



Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Results of the 38th Fiscal Period ended July 31, 2025

Presentation Material

September 12, 2025



TSE Code: 3234

<https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/en/>

(Asset Manager) Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.

<https://www.morifund.co.jp/en/>

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Asset Management Company : Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.
(Registered as a financial instruments business, an investment management business, Kanto Local Finance Bureau registration no. 408 Member of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan)

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1. Executive summary

Financial summary 38th period (Jul. 2025)

- Operating revenue: 11,223 million yen, operating income: 6,795 million yen, net income: 6,093 million yen
Increased revenue and decreased income period-over-period
- DPU: 3,090 yen (+0.3% from 37th period) Achieved target as planned due to contribution from gain on disposition
- NAV per unit: 162,570 yen (+0.5% from 37th period)
Increased period-over-period due to property acquisition at lower than appraisal values, etc.
- Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (of the 1,522 million yen from gain on the disposition, 265 million yen was reserved for reduction entry)

External growth

- Additionally acquired Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for 7.82 billion yen as of July 1, 2025.
- Revenue is expected to increase further with the additional acquisition of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for 9.66 billion yen in December 2025, offsetting the impact from the downward revision for the renewal of the only master-leased area that has a discrepancy between the fixed rent and market rent for 40th period.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates by capturing the demand for headquarter offices of many blue-chip companies and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages.

Internal growth

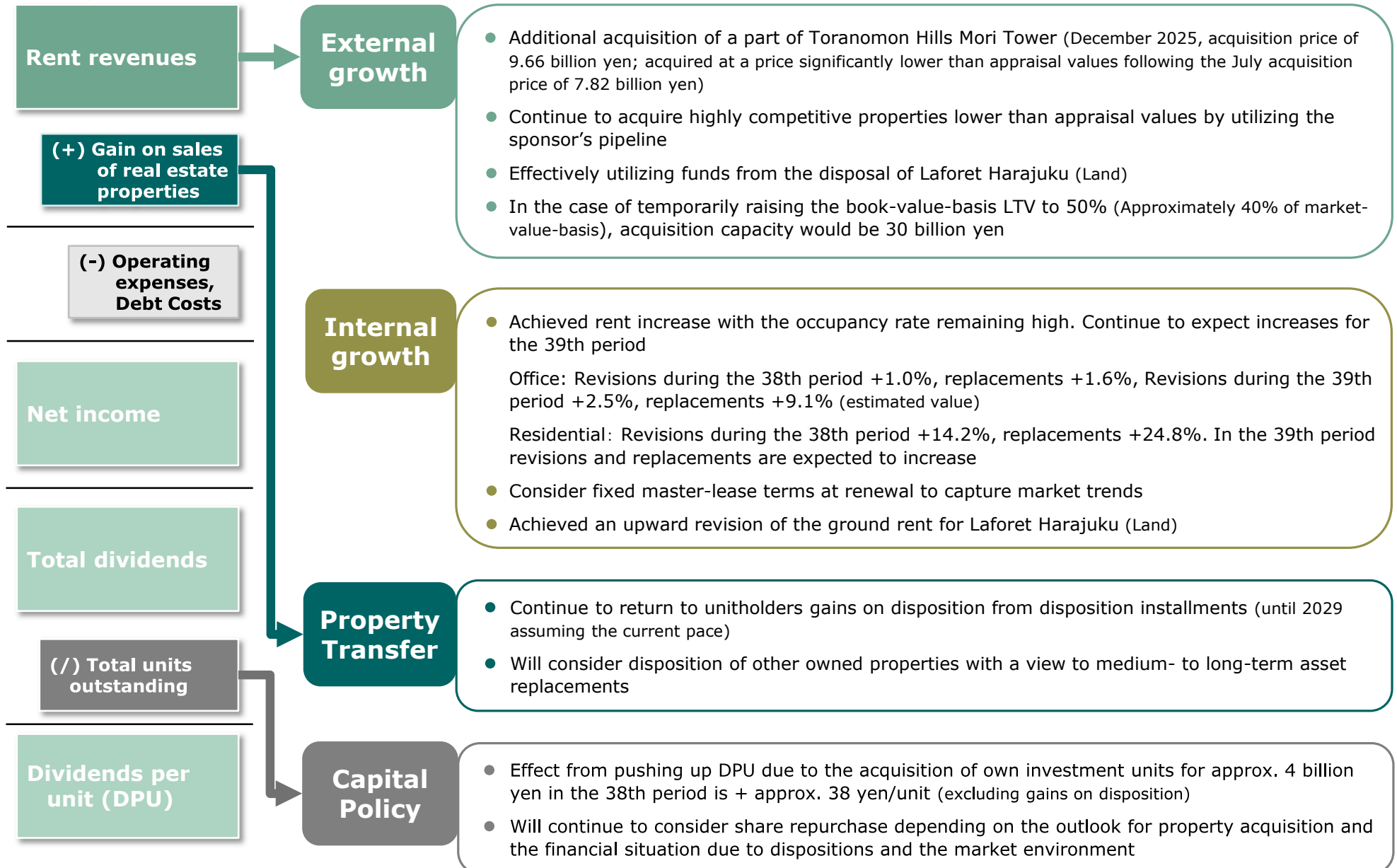
- The office occupancy rate for the 38th period was 99.9% and continues to maintain a high level. Rent increases were continued for both revisions and replacements.
- The residential occupancy rate for the 38th period was 97.4% and continues to maintain a high level. Rents continued to increase significantly for both revisions and replacements.
- The rent gap for offices turned negative from +0.4% in the previous period to Δ 4.8% in the 39th period.

Financial management

- Maintaining a strong financial structure with book-value-basis LTV: 46.1%, appraisal-value-basis LTV: 36.7%, remaining duration of debt: 3.5 years and a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable) as of the end of the 38th period.
- Acquired and canceled approx. 4.0 billion yen of own investment units in the 38th period (30,095 units, 1.57% of total investment units) by utilizing cash on hand.

1-2 Management with awareness of cost of capital and unit price

Implement various measures to achieve growth targets by the 40th period (ending July 2026), "DPU: 3,100 yen or more, DPU growth rate excluding gains on disposition: +2% or more per year," and aim to recover to a NAV multiple of 1.0 times



2. Investment highlights



2-1 Financial results

Revenue increased and income decreased for the 38th period (ended July 2025) from the previous fiscal period, but DPU achieved target as planned by implementing various measures

- Additionally acquired Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for 7.82 billion yen. Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (265 million yen of the 1,522 million yen gain on disposition was recorded as reserve for reduction entry)
- Acquired and canceled approx. 3.99 billion yen of own investment units (30,095 units, 1.57% of total investment units)
- Owned properties boast excellent location and quality, therefore high occupancy rates were maintained for both offices and residences.

	37th period Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Jul. 31, 2025		38th period Jul. 31, 2025
	Actual	Actual	Difference	Forecasted
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	11,088	11,223	+ 135	11,220
Rent revenues	9,464	9,503	+ 38	9,499
Other operating revenues	208	197	△ 10	198
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,415	1,522	+ 107	1,522
Operating expenses	4,318	4,428	+ 110	4,453
Expenses related to properties	3,573	3,665	+ 91	3,693
SG&A	744	762	+ 18	760
Operating income	6,769	6,795	+ 25	6,767
Non-operating income	3	11	+ 8	2
Non-operating expenses	608	712	+ 103	692
Ordinary income	6,164	6,094	△ 70	6,077
Net income	6,163	6,093	△ 70	6,076
Reserve for reduction entry	261	265	+ 4	154
Total dividends	5,902	5,828	△ 73	5,921

DPU

Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,886,235	△ 30,095	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	3,080	3,090	+ 10	3,090

Other Indices (million yen)

NOI	7,163	7,105	△ 57	7,078
NOI yield	3.5%	3.6%	0.0PT	3.5%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period) (Note)	402,611	402,693	+ 81	402,693

Increase/decrease factor (37th - 38th)

• Operating revenue (+135 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period)	+1,522
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+27
- Property acquisition in 38th period	+25
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+24
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (37th period)	△1,415
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (37th period)	△31
(38th period)	△7
- Utilities	△13

• Operating expenses (+110 mn yen)

- Maintenance and repairs	+75
- Other operating expenses	+17
- Loss on disposal of fixed assets	+14
- Property taxes	+8
- Property acquisition in 38th period	+6
- Utilities	△16

• Non-operating expenses (+103 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	+98
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Increase/decrease factor for 38th period (Forecasted - Actual)

• Ordinary income (+17 mn yen)

- Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+31
- Increase in interest income	+8
- Decrease property management fee	+4
- Increase in loss on disposal of fixed assets	△15
- Increase in interest expenses, etc.	△13

(Note) If properties are acquired during the period, the acquisition price is the weighted average based on the number of operating days.

2-2 Overview of new acquisition (Scheduled as of December 1, 2025)

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (Additional acquisition)

Office



Location	23-1, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Portions of acquisition	11.9% quasi-co-ownership interest in trust beneficial interests
Construction date	May 2014		
Total number of floors	52 floors above ground, 5 floors below ground		
Gross floor area	241,581.95 m ²		

	Acquisition price	Appraisal value	NOI yield
To be acquired as of December 1, 2025	9,669 mn yen	11,614 mn yen	3.0%

Total acquired: 99.9% quasi-co-ownership interest including past acquisition

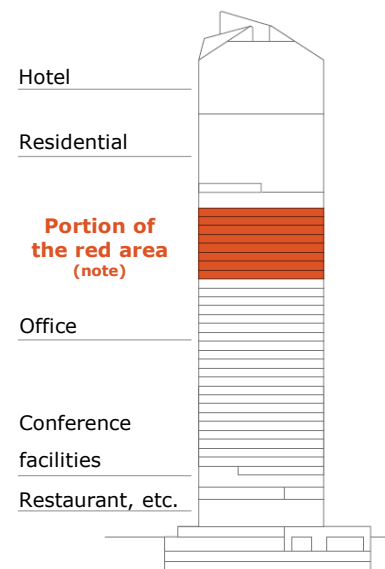
1. Super high rise tower - Tokyo's new landmark

- Quake-resistance structure with 52 floors and 247 meters above ground.
- High-specification offices with a broad floor plate of approx. 1,000 tsubo, international-standard conference facilities, Japan's first Andaz hotel "the Andaz Tokyo", retail facilities and residences.

2. Located in the center of the Toranomon area where further development is expected

- Directly connected to "Toranomon Hills Station" on the Hibiya subway line and 6 transit stations and 11 lines are nearby. It is easily accessible from Haneda Airport and ideal as a new hub for international business.
- High expectations for the development potential of the area as an international urban center and a global business hub attracting global players to Tokyo and Japan.

<Acquisition portion>



(Note) MHR acquired the trust beneficial interests in 87.95% co-ownership interest in compartmentalized ownership of the 28-35th floors



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

Pleasant views of central Tokyo landmarks such as Tokyo Tower, Rainbow Bridge, Tokyo Sky Tree and the open green space of the Imperial Palace can be viewed from residences located on the 37th to 46th floors. Hotel services in cooperation with Andaz Tokyo are available.



Retail Shops and Restaurants

With the concept of "Communication Hub", restaurants are designed to provide international cuisine that satisfy customers from Japan and overseas. Various people such as office workers, conference attendees and hotel guests gather in this space uniquely designed to facilitate communication.



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

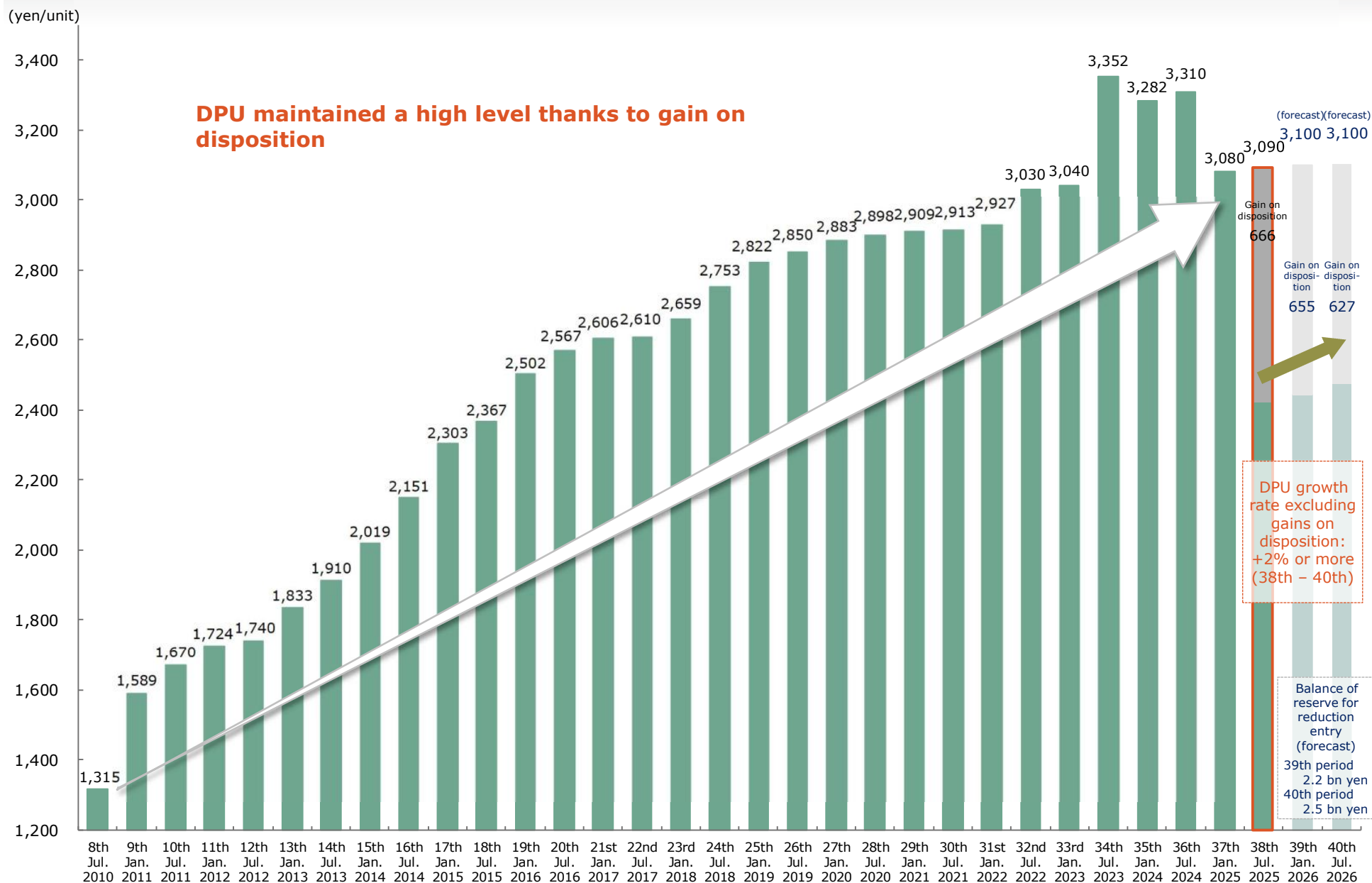
Hyatt's boutique lifestyle hotel "Andaz Tokyo" is Japan's first Andaz. Andaz means "personal style" in Hindi. The hotel values the individuality of the area and incorporates the charm of the surroundings into its design and service.



Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

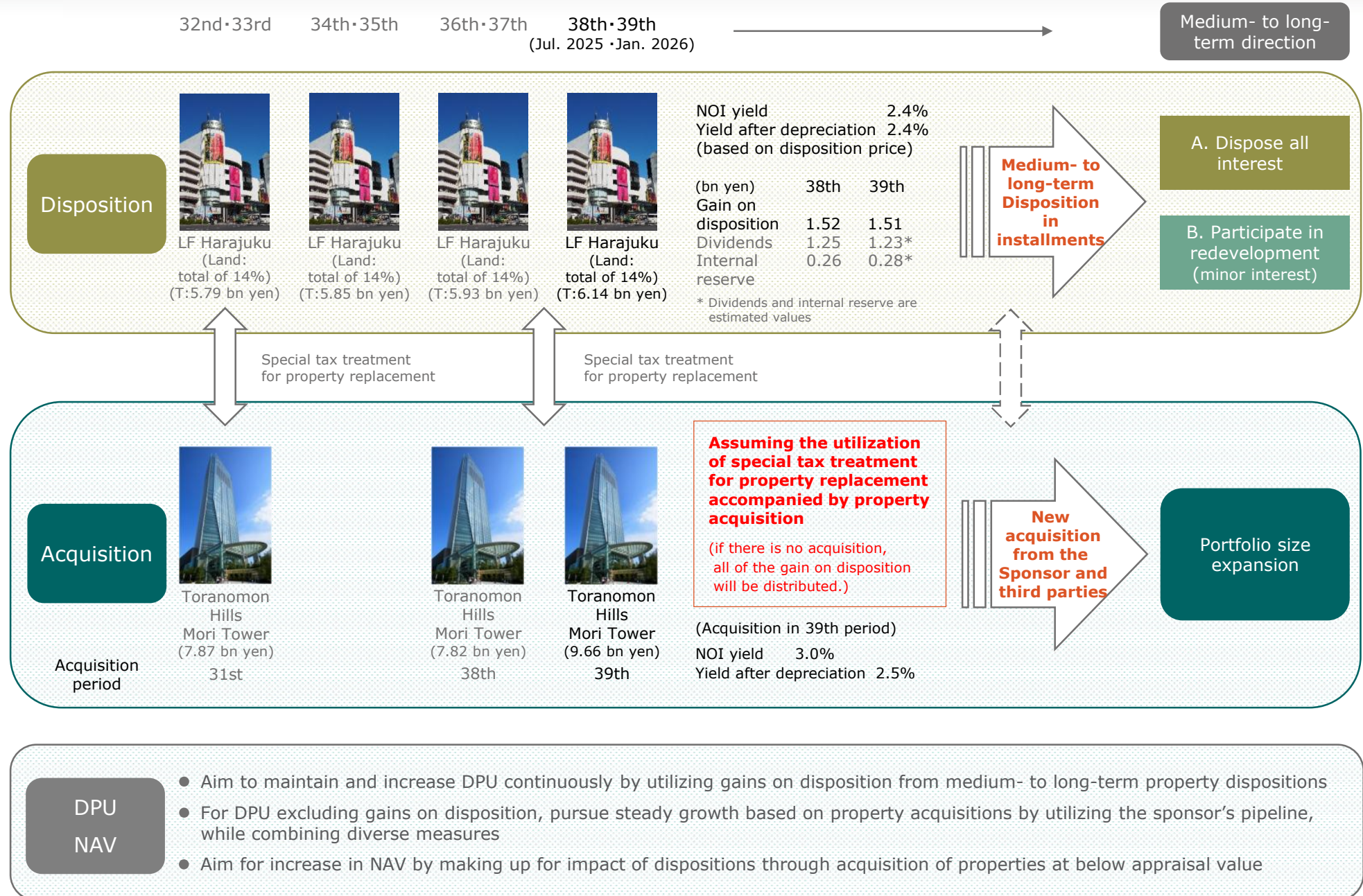
With the addition of Toranomon Hills Business Tower, Toranomon Hills Residential Tower, and Toranomon Hills Station Tower to Toranomon Hills Mori Tower, Toranomon Hills has expanded to a total area of approximately 7.5 ha and a total floor area of approximately 800,000m². The area continues to expand and evolve into a true "international urban center and a global business hub" with integrated functions such as international-class offices, residences, hotels, retail facilities and transportation infrastructure.

2-3 Dividends per unit growth record

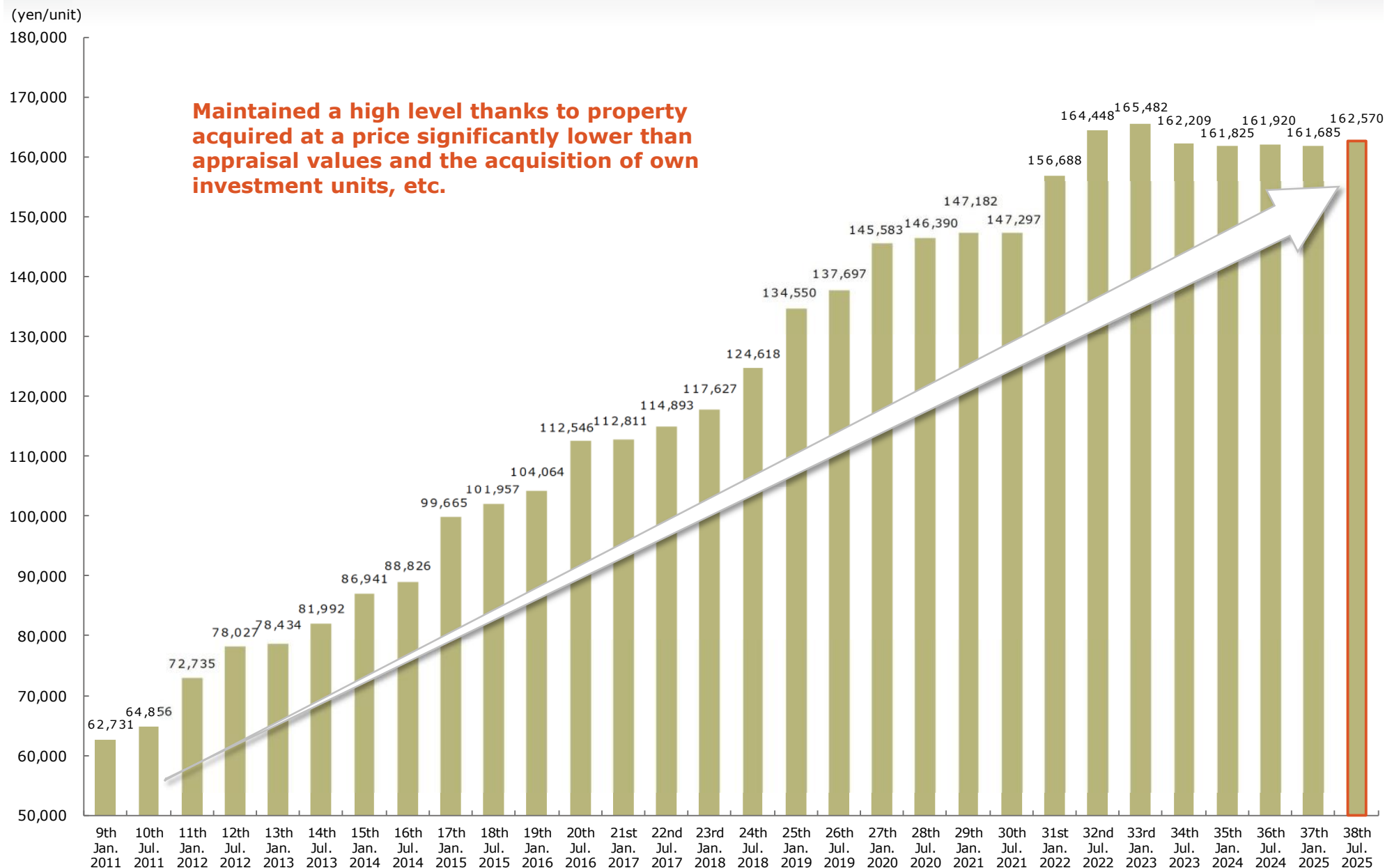


(Note) Implemented a 5-for-1 investment unit split effective on February 1, 2014. Actual dividends per unit was divided by 5 for the periods before the split of investment units in the graph.

2-4 Medium- to long-term disposition and acquisition policy (model)



2-5 Increase in appraisal NAV per unit



※ Implemented a 5-for-1 investment unit split effective on February 1, 2014. Actual dividends per unit was divided by 5 for the periods before the split of investment units in the graph.

2-6 Forecasts

DPU forecast is 3,100 yen for the 39th period and 3,100 yen for the 40th period, due in part to the effect of property acquisitions and dispositions.

- Revenue is expected to increase further with the additional acquisition of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for the 39th period, offsetting the impact from the downward revision for the renewal of the only master-leased area that has a discrepancy between the fixed rent and the market rent for the 40th period.
- In the 39th and 40th periods, 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) will be disposed of. It is assumed that a portion of the gain on disposition will be internally reserved by utilizing special treatment for property replacement.

	38th period Jul. 31, 2025	39th period Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Jul. 31, 2026
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast
Operating Highlights (million yen)			
Operating revenue	11,223	11,399	11,434
Rent revenues	9,503	9,677	9,733
Other operating revenues	197	202	179
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,522	1,519	1,521
Operating expenses	4,428	4,504	4,453
Expenses related to properties	3,665	3,736	3,697
SG&A	762	767	755
Operating income	6,795	6,895	6,981
Non-operating income	11	10	7
Non-operating expenses	712	770	798
Ordinary income	6,094	6,135	6,190
Net income	6,093	6,132	6,185
Reserve for reduction entry	265	284	337
Total dividends	5,828	5,847	5,847

DPU

Total units outstanding (units)	1,886,235	1,886,235	—	1,886,235
DPU (yen)	3,090	3,100	+ 10	3,100

Other Indices (million yen)

NOI	7,105	7,235	+ 130	7,358
NOI yield	3.6%	3.5%	△ 0.1PT	3.6%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	402,693	410,651	+ 7,958	415,788

Increase/decrease factor (38th - 39th)

•Operating revenue (+176 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period)	+1,519
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 38th period	+129
- Property acquisition in 39th period	+61
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+31
- Revision of the ground rent (LF Harajuku)	+18
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period)	△1,522
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period) (39th period)	△38 △15

•Operating expenses (+75 mn yen)

- Full period contribution of property acquired in 38th period	+31
- Property management fee	+29
- Property acquisition in 39th period	+14
- Asset management fee	+10
- Loss on disposal of fixed assets	△15

•Non-operating expenses (+58 mn yen)

Increase/decrease factor (39th - 40th)

•Operating revenue (+35 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (40th period)	+1,521
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 39th period	+123
- Full period contribution of revision of the ground rent (LF Harajuku)	+6
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period)	△1,519
- Office Rent (fixed master-lease)	△35
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period) (40th period)	△31 △7
- Utilities	△23

•Operating expenses (△50 mn yen)

- Depreciation	+37
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 39th period	+30
- Property taxes (38th and 39th)	+16
- Maintenance and repairs	△97
- Utilities	△25
- Other operating expenses	△10

•Non-operating expenses (+27 mn yen)

2-7 Portfolio of premium properties in central Tokyo

Investment strategy based on long-term perspective

- Invest in properties that can be expected to maintain and improve asset value over the long run.
- True premium properties in central Tokyo are sure to capture office demand of many blue-chip companies by functioning as headquarters.
- Invest in properties that are located in areas that can expect improved asset value for the entire vicinity based on area development and neighborhood management, instead of only focusing on the value of individual properties.

① Investment in central Tokyo
“Truly central and excellent location” even within central Tokyo

Even amidst Japan’s declining population and changes in work styles including remote working, premium properties in central Tokyo that are “truly central” and in “excellent locations” are sure to capture office demand by functioning as headquarters

Location

② Investing in premium properties
Property with excellent facilities, earthquake resistance and environmental performance

Premium properties with excellent facilities, high earthquake resistance, and environmental performance that offer excellent convenience, comfort, and safety will provide competitive advantages, regardless of economic trends or changes in work styles including remote working

Quality of assets

③ Value creation
Value improvement through area development and neighborhood management

Invest in properties that can be expected to further improve profitability and asset value by continuously developing over time alongside the entire vicinity through excellent area development and neighborhood management, instead of only focusing on the value of individual properties

Value Creation

2-8 (1) Location

Highest property percentage in Central Tokyo among J-REITs

Tokyo's Five
Central Wards
and their vicinity
100%

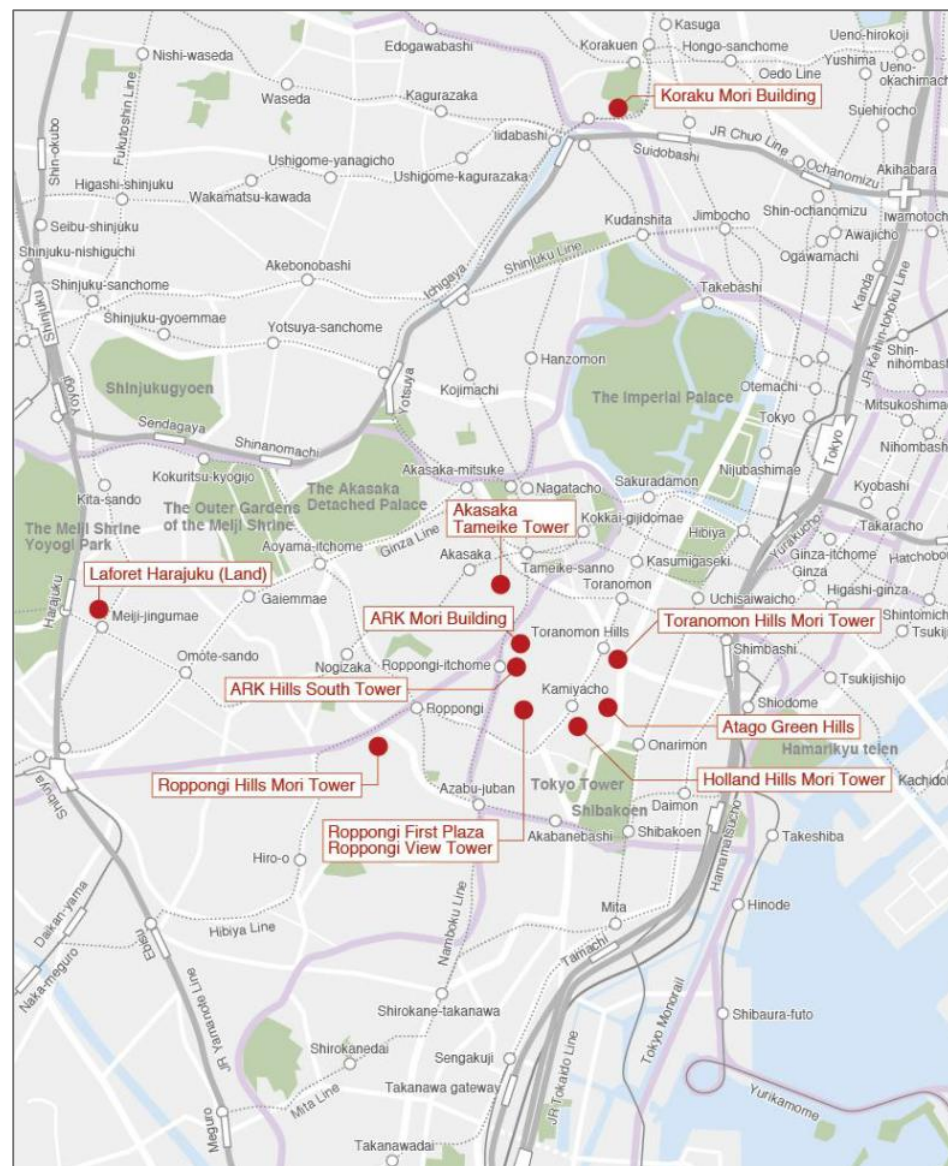
Tokyo's Three
Central Wards
91.2%

(Note) The ratios represent proportion of acquisition price to total acquisition price.

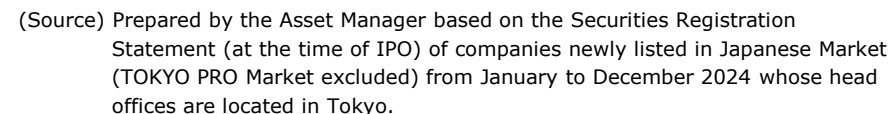
Estimated population in central Tokyo

Area	Population in 2020	Estimated population in 2050	Change
3 central wards in Tokyo	496,000	603,000	+21.5%
5 central wards in Tokyo	1,089,000	1,234,000	+13.3%
Tokyo	14,047,000	14,399,000	+2.5%
Osaka	8,837,000	7,263,000	△ 17.8%
Aichi	7,542,000	6,676,000	△ 11.5%
Nationwide	126,146,000	104,686,000	△ 17.0%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "Regional Population Projections for Japan (estimated in 2023)" by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.



Head office location of IPO companies (2024)



Microsoft	ExpediaGroup	Appier Group
Apple	Nexon	WingArc1st
NVIDIA	Oracle Japan	GREE
Meta Platforms	SBI Holdings	JTOWER
Netflix	m3	Medley
Cisco Systems	Mercari	Baudroie
Qualcomm	SHIFT	Bengo4.com
Softbank	Money Forward	JBS
Baidu	JMDC	AnyMind Group
Nokia	Monex Group	Istyle
Ericsson	ANYCOLOR	AirTrip

15

2-10 (2) Quality of assets

Premium Properties (Excellent comfort and safety with extensive facilities)

Strong demand for headquarter offices

<Overview and facilities of representative properties>

Property name	Gross floor area	Access from the nearest station	Number of shops & restaurants	Hotel (spa)	Conference Incubation Members' club	Cultural facility Observatory Interactive communication facility	Residential SA	Green coverage of the site
Roppongi Hills	758,203㎡	Connected to Roppongi Station	229	Grand Hyatt Tokyo (NAGOMI SPA AND FITNESS)	Roppongi Hills Club	Mori Art Museum Tokyo City View TOHO Cinemas	Roppongi Hills Residence	30.8%
Toranomon Hills	791,825㎡	Connected to Toranomon Hills Station	179	Hotel Toranomon Hills Andaz Tokyo (AO SPA AND CLUB)	Toranomon Hills Forum ARCH Toranomon Hills CIC Tokyo	TOKYO NODE	Toranomon Hills Residential Tower	32.7% (Mori Tower)
ARK Hills	310,979㎡	2-minute walk from Roppongi 1-chome Station	52	ANA InterContinental (THANN SANCTUARY SPA AKASAKA)	ARK Hills Club	Suntory Hall	ARK Towers	40.9%
Atago Green Hills	151,106㎡	3-minute walk from Onarimon Station	20	(Atago Green Hills SPA)	-	-	Atago Green Hills Forest Tower	53.4%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on disclosed materials as of July 31, 2025.

(Note 1) Describes the outline of the entire areas and facilities including properties owned by MHR.

(Note 2) "Connected" under the "Access from the nearest station" describes the possible direct connection by concourse etc.



2-11 (2) Quality of assets

Superior environmental performance

Ratio of GB certified properties in portfolio

93.8%

In highest ratings
84.7%

Highest quality
among all J-REITs

※ In acquisition price base by excluding Laforet Harajuku (Land)

CASBEE for Real Estate: Rank S



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



ARK Mori Building



Atago Green Hills (MORI Tower)



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Holland Hills Mori Tower



Koraku Mori Building

CASBEE for Real Estate : Rank A



Akasaka Tameike Tower

DBJ Green Building Certification: Five stars



ARK Hills South Tower

Excellent earthquake resistance performance

A group of properties based on high quake-resistant engineering standards stipulated by Mori Building, the sponsor of MHR

Property name	Level above the new earthquake resistance standard ^(Note)	PML
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	◎	2.0%
ARK Mori Building	◎	2.2%
Koraku Mori Building	◎	1.1%
ARK Hills South Tower	◎	1.5%
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	◎	2.3%
Holland Hills Mori Tower	◎	1.4%
Akasaka Tameike Tower	◎	2.3%
Atago Green Hills MORI Tower	◎	2.7%

(Note) Earthquake resistance performance above standards stipulated in the current Building Standards Act

Firm ground

Located in area with firm ground at higher altitudes where liquefaction is less likely to occur

<Topographical map of ground height above sea level in Tokyo Metropolitan Area>



(Source) Geographical Survey Institute

Area where the properties owned by MHR are located

2-12 (2) Quality of assets

Ecological Networks

At MHR's properties, green space development projects are currently underway based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's "Tokyo Environmental Master Plan" and Minato Ward's "Minato City Greenery and Water Comprehensive Plan." A 2025 study report ^(Note) revealed that interactions with other major green spaces, such as the Imperial Palace, Akasaka Estate, and Shiba Park, form diverse ecological networks ^(Note), helping to preserve and foster urban biodiversity.



Mohri Garden
(Roppongi Hills)



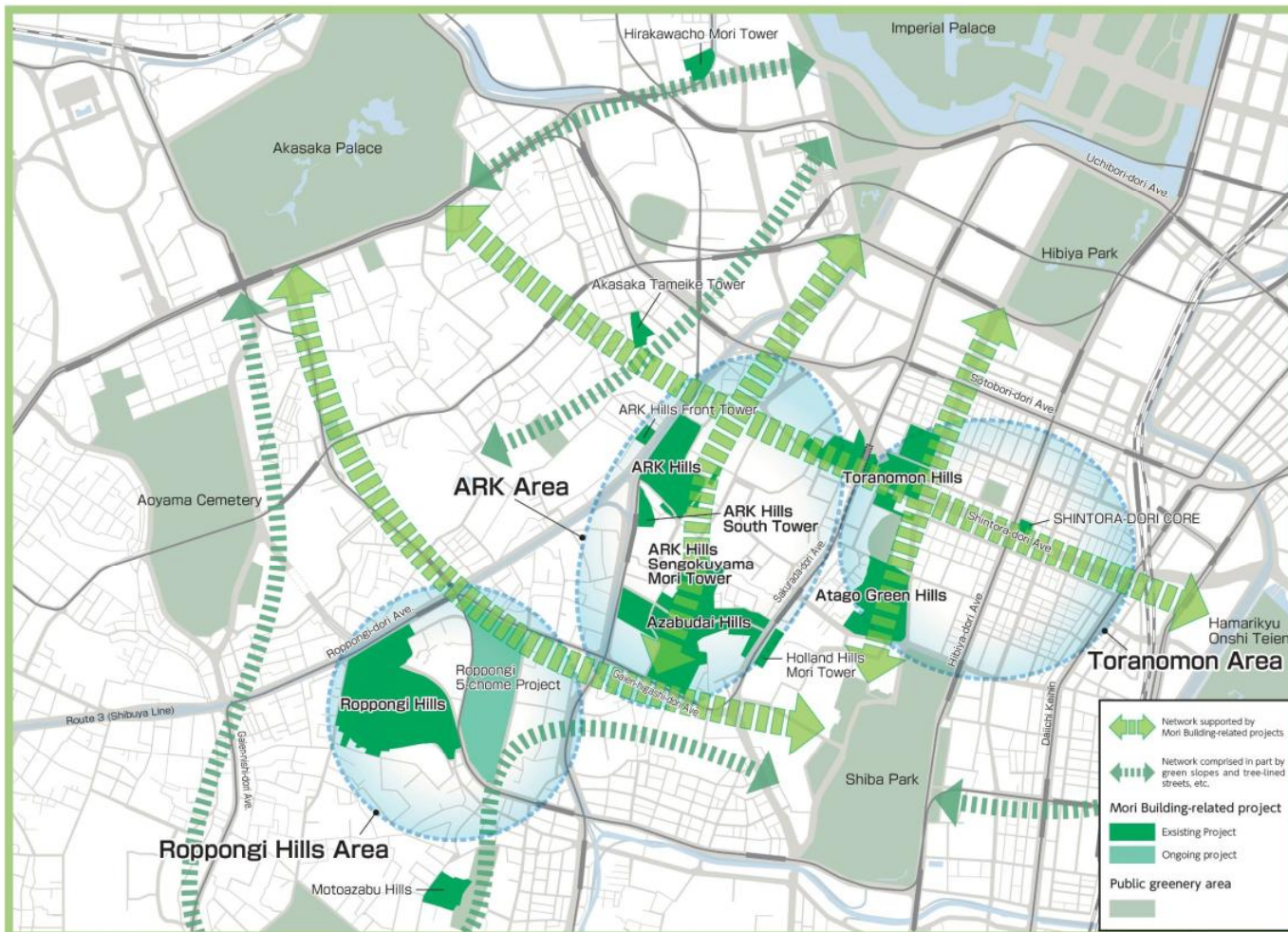
Roppongi Sakurazaka
(Roppongi Hills)



Atagoshita-dori Ave.
(Atago Green Hills)



Slope green area
(ARK Hills South Tower)



(Note) Source: Mori Building Co., Ltd. news release dated June 30, 2025, "Mori Building Adopts TNFD-aligned Disclosures to Strengthen Its Nature-positive Initiatives"



Central Square
(Azabudai Hills)



Oval Plaza
(Toranomon Hills)



Bird watching
(Toranomon Hills)



Suntory Hall rooftop
(ARK Hills)

2-13 (3) Value creation

Developments around MHR's properties (Toranomon Hills area)



Toranomon Hills Station Tower



A super-high-rise mixed-use tower project integrating the station into the complex

- Toranomon Hills Station Tower is a 49-story, approximately 266-meter super-high-rise tower completed in July 2023 with world-class offices on approx. 3,306m² floor plates, retail facilities that support the lives of global leaders, and hotels that are making their Tokyo debut.
- TOKYO NODE, an interactive communication base with halls, galleries, an infinity pool, restaurants, and other facilities, is on the top floors.
- Office spaces with high occupancy, home to a major global financial institution, CARTA HOLDINGS, Terumo, Panasonic Industry, etc.
- A commercial facility called Glass Rock will be established on Sakurada-dori Avenue, which will be penetrated by a large 20-meter-wide pedestrian deck called T-Deck. Toranomon Hills' transport functions and walkability have been enhanced even further.

Toranomon Hills Business Tower



©Mariko Mori«Cycloid V»

An international-standard, large-scale office building with an innovation center

- Business Tower was completed in January 2020. It is a 36-story office tower, featuring international-standard, large-scale office space of approximately 96,000m², and retail facility area of approximately 7,600m².
- On the 4th floor is a large membership-based incubation center “ARCH,” which was established especially to support large enterprises’ internal business restructuring and new business creation. It boasts around 3,800m² of office work space and has become a base for Japan’s unique innovation ecosystem.
- From the first basement floor to the 3rd floor, commercial spaces with a total of 58 restaurants and stores support global lifestyles. The 3rd floor houses Toranomon Yokocho, a landmark dining facility featuring offerings from famous stores from all over Tokyo.

Obtained WELL Core and LEED ND certification

Japan’s first Platinum WELL Core, the highest rank

- Azabudai Hills Mori JP Tower and Toranomon Hills Station Tower have become the first properties in Japan to receive a WELL Core Platinum certification, the highest rating of the WELL Core, for the common areas of their office and commercial spaces of the US IWBI’s WELL (Note 1) building standard.



- Toranomon Hills and Azabudai Hills have obtained preliminary certification for the top rank of Platinum of the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) (Note 2) certification in the Neighborhood Development (ND) category. Even on a global scale, it is rare for a city-center mixed-use development to obtain the rank of Platinum.



Oval Plaza at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Azabudai Hills made green

(Note 1) WELL is the world’s first building standard established by the US-based IWBI (International WELL Building Institute) that focuses on how the built environment affects human health and wellness.

(Note 2) LEED is one of the world’s most widespread environmental evaluation systems for buildings, evaluating building and neighborhood environmental performance through efficient water and energy usage, interior environments, sustainable material use, etc. LEED was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council.

Development around MHR's properties (Azabudai-Hills area)



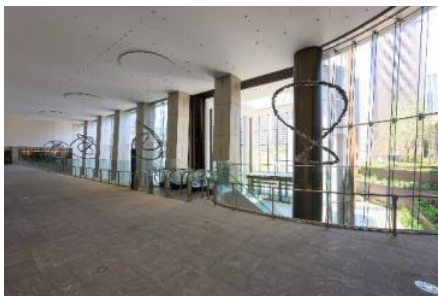
"The futurized version of Hills" boasts an astonishing scale and impact

- Various city functions such as office, residences, a hotel, an international school, retail facilities and cultural facilities (TeamLab Borderless, etc.) are tightly integrated.
- Total floor area is approx. 861,700m², with approx. 214,500m² of office space, approx. 1,400 residential units. Approx. 20,000 office workers and approx. 30 million people per year are expected to visit.
- Offices in Mori JP Tower encourage free and creative work. Mori JP Tower, a 64-story building standing at approx. 330m tall, boasts a high occupancy rate. It houses the confirmed tenant, a major global IT company, along with the headquarters of a major consulting firm, PERSOL CAREER, etc.



"Modern Urban Village", a city-within-a-city full of greenery and that connects people

- Embracing the core concept of "Modern Urban Village", Azabudai Hills (Opened on November 24, 2023) is becoming a "Green & Wellness" community, where people live harmoniously with nature and lead healthy and fulfilling lives. It covers an area of approx. 8.1 ha and features extensive landscaping totaling approx. 2.4 ha including an approx. 6,000m² central square.



2-16 (3) Value creation

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

Toranomon Hills Area



ARCH Toranomon Hills
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

Incubation center specialized in supporting large enterprises' business creation

Incubation Center specializes in supporting large enterprises' business creation. 120 companies leading Japanese industries gather in the 3,800m² work space to achieve Japan's unique innovation model.



(c) 2020 CIC Tokyo

CIC Tokyo
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

CIC Tokyo, an innovation community developed in the U.S.

This is the first innovation center in Asia provided by CIC, which operates large-scale start-up hubs in ten cities worldwide. More than 320 startups and local governments gather to aim for creating innovation involving many stakeholders.

Roppongi Hills Area



Roppongi Hills Bon Odori
(Roppongi Hills Arena)

Tokyo's biggest Bon Odori dance event

Roppongi Hills' classic summer event to experience a traditional Japanese summer with all five senses. A large, symbolic yagura, or raised stage, was set up in the center with food stalls and game booths around it, making for a hot finale to the summer.



Hills Machi-Iku Project
(Roppongi Hills)

Hands-on educational program to think about what a city should be

A hands-on educational program for kids to learn and have fun while thinking about what the next generation of cities should be. Set in the real city of Roppongi Hills, the program offered the following themes: Environment & Greenery, Safety & Security, Culture & Arts, etc.

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

Azabudai Hills Area



Tokyo Venture Capital Hub
(Azabudai Hills Garden Plaza B)

Large-scale hub for venture capitalists

About 70 independent and corporate VC firms from Japan and abroad gather. This new VC cluster will supply risk-money indispensable for the growth of startups, helping to revitalize the Japanese economy.



Hills House
(Azabudai Hills Mori JP Tower)

A base that embraces the city for work

A base for tenant companies and their employees to embrace the city as a place for work. It connects the offices and the city, designed for the city and companies to work together to explore and create the ideal way of working.

ARK Hills Area



Hills Marche
(ARK Karajan Place)

Pioneer of urban markets: Hills Marche

Hills Marche is the first Marche Japon Project of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Based on the concept that "the best ingredients are in the city," through fresh, local food Hills Marche reinforces the rich lifestyle of ARK Hills.



GREEN WORKSHOP
(ARK Garden)

ARK Hills Kids Community

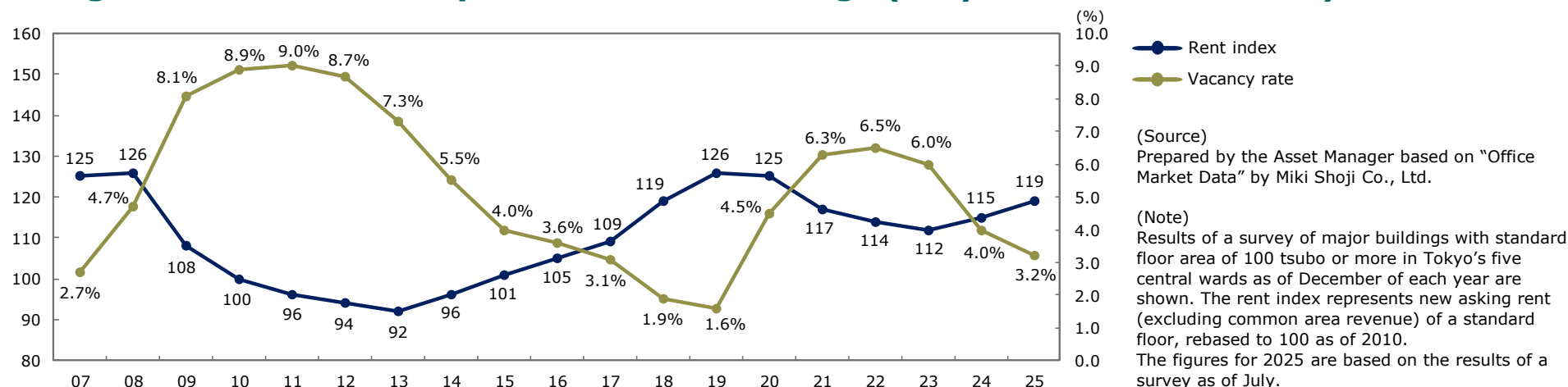
Based on the idea of creating "a city that is friendly to kids and families," this project provides formative experiences to children that will help set them up for a fulfilling future, including exposure to lush nature, top-class music and art, and cutting-edge technology.

2-18 External growth

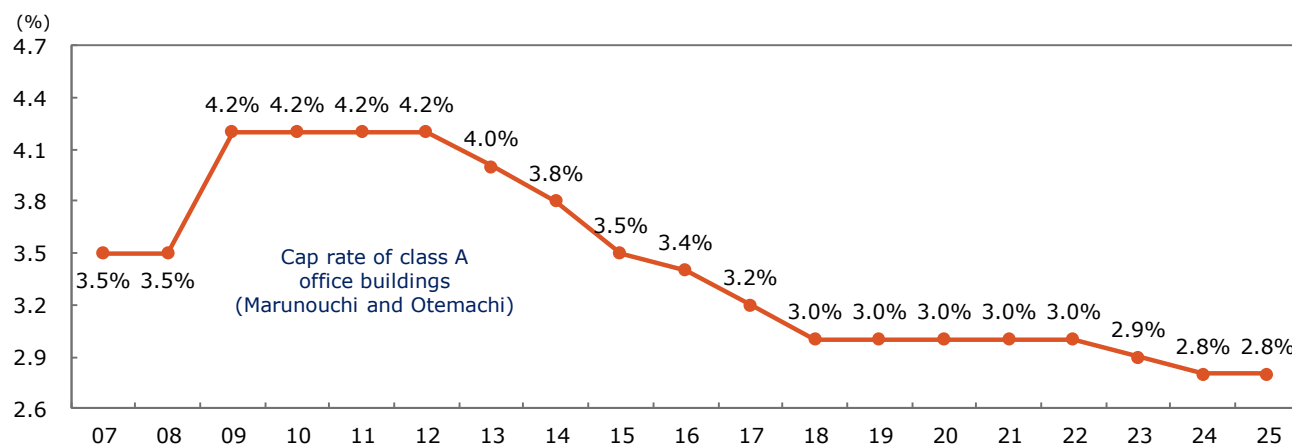
Aim to continuously increase DPU and NAV per unit through external growth that focuses on premium properties in central Tokyo

- Additionally acquired Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for 7.82 billion yen in July 2025 and 9.66 billion yen in December 2025, both lower than appraisal values, and drove growth in DPU and NAV.
- Acquisition of premium properties in central Tokyo without competitive bidding is possible by utilizing the abundant and extensive property pipeline of Mori Building, the sponsor.

Change in rent and vacancy rate of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



Change in return on real estate investment



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey" by the Japan Real Estate Institute.

(Note) Figures reflect the time of survey as of April each year.

2-19 External growth

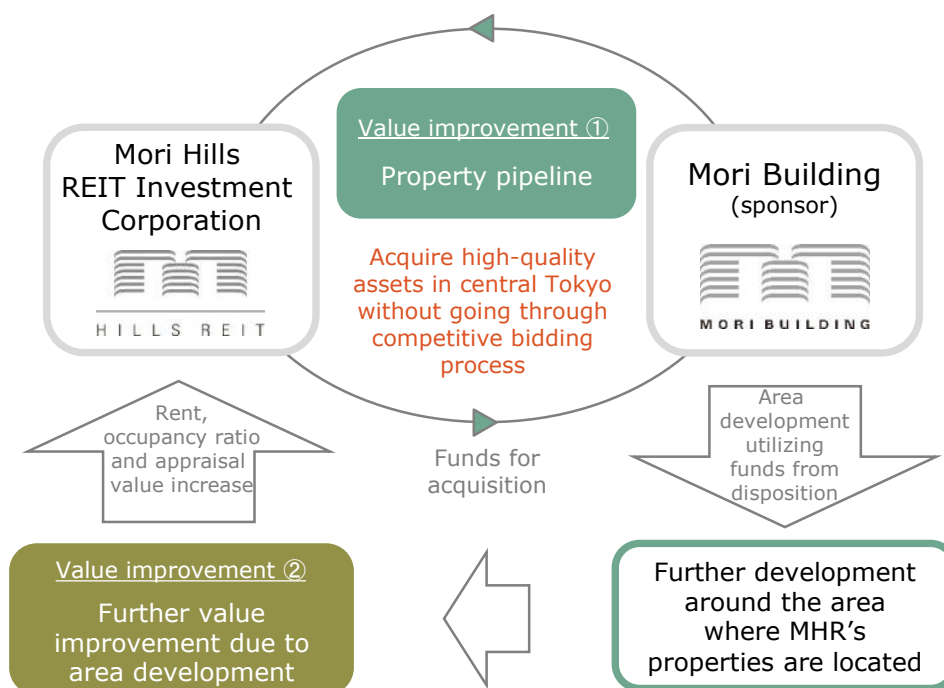
Mori Building's extensive property pipeline

Total assets:
2.7 trillion yen
(as of the end of March, 2025)

Rental area:
293,000 tsubo
(as of the end of March, 2025)

MHR has "preferential negotiation rights"

Improve asset value in virtuous cycle by collaborating with sponsor



Properties owned by Mori Building Group

1 Roppongi Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail, etc.〉

2 Toranomon Hills Mori Tower
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Hotel, etc.〉

3 ARK Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail, etc.〉

4 Atago Green Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

5 Holland Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

6 Azabudai Hills



〈Office/ Retail/Residential〉

7 Toranomon Hills Station Tower



〈Office/Residential/Hotel, etc.〉

8 Omotesando Hills



〈Retail/Residential〉

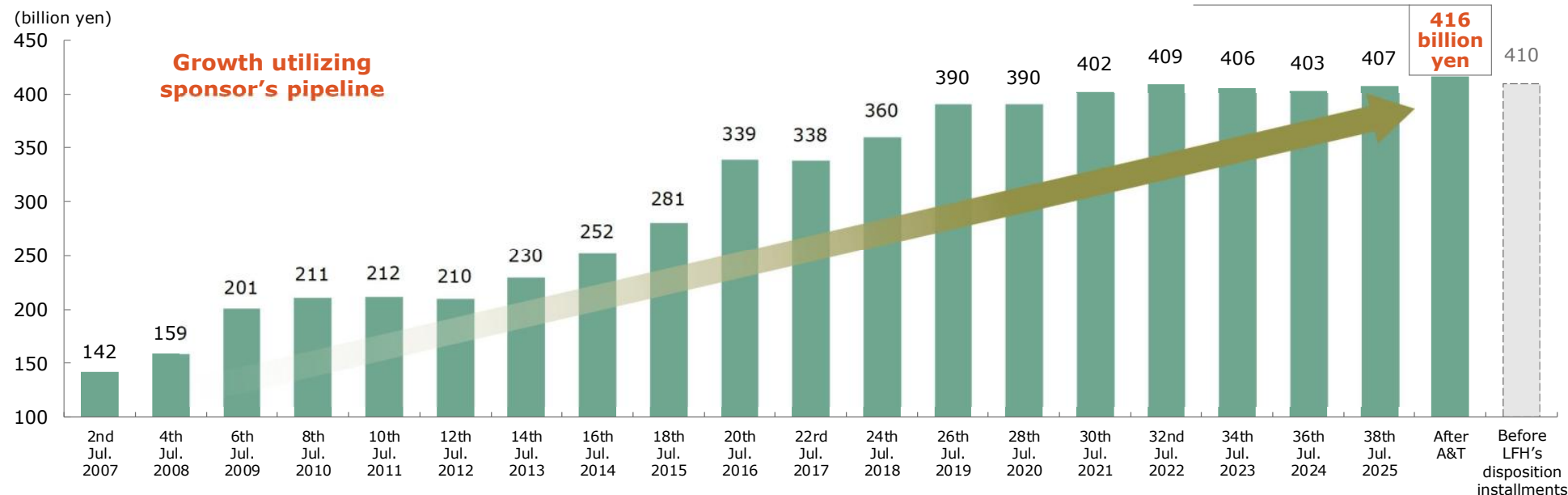
9 SHINTORA-DORI CORE



〈Office/Retail〉

2-20 External growth

Trend in assets under management (based on acquisition price)



Acquired premium properties in central Tokyo lower than appraisal values (Acquired as of December 1, 2025)

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Acquisition price	9,669 million yen
Appraisal value	11,614 million yen
Location	Minato-ku, Tokyo

	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Recent office acquisition by listed REITs (Note 1)
Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value (Note 2)	△ 16.7%	△ 7.3%
Building age	11.1 years	20.4 years
PML	2.3%	3.5%

(Note 1) Average based on information of acquisitions (13 properties) disclosed from February to July 2025.

(Note 2) Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value = (Acquisition price - appraisal value) / appraisal value.

[illegible]

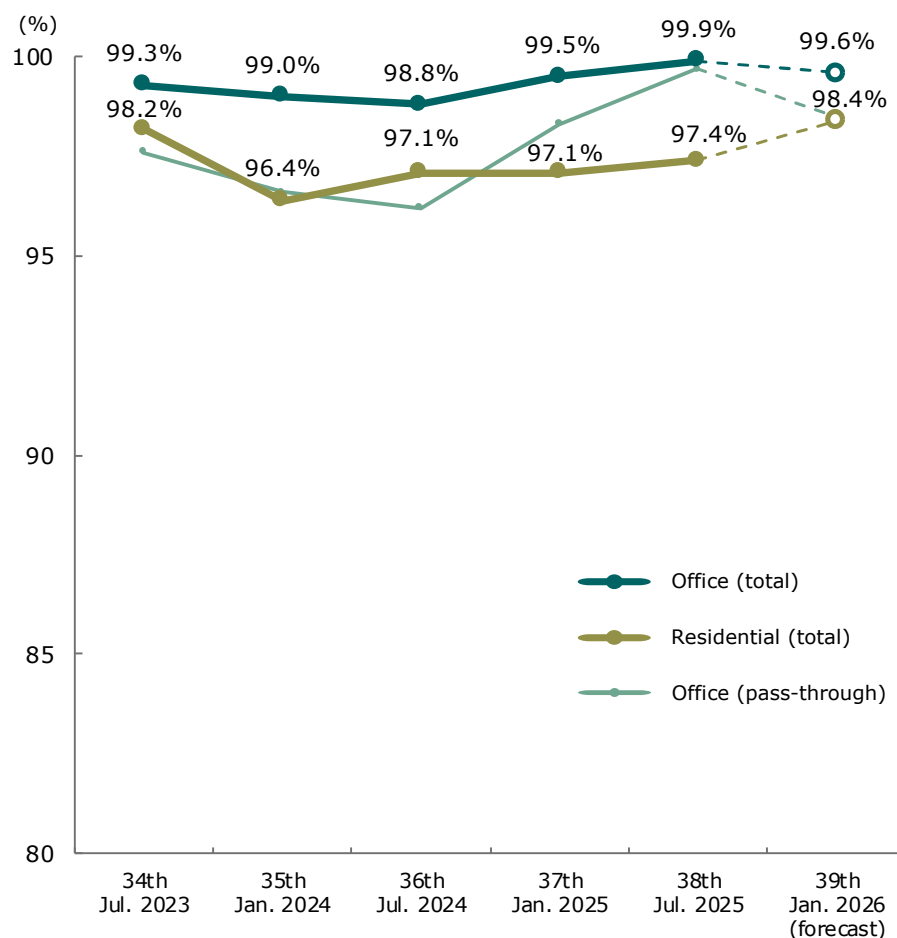
(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

2-22 Internal growth

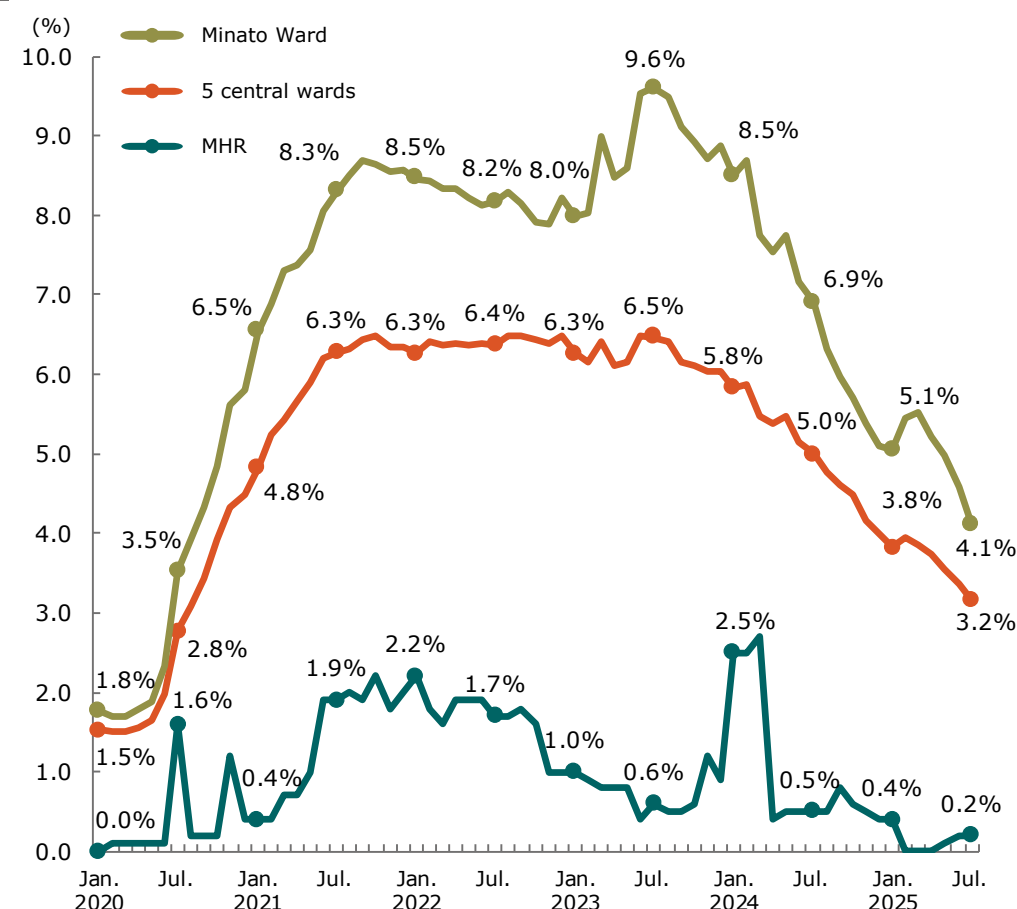
Portfolio consisting of premium properties in central Tokyo maintained high occupancy rate

- Office vacancy rates in the five central wards, including Minato Ward, are improving, a high occupancy rate was maintained due to the excellent location and quality of MHR's properties.
- Office rents (pass-through type) in the 37th period were increased for both revisions and replacements. Residential rents (pass-through type) continued to increase significantly for both revisions and replacements.

Trend in occupancy rates



Comparison of Vacancy Rates in Central Tokyo Offices (since January 2020)

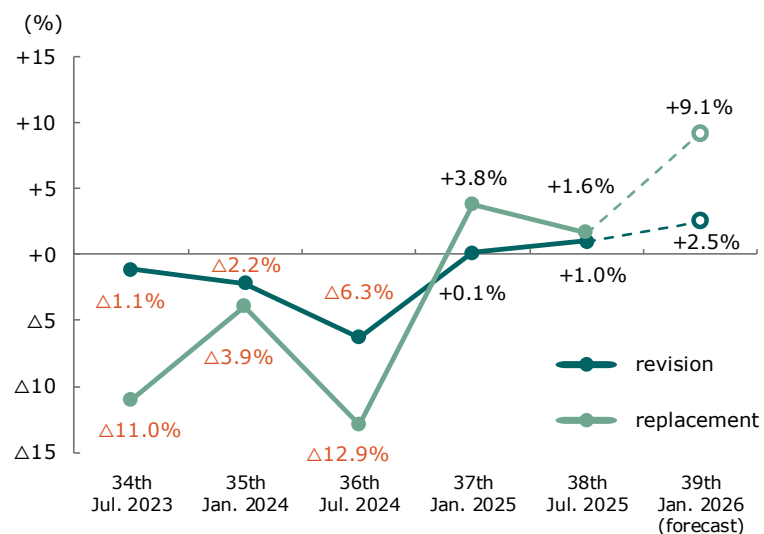


(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.
 (Note) Figures of "Mori Hills REIT" are the total figures for the office sections of all owned properties.

2-23 Internal growth

Result of rent revision and tenant replacement (pass-through type)

Rent revision rate (Office)



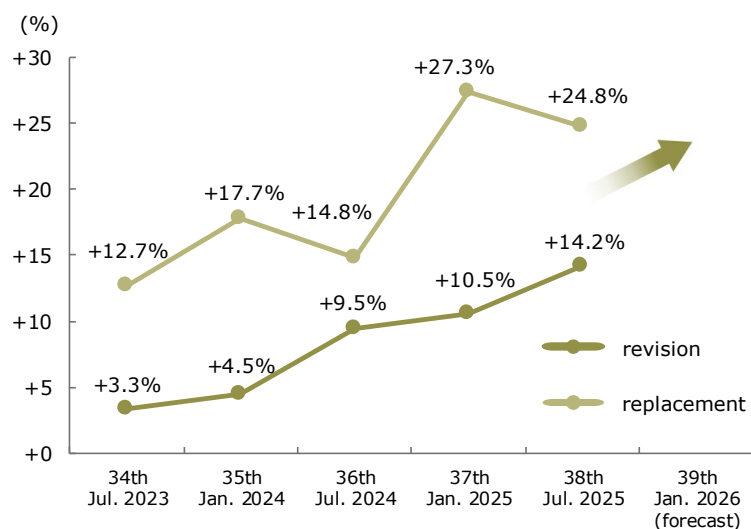
Result of rent revision

	Office	
	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025
Floor area of contract revision	5,308.45㎡	8,751.34㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	11.8%	19.4%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+56 thousand yen	+726 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	+0.1%	+1.0%

Result of tenant replacement

	Office	
	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025
Floor area of tenants moving in	2,305.29㎡	629.28㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	5.1%	1.4%
Floor area of tenants moving out	2,103.08㎡	386.71㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	4.7%	0.9%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+739 thousand yen	+90 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	+3.8%	+1.6%

Rent revision rate (Residential)



Result of rent revision

	Residential	
	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025
Floor area of contract revision	2,927.22㎡	1,948.30㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	17.4%	11.6%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+1,587 thousand yen	+1,317 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	+10.5%	+14.2%

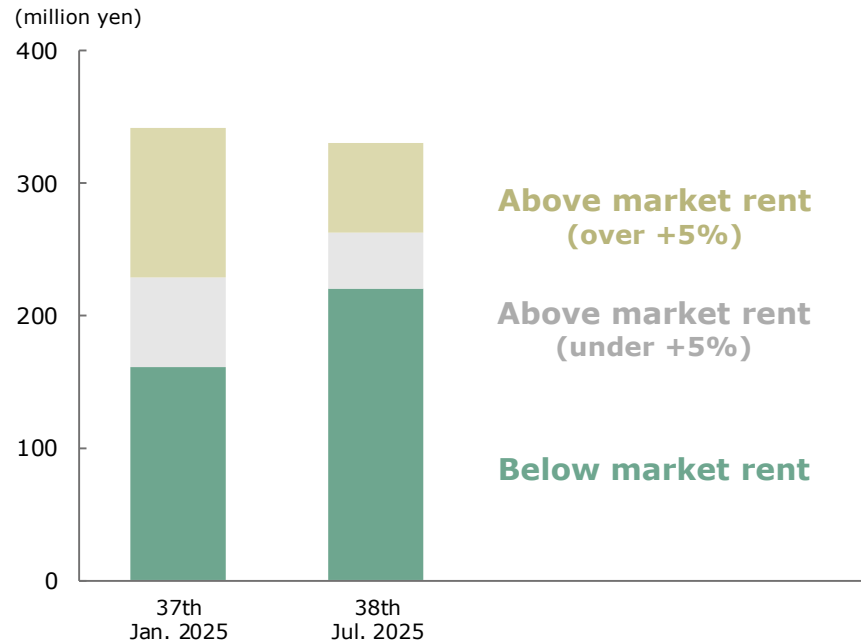
Result of tenant replacement

	Residential	
	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025
Floor area of tenants moving in	1,438.81㎡	1,209.76㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	8.6%	7.2%
Floor area of tenants moving out	1,149.08㎡	1,189.36㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	6.8%	7.1%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+2,334 thousand yen	+1,638 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	+27.3%	+24.8%

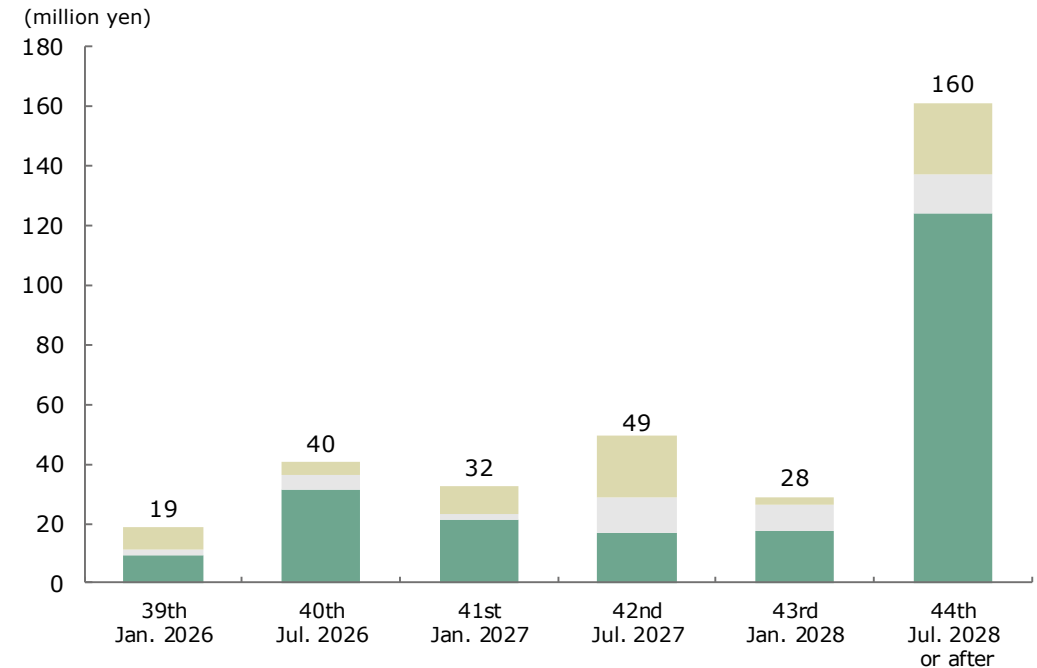
2-24 Internal growth

Comparison with office market rent (pass-through type)

Rent gap (Total monthly rent)



Rent gap by revision (Total monthly rent)



Rate of rent gap



(Note 1) Market rent is based on the report by CBRE K.K.

(Note 2) Rent gap = Total tenants' rent ÷ "Total market rent" - 1

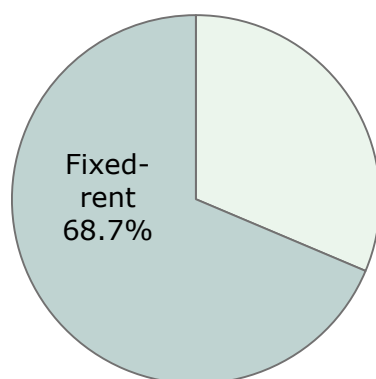
(Note 3) Figures reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of July 31, 2025

- Due to rising market rents, the rent gap turned negative.
- For the 39th period, re-signing of contracts mostly completed, and upward revisions are expected.
- Continue to achieve upward revisions and promote internal growth.

2-25 Internal growth

Overview of fixed rent master lease

Ratio of fixed rent master lease (After Acquisition and Transfer)



Realize stable cash flow

- Premium properties in central Tokyo have abundant office demand by functioning as headquarters

- Display a defensive posture to the temporary uptick in vacancy

Realize stable cash flow in both the short term and the mid to long term

Monthly rent by contract expiration

Property name	Total monthly rent (mn yen)	% of portfolio total rent	Breakdown of property	Leased floor area (m ²)	Payer of management associated fee	Monthly rent by contract expiration (mn yen)				Expiration of the lease agreement
						2026	2027	2028	2029 or after	
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (10 floors)	475.2	29.1%	23rd & 24th	8,993.45	MHR	99.2	—	—	—	Jul. 2026
			19th & 22nd	8,609.47		—	—	95.0	—	Sep. 2028
			20th	3,879.19		—	—	—	42.8	Jul. 2029
			28th	4,460.13		—	—	—	49.2	Sep. 2030
			25th	4,156.66		—	—	—	45.8	Jan. 2031
			26th, 27th & 29th	12,942.64		—	—	—	142.9	Mar. 2031
ARK Mori Building (8 floors + DHC)	219.1	13.4%	13th/12th & 22nd	7,952.55	MHR	—	—	—	75.6	Jan. 2031
			23rd & 25th	5,742.95		—	—	—	53.9	Jan. 2031
			4th, 15th & 24th	7,680.52		—	—	—	71.7	Jan. 2031
			DHC	3,212.41	Master lessee	—	—	17.9	—	Mar. 2028
Atago Green Hills (approx. 32.9% of entire property)	168.7	10.3%	Office, residential & retail	29,667.58	Master lessee	—	168.7	—	—	Apr. 2027
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approx. 13.9% of entire property)	258.2	15.8%	Part of 28th to 35th floors	24,393.73	MHR	—	258.2	—	—	Jul. 2027
Total	1,121.3	68.7%				99.2 (8.9%)	426.9 (38.1%)	113.0 (10.1%)	482.0 (43.0%)	

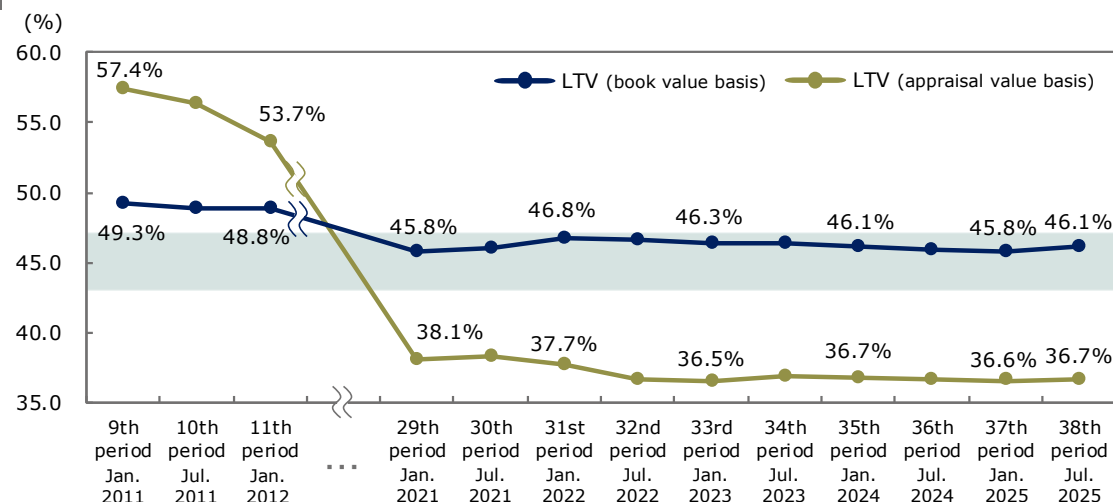
(Note) Reflects property acquisitions and property dispositions dated December 1, 2025.

2-26 Financial management

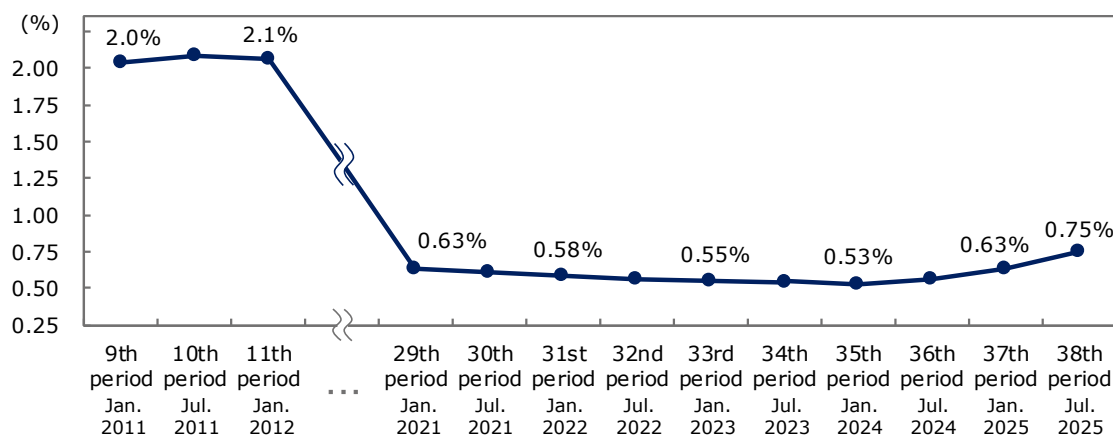
Maintaining a strong financial structure with a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable), and LTV (appraisal-value basis) of 36.7%

- MHR's policy is to continue to maintain LTV (book-value basis) in the mid-40% range and the average remaining duration of debt from 3 to 4 years.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over the medium to long term by constantly monitoring economic conditions and interest rate trends, taking appropriate measures when necessary.

Reduction in LTV



Reduction in average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



Overview of debt financing

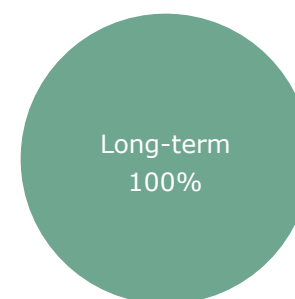
	End of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025	End of 38th period Jul. 31, 2025
Debt Balance	189,422 mn yen	188,188 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) ^(Note 1)	45.8%	46.1%
LTV (appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.6%	36.7%
Avg. remaining duration	3.6 years	3.5 years
Avg. procured years	8.3 years	8.2 years

(Note 1) LTV (book value basis) is calculated as [Interest bearing debt / Total assets].

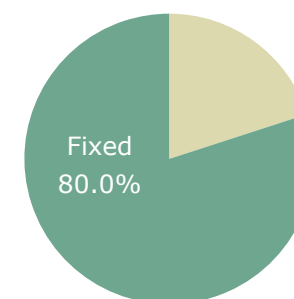
(Note 2) LTV (appraisal value basis) is calculated as [Interest-bearing debt / Appraisal value based total assets (Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)].

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



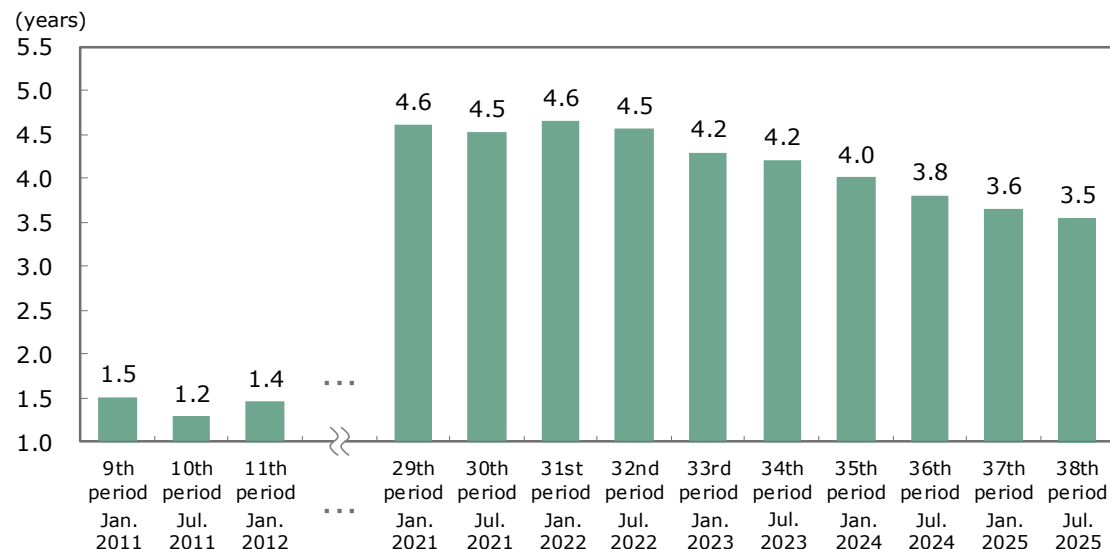
<Fixed rate ratio>



(Note) Total interest-bearing debt cost is calculated as [(interest expenses + interest expenses on investment corporation bonds + borrowing expenses + amortization of investment corporation bond issuance costs) × 365 ÷ operating days during each period ÷ average interest-bearing debt balance during each period].

2-27 Financial management

Extension in remaining duration of debt

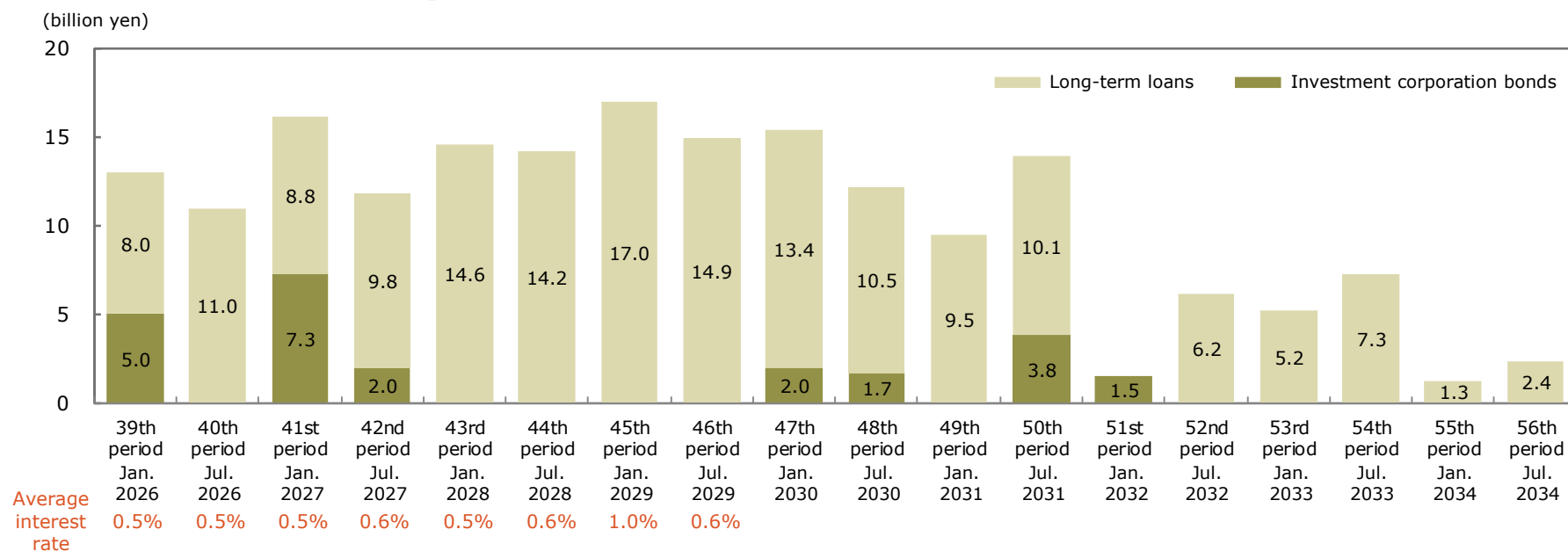


Rating

Japan Credit Rating (JCR)

























Long-term issuer rating:
AA (Stable)

Overview of maturity (as of July 31, 2025)



2-28 Sustainability initiatives

Important ESG Issues (Materiality)

Materiality	Main Initiatives	Main related SDGs
E Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy saving at owned properties ● Use of renewable energy 	   
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coexist with nature 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Response to sustainability certifications 	   
S Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCP measures (disaster prevention and building resilience) ● Tenants' health, comfort and convenience 	  
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respect for human rights ● Promote diversity 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talent development 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote a healthy and comfortable work environment and improve employee's work/life balance ● Increase employee's satisfaction 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mutual communication with stakeholders 	
G Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strive for fair and effective corporate governance ● Adhere to compliance and corporate ethics ● Prevent conflict-of-interest transactions ● Identify risks and manage responses ● Respond to requests for ESG information disclosure 	

2-29 Sustainability initiatives

GRESB Assessment



Acquired an evaluation of "4 Stars" in GRESB Rating

In the 2024 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, MHR received a "4 Stars" in GRESB Rating, which is based on GRESB Overall Score and its quintile position relative to global participants. It also won a "Green Star" designation for the thirteenth consecutive year by achieving high performance both in "Management Component" that evaluates policies and organizational structure for ESG promotion, and "Performance Component" that assesses environmental performance and tenant engagement of properties owned.

GRESB is an annual benchmarking assessment to measure ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) integration of real estate companies and funds, as well as the name of organization which runs the assessment. It was founded in 2009 by a group of major European pension funds who played leading roles in launching Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI).

Integrated Report



This report describes the overall efforts of MHR and MIM to contribute to the realization of a sustainable society and to maximize unitholder value over the medium to long term.

URL: <https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/en/ir/library/tabid/477/Default.aspx>

FTSE Russell

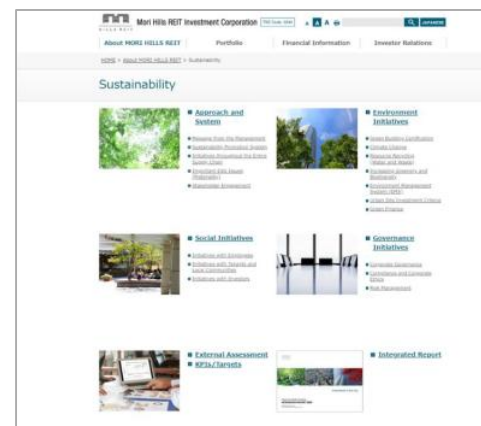


FTSE4Good

FTSE Russell (the trading name of FTSE International Limited and Frank Russell Company) confirms that MHR has been independently assessed according to the FTSE4Good criteria, and has satisfied the requirements to become a constituent of the FTSE4Good Index Series.

Created by the global index provider FTSE Russell, the FTSE4Good Index Series is designed to measure the performance of companies demonstrating strong Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices. The FTSE4Good indices are used by a wide variety of market participants to create and assess responsible investment funds and other products.

MHR's Website



The pages dedicated to ESG have expanded, and information is proactively disclosed.

URL: <https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/en/outline/Sustainability/tabid/171/Default.aspx>

Information reporting based on TCFD recommendations

MIM announced its support for the recommendations issued in June 2017 by the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which was established by the Financial Stability Board (FSB).

MIM will press ahead with risk management and initiatives for climate change based on the recommendations and carry out information disclosure.



Indicators and Targets

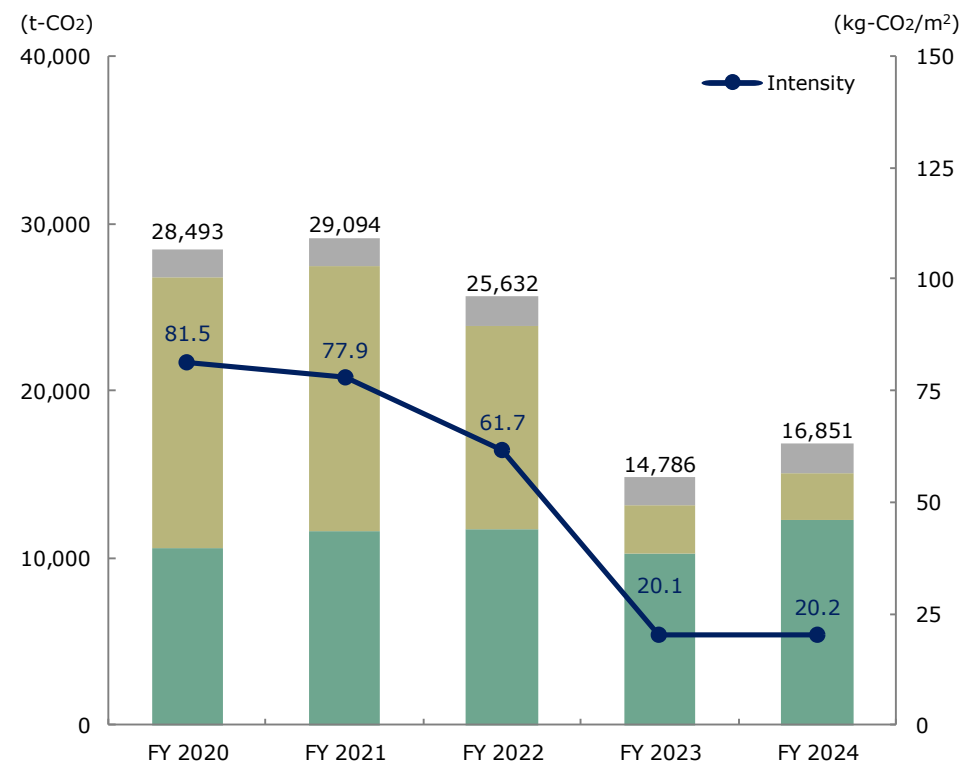
MHR revised its targets in June 2022 to promote further reduction.

We aim to reduce CO2 emissions of MHR and MIM's offices and properties owned by MHR (total emissions; Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 50% by FY 2030 when compared with FY 2019 as the baseline year and achieve net-zero emissions by FY 2050. By switching electricity to renewable energy, emissions have been greatly reduced since FY 2023.

<Carbon Dioxide Emission and Intensity>

Medium-term target (FY 2030)	Long-term target (FY 2050)	Performance (FY 2024)
50% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)	Net-Zero	46.1% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Scope 1	1,767	1,718	1,696	1,755	1,667	1,743
Scope 2	18,952	16,151	15,770	12,145	2,866	2,810
Scope 3	10,531	10,624	11,627	11,732	10,252	12,297
Total	31,251	28,493	29,094	25,632	14,786	16,851
Verification/ Guarantee rate	77.4%	77.7%	78.2%	78.3%	78.3%	78.3%
Cover rate	87.6%	87.8%	88.0%	88.1%	88.1%	88.1%



Strategy

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

This analysis aims to understand the future risks and opportunities that climate change-driven extreme weather and rising social demand for climate change countermeasures present to MHR and MIM, verify the efficacy of current climate change countermeasures and serve in future strategy formulation as necessary. In accordance with the TCFD's recommendations, we have analyzed both the 2°C and 4°C scenarios, aiming to ensure resilience in varying weather conditions and social environments and achieve sustainable business growth.

Risk Type	Driving Forces	Risks	Financial Impact and Period Maximizing		Opportunities and Countermeasures
			2°C Scenario	4°C Scenario	
Transition risks	Increased pricing on GHG emissions	Increased carbon tax burden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxation on owned properties for their GHG emissions due to carbon tax 	Medium	—	Reduce GHG emissions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase percentage of renewable energy Introduce energy-saving equipment and energy management system
	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services	Increased investment in repair work and facilities to respond to regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of standards for energy conservation (zero-energy building, ZEB) of buildings and introduction of regulations on total emissions 	Small	Small	Reduce utility costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation to meet building energy-saving standards (ZEB) Invest in facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitution of existing products and services with low-carbon options Changing consumer behavior and preferences 	Reduced demand for properties that perform poorly in energy conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of tenants who emphasize energy conservation due to increased environmental awareness 	Small	Small	Increased demand for highly energy-saving properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire Green Building Certifications Disclose environmental performance information
	Increased stakeholder concerns or negative feedback	Increases in fund-raising costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings that do not save much energy lose value as ESG investors multiply 	Small	Small	Lower fundraising costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase ESG evaluation rating Conduct green financing
Physical risks	Increased severity of extreme weather events such as typhoons and floods	Increases in repair costs for damages to owned properties and degradation of existing assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage and destruction to owned properties due to typhoons or floods 	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own highly resilient properties Take appropriate measures based on flood risk assessment
	Rising mean temperatures	Increases in utility costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in utility costs 	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce energy-saving technology and increase the green ratio Work with tenants to save energy

2°C Scenario World: Low-Carbon Society (as of 2050)

<Analysis Result>

The 2°C scenario presents significant transition risks particularly if Japan introduces a high carbon tax to reduce CO2 emissions and MHR's property management costs increase due to taxes on properties' CO2 emissions and renovations to meet stricter energy-saving standards and other environmental regulations. Stricter regulations will also impact tenants' office selection, reducing demand for properties that save less energy than their peers. Furthermore, if we own a large number of such properties, the cost to raise funds from investors and lenders could also increase.

In preparation for a transition to the low-carbon society of the 2°C scenario and its accompanying risks, MHR has mainly acquired its portfolio of highly energy-saving properties and those with high-level green building certifications to maintain competitiveness, and actively updates facilities on a continuous basis, so we deem these risks to have a limited impact on business.

Weather

Generally, stay the same

- Little change in typhoon frequency
- Little change in Japan's flood frequency
- Slight rise in utility fees due to temperature increase



Government

Aggressive climate change policy

- Introduction of high carbon tax
- More government promotion of ZEBs, stricter energy-saving standards



Investors/lenders

Increased ESG investment/lending

- Demand for more corporate ESG reporting
- Lower fundraising costs for owners of highly energy-saving properties



MHR

Limited increase in energy-saving investment

- Some increase in investment to meet energy-saving standards but limited
- Increase in carbon tax burden
- Steady demand for highly energy-saving properties



Clients (tenants)

Focus on energy saving in office selection

- More tenant demand for highly energy-saving properties



4°C Scenario World: Intensification of Natural Disasters (as of 2050)

< Analysis Result >

The 4°C scenario forecasts increased renovation costs due to intensifying extreme weather and increased utility costs due to higher average temperatures.

Because MHR invests in highly energy-saving, resilient properties located in areas with low flood risk, we deem these risks to have a limited impact on business.

Weather

Increase in extreme weather frequency

- Increase in strong typhoon frequency
- Doubling of Japan's flood frequency, increase in risk of property flooding
- Rise in utility fees due to temperature increase



Government

Passive climate change policy

- No introduction of additional carbon tax
- Limited government promotion of ZEBs, energy-saving standards



Investors/lenders

Increase in importance of physical risk

- Little change in demand for corporate ESG reporting
- Lower fundraising costs for owners of highly resilient properties



MHR

Limited natural disaster countermeasures/energy-saving investment

- Some property repair costs, operating loss, etc. but limited
- Limited investment to meet energy-saving standards
- Steady demand for highly resilient properties



Clients (tenants)

Focus on disaster response in office selection

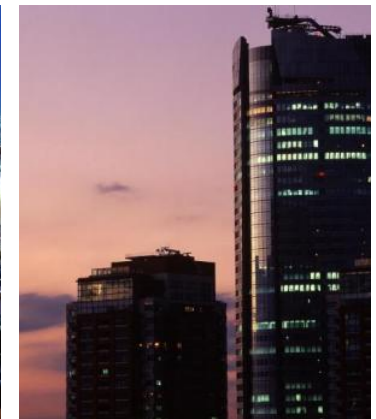
- More tenant demand for highly resilient properties



2-34 MHR's representative property (1) Roppongi Hills



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



Roppongi Hills

Since its opening in 2003 as Japan's largest ever urban redevelopment at approximately 11.6 hectares, more than 40 million people have visited Roppongi Hills each year from all over the world. As this community has matured, Roppongi Hills has only multiplied its global magnetic attraction. Japan real estate development had been limited by an economic perspective until Mori Building revolutionized the concept by creating a community where humanity, culture, interaction and vision toward the next era is born.

Office

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower is the main tower of Roppongi Hills and is 54 floors above ground and 238 meters high and has established itself as a landmark of Tokyo. Offices located from the 8th floor to the 48th floor boast floor plates of approximately 1,360 tsubo (approximately 4,500m²), among the largest floor areas of skyscrapers in Japan. It is a state-of-the-art office building with an ultra high-speed network, outstanding earthquake resistance performance and thorough security.



Residence Roppongi Hills Residence

In Roppongi Hills where international cultural is fostered and people come to interact, Mori Building designed these residences with the comfort of the people as a top priority, to provide the template for a “new life overflowing with affluence and warmth”.



Retail Shops and Restaurants

Retail facilities are comprised of more than 200 “only one” shops and restaurants divided into four areas with different concepts. There are many shops on the lower floors of the buildings and on the street so visitors can enjoy shopping, eating and drinking while walking around the open spaces that are full of greenery.



Hotel Grand Hyatt Tokyo

Grand Hyatt Tokyo offers a dynamic city space featuring 10 highly distinctive restaurants and bars, 387 guestrooms designed for the highest level of relaxation, 16 banquet facilities and much more. The wide range of facilities inside the hotel and in Roppongi Hills enable guests to enjoy leisurely time at the hotel to the fullest extent.



Cinema TOHO Cinemas Roppongi Hills

One of the top cinema complexes in Japan, TOHO offers nine movie screens, a variety of daily show times and facilities with unprecedented comfort and functions. These theaters ushered in a whole new culture of movie going in Roppongi.



Museum Mori Art Museum

“The world’s closest art museum to the sky”, the museum collaborates with a network of highly respected international art museums to create a space to appreciate the world’s top modern art. It is open until 10 pm during exhibitions to welcome visitors after work or dinner.



Stable Supply of Power from Independent Power Station

Roppongi Hills uses its own energy plant (a specially designated power supply business facility) to supply electrical power to the area. Because this plant uses city gas (medium pressure gas) as the fuel, it is not affected by power restrictions on the use of electricity and is able to provide an extremely stable supply of electricity. The use of a power supply with triple redundant safety allows the building to construct a power supply system with high reliability.

2-35 MHR's representative property (2) Toranomon Hills



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Toranomon Hills

Toranomon Hills is located in the "Special Zone for Asian Headquarters" where Tokyo Metropolitan Government seeks to attract foreign companies. This building is Tokyo's new landmark and consists of Japan's first Andaz hotel "Andaz Tokyo", high-specification offices, a high class residential area with outstanding views where hotel services are available, international-standard conference facilities and commercial facilities to supports various urban functions, along with an open space of approximately 6,000m².

Office

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

Offices occupy the 6th to the 35th floors of "Toranomon Hills Mori Tower", a super high rise tower with 52 floors rising 247 meters above ground with a gross floor area of 30,000 tsubo. Standard rent floors' average size are approximately 1,000 tsubo (approximately 3,300m²) with a ceiling height of 2.8 meters and they provide flexible and comfortable workspaces without pillars. Six transit stations and 11 lines are nearby and provide access to Haneda Airport which makes this building an optimal global business base.



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

Pleasing views of central Tokyo landmarks such as Tokyo Tower, Rainbow Bridge, Tokyo Sky Tree and the open green space of the Imperial Palace can be viewed from residences located on the 37th to 46th floors. Hotel services in cooperation with Andaz Tokyo are available.



Retail Shops and Restaurants

With the concept of "Communication Hub", restaurants are designed to provide international cuisine that satisfy customers from Japan and overseas. Various people such as office workers, conference attendees and hotel guests gather in this space uniquely designed to facilitate communication.



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

Hyatt's boutique lifestyle hotel "Andaz Tokyo" is Japan's first Andaz. Andaz means "personal style" in Hindi. The hotel values the individuality of the area and incorporates the charm of the surroundings into its design and service.



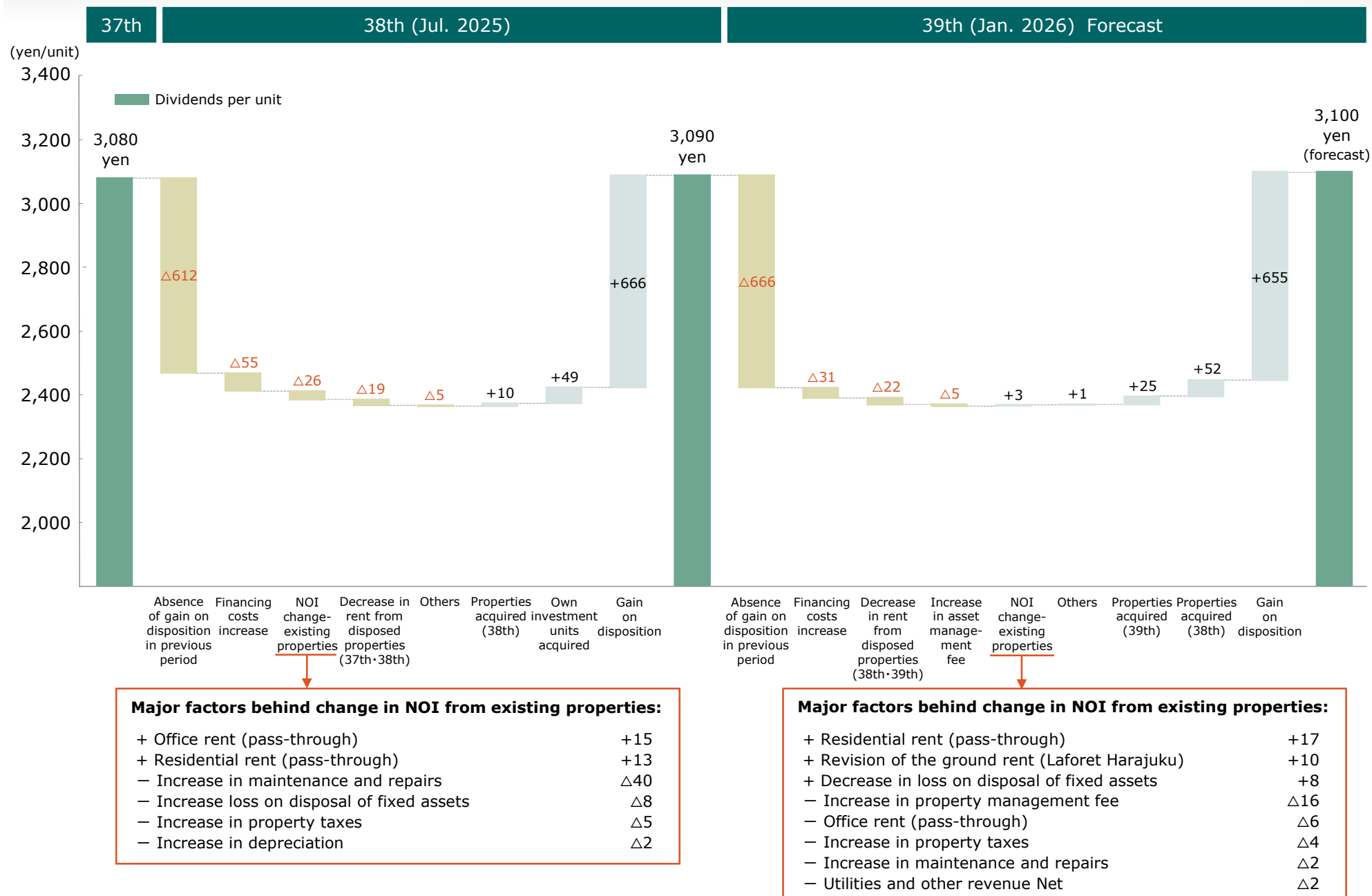
Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

With the addition of Toranomon Hills Business Tower, Toranomon Hills Residential Tower, and Toranomon Hills Station Tower to Toranomon Hills Mori Tower, Toranomon Hills has expanded to a total area of approximately 7.5 ha and a total floor area of approximately 800,000m². The area continues to expand and evolve into a true "international urban center and a global business hub" with integrated functions such as international-class offices, residences, hotels, retail facilities and transportation infrastructure.

3. Operation highlights

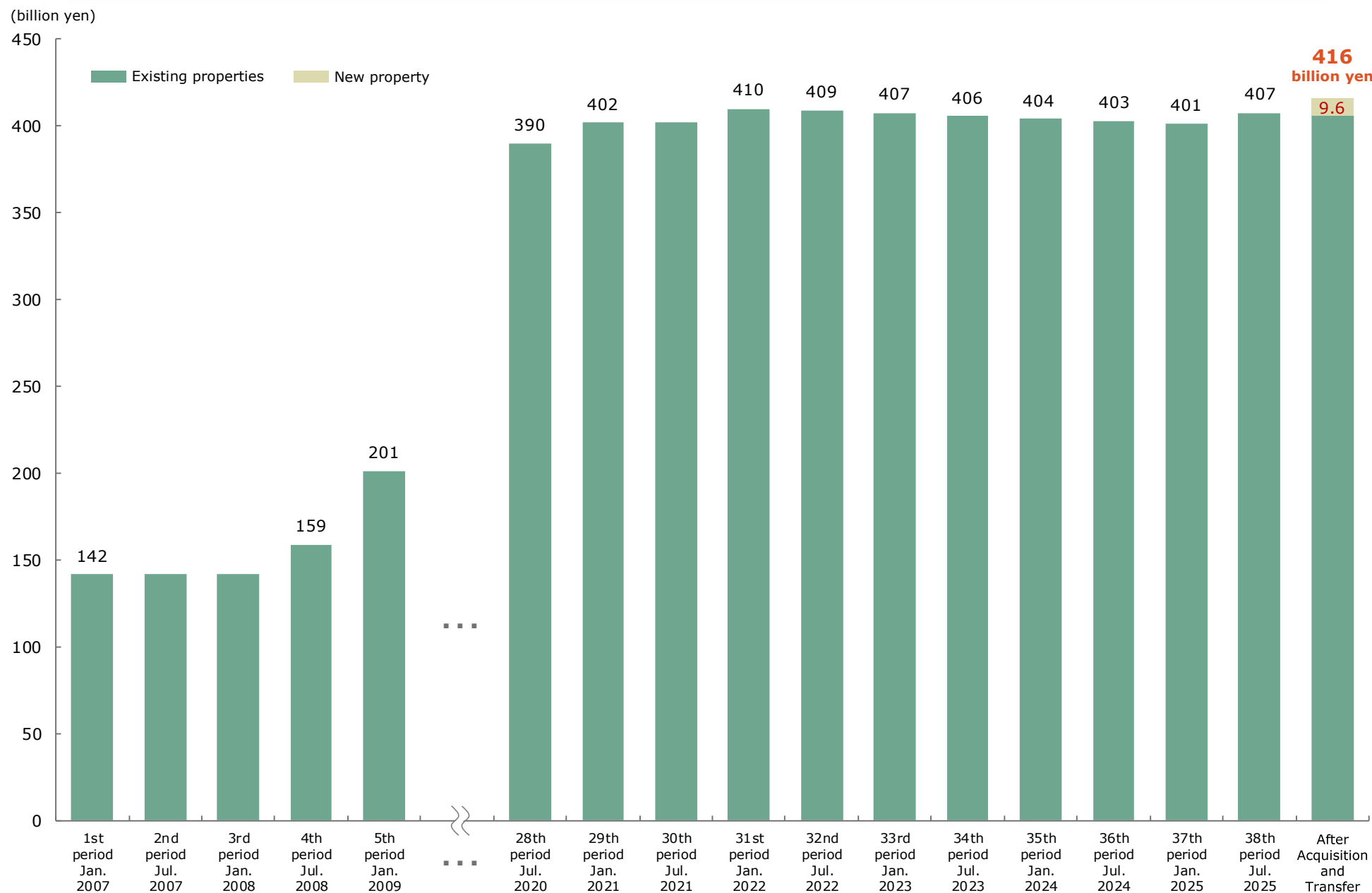


3-1 Factors that led to changes in dividends per unit from the previous fiscal period

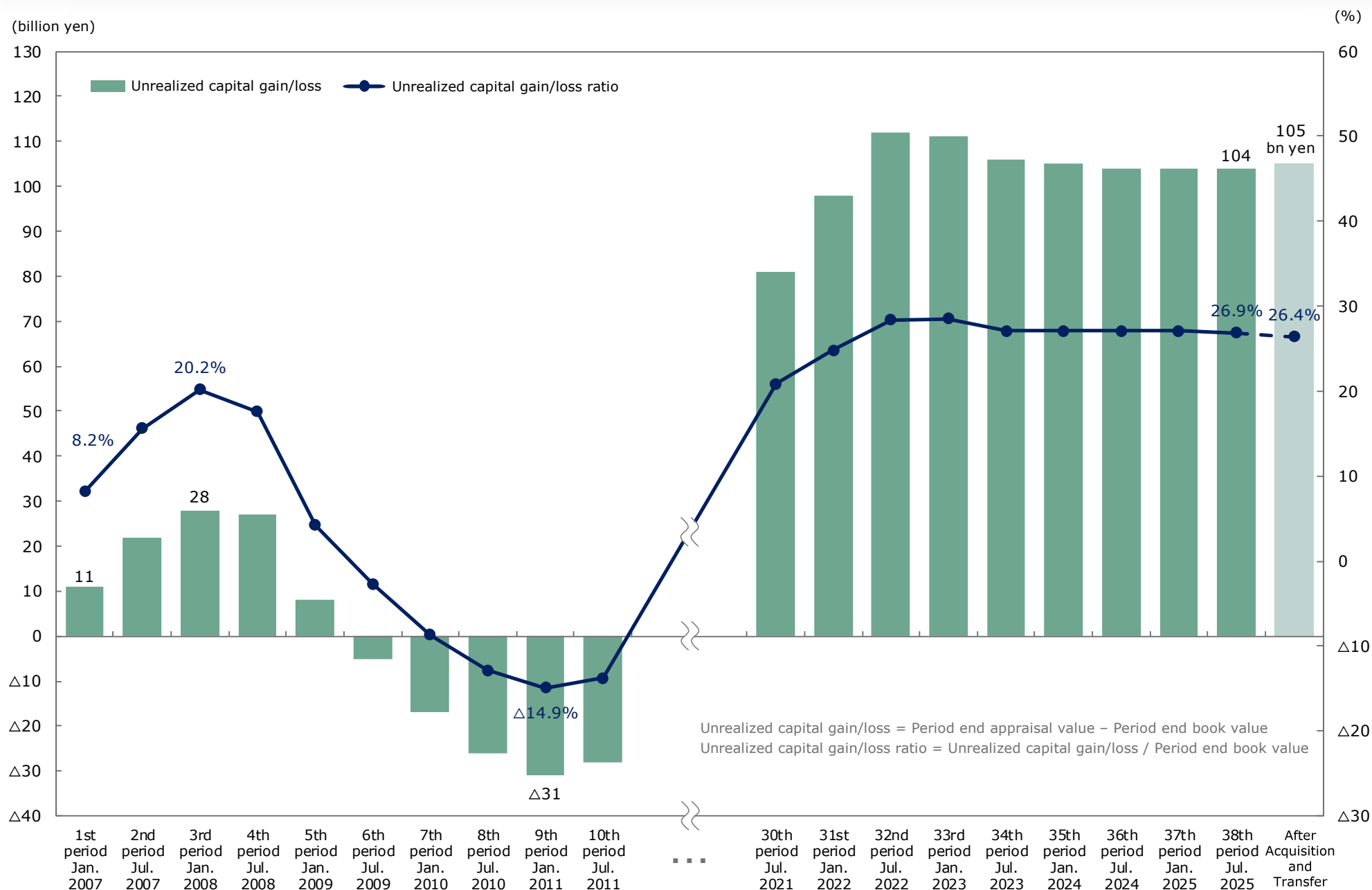


(Note) Factors that led to change are arrived at by dividing the change from the previous fiscal period by 1,886,235 units and indicated as an approximate figure in yen.

3-2 Change in assets under management



3-3 Change in unrealized capital gain/loss



3-4 Appraisal value

 Reflects the impact of additional acquisition
 Reflects the impact of partial disposition

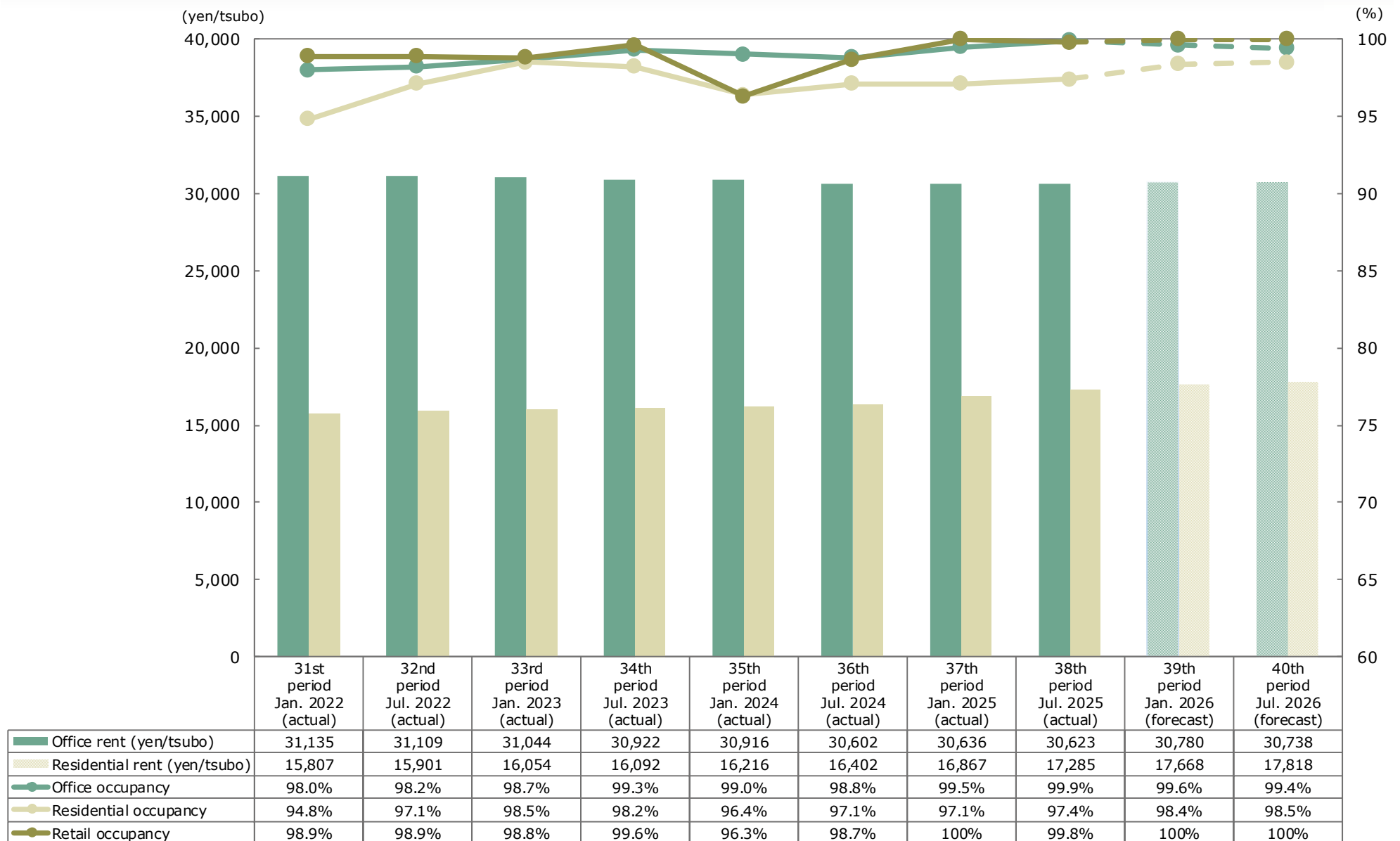
(million yen)

Principal use	Property name	Property No.	Acquisition price	Book value	As of end of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025		As of end of 38th period Jul. 31, 2025				Difference (B)－(A)	Difference (B)/(A)－1	Unrealized capital gain/loss (B)-book value
					(A) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	(B) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	Discount rate (DCF)	Terminal yield (DCF)			
Office	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	O-0	115,380	109,782	159,200	2.6%	159,200	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	0	0.0%	49,417
	ARK Mori Building	O-1	62,480	61,560	67,500	3.0%	65,000	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	△ 2,500	△ 3.7%	3,439
	Koraku Mori Building	O-4	27,200	24,354	24,720	3.2%	24,880	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%	160	0.6%	525
	Akasaka Tameike Tower	O-6	43,930	40,788	35,300	3.0%	35,800	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	500	1.4%	△ 4,988
	Atago Green Hills	O-7	42,090	39,155	46,250	3.2%	46,176	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%	△ 74	△ 0.2%	7,020
	ARK Hills South Tower	O-8	19,150	18,320	23,600	3.0%	23,700	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	100	0.4%	5,379
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	O-9	64,120	62,448	76,362	2.4%	85,888	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%	9,526	12.5%	23,439
	Holland Hills Mori Tower	O-10	16,330	16,220	22,700	3.0%	22,700	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	0	0.0%	6,479
Sub total			390,680	372,630	455,632	—	463,344	—	—	—	7,712	1.7%	90,713
Residential	Roppongi First Plaza	R-3	2,100	2,220	3,540	3.4%	4,050	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	510	14.4%	1,829
	Roppongi View Tower	R-4	4,000	4,045	3,920	3.5%	4,170	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	250	6.4%	124
	Sub total		6,100	6,266	7,460	—	8,220	—	—	—	760	10.2%	1,953
Retail and others	Laforet Harajuku (Land) (Note 2)	S-1	11,128	11,257	25,462	3.7%	23,409	—	3.7%	—	△ 2,053	△ 8.1%	12,151
	Sub total		11,128	11,257	25,462	—	23,409	—	—	—	△ 2,053	△ 8.1%	12,151
Total			407,908	390,154	488,554	—	494,973	—	—	—	6,419	1.3%	104,818

(Note 1) "Appraisal values" at the end of each fiscal period are based on the Ordinance Concerning Calculation of Investment Corporations, asset valuation methods and standards defined in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and rules defined by the Investment Trust Association. Figures in the property appraisal reports created by Japan Real Estate Institute are indicated for properties other than ARK Hills South Tower and figures in the property appraisal report created by Daiwa Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd. are indicated for ARK Hills South Tower, respectively.

(Note 2) For Laforet Harajuku (Land), value in the "Yield (Direct capitalization method)" column for the 37th period shows the discount rate used in the DCF analysis.

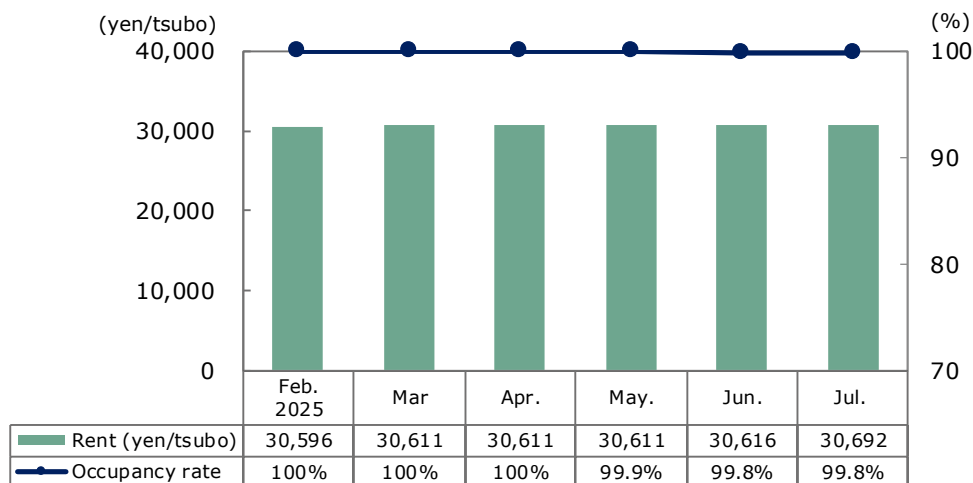
3-5 Changes in the rent and occupancy rates



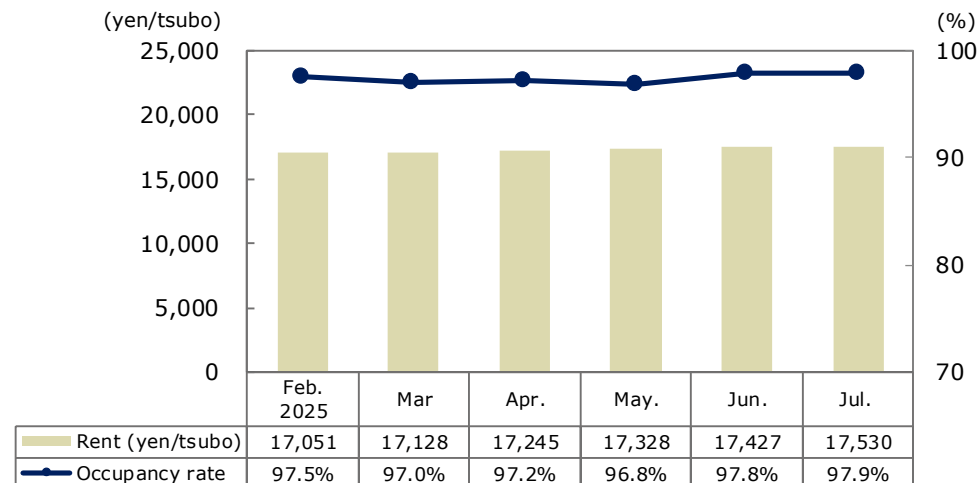
(Note) The above rents and occupancy rates indicate the average rent and the average occupancy rate during relevant fiscal periods.

3-6 Tenant status by month and major tenants

Office: Rent and occupancy rate



Residential: Rent and occupancy rate



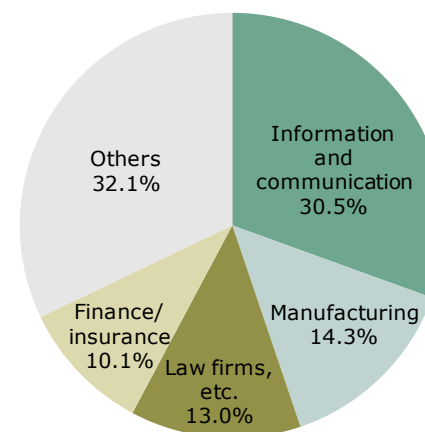
Top 5 tenants

End tenants	Property name	Leased space (Note 1)	Ratio
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower ARK Mori Building Atago Green Hills Toranomon Hills Mori Tower Roppongi First Plaza Roppongi View Tower	119,356.72 m ²	65.7%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,358.32 m ²	1.8%
Company "A"	Holland Hills Mori Tower	2,975.85 m ²	1.6%
Japan Worker's Credit Fund Association	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
SoldOut, Inc.	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
Total of top 5 tenants		129,394.63 m ²	71.2%

(Note 1) Leased space is the lease area stated in the lease contract with the end tenant. It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each properties.

(Note 2) This indicates the figures as of July 31, 2025.

Tenant Contribution by Industry Type-Office



(Note 1) As for fixed rent master lease, ratios are based on monthly rents of tenants who are actually using the floor areas as of July 31, 2025.

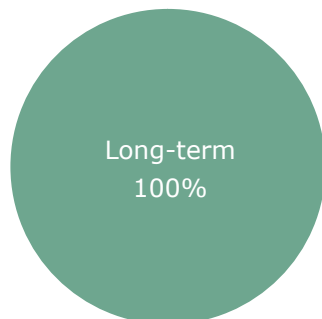
It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each property.

(Note 2) Business types are classified by the Asset Manager.

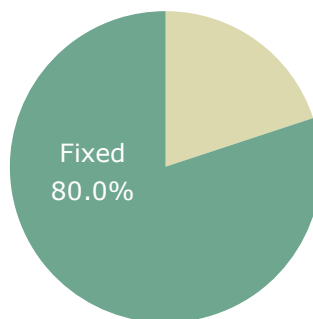
3-7 Financial overview (as of July 31, 2025)

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Major financial indicator

	End of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025	End of 38th period Jul. 31, 2025
Debt balance	189,422 mn yen	188,188 mn yen
Long-term loan	165,822 mn yen	164,888 mn yen
Investment corporation bonds	23,600 mn yen	23,300 mn yen
LTV (Book value basis) ^(Note 1)	45.8%	46.1%
LTV (Appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.6%	36.7%
DSCR ^(Note 3)	15.6x	13.1x
Avg. remaining duration	3.6 years	3.5 years
Avg. procured years	8.3 years	8.2 years
Weighted avg. interest rate	0.59%	0.66%

(Note 1) LTV (Book value basis) is calculated as [Interest bearing debt/Total assets].

(Note 2) LTV (Appraisal value basis) is calculated as [Interest-bearing debt/Appraisal value based total assets (Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)].

(Note 3) DSCR is calculated as [Net income before interest expenses + Depreciation/Interest expenses].

Outstanding balances

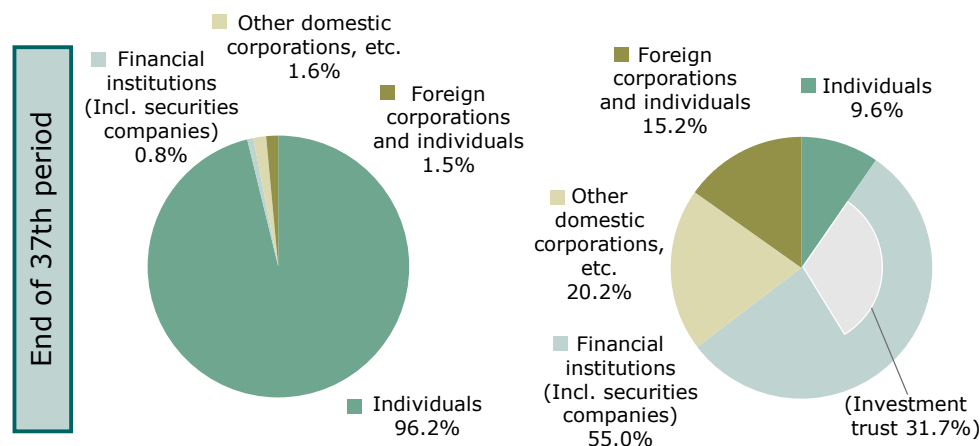
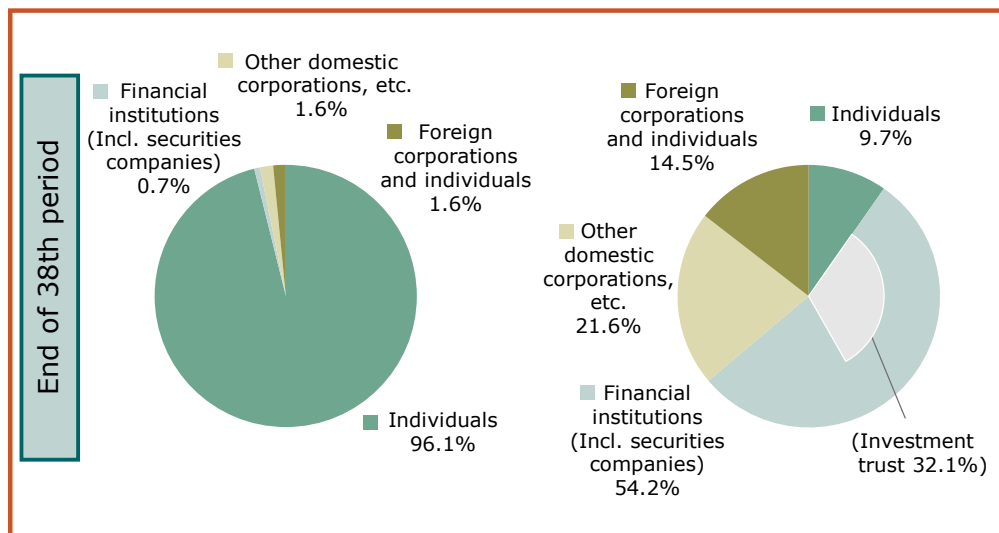
Lenders	Balance	Ratio
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	37,137 mn yen	22.5%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	28,043 mn yen	17.0%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	22,617 mn yen	13.7%
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	17,311 mn yen	10.5%
The Bank of Fukuoka	8,800 mn yen	5.3%
The Norinchukin Bank	8,000 mn yen	4.9%
Resona Bank, Limited.	7,430 mn yen	4.5%
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	6,200 mn yen	3.8%
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	5,950 mn yen	3.6%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	4,800 mn yen	2.9%
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	4,000 mn yen	2.4%
Shinkin Central Bank	2,600 mn yen	1.6%
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	2,500 mn yen	1.5%
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	2,000 mn yen	1.2%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (Trust account)	1,500 mn yen	0.9%
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
THE OITA BANK, LTD.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The 77 Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Total borrowings	164,888 mn yen	100%
Investment corporation bonds	23,300 mn yen	
Total interest-bearing debt	188,188 mn yen	

3-8 Unitholders breakdown (as of July 31, 2025)

Unitholders breakdown

<Number of unitholders>

<Number of investment units>



Top 10 unitholders

Rank	Name	Number of units held	Ratio
1	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	429,898	22.8%
2	Mori Building Co., Ltd.	365,805	19.4%
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	262,298	13.9%
4	The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	81,004	4.3%
5	LEGAL + GENERAL ASSURANCE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	27,857	1.5%
6	STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	24,777	1.3%
7	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Money trust taxable account)	21,868	1.2%
8	JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	21,580	1.1%
9	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	21,165	1.1%
10	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505103	15,582	0.8%
Total of top 10 unitholders		1,271,834	67.4%

4. Business environment recognition & MHR's policy/strategy



4-1 Business environment recognition

Real estate market / Lending attitude

- Vacancy rates in central Tokyo office buildings steadily improved, and rents also remained strong.
(“Office Market Data” by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. for Tokyo’s five central wards)
 - ⇒ Vacancy rate: 5.0% (July 2024) → 3.2% (July 2025)
 - ⇒ Rent index: 114 (July 2024) → 119 (July 2025)
- Cap rates have remained at historically low levels.
(Japan Real Estate Institute’s “The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey”)
 - ⇒ Class A buildings in Marunouchi
Cap rate: 2.8% (October 2024) → 2.8% (April 2025)
- Lending attitude toward the real estate industry has temporarily weakened but remains strong.

Interest rate trends / Macro environment

- Although long-term interest rates rose due to the change in the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan, they are currently within expectations, and there is limited impact on real estate prices and investment unit prices.
 - ⇒ 10-year bond rates: 1.55% (July 31, 2025)
 - ⇒ Core CPI: +3.3% (June 2025)
- In the June 2025 preliminary business conditions composite index, the leading index was at 106.1 (increased 1.3 PT from previous month) and the coincident index was at 116.8 (increased 0.8 PT from previous month).
Business sentiment continues to improve.
- Awareness of ESG issues has taken root among companies, with steady progress in pursuing ESG initiatives.

- In the rental office market, vacancy rates are declining against the backdrop of a favorable supply and demand environment, and rents are expected to increase moderately for the time being.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages in the future.

- Business sentiment is improving with the expansion of global economic activities, but there is a need for caution about the negative impacts resulting from interest rate hikes.
- Interest rates are expected to increase moderately over the medium to long term due to gradual policy rate hikes.
- The fundamental importance of ESG is believed to remain unchanged even in the future.

Continues to “MHR’s policy/strategy” on the next page

MHR's Medium- to Long-Term Vision

The best portfolio quality

By focusing primarily on premium properties in central Tokyo developed by the sponsor, MHR seeks to maintain highly competitive portfolio quality while further expanding the scale of the portfolio.

The highest ESG assessment

By making positive social and environmental contributions, MHR will create sustainable growth while striving to maintain and improve its ESG rating and build competitiveness as an investment corporation.

Dividend-driven management

By aiming for a continuous improvement of dividends and NAV per unit, and developing the culture, policies and systems necessary to realize the vision, MHR will continue to foster the trust of unitholders.

Optimal REIT investment

4-3 MHR's policy/strategy

External growth policy

- Aim to expand portfolio size by effectively utilizing the sponsor pipeline, targeting premium properties in central Tokyo.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates by capturing the demand for headquarter offices of many blue-chip companies and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages.
- While disposing of parts of Laforet Harajuku (Land), make new acquisitions concurrently to expand portfolio size over the medium to long term.

Internal growth policy

- Maintain stable revenue through fixed-rent master leases, and aim to increase rent at pass-through-type properties.
- Properly implement office property repairs as necessary and conduct value-enhancement renovation for residential properties if such is judged to be cost-effective (there are no office properties that require large-scale renewal in terms of building age or competitiveness).

Financial management policy

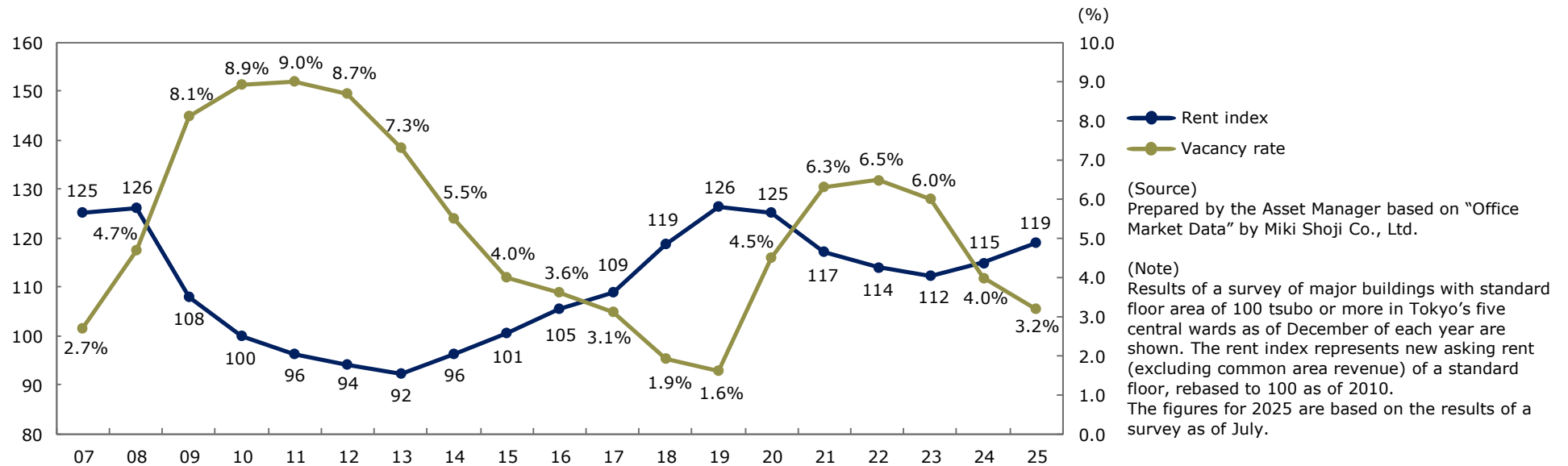
- Set the current LTV level (book value: in the mid-40% range; appraisal value: in the upper 30% range) as the target in order to maintain a durable position for times of economic slowdown, and target average remaining duration of debt from 3 to 4 years.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over the medium to long term by constantly monitoring economic conditions and interest rate trends, and then when necessary take appropriate measures.

ESG policy

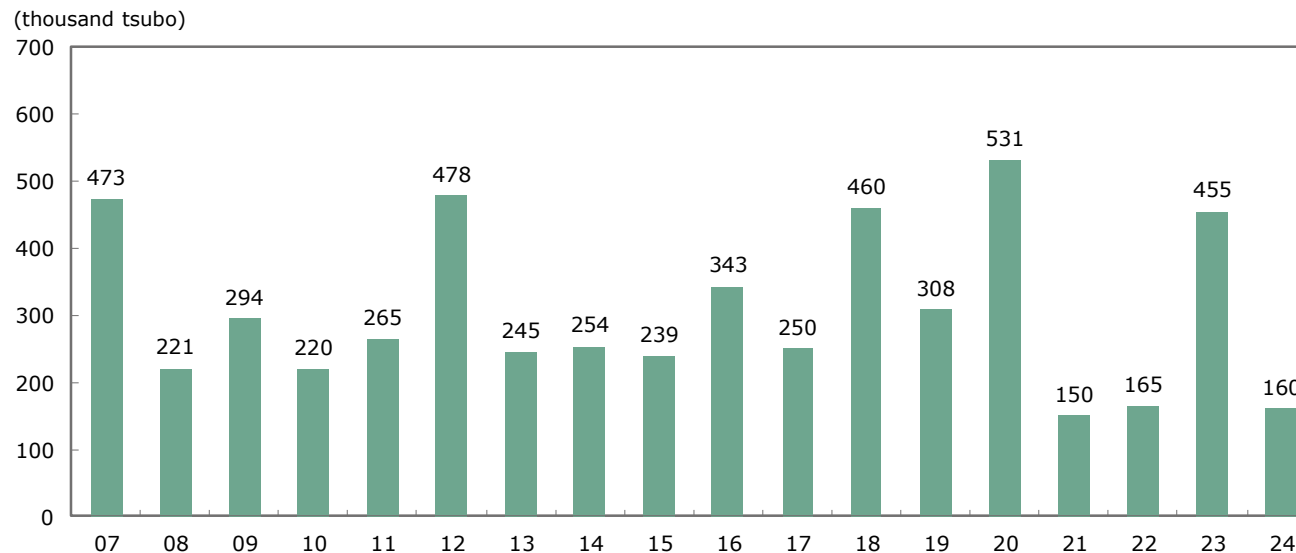
- Contribute to the improvement of various social and environmental issues by positioning ESG initiatives as an integral part of management policy, and steadily implement them in actual management operations leading to improved ESG ratings and stronger competitiveness.
- Regularly publish integrated reports to proactively disclose information upon organizing a variety of information material clearly and effectively.

4-4 Market-related information (1)

Change in rent and vacancy rate of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



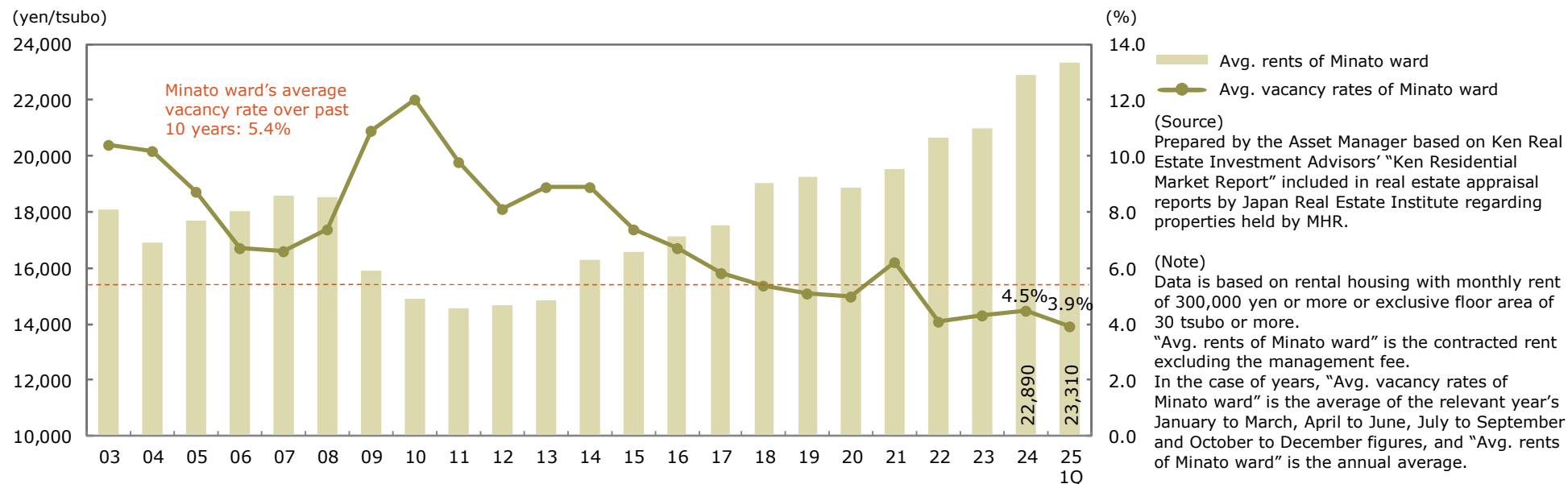
New supply of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



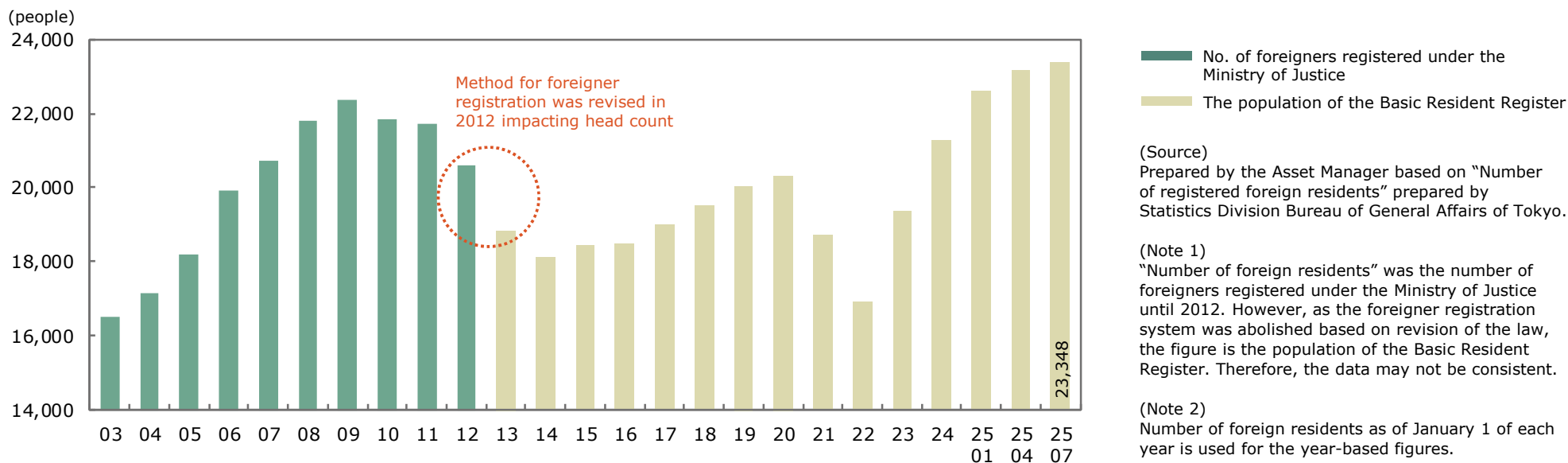
(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.

4-5 Market-related information (2)

Change in rents and vacancy rates of luxury housing (Minato ward)

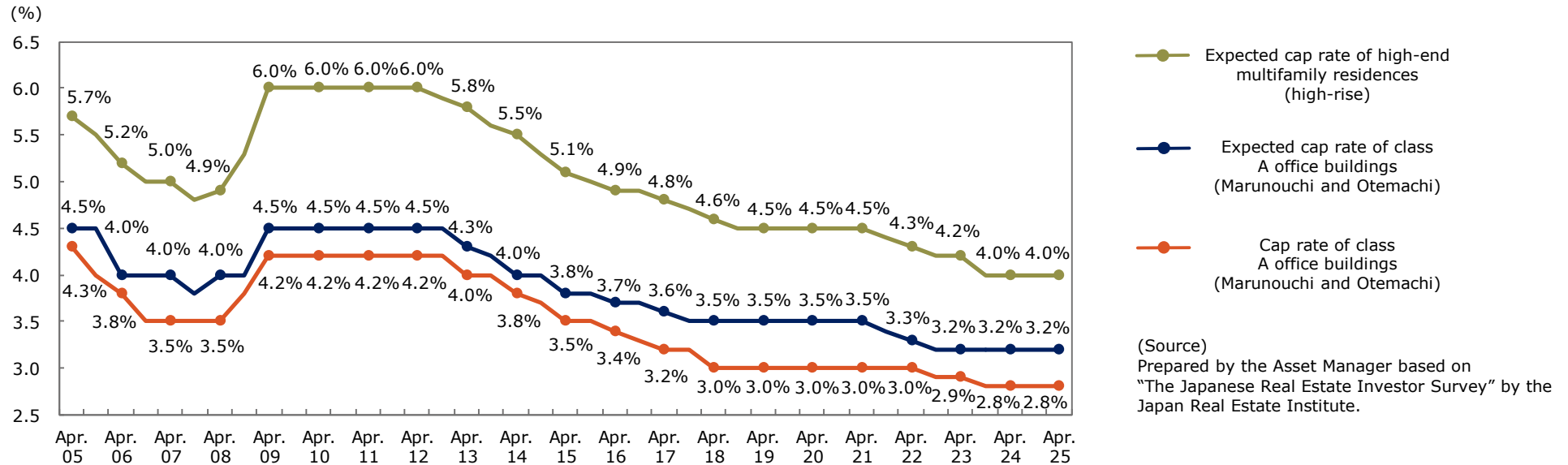


Change in number of foreign residents in Minato ward

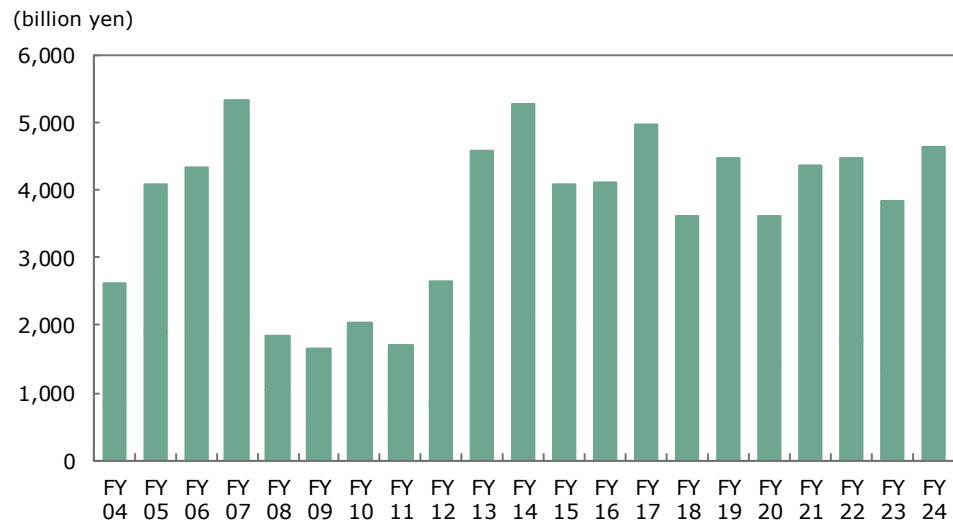


4-6 Market-related information (3)

Change in return on real estate investment

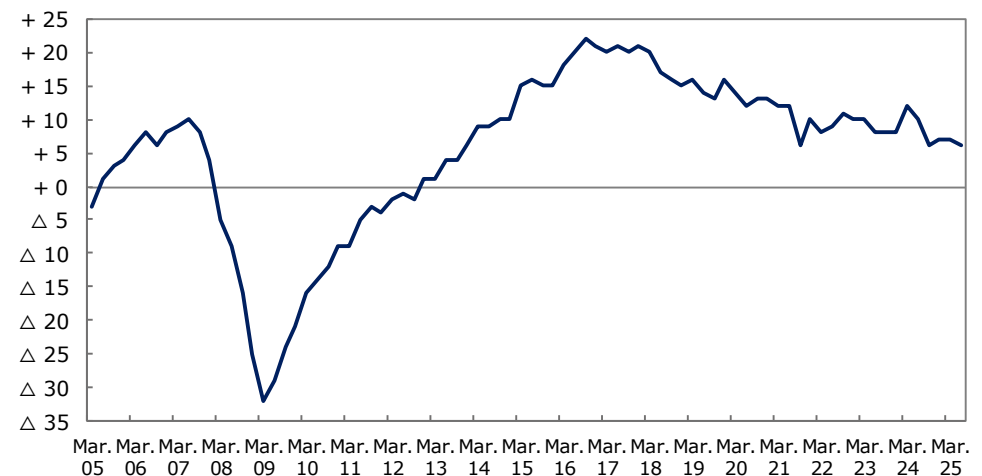


Change in real estate transaction amount



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "Real Estate Transaction Survey" (Estimated amount of domestic real estate transactions publicized by listed companies) by the Urban Research Institute.

Lending attitude DI (Real estate industry)



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "National Short-Term Economic Survey on Enterprises in Japan" by the Bank of Japan. Difference between the proportion of firms feeling the lending attitude to be accommodative less firms feeling the lending attitude to be restrictive.

4-7 Market-related information (4)

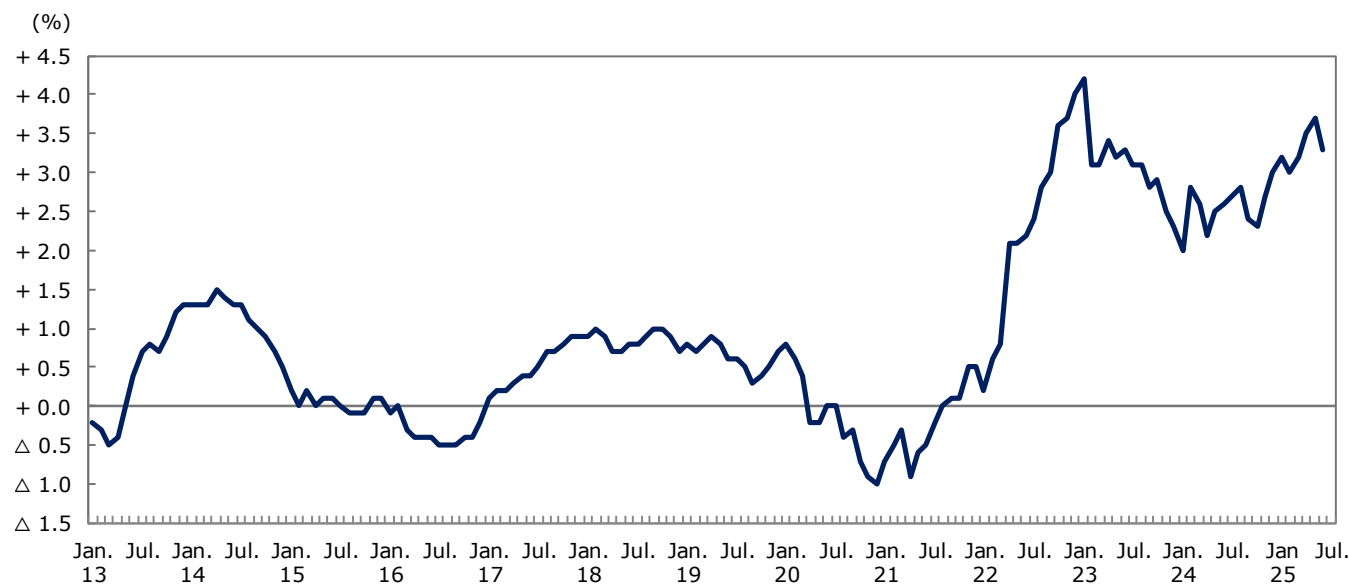
Change in 10-year bond interest rates



(Source)

Prepared by the Asset Manager based on QUICK Qr1.

Change in core CPI (Year-on-year comparison)



Based on figures excluding the direct effects of the consumption tax rate increase

(Source)

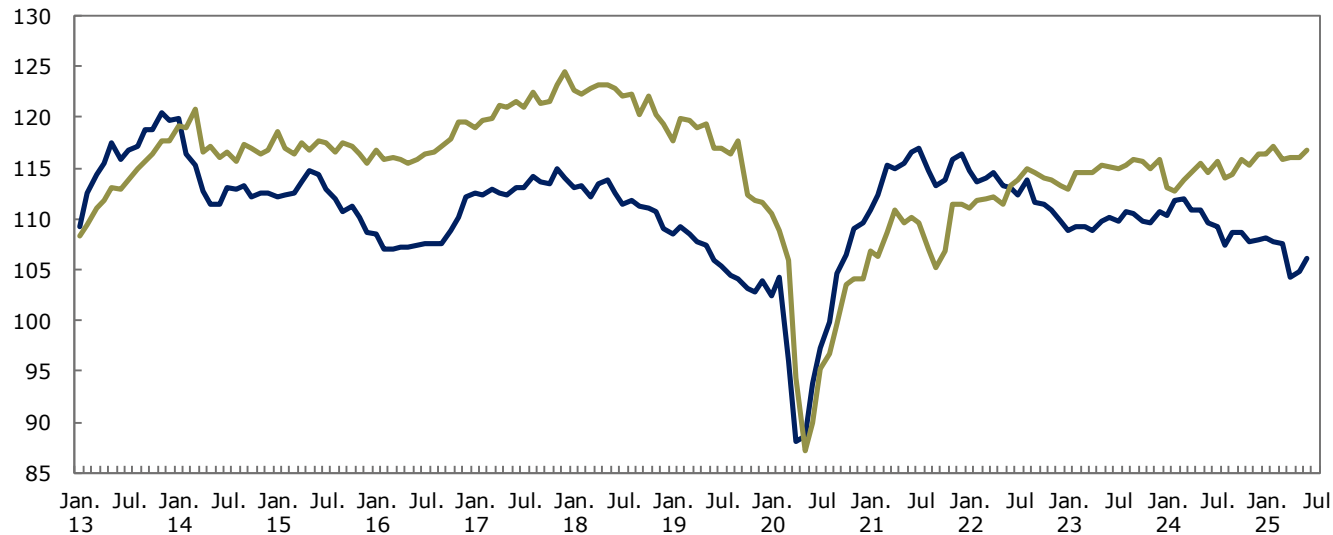
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Consumer Price Index" by Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and "Economic Statistics Monthly" by the Bank of Japan.

(Note)

Figures from April 2014 to April 2015 are derived on "the basis of excluding the direct impact of the consumption tax rate increase" (Bank of Japan's "Economic Statistics Monthly").

4-8 Market-related information (5)

Business conditions composite index



Leading index

Coincident index

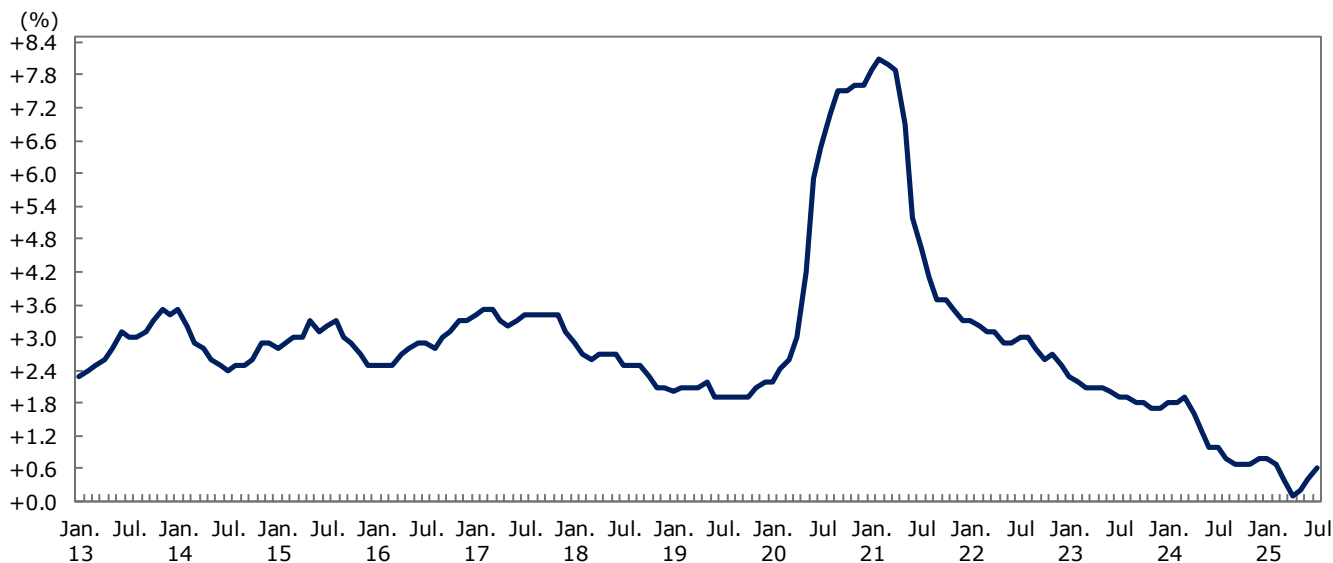
(Source)

Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "Business Conditions Composite Index" by the Cabinet Office.

(Note)

The index is rebased to 100 as of 2020.

Money stock (M3: year-on-year comparison)

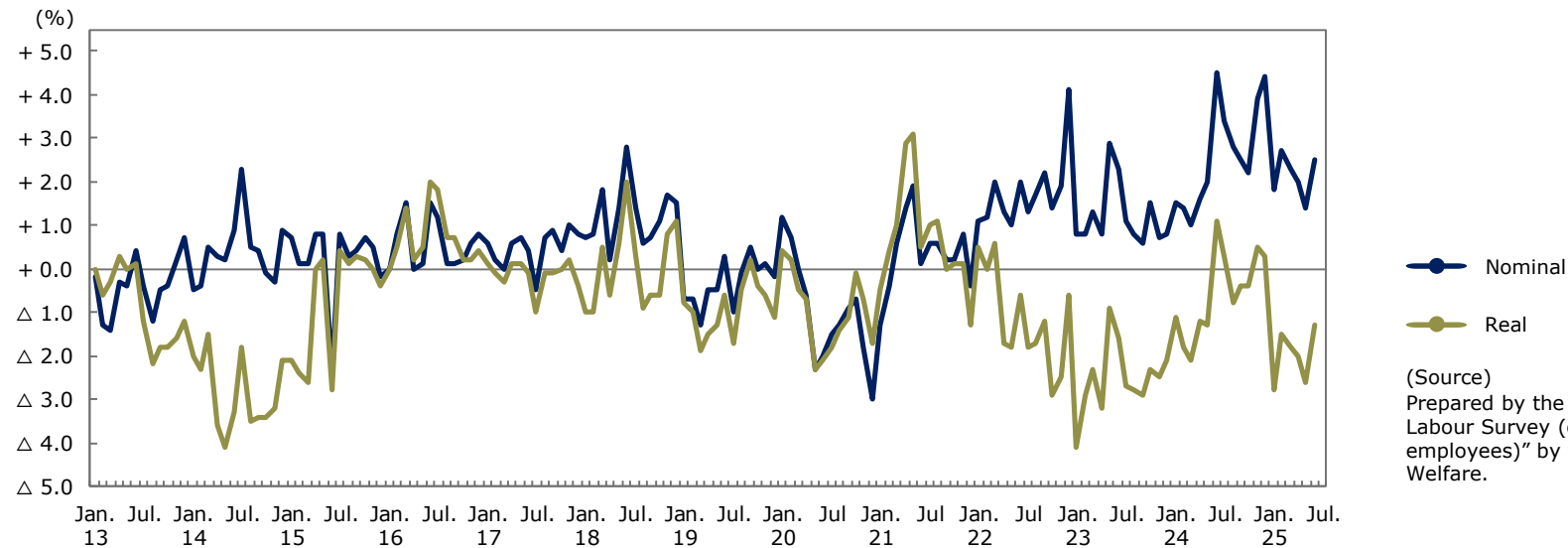


(Source)

Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Money Stock Statistics" by the Bank of Japan.

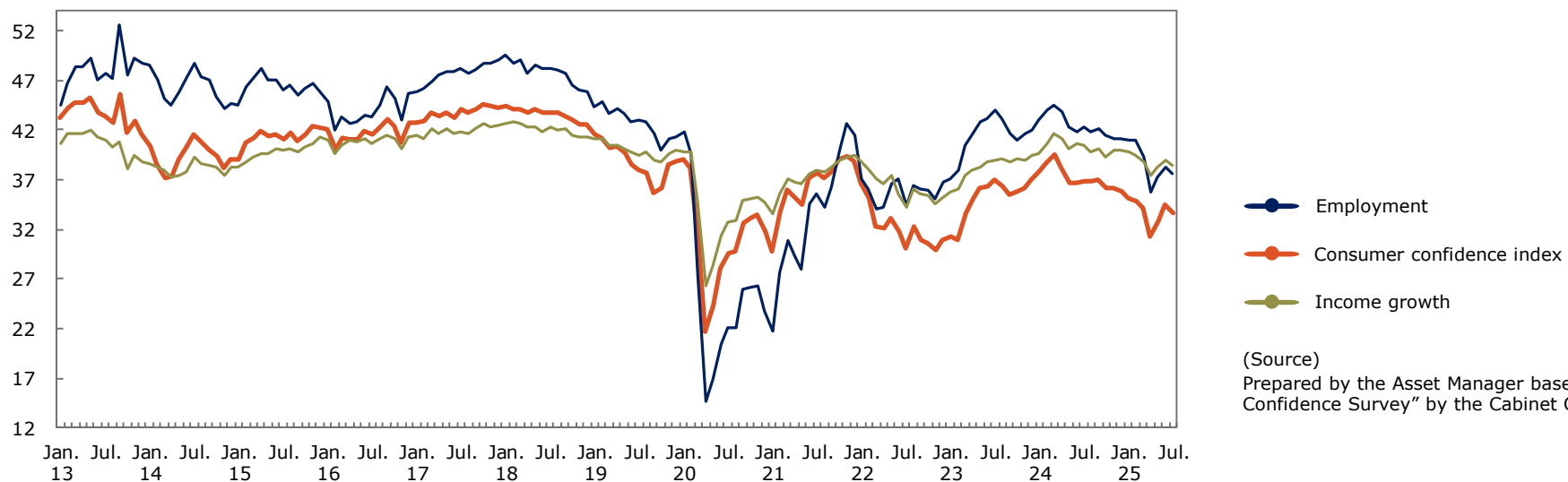
4-9 Market-related information (6)

Total cash earnings (Year-on-year comparison)



(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Monthly Labour Survey (establishments with 5 or more employees)" by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Consumer confidence survey



(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Consumer Confidence Survey" by the Cabinet Office.

5. Appendix



5-1 Financial highlights

Indices	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025	Calculation formula
Net income	6,163 mn yen	6,093 mn yen	
Depreciation and amortization	1,064 mn yen	1,070 mn yen	
CAPEX	348 mn yen	561 mn yen	
Total assets	413,182 mn yen	407,947 mn yen	
Total net assets	205,654 mn yen	201,828 mn yen	
Total net assets/unit (BPS)	107,316 yen	107,000 yen	Total net assets/Total units outstanding
Unit price (as of end of each period)	125,600 yen	136,600 yen	
Total units outstanding	1,916,330 units	1,886,235 units	
Total dividends	5,902 mn yen	5,828 mn yen	
Dividends/unit	3,080 yen	3,090 yen	
Dividend yield	4.9%	4.6%	Dividends per unit (annualized)/Unit price as of end of period
FFO	5,812 mn yen	5,641 mn yen	Net income + Depreciation and amortization - Gain or loss on sales of real estate properties
FFO/unit	3,033 yen	2,990 yen	FFO/Total units outstanding
Annualized	6,016 yen	6,031 yen	Based on a period of 365 days
FFO multiple	20.9x	22.6x	Unit price as of end of period/FFO per unit (annualized)
PER	19.7x	21.2x	Unit price as of end of period/Net income per unit (average during the periods, annualized)
PBR	1.2x	1.3x	Unit price as of end of period/Net assets per unit
ROA	1.5%	1.5%	Ordinary income/Average of total assets during the period
Annualized	3.0%	3.0%	Based on a period of 365 days
ROE	3.0%	3.0%	Net income/Average of total net assets during the period
Annualized	5.9%	6.0%	Based on a period of 365 days
NAV	309,842 mn yen	306,646 mn yen	Total net assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value - Total liabilities
NAV/unit	161,685 yen	162,570 yen	
NAV multiple	0.8x	0.8x	Unit price as of end of period/NAV per unit
Interest-bearing debt	189,422 mn yen	188,188 mn yen	
LTV (book value basis)	45.8%	46.1%	Interest-bearing debt/Total assets
LTV (appraisal value basis)	36.6%	36.7%	Interest-bearing debt/(Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)
Operating days	184 days	181 days	

5-2 Balance sheet

(thousand yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets	25,968,680	14,985,130
Cash and deposits	19,640,854	9,201,166
Cash and deposits in trust	5,570,408	4,974,259
Other	757,417	809,704
Noncurrent assets	387,147,878	392,894,853
Property, plant and equipment	353,715,173	359,503,181
Intangible assets	30,651,381	30,651,272
Investments and other assets	2,781,322	2,740,399
Deferred assets	66,423	67,098
Total assets	413,182,982	407,947,081

(thousand yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	27,102,579	26,552,274
Current portion of investment corporation bonds	7,000,000	5,000,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	17,194,000	19,104,000
Other	2,908,579	2,448,274
Noncurrent liabilities	180,425,625	179,566,476
Investment corporation bonds	16,600,000	18,300,000
Long-term loans payable	148,628,000	145,784,000
Lease and guarantee deposited in trust	15,197,625	15,474,379
Other	—	8,097
Total liabilities	207,528,205	206,118,750
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity	203,323,466	199,514,941
Unitholders' capital, net	195,718,191	(Note) 191,718,247
Total surplus	7,605,274	7,796,693
Voluntary retained earnings	1,412,588	1,674,019
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,192,686	6,122,674
Valuation and translation adjustments	2,331,311	2,313,389
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	2,331,311	2,313,389
Total net assets	205,654,777	201,828,331
Total liabilities and net assets	413,182,982	407,947,081

(Note) Figures reflect the reduction from unitholders' capital.

5-3 Income statement

(thousand yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025	
Operating revenue	11,088,292	11,223,608	
Rent revenues	9,464,728	9,503,513	Office 8,168,537
Other operating revenues	208,320	197,418	Residential 868,740
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,415,243	1,522,676	Retail 81,240
			Land 379,533
			Other rent revenue 5,462
Operating expenses	4,318,356	4,428,516	
Expenses related to properties	3,573,779	3,665,743	
Asset management fee	619,408	619,349	Parking revenue 48,823
Directors' compensation	8,400	7,350	Utilities and other revenue 147,704
Asset custody fee	10,331	10,329	Cancellation penalty 890
Administrative service fees	17,962	19,637	
Other operating expenses	88,475	106,106	
Operating income	6,769,936	6,795,092	
Non-operating income	3,100	11,533	
Interest income	1,794	10,684	Property management fees 1,227,799
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	1,113	849	Property taxes 840,415
Other	192	—	Utilities 135,650
			Maintenance and repairs 164,876
			Insurance premium 23,464
			Custodian fees 5,913
			Depreciation 1,070,629
			Rent expenses 166,394
			Other lease business expenses 30,598
Non-operating expenses	608,413	712,013	
Interest expenses	434,724	529,768	
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	61,823	64,435	
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	12,112	12,610	
Borrowing expenses	97,414	97,814	
Other	2,338	7,385	
Ordinary income	6,164,623	6,094,611	
Income before income taxes	6,164,623	6,094,611	
Net income	6,163,727	6,093,715	
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,192,686	6,122,674	

5-4 Statement of cash flows / Retained earnings

Statement of cash flows

(thousand yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,188,315	8,397,504
Income before income taxes	6,164,623	6,094,611
Depreciation and amortization	1,064,125	1,070,629
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	12,112	12,610
Interest income	△ 1,794	△ 10,684
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	△ 1,113	△ 849
Interest expenses	496,548	594,203
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	162,994	27,198
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable	—	△ 85,405
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	26,912	△ 59,920
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable—other	1,037	△ 47
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	△ 2,493	△ 249
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	248,846	△ 357,975
Increase (decrease) in advances received	△ 15,126	52,626
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	△ 1,521	154
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	25,275	△ 36,515
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	39,790	△ 1,031
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sale	1,545,191	1,545,191
Other, net	△ 97,972	112,086
Subtotal	9,667,437	8,956,634
Interest income received	1,794	10,684
Interest expenses paid	△ 479,734	△ 567,508
Income taxes paid	△ 1,180	△ 2,305
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	△ 225,707	△ 8,283,236
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	△ 291,757	△ 8,555,137
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposited in trust	△ 129,474	△ 69,843
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposited in trust	195,524	341,744

(thousand yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	△ 6,854,832	△ 11,150,105
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	7,700,000	8,200,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	△ 8,200,000	△ 9,134,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	1,985,783	1,686,714
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	△ 2,000,000	△ 2,000,000
Purchase of treasury investment units	—	△ 3,999,944
Dividends paid	△ 6,340,616	△ 5,902,876
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,107,775	△ 11,035,837
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	23,103,487	25,211,263
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	25,211,263	14,175,425

Retained earnings

(yen)

	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2025
I Unappropriated retained earnings	6,192,686,345	6,122,674,893
II Reversal of Voluntary retained earnings		
Reversal of Special account for reduction entry	—	261,431,044
III Amount of Dividends	5,902,296,400	5,828,466,150
Amount of dividends per unit	3,080	3,090
IV Voluntary retained earnings		
Special account for reduction entry	261,431,044	—
Reserve for reduction entry	—	527,229,766
V Retained earnings carried forward	28,958,901	28,410,021

5-5 Status of income and expenditures (1)

(thousand yen)

Property number		O-0			O-1			O-4			O-6		
Property name		Roppongi Hills Mori Tower			ARK Mori Building			Koraku Mori Building			Akasaka Tameike Tower		
Acquisition price		115,380,000			62,480,000			27,200,000			43,930,000		
Period		37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference
Operation days		184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate		100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.0%	99.4%	0.4PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)		100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.2%	100%	0.8PT	97.5%	98.7%	1.2PT
Number of tenants		1	1	0	1	1	0	24	24	0	142	144	2
	Rent revenues	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	669,040	675,673	6,633	828,679	852,189	23,510
	Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,493	80,708	△ 784	74,259	71,595	△ 2,664
	Total property operating revenue	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	750,533	756,382	5,848	902,938	923,784	20,845
	Property management fees	426,426	426,426	—	202,169	202,169	—	81,429	84,756	3,326	193,786	190,678	△ 3,108
	Property taxes (Note 1)	300,786	300,888	101	96,421	96,397	△ 24	29,742	32,140	2,397	44,860	46,572	1,712
	Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,141	60,150	△ 6,991	36,144	36,118	△ 25
	Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	—	390	390	5,606	10,563	4,957	53,767	28,055	△ 25,712
	Insurance premium	5,460	5,437	△ 23	2,305	2,923	618	1,873	1,870	△ 2	2,640	2,632	△ 8
	Depreciation (1)	275,006	269,730	△ 5,276	87,371	91,232	3,861	103,482	104,792	1,310	136,517	137,470	952
	Other expenses (Note 2)	374	375	1	2,787	2,788	1	96,846	97,970	1,123	11,111	10,646	△ 465
Total property operating expenses		1,008,055	1,002,858	△ 5,196	391,054	395,901	4,846	386,122	392,244	6,121	478,828	452,173	△ 26,655
Property operating income (2)		1,843,338	1,848,535	5,196	960,431	955,585	△ 4,846	364,411	364,137	△ 273	424,109	471,611	47,501
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))		2,118,345	2,118,265	△ 79	1,047,803	1,046,817	△ 985	467,893	468,930	1,037	560,627	609,081	48,454
	Annualized NOI	4,202,152	4,271,641	69,488	2,078,522	2,110,986	32,463	928,157	945,633	17,475	1,112,114	1,228,258	116,143
	Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	3.6%	3.7%	0.1PT	3.3%	3.4%	0.1PT	3.4%	3.5%	0.1PT	2.5%	2.8%	0.3PT
CAPEX (4)		—	118,704	118,704	102,345	88,751	△ 13,593	10,271	103,347	93,076	112,989	45,060	△ 67,928
NCF (3)-(4)		2,118,345	1,999,561	△ 118,784	945,457	958,066	12,608	457,622	365,582	△ 92,039	447,638	564,020	116,382

(Note 1) For property tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, MHR charges the amount of property taxes assessed and determined applicable to the fiscal period to expenses related to properties. Registered owners of properties in Japan as of January 1 are responsible for paying property taxes for the calendar year based on assessments by local governments. Therefore, registered owners who sold properties to MHR were liable for property taxes for the calendar year, including the period from the date of the acquisition by MHR until the end of the year. MHR reimbursed sellers of properties for the equivalent amount of property taxes and included the amount in the acquisition cost of real estate.

(Note 2) "Other expenses" denotes the sum of custodian fees, rent expenses, and other lease business expenses (residential property management costs, and other property-related miscellaneous expenses) in aggregate.

(Note 3) Property acquired or disposed during the relevant period. "Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price" was calculated by taking into consideration the changes in acquisition price during the relevant period.

"Annualized NOI" denotes the value which is based on the acquisition price as of the end of the relevant period.

5-6 Status of income and expenditures (2)

(thousand yen)

Property number		O-7			O-8			O-9			O-10		
Property name		Atago Green Hills			ARK Hills South Tower			Toranomon Hills Mori Tower			Holland Hills Mori Tower		
Acquisition price		42,090,000			19,150,000			64,120,000 (as of the end of Jan. 2025: 56,300,000)			16,330,000		
Period		37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th (Note 3) Jan. 2025	38th (Note 3) Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference
Operation days		184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate		100%	100%	0.0PT	94.0%	96.5%	2.5PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)		100%	100%	0.0PT	93.8%	98.3%	4.5PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT
Number of tenants		1	1	0	50	52	2	1	1	0	24	24	0
Rent revenues	Rent revenues	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	442,952	454,607	11,654	1,209,907	1,235,759	25,852	480,118	484,356	4,237
	Other operating revenues	—	—	—	29,033	24,197	△ 4,835	—	—	—	23,534	20,456	△ 3,078
	Total property operating revenue	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	471,986	478,805	6,819	1,209,907	1,235,759	25,852	503,653	504,813	1,159
Property management fees	Property management fees	2,664	2,664	—	53,216	54,092	876	135,835	140,499	4,663	100,567	99,582	△ 984
	Property taxes (Note 1)	69,853	69,993	139	40,611	42,158	1,546	111,309	114,369	3,060	38,962	39,041	79
	Utilities	—	—	—	39,702	30,583	△ 9,118	—	—	—	6,887	6,138	△ 748
	Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	10,696	3,096	△ 7,600	—	—	—	4,790	6,349	1,559
	Insurance premium	4,056	4,279	222	1,249	1,383	134	2,568	2,817	248	1,313	1,412	98
	Depreciation (1)	187,493	190,572	3,078	45,630	45,700	70	152,007	155,522	3,515	49,337	47,286	△ 2,050
	Other expenses (Note 2)	69,096	69,016	△ 79	1,086	1,530	444	109	132	22	208	208	△ 0
Total property operating expenses		333,163	336,525	3,361	192,193	178,546	△ 13,647	401,831	413,341	11,510	202,067	200,020	△ 2,047
Property operating income (2)		679,156	675,794	△ 3,361	279,792	300,258	20,466	808,076	822,418	14,342	301,586	304,792	3,206
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))		866,649	866,366	△ 282	325,422	345,959	20,537	960,083	977,941	17,857	350,923	352,079	1,156
Annualized NOI	Annualized NOI	1,719,168	1,747,092	27,923	645,539	697,653	52,114	1,904,512	2,193,823	289,310	696,125	709,995	13,869
	Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.1%	4.2%	0.1PT	3.4%	3.6%	0.3PT	3.4%	3.4%	0.0PT	4.3%	4.3%	0.1PT
CAPEX (4)		67,629	100,551	32,922	2,626	4,107	1,480	10,995	14,580	3,585	16,412	45,816	29,403
NCF (3)-(4)		799,019	765,814	△ 33,204	322,795	341,852	19,056	949,087	963,360	14,272	334,511	306,263	△ 28,247

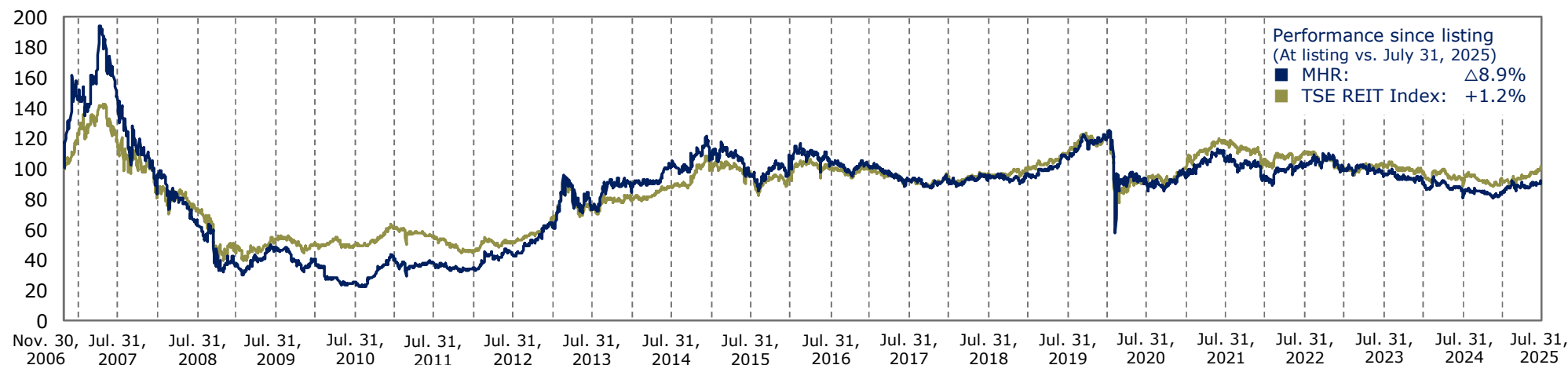
5-7 Status of income and expenditures (3)

(thousand yen)

Property number	R-3			R-4			S-1			Portfolio total		
Property name	Roppongi First Plaza			Roppongi View Tower			Laforet Harajuku (Land)					
Acquisition price	2,100,000			4,000,000			11,128,200 (as of the end of Jan. 2025: 12,655,600)			407,908,200 (as of the end of Jan. 2025: 401,615,600)		
Period	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th Jan. 2025	38th Jul. 2025	Difference	37th (Note 3) Jan. 2025	38th (Note 3) Jul. 2025	Difference	37th (Note 3) Jan. 2025	38th (Note 3) Jul. 2025	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	91.1%	93.1%	2.0PT	96.1%	94.2%	△ 1.9PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.3%	99.5%	0.2PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	90.1%	89.7%	△ 0.4PT	97.6%	95.8%	△ 1.8PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.1%	99.5%	0.4PT
Number of tenants	39	40	1	88	87	△ 1	1	1	0	372	376	4
Rent revenues	87,067	91,506	4,439	113,273	114,686	1,412	418,488	379,533	△ 38,955	9,464,728	9,503,513	38,785
Other operating revenues	—	460	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	208,320	197,418	△ 10,902
Total property operating revenue	87,067	91,966	4,899	113,273	114,686	1,412	418,488	379,533	△ 38,955	9,673,049	9,700,931	27,882
Property management fees	16,090	14,084	△ 2,006	14,574	12,845	△ 1,728	—	—	—	1,226,762	1,227,799	1,037
Property taxes (Note 1)	9,802	10,116	314	14,930	15,420	489	74,039	73,317	△ 722	831,321	840,415	9,094
Utilities	1,414	1,377	△ 37	1,226	1,280	54	—	—	—	152,516	135,650	△ 16,866
Maintenance and repairs	13,257	54,175	40,918	1,734	62,246	60,512	—	—	—	89,853	164,876	75,023
Insurance premium	290	288	△ 1	419	418	△ 0	—	—	—	22,179	23,464	1,285
Depreciation (1)	11,369	12,301	932	15,910	16,018	108	—	—	—	1,064,125	1,070,629	6,503
Other expenses (Note 2)	4,059	19,124	15,065	1,269	1,049	△ 220	71	64	△ 6	187,020	202,906	15,885
Total property operating expenses	56,285	111,469	55,184	50,064	109,280	59,215	74,111	73,382	△ 729	3,573,779	3,665,743	91,964
Property operating income (2)	30,782	△ 19,502	△ 50,284	63,209	5,405	△ 57,803	344,376	306,150	△ 38,225	6,099,270	6,035,188	△ 64,082
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	42,151	△ 7,200	△ 49,352	79,119	21,424	△ 57,694	344,376	306,150	△ 38,225	7,163,395	7,105,817	△ 57,578
Annualized NOI	83,615	△ 14,520	△ 98,136	156,948	43,204	△ 113,744	633,291	554,323	△ 78,968	14,174,839	14,514,976	340,137
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.0%	△ 0.7%	△ 4.7PT	3.9%	1.1%	△ 2.8PT	5.0%	5.0%	0.0PT	3.5%	3.6%	0.0PT
CAPEX (4)	17,862	39,543	21,681	7,834	635	△ 7,198	—	—	—	348,966	561,099	212,132
NCF (3)-(4)	24,289	△ 46,744	△ 71,033	71,285	20,789	△ 50,496	344,376	306,150	△ 38,225	6,814,429	6,544,718	△ 269,711

5-8 Unit price performance since IPO

Relative price performance (Since IPO - July 31, 2025)



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on QUICK Qr1
(Note) Rebased to 100 as per IPO price

Unit price per period-end (Closing price)

Accounting period	Unit price	Accounting period	Unit price	Accounting period	Unit price
1st (January 2007)	1,100,000 yen	11th (January 2012)	252,200 yen	29th (January 2021)	145,800 yen
2nd (July 2007)	1,080,000 yen	12th (July 2012)	330,500 yen	30th (July 2021)	161,100 yen
3rd (January 2008)	716,000 yen	13th (January 2013)	485,000 yen	31st (January 2022)	141,000 yen
4th (July 2008)	465,000 yen	14th (July 2013)	548,000 yen	32nd (July 2022)	153,000 yen
5th (January 2009)	265,000 yen	※ 5-for-1 investment unit split (February 1, 2014)		33rd (January 2023)	147,600 yen
6th (July 2009)	352,000 yen	15th (January 2014)	135,900 yen	34th (July 2023)	144,700 yen
7th (January 2010)	264,900 yen	16th (July 2014)	151,100 yen	35th (January 2024)	137,200 yen
8th (July 2010)	177,300 yen	17th (January 2015)	166,600 yen	36th (July 2024)	128,600 yen
9th (January 2011)	281,000 yen	18th (July 2015)	145,300 yen	37th (January 2025)	125,600 yen
10th (July 2011)	258,100 yen	19th (January 2016)	152,100 yen	38th (July 2025)	136,600 yen

(Reference)

IPO Price (November 30, 2006) (Split adjusted)	750,000 yen (150,000 yen)
High (May 8, 2007: in trade) (Split adjusted)	1,460,000 yen (292,000 yen)
Low (August 12, 2010: in trade) (Split adjusted)	168,200 yen (33,640 yen)

5-9 Investment criteria

Investments focusing on Premium Properties for development of urban-type portfolio

Investments focusing on Premium Properties

Among properties that are located in Tokyo's five central wards and in surrounding areas, our investments mainly focus on "Premium Properties" that are able to maintain their competitiveness going forward based on their quality, size and specification.

Focus on Premium Properties
<p>Premium properties</p> <p>50% or more</p> <p>〈Office buildings〉 〈Residential properties〉 〈Retail facilities〉</p>

Premium Properties

Principal Use	Location	Scale
Office buildings	Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity	Gross floor area of 10,000m ² or more per building Standard leasable floor area of 1,000m ² or more
Residential properties	Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity (Primarily in the "three-A" area)	Gross floor area of 2,000m ² or more per building
Retail facilities	〈Department stores, downtown shopping centers, large specialty stores & retail complexes, etc.〉	
	Flourishing areas of Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity	Gross floor area of 10,000m ² or more per building
	Exclusive, well-known destinations such as the Ginza area and the Aoyama and Omotesando area	Gross floor area of 1,000m ² or more per building

(Note 1) Tokyo's five central wards: Minato, Chiyoda, Chuo, Shinjuku and Shibuya ward

(Note 2) Three-A area: Akasaka and Roppongi area, Aoyama and Harajuku area and Azabu and Hiroo area

(Note 3) Ratios are based on the acquisition prices

(Note 4) Tokyo Metropolitan Area: Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture and Saitama Prefecture

Office building focus

Office building

50% or more

Tokyo's five central wards focus

Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity

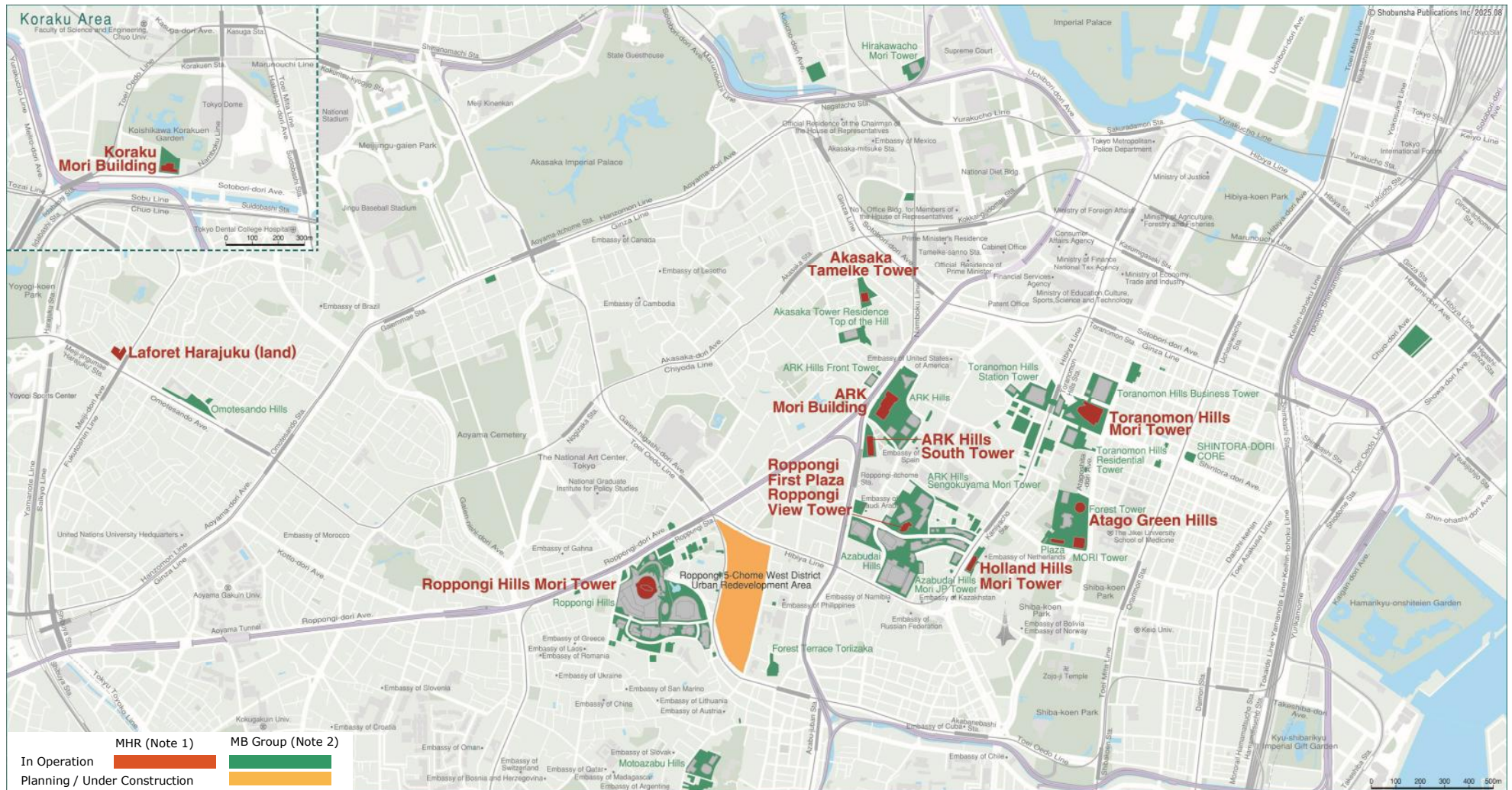
50% or more

(Tokyo Metropolitan Area: 80% or more)

Earthquake-resistance focus

Investment focused on properties' earthquake resistance, the safety of the area, disaster countermeasures, etc.

5-10 Portfolio map (as of July 31, 2025)














(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2025."

(Note 1) Some of the properties have been partially acquired and held by MHR.

(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

5-11 Portfolio overview (as of December 1, 2025)

Type		Office building						Office building (Partly residential)				Residential		Retail
Property name		Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	ARK Mori Building	Koraku Mori Building	ARK Hills South Tower	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Holland Hills Mori Tower	Akasaka Tameike Tower	Atago Green Hills			Roppongi First Plaza	Roppongi View Tower	Laforet Harajuku (Land)
		O-0	O-1	O-4	O-8	O-9	O-10	O-6	MORI Tower	Forest Tower	Plaza	R-3	R-4	S-1
Photo														
Premium		Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium			Premium	-	Premium
Location		Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Atago, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Completion		Apr. 2003	Mar. 1986 (Large-scale renovation in 2005)	Mar. 2000	Jul. 2013	May. 2014	Jan. 2005	Sep. 2000	Jul. 2001	Oct. 2001	Jul. 2001	Oct. 1993		—
Building age		22 years 8 months	39 years 8 months	25 years 8 months	12 years 4 months	11 years 6 months	20 years 10 months	25 years 2 months	24 years 4 months	24 years 1 months	24 year 4 months	32 years 1 months		—
Total number of floors		54 above ground, 6 below	37 above ground, 4 below	19 above ground, 6 below	20 above ground, 4 below	52 above ground, 5 below	24 above ground, 2 below	25 above ground, 2 below	42 above ground, 2 below	43 above ground, 4 below	2 above ground, 1 below	20 above ground, 1 below		—
Gross floor area		approx. 442,150㎡	approx. 177,486㎡	approx. 46,154㎡	approx. 53,043㎡	approx. 241,581㎡	approx. 35,076㎡	approx. 46,971㎡	approx. 85,266㎡	approx. 60,815㎡	approx. 2,083㎡	approx. 22,906㎡		—
Ownership (Note 1)	Land	Co-ownership (approx. 17.7%)	Co-ownership (approx. 10.9%)	Leased	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 25.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 54.9%)	Co-ownership (approx. 56.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 28.8%)			Co-ownership (47%)	Co-ownership (46%)	Ownership (44%)
	Building	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 13.6%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 17.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 57.9%)	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 13.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 48.5%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 65.5%)	Co-ownership (approx. 32.9%)			Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 46.4%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 44.7%)	—
PML (Note 2)		2.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	6.7%	2.0%	2.0%	—
Earthquake-resistant feature (Note 3)		Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	—	—	—	—
Acquisition price (mn yen)		115,380	62,480	27,200	19,150	73,789	16,330	43,930	42,090			2,100	4,000	9,600
Occupancy rate (Note 4)		100%	100%	100%	96.5%	100%	100%	99.4%	100%			93.1%	94.2%	100%

Average building age
23.5 years (Note 5)

Portfolio PML
2.1% (Note 2)

Total acquisition price
416,049 mn yen

5-12 Portfolio overview (Note)

- (Note 1) "Type of ownership" denotes the type of rights held by MHR or the Trustee. "Ownership" stands for ownership, "Co-ownership" stands for the ownership of beneficiary interests, "Compartmentalized ownership" denotes ownership and the rights for exclusive use in or over parts of a building, and "Leased land" denotes Leasehold land. The land site of Atago Green Hills includes joint ownership in quasi-undivided interests of leasehold land and easement.
- (Note 2) This indicates the figure described in the "Report on evaluation of seismic PML for portfolio" dated September 4, 2025 by Sompo Risk Management Inc.
- (Note 3) ARK Mori Building adopts "slitwall" as an earthquake-resistant feature.
- (Note 4) "Occupancy rate" indicates the figures as of July 31, 2025.
- (Note 5) For calculation of the "Average building age" of Atago Green Hills, we have assumed that construction of the building was completed on July 30, 2001.