

Sekisui House, Ltd. Basic Policy on Corporate Governance

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Introduction

The Sekisui House Group has established the Corporate Philosophy espousing the underpinning philosophy of “Love of Humanity”, the stance on “Truth and Trust”, the objective of “Superior Quality and Leading Technology”, and the business focus on “Comfortable Housing and Ecologically Sound Communities”.

The underlying philosophy, “Love of Humanity”, means “Doing all things in good faith and with a spirit of service which means desiring happiness for others and treating their joy as the own, with the awareness that each and every person has irreplaceable value”. On the basis of “Truth and Trust” and rooted in “Love of Humanity”, the Sekisui House Group will continue to pursue its mission of “Comfortable Housing and Ecologically Sound Communities” by offering “Superior Quality and Leading Technology”.

In order to contribute to the creation of a sustainable society, the Sekisui House Group, firmly grounded in the Corporate Philosophy, upholds as “A Sustainable Vision” the creation and offering of “the Four Values”, namely “Environmental Value” (environmental load reduction from energy, resources, chemical substances and ecosystem perspectives), “Economic Value” (offering attractive added value and social sharing of fair profits), “Social Value” (coexistence and co-prosperity, town development valuing relationships with local culture and social connections, and human resource development) and “Homeowner Value” (housing development to ensure that customers feel comfortable at any given time). In addition, the Sekisui House Group will endeavor to improve the corporate value through the practice of CSV (Creating Shared Value) which means creating value to be shared with various stakeholders by contributing to the resolution of social issues through housing.

Corporate governance is a system that is essential to sustained increases in corporate value and considered the foundation for creating value that can be shared with stakeholders. The Sekisui House Group publish and disclose the concept and frameworks of corporate governance to stakeholders and strive to continuously improve the system.

Sekisui House, Ltd. hereby sets forth and publishes its Basic Policy on Corporate Governance.

October 20, 2016

Board of Directors, Sekisui House, Ltd.

Last revised on November 1, 2023

Chapter 1: General Provisions

1. Introduction

In this Basic Policy, Sekisui House, Ltd. (the “Company”) sets forth the basic concept and frameworks of corporate governance, which forms the foundation for Sekisui House Group* (the “Group”) to create value to be shared with stakeholders through the business of “Comfortable Housing and Ecologically Sound Communities” based on the underlying philosophy, “Love of Humanity”. It is disclosed here to stakeholders.

In addition to the basic concept, etc. of corporate governance, the Company seeks to publish other matters that listed companies are required to disclose in accordance with Japan’s Corporate Governance Code, an exhibit in the Securities Listing Regulations of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. as provisions to be respected for listed companies through the announcement of this Basic Policy.

* In this Basic Policy, the Sekisui House Group shall mean Sekisui House, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Resolutions concerning the adoption and revisions of this Basic Policy

This Basic Policy has been adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Any revision of this Basic Policy shall be subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

3. Review and verification

The Board of Directors shall continuously and regularly review and verify this Basic Policy in order to further deepen and improve corporate governance.

Chapter 2: Basic Concept of Corporate Governance

1. Basic concept

In accordance with the Corporate Philosophy espousing the underpinning philosophy of “Love of Humanity” that embraces “Truth and Trust”, “Superior Quality and Leading Technology” and “Comfortable Housing and Ecologically Sound Communities”, the Group considers corporate governance as one of the major management subjects. The Group has improved the effectiveness of its corporate governance to increase the corporate value while sustainably earning the trust of shareholders, investors and other all stakeholders, and has put in place a system that enables speedy management marked with integrity. [Principle 3.1(ii)]

2. Corporate Philosophy, etc.

(1) Corporate Philosophy and Corporate Code of Conduct

The Group has implemented the Corporate Philosophy espousing the underpinning philosophy of “Love of Humanity” and the Sekisui House Group Corporate Code of Conduct as a public promise to take actions based on the Corporate Philosophy in order to boost medium- and long-term corporate value through creating value for shareholders, investors and other stakeholders. The Board of Directors is responsible for the determination and revision of the Corporate Philosophy and the Sekisui House Group Corporate Code of Conduct, and strives to spread awareness thereof to all officers and employees including overseas subsidiaries. [Principle 2.1, 2.2]

(2) Corporate Ethics Guidelines

The Group has determined the Sekisui House Group Corporate Ethics Guidelines as the tangible compliance items based on the Sekisui House Group Corporate Code of Conduct. All officers and employees vow to comply with these guidelines. In order to spread awareness of these guidelines, the Group distributes a booklet (including electromagnetic means) in which the Corporate Philosophy, the Sekisui House Group Corporate Code of Conduct and the Sekisui House Group Corporate Ethics Guidelines are collected. The Group strives to grasp our employees’ awareness through a group-wide survey once a year. The Board of Directors evaluates the results of the survey with an emphasis on the spread of the Corporate Philosophy and the Sekisui House Group Corporate Code of Conduct, etc. [Principle 2.2, Supplementary Principle 2.2.1]

3. Appropriate relationships with stakeholders

For the purpose of increasing its corporate value over the medium-term, the Group places strong emphasis on dialogues with shareholders and investors, as well as customers, consumers, building contractor partners and other business partners, employees, local communities, society and other stakeholders, and aims to be connected with them in good faith and grow together with them. The Board of Directors and the management executives take a leadership role in fostering a corporate culture to achieve this goal. [General Principle 2]

(1) Relationships with shareholders and investors

The Group conducts highly transparent management through proactive and fair information disclosure, as well as strives for improvements to corporate value through sound growth and stable profit returns. In addition, the Company secures substantive shareholder rights and the appropriate handling and development of systems that allow shareholders, including minority shareholders, to exercise their rights and that ensure substantive equality (Chapter 3). [General Principle 1]

(2) Relationships with customers

The Group promotes positive, effective communications with customers under the customer centric philosophy, in order to ensure that their valuable assets have prolonged lifespans and are cherished for the long term. The Group also seeks to serve customers with sincerity and integrity so that the Group may enhance customer satisfaction. In addition, the Group aims to achieve higher levels of comfort by taking heed of security in the provision of its products and services.

(3) Relationships with consumers

To foster relationships of trust as part of the efforts to create a pleasant society and comfortable lifestyles, the Group facilitates the disclosure of information remaining sensitive to the needs of society.

(4) Relationships with building contractor partners and other business partners

The Group strives to conduct transactions with building contractor partners and other business partners on a fair and equal basis, and the Group fosters amicable partnerships that promote mutual growth through delivering customer satisfaction.

(5) Relationships with employees

To ensure that the employees can fully demonstrate their competence and achieve creative growth through meaningful work, the Group respects the diverse individualities of the employees and develops the fair workplace environments and programs that motivate them.

(6) Relationships with local communities and society

The Group endeavors to foster local cultures and enhance living standards so that all people can enjoy their satisfying lives as human, while contributing to the preservation of the global environment. The Group strives to share fair profits with society and cooperate with and participate in local communities and society by leveraging the strengths as a homebuilder.

4. Outline of corporate governance system

(1) Company with Audit & Supervisory Board

The Company has introduced the “Company with a Board of Company Auditors” as the form of corporate organizational structure under the Companies Act.

(2) Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, duly recognizing the fiduciary responsibility to shareholders, with the aim of increasing corporate value over the medium- and long-term, through constructive discussions with an awareness of appropriate collaboration with stakeholders and growth-oriented governance, has the responsibility to develop business policies and strategies as well as management plans, make decisions on important business execution, and develop systems, etc. for securing the sound management of the Company such as the supervision and evaluation of business execution, internal controls and risk management systems. [General Principle 4, Principle 4.1, 4.5]

(3) Executive officer system

With the aim of accelerate the management and creating a management structure that can accurately respond to a highly volatile economic condition and market environment, the Company has introduced an executive officer system.

The Company intends to strengthen the development of managerial human resources at each Division and build a sustainable leader pipeline by clarifying roles, requirements for human resources, and election and dismissal processes.

(4) Supervision of business execution and evaluation of company performance, etc.

The Board of Directors strives to conduct objective and effective oversight of the execution of duties by the Directors and Executive Officers.

In addition, the Board of Directors reflects the evaluation of results of company performance, etc. in determining the appointment, dismissal and other personnel matters relating to the Directors and Executive Officers and their remuneration. To ensure the fairness and transparency of these procedures, the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee, that is chaired by an Independent Outside Director and includes a majority of Independent Outside Directors as its members, determines the amount of individual remuneration of the Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers based on the delegation from the Board of Directors and the Committee also provides recommendations on the appointment, dismissal and other personnel matters relating to the Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and their remuneration systems, etc., as a consultative body to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors makes resolutions on those matters based on such recommendations. [Principle 4.3, Supplementary Principle 4.3.1]

(5) Establishment of internal control and enterprise risk management systems

The Board of Directors formulates and revises basic policies for establishing internal control systems as stipulated by the Companies Act, establishes enterprise risk management systems appropriately, and supervises those systems' operation through various approaches such as leveraging the internal audit division.

In addition, the Risk Management Committee states its opinions on the establishment of enterprise risk management systems, as a consultative body to the Board of Directors.

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board conduct audits of the establishment and operation of internal control and enterprise risk management systems from an independent standpoint. To ensure the effectiveness of the above procedures, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board endeavor to share information and cooperate with the Independent Outside Directors, internal audit division, accounting auditors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the subsidiaries and other persons. [Principle 4.3, Supplementary Principle 4.3.4]

Chapter 3: Securing the Rights and Equal Treatment of Shareholders

1. General meetings of shareholders and voting rights

(1) General statement

General meetings of shareholders are the highest decision-making body for fundamental corporate matters with the shareholders directly attending the meetings and are held and managed in such a manner that the intent of the shareholders is fully taken into consideration for being reflected.

In light of the fact that the voting right to be exercised at a general meeting of shareholders is the most fundamental right of shareholders, the Company makes sure to take appropriate measures to secure their voting rights practically. [Principle 1.1]

(2) Dates, time and venue

The Company sets appropriate dates, time and venue for general meetings of shareholders, giving consideration to allowing the attendance of many shareholders, and discloses any associated schedules as early as possible. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.3]

(3) Matters delegated to Board of Directors

Upon delegation of certain matters for resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders to the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors respects the opinions of Independent Outside Directors and makes appropriate decisions from a perspective of ensuring flexible and expert management decisions. [Supplementary Principle 1.1.2]

<Overview of matters delegated to Board of Directors>

- In the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is granted the right to acquire treasury stocks through a market acquisition by means of a resolution of the Board of Directors, in accordance to the Companies Act Article 165, Paragraph 2, in order to implement a flexible capital policy.
- In the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is granted the right to issue interim dividends, usually on July 31 of each year, through a resolution of the Board of Directors, in order to provide stable profit returns to shareholders.

<Shareholder returns (acquisition of treasury stock, dividends per share, etc.)>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/financial/holders/returns/>

(4) The Materials for general meetings of shareholders

- To provide shareholders with sufficient time to review the agenda, the Company plans to first disclose the materials for general meetings of shareholders (the “Shareholders Materials”) by measures for electronic provision (to be published on the Company’s website) in the Company’s effort to be completed four weeks prior to the date of a general meeting of shareholders. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.2]
- To facilitate appropriate decision making concerning the exercise of voting rights to be made by shareholders, the Company strives to include all necessary and relevant information in the Shareholders Materials. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.1]
- The Company prepares English translation of the Shareholders Materials and discloses them simultaneously on the Company’s website along with the Japanese original version. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.4]

(5) Exercise of voting rights through the Internet, etc.

To encourage a broad range of shareholders to exercise their voting rights, the Company provides them with opportunities for exercising voting rights by mail and through the Internet. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.4]

(6) Exercise of voting rights corresponding to shares registered under the names of trust banks, etc.

The Company promotes the use of the Electronic Voting Platform for the exercise of voting rights by institutional investors, etc. who hold shares registered under names of trust banks, etc. If such institutional investors, etc. express an interest in attending a general meeting of shareholders, the Company works with the trust banks, etc. who are nominees of the relevant shares to consider attendance at the general meeting of shareholders as observers. [Supplementary Principle 1.2.4, Supplementary Principle 1.2.5]

(7) Management of general meetings of shareholders

The Company recognizes that general meetings of shareholders are a venue for constructive dialogue with shareholders and provides sufficient explanations of outlines of the business operations, future challenges, etc. to shareholders, using easy-to-understand video materials, etc. with an awareness for the provision of enhanced information within the scope of fair information disclosure. In addition, the Company provides sufficient time for answering questions from shareholders. [Principle 1.2, Supplementary Principle 1.2.1]

(8) Analysis of approval / disapproval of agenda

In the event that more than 10% negative votes are deemed to have been cast at a general meeting of shareholders against a proposal by the Company, the Company analyzes the reasons for the opposing votes and for why many shareholders were opposed to the specific agenda, and examines whether a response is necessary at a meeting of the Board of Directors held after the close of that general meeting of shareholders. [Supplementary Principle 1.1.1]

2. Minority shareholder rights

The Company clearly stipulates and discloses the method of exercising minority shareholder rights in the Share Handling Regulations and endeavors to protect shareholder rights. [Supplementary Principle 1.1.3]

<Share Handling Regulations>

https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/library/company/financial/holders/stock/Share_Handling_Regulations.pdf (Only available in Japanese)

3. Principle of equal treatment of shareholders

The Company treats every shareholder equally according to classes and numbers of shares held by the shareholder. In addition, the Company does not provide any property benefit or other special benefits to any specific shareholders.

To secure the shareholder rights of minority shareholders and foreign shareholders practically, the Company develops systems that allow shareholders to exercise their shareholder rights, such as publication and delivery of business reports including non-financial information, preparing and disclosure of the English version of the Shareholders Materials and important materials that may influence investment decisions and other materials, and promoting constructive dialogues with shareholders, etc. [General Principle 1]

4. Basic policies on shareholder returns

The Company explains the basic policies on shareholder returns to shareholders and other stakeholders by describing them in financial results reports or on other appropriate media each time a basic policy is made in a timely manner.

5. Capital policy that may harm shareholder interest

With respect to a capital policy that may result in the change of control or in significant dilution, the Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall, in order not to unfairly harm the interests of existing shareholders, carefully examine the necessity and rationale, follow the appropriate procedures and provide sufficient explanation to shareholders with the utmost regard for the opinions of Independent Outside Directors and Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members. [Principle 1.6]

6. The view on anti-takeover measures, response to any tender offer, etc.

The Company does not seek to block third parties from acquiring the stock as a part of sound economic activities and the subsequent transfer of a controlling interest resulting from the exercise of shareholders' rights.

However, the Company believes that it is necessary to carefully examine any purchase of the stock in a bid to acquire a large interest or an offer of same in terms of the purchaser's business lines and plans, past investment operations, as well as the legitimacy of the purchase or offer, so that the Company may, with due regard for the opinions of Independent Outside Directors, determine whether the purchase or offer will help increase the corporate value and contribute to the common interests of the existing shareholders and any and all impacts upon each of the stakeholders.

At this point in time, there is no plan to draw up or introduce in advance any anti-takeover measures.

In case of a tender offer, the Company shall strive to disclose appropriate information relevant to shareholders' decision making, clearly explain the position and thoughts of the Board of Directors with due regard for the opinions of Independent Outside Directors, and will not take measures that would frustrate shareholder's rights to sell their shares in response to such tender offer. [Principle 1.5, Supplementary Principle 1.5.1]

Chapter 4: Corporate Governance System

1. The Board of Directors, Directors

(1) Roles of the Board of Directors

As described in (i) through (vii) below, to improve corporate value in the medium- and long-term, through constructive discussions with an awareness of appropriate collaboration with stakeholders and growth-oriented governance, the Board of Directors shall be responsible mainly for establishing management policies, strategies and plans, and making decisions on the execution of important operations, as well as independently and objectively supervising and evaluating the execution of duties of Directors and the Executive Officers and establishing systems, such as internal control and enterprise risk management systems, so that the soundness of management is ensured. [General Principle 4]

(i) Establishment of management policies, strategies and plans

- a) Recognizing the fiduciary responsibility to shareholders and aiming for sustainable growth, the Board of Directors shall determine management policies, strategies, and plans through free, active, and constructive discussions, and shall proactively and fairly disclose them.
- b) The Board of Directors shall regard the Mid-term Management Plan that is developed based on management strategies as a commitment to all shareholders, and shall make the utmost effort to realize the plan. After establishing the plan, the Board of Directors shall review it as necessary in accordance with changes in the business environment and the progress of results. If the targets that have been set out in the Mid-term Management Plan fail to be achieved, the Board of Directors shall sincerely analyze and explain the causes of the failure at management plan briefings, etc. and utilize the results of the analysis when establishing a new plan. [Supplementary Principle 4.1.2]

(ii) Decision making on the execution of important operations

The Board of Directors shall make decisions on the execution of important operations by an active exchange of opinions from the perspective of improvement to corporate value and consistency with management policies and strategies. However, based on the understanding that its main role is establishing management policies, strategies and plans, the Board of Directors shall continually examine matters for deliberation and shall delegate decision-making authority on the execution of specific operations to Directors and Executive Officers where possible. The scope of delegation shall be clearly set forth in the Board of Directors Proposal Standard and the Rules for the collective decision-making system. The summary of the scope of delegation shall be as follows. [Supplementary Principle 4.1.1]

[The summary of the scope of delegation]

- Acquisition of land for sale in lots of 20 billion yen or less

- Acquisition or development of real estate for leasing of 20 billion yen or less
- Borrowing of 20 billion yen or less
- Capital investments, etc. of 10 billion yen or less

(iii) Evaluation of overseeing of the execution of operations, performance, etc.

- a) The Board of Directors shall independently and objectively oversee in an effective manner the status of the execution of duties of Directors, the Executive Officers and other managers.
- b) The Executive Officers shall report the status of the execution of their duties to the Board of Directors as needed and on a regular basis in accordance with requests of the Board of Directors.
- c) To ensure that basic policies for remuneration and remuneration amounts for Directors and Executive Officers are determined in a fair and objective manner by reflecting the evaluation of their performance and other factors, the Board of Directors shall make decisions on the policies and amounts with due regard for the opinions of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee after deliberations are held by the Committee, a majority of whose members shall be Independent Outside Directors.

(iv) Election and dismissal of Representative Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers

To ensure that the election and dismissal of Representative Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers are carried out in a fair and objective manner, the Board of Directors shall make decisions on them based on the recommendations of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee that is chaired by an Independent Outside Director and includes a majority of Independent Outside Directors as its members after deliberations are held by the Committee. [Supplementary Principle 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]

(v) Supervision of the succession plan for the Representative Directors, etc.

The Board of Directors supervises the succession plan for the Representative Directors, etc. [Supplementary Principle 4.1.3]

- a) The succession plan for the Representative Directors, etc. shall be formulated through discussions among the Representative Directors. The Board of Directors holds periodic hearings about the status of the formulation of the succession plan with Representative Directors through the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee and supervises the development of prospective successor etc., with due regard for the opinions based on the hearings of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee.
- b) The Board of Directors introduces and executes a mandatory retirement age of 70 for

Representative Directors that encourages a generational change.

(vi) Establishment of systems, such as internal control and enterprise risk management systems, to ensure the soundness of management, etc.

The Board of Directors shall establish and revise basic policies for establishing an internal control system (a system that ensures the appropriateness of operations), and it shall strive to supervise the development and effective operation of the enterprise risk management system, including issues related to internal control associated with the compliance and financial reports, mainly by receiving reports and recommendations from the Risk Management Committee, an advisory organization, and reports from the internal audit division. [Supplementary Principle 4.3.4, 4.13.3]

(vii) Oversight of transactions among related parties

When transactions between the Company and Directors are carried out, excluding certain cases, such as sales at regular prices, when there are only limited risks of conflict of interest, approval at the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be obtained and ex post facto reports on important facts shall be provided. Moreover, the Company shall strive to understand the status of transactions by carrying out surveys every business year in writing with each director on whether or not there are any transactions with the director and his/her close relatives. [Principle 1.7]

(2) Directors

(i) Term of office and number of Directors

The term of office of the Directors shall be one year.

In addition, the number of Directors shall be no more than twelve.

(ii) Composition of the Board of Directors and policies and procedures for the election of candidates for the directors

The composition of the Board of Directors and policies and procedures for the election of candidates for the Directors shall be as set forth in Attachment 1, "Composition of the Board of Directors and Policy and Procedures for Election of Directors and Executive Officers." [Principle 4.11, Supplementary Principle 4.11.1]

Reasons for nominations of candidates for the Board of Directors shall be explained in the Shareholders Materials. [Principle 3.1 (iv) (v)]

The Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board verify the status regarding

concurrent positions of each Director is within the reasonable range, and explain the status regarding the important concurrent positions of the Directors in the Shareholders Materials. [Supplementary Principle 4.11.2]

<The Shareholders Materials>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/financial/holders/meeting/index.html>

(iii) Policies and procedures for determining remuneration for Directors

- a) Remuneration systems, payment policies, etc. for Directors shall be resolved in line with the following basic policies below at the meetings of the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee after deliberations are held by the Committee, which shall be chaired by an Independent Outside Director and a majority of whose members shall be Independent Outside Directors.

〈Basic policies of remuneration〉

- i. In accordance with the Corporate Philosophy espousing the underpinning philosophy of “Love of Humanity”, the Company shall ensure the objectivity and transparency of and adequately fulfill its accountability for a remuneration system through high standards of remuneration governance, in order to be fair to all the stakeholders including shareholders, investors, customers and employees.
- ii. Aiming to be a leading company in ESG management, the Company shall establish a remuneration system that works as a healthy incentive for a long-term and sustainable enhancement of the corporate value by focusing on social significance and clarifying its commitments to steadily executing innovative growth strategies.
- iii. The Company shall deliver a long-term improvement in the Group-wide organizational vitality by placing an emphasis on alignment a remuneration system with development and evaluation of senior management and motivating the next generation of managerial human resources to grow.
- b) The Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee shall determine the individual amount of remuneration for each Director based on the delegation from the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Directors shall determine the key performance indicator (KPI) targets and evaluation of achievements for performance-related remuneration, etc. based on the recommendations of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee after deliberations are held by the Committee. [Principle 3.1.(iii)]

c) Remuneration for Directors excluding Outside Directors (the “Eligible Directors”) shall consist of Basic remuneration, Performance-related bonuses and stock remuneration (performance-related stock remuneration and Restricted Stock remuneration). And the remuneration composition shall be adequately determined according to the roles and responsibilities of each position, and the Company shall make it work as a healthy incentive not only to achieve performance targets for a single fiscal year but also to enhance the corporate value in a long-term and sustainable way. [Principle 4.2, Supplementary Principle 4.2.1]

i. Basic remuneration (fixed remuneration)

Basic remuneration as fixed remuneration shall be determined within the scope of resolutions of the General Meetings of Shareholders by taking into account the Company’s management situation, in addition to the importance of roles and the scope of responsibilities of each position.

ii. Performance-related bonuses (short-term)

The amount to be paid shall be calculated by multiplying a bonus coefficient according to the position of each Eligible Director by consolidated Ordinary income for each fiscal year. The total amount to be paid shall be capped at 0.18% of consolidated ordinary income for each fiscal year. The bonuses shall not be paid if Net income attributable to owners of parent for each fiscal year is less than ¥120 billion.

iii. Performance-related stock remuneration (medium-term)

The Reference Number of Share Units according to the position of each Eligible Director is multiplied by the percentage amount of payment (0 to 150%) according to the achievement of ROE and ESG management indicators during the Evaluation Period of three consecutive fiscal years, and one-half of them will be delivered in the Company’s common stock and the remaining half will be delivered in Cash for the Tax Payment.

ROE and ESG management indicators are evaluated with a weighting of 80% for ROE and 20% for ESG management indicators. ESG management indicators shall be strictly reviewed by the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee to increase the objectivity and transparency of the processes for setting goals and performing evaluations.

iv. Restricted stock remuneration (long-term)

The Company shall grant shares of the Company’s common stocks (restricted) equivalent to the predetermined basic amount to each Eligible Directors according to his/her position.

- d) Remuneration for Outside Directors shall be only Basic remuneration (Fixed remuneration) in light of the role to supervise the management of the Company from the objective and independent standpoint.
- e) As for individuals who are Executive Directors of the Company as of the consolidated settlement date, the Company shall disclose each Director's total consolidated remuneration in its Annual Securities Report.

(iv) Training of Directors, etc.

Training shall be provided to Directors as needed and on a continued basis as opportunities in which they are able to obtain the necessary and effective knowledge to complete their roles and responsibilities, which include improving corporate value in the medium- and long-term, as set forth in Attachment 2, "Policies for Training of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members". Moreover, the Company shall be responsible for training participation fees and other expenses. [Principle 4.14, Supplementary Principle 4.14.1, 4.14.2]

(v) Information gathering and support structure of Directors

Directors strive to collect information proactively to fulfill their roles and responsibilities by requesting the Company to provide them with necessary information, etc.

The Company provides them the requested information through the Board of Directors Office and the department in charge, employs lawyers, certified public accountants, and other outside experts when specialized knowledge or expertise is required, and establishes support structure for Directors.

In addition, as a system for assisting in the operations of the Independent Outside Directors, the Company shall set up the Office of Directors and allocate staff members. [Principle 4.13, Supplementary Principle 4.13.1, 4.13.2]

(3) Management of the meeting of the Board of Directors

In principle, the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held each month and the yearly schedule shall be given to participants beforehand.

The Company shall strive to provide notifications on the matters to be discussed by the Board of Directors and distribute proposal documents in advance to secure sufficient time to deliberate on these matters and facilitate constructive discussions and exchanges of opinions in the meetings of the Board of Directors. Additional documents shall also be provided in accordance with individual requests of Directors.

In principle, a Director shall not act as both of the chairperson and the convener of the meetings of the Board of Directors, and an Independent Outside Director shall act as the chairperson of the

meetings of the Board of Directors. In managing the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors, the chairperson of the meetings of the Board of Directors shall encourage free and active discussions by, for example, actively requesting Independent Outside Directors and Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members, in particular, to offer their opinions. [Principle 4.12, 4.13, Supplementary Principle 4.12.1, 4.13.1]

(4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors

Each year, the Board of Directors analyzes and evaluates its effectiveness including the status of establishing support structure for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members as a whole and discloses a summary of results. In addition, to utilize objective third-party's perspective, the Board of Directors shall conduct periodical third-party's evaluation by outside experts. [Principle 4.11, 4.13, Supplementary Principle 4.11.3]

(5) Management Meeting

The Company has established the Management Meeting for the purposes of holding prior deliberations on important matters to be delegated to the Board of Directors, making decisions on the execution of certain operation matters based on management policies and strategies, and sharing information on business execution policies and issues.

Entrusted Executive Officers shall have voting rights for and attend the Management Meeting. In addition, Independent Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members can voluntarily attend the Management Meeting as observers.

The Board of Directors shall support Entrusted Executive Officers in appropriately taking risks by examining from diversified perspectives important matters that have been presented to the Board after deliberations at the Management Meeting. [Principle 4.2]

2. Independent Outside Directors

(1) Roles [Principle 4.6, 4.7]

- a) Independent Outside Directors shall actively express their opinions within the Company by using their knowledge from the perspective of improving corporate value over the medium- and long-term.
- b) As directors who are unlikely to cause a conflict of interest with the general shareholders of the Company, Independent Outside Directors shall play active roles in overseeing operations, such as those that are likely to cause the conflict of interest between the managers and the general shareholders of the Company.
- c) Independent Outside Directors shall play active roles in the oversight of the execution of

operations from objective viewpoints. [Supplementary Principle 4.10.1]

- d) Independent Outside Directors shall understand the compliance and risk management systems and the situation of the management of the systems by cooperating with the Audit & Supervisory Board members, Accounting Auditors and Internal Audit Department.
- e) Independent Outside Directors shall strive to have opinions of stakeholders, such as minority shareholders, be reflected in the Board of Directors from the standpoint independent of the management executives. [Principle 4.7]

(2) Number of the Independent Outside Directors, etc.

At least three Independent Outside Directors shall be elected and the ratio of the Independent Outside Directors to the Board of Directors shall be one-third or more. [Principle 4.8]

(3) Independence standards

Outside Directors shall meet not only the requirements for Outside Directors that are set forth in the Companies Act, but also meet the independence standards that have been set out by the Company. The independence standards are as set forth in Attachment 3. [Principle 4.9]

(4) Meetings of Independent Outside Directors and cooperation with other corporate functions, etc.

A meeting of which members consist solely of Independent Outside Directors shall be held approximately once a quarter to exchange information and opinions on important matters.

Moreover, Independent Outside Directors shall regularly have meetings with the Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members, the Audit & Supervisory Board, Accounting Auditors, and Executive Directors to exchange information and opinions. In addition, a system shall be developed so that Independent Outside Directors would become able to cooperate directly or through employees, etc. with Executive Officers and other parties, as necessary. [Supplementary Principle 4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.13.3]

3. Executive Officers

(1) Composition and positions of Executive Officers

The Executive Officers shall consist of Entrusted Executive Officers based on entrustment from the Company and Employed Executive Officers with status as an employee of the Company.

The positions of Entrusted Executive Officers shall be determined from among the following: President & Executive Officer, Vice Chairman & Executive Officer, Executive Vice President & Executive Officer, Senior Managing Officer, and Managing Officer.

(2) Duties and authority of Executive Officers

- a) Sharing the execution of operations of the Company in accordance with the decisions made by the Board of Directors, Executive Officers shall have authority in operational sectors to which they are designated as managers of the execution of operations.
- b) The Executive Officers shall be held accountable within the scope of their authority.
- c) The Executive Officers shall submit reports on the status of the execution of operations in charge in response to requests of the Board of Directors, Representative Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board members, or Accounting Auditors.

(3) Election and dismissal

The Executive Officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The Entrusted Executive Officers shall be elected based on the recommendations of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee and other factors.

The Executive Officers may be dismissed by a resolution of the Board of Directors; provided, however, that the dismissal of an Entrusted Executive Officer shall be determined based on the recommendations of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee and other factors. In addition, even if an Employed Executive Officer is dismissed, his/her employment relationship with the Company as an employee may continue.

(4) Term of office

The term of office of Executive Officers shall be one year.

(5) Remuneration, etc.

- a) All remuneration for Entrusted Executive Officers who are concurrently Directors shall be deemed as the remuneration for directors.
- b) Policies for the provision of remuneration for Entrusted Executive Officers who are not concurrently Directors shall be resolved at meetings of the Board of Directors with due regard for the opinions of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee and other matters.
- c) The individual amount of remuneration for Entrusted Executive Officers who are not concurrently Directors shall be determined by the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee based on the delegation from the Board of Directors.

4. Advisory organizations

- (1) The Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee [Supplementary Principle 4.3.1, Principle

4.10]

(i) Significance and objective

- a) The objective of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee is to ensure fairness and transparency in human resources matters, such as in the election and dismissal of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers, as to whether the election is appropriately carried out in accordance with Attachment 1, “Composition of the Board of Directors and Policy and Procedures for Election of Directors and Executive Officers.”
- b) The objective of the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee is to ensure the fairness and transparency in remuneration of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and other matters (meaning compensation for the execution of duties, regardless of form, such as remuneration and bonuses, and including property benefits other than cash, such as the granting of shares or share warrants), as to whether the remuneration appropriately reflects the evaluation of results and other factors, whether the remuneration is effective as incentives, and other matters. [Principle 4.10]

(ii) Details of duties

- a) The Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee shall hold deliberations about the items below related to human resources matters, such as the election and dismissal of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers, and shall provide its opinions to the Board of Directors.
 - i. Policies related to the election and dismissal of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and changes in the policies
 - ii. Election of Directors
 - iii. Election and dismissal of Representative Directors
 - iv. Election and dismissal of the Entrusted Executive Officers
 - v. Establishment, revision and abolition of the Company’s important rules related to human resources matters of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers, etc.
 - vi. Succession plan for the Representative Directors, etc.
 - vii. In addition to the items i through vi, matters that are specially assigned by the Board of Directors in relation to personnel matters of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and other important matters
- b) The Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee shall determine the amount of individual remuneration of the Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers based on the delegation from the Board of Directors and the Committee also hold deliberations about the items below related to remuneration of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and other matters, and shall provide its opinions to the Board of Directors.

- i. Remuneration systems of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers, policies for the provision of the remuneration, etc. and changes in policy
- ii. Proposals for the framework of remuneration for Directors
- iii. Establishment, revision and abolition of the Company's important rules related to the remuneration of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers, etc.
- iv. The key performance indicator (KPI) targets and evaluation of achievements for performance-related remuneration
- v. In addition to the items i through iv, matters that are specially assigned by the Board of Directors in relation to remunerations of Directors and Entrusted Executive Officers and other important matters

(iii) Committee Members

The Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee shall comprise the Directors. Moreover, a majority of the committee members shall be Independent Outside Directors. The Chairperson of this Committee shall be elected from among the Independent Outside Directors by the resolution of the Board of Directors. [Supplementary Principle 4.10.1]

(2) Risk Management Committee [Supplementary Principle 4.3.4, Principle 4.10]

(i) Significance and objective

The objective of the Risk Management Committee is to ensure the effectiveness of the development and management of the risk management system by the Board of Directors.

(ii) Details of duties

The Risk Management Committee shall consolidate and examine the development of a risk management system, including issues related to internal control associated with the compliance and financial reports of the Group, submit reports to the Board of Directors, and provide advice and other suggestions on the development and the management of the risk management system.

(iii) Constitution

Members of the Risk Management Committee shall be appointed by a resolution of the Board of Directors, and in accordance with issues to be addressed, the committee shall increase the number of its members as needed and take other measures. A Representative Director shall act as the chairperson of the committee and the committee shall comprise other Directors, Executive Officers, and managers of the headquarters.

In addition, the Quality Management Committee and the Information Security Committee

have been established as subordinate organizations of the Risk Management Committee to deliberate on recognition of and countermeasures against risks from more specialized perspectives.

5. Audit & Supervisory Board members and Audit & Supervisory Board

(1) Constitution, the number, etc.

The number of Audit & Supervisory Board members shall be no more than seven, with at least a half of them Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members and the remainder Standing Audit & Supervisory Board members.

At least one member of the Audit & Supervisory Board shall possess considerable knowledge of finance and accounting.

Reasons for nominations of candidates for Audit & Supervisory Board members shall be explained in the Shareholders Materials. [Principle 3.1 (iv) (v)]

The Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board verify the status regarding concurrent positions of each Audit & Supervisory Board member is within the reasonable range, and explain the status regarding the important concurrent positions of the Audit & Supervisory Board members in the Shareholders Materials. [Supplementary Principle 4.11.2]

<The Shareholders Materials>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/financial/holders/meeting/index.html>

(2) Roles and duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board members [Principle 4.4, 4.5, Supplementary Principle 4.4.1]

Audit & Supervisory Board members shall recognize the fiduciary responsibility to shareholders and execute the following roles and tasks.

- a) Audit & Supervisory Board members shall audit the execution of overall operations, centered on compliance, by making the most of their independence.
- b) Audit & Supervisory Board members shall audit not only the execution of individual operations, but also the details and the overall situation of the management of the system (the internal control system) that ensures the appropriateness of the Group's operations.
- c) Audit & Supervisory Board members shall carry out auditing in accordance with the actual activities of the execution of operations mainly by performing onsite audits, if necessary, in cooperation with the Internal Audit Department, etc.
- d) Audit & Supervisory Board members shall participate in meetings of the Board of Directors

and proactively express their opinions from the perspective of ensuring the appropriateness of the execution of operations. In addition, among other activities, the members shall participate in important meetings other than the meetings of the Board of Directors, if necessary, and express their opinions from the same perspective as above.

- e) Audit & Supervisory Board members shall exercise the legal authority of conducting investigations (the right to request reports and to investigate operational properties, including the right to investigate subsidiaries) with respect to Directors, employees and other parties, if necessary. Moreover, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that Directors are engaged in fraudulent activities or other similar activities, Audit & Supervisory Board members shall report to the Board of Directors without hesitation. If necessary, the members shall convene a meeting of the Board of Directors, and, further, they shall exercise their authority to correct matters, such as exercising a right to demand the suspension of illegal activities. [Principle 4.13 and Supplementary Principle 4.13.1]

(3) Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members [Principle 3.1 (iv)]

(i) Independence standards

Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members shall meet not only the requirements for Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members that are set forth in the Companies Act, but also meet the independence standards that have been set out by the Company (Attachment 3). [Principle 4.9]

(ii) Knowledge, experiences, etc.

Persons with reasonable knowledge, experience and other expertise related to the maintenance of the soundness of management, such as laws, accounting, corporate management, internal control and auditing operations, shall be appointed as Independent Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members. [Principle 4.11]

(4) Standing Audit & Supervisory Board members

Persons who have extensive knowledge about the Company's operations and sophisticated information collection capabilities and analysis capabilities shall be appointed as Standing Audit & Supervisory Board members. [Principle 3.1 (iv)]

(5) Audit & Supervisory Board

- a) Audit & Supervisory Board shall carry out auditing in an organized manner through Audit & Supervisory Board members, independent agents, and, to ensure the effectiveness of

audits, the Board shall determine consistent and unified audit policies based on the exchange of information among Audit & Supervisory Board members; provided, however, that the Board shall not hinder the execution of the authority of each Audit & Supervisory Board Member.

- b) Audit & Supervisory Board shall prepare audit reports and form audit opinions based on reports of each Audit & Supervisory Board Member; provided, however, that the Board shall not prevent each Audit & Supervisory Board Member from presenting the details of his/her own audit reports of the Audit & Supervisory Board Member.
- c) Audit & Supervisory Board shall appropriately exercise the right of consent over the election of Audit & Supervisory Board members from the perspective of the strengthening of the position of Audit & Supervisory Board members. [Principle 3.1 (iv)]
- d) Audit & Supervisory Board has established evaluation standards for Accounting Auditors to ensure that candidates for Outside Accounting Auditors are appropriately elected and the Outside Accounting Auditors are appropriately evaluated. In accordance with the evaluation standards as described above and internal rules, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall evaluate on a regular basis whether or not the Outside Accounting Auditors possess independence and the professional qualities that the auditors are required to possess. [Supplementary Principle 3.2.1]

(6) Operational support system, etc.

(i) Training of the Audit & Supervisory Board members

Audit & Supervisory Board members shall be provided as needed and on a continual basis with opportunities of gaining the knowledge that is necessary and essential to complete their roles and responsibilities, as described in Attachment 2, “Policies for Training of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members”. Moreover, the Company shall be responsible for training participation fees and other expenses. [Principle 4.13 and Supplementary Principle 4.13.1, 4.13.2]

(ii) System for assisting the Audit & Supervisory Board members

As a system for assisting in the operations of the Audit & Supervisory Board members, the Company shall set up the Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members and allocate staff members including one(s) who are exclusively assigned to the Office.

The independence of the relevant staff members in carrying out their duties shall be ensured in such a way that they are kept outside the line of control or orders from parties other than the Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members

and, when necessary for the Company to handle human resources matters of the staff members, opinions of the Audit & Supervisory Board members need to be heard. [Principle 4.13]

(iii) Use of outside professionals

Audit & Supervisory Board members and Audit & Supervisory Board shall use outside professionals, such as lawyers and certified public accountants, as needed. In such cases, the Company shall bear all costs. [Supplementary Principle 4.13.2]

6. Accounting Auditors

(1) Election of the Accounting Auditors

Audit & Supervisory Board shall determine the election proposal by evaluating whether or not the relevant parties possess independence and the professional qualities, taking into account the results of the relevant evaluation in accordance with the election standards for the Accounting Auditors and internal rules. [Supplementary Principle 3.2.1]

(2) Response to accounting audits [Principle 3.2, Supplementary Principle 3.2.2]

The Company shall take proper measures in performing the duties of the Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members to secure that Accounting Auditors shall recognize the responsibility to shareholders and investors of improving corporate value in the medium- and long-term and conduct accurate audits to ensure the reliability of financial information, etc.

(i) Securing time for auditing

The Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members hold deliberations by referring to audit policies and plans that are submitted by the Accounting Auditors, and secure sufficient time for auditing by Accounting Auditors.

(ii) Securing of the access to the management executives, etc.

The Company regularly secure opportunities for Accounting Auditors to have access (interviews, etc.) to the management executives, etc. such as Representative Directors, Chief Manager of Accounting Department, Chief Manager of Legal Department, and Chief Manager of Auditing Department. In addition, the Company also accommodates any further requests for access from the Accounting Auditors as needed when possible.

(iii) Cooperation between Accounting Auditors and other organizations

- a) Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Accounting Auditors check each other's audit policies and the status of their accounting audits and other matters, and exchange information through methods such as Accounting Auditors attending the meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board members, thereby ensuring cooperation.
- b) The Internal Audit Department and the Accounting Auditors shall report to each other the status of auditing on a regular basis and share information to achieve appropriate audits.
- c) In addition to the above, the Accounting Auditors, Audit & Supervisory Board members, the Internal Audit Department and Independent Outside Directors fully cooperate with each other to establish a system in which effective audits are able to be carried out.

(iv) Response to the cases when misconduct is identified

If the Accounting Auditors identify misconduct and make requests for appropriate responses, or if they point out insufficiencies or problems, Audit & Supervisory Board shall take the lead in investigating and the relevant reports shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors shall take corrective measures. If serious misconduct or inadequacy is detected, the Board of Directors shall establish a third-party committee or other form of investigative body to investigate the cause and prevent recurrence.

7. Internal reporting system

The Board of Directors shall establish an appropriate system for the internal reporting system, and shall receive reports on a regular basis, and appropriately oversee the management of the system. [Principle 2.5 and Supplementary Principle 2.5.1]

There is currently an internal reporting system available to officers and employees of the Group and building contractor partners and other business partners who have ongoing transactions with the Group. The points of contact of the internal reporting system has been established both internally within the Company and at an external law office. A guideline and leaflet clarify that persons utilizing such system shall not receive unfair treatment and that details of reports made and consultations held at the external point of contact shall be shared with the Audit & Supervisory Board of the Company. The Company has also established a global internal reporting system for officers and employees of overseas subsidiaries with points of contact at external law offices. [Principle 2.5, Supplementary Principle 2.5.1]

Chapter 5: Information Disclosure and Dialogues with Shareholders and Investors

1. Appropriate disclosure of company information and ensuring of transparency

(1) Basic stance on information disclosure

The Company recognizes that disclosure is the responsibility of the Directors, including the Independent Outside Directors, and the management executives, and shall proactively and impartially disclose not only its financial information, such as financial condition and business results, but also non-financial information, including the management policy and activities related to CSR and ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) to shareholders, investors and all other stakeholders.

The Company shall also take into consideration the balance of the entire business portfolio and determine a Medium-Term Management Plan. This plan shall set targets for sales, operating income, net income, and a Return On Equity (ROE) and clarify earnings plans and business strategies for each segment. Their progress shall be examined by the Board of Directors and then disclosed appropriately together with the status of the review of the business portfolio. [Principle 5.2 and Supplementary Principle 5.2.1]

In addition, the Company shall work proactively on dialogues with stakeholders through direct communications to ensure they are accurately understood and building proper relationships of trust and study comments received from them as reference for managerial decision making. Moreover, the Company shall take into consideration requests and interests of shareholders and investors and offer opportunities for dialogues between Directors, including Independent Outside Directors, and Audit & Supervisory Board members and shareholders and investors, as necessary. [General Principle 3, 5, Principle 5.1, and Supplementary Principle 5.1.1]

<Medium-term Management Plan>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/financial/plan/index.html>

<Check by fiscal years>

<http://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/financial/library/yearly/index.html>

(2) Criteria for information disclosure

The Company shall disclose information in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, other laws and ordinances and the Timely Disclosure Rules of the stock exchanges

on which the Company's securities are listed.

The Company shall also disclose information that is not subject to disclosure under the Timely Disclosure Rules as swiftly and impartially as well as easy-to-understand as possible if it corresponds to decisions, events or financial results presumed to affect investors' investment decisions or if its disclosure to stakeholders is deemed desirable in association with products, technologies, services and equivalents. [Supplementary Principle 3.1.1]

(3) Method of information disclosure

The Company shall disclose information subject to timely disclosure under the Timely Disclosure Rules on TDnet. The Company shall implement extensive and impartial information disclosure by various means including press releases, publication on its website and inclusion in materials for financial results briefings and other financial statements.

In addition, the Company shall regularly issue an integrated report and a business report for shareholders to communicate its management policy and the progress of business. [Principle 3.1, 3.1 (i)]

Furthermore, in addition to preparing English versions for each type of report described above, the Company shall prepare both a Japanese version and an English version of materials on important information that may influence investment decisions. The Company shall promptly post these materials on its website and inform overseas investors about their availability. [Supplementary Principle 3.1.2]

<Integrated Report (Value Report) >

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/financial/library/annual/>

<Business Report>

https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/financial/library/br_copy/

(4) Management of insider information

In addition to compliance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and ordinances, the Company shall strongly call for the prevention of insider trading in the Corporate Ethics Guidelines in order to place under full control insider information including unpublished material facts. [Supplementary Principle 5.1.2 (v)]

2. Constructive dialogues with shareholders and investors

(1) Structure for dialogues

Based on an awareness that it is significant to promote dialogue with shareholders and investors, to take their opinions seriously and to incorporate them properly into management for attaining continued growth and a medium- and long-term increase in corporate value, the Company shall ensure that its Representative Directors take control and set up an organization in charge of investor relations.

Management executives including Representative Directors and the organization in charge of investor relations shall engage in strategic operational collaboration with the Corporate Management Planning Department, each organization attached to the Division of Finance & ESG, and each Division of the headquarters of the Company in collection of inside information, drawing up of messages for outsiders and others to step up constructive dialogues with shareholders and investors. Dialogues shall be held with the Independent Outside Directors and the shareholders and investors when deemed necessary.

In dialogues with shareholders and investors, the Company shall not conduct selective disclosure of vital information that may influence investment decisions, but rather strive to disclose information through means that stakeholders can access equally in accordance with the basic stance on information disclosure (Chapter 5.1 (1)) established by the Board of Directors, etc. Regarding important facts not yet released to the public, the Company shall aim for equality among all shareholders, comply with internal provisions to prevent insider trading, and properly manage information. [Principle 5.1, Supplementary Principle 5.1.1, 5.1.2 (i) (ii) (v)]

(2) Enrichment of dialogues and communication

Management executives including Representative Directors, the organization in charge of investor relations and others shall conduct interviews with analysts and institutional investors and hold briefings for individual investors proactively through IR activities in Japan and overseas. Also, the Company shall endeavor to enrich direct communication, apart from individual interviews, by holding earnings results briefings quarterly and management plan briefings every six months, as well as organizing factory and other facility tours. The Company shall disclose materials of earnings results briefings and management plan briefings on the Company's website. [Supplementary Principle 5.1.2 (iii)]

(3) Feedback

Management executives including Representative Directors, the organization in charge of investor relations and others shall strive to regularly report opinions, etc. received from shareholders and investors on the occasion of individual interviews and other dialogues to the Board of Directors, exchange opinions and study them in making management decisions for attaining continued growth and a medium- and long-term increase in corporate values so that

these ideas are reflected in future dialogues. [Supplementary Principle 5.1.2 (iv)]

(4) Understanding of shareholder structure

The Company shall strive to understand the shareholder structure by grasping the status of shareholder distribution in the shareholder register on the last day of January and July of each year, handing this information to an external expert institution, and conducting investigations to uncover the true identity of shareholders listed in the register that could not be identified, and promote dialogue with the shareholders and with investors. [Supplementary Principle 5.1.3]

Chapter 6: Other

1. Basic stance on capital policies

Regarding the basic stance on capital policies, the Company shall properly grasp and evaluate financial health and capital costs, as well as determine a Return On Equity (ROE), etc. as a management indicator. The Company shall publish its basic stance on the capital policy on the Financial Results Summary and other appropriate media at a proper timing each time it is determined to make it known to shareholders and other stakeholders. [Principle 1.3, 5.2]

In the Sixth Medium-Term Management Plan (FY2023-2025), the Company will balance pursuing further growth investment with capital efficiency in mind and sustaining its financial soundness. Simultaneously, the Company intends to pursue to enhance its ROE through strengthening its ability to generate cash returns while to promote its ESG management. The Company will strive to raise its corporate value through synergies arising from these pursuits. More specifically, the Company aims to generate a ROE of around 12% in the final year, FY2025, through steadily generating its ROE of at least 11% through the enhancement of return on assets (ROA) and the promotion of growth investments. With regard to financial soundness, the Company aims for a D/E ratio of around 0.5 times and a debt repayment period (net debt to-EBITDA ratio) of below 1.5 years, as the Company's appropriate financial leverage levels, on the basis of securing credit rating (AA rating in Japan and A rating overseas), which is in balance with its investment. As for shareholder returns, the Company strives for the stabilization of shareholder returns as well as to stay committed to its policy of pursuing the medium-term average payout ratio of at least 40%. For these objectives, the Company has set a minimum of ¥110 for annual dividends per share and is determined to take an agile approach to repurchases of the Company shares in order to enhance shareholder value. [Principle 5.2]

2. Basic stance on cross-shareholdings

(1) Basic stance on cross-shareholdings [Principle 1.4]

- a. The Company shall not enter into cross-shareholdings with business partners unless it judges that it will be helpful to medium- and long-term increases in the corporate value through the stable maintenance and strengthening of relationships with them. In addition, the Company shall comprehensively verify the economic rationality of transactions with parties that own cross-shareholdings to determine if it will continue these transactions. [Supplementary Principle 1.4.2]
- b. The Company shall analyze the appropriateness of cross-shareholdings at the meeting of the Board of Directors based on the minimum holdings required from a perspective of increasing capital and asset efficiency each year. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, members shall comprehensively analyze the medium- and long-term economic rationality of each individual stock based on holding objectives and risk and return. As a result, the Company shall sell any stock which is no longer meaningful to continue holding after considering the market environment. Even for stocks considered appropriate to hold, the Company may sell all or some shares after considering its capital policies and the market environment.
- c. An overview of the analysis at the meeting of the Board of Directors regarding cross-shareholding shall be disclosed as appropriate in the reports related to corporate governance.
- d. When companies holding the Company stock as cross-shareholdings express an intention to sell such shares, the Company shall not prevent the sale in any way by, for example, insinuating a reduction in their business relationship. [Supplementary Principle 1.4.1]

(2) Criteria for exercise of voting rights

The Company shall make overall judgments based on reasonable criteria and exercise its voting rights on whether or not to approve each agenda item from the perspective of the medium- and long-term growth of the corporate value of the company issuing the cross-held shares and that of the Company in consideration of the issuing company's management policy.

Proposals which, as a result of a close scrutiny of their content, are determined to require careful consideration (anti-takeover measures, business reorganization, etc.) shall be discussed at related departments and be approved or rejected after dialogues, etc. with issuing companies. In addition, the Company will cast a negative vote for any proposals that have been determined to damage shareholder value. [Principle 1.4, Supplementary Principle 1.4.1, 1.4.2]

3. Basic stance on operation of corporate pension fund

Through the Sekisui House Corporate Pension Fund and the Sekisui House Affiliate Corporate Pension Fund (the “Both Funds”), the Company operates the corporate pension reserves based on the following basic stance. [Principle 2.6]

- a. The Company shall systematically hire and position personnel who have the attributes required to manage corporate pensions, such as expertise and experience in accounting, finance, and human resources, in order to boost the operational expertise and its abilities as an asset owner, such as monitoring the operational institution for the Both Funds.
- b. The Company establishes a Pension Committee to confirm the health of the overall management through deliberations regarding the system and asset management policies, etc. Furthermore, the Company shall disclose information as appropriate to beneficiaries on the intranet, including overviews of meetings of the Pension Committee and notes from the meeting of representatives.
- c. The operation of Both Funds shall be delegated to multiple operation institutions both inside and outside of Japan based on the basic stance of pension asset operation. By delegating the voting rights and specific investment choices to each operational institution, the Company can prevent any conflict of interest between companies and the beneficiaries of the corporate pension. The Company shall also hire persons possessing knowledge of corporate pensions as consultants from outside institutions. These persons shall provide advice at the Pension Committee meetings regarding portfolio creation and the selection of operational institutions and funds. The Company aims to appropriately manage conflicts of interest and strengthen expertise through this process.
- d. By allowing related personnel to attend seminars related to corporate pensions held by each operational institution and the Pension Fund Association, the Company aims to improve quality and develop personnel who can be involved in the management of pension funds.
- e. Both Funds have expressed their acceptance of Japan’s Stewardship Code as an asset owner that independently allocates its assets, and request operational institutions entrusted with the management of their assets to perform stewardship activities.

4. Promoting ESG management

(1) Basic policy on sustainability

The Group has defined “Make home the happiest place in the world” as its global vision, based on its long-term vision targeting 2050, “NEXT SEKISUI HOUSE 30-year Vision”. As a global company that offers integrated proposals of technologies, lifestyle design, and services based on the residential domain, the Group promotes initiatives that maximize the “happiness” of customers,

employees, and society.

To achieve this vision, the Board of Directors, aiming to become a leading company in ESG (environment, social and governance) management, promotes ESG initiatives by designating them as material items that underpin the Group's management base and incorporating them into the Medium-Term Management Plan.

The Group has identified material issues in promoting ESG management upon resolution by the Board of Directors.

The Group also analyzes medium- and long-term issues that affect the Company's value creation with relation to sustainability, identifies risk factors, positions them as opportunities for future business development, applies them to its medium- and long-term planning of business strategies, and strives for sustained growth. [Supplementary Principle 4.2.2]

(2) Initiatives on sustainability

The Board of Directors has established the ESG Promotion Committee, consisting of 2 or more outside committee members with expert knowledge and other members, to enhance the effectiveness of ESG efforts through means such as exchanging opinions on the progress of ESG management initiatives and issues. The details of discussions at the ESG Promotion Committee meetings are reported to and deliberated at the Board of Directors' meetings.

Moreover, the ESG Management Promotion Headquarters, which was established in June 2020, acts as the responsible division in further promoting ESG management, based on discussions at the ESG Promotion Committee meetings and through the coordination within the Company and with Group companies both in Japan and overseas.

The Company discloses its initiatives on sustainability and the status of investments in human capital and intellectual property in the Corporate Governance Report, as well as on its website.

Furthermore, regarding climate change risks and revenue-generating opportunities, the Company discloses within the TCFD framework the results of analysis of risks and revenue-generating opportunities under multiple scenarios (1.5°C and 4.0°C). [Principle 2.3, and Supplementary Principle 2.3.1, 3.1.3]

<Corporate Governance Report>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/info/gov/>

<Integrated Report (Value Report) >

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/financial/library/annual/>

5. Promoting diversity

(1) Policy for promoting diversity

In order for employees and companies to both grow sustainably, the Group maintains a policy of promoting diversity based on the three pillars of “encouraging female employees to pursue career development”, “effectively utilizing diverse human resources”, and “promoting a variety of work styles and work-life balance”, and strives to create workplaces and systems where both employees and companies can work together to achieve sustainable growth.

In addition, based on the “Sekisui House Group Human Rights Policy,” the Group promotes the creation of a working environment with free and open communication, where each employee recognizes and makes the most of each other’s diversity, values, and working styles, and aims to build an organizational culture that fosters innovation. In order to achieve the above, the Group has established and is implementing specific policies and promoting system. [Principle 2.4 and Supplementary Principle 2.4.1]

(2) Disclosure of initiatives on diversity

The Company discloses details of initiatives to promote diversity on its website.

In addition, the Company discloses its goals and status of ensuring diversity of core human resources through hiring women, foreign nationals, and mid-career recruits in the Corporate Governance Report and other documents. [Principle 2.4 and Supplementary Principle 2.4.1]

<Corporate Governance Report>

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/info/gov/>

<Integrated Report (Value Report) >

<https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/english/company/financial/library/annual/>

<Diversity & Inclusion>

https://www.sekisuihouse.co.jp/diversity_inclusion/ (Only available in Japanese)

6. Basic policy on tax

The Group recognizes that it has an important responsibility to live up to stakeholder trust by complying with the tax laws and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates and make tax payments in a transparent and appropriate manner in observance of the principle of fairness regarding taxes. The Group’s basic stance on tax is as follows.

(1) Legal and regulatory compliance

The Group shall ensure that the highest priority is placed on compliance with the tax laws and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates. It shall also strive to fulfill its tax responsibilities in good faith and shall not engage in any abnormal transactions with the intention of tax avoidance. The Group aims to avoid international double taxation regarding cross-border transactions within the Group based on the arm's length principle in accordance with the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines.

(2) Awareness-raising efforts and tax risk mitigation

The personnel in charge of taxation for the Group shall endeavor to collect necessary information by participating in external opportunities including but not limited to seminars and strive to spread and establish tax compliance awareness. If any tax issues or other matters to be addressed are identified, measures for improvement shall be promptly implemented. Through such awareness-raising efforts and by proactively seeking opinions and advice from external advisors and other companies that belong to relevant industry associations, we strive to flexibly mitigate tax risk.

(3) Relationships with tax authorities

The Group shall strive to ensure tax transparency by providing appropriate information in accordance with the requests of the tax authorities in each country and region, and shall engage in appropriate dialogues as appropriate to develop sound relationships with such authorities. In addition, if questions arise regarding the interpretation of relevant tax legislation, the Group shall explain the facts of the situation to the tax authorities and seek confirmation as necessary in order to avoid discrepancies resulting from differences in opinion.

(4) Governance

The Group shall make thoroughgoing efforts to ensure familiarity with the basic policy on tax so that it may comply with the tax laws and regulations of the countries and regions in which it operates and make tax payments in an appropriate manner. The Board of Directors of the Company shall be responsible for managing and supervising the practice of this basic policy on tax.

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Revised on November 18, 2021
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Revised on January 27, 2023
Revised on April 25, 2023
Revised on November 1, 2023

[Attachment 1]

Composition of the Board of Directors and Policy and
Procedures for Election of Directors and Executive Officers

1. Composition of the Board of Directors

- a. The Board of Directors shall have the number of members that is considered appropriate to substantial deliberations.
- b. Independent Outside Directors shall be appointed so that the ratio of Independent Outside Directors in the Board of Directors shall be one-third or more.
- c. The Board of Directors shall be joined by well-balanced members selected through the development of a skill matrix based on the business strategies and management plans, such as experts specializing in finance, accounting, laws, compliance and other relevant areas, with consideration for knowledge, experience, and ability, the number of years in office, and gender, ensuring both the compatibility with diversity and proper headcount.

2. Stance on and Procedures for Selection of Prospective Directors

The Company shall select prospective directors from among those of high integrity (as a sincere and high-minded morality, and earnestness) and having high management ability, having nature suited to practicing the Group's Corporate Philosophy, interested in the Group's business and with a deep insight etc., and having high awareness for contributing to creating corporate value and improving company performance.

The stance on the selection of prospective directors shall be discussed at the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors which shall be chaired by an Independent Outside Director and a majority of whose members shall be Independent Outside Directors, and determined by the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of the Committee.

A proposal on specific prospective directors shall be discussed at the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee and determined by the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of the Committee.

The selection of prospective internal Directors shall be performed with consideration for the specified qualification requirements (i.e., embodying the Corporate Philosophy and having a panoramic vision) and competence requirements (i.e., having a vision to resolve external problems, innovativeness for creating new markets, being able to cooperate with various stakeholders, and the

capability to develop organizations that enhance the Group's comprehensive power), and shall be discussed at the Personnel Affairs and Remuneration Committee based on requirements for human resources and an evaluation of performance.

3. Policies and Procedures for Election of Candidates for Executive Officers

The policies and procedures for the election of candidates for Executive Officers shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with "2. Stance on and Procedures for Selection of Prospective Directors"

[Attachment 2]

Policies for Training of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Company will provide its directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members with opportunities of acquiring the knowledge necessary or helpful to the execution of their respective roles and duties as appropriate and on a continuous basis. The expenses for their participation in training and others will be borne by the Company.

(When they are newly appointed as directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members)

The Company will provide newly appointed internal directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members with an opportunity of deepening their understanding of duties, including their legal responsibility, expected from them.

In addition, it will spare sufficient time for providing external directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members explanations on the Group's business details, management strategies, business strategies, financial position and others.

(After appointment)

The Company will regularly give directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members training sessions to further supplement knowledge necessary or helpful in corporate management, such as compliance-related subjects.

For auditors, the Company will provide Audit & Supervisory Board members with opportunities to acquire knowledge that is necessary and useful in overall auditing operations, such as participation in training sessions organized by outside organizations.

[Attachment 3]

Criteria for Independence of Outside Officers

For the purpose of ensuring the objectiveness and fairness of corporate management and corporate governance, the Company will regard those deemed to meet the Criteria for Independence of Outside Officers set out below as personnel without a risk of a conflict of interest with general shareholders and appoint outside directors and outside Audit & Supervisory Board members (hereinafter referred to as “independent outside officers”) from among such personnel.

In addition, the Company will continuously check if those appointed as independent outside officers remain in compliance with the Criteria for Independence of Outside Officers shown below.

<Criteria for Independence of Outside Officers>

Sekisui House, Ltd. deems a person who falls under none of the items below to be independent.

1. An executive or other member (*1) of the Group
2. A party that treats the Group as a principal business partner (*2) or any executive or other member thereof and any of the principal business partners of the Group (*3) and an executive or other personnel thereof
3. A major shareholder of the Company (*4) or an executive or other member thereof
4. A party receiving a substantial donation (*5) from the Group, and, if the party receiving the donation is a juridical person, association or other group, a person who belongs to the group
5. A consultant, accounting specialist or legal expert gaining substantial cash or other economic benefits (*6), apart from remuneration for officers, from the Group, and, if the party gaining the economic benefits is a juridical person, association or other group, a person who belongs to the group
6. An executive or other member of any other company who concurrently holds the position of director or Audit & Supervisory Board member with the Group
7. A person who fell under any of items 1. to 6. above in the five years prior to his or her appointment

8. A person with any close relative (*7) who once fell under any of items 1. to 7. above
9. Notwithstanding the provisions in the preceding items, a person who is deemed to be under exceptional circumstances under which he or she may come into a conflict of interest with the Company and general shareholders

(*1) An executive or other member

Refers to any director (excluding outside directors), Audit & Supervisory Board member (excluding outside Audit & Supervisory Board members), other executive, executive officer, or employee or equivalent.

(*2)(*3) A party that treats the Group as a principal business partner and a principal business partner of the Group

A party that treats the Sekisui House Group as a principal business partner refers to a business partner that may have a significant impact on business or other decision making at the Sekisui House Group. As a rough guide, the party falls under this category if its transactions with the Sekisui House Group accounts for two percent or more of its consolidated net sales.

A principal business partner of the Sekisui House Group refers to a business partner that may have a significant impact on business or other decision making at the Sekisui House Group. As a rough guide, the party falls under this category if the Sekisui House Group's consolidated net sales earned from it for the most recent business year account for two percent or more of the Sekisui House Group's consolidated net sales.

(*4) A major shareholder of Sekisui House, Ltd.

Refers to a shareholder owning 10% or more of the total voting rights at Sekisui House, Ltd.

(*5) A considerable amount of donation

Refers to any donation concerning which the estimated value of the property donated from the Sekisui House Group amounts to ten million yen or more on average in the past three business years or exceeds either the net sales or two percent of the gross income of the receiving party, whichever is the larger.

(*6) A considerable amount of economic benefits

Refers to economic benefits from the Sekisui House Group for any individual that total ten

million yen or more per year on average in the past three business years or for any group that exceed two percent of its consolidated net sales.

(*7) A close relative

Refers to a spouse or a relative within the second degree of kinship.