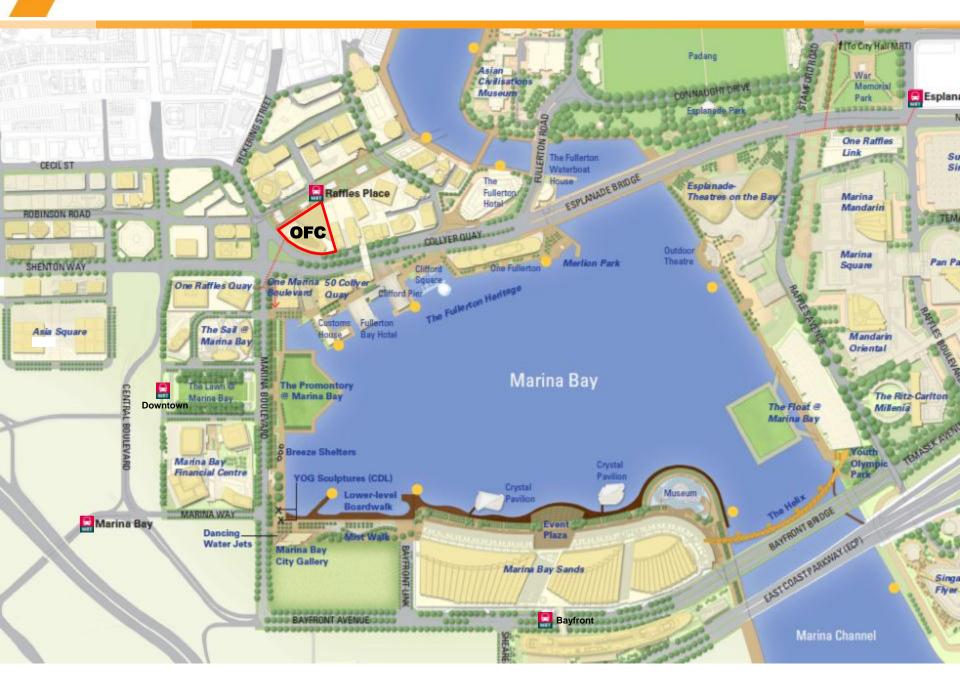


Prime Location in the Heart of CBD





4th Generation Building on Site

- The site occupied by OFC has 999-year lease term commencing from 22 June 1862
- Site has been redeveloped 4 times:



1864

1st Generation
Ocean Building



1923
2nd Generation
Ocean Building



1974
3rd Generation
Ocean Building



Ocean Towers added

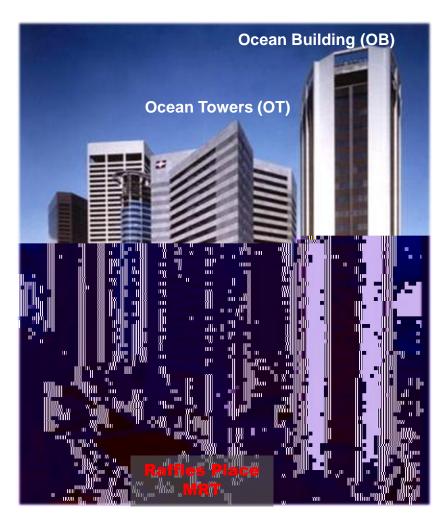
1992



2011
4th Generation
Ocean Financial
Centre



Issues Facing Ocean Building/Ocean Towers (c.2007)



Before redevelopment into Ocean Financial Centre

- 1) Aging buildings (OB completed in 1974, OT 1992) and inability to compete with new buildings
 - Low net lettable area efficiency (OT 69%, OB 75%)
 - Irregular / small floor plates
 - Obsolete plant & equipment; need to incur \$25m capex to refurbish OT
 - Difficult to attract blue-chip tenants; may lose some anchor tenants to newer buildings (e.g. EY moved to One Raffles Quay)

2) Coincided with Global Financial Crisis

- Capital rationing
- Loan availability
- Maintain profit / income



Options & Long-Term Solutions



Unveiling the Ocean Financial Centre design in Oct 2007

Options Considered

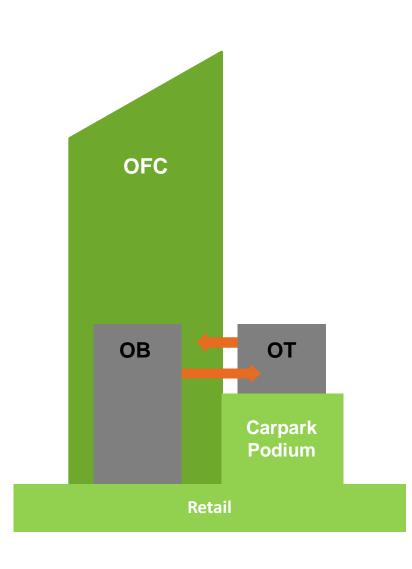
- Redevelop or refurbish?
- Highest and best use?
- Include or exclude Ocean Towers for total / partial redevelopment?

Long Term Solutions

- Redevelop Ocean Building/Ocean Tower into a premier Grade A office building
- Engage world-renowned architect,
 César Pelli, to design the new iconic
 Ocean Financial Centre
- Participate in URA's Art & Lighting Incentive Schemes to increase the GFA by up to 4%
- Utilize additional GFA of 15% due to proximity to Raffles Place MRT Station
- Maximize total GFA to 1 million sf and building height to 245m (43storey)



Strategy



Innovative Development Plan

Stage 1 Transfer existing tenants at Ocean Building to Ocean Towers

Stage 2 Demolish Ocean Building

Stage 3 Construct Ocean Financial Centre

Stage 4 Transfer existing tenants at Ocean Towers to Ocean Financial Centre

Stage 5 Demolish Ocean Towers

Stage 6 Construct car park podium

Key Benefits

- 1) Retain anchor tenants for Ocean Financial Centre (Drew & Napier, DMG, Verizon, iFast, etc. took up 220,000 sf or 25% of space in new building)
- 2) Continue to enjoy rental income from Ocean Towers during construction of Ocean Financial Centre
- 3) Shorten the development time frame
- 4) Capture the demand from upturn of market

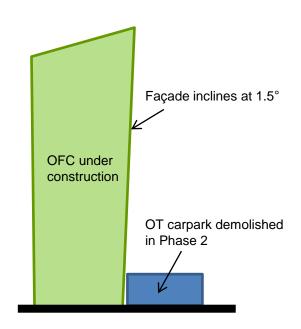


Key Challenges

- Securing approvals from authorities for simultaneous use of GFA for OT & OFC during reconstruction
- Tight & congested site
- Large floor plates of new building overlap into existing OT
- Existing separate foundations for OB & OT impose structural constraints
- Building is on top of Raffles Place MRT station

 Operation of OT & OFC at different stages requires careful planning and management (eg. handling of tenant complaints)





Tower

Eccentric Load on Raft

Carpark

Caisson Piles

Raft foundations of two existing basements stitched together and thickened by 3 to 4m to support the taller and heavier OFC

OFC overlapping into existing OT

Ocean Financial Centre



A New Landmark at Raffles Place

- Completed the iconic Ocean Financial Centre in Apr 2011
- 43-storey with 885,000 sf NLA
- ~80% pre-committed to blue-chip tenants before completion (current occupancy: 99.1% as at Mar 2014)











DREW & NAPIER

STAMFORD LAW.





Ocean Financial Centre

Comparison of Ocean Financial Centre & Ocean Building / Ocean Towers





Buildings	Ocean Building	Ocean Towers	Ocean Building / Ocean Towers	Ocean Financial Centre	Improvement
GFA (sf)	537,000	348,000	885,000	1,033,000	148,000 (+17%)
NLA (sf)	402,000	239,000	641,000	885,000	244,000 (+38%)
NLA Efficiency	75%	69%	72% (average)	86%	+14%
Completion	1974	1992	1974 / 1992	2011	Brand new
Building Height (storey)	29	27	28 (average)	43	15 (+54%)
Average Floor Plate (sf)	18,000	12,000	15,000 (average)	22,000	7,000 (+47%)

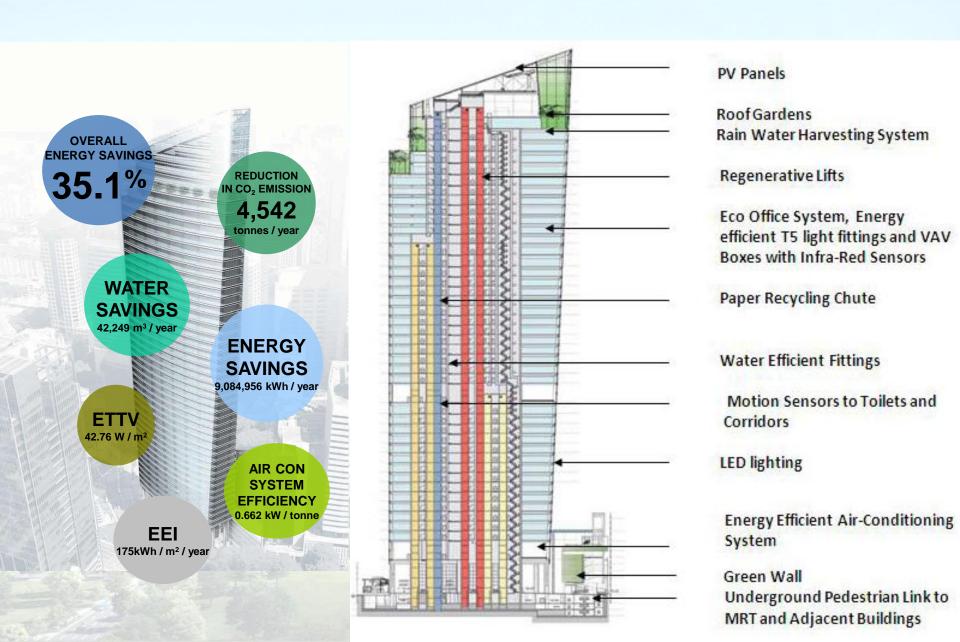
- Divestment to Keppel REIT for 99-year period
- Divestment generated a total gain of \$877 million in 2011
- Contributed 64% of KLL record net profit of \$1.37 billion in 2011



Green Features atOcean Financial Centre



Summary of Key Green Features





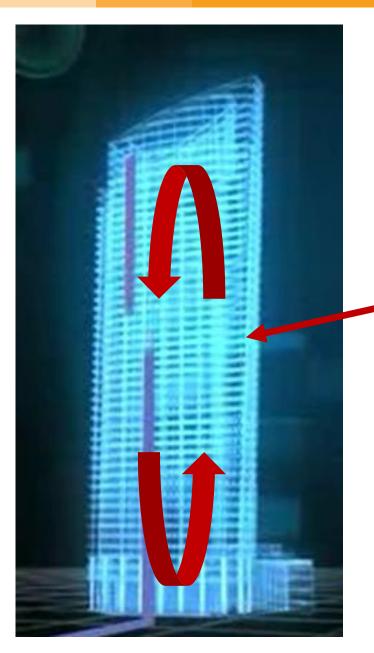
Roof-Top Solar Panels



Largest PV cell area in office buildings: 400 sqm



Hybrid Chilled Water System



Only Office Building in Singapore to use Hybrid Chilled Water System

Hybrid

District Cooling Supply
(DCS)

In-house Chiller Supply

Energy savings: 3.58 million kWh/year



Centralised Paper Recycling



- Promotes conservation habit
- Up to **334 tonnes** of waste paper per year
- 5,685 trees being saved per year



Green Savings and Benefits



Energy Savings: **9.08 million kWh** per year

equivalent to powering 1600 homes in a year

Water Savings: 42,249 m³ per year

equivalent to 17 Olympic sized swimming pool

Operations Cost Savings: **\$2.63 million** per year

Carbon Reduction: **4,542 tonnes** per year

equivalent to 22,000 trees saved annually

Blue Chip Tenants

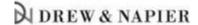














Skyrise Greening at Ocean Financial Centre



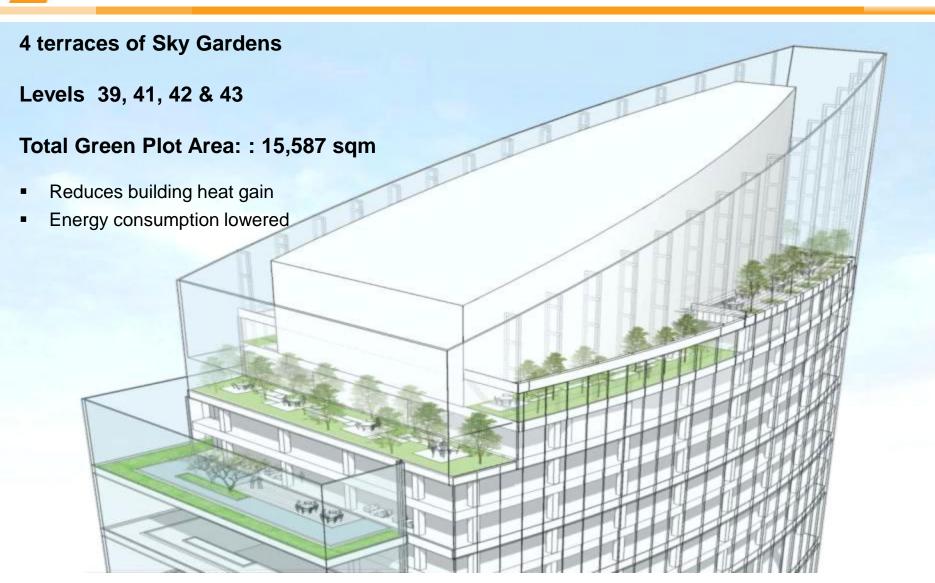
Roof Garden at old Ocean Building (1974 – 2007)







Sky Gardens







Sky Gardens









What's Unique about our Green Wall?

√ 1st to implement Vertical Greenery screening for Carparks in CBD

- √ "Au Natural" filtration system for vehicular emissions
- √ "3D-enhanced" Greenwall
- ✓ Proprietary "Lift, Tilt, Lock" pots system for enhanced safety
- √ 1-to-1 exact pot identification for the whole wall of 57,000 pots
- ✓ Digital "Pixelation" ability
- ✓ Fully automated 2-in-1 Irrigation and Fertilizer System
- ✓ Efficient LED night lighting





Green Wall Information



2 years of design & planning

Accelerated **15** weeks of installation

18,500 Man-hours to complete

25 species of plants

Total area: 2,125 sqm

Total pots: **56,968**



Green Wall Lighting





A New World Record!



13th September 2013 World's Largest Vertical Garden

Total Length – 110 m

Total Height – 19 m

Total species of plants – 25

Total planting pots – 56,968

Total verified area – 2,125 sqm
(8 tennis court)



Safety Awards

Keppel Group Safety Innovation Award

- 2011 Keppel Group Safety Innovation Award Gold Automatic Dust Trapper Mist Spray
- 2012 Keppel Group Safety Innovation Award Bronze Customizable Safety Hatch Cover for openings
- 2013 Keppel Group Safety Innovation Award Gold Tower Crane Proximity Sensors



MOM Workplace Safety & Health Award

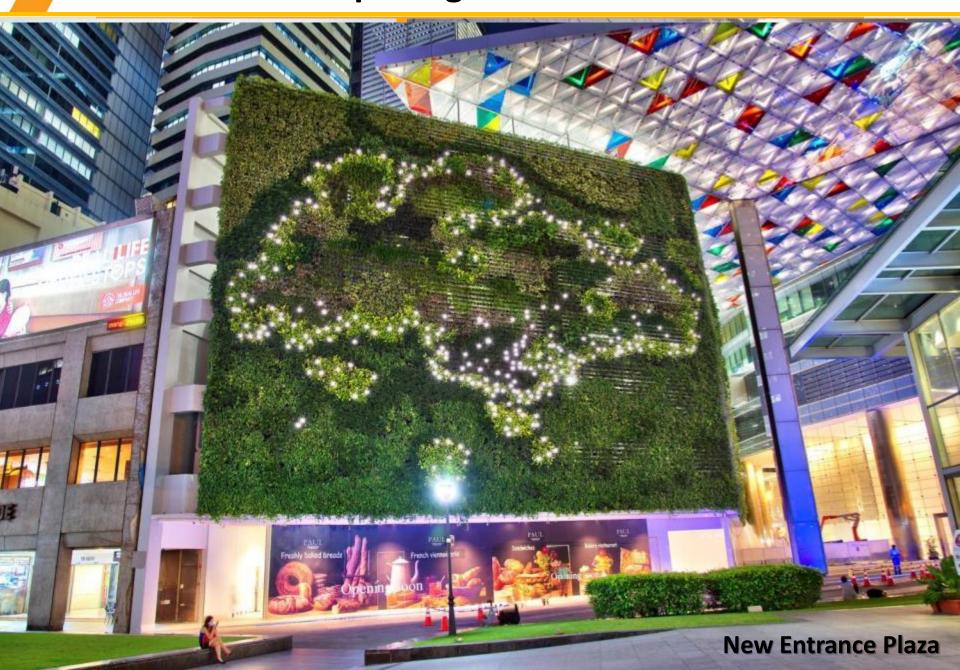
- 2011 Ministry of Manpower Workplace Safety and Health
 Performance Award for OFC
- 2012 Ministry of Manpower Workplace Safety and Health
 Developer's Award for OFC
- 2013 Ministry of Manpower Workplace Safety and Health
 - Performance Award for OFC



Urban Planning at Ocean Financial Centre



Covered Plaza Opening Out to Raffles Place Green





Retail Annex & Direct Connection to MRT Station



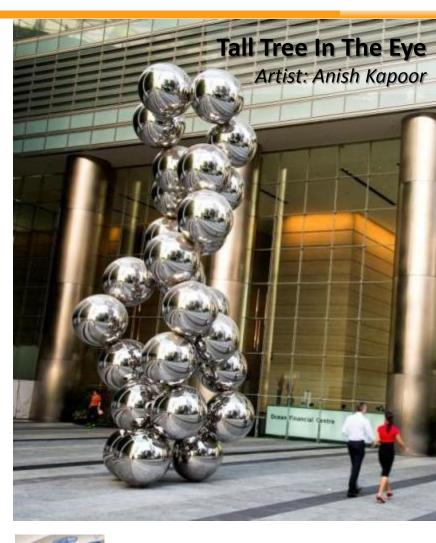
Retail annex along underground pedestrian network linking Keppel OFC directly to Raffles Place Interchange MRT Station



Art in Ocean Financial Centre











Awards & Accolades













- 1st BCA Green Mark Platinum awarded for high-rise office building in Singapore's Central Business District (2008)
- 1st high-rise office development in South East Asia to be conferred with LEED Platinum Pre-Certification, Core & Shell (2009)
- Best Developer Green Development (Future)
 Award (2009)

Cityscape Asia Real Estate Awards

- Best Green Development Award (2011)
 South East Asia Property Awards
- World's Best Commercial High Rise Development (2012)

International Property Awards

• World's Largest Vertical Green Wall (2013)

Guinness World Record



Questions to consider

- Q1. Elevated to eco icon status, the Ocean Financial Centre is the first high rise office development in Southeast Asia to be conferred the prestigious Platinum Level LEED-CS certification under the US Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System. How was the idea of complementing green sustainability and profitability addressed on the project?
- Q2. There were many considerations when deciding to redevelop the Ocean Financial Centre amidst the aftermath of the Asian Financial Centre in 2008. Thinking unboxed, how/what would you have done differently on the redevelopment of the building?
- Q3. What are some learning points from the case study that can be adapted or implemented for other Business Units across Keppel Group?



