

# Business Performance in FY2022-1<sup>st</sup> Quarter



## Contents

1. FY2022-1st Quarter Results [Consolidated]	P3-4
2. Outline of FY2022-1st Quarter Results [Consolidated]	P5-6
3. FY2022 Full-year Forecast [Consolidated]	P7-8
4. Key Points of FY2022 Full-year Forecast [Consolidated]	P9-10
5. (Reference) Actions to Achieve Further Competitiveness	P11
6. [Supplement #1-6]	P12-17

Note 1: Fisc	al Year = from April 1 to March 31	
Q1	= April to June	
Q2	= July to September	
Q3	= October to December	
<b>Q4</b>	= January to March	
Note 2: Amo	ounts are rounded down to the nearest 100 million yen.	
Note 3: Net	income/loss = Profit/loss attributable to owners of parent	

**Disclaimer:** 

The performance forecasts and management indicators stated in this material are based on the best available information. Forecasts, by their nature, are not certain, so the information should be used as a guide only, and any decisions concerning investments made under your own judgement and volition with the knowledge that actual performance may differ from the forecasts.

# 1. FY2022-1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Results [Consolidated]

(¥billion)	FY2022 Q1 Result	FY2021 Q1 Result	ΥοΥ	FY2021 Q4 Result
Revenue	374.7	288.8	+85.9	340.8
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>	23.5	8.0	+15.5	12.5
Business profit/loss (*1)	266.3	99.3	+167.0	239.5
Ordinary profit/loss	284.1	104.2	+179.9	234.0
Net income/loss	285.7	104.1	+181.6	221.6
Average exchange rate (*2) Average bunker price (all grades) (*2,3)	¥125.29/\$ \$914/MT	¥108.77/\$ \$497/MT	+¥16.52/\$ +\$417/MT	¥114.52/\$ \$721/MT

(\*1) Operating profit/loss + Equity in earnings of affilliated companies

(\*2) Average for the period

(\*3) Purchase price

# 1. FY2022-1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Results [By segment]

	U	pper	Revenue (*1)			
		Lower		Ordinary		profit/loss
		FY	2022	F١	/2021	ΥοΥ
(¥ billion)		<b>Q1</b>	Result	<b>Q1</b>	Result	101
Dry Bulk	Business		105.2		78.3	+26.8
(excluding;	Steaming Coal Carriers)		18.5		6.5	+12.0
Energy B	Business		85.6		68.8	+16.7
	shore Business, Steaming Coal Carriers, Wind power, s, LPG Carriers etc.		9.5		4.3	+5.1
	Transport Business		156.3		117.8	+38.5
Containershi Logistics	ps, PCC, Ferries & Coastal RoRo Ships, Terminal &		249.8		90.1	+159.6
	Containerships (*2)		13.0		14.4	-1.3
			234.4		87.2	+147.1
Real Esta	ite Business		9.8		9.6	+0.1
			2.5		3.2	-0.7
Associat	ed Businesses (*3)		13.6		10.0	+3.6
Cruise ship,	Tug boats, Trading, etc.		0.0		-0.8	+0.7
Others			4.0		4.0	+0.0
Others			0.4		0.8	-0.3
A divetee	o		-		-	-
Adjustm	ent		3.3		-0.1	+3.4
Consolid	atad		374.7		288.8	+85.9
Consolid	aleu		284.1		104.2	+179.9

(\*1) Revenues from customers, unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

(\*2) Since fiscal year 2022, Terminal & Logistics Business have been excluded from "Containerships."

(\*2) Since fiscal year 2022, Real Estate Business have been excluded from "Associated Businesses."

# 2. Outline of FY2022 Q1 Results (I) [Consolidated]

### [Overall]

- **Revenue**: An increase of ¥85.9 billion in a year-on-year comparison, mainly due to steady freight rates in dry bulk and car carrier businesses.
- **Business profit / Ordinary profit**: A significant increase of ¥167.0 billion/¥179.9 billion in a year-on-year comparison.
- Major reasons for the increase in profit: Profit in the Product Transport Business increased significantly due to continued brisk demand for cargo transport and a rise in freight rates for containerships, and flexible adjustment of shipping routes and cargoes in response to demand fluctuations in the car carrier business. Profit also increased in three main segments, including the Dry Bulk Business, due in part to the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in addition to favorable market conditions. (Exchange rate results for FY2022 Q1: ¥125.29/\$1, FY2021 Q1: ¥108.77/\$1)

### [By Segment] [Ordinary profits for FY2022 Q1 (year-on-year comparison)]

#### Dry Bulk Business [ ¥18.5 billion (+¥12.0 billion)]

- Iron Ore and Coal Carriers (Capesize bulkers): Profit increased supported by factors such as favorable timing in concluding new contracts, stable profit from mid-to-long-term contracts, and reasons related to accounting.
- MOL Drybulk (Small- and medium-sized bulkers, wood chip carriers): Profit increased on the back of firm transportation demand in addition to favorable markets.
- > Other (Open-hatch bulkers): Profit increased due in part to a brisk inbound bulker market in addition to strong pulp transport demand.

#### Energy Business [ ¥9.5 billion (+¥5.1 billion)]

#### Tankers/Offshore

- Tankers: Crude oil tanker market did not recover sufficiently as an oversupply of vessels continued, due to a lack of progress in scrapping aged vessels, although cargo movement showed a trend toward recovery due in part to the easing of coordinated oil production cuts. Profit for the Product Tanker business increased as the market remained at a high level due to the increase of ton-miles reflecting the impact of the Russia-Ukraine situation.
- > Offshore: The FPSO business secured stable profits from long-term charter contracts. The commencement of a new project also contributed to increased profit.

# 2. Outline of FY2022 Q1 Results (II) [Consolidated]

#### Liquefied Gas

- > **LNG carriers**: By securing stable profit from long-term charter contracts, maintained profit around the same level as the previous year.
- FSRU: Profit increased in a year-on-year comparison due to the acquisition and start of an additional short-term charter contract for an existing vessel.

#### Product Transport Business [ ¥249.8 billion (+¥159.6 billion)]

#### Containerships [ ¥234.4 billion (+¥147.1 billion)]

- ONE: Liftings softened slightly due to the Shanghai lockdown and Russia-Ukraine situation. However, the utilization rate remained firm and the freight rate level was significantly higher than the same period of the previous year. Term contracts which were renewed reflecting earlier high spot freight rates also contributed to earnings. As a result, profit significantly increased in a year-on-year comparison.
- > Other (besides ONE): Profit in the terminal and logistics business increased due to a recovery in cargo volume.

#### Terminal and Logistics

Profit increased in a year-on-year comparison, as a result of continued strong cargo volumes.

#### Car Carriers

The number of transported units reached the same level as the previous year, despite the shortage of automobile parts due to the impact of the Shanghai lockdown. Profit increased as a result of measures to flexibly adjust ship allocation in accordance with the production and shipping schedule for completed vehicles, for example, chartering out vessels and transporting used vehicles alternatively.

#### Ferries and Coastal RoRo Ships

The number of passengers increased as demand for travel recovered during a temporary easing of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cargo transportation demand also remained firm, leading to an increase in profit in a year-on-year comparison.

#### Real Estate Business [ ¥2.5 billion (-0.7 billion)]

> Daibiru: Secured steady profit despite a decrease in revenue in a year-on-year comparison due to reconstruction of some buildings owned in Japan.

#### Associated Businesses [ ¥0 billion (+0.7 billion)]

> **Cruise ship**: Profit improved in a year-on-year comparison due to an increase in the number of cruises and passengers.

# 3. FY2022 Full-year Forecast [Consolidated]

\* Announcement as of July 21,2022

			1st Half				2nd Half		Full-year			
(¥ billion)	Q1 Result	Q2 Forecast	Forecast	Forecast *1 as of 21 Jul	Variance	Forecast	Forecast *1 as of 21 Jul	Variance	Forecast	Forecast *1 as of 21 Jul	Variance	
Revenue	374.7	395.2	770.0	770.0	0.0	700.0	700.0	0.0	1,470.0	1,470.0	0.0	
Operating profit/loss	23.5	23.4	47.0	47.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	
Business profit/loss (*	) 266.3	213.6	480.0	(*4) -	-	210.0	(*4) -	-	690.0	(*4) -	-	
Ordinary profit/loss	284.1	215.8	500.0	500.0	0.0	210.0	210.0	0.0	710.0	710.0	0.0	
Net income/loss	285.7	214.2	500.0	500.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	700.0	700.0	0.0	
Average exchange rate	(*2) ¥125.29/\$	-	¥125.00/\$	¥125.00/\$	¥0.00/\$	¥125.00/\$	¥125.00/\$	¥0.00/\$	¥125.00/\$	¥125.00/\$	¥0.00/\$	
Average bunker price(all grades) (* Average bunker price(HSFO) (* Average bunker price(VLSFO) (*	2,3) -	- -	- \$580/MT \$1,030/MT	- (*5) <sup>-</sup> (*6) <sup>-</sup>	- -	- \$560/MT \$940/MT	- (*5) - (*6) <sup>-</sup>	- -	-	- (*5) - (*6) <sup>-</sup>	-	

(\*1) Operating profit/loss + Equity in earnings of affilliated companies (\*2) Average for the period

(\*3) Purchase prices

(\*4) Business P/L forecast as of April 28 : ¥340.0 billion for 1st Half, ¥170.0 billion for 2nd Half, and ¥510.0 billion for Full-year.

(\*5) Average bunker price (HSFO) forecast as of April 28: \$650/MT for 1st Half, \$650/MT for 2nd Half, and \$650/MT for full-year.

(\*6) Average bunker price (VLSFO) forecast as of April 28 : \$810/MTfor 1st Half, \$810/MT for 2nd Half, and \$810/MT for Full-year.

			1st Half	2nd Half	Full-year	
(cf) FY2021 Result	Q1	Q2			, and y can	
Revenue	288.8	308.2	597.0	672.2	1,269.3	
Operating profit/loss	8.0	12.3	20.3	34.6	55.0	
Business profit/loss (*1)	99.3	164.7	264.0	448.3	712.3	
Ordinary profit/loss	104.2	167.5	271.8	449.9	721.7	
Net income/loss	104.1	170.7	274.8	433.9	708.8	

(cf)Sensitivity against Ordinary income							
FY2022	(MAX)						
FX Rate:	±¥ 5.5 bn/¥1/\$						
Bunker Price:	±¥ 0.02 bn/\$1/MT						
(VLSFO)							

# 3. FY2022 Full-year Forecast [By segment]

	Upper	Reven										
	Lower	Ordinary	profit/loss	ļ					*as of April 28, 2022			
			1st Half		2nd Half					Full-year		
(¥ billion)	Q1	Q2	Forecast	Forecast * as of 28, Apr	Variance	Forecast	Forecast * as of 28, Apr	Variance	Forecast	Forecast * as of 28, Apr	Variance	
Dry Bulk Business	105.2	114.7	220.0	192.0	+28.0	184.0	168.0	+16.0	404.0	360.0	+44.0	
(excluding; Steaming Coal Carriers)	18.5	15.4	34.0	21.0	+13.0	16.0	9.0	+7.0	50.0	30.0	+20.0	
Energy Business	85.6	89.3	175.0	160.0	+15.0	170.0	160.0	+10.0	345.0	320.0	+25.0	
Tankers, Offshore Business, Steaming Coal Carriers, Wind power, LNG Carriers, LPG Carriers etc.)	9.5	6.4	16.0	12.0	+4.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	26.0	22.0	+4.0	
Product Transport Business	156.3	161.6	318.0	286.0	+32.0	288.0	272.0	+16.0	606.0	558.0	+48.0	
Containerships, PCC, Ferries & Coastal RoRo Ships, Terminal & Logistic <u>s</u>	249.8	198.1	448.0	314.0	+134.0	182.0	154.0	+28.0	630.0	468.0	+162.0	
Containerships(*2)	13	12.9	26.0	26.0	0.0	25.0	24.0	+1.0	51.0	50.0	+1.0	
	234.4	183.5	418.0	300.0	118.0	167.0	140.0	+27.0	585.0	440.0	+145.0	
Real Estate Business	9.8	10.1	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	
	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	
Associated businesses(*3)	13.6	13.3	27.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	54.0	54.0	0.0	
Cruise ship, Tug boats, Trading, etc.	0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	
Others	4.0	5.9	10.0	10.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	
others	0.4	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
падазлисих	3.3	-6.3	-3.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	0.0	-4.5	-3.5	-1.0	
Consolidated	374.7	395.2	770.0	695.0	0.0	700.0	658.0	+42.0	1,470.0	1,353.0	+117.0	
(*1) Pavenues are from customers unconsolidated subsidiaries a	284.1	215.8	500.0	350.0	150.0	210.0	175.0	+35.0	710.0	525.0	+185.0	

(\*1) Revenues are from customers, unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

(\*2) After FY2022, "Port projects and Logistics Business" is excluded from "Containerships".

(\*3) After FY2022, "Real Estate Business" is excluded from "Associated businesses".

			1st Half	2nd Half	Full-vear	
(cf) FY2021 Results (*4)	Q1	Q2	15011011	2nd nan	i un-yeur	
Dry Bulk Business	78.3	90.3	168.7	192.0	360.7	
(excluding; Steaming Coal Carriers)	6.5	7.7	14.3	28.9	43.2	
Energy Business	68.8	73.7	142.6	151.3	294.0	
Tankers, Offshore Business, Steaming Coal Carriers, Wind power, LNG Carriers, LPG Carriers etc.	4.3	6.5	10.9	8.9	19.8	
Product Transport Business	117.8	120.3	238.2	277.0	515.3	
Containerships, PCC, Ferries & Coastal RoRo Ships, Terminal & Logistics	90.1	151.1	241.3	421.6	662.9	
Containerships	14.4	14.3	28.8	27.8	56.6	
	87.2	146.2	233.5	400.4	634.0	
Real Estate Business	9.6	9.7	19.3	19.5	38.9	
	3.2	2.7	6.0	3.7	9.7	
Associated businesses	10.0	10.7	20.7	23.8	44.5	
Cruise ship, Tug boats, Trading, etc.	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-0.6	-2.3	
Others	4.0	3.3	7.3	8.3	15.7	
others	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.8	2.7	
A disectory and	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjustment	-0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-13.5	-14.5	
Consolidated	288.8	308.2	597.0	672.2	1,269.3	
consolidated	104.2	167.5	271.8	449.9	721.7	

# 4. Key Points of FY2022 Forecast (I) [Consolidated]

### [Overall]

- Revenue: ¥1,470 billion (Upward revision of ¥117 billion from the announcement on April 28: ¥1,353 billion)
- Business profit: ¥690 billion (Upward revision of ¥180 billion from the announcement on April 28: ¥510 billion)
- Ordinary profit: ¥710 billion (Upward revision of ¥185 billion from the announcement on April 28: ¥525 billion)
- Reasons for the upward revision: Strong dry bulk and car carrier markets and current exchange rate trend toward a weaker yen, in addition to ongoing higher levels of containership liftings and freight rates compared to expectations at the time of the April 28 announcement.

(Exchange rate assumption: ¥125/1\$ (revised from ¥120/\$1 at the previous announcement on April 28)

[By Segment] [FY2022 forecast for ordinary profit (increase/decrease from the announcement on April 28)]

#### Dry Bulk Business [ ¥50.0 billion (+¥20.0 billion)]

- Iron Ore and Coal Carriers (Capesize bulkers): Expecting an increase in profit on the assumption that demand will remain firm compared to the initial outlook, despite concerns about the impact of economic trends in China and seasonal factors.
- MOL Drybulk (Small/medium-sized bulkers, wood chip carriers): Anticipating a continued firm market for small/medium-sized bulkers, backed by the steady movement of grain, coal, etc. Expecting demand to remain strong for transport of wood chips mainly for China.
- > Other (Open hatch bulkers): Expecting a rise in profit due to improved demand for outbound pulp transport and a stronger market for inbound transport of bulk in general.

#### Energy Business [ ¥26.0 billion (+¥4.0 billion)]

- Tankers/Offshore
  - > **Tankers**: Anticipating an increase in profit as product tanker and chemical tanker markets remain higher than the initial outlook.
  - > Offshore: Expecting an increase in profit due to the commencement of new FPSO projects.
- Liquified Gas
  - > LNG carriers: Expecting stable profit despite temporary decline in profit until newly secured contracts start.
  - FSRU: Expecting an increase in profit above the initial outlook due to the acquisition and start of an additional short-term charter contract for an existing vessel, in addition to the start of a new project.

# 4. Key Points of FY2022 Forecast (II) [Consolidated]

#### Product Transport Business [ ¥630.0 billion (+¥162.0 billion)]

#### Containership [ ¥585.0 billion (+¥145.0billion)]

ONE: A significant upward revision from the previous announcement, reflecting strong cargo movement and freight rates so far. Anticipating both liftings and freight rates to maintain the current level until the beginning of autumn, and will both soften as congestion eases in ports and inland transport chains, and transport demand weakens in line with seasonality and decelerating economies.

#### Car Carriers

Anticipating continual trend toward recovery in the number of units transported, mainly for North America, despite concerns about the impact of automobile parts shortages, etc., on automobile production. Made an upward revision from the previous announcement with the expectation of a further increase in profit due to continued efforts for flexible ship allocation adjustments to match cargo movement.

#### Terminal/Logistics

Upward revision in consideration of current business performance.

#### Ferries and Coastal RoRo Ships

Expecting to restore profitability thanks to recovering passenger traffic from the resolving COVID-19 situation, in addition to firm demand for cargo transport.

#### Real Estate Business [ ¥9.0 billion (±¥0.0billion)]

> Daibiru: Expecting firm profit on the back of an increase in occupancy rates for overseas properties, despite of a decrease in rental income during the reconstruction of its properties in Japan.

#### Associated Businesses [-¥1.0 billion (±¥0.0billion)]

Anticipating profit for cruise ship and travel business in line with a recovery in demand for travel as COVID-19 restrictions are eased.

#### [Dividend]

Dividend plan was reviewed from the previous announcement; now planning to pay ¥300 per share as an interim dividend and ¥200 per share as a year-end dividend, making the annual total dividend ¥500 per share (Dividend payout ratio: about 25%).

[Announcement on April 28: ¥200 per share as an interim dividend + ¥150 per share as a year-end dividend, ¥350 (Dividend payout ratio: about 25%)]

## **5. (Reference) Actions to Achieve Further Competitiveness**

Date	Actions	Press Release
18/Apr	MOL Establishes 'MOL Sustainability Plan'	<u>URL</u>
18/Apr	MOL Group Establishes "Human Rights Policy", "Basic Procurement Policy" and "Supplier Procurement Guidelines"	<u>URL</u>
	MOL Completes Acquisition of Daibiru Corporation	<u>URL</u>
9/June	MOL to Build 4 Additional LNG-fueled Car Carriers - Progressing towards '90 LNG-fueled Vessels by 2030' -	<u>URL</u>
30/May	MOL to Join "First Movers Coalition" as the First Japanese Company - Aiming to Boost Demand for Decarbonization Technology -	<u>URL</u>
8/Jun	MOL Selected as "Digital Transformation Stock (DX Stock) 2022"	<u>URL</u>
15/Jun	MOL Conducts Carbon-offset Voyage with Car Carrier - Offsetting CO2 Emissions from Ocean Transport of Completed Cars for Europe -	<u>URL</u>
22/Jun	MOL Establishes EcoMOL Inc. in the Philippines Sailing towards de-carbonized future: Progressing GHG Emissions Reduction Initiatives by promoting operational efficiency	<u>URL</u>
24/Jun	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Tsuneishi Shipbuilding and Mitsui E&S Shipbuilding Start Joint Development on Net Zero Emission Ammonia-fueled Ocean-going Liquefied Gas Carrier	<u>URL</u>
14/Jul	Verification Research of Feasibility and Dissemination of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion in Mauritius Selected for NEDO Project - Accelerating Commercialization of Ocean Renewable Energy, Following Project Now in Operation in Okinawa -	<u>URL</u>

## Dry Bulker Market (Spot Charter Rate)

### [Supplement #1]

#### 1. FY2021 (Result)

(US\$/day)	
(004/00)	

 $(11C \neq (d_{2V}))$ 

Size	FY2021									
Size		1st Half			2nd Half		Full-year			
Market for vessels operated by	ŀ	Apr-Sep, 2021		Oct,	2022 - Mar, 2	.023	Average			
MOL and MOL Drybulk	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar					
Capesize	31,100	42,400	36,800	42,600	14,700	28,700	32,700			
Panamax	24,700	32,300	28,500	29,300	23,200	26,300	27,400			
Handymax	25,500	34,300	29,900	30,500	25,200	27,900	28,900			
Handysize	20,500	32,200	26,400	31,400	24,100	27,800	27,100			
Market for vessels operated by		Jan-Jun, 2021			Average					
overseas subsidiaries	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec					
Capesize	17,100	31,100	24,100	42,400	42,600	42,500	33,300			

#### 2. FY2022 (Result/Forecast)

(US\$/day)										
Size	FY2022									
Size		1st Half			2nd Half		Full-year			
Market for vessels operated by	A	Apr-Sep, 2022			2022 - Mar, 2	023	Average			
MOL and MOL Drybulk	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar					
Capesize	21,600	25,000	23,300	19,500	10,000	14,800	19,000			
Panamax	26,600	22,000	24,300	16,000	9,000	12,500	18,400			
Handymax	28,900	20,000	24,500	15,000	9,000	12,000	18,200			
Handysize	27,600	20,000	23,800	13,500	7,000	10,300	17,000			
Market for vessels operated by	Jan-Jun, 2022			Average						
overseas subsidiaries	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec					
Capesize	14,700	21,600	18,200	25,000	19,500	22,300	20,200			

Notes:

1) The black figures come from public sources.

2) The forecasts are shown in blue. These are referential charter rates for estimating P/L of free vessels that operates on spot contracts (contract period of less than two years). Rates that have already been agreed with shippers are reflected on P/L estimation of the relevant voyages.

3) Market results and forecasts for vessels operated by our overseas subsidiaries are shown on a calendar year basis (Jan-Dec) as their fiscal year end in Dec. and thus their P/L are included in our company's consolidated results three months later.

4) Market for Capesize: Average of 5 major trades, Panamax: Average of 4 major trades, Handymax: Average of 5 major trades, Handysize: Average of 6 major trades.

## **Tanker Market (Spot Earning)**

### 1. FY2021 (Result)

## [Supplement #2]

(US\$/day)

								(000,000)
	Trade				FY2021			
Vessel Type	Trade		1st Half			Full-year		
			Ame Cam 2021		O at	2022 Mar 2	000	٨
Market for vessels opera	tod by MOI		Apr-Sep, 2021		UCT	<u>, 2022- Mar, 2</u>	022	Average
Market for vessels operated by MOL		Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar		
Crude Oil Tanker (VLCC)	Arabian Gulf - Far East	-1,400	-4,100	-2,800	1,800	-7,300	-2,800	-2,800
Product Tanker (MR)	Main 5 Trades	5,900	5,700	5,800	3,500	9,800	6,600	6,200
Market for vessels operated by overseas		Jan-Jun, 2021				Average		
subsidiaries		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec		
LPG Tanker (VLGC)	Arabian Gulf - Japan	43,400	35,500	39,500	22,800	39,700	31,300	35,400

(Source)Product Tanker and LPG Tanker: Clarkson Research Services Limited

### 2. FY2022 (Result/Forecast)

2. FY2022 (Resi	lit/Forecast)							(US\$/day)
Vessel Type	Trade				FY2022			
vessei Type	Trade		1st Half			2nd Half		Full-year
Market for vessels opera	ted by MOL	Apr-Jun	Apr-Sep, 2022 Jul-Sep		Oct Oct-Dec	, 2022- Mar, 2 Jan-Mar	023	Average
Crude Oil Tanker (VLCC)	Arabian Gulf - Far East	-11,400	13,100	900				3,800
Product Tanker (MR)	Main 5 Trades	34,700						
Market for vessels opera	ted by overseas		Jan-Jun, 2022			Jul-Dec, 2022		Average
subsidiaries		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec		i i i ci ci g c
LPG Tanker (VLGC)	Arabian Gulf - Japan	30,000	45,500	37,800				

(Source)Product Tanker and LPG Tanker: Clarkson Research Services Limited

Note 1: The black figures come from public sources.

Note 2: The forecasts are shown in blue. These are referential rate for estimating P/L of free vessels that operates on spot contracts (contract period of less than two years). Rates that have already been agreed with shippers are reflected on P/L estimation of the relevant voyages.

Note 3: VLCC Market is for Arabian Gulf - China trade.

Note 4: Product Tanker market is simple average of main 5 trades: Europe - US, US - Europe, Singapore - Australia, South Korea - Singapore, and India - Japan.

Note 5: LPG Tankers are operated by our overseas subsidiaries and the market results are shown on a calendar year basis (Jan-Dec) as their fiscal year end in Dec. and thus their P/L are included in our company's consolidated results three months later.

## **Containerized Freight Index (CCFI\*)**

### [Supplement #3]

### 1. FY2021 (Result)

(Jan 1, 1998=1,000)

	FY2021									
Trade		1st Half			2nd Half		Full-year			
Indue	A	Apr-Sep, 2021	_	Oct,	2021 - Mar, 2	2022	Average			
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar					
U.S. West Coast	1,484	2,051	1,768	2,311	2,596	2,454	2,111			
U.S. East Coast	1,757	2,318	2,038	2,527	2,682	2,604	2,321			
Europe	3,500	5,092	4,296	5,284	5,526	5,405	4,851			
South America	1,846	2,477	2,161	2,924	2,637	2,780	2,471			

### 2. FY2022 (Result)

(Jan 1, 1998=1,000)

	FY2022								
Trade	1st Half				Full-year				
i i ade	ŀ	Apr-Sep, 2022	2	Oct,	2022 - Mar, 2023	Average			
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar				
U.S. West Coast	2,502								
U.S. East Coast	2,796								
Europe	5,060								
South America	1,989								

\*China Containarized Freight Index

1. FY2021 (Result)							(1,000 units)
(Percentage of voyage completion basis / including voyage charter)	1st Half 2nd Half						Total
	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4		
Total (Includes Intra-European trade)	792	793	1,585	722	799	1,521	3,105

### 2. FY2022 (Result & Forecast)

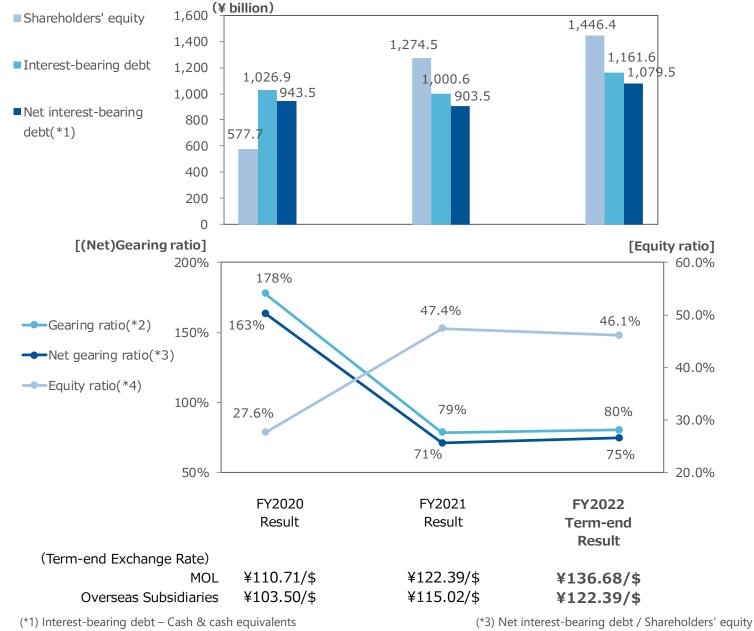
(1,000 units)

	FY2022							
(Percentage of voyage completion basis / including voyage charter)			1st Half	2nd Half	Total			
	1Q	2Q						
<b>Total</b> (Includes Intra-European trade)	744	805	1,549	1,468	3,017			

\*The forecasts are shown in blue.

## **Financial Plan**

## [Supplement #5]



(\*2) Interest-bearing debt / Shareholders' equity

(\*4) Shareholders' equity / Total assets

## **Fleet Composition**

### [Supplement #6]

			31-Mar, 2022	30-Jui	n, 2022	31-Mar, 2023
				[	1,000dwt	(Forecast)
	Capesize		79	77	15,431	81
	Small and	Panamax	33	37	3,522	37
	medium-	Handymax	47	46	2,622	54
	sized	Handysize	29	36	1,165	43
Dry Bulk Business	bulkers	(Sub total)	109	119	7,309	134
	Wood chip c	arriers	42	43	2,384	45
	Multi-purpos	se ships	53	40	732	45
	(Sub total)		283	279	25,856	305
		(Market Exposure)	(53)	-	-	(53)
		Crude oil tankers	37	37	10,004	36
		Product tankers	14	14	866	17
	Tankers	Chemical tankers	83	82	2,121	86
		Methanol tankers	22	22	941	23
		(Sub total)	156	155	13,932	162
	Steaming co	al carriers	36	32	3,052	32
	Self-Elevatin	g Platform vessels	5	5	14	5
	Service Oper	ation vessels	0	1	2	1
	(Sub total)		197	193	17,000	200
Energy Business		(Market Exposure)	(88)	-	-	(88)
	LNG carriers	(incl. Ethane carriers)	97	97	7,957	97
	LPG/Ammor	ia ships	15	2	19	2
	LNG Bunkeri	ng vessels	2	2	19	2
		LNG-to-Powership	1	1	19	1
	0(()	FPSO	7	8	2,314	9
	Offshore	FSU/FSRU	4	4	384	5
		Subsea Support vessels	3	3	27	3
	Coastal ships	(excl. Coastal RoRo ships)	30	30	109	29
Product Transport	Car carriers		93	91	1,575	91
Business	Ferries & Co	astal RoRo ships	15	15	85	16
Associated Businesses	Cruise ships		1	1	4	1
and Others	Others		2	2	12	2
Sub total			750	741	56,095	776
Product Transport Business	Containershi	ps	47	47	4,698	40
Total			797	788	60,792	816

Note 1: Including spot-chartered ships and those owned by joint ventures

Note 2: "Market Exposure"=Vessels operating under contracts less than two years, which are owned or mid/long-term chartered vessels.

Note 3: Containerships are operated by ONE.