## Relevant Data

Relevant Data (Employment)

|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of employees (average age) ${ }^{* 1}$ | 93 (42.4) | 101 (41.9) | 116 (42.1) | 111 (41.9) |
| Men (average age) | 66 (42.0) | 70 (41.6) | 76 (42.1) | 72 (41.8) |
| Women (average age) | 27 (43.2) | 31 (42.6) | 40 (42.0) | 39 (42.1) |
| Pct. of females in employees | 29.0\% | 30.7\% | 34.5\% | 35.1\% |
| Number of employees [consolidated] | 347 | 351 | 367 | 381 |
| Average number of consecutive years at the Kenedix Group*1 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Men | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.4 |
| Women | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| Difference <br> ((Women-Men) / Men) | 11.6\% | -1.5\% | -13.6\% | -13.5\% |
| Number of newly hired employees*2 (new graduate hires / mid-career hires) | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ (3 / 12) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ (5 / 25) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ (3 / 41) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ (4 / 51) \end{array}$ |
| Men <br> (new graduate hires / mid-career hires) | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ (3 / 9) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ (5 / 18) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ (2 / 23) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ (3 / 37) \end{array}$ |
| Women <br> (new graduate hires / mid-career hires) | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ (0 / 3) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ (0 / 7) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ (1 / 18) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ (1 / 14) \end{array}$ |
| Pct. of women in newly hired employees <br> (new graduate hires / mid-career hires) | $\begin{array}{r} 20.0 \% \\ (0 \% / 25.0 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.3 \% \\ (0 \% / 28.0 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.2 \% \\ (33.3 \% / 43.9 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.3 \% \\ (25.0 \% / 27.5 \%) \end{array}$ |
| Pct. of turnover | 8.2\% | 12.0\% | 3.5\% | 8.3\% |
| Number of managers*1 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 29 |
| Men | 25 | 29 | 29 | 26 |
| Women | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Pct. of female managers | 0\% | 0\% | 9.4\% | 10.3\% |
| Number of directors*1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Men | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pct. of female directors | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |

*1 These figures are based on individuals who belong to the Asset Management Company.
*2 These figures are based on individuals who are working at the Kenedix group companies and employed directly by Kenedix, Inc.

## Relevant Data (System Use, etc.)

|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of employees using childbirth leave*1 (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ (0 / 2) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ (0 / 5) \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Number of employees using childcare leave*1 (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ (2 / 6) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ (0 / 8) \end{array}$ | 9 $(2 / 7)$ | 7 $(1 / 6)$ |
| Pct. of employees returning to work after childcare leave ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \% \\ (-/ 100 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.5 \% \\ (-/ 87.5 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \% \\ (100 \% / 100 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \% \\ (100 \% / 100 \%) \end{array}$ |
| Number of employees using shortened working hours for childcare ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (0 / 1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | 1 $(0 / 1)$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ |
| Number of employees using staggered working hours for childcare ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ (3 / 3) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ (3 / 6) \end{array}$ | 8 $(3 / 5)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ (3 / 6) \end{array}$ |
| Number of employees using sick/injured childcare leave ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (0 / 1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ |
| Number of employees using elderly parent care extended leave ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ |
| Number of employees using elderly parent care single-day leave ${ }^{* 1}$ (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ (0 / 3) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (0 / 1) \end{array}$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ |
| Number of employees using shortened working hours to care for an elderly parent*1 <br> (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ (0 / 0) \end{array}$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ | 0 $(0 / 0)$ |
| Number of employees using staggered working hours to care for an elderly parent ${ }^{* 1}$ <br> (Men / Women) | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ (1 / 1) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ (1 / 0) \end{array}$ | 1 $(1 / 0)$ | 1 $(1 / 0)$ |
| Average number of days of paid leave used*1 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.7 |
| Pct. of paid leave used ${ }^{* 1}$ | 58.6\% | 54.5\% | 63.9\% | 71.9\% |
| Overtime hours, per month, per person*1 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 23.3 |
| Training expense per employee*1 | $¥ 30,944$ | ¥59,606 | $¥ 65,933$ | ¥65,393 |
| Pct. of employees receiving a health check-up* | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Number of work-related fatalities*1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*1 These figures are based on individuals who are working at the Kenedix group companies and employed directly by
Kenedix, Inc.

