting for consumption taxes

Transactions subject to national and local consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes.

(5) Changes in presentation method

In the previous fiscal year, the aggregate amount of borrowings and lease liabilities was presented as “Borrowings” under “Current liabilities” and “Non-current liabilities.” However, the corporate bonds arose due to the consolidation of the new subsidiaries. Accordingly, the line item was changed to “Interest-bearing liabilities” in the fiscal year under review to better reflect the nature of the line item.

(6) Notes on accounting estimates

Valuation of inventories

1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Real estate for sale | ¥61,598,132 thousand |
| Real estate for sale in process | ¥23,612,717 thousand |
| Loss on valuation of inventories (reversal of loss) | ¥(1,535,588) thousand |

2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates for identified items

(i) Calculation method

Real estate for sale and real estate for sale in progress are assessed at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is calculated for each individual property by deducting costs to sell from the estimated selling price. If the net realizable value is less than the cost, the cost is reduced to the net realizable value and the difference is recognized as a loss on valuation of inventories in the cost of revenue. In addition, when it is evident that the net realizable value has recovered due to changes in economic conditions and other factors, the loss on valuation of inventories is reversed accordingly, up to the acquisition cost.

(ii) Key assumptions

In calculating the net realizable value of properties for investors, assumptions such as rent, vacancy rate, and rental expenses are determined by comprehensively taking into account market trends, transaction cases of similar properties, past performance, and other factors. The discount rate is determined based on similar transactions, interest rate trends, etc. In addition, real estate appraisals are obtained as necessary.

For build-for-sale detached houses, assumptions are determined based on the most recent sales results, market trends, and other factors.

In making accounting estimates, the Group estimates selling prices of real estate for sale and real estate for sale in progress as well as development costs, such as value-up activities and construction costs, which are the basis for calculating their net realizable value, for each individual property. In the course of long-term real estate development and sales activities, these components of estimates have been greatly affected by fluctuations in the economic environment and interest rates, competitive conditions in the real estate market, external factors in real estate development, the impact of COVID-19, and other factors.

(iii) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022

Key assumptions are determined based on the best estimates available at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, in the event of unexpected events such as deterioration in the economic environment and any subsequent changes in key assumptions, such changes may have a significant impact on the calculation of net realizable value.

Impairment losses on non-current assets

1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | ¥23,860,236 thousand |
| Investment properties | ¥39,812,070 thousand |

2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates for identified items

(i) Calculation method

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset or asset group may be impaired, and if any such indication exists, estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the amount of reduction is recognized as an impairment loss.

(ii) Key assumptions

In calculating future cash flows for hotels, assumptions such as occupancy rates and average room rates are determined by comprehensively taking into account market trends, past performance, and other factors. The discount rate used to calculate the value in use is determined based on similar transactions, interest rate trends, etc. The fair value after deducting the costs of disposal is set at an amount considered appropriate based on comparable transactions in the surrounding area, real estate appraisals, published land prices, and other data. The recoverable amount is measured by the greater of value in use based on estimated future cash flows and a discount rate, or fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions made in the business plan are the future occupancy rates, average room rates and discount rates in the Hotel Business, which are the basis for the future cash flows. The future cash flows were estimated based on the assumption that the business will recover from the effects of COVID-19.

In calculating future cash flows for properties other than hotels, assumptions such as rent, vacancy rate, and rental expenses are determined by comprehensively taking into account market trends, transaction cases of similar properties, past performance, and other factors. The discount rate used to calculate the value in use is determined based on similar transactions, interest rate trends, etc. The fair value after deducting the costs of disposal is set at an amount considered appropriate based on comparable transactions in the surrounding area, real estate appraisals, published land prices, and other data.

(iii) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022

Key assumptions are determined based on the best estimates available at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, in the event of unexpected events such as deterioration in the economic environment and any subsequent changes in key assumptions, such changes may have a significant impact on the calculation of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use.

(7) Additional information

Impact of the spread of COVID-19 on accounting estimates

In determining accounting estimates for valuation of inventories, impairment accounting for non-current assets, recoverability of deferred tax assets, and other items, the Group has assumed that

the spread of COVID-19 will have a certain impact on future earnings.

In the fiscal year under review, the Group recognizes that real estate markets other than hotels and commercial facilities have already recovered. For hotels and commercial facilities, the Group expects that the impact of COVID-19 will persist for the time being, and that it will be the fiscal year ending November 30, 2023 or later that a recovery takes place.

In view of this situation, during the fiscal year under review, the Group has changed some assumptions underlying accounting estimates for items such as the valuation of some inventories and non-current assets.

2. Notes to consolidated statement of financial position

(1) Assets pledged as security

| | (¥ thousand) |
|---|--------------------|
| Details of pledged assets and the amounts | |
| Inventories | 81,484,310 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 22,055,561 |
| Investment properties | 33,812,135 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>137,352,007</u> |
| Amount of securitized obligation | |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | 112,750,374 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>112,750,374</u> |

(2) Allowance for credit losses deducted directly from assets ¥4,781 thousand

(3) Accumulated depreciation on assets

| | (¥ thousand) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,153,722 |
| Investment properties | 2,838,136 |

(4) Change in holding purpose of assets

The following asset transfers were made due to changes in holding purpose of assets.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) From inventories to property, plant and equipment | ¥2,527,304 thousand |
| 2) From property, plant and equipment to investment properties | ¥3,092,048 thousand |
| 3) From investment properties to inventories | ¥1,880,126 thousand |

3. Notes to consolidated statement of changes in equity

(1) Class and total number of shares issued

| (shares) | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|----------|---|
| Class of shares | Number of shares at beginning of the fiscal year under review | Increase | Decrease | Number of shares at end of the fiscal year under review |
| Ordinary shares | 48,683,800 | – | – | 48,683,800 |

(2) Class and total number of treasury shares

| (shares) | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|-----------|---|
| Class of shares | Number of shares at beginning of the fiscal year under review | Increase | Decrease | Number of shares at end of the fiscal year under review |
| Ordinary shares | 1,508,353 | 466,169 | 1,074,500 | 900,022 |

(Notes) 1. The increase in the number of treasury shares is mainly due to the acquisition pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company in accordance with the provision of Article 165, paragraph 2, of the Companies Act.

2. The decrease in the number of treasury shares is mainly due to the disposal through the third-party allotment.

(3) Dividends from surplus

1) Cash dividends paid, etc.

Matters regarding dividends based on the resolution of the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 25, 2021

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| • Total dividends | ¥896,333 thousand |
| • Dividends per share | ¥19 |
| • Record date | November 30, 2020 |
| • Effective date | February 26, 2021 |

2) Dividends whose record date is in the fiscal year under review and effective date is after the end of the fiscal year under review

A proposal will be submitted as follows at the 72nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on February 25, 2022.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| • Total dividends | ¥1,815,783 thousand |
| • Dividends per share | ¥38 |
| • Dividend resources | Retained earnings |
| • Record date | November 30, 2021 |
| • Effective date | February 28, 2022 |

(4) Number of shares delivered upon exercise of stock acquisition rights as of the fiscal year-end

605,500 ordinary shares (75,000 shares) of the Company

(Note) The number of treasury share acquisition rights is stated in parentheses.

4. Notes on financial instruments

(1) Status of financial instruments

The Group procures necessary funds for purchasing properties that are products for sale mainly in the Revitalization Business and the Development Business through bank loans. Funds are invested in highly secure financial assets (such as deposits). The Group hedges interest rate fluctuation risk on some of borrowings by using interest rate swap transactions. The Group uses derivative transactions not for speculative purposes, but for hedging risks of fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings.

Trade and other receivables are exposed to credit risks of customers. With respect to these risks, the due dates and outstanding balances are managed for each business partner. Past due receivables are periodically reported to the management meeting and individually monitored and responded to.

Other financial assets are exposed to market fluctuation risk. For this risk, the market values are periodically monitored and reported to the management meeting.

With respect to trade and other payables, the majority of them are due within a year.

Corporate bonds and borrowings are to finance the purchase of properties that are products for sale mainly in the Revitalization Business and the Development Business. Most of them are with floating interest rates and are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. For this risk, the Group periodically makes a list of interest rates for each financial institution and monitors the fluctuations of interest rates.

For some of borrowings, the Group uses derivative transactions (interest rate swaps) in order to hedge the interest rate fluctuation risk and fix interest expenses. The effectiveness of hedges is assessed based on fluctuations in interest rates and others of hedged items and hedging instruments by comparing cumulative changes in fair value of hedged items and hedging instruments.

Corporate bonds and borrowings, which are extended by financial institutions, are exposed to

the liquidity risks stemming from changes in attitudes of such financial institutions toward transactions with the Group. For these risks, the Group appropriately monitors information on fund demand of the Group and cash flow situation, strengthens relations with financial institutions with which we do business, and also makes efforts to diversify financing methods.

(2) Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amounts in consolidated statement of financial position and the fair values, and differences thereof as of November 30, 2021 are shown below.

(¥ thousand)

| | Carrying amount in consolidated statement of financial position | Fair value | Differences |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| Financial assets | | | |
| Financial assets measured at amortized cost | | | |
| (1) Cash and cash equivalents | 33,560,679 | 33,560,679 | — |
| (2) Trade and other receivables | 3,963,816 | 3,963,816 | — |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | |
| (3) Other financial assets | 4,148,616 | 4,148,616 | — |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| (4) Other financial assets | 363,183 | 363,183 | — |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost | | | |
| (5) Trade and other payables | 7,823,519 | 7,823,519 | — |
| (6) Interest-bearing liabilities | 114,954,565 | 114,941,596 | (12,969) |

Method for measuring fair value of financial instruments

1) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and current interest-bearing liabilities

The book values of these financial instruments that are settled in a short period of time approximate the fair values. However, the fair values of interest rate swaps are based on market values presented by financial institutions.

2) Other financial assets

The fair values of listed securities are measured based on quoted market prices. For financial assets for which there is no active market and unlisted securities, the Group determines fair values using certain valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, and the discounted cash flow method.

3) Non-current interest-bearing liabilities

The fair values of non-current interest-bearing liabilities with floating interest rates approximate the book values, as interest rates reflect market interest rates in short-term intervals. The fair values of those with fixed interest rates are measured based on the present value of the total amount of principal and interest discounted by the interest rate that would be charged for a new similar borrowing.

5. Notes on investment properties

(1) Status of investment properties

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries own rental office buildings mainly in Tokyo to earn rental revenue.

(2) Fair value of investment properties

The following table shows the carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position and the fair value of investment properties as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

(¥ thousand)

| | Carrying amount in consolidated statement of financial position | | | Fair value at end of the fiscal year |
|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Balance at beginning of the fiscal year | Increase/decrease during the fiscal year | Balance at end of the fiscal year | |
| Investment properties | 26,987,387 | 12,824,682 | 39,812,070 | 66,683,140 |

- (Notes)
- The carrying amount in consolidated statement of financial position shown above indicates cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
 - For the increase/decrease during the fiscal year, main increases were new acquisition (¥12,251,192 thousand) and transfer from property, plant and equipment (¥3,092,048 thousand), and a main decrease was transfer to inventories (¥1,880,126 thousand) due to the change in business policy.
 - The fair value as of November 30, 2021 was internally calculated in accordance with the Real Estate Appraisal Standards.

6. Per share information

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Equity attributable to owners of the parent per share | ¥1,380.36 |
| (2) Basic earnings per share | ¥142.56 |

7. Significant subsequent events

Repurchase of treasury shares

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on January 12, 2022, the Company resolved matters pertaining to the repurchase of its own shares pursuant to the provisions of Article 156 of the Companies Act which is applicable in lieu of Article 165, Paragraph 3 of this act. The details of the resolution are as follows.

(1) Reason for repurchasing treasury shares

To raise the level of shareholder returns and improve capital efficiency, enabling the Company to implement a flexible capital policy in response to changes in the business environment.

(2) Details of matters pertaining to the repurchase

| | |
|--|--|
| (1) Class of shares to be repurchased | Ordinary shares |
| (2) Total number of shares to be repurchased | 700,000 shares (upper limit) (1.5% of the total number of shares issued (excluding treasury shares)) |
| (3) Total value of shares to be repurchased | ¥500,000 thousand (upper limit) |
| (4) Period for repurchase | January 13, 2022 to July 31, 2022 |
| (5) Method of repurchase | Discretionary investment by a securities company |

8. Other

All amounts in this report are rounded down to the nearest thousand yen, unless otherwise noted.

<Non-consolidated Financial Statements>

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

(As of November 30, 2021)

(¥ thousand)

| Assets | | Liabilities | |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Item | Amount | Item | Amount |
| Current assets | 95,844,809 | Current liabilities | 12,233,318 |
| Cash and deposits | 23,178,593 | Accounts payable-trade | 985,044 |
| Accounts receivable-trade | 115,399 | Short-term loans payable | 1,375,500 |
| Real estate for sale | 47,298,930 | Current portion of long-term loans payable | 6,112,338 |
| Real estate for sale in process | 21,585,864 | Lease obligations | 4,407 |
| Supplies | 10,402 | Accounts payable-other | 1,093,793 |
| Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates | 1,715,000 | Accrued expenses | 90,386 |
| Accounts receivable-other | 922,300 | Income taxes payable | 1,495,859 |
| Advance payments-trade | 186,811 | Advances received | 616,603 |
| Prepaid expenses | 327,508 | Unearned revenue | 5,880 |
| Other | 504,993 | Deposits received | 157,454 |
| Allowance for credit losses | (994) | Provision for bonuses | 296,050 |
| Non-current assets | 75,232,022 | Non-current liabilities | 99,376,166 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 58,374,883 | Long-term loans payable | 94,723,211 |
| Buildings | 18,845,284 | Guarantee deposits | 3,135,792 |
| Structures | 135,649 | Lease obligations | 7,295 |
| Machinery and equipment | 45,223 | Asset retirement obligations | 7,291 |
| Vehicles | 12,224 | Provision for retirement benefits | 415,329 |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | 203,429 | Long-term accounts payable-other | 456,500 |
| Land | 39,121,249 | Long-term accounts payable-other for directors | 302,679 |
| Lease assets | 10,673 | Derivative liabilities | 12,950 |
| Construction in progress | 1,150 | Long-term unearned revenue | 48,925 |
| Intangible assets | 164,153 | Deferred tax liabilities | 266,192 |
| Software | 162,264 | Total liabilities | 111,609,484 |
| Telephone subscription right | 1,889 | Net assets | |
| Investments and other assets | 16,692,985 | Shareholders' equity | 59,218,432 |
| Investment securities | 4,400,530 | Capital stock | 6,624,890 |
| Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates | 10,000,725 | Capital surplus | 6,869,713 |
| Investments in capital | 6,100 | Legal capital surplus | 6,708,366 |
| Long-term loans receivable | 2,656 | Other capital surplus | 161,346 |
| Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates | 803,916 | Retained earnings | 46,635,491 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 295,222 | Legal retained earnings | 7,250 |
| Long-term accounts receivable-other | 89,473 | Other retained earnings | 46,628,241 |
| Claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation and other | 1,890 | General reserve | 15,000 |
| Lease and guarantee deposits | 1,090,362 | Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | 1,539,134 |
| Other | 4,014 | Retained earnings brought forward | 45,074,107 |
| Allowance for credit losses | (1,906) | Treasury shares | (911,662) |
| Total assets | 171,076,831 | Valuation and translation adjustments | 189,720 |
| | | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | 198,705 |
| | | Deferred gains (losses) on hedges | (8,984) |
| | | Stock acquisition rights | 59,193 |
| | | Total net assets | 59,467,346 |
| | | Total liabilities and net assets | 171,076,831 |

Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations

(From December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

(¥ thousand)

| Item | Amount | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|
| Net sales | | 47,452,190 |
| Cost of sales | | 34,775,562 |
| Gross profit | | 12,676,627 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | | 5,101,811 |
| Operating income | | 7,574,816 |
| Non-operating income | | |
| Interest income | 22,851 | |
| Dividends income | 2,871,337 | |
| Foreign exchange gains | 6,044 | |
| Miscellaneous income | 82,505 | 2,982,738 |
| Non-operating expenses | | |
| Interest expenses | 854,474 | |
| Share issuance cost | 508 | |
| Miscellaneous loss | 12,413 | 867,396 |
| Ordinary income | | 9,690,159 |
| Extraordinary losses | | |
| Head office relocation expenses | 90,035 | |
| Loss on sales of non-current assets | 482 | 90,517 |
| Income before income taxes | | 9,599,641 |
| Income taxes-current | 2,191,897 | |
| Income taxes-deferred | (44,934) | 2,146,963 |
| Net income | | 7,452,678 |

Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(From December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021)

(¥ thousand)

| | Shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Capital stock | Capital surplus | | | Legal retained earnings | Retained earnings | | | |
| | | Legal capital surplus | Other capital surplus | Total capital surpluses | | Other retained earnings | | | Total retained earnings |
| | | | | | | General reserve | Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | Retained earnings brought forward | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 6,624,890 | 6,708,366 | – | 6,708,366 | 7,250 | 15,000 | 1,539,134 | 38,517,762 | 40,079,146 |
| Changes of items during the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Dividends from surplus | | | | | | | | (896,333) | (896,333) |
| Net income | | | | | | | | 7,452,678 | 7,452,678 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | | | | | | | | | |
| Disposal of treasury shares | | | 161,346 | 161,346 | | | | | - |
| Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity | | | | | | | | | |
| Total changes of items during the year | – | – | 161,346 | 161,346 | – | – | – | 6,556,344 | 6,556,344 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 6,624,890 | 6,708,366 | 161,346 | 6,869,713 | 7,250 | 15,000 | 1,539,134 | 45,074,107 | 46,635,491 |

| | Shareholders' equity | | Valuation and translation adjustments | | | Stock acquisition rights | Total net assets |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Treasury shares | Total shareholders' equity | Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | Deferred gains (losses) on hedges | Total valuation and translation adjustments | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | (1,500,055) | 51,912,347 | (208,439) | (18,854) | (227,293) | 52,077 | 51,737,131 |
| Changes of items during the year | | | | | | | |
| Dividends from surplus | | (896,333) | | | | | (896,333) |
| Net income | | 7,452,678 | | | | | 7,452,678 |
| Purchase of treasury shares | (500,049) | (500,049) | | | | | (500,049) |
| Disposal of treasury shares | 1,088,443 | 1,249,790 | | | | (5,073) | 1,244,717 |
| Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity | | | 407,144 | 9,869 | 417,014 | 12,189 | 429,203 |
| Total changes of items during the year | 588,393 | 7,306,084 | 407,144 | 9,869 | 417,014 | 7,116 | 7,730,215 |
| Balance at the end of the year | (911,662) | 59,218,432 | 198,705 | (8,984) | 189,720 | 59,193 | 59,467,346 |

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

1. Notes on significant accounting policies

(1) Valuation basis and methods for assets

1) Valuation basis and methods for securities

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Stocks of subsidiaries | Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method |
| Available-for-sale securities | Stated at fair value based on market value and others as of the balance sheet date (unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, are reported in a separate component of net assets, and costs of securities sold are determined by the moving-average method). |
| • With market value | |
| • Without market value | Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method |

2) Valuation basis and method for derivatives

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Derivatives | Stated at fair value |
|-------------|----------------------|

3) Valuation basis and methods for inventories

The cost method (the carrying amounts in the non-consolidated balance sheet are written down due to a decline in profitability of assets) is used as the valuation basis.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Real estate for sale | Specific identification method |
| • Real estate for sale in process | Specific identification method |
| • Supplies | Last purchase price method |

(2) Depreciation methods for non-current assets

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets) | The straight-line method is applied. For certain assets, the declining balance method is applied. |
| 2) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets) | Amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. |
| • Internal use software | |
| 3) Lease assets | Lease assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the lease term with no residual value. |

(3) Recognition of allowances

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Allowance for credit losses | To cover losses from bad debts, allowance for credit losses is provided in the amount expected to be uncollectible based on historical experience of bad debts for general receivables and individual collectability for specific receivables such as doubtful receivables. |
| 2) Provision for bonuses | To cover bonus payments to employees, provision for bonuses is provided in the amount for the fiscal year based on the estimated amount of payment. |
| 3) Provision for retirement benefits | To cover retirement benefits to employees, the amount that would be required to pay if all eligible employees retired at the fiscal year-end is provided based on the estimated amount of |

retirement benefit obligations as of the fiscal year-end. In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the portion of expected benefits attributed to the periods up to the fiscal year-end is determined using the benefit formula basis.

Actuarial differences are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period equal to or less than the average remaining service period of eligible employees at the time of occurrence.

(4) Other significant matters for preparing financial statements

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Accounting for consumption taxes | Transactions subject to consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes. |
| 2) Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese currency | Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date, and differences arising from such translation are recognized in the non-consolidated statement of operations. |
| 3) Accounting for hedges | Deferral hedge accounting is applied. |

2. Changes in presentation method

The Company has applied the Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Accounting Estimates (ASBJ Statement No. 31, March 31, 2020) from the fiscal year under review, and includes “3. Notes on accounting estimates” in the Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Notes on accounting estimates

Valuation of inventories

1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the fiscal year under review

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Real estate for sale | ¥47,298,930 thousand |
| Real estate for sale in process | ¥21,585,864 thousand |
| Loss on valuation of inventories (reversal of loss) | ¥(1,407,399) thousand |

2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates for identified items

(i) Calculation method

Real estate for sale and real estate for sale in progress are assessed at the lower of cost or net selling value. Net selling value is calculated for each individual property by deducting costs to sell from the estimated selling price. If the net selling value is less than the cost, the cost is reduced to the net selling value and the difference is recognized as a loss on valuation of inventories in the cost of sales. In addition, when it is evident that the net selling value has recovered due to changes in economic conditions and other factors, the loss on valuation of inventories is reversed accordingly, up to the acquisition cost.

(ii) Key assumptions

In calculating the net selling value of properties for investors, assumptions such as rent, vacancy rate, and rental expenses are determined by comprehensively taking into account market trends, transaction cases of similar properties, past performance, and other factors. The discount rate is determined based on similar transactions, interest rate trends, etc. In addition, real estate appraisals

are obtained as necessary.

For build-for-sale detached houses, assumptions are determined based on the most recent sales results, market trends, and other factors.

In making accounting estimates, the Company estimates selling prices of real estate for sale and real estate for sale in progress as well as development costs, such as value-up activities and construction costs, which are the basis for calculating their net selling value, for each individual property. In the course of long-term real estate development and sales activities, these components of estimates have been greatly affected by fluctuations in the economic environment and interest rates, competitive conditions in the real estate market, external factors in real estate development, the impact of COVID-19, and other factors.

(iii) Effect on the financial statements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022

Key assumptions are determined based on the best estimates available at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, in the event of unexpected events such as deterioration in the economic environment and any subsequent changes in key assumptions, such changes may have a significant impact on the calculation of net selling value.

Impairment losses on non-current assets

1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the fiscal year under review

Property, plant and equipment ¥58,374,883 thousand

2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates for identified items

(i) Calculation method

The Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset or asset group may be impaired, and if any such indication exists, compares the total undiscounted future cash flows from the asset or asset group with its carrying amount. If the total undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the amount of reduction is recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling value and the value in use.

(ii) Key assumptions

In calculating the total amount of undiscounted future cash flows, assumptions such as rent, vacancy rate, and rental expenses are determined by comprehensively taking into account market trends, transaction cases of similar properties, past performance, and other factors. The discount rate used to calculate the value in use is determined based on similar transactions, interest rate trends, etc.

The net selling value is set at an amount considered appropriate based on comparable transactions in the surrounding area, real estate appraisals, published land prices, and other data.

The total undiscounted future cash flows of non-current assets leased for hotel use are based on their rents, which were estimated based on the assumption that the business will recover from the effects of COVID-19. Key assumptions made in estimating rents are the future occupancy rates and average room rates in the Hotel Business.

(iii) Effect on the financial statements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2022

Key assumptions are determined based on the best estimates available at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, in the event of unexpected events such as deterioration in the economic environment and any subsequent changes in key assumptions, such changes may have a significant impact on the calculation of net selling value or value in use.

4. Additional information

Impact of the spread of COVID-19 on accounting estimates

In determining accounting estimates for valuation of inventories, impairment accounting for non-current assets, recoverability of deferred tax assets, and other items, the Company has assumed that the spread of COVID-19 will have a certain impact on future earnings.

In the fiscal year under review, the Company recognizes that real estate markets other than hotels and commercial facilities have already recovered. For hotels and commercial facilities, the Company expects that the impact of COVID-19 will persist for the time being, and that it will be the fiscal year ending November 30, 2023 or later that a recovery takes place.

In view of this situation, during the fiscal year under review, the Company has changed some assumptions underlying accounting estimates for items such as the valuation of some inventories and non-current assets.

5. Notes to non-consolidated balance sheet

(1) Assets pledged as security

| | (¥ thousand) |
|--|--------------|
| Details of pledged assets and the amounts | |
| Real estate for sale | 46,663,396 |
| Real estate for sale in process | 21,171,793 |
| Buildings | 17,987,260 |
| Land | 34,650,424 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 120,472,874 |
| Amounts of securitized obligation | |
| Short-term loans payable | 1,010,000 |
| Current portion of long-term loans payable | 6,112,338 |
| Long-term loans payable | 94,672,211 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 101,794,549 |

(2) Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment ¥4,143,567 thousand

(3) Contingent liabilities

The Company guarantees the borrowings of the following associated companies from financial institutions as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. | ¥545,680 thousand |
| Kishino Corporation | ¥616,000 thousand |

(4) Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and affiliates

| | (¥ thousand) |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1) Short-term monetary receivables | 52,583 |
| 2) Long-term monetary receivables | 89,473 |
| 3) Short-term monetary payables | 238,829 |
| 4) Long-term monetary payables | 90,746 |

(5) Change in holding purpose of assets

The following asset transfers were made due to changes in holding purpose of assets.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) From real estate for sale and real estate for sale in progress to property, plant and equipment | ¥2,337,031 thousand |
| 2) From property, plant and equipment to real estate for sale | ¥1,884,090 thousand |

6. Notes to non-consolidated statement of operations

(1) Volume of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

| | (¥ thousand) |
|--|--------------|
| 1) Sales | 138,300 |
| 2) Purchase amount | 1,084,982 |
| 3) Other business turnover | 127,775 |
| 4) Transaction volume other than business turnover | 2,676,330 |

- (2) The inventory balance at the end of the fiscal year is presented after book values were written down due to a decline in profitability of assets and the following loss on valuation of inventories (reversal of loss) are included in cost of sales.

¥(1,407,399) thousand

7. Notes to non-consolidated statement of changes in net assets

Class and total number of treasury shares

| | | | | (shares) |
|-----------------|---|----------|-----------|---|
| Class of shares | Number of shares at beginning of the fiscal year under review | Increase | Decrease | Number of shares at end of the fiscal year under review |
| Ordinary shares | 1,508,353 | 466,169 | 1,074,500 | 900,022 |

(Notes) 1. The increase in the number of treasury shares is mainly due to the acquisition pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company in accordance with the provision of Article 165, paragraph 2, of the Companies Act.

2. The decrease in the number of treasury shares is mainly due to the disposal through the third-party allotment.

8. Notes on tax effect accounting

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

| | (¥ thousand) |
|---|--------------|
| Deferred tax assets | |
| Accrued enterprise taxes, currently not deductible | 103,457 |
| Provision for bonuses | 90,650 |
| Loss on valuation of inventories | 146,357 |
| Provision for retirement benefits | 127,173 |
| Long-term accounts payable-other for directors | 92,680 |
| Dividends income as withdrawal of investments | 722,757 |
| Other | 53,117 |
| Subtotal | 1,336,194 |
| Valuation reserves | (835,413) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 500,781 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | |
| Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities | (87,696) |
| Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets | (679,277) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (766,973) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | (266,192) |

9. Notes on transactions with related parties

Subsidiaries and affiliates

| Attribute | Name | Percentage of voting rights (%) | Business relationship | Transaction | Transaction amount (¥ thousand) | Account title | Balance at the end of the fiscal year (¥ thousand) |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Subsidiary | Tosei Community Co., Ltd. | 100% direct ownership | Concurrent positions held by officers | Receipt of dividends | 170,000 | — | — |
| | Tosei Asset Advisors, Inc. | 100% direct ownership | Concurrent positions held by officers | Receipt of dividends | 2,000,000 | — | — |
| | Tosei Revival Investment Co., Ltd. | 100% direct ownership | Concurrent positions held by officers | Receipt of dividends | 400,000 | — | — |
| | Tosei Urban Home Corporation | 100% direct ownership | — | Receipt of dividends | 50,000 | — | — |

(Note) Receipt of dividends is reasonably determined in consideration of performance trends.

10. Per share information

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| (1) Net assets per share | ¥1,243.27 |
| (2) Net income per share | ¥158.08 |

11. Recognition of revenue

Description is omitted because the same information is stated in “1. Significant matters in preparing consolidated financial statements (4) Accounting policies” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

12. Significant subsequent events

Description is omitted because the same information is stated in “7. Significant subsequent events” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

13. Other

All amounts in this report are rounded down to the nearest thousand yen, unless otherwise noted.

Accounting Audit Report on Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Audit Report

January 17, 2022

To the Board of Directors of
Tosei Corporation

Shinsoh Audit Corporation
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Designated and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Takayuki Sakashita

Designated and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Atushi Iijima

Opinion

Pursuant to Article 444, paragraph 4 of the Companies Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements, namely, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, of Tosei Corporation for the fiscal year from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, which were prepared with some disclosure items required under IFRS omitted pursuant to the provisions of the latter part of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulations on Corporate Accounting, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and results of operations of Tosei Corporation and consolidated subsidiaries for the period covered by these consolidated financial statements.

Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards is stated in *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*. We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions related to professional ethics in Japan, and are fulfilling other ethical responsibilities as an auditor. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the latter part of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulation on Corporate Accounting which allows companies to prepare consolidated financial statements with the omission of some disclosure items required under International Financial Reporting

Standards, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the premise of a going concern, and for disclosing matters relating to going concern when it is required to do so in accordance with the provisions of the latter part of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulation on Corporate Accounting which allows companies to prepare consolidated financial statements with the omission of some disclosure items required under International Financial Reporting Standards.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for monitoring the execution of Directors' duties related to designing and operating the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements from an independent standpoint in an audit report, based on our audit. Misstatements can occur as a result of fraud or error, and are deemed material if they can be reasonably expected to, either individually or collectively, influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

We make professional judgment in the audit process in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, and perform the following while maintaining professional skepticism.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Design and implement audit procedures to address the risks of material misstatement. The audit procedures shall be selected and applied as determined by the auditor. In addition, sufficient and appropriate audit evidence shall be obtained to provide a basis for the audit opinion.
- In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, although the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Assess the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by management and the method of their application, as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the adequacy of related notes.
- Determine whether it is appropriate for management to prepare the consolidated financial statements on the premise of a going concern and, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether there is a significant uncertainty in regard to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If there is a significant uncertainty concerning the premise of a going concern, the auditor is required to call attention to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the audit report, or if the notes to the consolidated financial statements pertaining to the significant uncertainty are inappropriate, issue a modified opinion on the consolidated financial statements. While the conclusions of the auditor are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report, depending on future events or conditions, an entity may be unable to continue as a going concern.
- Besides assessing whether the presentation of and notes to the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the provisions of the latter part of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulation on Corporate Accounting which allows companies to prepare consolidated financial statements with the omission of some disclosure items required under International Financial Reporting Standards, assess the presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements including related notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements fairly present the transactions and accounting events on which they are based.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for instructing, supervising, and implementing the audit of the

consolidated financial statements, and is solely responsible for the audit opinion.

The auditor reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the scope and timing of implementation of the planned audit, material audit findings including material weaknesses in internal control identified in the course of the audit, and other matters required under the auditing standards.

The auditor reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the observance of provisions related to professional ethics in Japan as well as matters that are reasonably considered to have an impact on the auditor's independence and any safeguards that are in place to reduce or eliminate obstacles.

Interest

Our firm and engagement partners have no interests in the Company or its consolidated subsidiaries requiring disclosure under the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Note: The English version of the consolidated financial statements consists of an English translation of the audited Japanese consolidated financial statements and is not covered by our audit. Consequently, the auditor's report attached to the English consolidated financial statements is a translation of the Japanese original.

Accounting Audit Report on Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Audit Report

January 17, 2022

To the Board of Directors of
Tosei Corporation

Shinsoh Audit Corporation
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Designated and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Takayuki Sakashita

Designated and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Atushi Iijima

Opinion

Pursuant to Article 436, paragraph 2, item 1 of the Companies Act, we have audited the non-consolidated financial statements, namely, the balance sheet, the related statements of operations and changes in net assets, the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements, and the supplementary schedules of Tosei Corporation for the 72nd term from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021.

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements and the supplementary schedules referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and results of operations for the period covered by these non-consolidated financial statements and the supplementary schedules in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards is stated in *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements and the Accompanying Supplementary Schedules*. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions related to professional ethics in Japan, and are fulfilling other ethical responsibilities as an auditor. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements and the Accompanying Supplementary Schedules

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules, management is

responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules in accordance with the premise of a going concern, and for disclosing matters relating to going concern when it is required to do so in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for monitoring the execution of Directors' duties related to designing and operating the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements and the Accompanying Supplementary Schedules

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to express an opinion on the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules from an independent standpoint in an audit report, based on our audit. Misstatements can occur as a result of fraud or error, and are deemed material if they can be reasonably expected to, either individually or collectively, influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules.

We make professional judgment in the audit process in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, and perform the following while maintaining professional skepticism.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Design and implement audit procedures to address the risks of material misstatement. The audit procedures shall be selected and applied as determined by the auditor. In addition, sufficient and appropriate audit evidence shall be obtained to provide a basis for the audit opinion.
- In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, although the purpose of the audit of the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Assess the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted by management and the method of their application, as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the adequacy of related notes.
- Determine whether it is appropriate for management to prepare the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules on the premise of a going concern and, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether there is a significant uncertainty in regard to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If there is a significant uncertainty concerning the premise of a going concern, the auditor is required to call attention to the notes to the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules in the audit report, or if the notes to the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules pertaining to the significant uncertainty are inappropriate, issue a modified opinion on the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules. While the conclusions of the auditor are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report, depending on future events or conditions, an entity may be unable to continue as a going concern.
- Besides assessing whether the presentation of and notes to the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, assess the presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules including related notes, and whether the financial statements and the accompanying supplementary schedules fairly present the transactions and accounting events on which they are based.

The auditor reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the scope and timing of implementation of the planned audit, material audit findings including material weaknesses in internal control identified in the course of the audit, and other matters required under the auditing standards.

The auditor reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding the observance of provisions related to professional ethics in Japan as well as matters that are

reasonably considered to have an impact on the auditor's independence and any safeguards that are in place to reduce or eliminate obstacles.

Interest

Our firm and engagement partners have no interests in the Company requiring disclosure under the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Note: The English version of the non-consolidated financial statements consists of an English translation of the audited Japanese non-consolidated financial statements and is not covered by our audit. Consequently, the auditor's report attached to the English non-consolidated financial statements is a translation of the Japanese original.

Audit Report by Audit & Supervisory Board

Audit Report

With respect to the Directors' performance of their duties during the 72nd term (from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2021), the Audit & Supervisory Board has prepared this audit report after deliberations based on the audit reports prepared by each Audit & Supervisory Board Member, and hereby report as follows:

1. Method and Contents of Audit by Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board

- (1) The Audit & Supervisory Board has established the audit policies, audit plan, etc. and received a report from each Audit & Supervisory Board Member regarding the status of implementation of their audits and results thereof. In addition, the Audit & Supervisory Board has received reports from the directors, etc. and the accounting auditor regarding the status of performance of their duties, and requested explanations as necessary.
- (2) In conformity with the Audit & Supervisory Board Member Auditing Regulations established by the Audit & Supervisory Board, and in accordance with the audit policies and audit plan, etc., each Audit & Supervisory Board Member endeavored to facilitate a mutual understanding with the Directors, the Internal Auditing Department and other employees, etc., endeavored to collect information and maintain and improve the audit environment, and conducted the audit by the following methods.
 - i) Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member has attended the meetings of the Board of Directors, management meetings and other important meetings, received reports on the status of performance of duties from the Directors and employees, etc. and requested explanations as necessary, examined important approval/decision documents, and inspected the status of the corporate affairs and assets at each department in the head office. With respect to the subsidiaries, each Audit & Supervisory Board Member endeavored to facilitate a mutual understanding and exchanged information with the Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, etc. of each subsidiary and received from subsidiaries reports on their respective business as necessary.
 - ii) Also, each Audit & Supervisory Board Member regularly received reports from the Directors and employees, etc. requested explanations as necessary, and expressed an opinion on the status of establishment and operation regarding (i) the contents of the Board of Directors' resolutions regarding the improvement and maintenance of the systems to ensure that directors' execution of their duties is in compliance with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company as is described in the business report as well as other systems that are set forth in Article 100, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act of Japan as systems necessary for ensuring the properness of operations of a stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) and consolidated subsidiaries, and (ii) the systems (internal control systems) improved and maintained based on such resolutions.
 - iii) The contents of the basic policies set forth in Article 118, item 3-(a) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act and measures set forth in item 3-(b) of said article, as described in the business report, were also considered in light of the status, etc. of deliberations by the Board of Directors and other bodies.
 - iv) Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member monitored and verified whether the Accounting Auditor maintained its independence and properly conducted its audit, received a report from the Accounting Auditor on the status of its performance of duties, and requested explanations as necessary. Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member was notified by the Accounting Auditor

that it had established a “system to ensure that the performance of duties was properly conducted” (the matters listed in the items of Article 131 of the Regulations on Corporate Accounting) in accordance with the “Quality Control Standards for Audits” (Business Accounting Council on October 28, 2005), and requested explanations as necessary.

Based on the above-described methods, each Audit & Supervisory Board Member examined the business report and the supplementary schedules, the non-consolidated financial statements (balance sheet, statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets, and the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements), and the supplementary schedules, as well as the consolidated financial statements (the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which were prepared with some disclosure items required under IFRS omitted pursuant to the provisions of the latter part of Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulations on Corporate Accounting), for the fiscal year under review.

2. Results of Audit

(1) Results of Audit of Business Report, etc.

- i) We acknowledge that the business report and the supplementary schedules fairly present the status of the Company in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
- ii) We acknowledge that no dishonest act or material fact constituting a breach of any law or regulation or the Articles of Incorporation of the Company was found with respect to the Directors’ performance of their duties.
- iii) We acknowledge that the Board of Directors’ resolutions with respect to the internal control systems are appropriate. We did not find any matter to be indicated with respect to the contents of the business report and the Directors’ performance of their duties concerning the internal control systems.
- iv) We did not find any matter to be indicated with respect to the basic policies, described in the business report, regarding those who control decisions on the Company’s financial and business policies. Measures, described in the business report, set forth in Article 118, item 3-(b) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act of Japan are in line with the basic policies, do not impair the common interests of the Company’s shareholders, and are not directed to the purpose of maintaining the status of the Company’s officers.

(2) Results of Audit of Non-consolidated Financial Statements and the Supplementary Schedules

We acknowledge that the methods and results of audit performed by the Accounting Auditor, Shinsoh Audit Corporation, are appropriate.

(3) Results of Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

We acknowledge that the methods and results of audit performed by the Accounting Auditor, Shinsoh Audit Corporation, are appropriate.

January 20, 2022

Audit & Supervisory Board of Tosei Corporation

Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time)
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member):

Hitoshi Yagi (Seal)

Audit & Supervisory Board Member (full-time)
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member):

Toshinori Kuroda (Seal)

Audit & Supervisory Board Member
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member):

Tatsuki Nagano (Seal)

Audit & Supervisory Board Member
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member):

Osamu Doi (Seal)

Note: The English version of the consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements consists of an English translation of the audited Japanese consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements and is not covered by our audit. Consequently, the auditor's report attached to the English consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements is a translation of the Japanese original.