

Please note that the following is an unofficial English translation of Japanese original text of the Notice of Convocation of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. The Company provides this translation for reference and convenience purposes only and without any warranty as to its accuracy or otherwise. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the Japanese original, the Japanese version shall be the official version.

Securities Code: 9104
May 30, 2016

To Shareholders with Voting Rights

Junichiro Ikeda
Representative Director
President, Chief Executive Officer
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.
1-1, Toranomom 2-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

NOTICE OF CONVOCAION OF THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. (“MOL” or the “Company”) will be held as set forth below.

You may exercise your voting rights by any of the following methods. Please review the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders listed on the right, and exercise your voting rights.

1. **Date and Time:** 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, June 21, 2016
2. **Place:** Shinagawa Intercity Hall,
2-15-4, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
3. **Agenda of the Meeting:**
 - Matters to Be Reported:**
 - (1) The Business Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements, and Audit Reports of the Accounting Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year 2015 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
 - (2) The Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year 2015 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
 - Proposals to Be Resolved:**
 - Proposal No. 1:** Appropriation of Surplus
 - Proposal No. 2:** Partial Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation
 - Proposal No. 3:** Election of Nine (9) Directors
 - Proposal No. 4:** Election of One (1) Substitute Corporate Auditor
 - Proposal No. 5:** Issue of Stock Acquisition Rights for the Purpose of Executing a Stock Option System to Executive Officers, General Managers, and Presidents of the Company’s Subsidiaries

Guide to Exercising Your Voting Rights

When you attend the meeting

Please bring the enclosed Voting Form and submit it to the reception desk upon arrival at the venue on the day of the meeting.
(It is not necessary to affix a seal on the form.)

→ **Date and time of the General Meeting of Shareholders: 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, June 21, 2016**

When you are unable to attend the meeting

If exercising your voting rights by mail (in writing)

Please review the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders listed below and indicate your approval or disapproval of the proposals in the enclosed Voting Form, and post it without affixing a postage stamp.

→ **Deadline for exercising voting rights: No later than 5:00 P.M., Monday, June 20, 2016 (must arrive by this time)**

If exercising your voting rights via the Internet

Please access the Company's designated voting website (<http://www.web54.net>) from your computer or smartphone, enter your voting right exercise code and password indicated on the enclosed Voting Form, and follow the instructions on the display to enter whether you approve or disapprove of the proposals upon reviewing the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders.

(Note: The website for Internet Voting is Japanese only.)

→ **Deadline for exercising voting rights: No later than 5:00 P.M., Monday, June 20, 2016**

- * In the event that a voting right is exercised both by returning a Voting Form and via the Internet, only voting via the Internet will be deemed valid. In the event that a voting right is exercised more than once via the Internet or via PC and via smartphone, only the last vote will be deemed as valid.

Should any modification to the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders, Business Report, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-consolidated Financial Statements occur, the matters after modification will be posted on the Internet website of the Company (listed below).

If you are unable to attend the general meeting of shareholders, you can exercise your voting rights by sending another shareholder with voting rights to the meeting as your proxy. Please note, however, that it is necessary to submit a document evidencing the authority of proxy.

WEBSITE

http://www.mol.co.jp/ir-e/stock_e/asm_e.html

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
FOR THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Proposal No. 1: Appropriation of Surplus

The Company's key management policies are the enhancement of corporate value with proactive business investment and the direct return of profits to shareholders through dividend payments.

Using internal capital reserves, we are working to reinforce our corporate strength and further increase per-share corporate value. In the coming terms, with a 20% dividend payout ratio as a guideline, we will pay dividends linked to business performance, and we will address the need to increase the ratio as a medium- and long-term management issue.

Based on an overall consideration of results for this fiscal year and the challenging business environment, etc., we propose to pay a year-end dividend of ¥1.50 per share.

As we have already paid an interim dividend of ¥3.50 per share on November 24, 2015, the annual dividend of the Company will be ¥5.00 per share for FY2015.

1. Matters related to year-end dividend

(1) Type of dividend property

Cash

(2) Matter related to distribution of dividend property to shareholders and total amount thereof

¥1.50 per common share of the Company Total amount: ¥ 1,794,132,279

(3) Effective date of distribution of surplus

June 22, 2016

2. Matters related to appropriation of surplus

As shown below, we intend to draw down funds from the general reserve. This is to offset the loss in retained earnings brought forward due to structural reform initiatives implemented this fiscal year and to pay the year-end dividend.

(1) Item and amount of surplus to increase

Retained earnings brought forward

Amount: ¥ 183,000,000,000

(2) Item and amount of surplus to decrease

General reserve

Amount: ¥ 183,000,000,000

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Proposal No. 2: Partial Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

1. Purpose of amendments

1) Allowing the President to be chosen from executive officers in addition to representative directors will give the Company flexibility in building the optimal management organization.

2) The Company adopted the executive officer system in 2000 to enable swift business execution and clarify responsibilities. Accompanying the above changes, the proposed amendments will introduce new provisions to clarify how executive officers are chosen and their roles.

3) Moreover, necessary changes will be made such as revisions to wording and changes to article numbers in accordance with the above changes.

2. Details of amendments

(Underlined parts are amended.)

| Current Articles of Incorporation | Proposed Amendments |
|---|---|
| <p>Article 12. An ordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be <u>convened</u> annually in June each year.</p> <p>2. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be <u>convened</u> from time to time whenever necessary.</p> <p>3. A general meeting of shareholders shall be convened by <u>the Representative Director of the Company, who is the President Executive Officer (hereinafter referred to as the "President")</u> in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, except as otherwise provided for by laws or regulations; <u>provided, however, that should the President be unable to act, one of the other Directors, in accordance with the order predetermined by a resolution of the Board of Directors, shall convene such general meeting of shareholders.</u></p> <p>Article 15. The President shall preside over a general meeting of shareholders.</p> <p>2. Should the President be unable to act, <u>one of the other Directors</u>, in accordance with the order predetermined by a resolution of the Board of Directors, shall take the chair thereof. (Newly established)</p> <p>Article <u>23</u>. – Article <u>36</u>. (Omitted)</p> | <p>Article 12. An ordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be <u>convened</u> annually in June each year.</p> <p>2. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be <u>convened</u> from time to time whenever necessary.</p> <p>3. A general meeting of shareholders shall be convened by <u>one of the Directors in accordance with the order predetermined by a resolution of the Board of Directors</u> in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, except as otherwise provided for by laws or regulations.</p> <p>Article 15. The President shall preside over a general meeting of shareholders.</p> <p>2. Should the President be unable to act, <u>a substitute</u>, in accordance with the order predetermined by a resolution of the Board of Directors, shall take the chair thereof.</p> <p><u>Article 23. The company shall appoint executive officers by a resolution of the Board of Directors and assign them company business to execute.</u></p> <p><u>2. The Board of Directors shall resolve to appoint one of the executive officers as President. Further, the Board of Directors may choose other executive officers with titles.</u></p> <p>Article <u>24</u>. – Article <u>37</u>. (No change)</p> |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Proposal No. 3: Election of Nine (9) Directors

The terms of office of all eight (8) directors will expire at the conclusion of this meeting. Accordingly, election of the following nine (9) directors is proposed.

Selection policy and process

The selection of candidates for the Board of Directors is based on the report from the Nomination Advisory Committee. The basic policy of the Company is to have a board composed of internal directors and several outside directors. Directors appointed from within the company should have extensive experience and knowledge and the ability to contribute to the enhancement of the Group's corporate value. Moreover, they should possess broad perspectives and foresight and be able to make management decisions on a global basis. Outside directors should be able to contribute to the enhancement of the Group's corporate value from an objective perspective based on extensive experience and knowledge in their area of expertise.

The candidates for directors are as follows:

| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1 | <p>Koichi Muto (September 26, 1953)</p> <p>Reappointed</p> <p>Number of years as Director: 9 years *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1976 Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.</p> <p>Jun. 2002 General Manager of Bulk Carrier Division</p> <p>Jan. 2003 General Manager of Corporate Planning Division</p> <p>Jun. 2004 Executive Officer, General Manager of Planning Division</p> <p>Jun. 2006 Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2007 Director, Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2008 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2010 Representative Director, President Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Representative Director, Chairman Executive Officer (to present)</p> <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for director] Koichi Muto led management of the Group from June 2010 until June 2015 as Representative Director, President Executive Officer. He has considerable experience and achievements. Since June 2015, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, he has worked to strengthen the Group's corporate governance. He has extensive management knowledge and supervisory abilities. Going forward, he will continue to supervise company management with due consideration to all stakeholders. He will also work to strengthen the decision-making capacity of the Board of Directors regarding important management issues to enhance corporate value. We thus propose that he be reappointed as director.</p> | 166,000 shares |

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| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 2 | <p>Junichiro Ikeda (July 16, 1956)</p> <p>Reappointed</p> <p>Number of years as Director: 3 years *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1979 Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.</p> <p>Jun. 2004 General Manager of Human Resources Division</p> <p>Jun. 2007 General Manager of Liner Division</p> <p>Jun. 2008 Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2010 Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2013 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Representative Director</p> <p>President, Chief Executive Officer (to present)</p> <p>(Significant concurrent positions outside the Company) Chairman, The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association</p> | 100,000 shares |
| | | <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for director]</p> <p>Since being appointed as Representative Director, President, Chief Executive Officer in June 2015, Junichiro Ikeda has been carrying out resolutions of the Board of Directors and leading management of the Group. He has been working to enhance corporate value by embarking on a structural reform program made possible due to his strong leadership and decision-making ability, based on his considerable experience and achievements. In light of his extensive experience, track record and other attributes, we judge that he is qualified to develop Group management and strengthen corporate governance. We thus propose that he be reappointed as director.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>Kenichi Nagata (January 22, 1956)</p> <p>Reappointed</p> <p>Number of years as Director: 1 year *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1979 Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.</p> <p>Jun. 2005 General Manager of Coal and Iron Ore Carrier Division</p> <p>Jun. 2007 Executive Officer, General Manager of Coal and Iron Ore Carrier Division</p> <p>Jun. 2009 Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2013 Senior Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Representative Director, Executive Vice President, Executive Officer (to present)</p> <p>Assignment: Assistant to President, Dry Bulk Business Unit, Dry Bulk Business Planning & Co-ordination Office, Dry Bulk Carrier Division (B)</p> | 49,000 shares |
| | | <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for director]</p> <p>Kenichi Nagata has been involved in the management of the dry bulk carrier business, primarily in the transport of steel raw materials. He spearheaded the business's global development and is currently in charge as the head of the Dry Bulk Business Unit. He has a wealth of experience and deep knowledge and since June 2015 he has been involved in overall management as Executive Vice President, Executive Officer. We thus consider him to be qualified as a director who can enhance the Group's corporate value and propose that he be reappointed as director.</p> | |

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| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| 4 | Masahiro Tanabe (March 11, 1957) Reappointed Number of years as Director: 3 years *as of the conclusion of this meeting | Apr. 1979 | Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. | 30,000 shares |
| | | Jun. 2003 | General Manager of Logistics Business Division | |
| | | Jun. 2008 | Executive Officer, and Managing Director of MOL (Europe) B.V. | |
| | | Jun. 2011 | Managing Executive Officer | |
| | | Jun. 2013 | Director, Managing Executive Officer | |
| | | Jun. 2015 | Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer (to present) | |
| | | Assignment: | Finance Division, Accounting Division, Investor Relations Office, Liner Division, Port Projects & Logistics Business Division, Group Business Division, Research Office | |
| | Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%) | [Reason for nominating the candidate for director] Masahiro Tanabe has extensive experience and achievements in the liner and port projects & logistics businesses. In addition, he has served as the individual responsible for the liner business companies in Europe. Currently, as senior managing executive officer, he is not only responsible for the liner and port projects & logistics businesses, but is in charge of corporate functions (Finance Division, Accounting Division, and Investor Relations Office) and is a business management expert. We thus consider him to be qualified as a director who can enhance the Group's corporate value and propose that he be reappointed as director. | | |
| 5 | Shizuo Takahashi (January 18, 1959) Reappointed Number of years as Director: 2 years *as of the conclusion of this meeting | Apr. 1981 | Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. | 77,000 shares |
| | | Jun. 2006 | General Manager of Corporate Planning Division | |
| | | Jun. 2008 | Executive Officer, General Manager of Corporate Planning Division | |
| | | Jun. 2010 | Executive Officer | |
| | | Jun. 2011 | Managing Executive Officer | |
| | | Jun. 2014 | Director, Managing Executive Officer | |
| | | Jun. 2015 | Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer (to present) | |
| | | Assignment: | Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Information Officer, Safety Operations Headquarters, Internal Audit Office, Secretaries Office, Corporate Planning Division, Public Relations Office, MOL Information Systems, Ltd. | |
| | Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%) | [Reason for nominating the candidate for director] Shizuo Takahashi has considerable experience and achievements in corporate planning and the liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier business. As a senior managing executive officer, he is in charge of corporate planning for the Group and has expertise in business management and operations as Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO). We thus the consider him to be qualified as a director who can enhance the Group's corporate value and propose that he be reappointed as director. | | |

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| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 6 | <p>Takeshi Hashimoto (October 14, 1957)</p> <p>Reappointed</p> <p>Number of years as Director: 1 year *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1982 Joined Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.</p> <p>Jun. 2008 General Manager of LNG Carrier Division</p> <p>Jun. 2009 Executive Officer, General Manager of LNG Carrier Division</p> <p>Jun. 2011 Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2012 Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Jun. 2015 Director, Managing Executive Officer</p> <p>Apr. 2016 Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer (to present)</p> <p>Assignment: Energy Transport Business Unit, Energy Business Strategy Office, Steaming Coal Carrier Division, LNG Carrier Division, Offshore and LNG Project Division, LNG Safety Management Office</p> <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for director] Takeshi Hashimoto has extensive experience in the liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier and offshore businesses and expertise in global business development. Currently, as a senior managing executive officer, he is in charge of the Energy Transport Business Unit and is extremely well-versed in the Group's business management. We thus consider him to be qualified as a director who can enhance the Group's corporate value and propose that he be reappointed as director.</p> | 45,000 shares |

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| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 7 | <p>Masayuki Matsushima (June 15, 1945)</p> <p>Reappointed Outside Independent</p> <p>Number of years as Director: 5 years *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: 10 of 10 (Attendance rate: 100%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1968 Joined Bank of Japan</p> <p>Apr. 1990 General Manager, Kumamoto Branch</p> <p>Nov. 1992 Associate Director – General, the Bank of Japan Representative Office in London</p> <p>Feb. 1996 Director – General, Research & Statistics Department</p> <p>Jun. 1998 Executive Director, Bank of Japan (in charge of International Affairs)</p> <p>Jun. 2002 Senior Advisor, the Boston Consulting Group K.K.</p> <p>Feb. 2005 Senior Executive Advisor, Credit Suisse Securities (Japan) Limited</p> <p>Jun. 2008 Chairman, Credit Suisse Securities (Japan) Limited</p> <p>May 2011 Senior Advisor, the Boston Consulting Group K.K.</p> <p>Jun. 2011 Director, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. (to present)</p> <p>(Significant concurrent positions outside the Company) Outside Director, Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. Chairman, NWIC Co., Ltd. Senior Adviser, Integral Corporation</p> <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for outside director] Masayuki Matsushima has broad-ranging experience and insight in the financial and other sectors. His global perspective based on this foundation is reflected in the Company's management. Furthermore, he has a standpoint independent from the executive team involved in our business and is a proactive contributor to discussions at Board of Directors meetings, skillfully fulfilling his role as a supervisor of Company business. Also, he has enhanced the transparency and objectivity of decision-making procedures in the Nomination Advisory Committee and the Remuneration Advisory Committee. In light of the above we consider him to be qualified as a director who can enhance the Group's corporate value and propose that he be reappointed as outside director.</p> | 20,000 shares |
| 8 | <p>Hideto Fujii (December 13, 1947)</p> <p>Newly appointed Outside Independent</p> <p>Number of years as Director: – *as of the conclusion of this meeting</p> <p>Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: – (Attendance rate: –%)</p> | <p>Apr. 1971 Joined Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Jan. 2003 Deputy Vice Minister, Minister's Secretariat</p> <p>Jul. 2004 Director-General, Budget Bureau</p> <p>Jul. 2006 Administrative Vice Minister</p> <p>Oct. 2007 Deputy Governor, Development Bank of Japan</p> <p>Oct. 2008 Deputy President, Development Bank of Japan Inc. (Resigned in June 2015)</p> <p>(Significant concurrent positions outside the Company) Adviser, Sumitomo Corporation</p> <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for outside director] Hideto Fujii has many years of experience and expertise from his involvement in Japan's economic management and policy finance. Furthermore, he is familiar with corporate management as a financial institution manager. We think he will use his wealth of experience and keen insight to provide advice from a position of independence and fairness. We think that he will contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the Group's corporate governance. We thus propose that he be appointed as outside director.</p> | – |

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| No. | Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title and Assignment in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 9 | Etsuko Katsu (April 3, 1955) Newly appointed Outside Independent Number of years as Director: – *as of the conclusion of this meeting Attendance to the Board of Directors' meetings: – (Attendance rate: –%) | <p>Apr. 1978 Joined The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. (currently The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.)</p> <p>Dec. 1992 Senior Economist, The Japan Research Institute, Limited</p> <p>Apr. 1995 Associate Professor of Finance and Economics, Ibaraki University</p> <p>Apr. 1998 Associate Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University</p> <p>Apr. 2003 Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University (to present)</p> <p>Apr. 2008 Vice President International, Meiji University (Resigned in March 2016)</p> <p>(Significant concurrent positions outside the Company) Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University Director, Center for Entrance Examination Standardization Board Member, Japan-United States Educational Commission</p> <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for outside director] Etsuko Katsu has knowledge and insight as an expert in international finance, experience in university management and experience and knowledge regarding global human resource development initiatives. We propose that Etsuko Katsu be appointed as outside director. If appointed, her knowledge and experience could be reflected in the company's management; she could provide advice from an objective viewpoint independent from executives involved in our business; and she could contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the Group's corporate governance. Although she has not been involved in corporate management as a person who executes business, the Company has judged that she can perform her duties as outside director appropriately for the above-mentioned reasons.</p> | – |

Notes:

- No special interests exist between any of the director candidates and the Company.
- Among the above candidates, Masayuki Matsushima, Hideto Fujii and Etsuko Katsu are candidates for outside directors stipulated in Article 2, paragraph (3), item (7) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act. The Company has appointed Masayuki Matsushima as an independent director stipulated under the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's common stock is listed, and has notified the exchanges. Also the Company intends to appoint Hideto Fujii and Etsuko Katsu as independent directors stipulated under the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's common stock is listed, and notify the exchanges.
- Pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, Paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into liability limitation agreements with Masayuki Matsushima which limit the amount of his liability under Article 423, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act to the aggregate of the amounts specified in items of Article 425, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, if he performs his duty in good faith and without significant negligence. If his election as outside director is approved, the Company intends to continue the liability limitation agreements with him.
If Hideto Fujii and Etsuko Katsu are elected as directors, pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, Paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, the Company intends to enter into liability limitation agreements with them, which limit the amount of their liability under Article 423, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act to the aggregate of the amounts specified in items of Article 425, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, if they perform their duties in good faith and without significant negligence.

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Proposal No. 4: Election of One (1) Substitute Corporate Auditor

In preparation for lacking a quorum of corporate auditors, election of one (1) substitute corporate auditor is proposed, based on the provisions of Article 329, paragraph (3) of the Companies Act.

The Board of Corporate Auditors has previously given its consent to this proposal.

The candidate for substitute corporate auditor is as follows:

| Name (Date of Birth) | Career Summary (Title in the Company and Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company) | Number of the Company's Shares Held |
|---|--|---|
| Isao Seki (August 10, 1946) Newly appointed Outside Independent | <p>Aug. 1969 Joined Chiyoda Audit Corporation</p> <p>Jun. 2006 Joined Shisei Audit Corporation Took office as representative partner</p> <p>Jan. 2013 Established SEKI Tax Corporation Took office as representative partner (Changed corporate name to Prudence Tax Accountant Corporation, to present)</p> <p>(Significant concurrent positions outside the Company) Representative Partner, Prudence Tax Accountant Corporation</p> | — |
| | <p>[Reason for nominating the candidate for outside auditor]</p> <p>As a long-serving certified public accountant, Isao Seki has many years of experience in accounting and a wide knowledge of the field. If appointed as a corporate auditor he could use this experience and knowledge in the company's auditing systems. We think he would carry out his duties as an outside corporate auditor competently from a position of objectivity and fairness. We thus propose that he be appointed as a substitute corporate auditor.</p> <p>Although he has not been involved in corporate management as a person who executes business, the Company has judged that he can perform his duties as outside corporate auditor appropriately for the above-mentioned reasons.</p> | |

Notes:

1. No special interests exist between Isao Seki and the Company.
2. It is proposed that Isao Seki be elected as a substitute outside corporate auditor. If he assumes his office as a corporate auditor, the Company will appoint him as an independent corporate auditor stipulated under the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's stock is listed and notify the matter to the exchanges.
3. On Isao Seki's assumption of office as a corporate auditor, pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, the Company intends to enter into contract with Isao Seki, which will limit his liability as set forth in Article 423, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act to the total of the amounts set forth in items of Article 425, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, if he is without knowledge and is not grossly negligent in performing his duties.

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Proposal No. 5: Issue of Stock Acquisition Rights for the Purpose of Executing a Stock Option System to Executive Officers, General Managers, and Presidents of the Company's Subsidiaries

In fiscal year 2016, determination of offering subscription of stock acquisition rights as stock options for Executive Officers who do not serve as Directors of the Company, General Managers, or Presidents of subsidiaries, will be authorized by the Board of Directors, based on the provisions of Article 236, 238 and 239 of the Companies Act in the following matters.

1. Reason for the necessity of subscription for persons who underwrite the stock acquisition rights on particularly advantageous terms

With the purpose of increasing the Company's business performance and shareholders' profit by increasing incentives for Executive Officers who do not serve as Directors of the Company, General Managers, or Presidents of subsidiaries, the Company will allocate stock option rights to these persons, without a payment requirement.

2. Details and maximum number of stock acquisition rights

- (1) Maximum number of stock acquisition rights

Maximum shall be 1,500, determined as provided in item (3) below.

The total number of shares issuable by exercising the stock acquisition rights, shall be up to 1,500,000 of the Company's common shares, and in the case that the number of granted shares related to the relevant stock acquisition rights by (3) (a) below is adjusted, it shall be that number multiplied by the number of granted shares related to the relevant stock acquisition rights after adjustment by the above-written maximum number of stock acquisition rights.

- (2) Payment shall not be required for granting of the stock acquisition rights

- (3) Details of stock acquisition rights

- (a) Class and number of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights

Class of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights shall be common shares, and the number for the purpose of each stock acquisition right (hereinafter called "granted shares"), is to be limited to 1,000.

However, in the event of the Company's common stock split (including the gratis allotment of the stock) or reverse share split after the resolution by the General Meeting of Shareholders (hereinafter called "resolution date"), the number of granted shares related to the relevant stock acquisition rights shall be adjusted proportionally in accordance with the percentage of the share split or reverse share split.

In addition, in the case the Company decreases capital, after the resolution date, due to cases beyond the Company's control that needs adjustment of the number of granted shares related to the relevant stock acquisition rights, the number of granted shares related to the relevant stock acquisition rights shall be adjusted within a rational range, under consideration of conditions, etc. of capital reduction, etc.

Fractions of less than one (1) share as a result of the above adjustment are to be rounded down.

- (b) Amount to be paid when stock acquisition rights are exercised

Amount to be paid when stock acquisition rights are exercised shall be the paid amount per share that can be issued by exercising the stock acquisition rights (hereinafter called "exercise amount"), multiplied by the anticipated number of shares concerning the relevant stock acquisition rights.

The exercise amount will be the average closing price, multiplied by 1.10, of the Company's common stock (hereinafter called "closing price") on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the previous month of the date when the stock acquisition rights are allocated (hereinafter called "allotment date"). Note that the date when the trade was not effective is not included. Fractions of less than ¥1 will be rounded up.

However, in the case the amount is lower than the closing price of the warrant issue date (when no closing rate is published on that day, closing rate of the nearest previous date shall be applied), it will be the closing price on that date.

After the allotment date, in the event of a share split (including the gratis allotment of the stock) or reverse share split its shares after the issue date of warrants, the exercise amount will be adjusted by the following formula, with fractions of less than ¥1 rounded up.

$$\text{Exercise price after adjustment} = \text{Exercise price before adjustment} \times \frac{1}{\text{Ratio of share split/reverse share split}}$$

In addition, after the allotment date, for the Company's common stock, in the case the Company issues new shares or disposes of treasury stock at a price lower than market price [excluding sale of

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treasury stock based on provision of Article 194 of the Companies Act (claim of sale of minimum trading unit (*tan-gen*) of shares by shareholders of minimum trading unit (*tan-gen*)); and transfer or exercise of securities that are or can be made to common stock of the Company or the stock acquisition rights (including ones committed to corporate bonds with new stock acquisition rights) that can be claimed for issue of the Company's common stock, the exercise price shall be adjusted in accordance with the following formula, with fractions of less than ¥1 rounded higher.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Exercise} & & \text{Exercise} & & \text{Number of} & + & \text{Number of shares to be} & \times & \text{Subscription price per} \\ \text{price after} & = & \text{price before} & \times & \text{shares} & & \text{issued} & & \text{share to be issued} \\ \text{adjustment} & & \text{adjustment} & & \text{outstanding} & & & & \\ & & & & & & \text{Market price per share} & & \\ & & & & \text{Number of shares} & + & \text{Number of shares} & & \\ & & & & \text{outstanding} & & \text{to be issued} & & \end{array}$$

In the above formula, the “number of shares outstanding” is the number of the Company's outstanding common stock, deducted by the number of shares of its treasury stock concerning common stock. In case the treasury stock is disposed, the “number of shares to be issued” shall be treated as the “number of shares to be disposed.”

Furthermore, in the case the Company is merged with another company, in the case the Company executes a demerger, or in the case the Company decreases capital, after allotment date, that require adjustment of the exercise price, the exercise price shall be adjusted within a rational range, subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

- (c) Period during which stock acquisition rights may be exercised
It will be determined by the Board of Directors, which will be within a period from June 20, 2017 to June 21, 2026.
- (d) Capital and capital reserve increased in the case the stocks are issued by exercising the stock acquisition rights
 - i) The amount of capital increased in the case the shares are issued by exercising the stock acquisition rights shall be half of the maximum limit to increase capital, calculated in accordance with the Company Calculation Ordinance, Article 17, paragraph (1), and is adjusted in accordance with the following formula, with fractions rounded up.
 - ii) The amount of capital reserve increased in the case the shares are issued upon the exercise of stock acquisition rights shall be the amount that the maximum limits of capital, etc. described in i) above is subtracted by the increased capital amount determined in i) above.
- (e) Restrictions on acquisition of stock acquisition rights by transfer
Any acquisition of the stock acquisition rights by transfer shall require the prior approval of the Board of Directors.
- (f) Acquisition conditions of stock acquisition rights
Acquisition conditions of stock acquisition rights shall not be determined.
- (g) The Company, in the case of merger (limited only to cases in which the Company is dissolved by merger), absorption-type company split/incorporation-type company split, stock exchange or stock transfer (all hereinafter called “organizational restructure”), may issue the stock acquisition rights of the companies listed in the Companies Act, Article 236, paragraph (1), item (8)-A to E (hereinafter called “restructure target company”) to each person holding stock acquisition rights (hereinafter called “remaining stock acquisition rights”) that remain outstanding at the time when the effects of the organizational restructure arises, for each case thereof, based on the following conditions. In this case, the remaining stock acquisition rights shall be void and the restructured target companies shall issue new stock acquisition rights. However, this will apply only to the case of the agreement to issue the stock acquisition rights of the restructure target companies, in accordance with the following conditions: the merger agreement, newly founded merger agreement, merger/split agreement, new split agreement, stock exchange agreement, or stock transfer plan.
 - i) Number of stock acquisition rights of restructured target companies
The same number of stock acquisition rights shall be issued as the number that the person holds of remaining stock acquisition rights with respect to the Company's stock.
 - ii) Class of shares of restructured target companies for the purpose of stock acquisition rights
It shall be the common stock of the restructured target companies.
 - iii) Number of shares of restructured target companies for the purpose of stock acquisition rights
It shall be determined in accordance with the above item (a), after considering the conditions, etc. for organizational restructure.
 - iv) Amount to be paid when stock acquisition rights are exercised

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Amount to be paid when each stock acquisition right is exercised shall be the amount obtained by multiplying the payout amount after restructure adjusted after considered conditions, etc. for the organizational restructure by the number of shares for the purpose of the relevant stock acquisition rights determined in accordance with the sentence iii).

- v) Exercise period of the stock acquisition rights
The stock acquisition rights determined in the above item (c) can be exercised from the later of: the commencement date of the exercise period of the stock acquisition rights determined in the above item (c); or the effective date of the organizational restructure, to the expiration date of the period.
- vi) Capital and capital reserve increased in the case the shares are issued by exercising the stock acquisition rights
It shall be determined in accordance with item (d) above.
- vii) Limits of acquisition of stock acquisition rights by assignment
Acquisition of stock acquisition rights by assignment shall require approval of the restructured target company.
- viii) Acquisition conditions of stock acquisition rights
It shall be determined in accordance with item (f) above.
- (h) In the case of fractions of less than one (1) share is included in the number of shares delivered to the persons who exercise the stock acquisition rights, the fractional portion shall be omitted.
- (i) Exercise conditions of stock acquisition rights
 - i) A single stock acquisition right may not be split.
 - ii) Persons who receive the allotment may exercise the right, even in the case that they no longer hold the position of Executive Officer, General Manager, or President of a subsidiary, when exercising the rights.
Note: The granted stock acquisition rights shall immediately be cancelled, in the case that he or she is sentenced to imprisonment or severer, in the case that he or she is dismissed or discharged, or in the case that he or she has died.
- iii) Other conditions to exercise the rights shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

- END -

Please note that the following is an unofficial English translation of the Japanese original text of the business report of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. The Company provides this translation for reference and convenience purposes only and without any warranty as to its accuracy or otherwise. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the Japanese original, the Japanese version shall be the official version.

BUSINESS REPORT

(From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

1. Matters Concerning the Present State of the Corporate Group

(1) Business Progress and Results

In the global economy during the fiscal year (FY) 2015 (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016), excluding some countries such as India, there was deceleration in most of the emerging countries, although overall moderate recoveries continued in the developed countries including the U.S. and the eurozone. In the U.S., despite signs of a partial slowdown being observed from the latter half of the previous year, the economy maintained a moderate trend of recovery throughout the fiscal year on the back of solid personal consumption, reflecting improved conditions in the employment and income environments. In Europe, the economy showed a moderate trend of recovery, amid solid personal consumption, increased construction investment over the winter, among other factors, despite currently showing a weakening trend in exports. In China, although personal consumption still shows comparatively solid growth, the trend of economic slowdown continued, reflecting such factors as weakening fixed asset investment and the slump in export, which have been ongoing since the beginning of the fiscal year. In Japan, although the economy switched temporarily to positive growth in the quarter from July to September, stagnancy in exports and personal consumption and other factors led to the reemergence of negative growth in the quarter from October to December, and economic recovery continued to stall.

Looking at the maritime shipping market conditions, the dry bulker market remained weak due to factors such as a decline in the growth of iron ore imports and a decrease in coal imports by China. The Capesize bulker market, which hiked temporarily over the summer, then followed a downturn mainly as a result of the subsequent trend of economic slowdown in China and deteriorated market sentiment. And during the winter, the markets for all types of dry bulkers dropped to record-low levels. On the other hand, on average for the fiscal year, in the very large crude oil carrier (VLCC), the market conditions were stronger by year-on-year comparison, despite seasonal fluctuations, stimulated by growth in actual demand and an increase in the strategic petroleum reserves by China due to lower crude oil prices. The containership freight market remained extremely weak on all routes, reflecting the low cargo volumes particularly from Asia to Europe and South America as well as deliveries of very large container ships.

The average exchange rate of Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar during the fiscal year depreciated by ¥12.28 year on year to ¥120.62. The average bunker price during the fiscal year fell by US\$238/MT year on year to US\$265/MT.

As a result of the above, we recorded revenue of ¥1,712.2 billion, operating income of ¥2.3 billion, and ordinary income of ¥36.2 billion. Loss attributable to owners of parent was ¥170.4 billion, mainly due to factors such as recording extraordinary loss for business structural reforms in the fourth quarter.

(2) Financial Position and Results of Operations

(Millions of yen)

| Category | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 | FY2015 (current fiscal year) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Revenues | 1,509,194 | 1,729,452 | 1,817,069 | 1,712,222 |
| Ordinary income (loss) | (28,568) | 54,985 | 51,330 | 36,267 |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | (178,846) | 57,393 | 42,356 | (170,447) |
| Net income (loss) per share (yen) | (149.57) | 47.99 | 35.42 | (142.50) |
| Total assets | 2,164,611 | 2,364,695 | 2,624,049 | 2,219,587 |
| Total net assets | 619,492 | 783,549 | 892,435 | 646,924 |
| ROE (Return on Equity) | (30.5)% | 9.5% | 5.8% | (25.8)% |
| ROA (Return on Assets) | (1.4)% | 2.4% | 2.1% | 1.5% |
| Equity ratio | 24.7% | 28.7% | 29.8% | 24.4% |
| Net gearing ratio <small>*(Interest-bearing debt - Cash and cash equivalents)/Shareholders' equity</small> | 158% | 135% | 135% | 164% |

Note: Figures in revenues, ordinary income (loss), profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent, total assets and total net assets are rounded down to the nearest million.

(3) Business Overview by Segment

| Bulkships | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Revenues | ¥838,893 million | Revenue composition ratio | 48.99% |
| Ordinary income (loss) | ¥ 54,857 million | | |

<Dry Bulkers>

The Capesize bulker market remained at the weak level of US\$5,000 per day on average until mid-June. However, amid the ongoing scrapping of vessels since the start of the year, there was a rise in shipment volumes of iron ore for long-distance transport from Brazil from June onward, leading to a positive turnaround. The market reached as high as the level of US\$20,000 per day in August. Later, however, the trend of economic slowdown by China continued, and the weakening of the commodity markets such as iron ore and coal, and of FFAs (forward freight agreements) led to a deterioration of sentiment. As a result, the average market level for the fiscal year was US\$7,000 per day, which was a severe market environment. The markets for Panamax on down, mid- and small-sized vessels remained weak because the ongoing oversupply of vessels was not resolved mainly as a result of a heavy supply pressure of newly delivered vessels and a decrease in the volume of coal imports in China associated with its economic slowdown. Under such a market environment, in addition to working to secure stable profits from long-term fixed-rate freight contracts, we continued to make efforts to improve operation efficiency and to cut costs. Despite these efforts, ordinary income/loss in the dry bulker division significantly deteriorated year on year, and a loss was recorded for the fiscal year.

<Tankers/LNG Carriers>

The very large crude oil carrier (VLCC) market was strong overall and kept its level high until the end of July as the ocean transport of crude oil was stimulated by growth in actual demand and an increase in the strategic petroleum reserves by China due to lower crude oil prices. Later, despite a temporary drop in the market mainly due to the effect of the low demand period over summer, it rose again from October onward upon entering the winter demand period. Consequently, on average for the fiscal year, the market conditions were stronger by year-on-year comparison. In the product tanker market, the market was firm up until summer, owing to a tighter balance between vessel supply and demand, mainly reflecting not only lower crude oil prices and expansion of production at oil refineries in the Middle East, but also increased gasoline demand for the drive season in North America. Since the beginning of autumn, the market has softened owing to some of oil refineries in Asia, undergoing periodic repairs for production in winter; a decline in imports of petroleum products accompanying the reduction of import subsidies in Nigeria; and weaker demand for heating oil due to warm winter. On average for the fiscal year, however, the market

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conditions were stronger by year-on-year comparison.

Under the above market situation, with our ceaseless efforts to improve operation efficiency by setting up pools with other operators and to cut costs, the tanker division posted a considerable year-on-year increase in ordinary income. The LNG carrier market was weak overall reflecting the ongoing situation of strong supply pressure of newly delivered vessels, in spite of a slight increase in the ocean cargo volume due to the launch of new projects. Despite such market conditions, the LNG carrier division continued to secure stable profits through long-term transport contracts, leading to a year-on-year improvement in ordinary income.

<Car Carriers>

In the car carrier division, transportation of completed cars to the U.S., where economic conditions continued to be strong, were firm. Meanwhile, transportation to some emerging countries and some resource-producing countries, which were experiencing economic slowdown mainly due to a drop in the price of crude oil, weakened. As a result, ordinary income in the car carrier division decreased year on year despite efforts to improve operation efficiency in response to changes in trade patterns.

| Containerships | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Revenues | ¥719,108 million | Revenue composition ratio | 42.00% |
| Ordinary income (loss) | ¥(29,831) million | | |

On Trans-Pacific routes, although cargo volumes from Asia were firm overall, the supply-demand balance weakened because of the increase in the supply of vessels, and the freight market significantly fell on both routes to the west and east coasts of North America. On Asia-Europe route, cargo volumes from Asia weakened significantly and despite efforts to scale-down the supply space by reducing sailings, the gap between supply and demand could not be closed and the freight market maintained record-lows throughout the fiscal year. On Asia-South America routes, the cargo volume to the South America east coast sharply declined owing to an economic downturn in Brazil, and the freight market for these routes similarly maintained record-lows like the Asia-Europe route. The freight markets on Intra-Asia routes also slumped as the cargo volumes were weak.

Regarding Terminal business, we worked on improving efficiency through the use of the latest technology. For example, in our independent terminal at the Port of Los Angeles in North America, we extended the automated loading/unloading operations, which have been in operation since 2014, and at the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands, operations commenced at an automated terminal in which the Company has an equity stake. In Logistics business, although orders were weak in Japan for domestic heavy cargo transport, we worked on aggressive expansion of the customer base overseas.

Under this business environment, despite our efforts to implement various rationalization measures for containership business overall and work on cost reductions and streamlining, the division's loss increased considerably year on year.

| Ferry and Domestic Transport | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Revenues | ¥49,618 million | Revenue composition ratio | 2.90% |
| Ordinary income (loss) | ¥4,424 million | | |

In the ferry business, Oarai-Tomakomai route of MOL Ferry Co., Ltd. had a decrease in transportation volumes of passengers and cargo, since one of their vessels, which suffered a fire incident on the vehicle deck at the end of July 2015, has been removed from their service for its repair work. However, on the other routes, transportation volumes were firm for both passengers and cargo. In the domestic transport business, cargo volume for steel materials has remained weak mainly reflecting the impact of continuing inventory adjustments. As a result, although revenue from the ferry and domestic transport businesses overall decreased year on year, a fall in the bunker price and other factors made it possible to secure profits at roughly the same level as the previous fiscal year.

| Associated Businesses | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Revenues | ¥96,606 million | Revenue composition ratio | 5.64% |
| Ordinary income (loss) | ¥10,171 million | | |

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In the cruise ship business, the number of passengers on the Nippon Maru continued to be firm, resulting in a year-on-year improvement in ordinary income/loss. In the real estate business, Daibiru Corporation, the core company in the MOL Group's real estate business, maintained stable sales, supported by the firm office leasing market, centered on the Tokyo metropolitan area. However, ordinary income decreased year on year due mainly to an increase in temporary costs associated with Shin-Daibiru which was completed in March 2015. Sales from the trading businesses reduced due to the drop in bunker prices, and profitability deteriorated in some parts of the civil engineering business. On the other hand, the tugboat business and others showed firm performances overall. Consequently, ordinary income of the associated businesses segment decreased on a year-on-year basis.

| Others | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Revenues | ¥7,996 million | Revenue composition ratio | 0.47% |
| Ordinary income (loss) | ¥3,549 million | | |

Other businesses, which are mainly cost centers, include ship operations, ship management, ship chartering, financing, and shipbuilding. Ordinary income in this segment decreased year on year.

(4) Fund Raising

1) Fund Raising

The Group's funds required in the fiscal year under review were financed with our own resources and borrowings from financial institutions.

2) Capital Investment

The Group's capital investment, mainly in ships, implemented in the fiscal year under review amounted to approximately ¥115.7 billion.

(Millions of yen)

| Name of Segment | Amount of Capital Investment |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bulkships | 87,115 |
| Containerships | 15,525 |
| Ferry and Domestic Transport | 5,865 |
| Associated Businesses | 5,177 |
| Others | 123 |
| Adjustment | 1,903 |
| Total | 115,712 |

Notes: 1. Figures less than one (1) million are rounded down to the nearest million.

2. "Adjustment" includes company-wide assets not belonging to any segment.

Twenty nine vessels, bulkships and containerships, were sold and removed.

Sale of Vessels

| Name of Segment | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons (in thousands) | Book Value (millions of yen) |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bulkships | 27 | 1,615 | 42,861 |
| Containerships | 2 | 47 | 6 |
| Total | 29 | 1,663 | 42,867 |

Note: Figures less than one (1) million are rounded down to the nearest million.

(5) Management Strategies and Issues to be Addressed

Working under the three-year midterm management plan "STEER FOR 2020" (hereinafter "SF2020"), which started in April 2014, we had been proceeding with three innovations: I. Innovation of Business Portfolio, II. Innovation of Business Model, and III. Innovation of Business Domain. However, realizing the immense difficulties in the external environment such as lower crude oil prices, lower natural resource prices, and the slowdown in economic growth in China in achieving the profit targets for fiscal 2015, we decided to implement business structural reforms at the end of January 31, 2016.

In fiscal 2016, we will implement the following measures as a single-year management plan, instead of SF

2020.

1) Completion of Business Structural Reforms

Operating under SF2020, we had been accumulating stable profits from long-term contracts and reducing the market exposure (in spot transactions in the charter market). However the dry bulker and containership freight maintained at the historic low levels, considerably affecting our business performance.

In response to this, we decided to implement business structural reforms that included redesigning our business model for Panamax and Handysize bulkers and downsizing Capesize bulker fleet in the dry bulker businesses, and recording impairment losses on business assets in the containership business.

In fiscal 2016, we will securely carry out early sale or redelivery of surplus vessels.

2) Basic Framework for Future Growth Strategies

We are working to establish a basic framework for creating suitable business models for changing environment over the medium-term in order to develop businesses for the future and get the Company back on track for growth. Placing priority on business growth and competitiveness, we will review each business segment and work to optimize the business portfolio as necessary through implementing restructuring measures, including collaboration with other companies, M&A, withdrawal, or sale.

i) Strengthening of Marketing Capabilities

- Through measures including the new establishment of the Dry Bulk Business Unit and the Energy Transport Business Unit, we will strengthen intersegment collaboration to accurately serve our customer needs.
- By seizing the business opportunities in growth fields centered on specific regions, such as Asia, Middle East, and Oceania, we will develop activities by utilizing the MOL Group's comprehensive strength through the use of Chief Executive Representatives and Chief Country Representatives.

ii) Creating Suitable Business Models for Changing Environment

- While retaining our Maritime Shipping business as our core value, we will intensively allocate management resources to the Maritime Shipping related businesses, such as logistics business and terminal business, and also into the real estate business.
- We will move forward with the development of services that incorporate IT and environmental technologies to boost the added-value component in the services provided by the MOL Group.

The MOL Group is the subject of investigations by regulators in the United States, Europe and other countries, on the suspicion of violations of each country's competition laws with respect to ocean transport services of completed vehicles. In addition, a class-action lawsuit was filed in the U.S. and other countries against the MOL Group, seeking damage claims, a cease and desist order, and so on. The MOL Group takes this situation very seriously, and will continue to work to enhance compliance, including compliance with antitrust laws of respective nations, as well as strive to prevent recurrence.

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(6) Principal Business (As of March 31, 2016)

Worldwide Maritime cargo transport services such as Bulkships, various Bulk Carriers, Tankers, LNG Carriers and Container vessels and Marine transportation businesses such as collection of freight, ship charter hire and handling charges in operations, offshore business, warehousing and real estate

(7) Principal Business Offices (As of March 31, 2016)

1) The Company

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| | Location |
| Head and registered office | Tokyo |
| Branch offices | Nagoya (Aichi Pref.), Kansai (Osaka Pref.), Kyushu (Fukuoka Pref.), Hiroshima (Hiroshima Pref.) |
| Representative offices | Beijing Representative Office (China) |

2) Subsidiaries

- Principal domestic business offices

Tokyo, Kanagawa Pref., Osaka, Hyogo Pref.

- Principal overseas business offices

U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Czech Republic, Turkey, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, China, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Myanmar, Australia, New Zealand

(8) Shipping Tonnage of the Group (As of March 31, 2016)

| Category | Bulkships | | | | Containerships | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Dry Bulk, Car Carriers | | Tankers, LNG Carriers | | Containerships | |
| | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons |
| Owened vessels | 120 | in thousands 7,378 | 97 | in thousands 13,319 | 16 | in thousands 1,168 |
| Chartered vessels | 373 | 27,266 | 95 | 3,740 | 79 | 5,430 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 2 | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 493 | 34,644 | 194 | 17,202 | 95 | 6,599 |

| Category | Ferry and Domestic Transport | | Associated Businesses | | Others | | Total | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | Ferry and Domestic Transport Vessels | | Cruise Ship | | Others | | | |
| | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons | Number of Vessels | Deadweight Tons |
| Owned vessels | 15 | in thousands 90 | 1 | in thousands 5 | 0 | in thousands 0 | 249 | in thousands 21,960 |
| Chartered vessels | 29 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 578 | 36,533 |
| Others | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 144 |
| Total | 45 | 174 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 830 | 58,637 |

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(9) Employees (As of March 31, 2016)

1) Employees of the Group

| Name of Segment | Number of Employees | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Bulkships | 1,357 | (139) |
| Containerships | 5,456 | (354) |
| Ferry and Domestic Transport | 845 | (62) |
| Associated Businesses | 2,160 | (1,489) |
| Others | 355 | (71) |
| Company-wide (common) | 327 | (66) |
| Total | 10,500 | (2,181) |
| As of March 31, 2015 | 10,508 | (2,174) |

- Notes:
1. The number of employees includes the entire labor force, and the approximate average number of temporary employees is indicated in parentheses.
 2. The employees indicated as Company-wide (common) belong to administrative departments, which cannot be classified in any specific segment.

2) Employees of the Company

| Number of Employees | | Year-on-year Increase (Decrease) | Average Age | Average Years of Service |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | persons | persons | years old | years |
| Employees on land duty | 642 | 36 | 39.6 | 16.0 |
| Employees on sea duty | 283 | (1) | 33.6 | 10.7 |
| Total | 925 | 35 | 39.2 | 14.4 |

- Notes:
1. The number of employees on land duty does not include 418 employees dispatched outside the Company and 172 non-regular employees and others.
 2. The number of employees on sea duty does not include 5 employees dispatched outside the Company and 45 non-regular employees and others.

(10) Principal Subsidiaries (As of March 31, 2016)

| Company | Paid-in Capital (millions of yen) | Percentage of Equity Participation (%) | Principal Business |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Daibiru Corporation | 12,227 | *51.06 | Real estate business |
| Utoc Corporation | 2,155 | *67.42 | Harbor and transportation business |
| Mitsui O.S.K. Passenger Line, Ltd. | 100 | 100.00 | Marine transportation business |
| Mitsui O.S.K. Kinkai, Ltd. | 660 | 100.00 | Marine transportation business |
| Mitsui O.S.K. Techno-Trade, Ltd. | 490 | 100.00 | Sales of fuel oil/vessel materials/machinery |
| MOL Logistics (Japan) Co., Ltd. | 756 | 75.06 | Air Transport agents and other businesses |
| Ferry Sunflower Limited | 100 | 99.00 | Marine transportation business |
| Nissan Motor Car Carrier Co., Ltd. | 640 | 90.00 | Marine transportation business |
| MOL Ferry Co., Ltd. | 1,577 | 100.00 | Marine transportation business |
| Phoenix Tankers Pte. Ltd. | 379,311 USD Thousand | 100.00 | Marine transportation business |
| Tokyo Marine Asia Pte. Ltd. | 138,017 SGD Thousand | 100.00 | Marine transportation business |
| TraPac, LLC. | — | *51.00 | Harbor and transportation business |

- Notes:
1. Figures less than one million yen are rounded down to the nearest million. Figures less than one thousand USD and one thousand SGD are rounded down to the nearest thousand.
 2. Percentage of participation is the total of percentage of direct equity participation by the Company and indirect equity participation through subsidiaries.
Figures prefixed by * include a percentage of indirect equity participation by subsidiaries. Such figures reflect the percentage of equity participation of the holding subsidiary held by the Group.

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(11) Major Creditors (As of March 31, 2016)

| (Millions of yen) | |
|--|------------------|
| Creditor | Loan Outstanding |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation | 29,517 |
| The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. | 25,592 |
| Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation | 20,152 |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited. | 19,597 |
| Development Bank of Japan Inc. | 17,851 |
| The Norinchukin Bank | 15,997 |
| Mizuho Bank, Ltd. | 960 |

Note: Figures less than one (1) million are rounded down to the nearest million.

2. Status of Shares (As of March 31, 2016)

(1) Total Number of Shares Authorized to Be Issued 3,154,000,000 shares

(2) Number of Shares Issued 1,206,286,115 shares

(including own shares 10,197,929 shares)

(3) Number of Shareholders 104,202 parties

(4) Major Shareholders

| Name of Shareholders | Investment in the Company by the Shareholders | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| | Number of Shares (in thousands) | Investment ratio (%) |
| 1. Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. | 216,542 | 18.10 |
| 2. The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. | 43,804 | 3.66 |
| 3. Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. | 30,165 | 2.52 |
| 4. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation | 30,000 | 2.51 |
| 5. BNYML -NON TREATY ACCOUNT | 29,716 | 2.48 |
| 6. Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. | 19,877 | 1.66 |
| 7. Chase Manhattan Bank Gts Clients Account Escrow | 18,509 | 1.55 |
| 8. The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. | 17,997 | 1.50 |
| 9. Mizuho Bank, Ltd. | 17,000 | 1.42 |
| 10. State Street Bank West Client-Treaty 505234 | 15,026 | 1.26 |

Notes: 1. Shares less than 1,000 have been rounded down to the nearest 1,000 shares.

2. Shares of the above loan and trust companies include shares related to trust services.

3. The investment ratio is calculated excluding own shares (10,197,929 shares).

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3. Matters Concerning Stock Acquisition Rights

(1) Outline of Stock Acquisition Rights Held by the Company's Officers at the End of the Fiscal Year under Review, etc.

| Issue date | August 10, 2007 | August 8, 2008 | August 14, 2009 | August 16, 2010 | August 9, 2011 | August 13, 2012 | August 16, 2013 | August 18, 2014 | August 17, 2015 |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total number of holders (persons) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| MOL Directors (excluding outside directors) (persons) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| MOL Outside Directors (persons) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| MOL Corporate Auditors (persons) | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| Total number of stock acquisition rights (units) | 30 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 140 | 40 | 178 | 240 | 400 |
| Class and number of shares subject to the stock acquisition rights (shares) | (common stock) 30,000 | (common stock) 60,000 | (common stock) 60,000 | (common stock) 120,000 | (common stock) 140,000 | (common stock) 40,000 | (common stock) 178,000 | (common stock) 240,000 | (common stock) 400,000 |
| Paid-in value at exercise of stock acquisition rights (yen) | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration | without consideration |
| Exercise price (yen per share) | 1,962 | 1,569 | 639 | 642 | 468 | 277 | 447 | 412 | 427 |
| Exercise period of the stock acquisition rights | June 20, 2008 to June 21, 2017 | July 25, 2009 to June 24, 2018 | July 31, 2011 to June 22, 2019 | July 31, 2012 to June 21, 2020 | July 26, 2013 to June 22, 2021 | July 28, 2014 to June 21, 2022 | August 2, 2015 to June 20, 2023 | August 2, 2016 to June 23, 2024 | August 1, 2017 to June 20, 2025 |
| Exercise conditions of the stock acquisition rights | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) | (Note 1) |

Notes: 1. 1) A stock acquisition right cannot be partially exercised.

2) Even if the grantee no longer holds a position as an officer of the Company, he/she may exercise stock acquisition rights. However, if the grantee is sentenced to imprisonment or heavier penalty, dismissed from office, or passes away, the granted stock acquisition rights shall become invalid immediately.

3) Other exercise conditions of stock acquisition rights are according to the decision of the Board of Directors.

2. The stock acquisition rights granted to MOL directors are indicated.

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

(2) Outline of Stock Acquisition Rights Granted to MOL Employees, etc. during the Fiscal Year under Review, etc.

| Issue date | August 17, 2015 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Total number of employees granted (persons) | 87 |
| MOL executive officers (excluding ones concurrently serving as an MOL officer) (persons) | 18 |
| MOL employees (excluding one serving as an MOL officer/executive officer) (persons) | 37 |
| Officers and employees of MOL subsidiaries (excluding ones serving as an MOL officer/executive officer/employee) (persons) | 32 |
| Total number of stock acquisition rights (units) | 1,150 |
| Class and number of shares subject to the stock acquisition rights (shares) | (common stock) 1,150,000 |
| Paid-in value at exercise of stock acquisition rights | without consideration |
| Exercise price (yen per share) | 427 |
| Exercise period of the stock acquisition rights | August 1, 2017 to June 20, 2025 |
| Exercise conditions of the stock acquisition rights | (Note) |

- Notes:
1. A stock acquisition right cannot be partially exercised.
 2. Even if the grantee no longer holds a position as an MOL employee, he/she may exercise stock acquisition rights. However, if the grantee is sentenced to imprisonment or heavier penalty, dismissed from office, or passes away, the granted stock acquisition rights shall become invalid immediately.
 3. Other exercise conditions of stock acquisition rights are according to the decision of the Board of Directors.

(3) Other Significant Matters Concerning Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.

The Company issued “Euro US dollar Zero Coupon Convertible Bond due 2018” and “Euro US dollar Zero Coupon Convertible Bond Due 2020,” and their details are as follows.

Euro US dollar Zero Coupon Convertible Bond due 2018

| Issue date | April 24, 2014 |
|---|--|
| Total number of stock acquisition rights (units) | 3,000 |
| Class and number of shares subject to the stock acquisition rights (shares) | (common stock) 56,497,175 |
| Conversion price | US\$5.31 |
| Exercise period of the stock acquisition rights | May 8, 2014 to April 10, 2018 |
| Exercise conditions of the stock acquisition rights | Partial exercise of each stock acquisition right is not allowed. |
| Balance of convertible bonds | US\$300 million |

Euro US dollar Zero Coupon Convertible Bond Due 2020

| Issue date | April 24, 2014 |
|---|--|
| Total number of stock acquisition rights (units) | 2,000 |
| Class and number of shares subject to the stock acquisition rights (shares) | (common stock) 41,841,004 |
| Conversion price | US\$4.78 |
| Exercise period of the stock acquisition rights | May 8, 2014 to April 9, 2020 |
| Exercise conditions of the stock acquisition rights | Partial exercise of each stock acquisition right is not allowed. |
| Balance of convertible bonds | US\$200 million |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

4. Matters Concerning Officers

(1) Directors and Corporate Auditors (As of March 31, 2016)

| Position | Name | Assignment | Significant Concurrent Positions Outside the Company |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Representative Director, Chairman of the Board, Chairman Executive Officer | Koichi Muto | | |
| Representative Director, President, Chief Executive Officer | Junichiro Ikeda | | Chairman, The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association |
| Representative Director, Executive Vice President, Executive Officer | Kenichi Nagata | Assistant to President, Bulk Carrier Office | |
| Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer | Masahiro Tanabe | Finance Division, Accounting Division, Investor Relations Office, Liner Division, Port Projects & Logistics Business Division, Research Office | |
| Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer | Shizuo Takahashi | Internal Audit Office, Secretaries Office, Corporate Planning Division, Public Relations Office, MOL Information Systems, Ltd., Compliance | |
| Director, Managing Executive Officer | Takeshi Hashimoto | LNG Carrier Division, Offshore and LNG Project Division, MOL LNG Transport Co., Ltd. | |
| Director | Takeshi Komura | | Provided in (4) Matters Concerning Outside Officers below. |
| Director | Masayuki Matsushima | | Provided in (4) Matters Concerning Outside Officers below. |
| Full-time Corporate Auditor | Takehiko Ota | | Outside Corporate Auditor, Utoc Corporation |
| Full-time Corporate Auditor | Takashi Nakashima | | |
| Corporate Auditor | Hiroyuki Itami | | Provided in (4) Matters Concerning Outside Officers below. |
| Corporate Auditor | Hideki Yamashita | | Provided in (4) Matters Concerning Outside Officers below. |

- Notes:
1. Directors, Takeshi Komura and Masayuki Matsushima are outside directors. The Company has appointed them as independent directors stipulated under the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's common stock is listed and notified the exchanges.
 2. Corporate Auditors, Hiroyuki Itami and Hideki Yamashita are outside corporate auditors. The Company has appointed them as independent auditors stipulated under the regulations of the stock exchanges where the Company's common stock is listed and notified the exchanges.
 3. Hiroyuki Itami, a corporate auditor, is thoroughly versed in business management through practical research on business strategies as an expert in business science, and has considerable knowledge about finance and accounting.
 4. Hideki Yamashita, a corporate auditor, is familiar with corporate legal affairs as an attorney at law, and has considerable knowledge about finance and accounting.
 5. At the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2015, Directors Kazuhiro Sato and Tsuneo Watanabe resigned from their offices due to expiration of their terms.

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6. Director Atsutoshi Nishida (outside, no position of responsibility) retired by resignation on July 21, 2015.
7. At the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2015, Masaaki Tsuda, a corporate auditor, resigned from his office due to expiration of his term.
8. Executive officers as of March 31, 2016 are as follows (excluding ones concurrently serving as director).

Executive Officers (As of March 31, 2016)

| Position | Name | Assignment |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Senior Managing Executive Officer | Masaaki Nemoto | Dry Bulk Carrier Supervising Office, Tanker Safety Management Office, MOL LNG Transport Co., Ltd., Human Resources Division, Marine Safety Division, Safety Operation |
| Managing Executive Officer | Hirokazu Hatta | General Affairs Division, Group Business Division, Kansai Area |
| Managing Executive Officer | Tetsuro Nishio | Dedicated Bulk Carrier Division |
| Managing Executive Officer | Toshiya Konishi | Port Projects & Logistics Business Division, Chief Executive Representative, Americas |
| Managing Executive Officer | Takaaki Inoue | Tanker Safety Management Office, MOL LNG Transport Co., Ltd., Marine Safety Division |
| Managing Executive Officer | Takashi Maruyama | Finance Division, Investor Relations Office |
| Managing Executive Officer | Akihiko Ono | Liner Division |
| Managing Executive Officer | Akio Mitsuta | Tanker Division, Tanker Safety Management Office |
| Managing Executive Officer | Naotoshi Omoto | Car Carrier Division |
| Executive Officer | Toshiyuki Sonobe | Managing Director of Mitsui O.S.K. Bulk Shipping (Asia Oceania) Pte. Ltd., Chief Executive Representative, Asia, Middle East & Oceania |
| Executive Officer | Yoshikazu Kawagoe | Technical Division |
| Executive Officer | Hideo Horiguchi | Accounting Division |
| Executive Officer | Koichi Yashima | Human Resources Division |
| Executive Officer | Mitsujiro Akasaka | Managing Director of MOL (ASIA) LIMITED, Deputy Chief Executive Representative, Asia, Middle East & Oceania |
| Executive Officer | Shunichi Inaoka | Dry Bulk Carrier Supervising Office, Marine Safety Division, General Manager of Dry Bulk Carrier Supervising Office |
| Executive Officer | Toshiaki Tanaka | Coal and Iron Ore Carrier Division |
| Executive Officer | Nobuo Ishihara | Managing Director of Mitsui O.S.K. Bulk Shipping (Europe) Ltd., Chief Executive Representative, Europe & Africa |
| Executive Officer | Kenta Matsuzaka | General Manager of LNG Carrier Division |

(2) Outline of the limited liability contract

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into contracts with outside officers that limit their liability as set forth in Article 423, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act to the total of the amounts set forth in items of Article 425, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, if they are without knowledge and are not grossly negligent in performing their duties.

(3) Remunerations Paid to Directors and Corporate Auditors

By reference to companies in the same industry and companies of the same size in other industries, the Company has developed a system of remunerations for Directors and Corporate Auditors that is suited for securing human resources, having a link with the Company's business performance designed to motivate Directors and Corporate Auditors to achieve performance goals, and also ensuing a link with a medium- to a long-term corporate value.

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In addition, the Company has established Remuneration Advisory Committee that consists of all Outside Directors and Representative Director-Chairman Executive Officer and Representative Director-President, Chief Executive Officer who were appointed by a resolution of the Board of Directors as committee members, and is chaired by an outside director to deliberate a structure for remunerations and other compensation packages for directors (including outside directors), calculation method thereof, as well as remunerations and other compensation packages of each individual.

| Category | Number of Persons Remunerated | Total Amount of Remunerations by Type (millions of yen) | | | Total Amount of Remunerations Paid (millions of yen) |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-------|--------------|---|
| | | Monthly remuneration | Bonus | Stock option | |
| Directors (including outside directors) | 11 | 316 | - | 37 | 353 |
| Corporate Auditors (including outside corporate auditors) | 5 | 85 | - | - | 85 |
| Total | 16 | 401 | - | 37 | 438 |

Notes: 1. The above includes remuneration related to three (3) directors and one (1) corporate auditor who resigned during FY2015.
2. The above includes payments of remunerations to five (5) outside officers totaling ¥45 million.
3. Recorded figures less than one (1) million are rounded down to the nearest million.

(4) Matters Concerning Outside Officers

1) Major activities and significant concurrent positions outside the Company

[Outside Directors]

| Name | Major Activities | Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Takeshi Komura | Attended all ten (10) board meetings held in the fiscal year under review and appropriately made statements necessary for discussion of proposals on the basis of many years of experience and knowledge in the fields of economy management and policy finance of our country, from the objective viewpoint of an outside director. | President, Capital Market Promotion Foundation Outside Director, Maezawa Industries, Inc. |
| Masayuki Matsushima | Attended all ten (10) board meetings held in the fiscal year under review and appropriately made statements necessary for discussing proposals on the basis of his many years of experience and knowledge in the financial sector, from the objective viewpoint of an outside director. | Outside Director, Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. Chairman, NWIC Co., Ltd. Senior Adviser, Integral Corporation |
| Atsutoshi Nishida | Attended two (2) out of three (3) board meetings held in the fiscal year under review before retirement on July 21, 2015 and made statements necessary for discussion of proposals on the basis of his abundant experience and extensive knowledge as a corporate manager, from the objective viewpoint of an outside director. | Advisor to the Board, TOSHIBA CORPORATION President, Japan Tax Association Chairman, Japan Institute of Logistics Systems Chairman, Japan International Training Cooperation Organization |

[Outside Corporate Auditors]

| Name | Major Activities | Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company |
|------------------|--|--|
| Hiroyuki Itami | Attended nine (9) out of ten (10) board meetings and ten (10) out of eleven (11) corporate auditors' meetings held in the fiscal year under review and appropriately made statements necessary for discussion of proposals mainly from the professional viewpoint as a scholar of business administration. | Professor and head of Graduate School of Innovation Studies, Tokyo University of Science Outside Director, TOSHIBA CORPORATION Outside Corporate Auditor, JFE Holdings, Inc. |
| Hideki Yamashita | Attended all ten (10) board meetings and all eleven (11) corporate auditors' meetings held in the fiscal year under review and appropriately made statements necessary for discussion of proposals mainly from the professional viewpoint as an attorney at law. | Attorney at law, YAMASHITA & TOYAMA LAW AND PATENT OFFICE Outside Corporate Auditor, I-Cell Networks |

Note: No significant business relationships exist between the Company and the organizations for which the outside directors and outside corporate auditors hold significant concurrent positions.

Status of the Accounting Auditor of Business Report

(1) Name of Accounting Auditor KPMG AZSA LLC

(2) Compensations to the Accounting Auditor

(Millions of yen)

| | Amount of Compensations Paid |
|---|------------------------------|
| Compensations paid for the fiscal year under review | 108 |
| Total of cash and other economic benefits payable by the Company and its subsidiaries to the Accounting Auditor | 219 |

Notes: 1. Figures less than one (1) million are rounded down to the nearest million.

2. The audit agreement entered into by MOL and the Accounting Auditor does not clearly distinguish the amount being derived from the audit under the Companies Act and that which is being derived from the audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and cannot practically distinguish between the two types, therefore, the amount of compensations paid to the Accounting Auditor for the fiscal year under review is the total of these amounts.
3. The Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company has given its consent to the compensations to the Accounting Auditor for the fiscal year under review as stipulated in Article 399, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, after the Board reviewed the descriptions in the audit plan, the Accounting Auditor's performance of its duties, the basis for calculating the estimated compensation, audit hours, and historical changes of compensations and other factors, and concluded that the compensations to the Accounting Auditor for the fiscal year under review are appropriate in view of efficiency of the audit and quality of audit delivered.

(3) Contents of Non-audit Services

The Company has entrusted to the Accounting Auditor with advisory and support services relating to financial reporting systems of overseas subsidiaries, etc. that are services other than ones stipulated in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit services).

(4) Company Policy for Decisions on Dismissal or Non-reappointment of Accounting Auditor

In case the Accounting Auditor is considered to be within the circumstances stipulated in any of items of Article 340, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act, the Board of Corporate Auditors shall dismiss the Accounting Auditor by consent of all corporate auditors.

In addition to the above, in the case when there is any event that undermines eligibility or credibility as the Accounting Auditor, when it is considered difficult for the Accounting Auditor to properly perform an accounting audit, when it is considered reasonable to change the Accounting Auditor in order to improve the appropriateness of the accounting audit, or when the Company concludes that it is appropriate to dismiss or not to reappoint the Accounting Auditor in comprehensive consideration of the Accounting Auditor's performance of its duties and other various factors, the Board of Corporate Auditors decides details of an agenda concerning dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor and requests the Board of Directors to include that agenda in the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors, upon request from the Board of Corporate Auditors, decides to include the said agenda in the agenda of the general meeting of shareholders.

5 System to Secure Properness of Operations

(1) Outline of the system to secure the properness of operations

The Company resolved a policy for development of the system to secure the properness of operations in accordance with the Companies Act and the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act, has been implementing it with amendments as appropriate, as specified below. In FY2015, we resolved the following updates (final revision made on March 31, 2016). We intend to update the policy to ensure continuous improvement.

- 1) Descriptions concerning Nomination Advisory Committee and Remuneration Advisory Committee that were established during FY2015 added;
- 2) A policy clarified to the effect that status of executing business operations at the Group companies should be managed based on the midterm management plan and annual budget and required management resources should be allocated as appropriate and in a timely manner;

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- 3) A reporting system from officers and employees of the Group companies to corporate auditors of the Company clarified;
- 4) A method of processing expenses relating to execution of duties of the corporate auditors clarified; and,
- 5) A policy concerning whistle-blowing clarified to the effect that the confidentiality is strictly maintained and any individual will never suffer any disadvantageous treatment for the reason of reporting or seeking consultation.

(a) System to Ensure that the Execution of Duties by the Directors and Executive Officers Complies with Laws and Regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

<Compliance>

- i) The Group not only complies with laws and regulations and the articles of incorporation but also advocates an “open and visible management style that is guided by the highest ethical and social standards” as one of its corporate principles. The Company formulates the Compliance Policy as a basis of the compliance system and establishes a Compliance Committee, which is headed by a Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) appointed by the Board of Directors to develop and maintain the compliance system through regular monitoring.
- ii) The Company ensures that officers and employees comply with the code of conduct stipulated in Article 5 of the Compliance Policy, with a focus on compliance with overseas competition laws, taking a stringent and resolute attitude toward antisocial forces, prohibition of insider trading, prohibition of bribery, preservation of confidential information on customers and companies, etc. and prohibition of discrimination and harassment.
- iii) The Company provides training by job rank and category and implements e-learning with respect to various laws and regulations and rules such as the Antimonopoly Act, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and the Unfair Competition Prevention Act as well as the Company regulations for all officers and employees to prevent compliance violations and take remedial actions while ensuring that officers and employees are fully aware of compliance and improving the level of such awareness.
- iv) Based on the Compliance Policy, the Company develops and operates a reporting and consultation system by establishing a service desk for reports and consultation on violation of compliance rules as well as a compliance advisory service desk provided by an outside attorney. The Company guarantees that reports and consultations concerning compliance violations by officers or employees are held in strict confidence and any individual initiating such report or consultation will not suffer any disadvantageous treatment for such report or consultation made.

<Corporate governance>

- v) The Board of Directors consisting of internal directors and outside directors secures its proper operations with rules of the Board of Directors, supervises execution of duties by directors and prevents compliance violations. Also directors are involved in the highest level of policymaking regarding all aspects of corporate management through the Board of Directors, and, as members of the Board of Directors, they supervise and encourage executive officers to execute business.
- vi) The Executive Committee set up by the Board of Directors deliberates to enable the President, Chief Executive Officer to decide important issues on basic management plans and execution of business, based on uppermost policies decided by the Board of Directors.
- vii) The Board of Directors shall make efforts to create an environment which enables the corporate auditors to audit the performance of duties by directors and executive officers in accordance with auditing policies stipulated in the rules of the Board of Corporate Auditors and the standards of audit by the corporate auditors, and enables the corporate auditors to fulfill policies stipulated in other laws and regulations.
- viii) The Internal Audit Office is established, and is directed only by the Executive Committee as an internal audit department and independent from any other positions.

(b) System to Ensure Objectivity and Transparency of Personnel Affairs and the Process for Determining Remuneration for the Directors and Executive Officers

- i) For the purpose of improving objectivity and transparency in procedures for nomination of directors and executive officers as well as determination of their remunerations, etc. and reinforcing accountability, the Company establishes Nomination Advisory Committee and Remuneration Advisory Committee under the Board of Directors.
- ii) Nomination Advisory Committee and Remuneration Advisory Committee comprise a chairman, a president, and all independent outside directors respectively. The chairpersons of the committees shall be elected from independent outside directors by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
- iii) Nomination Advisory Committee shall deliberate matters concerning appointment or removal of

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directors and executive officers in response to a consultation by the Board of Directors and make a recommendation to the Board of Directors.

- iv) Remuneration Advisory Committee shall deliberate matters concerning remuneration for directors and executive officers and their treatment in response to a consultation by the Board of Directors and makes a recommendation to the Board of Directors.
- v) The Board of Directors shall respect recommendations from Nomination Advisory Committee and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

(c) System Concerning the Preservation and Management of Information on Execution of Duties by Directors and Executive Officers

- i) Information on execution of duties by directors and executive officers is properly preserved and managed during a specified period in accordance with the rules of document management in the case of documents and the rules of electronic information security in the case of electronic information.
- ii) Directors and corporate auditors may access to these documents at any time.

(d) Rules and Other Systems Concerning Management of Risk that May Cause Losses

In preparation for major risks that may cause losses, the Company establishes the following control systems, and the Executive Committee functions as a body to comprehensively manage all risks.

- i) Risks concerning maritime shipping market trends
In the marine transportation field, the Company's principal business, the shipping tonnage supply-demand is influenced by trends in the volume of global seaborne trades and supply of vessels, and freight rates and charter hire rates fluctuate. Hence, such material issues as investment in ships and others are brought to a decision-making body, after the Investment and Finance Committee set up as a primary deliberative organ of the Executive Committee understands, analyzes and evaluates risks.
- ii) Safe operation of ships
The Operational Safety Committee, that has been set up as a subordinate organ of the Executive Committee and led by the President, Chief Executive Officer, reviews and deliberates issues concerning safe operation based on the rules of the Operational Safety Committee, in order to secure and thoroughly implement the safe operation of ships. Should an accident occur, it prevents damage from expanding and protects the environment in accordance with the rules of the Emergency Control Headquarters.
- iii) Market risks
Market risks including fluctuations of bunker prices, exchange rates and interest rates are reduced with appropriate management based on the rules of market risk management.

(e) System to Secure Efficient Execution of Duties by Directors and Executive Officers

- i) The Board of Directors meets approximately 10 times per year with appropriate intervals between meetings, and as necessary. Material matters to be brought to the Board of Directors are, in general, deliberated in the Executive Committee in advance based on the rules of the Board of Directors.
- ii) The Executive Committee consists of members appointed by the President, Chief Executive Officer and approved by the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee meets once a week in general, and as necessary, based on the rules of the Executive Committee. Furthermore, if required, the Executive Committee sets up a subcommittee to consult about necessary matters.
- iii) Executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors, take over authorities transferred by representative directors based on rules of executive officers, and perform their duties in accordance with the uppermost policies decided by the Board of Directors regarding all aspects of corporate management, based on the division of duties by organization and the administrative authority of each position stipulated in the organizational rules.

(f) System to Secure the Reliability of Financial Reporting

- i) In attempt to secure appropriate accounting and enhance the reliability of financial reporting, the rules for accounting shall be prescribed while a system of internal control over financial reporting shall be established and steps shall be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the system.
- ii) The Internal Audit Office evaluates the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The department receiving the evaluation implements measures for correction or improvement as necessary.

(g) System to Secure the Propriety of Business Carried Out by the Group Consisting of the Company and its Subsidiaries

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

- i) In an attempt to secure the propriety of business carried out by the Group companies, the group corporate principles are advocated, and each Group company prescribes various rules based on it.
- ii) With regard to the business management of the Group companies, the status of executing business operations at each company shall be supervised based on the midterm management plan and annual budget of the entire Group. In addition, a division of the Company shall be established to be responsible for the business management of each Group company, depending on the nature of each company's business operation. Based on the rules of the Group companies' business management, a head of the division shall receive necessary reports in a timely manner from directors, etc. of the Group companies to properly understand the management status and business risks. In addition, the head of the division shall require the Group companies to carry out material matters about management of the Group companies with the Company's approval, and allocate necessary managerial resources in a timely and appropriate manner to ensure that directors, etc. of the Group companies will perform their duties efficiently. For the Group companies classified as quasi internal organizations in accordance with the organizational rules, however, a relevant officer shall perform the said procedures, instead of the head of the division.
- iii) To secure compliance among the Group companies, each Group company prescribes various rules conforming to the Company's Compliance Policy including the code of conduct. The Compliance Advisory Service Desk provides officers and employees of the Group companies with consultation service, about the compliance program as properly applicable to the entire Group. The Company requests the Group companies to guarantee that reports and consultations concerning compliance violation by officers or employees of the Group are held in strict confidence and any individual initiating such report or consultation will not suffer any disadvantageous treatment for such report or consultation made.
- iv) As for the audits of the Group companies, each Group company appropriately establishes an internal audit system, and the Internal Audit Office of the Company conducts internal audits of the Group companies on a periodical basis and as necessary based on the internal audit rules.

(h) Dedicated Staff Members to Assist in the Corporate Auditors' Duties and Their Independence

- i) The Corporate Auditor Office is established to assist in the corporate auditors' duties, and assistants for corporate auditors are appointed among the Company's employees.
- ii) Personnel evaluation of assistants for corporate auditors is conducted by the corporate auditors, and the transfer of assistants for corporate auditors is decided with approval of the Board of Corporate Auditors.
- iii) In general, assistants for corporate auditors shall not be concurrently involved in business execution.

(i) System Concerning Reports to the Corporate Auditors Including a Reporting System from Directors, Executive Officers, Employees and Others Concerning Reports to the Corporate Auditors, and System to Ensure that the Audit is Effectively Conducted by the Corporate Auditors

- i) Rules are prescribed on matters to be reported to the corporate auditors by directors, executive officers and employees. Based on those rules, directors, executive officers and employees shall report to the corporate auditors on material matters that may have an impact on the Company's businesses or performance. Directors, corporate auditors, executive officers and employees of the Group companies may report to the corporate auditors on material matters that may have an impact on businesses or performance of the Company or the Group.
- ii) By maintaining the appropriate operation of reporting and consultation service systems based on the Compliance Policy, the appropriate reporting system to the corporate auditors on issues concerning compliance such as violation of laws is secured. The Company guarantees that reports to and consultations with any corporate auditor concerning compliance violation by officers or employees of the Group are held in strict confidence and any individual initiating such report or consultation will not suffer any disadvantageous treatment for such report or consultation made.
- iii) Representative directors make efforts to have regular meetings with the corporate auditors.
- iv) The Internal Audit Office shall cooperate in the effective implementation of the audit by the corporate auditors, while keeping in contact and coordinating with the corporate auditors.
- v) When a corporate auditor requests an advance payment for expenses, etc. relating to execution of their duties in accordance with Article 388 of the Companies Act, such expense or liability requested to be paid shall be processed accordingly unless such expense or liability requested to be paid is deemed unnecessary for executing duties of the corporate auditor.

(2) Overview of Status of Operating System to Secure Properness of Operations

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

The Company has been appropriately managing the system to secure properness of operations of the Company as described above. There are no issues to report.

- i) With regard to compliance in particular, we have established a code of conduct for officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries and provided internal training and e-learning training to ensure that officers and employees are fully aware of compliance and improve the level of such awareness.
- ii) With regard to the execution of duties by directors and executive officers, executive officers take over authorities transferred by representative directors, who is appointed by the Board of Directors. We have endeavored to speed up managerial processes by having these executive officers carry out the execution of business in accordance with the uppermost management policies decided by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors held meetings on ten occasions and in addition to discussing and deciding on the matters of highest importance, it received reports concerning the execution of business by the executive officers assigned to each division. In addition, the Executive Committee are held every week and at these meetings, the important management issues relating to the management basic plan and the execution of business are discussed and decided.
- iii) The Company evaluated effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and confirmed that the internal control system has been appropriately operated.
- iii) Businesses of the Company and the subsidiaries have been regularly reported not only at the Board of Directors of the Company but also at important internal meetings, and in case any issue to improve or problems arises, the Company has given direction to relevant departments in a timely manner.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2016 | As of March 31, 2015 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Amount | Amount |
| (Assets) | | |
| Current assets | 456,475 | 511,795 |
| Cash and deposits | 146,260 | 86,622 |
| Trade receivables | 130,293 | 178,844 |
| Marketable securities | 20,000 | 45,000 |
| Inventories | 27,860 | 49,025 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | 66,101 | 75,937 |
| Deferred tax assets | 1,449 | 2,106 |
| Other current assets | 65,486 | 75,796 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (975) | (1,537) |
| Fixed assets | 1,763,112 | 2,112,254 |
| (Tangible fixed assets) | 1,376,431 | 1,498,028 |
| Vessels | 822,269 | 906,983 |
| Buildings and structures | 159,483 | 165,930 |
| Equipment and others | 22,827 | 21,387 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4,481 | 5,927 |
| Land | 221,614 | 221,993 |
| Construction in progress | 143,342 | 173,279 |
| Other tangible fixed assets | 2,412 | 2,526 |
| (Intangible fixed assets) | 33,483 | 37,068 |
| (Investments and other assets) | 353,197 | 577,157 |
| Investment securities | 94,387 | 128,415 |
| Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and affiliates | 120,667 | 140,395 |
| Long-term loans receivable | 49,014 | 74,958 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 3,565 | 3,692 |
| Net defined benefit assets | 13,291 | 24,063 |
| Deferred tax assets | 4,422 | 3,954 |
| Other investments and other assets | 69,909 | 203,182 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (2,061) | (1,504) |
| Total Assets | 2,219,587 | 2,624,049 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

| | (Millions of yen) | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | As of March 31, 2016 | As of March 31, 2015 |
| | Amount | Amount |
| (Liabilities) | | |
| Current liabilities | 463,794 | 505,346 |
| Trade payables | 127,171 | 167,001 |
| Short-term bonds | 45,000 | 15,000 |
| Short-term bank loans | 107,976 | 179,388 |
| Accrued income taxes | 4,871 | 7,638 |
| Advances received | 29,326 | 36,280 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 711 | 592 |
| Allowance for bonuses | 4,484 | 4,763 |
| Allowance for directors' bonuses | 130 | 241 |
| Allowance for loss on business liquidation | 71,007 | - |
| Allowance for loss on contracts | 8,603 | - |
| Commercial paper | - | 5,500 |
| Other current liabilities | 64,508 | 88,940 |
| Fixed liabilities | 1,108,868 | 1,226,267 |
| Bonds | 220,840 | 270,185 |
| Long-term bank loans | 648,116 | 688,331 |
| Lease obligations | 20,947 | 22,928 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 81,553 | 109,042 |
| Net defined benefit liabilities | 13,442 | 13,659 |
| Directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits | 1,659 | 1,803 |
| Reserve for periodic drydocking | 14,854 | 15,802 |
| Other fixed liabilities | 107,454 | 104,513 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,572,662 | 1,731,614 |
| (Net Assets) | | |
| Owners' equity | 458,121 | 636,530 |
| Common stock | 65,400 | 65,400 |
| Capital surplus | 45,388 | 44,468 |
| Retained earnings | 354,179 | 533,484 |
| Treasury stock | (6,847) | (6,823) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 82,830 | 146,026 |
| Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax | 20,950 | 44,260 |
| Unrealized gains on hedging derivatives, net of tax | 35,033 | 68,769 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 26,885 | 27,673 |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax | (39) | 5,322 |
| Share subscription rights | 2,681 | 2,553 |
| Non-controlling interests | 103,292 | 107,324 |
| Total Net Assets | 646,924 | 892,435 |
| Total Liabilities and Total Net Assets | 2,219,587 | 2,624,049 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

| | FY2015 (From April. 1, 2015 to March. 31, 2016) | FY2014 (From April. 1, 2014 to March. 31, 2015) |
|--|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount |
| Shipping and other revenues | 1,712,222 | 1,817,069 |
| Shipping and other expenses | 1,594,568 | 1,683,795 |
| Gross operating income | 117,653 | 133,274 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 115,330 | 116,024 |
| Operating income | 2,323 | 17,249 |
| Non-operating income | | |
| Interest income | 4,078 | 2,704 |
| Dividend income | 6,131 | 6,920 |
| Equity in earnings of affiliated companies | 9,178 | 4,930 |
| Others | 31,359 | 34,210 |
| Total non-operating income | 50,747 | 48,765 |
| Non-operating expenses | | |
| Interest expense | 14,576 | 12,555 |
| Others | 2,227 | 2,129 |
| Total non-operating expenses | 16,803 | 14,685 |
| Ordinary income | 36,267 | 51,330 |
| Extraordinary income | | |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets | 9,430 | 16,225 |
| Gain on sale of investment securities | 12,933 | 135 |
| Gain on cancellation of chartered vessels | 4,059 | 2,229 |
| Others | 3,588 | 7,562 |
| Total extraordinary income | 30,011 | 26,152 |
| Extraordinary loss | | |
| Loss on sales, disposal and retirement of fixed assets | 787 | 2,852 |
| Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates | 26,228 | - |
| Costs of business structural reforms | 179,290 | - |
| Impairment loss | - | 10,198 |
| Others | 14,359 | 6,099 |
| Total extraordinary loss | 220,665 | 19,150 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interests | (154,385) | 58,332 |
| Income taxes - current | 11,133 | 12,440 |
| Income taxes - deferred | 260 | (2,577) |
| Net income (loss) | (165,779) | 48,469 |
| Profit attributable to non-controlling interests | 4,668 | 6,113 |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | (170,447) | 42,356 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Millions of yen)

| | Owners' equity | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Common stock | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Treasury stock, at cost | Total owners' equity |
| Balance at April 1, 2015 | 65,400 | 44,468 | 533,484 | (6,823) | 636,530 |
| Changes during the fiscal year | | | | | |
| Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Dividends paid | | | (8,970) | | (8,970) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | (170,447) | | (170,447) |
| Increase/decrease due to change in affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method | | | 140 | | 140 |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | | (47) | (47) |
| Disposal of treasury stock | | | (27) | 15 | (11) |
| Increase/decrease due to purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries | | 920 | | | 920 |
| Net changes of items other than owners' equity during the year | | | | | |
| Total changes of items during the year | - | 920 | (179,305) | (24) | (178,409) |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | 65,400 | 45,388 | 354,179 | (6,847) | 458,121 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

(Millions of yen)

| | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | | | Share subscription rights | Non-controlling interests | Total Net assets |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax | Unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of tax | Foreign currency translation adjustments | Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax | Accumulated other comprehensive income | | | |
| Balance at April 1, 2015 | 44,260 | 68,769 | 27,673 | 5,322 | 146,026 | 2,553 | 107,324 | 892,435 |
| Changes during the fiscal year | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares | | | | | | (7) | | - |
| Dividends paid | | | | | | | | (8,970) |
| Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent | | | | | | | | (170,447) |
| Increase/decrease due to change in affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method | | | | | | | | 140 |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | | | | | | (47) |
| Disposal of treasury stock | | | | | | | | (11) |
| Increase/decrease due to purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries | | | | | | | | 920 |
| Net changes of items other than owners' equity during the year | (23,310) | (33,735) | (787) | (5,362) | (63,195) | 134 | (4,032) | (67,093) |
| Total changes of items during the year | (23,310) | (33,735) | (787) | (5,362) | (63,195) | 127 | (4,032) | (245,510) |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | 20,950 | 35,033 | 26,885 | (39) | 82,830 | 2,681 | 103,292 | 646,924 |

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Significant Matters for Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of consolidation

- (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 362
- (2) Names of principal consolidated subsidiaries are as stated in “1. Matters Concerning the Present State of the Corporate Group, (10) Principal Subsidiaries”.
- (3) Name of principal non-consolidated subsidiary: Asia Cargo Service Co., Ltd.
- (4) Reason for exclusion from the scope of consolidation
Total assets, total operating revenues, net income (based on the Group’s equity interest) and retained earnings (based on the Group’s equity interest) of non-consolidated subsidiaries are not significant respectively, and do not have a material impact on the consolidated statutory reports.

2. Application of equity method accounting

- (1) Number of equity method affiliates: 76
- (2) Names of principal equity method affiliates:
Asahi Tanker Co., Ltd.
- (3) Name of principal non-consolidated subsidiary that is not accounted under the equity method:
Asia Cargo Service Co., Ltd.
- (4) Name of principal affiliate that is not accounted under the equity method:
Sorami Container Center Co., Ltd.
- (5) Reason for exclusion from the scope of applying the equity method accounting
Net income and retained earnings (based on the Group’s equity interest) of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates that are not accounted under the equity method are not significant.

3. Changes in scope of consolidation and application of equity method

- (1) Scope of consolidation
10 companies including Boscage Maritime Inc., a newly established company, have been newly included in the scope of consolidation from this fiscal year. 19 companies including Bantan Renraku Kisen Co., Ltd., which had been a consolidated subsidiary, were excluded from the scope of consolidation due to their liquidation and other reasons.
- (2) Scope of applying the equity method accounting
7 companies, including PT. Bhaskara Inti Samudra, a newly established company, have been newly accounted under the equity method from this fiscal year. Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha, which was an equity method affiliate, was excluded from the scope of equity method application as it has filed for bankruptcy protection.

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4. Significant accounting policies

(1) Bases and methods of valuation of assets

Securities

| | |
|---|---|
| Trading securities | Market value method (Costs of securities sold are determined based on the moving-average method) |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | Amortized cost method |
| Other securities | |
| Available-for-sale securities with market value | Market value method based on the market price as of the closing date (Unrealized gains/losses are recorded in equity. Costs of securities sold are determined mainly based on the moving-average method) |
| without market value | Stated at cost mainly based on the moving-average method |
| Derivative transactions | Market value method |
| Inventories (Fuel and supplies) | Stated at cost mainly based on the moving-average method (Amounts on the balance sheet are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value) |

(2) Depreciation methods for fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets (excluding leased assets)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Vessels | Mainly straight-line method (Declining-balance method for a part of vessels) |
| Buildings and structures | Mainly straight-line method |
| Other tangible fixed assets | Mainly declining-balance method |

Intangible fixed assets (excluding leased assets) Straight-line method

Internal use software is depreciated by the straight line method, based on the estimated useful life of 5 years.

Goodwill is amortized equally over 5 years, in general.

Leased assets

Leased assets under finance leases that transfer ownership are depreciated consistently as fixed assets that the Group owns.

Leased assets under finance leases other than those that transfer ownership are depreciated using the straight-line method, based on lease terms and residual value of zero.

Finance leases other than those that transfer ownership, which have commenced prior to March 31, 2008 are accounted for as ordinary rental and lease transactions.

(3) Accounting treatment for deferred assets

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bond issue expenses | Expensed as incurred |
| Stock issue expenses | Expensed as incurred |

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(4) Accounting for allowances

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for general receivables is based on historical default rate.

Allowance for specific receivables, such as individual doubtful receivables, is based on the individual likelihood of default.

Allowance for bonuses

Allowance for bonuses to employees is based on the estimated amount of future payments attributed to the fiscal year.

Allowance for directors' bonuses

The Company and several domestic consolidated subsidiaries record allowances for bonuses to directors based on the estimated amount of future payments.

Allowance for loss on business liquidation

Allowance for loss on business liquidation is based on the estimated amounts of loss on business liquidation.

Allowance for loss on contracts

Allowance for loss on contracts is based on the estimated amounts of loss on contracts with future higher probability of loss to be incurred due to a decision made over contracts, etc.

Allowance for directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits

Several domestic consolidated subsidiaries record allowances for payments of retirement benefits to directors and corporate auditors based on amounts to adequately cover payments at the end of the fiscal year, in accordance with internal regulations.

Allowance for periodic drydocking

Allowance for periodic drydocking is based on the estimated amount of repairs of vessels.

(5) Recognition of freight revenues and related expenses

Containerships: Recognized by the multiple transportation progress method.

Vessels other than containerships: Recognized mainly by the completed-voyage method.

(6) Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting

The Company mainly adopts deferral hedge accounting. The Company adopts special accounting rules for interest swaps that meet the requirements of special accounting rules.

Hedging instruments and hedged items

Means for hedging

Loans payable in foreign currencies

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Currency option contracts

Currency swap contracts

Interest rate swap contracts

Crude oil swap contracts

Commodities futures

Freight futures

Hedged items

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Loans payable in foreign currencies

Interest on loans and bonds payable

Fuel oil

Fuel oil

Freight

Hedging policy

The hedging derivative transactions are executed and managed by the Company mainly in accordance with established policies, "Market Risk Management Policy" and "Guideline for Market Risk Management," clarifying hedged items by individual case, in order to hedge risks of currency exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate fluctuations, or changes in prices against relevant hedged items.

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Method of evaluating the effectiveness of hedges

The Company evaluates hedge effectiveness mainly by comparing the cumulative changes in cash flows from or the changes in fair value of hedged items, and the cumulative changes in cash flows from or the changes in fair value of hedging instruments during the period from commencement of hedging to the point of evaluating effectiveness, based on changes in both amounts and others. As for interest swap contracts meeting the requirement for special treatment, the evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted.

(7) Interest expense is generally expensed as incurred. However, interest expense for assets which are constructed over a long term and are significant in terms of investment, is included in acquisition cost.

(8) Other significant matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

Accounting for retirement benefits

Net defined benefit assets/liabilities are recorded based on estimates of retirement benefit obligations and pension assets as of the end of the fiscal year. Unrecognized actuarial gains/losses are amortized by the straight-line method over a period that does not exceed the employees' estimated remaining service period (generally 10 years) from the next fiscal year. Prior service costs are generally expensed as incurred.

Accounting for consumption taxes

Consumption tax and similar local taxes are excluded from income and expense.

Notes to Changes in Accounting Policies

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, etc.)

Effective from this fiscal year, the Company has adopted the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013), the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ statement No. 22, September 13, 2013), and the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ASBJ statement No. 7, September 13, 2013), etc. Accordingly, the method of recording the amount of difference caused by changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries in the case of subsidiaries under ongoing control of the Company was changed to one in which it is recorded as capital surplus, and the method of recording acquisition-related costs was changed to one in which they are recognized as expenses for the fiscal year in which they are incurred. In addition, as for business combinations carried out on or after the beginning of this fiscal year, the accounting method was changed to one in which the reviewed acquisition cost allocation resulting from the finalization of the tentative accounting treatment is reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year in which the business combination occurs. In addition, the presentation method for "net income" and other related items was changed, and the presentation of "minority interests" was changed to "non-controlling interests". Application of the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, etc. is in line with the transitional measures provided in Paragraph 58-2 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, Paragraph 44-5 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements, and Paragraph 57-4 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures. Application of these standards commenced as of the beginning of this fiscal year, and will continue going forward.

The effect of these changes on capital surplus at the end of the fiscal year and loss before income taxes of the fiscal year is immaterial.

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Notes to Changes in Presentations

(Consolidated statements of income)

"Gain on sale of investment securities" and "Gain on cancellation of chartered vessels", which were included in "Others" in Extraordinary income in the previous fiscal year, are separately disclosed in this fiscal year due to the increase in materiality.

"Gain on sale of investment securities" and "Gain on cancellation of chartered vessels" for the previous fiscal year were 135 million yen and 2,229 million yen, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

1. Breakdown and amounts of inventories

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Raw materials and supplies | 26,602 million yen |
| Other | 1,258 million yen |

2. Assets pledged as collateral and secured obligations

(1) Assets pledged as collateral

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Vessels | 245,710 million yen |
| Vessels and other property under construction | 26,108 million yen |
| Investment securities | 29,411 million yen |
| Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 47,211 million yen |
| Total | 348,441 million yen |

(2) Secured obligations

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Short-term loans | 14,499 million yen |
| Long-term loans | 158,772 million yen |
| Total | 173,271 million yen |

Pledged investment securities and equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates include the following:

- a) Investment securities of ¥29,330 million and equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥11,143 million are pledged as collateral to secure losses that could arise if the Company and subsidiaries/affiliates cause oil pollution accidents in U.S. waters. As of March 31, 2016 there are no outstanding liabilities. ¥11,143 million of equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates are equity securities issued by consolidated subsidiaries, which do not appear on the consolidated balance sheets.
- b) Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥36,067 million are pledged as collateral to secure long-term loans of subsidiaries/affiliates and future payment of charter hire.
- c) Investment securities of ¥81 million are pledged as collateral for long-term loans associated with LNG carrier projects.

3. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets 834,197 million yen

4. Contingent liabilities

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Guarantee liabilities, etc. | 148,653 million yen |
| (Guarantee liabilities in foreign currency included in above) | 126,468 million yen |

5. Others

The MOL Group is subject to investigations by overseas competition law authorities including those of the U.S. and Europe for violation of competition laws of those countries regarding price control negotiations for ocean transport services of completely built-up vehicles. In addition, a class-action lawsuit was filed in the U.S. and other countries against the MOL Group for damage claims and for a cease and desist order for the questioned conduct. Meanwhile, the effect of these investigations and lawsuit on the financial results of MOL Group is uncertain as its financial impact is not estimable at this stage.

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Notes to Consolidated Statements of Income

Breakdown of Costs of business structural reforms

Impairment loss and allowance for loss on business liquidation arising from the business structural reforms for dry bulkers and containerships are collectively recorded as Costs of business structural reforms. A breakdown of the costs is as follows:

| | (Millions of yen) |
|--|-------------------|
| Impairment loss | 90,308 |
| Allowance for loss on business liquidation | 71,007 |
| Loss on cancellation fee for chartered vessels | 9,458 |
| Others | 8,515 |
| Total | 179,290 |

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

1. Class and total number of issued and outstanding shares as of the end of this fiscal year

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Class: | Common stock |
| Total number of shares: | 1,206,286,115 shares |

2. Class and number of shares of treasury stock as of the end of this fiscal year

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Class: | Common stock |
| Number of shares: | 10,222,184 shares |

3. Dividends distribution of surplus

(1) Dividends paid

| Resolution | Class of stock | Total dividends (millions of yen) | Dividends per share (yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders June 23, 2015 | Common stock | 4,784 | 4.0 | March 31, 2015 | June 24, 2015 |
| Board of Directors' Meeting October 30, 2015 | Common stock | 4,186 | 3.5 | September 30, 2015 | November 24, 2015 |

(2) Dividends for which record date is in this fiscal year but the effective date for the dividends is in the following fiscal year.

| Resolution | Class of stock | Total dividends (millions of yen) | Source of dividends | Dividends per share (yen) | Record date | Effective date |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders June 21, 2016 | Common stock | 1,794 | Retained earnings | 1.5 | March 31, 2016 | June 22, 2016 |

4. Class and number of shares subject to the share subscription rights at the end of the fiscal year

(Excluding share subscription rights yet to be effective)

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Class: | Common stock |
| Total number of shares: | 12,730,000 shares |

Notes on Financial Instruments

1. Qualitative information on financial instruments

To acquire vessels and other fixed assets, the Group raises capital investment primarily by bank loans and bonds. In addition, the Group raises short-term working capital primarily by bank loans. Furthermore, the Group has commitment lines with Japanese banks to maintain sufficient sources of working capital and secure necessary liquidity in case of emergency situations.

Trade receivables are exposed to the credit risks of customers. The Group mitigates such risks by performing operations in accordance with internal regulations. In addition, trade receivables denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to the foreign currency exchange rate risks. The Group avoids this risk mainly by using exchange forward contracts to cover net trade receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. Investment securities are mainly stocks of companies which the Group has business relationships with. Fair value of listed stock is measured at market value on a quarterly basis.

Trade payables are due within a year. Short-term loans are primarily used to raise short-term working capital, while long-term loans and bonds are mainly used to raise necessary funds for capital investments. Although several items have variable interest rates and therefore are exposed to volatility risks, the Group uses derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps) to fix certain portions of such variable interest rates. Long-term loans denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risks; however, currency swaps are set for a portion of such loans to minimize the risks. Derivatives are used to hedge risks as discussed above and are executed to manage risks related to actual demand. In accordance with internal policies (“Market Risk Management Policy” and “Guideline for Market Risk Management”), the Group’s policy is not to use derivatives for speculative purposes.

2. Fair values of financial instruments

The book value, fair value, and differences between the two values of financial instruments at end of this fiscal year are as follows:

| | (Millions of yen) | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | Book Value | Fair Value | Difference |
| (1) Cash and deposits | 146,260 | 146,260 | — |
| (2) Trade receivables | 130,293 | 130,293 | — |
| (3) Marketable securities | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities | 20,000 | 20,000 | — |
| (4) Short-term loans receivable | 10,988 | 10,988 | — |
| (5) Long-term loans receivable (*1) | 59,130 | 64,560 | 5,430 |
| (6) Investment securities | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities | 87,318 | 87,318 | — |
| (7) Trade payables | 127,171 | 127,171 | — |
| (8) Short-term loans | 30,275 | 30,275 | — |
| (9) Bonds (*2) | 265,840 | 261,863 | (3,976) |
| (10) Long-term loans (*3) | 725,818 | 746,599 | 20,781 |
| (11) Derivative financial instruments (*4) | 16,404 | 16,187 | (217) |

(*1) The book value of long-term loans receivable includes current portion of ¥ 10,117 million.

(*2) The book value of bonds includes current portion of ¥ 45,000 million.

(*3) The book value of long-term loans includes current portion of ¥ 77,701 million.

(*4) Assets and liabilities from derivative financial instruments are net. Negative amounts are stated in [].

Notes: 1. Methods used to measure financial instruments at fair value, and issues regarding investment securities and derivative financial instruments are as follows:

(1) Cash and deposits, (2) Trade receivables, and (4) Short-term loans receivable

Fair value of above assets is evaluated at book value since they are settled within a short period and fair

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value is almost equivalent to book value.

(3) Marketable securities and (6) Investment securities

Fair value of stocks is evaluated at market prices at the stock exchange as of the end of the fiscal year.

Fair value of bonds is evaluated at market prices at the stock exchange or at the value provided by financial institutions as of the end of the fiscal year. Fair value of negotiable certificates of deposit is evaluated at book value since they are settled within a short period and fair value is almost equivalent to book value.

(5) Long-term loans receivable

Fair value of long-term loans receivable with variable interest rate is evaluated at book value since the interest rate reflects the market rate in a short term and fair value is almost equal to book value, unless the creditworthiness of the borrower has changed significantly since the loan was made. Fair value of long-term loans receivable with fixed interest rates, for each category of loans based on the type of loans, and maturity length, is evaluated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest using the rate which would apply if similar borrowing were newly made.

(7) Trade payables and (8) Short-term loans

Fair value of above liabilities is evaluated at book value, since they are settled within a short period and fair value is almost equivalent to book value.

(9) Bonds

Fair value of marketable corporate bond is evaluated at market price.

(10) Long-term loans

Fair value of long-term bank loans with variable interest rates is evaluated at book value since fair value is almost equivalent to book value, the interest rate reflects the market rate in a short term and there has been no significant change in the creditworthiness of the Group before and after such bank loans were made. Long-term bank loans with fixed interest rates are classified by their duration, and based on their individual loan type, their fair value is evaluated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest using the rate which would apply if similar bank loans were to be newly made. Fair value of long-term bank loans qualifying for allocation method of interest and currency swap is evaluated at book value since such bank loans were deemed as the variable interest rates bank loans and the interest rate reflects the market rate in a short term.

(11) Derivative financial instruments

Fair value of derivatives, which are used for hedging purposes, is measured at the value of forward exchange rates as of the end of the fiscal year or offered prices by financial institutions. Since currency swaps, which deferral hedge accounting is applied, are accounted for together with the long-term bank loans being hedged, the fair value is included in the fair value of the relevant hedged item.

2. Financial instruments which fair value are extremely difficult to determine are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

| | Book Value |
|-----------------|------------|
| Unlisted stocks | 7,062 |
| Others | 6 |
| Total | 7,069 |

The above items are not included in the amount presented under the line “(6) Investments securities Available-for-sale securities” in the table summarizing fair value of financial instruments, because the fair value is extremely difficult to determine as they have no quoted market price and the future cash flow cannot be estimated.

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Notes on Rental Property

1. Qualitative information on rental property

The Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries own real estate for office lease (including land) in Tokyo, Osaka and other areas.

2. Fair value of rental property

| (Millions of yen) | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Book Value | Fair Value |
| 311,092 | 444,844 |

Notes: 1. Book value is acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

2. Fair value of major properties is based on the valuation of independent real estate appraisers. For other properties, fair value of land is adjusted using an index that reflects market price properly. Fair value of depreciable assets such as buildings is the amount recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

Per-share Information

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Net assets per share | 452.28 yen |
| 2. Net loss per share | 142.50 yen |

Significant Subsequent Events

There are no significant events to be disclosed.

Other Notes

Figures less than one million yen are rounded down to the nearest million.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements**Non-consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2016 | As of March 31, 2015 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Amount | Amount |
| (Assets) | | |
| Current assets | 293,099 | 380,617 |
| Cash and deposits | 81,798 | 22,130 |
| Trade receivables | 74,680 | 112,952 |
| Short-term loans receivable | 31,886 | 71,795 |
| Advances | 4,115 | 7,921 |
| Marketable securities | 20,000 | 45,000 |
| Inventories | 16,985 | 33,151 |
| Deferred and prepaid expenses | 36,859 | 44,475 |
| Receivable from agencies | 11,086 | 18,351 |
| Other current assets | 16,272 | 26,068 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (585) | (1,227) |
| Fixed assets | 666,471 | 721,059 |
| (Tangible fixed assets) | 126,525 | 117,259 |
| Vessels | 86,486 | 84,419 |
| Buildings | 10,506 | 9,440 |
| Structures and equipment | 338 | 411 |
| Vehicles and transportation equipment | 42 | 95 |
| Equipment, mainly containers | 523 | 609 |
| Land | 16,694 | 16,694 |
| Vessels and other property under construction | 10,216 | 3,784 |
| Other tangible fixed assets | 1,716 | 1,803 |
| (Intangible fixed assets) | 13,227 | 15,970 |
| (Investments and other assets) | 526,718 | 587,829 |
| Investment securities | 69,603 | 99,684 |
| Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and affiliates | 211,648 | 239,726 |
| Long-term loans receivable | 150,294 | 137,971 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | 12,621 | 15,593 |
| Long-term lease receivables | 80,452 | 84,841 |
| Other investments and other assets | 12,513 | 12,279 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (10,415) | (2,268) |
| Total Assets | 959,570 | 1,101,677 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

(Millions of yen)

| | As of March 31, 2016 | As of March 31, 2015 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Amount | Amount |
| (Liabilities) | | |
| Current liabilities | 388,033 | 280,778 |
| Trade payables | 91,333 | 122,296 |
| Short-term bonds | 30,000 | 15,000 |
| Short-term bank loans | 157,830 | 104,185 |
| Other payables | 1,398 | 1,385 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,528 | 1,564 |
| Advances received | 17,993 | 23,194 |
| Payable to agencies | 1,940 | 2,383 |
| Allowance for bonuses | 1,784 | 2,117 |
| Allowance for directors' bonuses | - | 42 |
| Allowance for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates | 77,744 | - |
| Allowance for loss on contracts | 4,223 | - |
| Other current liabilities | 2,256 | 8,609 |
| Fixed liabilities | 326,964 | 353,589 |
| Bonds | 150,840 | 185,185 |
| Long-term bank loans | 142,702 | 141,206 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 10,491 | 20,303 |
| Allowance for employees' severance and retirement benefits | 8 | 8 |
| Allowance for loss on guarantees | 6,107 | 3,510 |
| Other fixed liabilities | 16,814 | 3,375 |
| Total Liabilities | 714,997 | 634,367 |
| (Net Assets) | | |
| Owners' equity | 226,214 | 428,937 |
| Common stock | 65,400 | 65,400 |
| Capital surplus | 44,371 | 44,371 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 44,371 | 44,371 |
| Retained earnings | 123,291 | 326,038 |
| Legal earnings reserve | 8,527 | 8,527 |
| Other retained earnings | 114,764 | 317,510 |
| Reserve for special depreciation | 177 | 635 |
| Reserve for overseas investment loss | 14 | 23 |
| Reserve for advanced depreciation | 966 | 978 |
| General reserve | 294,630 | 289,630 |
| Retained earnings (losses) brought forward | (181,023) | 26,243 |
| Treasury stock, at cost | (6,849) | (6,872) |
| Accumulated gains from valuation and translation adjustments | 15,677 | 35,818 |
| Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax | 18,475 | 40,315 |
| Unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of tax | (2,797) | (4,497) |
| Share subscription rights | 2,681 | 2,553 |
| Total Net Assets | 244,572 | 467,309 |
| Total Liabilities and Total Net Assets | 959,570 | 1,101,677 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Non-consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

| | FY2015 (From April. 1, 2015 to March. 31, 2016) | FY2014 (From April. 1, 2014 to March. 31, 2015) |
|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount |
| Shipping and other operating revenues | | |
| Shipping revenues | | |
| Freight | 917,953 | 993,810 |
| Charter fees | 244,658 | 243,465 |
| Other shipping revenues | 36,795 | 37,591 |
| Total | 1,199,407 | 1,274,868 |
| Other operating revenue | 1,111 | 1,101 |
| Total shipping and other operating revenues | 1,200,518 | 1,275,969 |
| Shipping and other operating expenses | | |
| Shipping expenses | | |
| Voyage expenses | 527,566 | 628,994 |
| Vessels | 13,449 | 13,440 |
| Charter fees | 501,015 | 474,576 |
| Other shipping expenses | 139,305 | 137,035 |
| Total | 1,181,337 | 1,254,046 |
| Other operating expenses | 814 | 824 |
| Total shipping and other operating expenses | 1,182,152 | 1,254,870 |
| Gross operating income | 18,366 | 21,098 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 32,621 | 33,228 |
| Operating income (loss) | (14,255) | (12,129) |
| Non-operating income | | |
| Interest and dividend income | 21,876 | 29,049 |
| Gain on sale of containers | 3,905 | 4,094 |
| Exchange gains | - | 6,136 |
| Others | 1,224 | 1,134 |
| Total non-operating income | 27,006 | 40,414 |
| Non-operating expenses | | |
| Interest expense | 3,319 | 3,139 |
| Exchange losses | 2,451 | |
| Others | 1,288 | 1,216 |
| Total non-operating expenses | 7,060 | 4,355 |
| Ordinary income | 5,691 | 23,929 |
| Extraordinary profits | | |
| Gain on sales of fixed assets | 2,608 | 1,915 |
| Gain on sales of investment securities | 12,839 | 2 |
| Gain on sales of securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 456 | 98 |
| Gain on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates | 721 | 2,878 |
| Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts | 17 | 9 |
| Cancellation fee for chartered vessels | 405 | 219 |
| Others | 2,480 | 686 |
| Total extraordinary profits | 19,528 | 5,810 |
| Extraordinary losses | | |
| Loss on disposal of fixed assets | 467 | 225 |
| Loss on valuation of securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 38,062 | 8,969 |
| Provision of allowance for loss on guarantees | - | 3,210 |
| Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts | - | 650 |
| Costs of business structural reforms | 177,645 | - |
| Others | 3,173 | 1,108 |
| Total extraordinary losses | 219,348 | 14,164 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (194,128) | 15,575 |
| Income taxes - current | (79) | (1,191) |
| Income taxes - deferred | (300) | (1,116) |
| Net income | 193,748 | 17,883 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Millions of yen)

| | Owners' equity | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Common stock | Capital surplus | | Retained earnings | | | | | | | Treasury stock, at cost | Total owners' equity |
| | | Additional paid-in capital | Total capital surplus | Legal earnings reserve | Other retained earnings | | | | | Total retained earnings | | |
| | | | | | Reserve for special depreciation | Reserve for overseas investment loss | Reserve for advanced depreciation | General reserve | Retained earnings (losses) brought forward | | | |
| Balance at April 1, 2015 | 65,400 | 44,371 | 44,371 | 8,527 | 635 | 23 | 978 | 289,630 | 26,243 | 326,038 | (6,872) | 428,937 |
| Changes during the fiscal year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares | | | - | | | | | | | - | 7 | 7 |
| Dividends paid | | | - | | | | | | (8,970) | (8,970) | | (8,970) |
| Adjustments of reserves due to effective tax rate change in accordance with Act on Special Measures concerning Taxation | | | - | | 1 | 0 | 13 | | (15) | - | | - |
| Net income (loss) | | | - | | | | | | (193,748) | (193,748) | | (193,748) |
| Reversal of reserve for special depreciation | | | - | | (460) | | | | 460 | - | | - |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | | - | | | (9) | | | 9 | - | | - |
| Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation | | | - | | | | (25) | | 25 | - | | - |
| Provision of general reserve | | | - | | | | | 5,000 | (5,000) | - | | - |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | - | | | | | | | - | (47) | (47) |
| Disposal of treasury stock | | | - | | | | | | (27) | (27) | 63 | 35 |
| Net changes of items other than owners' equity during the fiscal year | | | - | | | | | | | - | | - |
| Total changes during the fiscal year | - | - | - | - | (458) | (9) | (12) | 5,000 | (207,266) | (202,746) | 23 | (202,723) |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | 65,400 | 44,371 | 44,371 | 8,527 | 177 | 14 | 966 | 294,630 | (181,023) | 123,291 | (6,849) | 226,214 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

(Millions of yen)

| | Accumulated gains from valuation and translation adjustments | | | Share subscription rights | Total Net assets |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax | Unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of tax | Total accumulated gains from valuation and translation adjustments | | |
| Balance at April 1, 2015 | 40,315 | (4,497) | 35,818 | 2,553 | 467,309 |
| Changes during the fiscal year | | | | | |
| Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares | | | - | (7) | - |
| Dividends paid | | | - | | (8,970) |
| Adjustments of reserves due to effective tax rate change in accordance with Act on Special Measures concerning Taxation | | | - | | - |
| Net income (loss) | | | - | | (193,748) |
| Reversal of reserve for special depreciation | | | - | | - |
| Reversal of reserve for overseas investment loss | | | - | | - |
| Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation | | | - | | - |
| Provision of general reserve | | | - | | - |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | - | | (47) |
| Disposal of treasury stock | | | - | | 35 |
| Net changes of items other than owners' equity during the fiscal year | (21,840) | 1,700 | (20,140) | 134 | (20,005) |
| Total changes during the fiscal year | (21,840) | 1,700 | (20,140) | 127 | (222,736) |
| Balance at March 31, 2016 | 18,475 | (2,797) | 15,677 | 2,681 | 244,572 |

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Matters for Significant Accounting Policies

1. Bases and methods of valuation of assets

Securities

| | |
|---|--|
| Trading securities | Market value method (Costs of securities sold are determined based on the moving-average method) |
| Held-to-maturity debt securities | Amortized cost method |
| Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | Stated at cost using the moving-average method |
| Other securities | |
| Available-for-sale securities with market value | Market value method based on the market price as of the closing date (Unrealized gains/losses are recorded in equity. Costs of securities sold are determined based on the moving-average method) |
| without market value | Stated at cost based on the moving-average method |
| Derivative transactions | Market value method |
| Inventories | Stated at cost mainly based on the moving-average method (Amounts on the balance sheet are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value) |

2. Depreciation methods for fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets (excluding leased assets)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Vessels | Straight-line method |
| Buildings and structures | Straight-line method |
| Other tangible fixed assets | Declining-balance method |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Intangible fixed assets (excluding leased assets) | Straight-line method |
|--|----------------------|

Internal use software is depreciated by the straight line method, based on the estimated useful life of 5 years.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Leased assets | Leased assets under finance leases that transfer ownership are depreciated consistently as fixed assets that the Company owns. |
|---------------|--|

Leased assets under finance leases other than those that transfer ownership are depreciated using the straight-line method, based on lease terms and residual value of zero.

Finance leases other than those that transfer ownership, which have commenced prior to March 31, 2008 are accounted for as ordinary rental and lease transactions.

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

3. Accounting treatment for deferred assets

Bond issue expenses

Expensed as incurred

Stock issue expenses

Expensed as incurred

4. Accounting for allowances

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for general receivables is based on historical default rate.

Allowance for specific receivables, such as individual doubtful receivables, is based on the individual likelihood of default.

Allowance for bonuses

Allowance for bonuses to employees is based on the estimated amount of future payments attributed to the fiscal year.

Allowance for directors' bonuses

Allowance for bonuses to directors is based on the estimated amounts of future payments.

Allowance for loss on business liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates

Allowance for loss on business liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates is based on the estimated amounts of loss on business liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates to provide for the payment in the future

Allowance for loss on contracts

Allowance for loss on contracts is based on the estimated amounts of loss on contracts with future higher probability of loss to be incurred due to decision made over contracts, etc.

Allowance for employees' severance and retirement benefits

Allowance for retirement benefits to employees is based on the estimated amounts of retirement benefit obligations and pension assets as of the end of the fiscal year.

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the Company uses straight-line attribution as a method of attributing estimates of retirement benefit to a period up to the end of the fiscal year.

Actuarial differences are recognized using the straight-line method within the estimated remaining service period (generally 10 years) commencing with the following period. Prior service cost is accounted for as expenses in lump-sum at the time of occurrence.

Allowance for loss on guarantees

Provided for losses arising from fulfilling guarantee obligations, the Company appropriates a provision for the estimated losses in view of the financial conditions of guaranteed companies.

5. Recognition of freight revenues and related expenses

Containerships:

Recognized by the multiple transportation progress method.

Vessels other than containerships:

Recognized by the completed-voyage method.

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

6. Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting

The Company adopts deferral hedge accounting.

Special accounting rules are used for interest swaps that meet the requirements of special accounting rules.

Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments

Loans payable in foreign currencies

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Currency option contracts

Interest rate swap contracts

Commodities futures

Freight futures

Hedged items

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Future transactions in foreign currencies

Interest on loans and bonds payable

Fuel oil

Freight

Hedging policy

Hedging derivative transactions are executed in accordance with the Company's internal regulations, "Market Risk Management Policy" and "Guideline for Market Risk Management," clarifying hedged items by individual case, in order to hedge risks of currency exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate fluctuations, or changes in prices against relevant hedged items.

Method of evaluating the effectiveness of hedges

In principle, the Company evaluates hedge effectiveness by comparing the cumulative changes in cash flows from or the changes in the fair value of hedged items, and the cumulative changes in cash flows from or the changes in fair value of hedging instruments during the period from commencement of hedging to the point of evaluating effectiveness, based on changes in both amounts and others. As for interest swap contracts meeting the requirement of special treatment, the evaluation of hedge effectiveness is omitted.

7. Interest expense is generally expensed as incurred. However, interest expense for assets which are constructed over a long term and are significant in terms of investment, is included in acquisition cost.

8. The accounting methods for unrecognized actuarial differences relating to retirement benefits are different from those accounting methods in the consolidated financial statements.

9. Consumption tax and similar local taxes are excluded from income and expense.

Notes to Changes in Presentations

(Non-consolidated balance sheets)

"Other receivables" (¥489 million for this fiscal year), which was separately disclosed in the previous fiscal year, is included in "Other current assets" in this fiscal year due to the decrease in materiality. "Other receivables" for the previous fiscal year was ¥12,243 million.

Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

1. To subsidiaries and affiliates

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Short-term monetary lending | 51,325 million yen |
| Long-term monetary lending | 155,512 million yen |
| Short-term monetary debts | 150,059 million yen |
| Long-term monetary debts | 546 million yen |

2. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets 193,588 million yen

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

3. Assets pledged as collateral and secured obligations

(1) Assets pledged as collateral

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Vessels | 33,255 million yen |
| Investment securities | 29,411 million yen |
| Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 35,371 million yen |
| Total | 98,039 million yen |

(2) Secured obligations

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Short-term loans | 2,399 million yen |
| Long-term loans | 13,969 million yen |
| Total | 16,368 million yen |

Pledged investment securities and equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates include the following:

- a) Investment securities of ¥29,330 million and equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥11,143 million are pledged as collateral to secure losses that could arise if the Company and subsidiaries/affiliates cause oil pollution accidents in U.S. waters. As of March 31, 2016 there are no outstanding liabilities.
- b) Equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥24,228 million are pledged as collateral to secure long-term loans of subsidiaries/affiliates and future payment of charter hire.
- c) Investment securities at ¥81 million are pledged as collateral for long-term loans associated with LNG carrier projects.

4. Contingent liabilities

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Guarantee liabilities, etc. | 633,057 million yen |
| (Guarantee liabilities in foreign currency included in above) | 392,286 million yen) |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

5. Others

MOL is subject to investigations by overseas competition law authorities including those of the U.S. and Europe for violation of competition laws of those countries regarding price control negotiations for ocean transport services of completely built-up vehicles. In addition, a class-action lawsuit was filed in the U.S. and other countries against MOL for damage claims and for a cease and desist order for the questioned conduct. Meanwhile, the effect of these investigations and lawsuit on the financial results of MOL is uncertain as its financial impact is not estimable at this stage.

Notes to Non-consolidated Statements of Income

1. Volume of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Volume of operating transactions | |
| Revenues | 110,334 million yen |
| Amount of purchase | 346,529 million yen |
| Transactions other than operating transactions | 44,435 million yen |

2. Breakdown of Costs of business structural reforms

Allowance for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates and on valuation of securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates arising from the business structural reforms for dry bulkers and containerships are collectively recorded as Costs of business structural reforms. A breakdown of the costs is as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Allowance for loss liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates | 77,744 million yen |
| Loss on valuation of securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 69,074 million yen |
| Loss on cancellation fee for chartered vessels | 9,458 million yen |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 7,919 million yen |
| Allowance for loss on guarantees | 5,807 million yen |
| <u>Others</u> | <u>7,641 million yen</u> |
| Total | 177,645 million yen |

Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Class and number of shares of treasury stock as of the end of this fiscal year | |
| Common stock | 10,197,929 shares |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Notes on Deferred Tax Accounting

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

| | (Millions of yen) |
|---|-------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | |
| Loss brought forward | 48,721 |
| Retained income of specific foreign subsidiaries | 10,329 |
| Voluntary adjustment of loss on valuation of securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates | 52,378 |
| Reserve for bonuses expenses | 512 |
| Impairment loss | 987 |
| Deferred hedge losses | 830 |
| Excess of provision of allowance for doubtful accounts | 3,136 |
| Allowance for loss on guarantees | 1,740 |
| Allowance for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates | 22,157 |
| Allowance for loss on contracts | 1,203 |
| Others | 4,868 |
| Total of deferred tax assets | 146,866 |
| Valuation allowance | (146,832) |
| Net deferred tax assets | 33 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | |
| Gain on securities contributed to employee retirement benefit trust | (2,713) |
| Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities | (7,142) |
| Others | (669) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (10,525) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | (10,491) |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Notes on Fixed Assets to Use on Lease

1. Finance lease transactions that commenced on or before March 31, 2008, except those whose ownership deems to transfer to the lessee.

(1) Lease payments, depreciation equivalent and interest equivalent

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Lease payments | 102 million yen |
| Depreciation equivalent | 23 million yen |
| Interest equivalent | 0 million yen |

(2) Calculation of depreciation equivalent

Assumed depreciation amounts are computed using the declining-balance method or the straight-line method in accordance with the depreciation method of each account in balance sheets over the lease terms assuming no residual value.

(3) Calculation of interest equivalent

The excess of total lease payments over acquisition cost equivalents is regarded as amounts representing interest payable equivalents and is allocated to each period using the interest method.

2. Operating lease transactions

Future lease payments

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount due within one year | 11,132 million yen |
| Amount due after one year | 11,807 million yen |
| Total | 22,940 million yen |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Notes on Transactions with Related Parties

(Millions of yen)

| Attribution | Name of company, etc. | Ratio of MOL's voting rights | Nature of relationship | Nature of transaction (Note 1) | Transacted amount (Note 2) | Account | Term-end balance |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Subsidiary | White Bear Maritime Ltd. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 51,953 | - | - |
| | MOL Euro-orient Shipping S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee Underwriting of capital increase | 34,130 17,780 | - - | - - |
| | Canopus Maritime Inc. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee Underwriting of capital increase | 25,622 34,519 | - - | - 53,872 |
| | Camellia Container Carrier S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee Underwriting of capital increase | 20,838 14,418 | - - | - - |
| | Samba Offshore S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 16,413 | - | - |
| | MOG-IX LNG Shipholding S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 16,187 | - | - |
| | Cleopatra LNG Shipping Co., Ltd. | Directly 70% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 15,625 | - | - |
| | Nefertiti LNG Shipping Co., Ltd. | Directly 70% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 14,207 | - | - |
| | Euromol B.V. | Indirectly 100% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 13,135 | - | - |
| | Aurora Car Maritime Transport S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 13,117 | - | - |
| | MOL Cape (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering | Debt guarantee | 12,081 | - | - |
| | Dolphin Navigation Inc. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 10,405 | - | - |
| | Astraea Maritime Inc. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 10,328 | - | - |
| | Snowscape Car Carriers S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 8,157 | - Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable | - 641 11,978 |
| | Polar Express S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 7,110 | - Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable | - 631 9,591 |
| | Ural Container Carriers S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Acquisition of vessels Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee Acquisition of vessels | 5,779 10,760 | - - | - - |
| | Kilimanjaro Container Carriers S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Ship chartering Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 5,035 | - Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable (Note 4) | - 954 10,162 |
| | Lakler S.A. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Funding loan Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee Funding loan | 3,677 8,425 | - Long-term loans receivable | - 19,950 |
| | Linkman Holdings Inc. | Directly 100% | Interlocking directorate Funding loan Borrowing of funds | Funding loan Borrowing of funds | 17,844 79,685 | - Short-term loans receivable Short-term loans | - 13,030 77,805 |

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

| Attribution | Name of company, etc. | Ratio of MOL's voting rights | Nature of relationship | Nature of transaction (Note 1) | Transacted amount (Note 2) | Account | Term-end balance |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| Affiliate | T.E.N. Ghana MV25 B.V. | Directly 20% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 26,123 | - | - |
| | Carioca MV27 B.V. | Directly 21% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 25,456 | - | - |
| | Cernambi Norte MV26 B.V. | Directly 21% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 19,987 | - | - |
| | Tartaruga MV29 B.V. | Directly 21% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 14,282 | - | - |
| | Joint Gas Two Ltd. | Directly 50% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 10,125 | - | - |
| | IceGas LNG Shipping Co. Ltd. | Directly 50% | Interlocking directorate Debt guarantee | Debt guarantee | 9,676 | - | - |

Notes 1. Transaction conditions and policies to decide transaction conditions, etc.

- (1) Debt guarantees are decided based on the form of guarantees and other conditions.
 - (2) As for funding loan, it is determined by market rates and conditions, and companies are not required to pay mortgages.
 - (3) As for borrowing of funds, it is determined by market rates and conditions.
 - (4) As for underwriting of capital increase, the Company decided to underwrite capital increase carried out by subsidiaries.
 - (5) Acquisition cost of vessels is determined based on appraisal values of vessels.
 - (6) As for part of the funding loans, because they involve repeated transactions, the average for this fiscal year is shown for the transacted amount.
2. Consumption taxes are not included in transacted amount.
 3. Lease receivables shown include lease receivables scheduled to be paid within one year.
 4. In Long-term loans receivable, 7,919 million yen of allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded.

Per-share Information

1. Net assets per share 202.23 yen
2. Net loss per share 161.98 yen

Significant Subsequent Events

There are no significant events to be disclosed.

Other Notes

Figures less than one million yen are rounded down to the nearest million.