

Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Semiannual Report

23rd Fiscal Period (August 1, 2017 - January 31, 2018)



To Our Unitholders

All of us at Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation ("MHR") wish to extend our deep appreciation to our unitholders for your continuous support of MHR. I am pleased to report on MHR's performance for the twenty-third fiscal period which ended January 31, 2018.

In the twenty-third fiscal period, with exchange rates relatively stable, the Japanese economy saw continued improvements in corporate earnings as well as in the employment and income environments backed by favorable economic circumstances both domestically and abroad, while the stock market also increased solidly.

Within this economic environment, the rental office building market experienced continued improvement in supply-demand balance due to the ongoing demand for expansion and relocation driven by the strong employment situation, and also due to the steady lease up of tenants into new buildings. In the luxury rental housing market, occupancy rates and rent levels remained solid with the ongoing steady demand for quality housing in central Tokyo. In the real estate trading market, transaction prices continue to be high backed by the strong investment appetite from investors at home and abroad, particularly by J-REITs that were actively turning to replace their assets under management and overseas entities which successively made large transactions.

In the twenty-third fiscal period, MHR strove to maintain and enhance tenant satisfaction through measures such as efficient and systematic operational management and maintenance and repair of properties in its portfolio by better understanding tenant needs. Moreover, MHR maintained and enhanced occupancy rates and rents by proactively launching leasing activities targeting new and existing tenants while foreseeing trends in rental market conditions.

MHR's real estate portfolio, as of the end of the twenty-third fiscal period, was comprised of 11 properties under management with a total leasable area of 159,828.74 m². MHR has already invested 352,550 million yen (based on the acquisition price) into this portfolio. The occupancy rate at the end of the twenty-third fiscal period was 98.5%.

The asset management activities described above resulted in MHR recording in the twenty-third fiscal period 8,495 million yen in operating revenue, 5,287 million yen in operating income, 4,657 million yen in ordinary income, 4,655 million yen in net income and 2,659 yen in dividend per unit in the twenty-third period.

Also, MHR acquired a part of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (acquisition price: 5,070 million yen) and a part of Holland Hills Mori Tower (acquisition price: 2,430 million yen) additionally on March 1, 2018.

These acquisitions are expected to enhance the portfolio size and increase dividends. As a result, MHR declared dividends per unit of 2,720 yen for the twenty-forth fiscal period ending July 31, 2018.

In addition, MHR will continue to seek to maximize unitholder value through further improvements in profitability and stability by progressively achieving steady internal growth with a close watch on rental market trends while actively pursuing external growth utilizing Mori Building Groups' property pipeline.

I would like to ask for your continued support.

Hideyuki Isobe

Executive Director, Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

President and CEO, Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.



Financial Highlights

Dividend per unit: the 23rd period

Dividend per unit: the 24th period forecast*

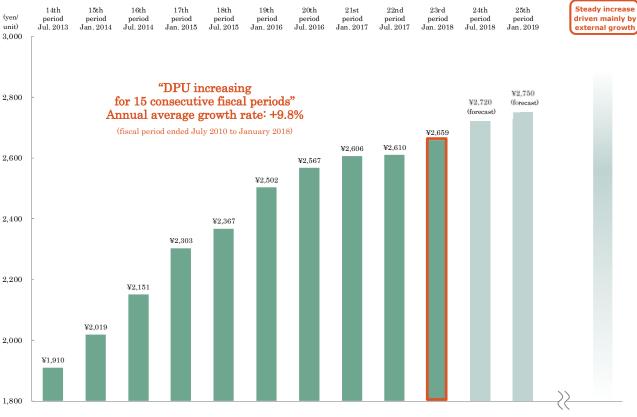
2,659 yen

2,720 yen

*The forecasted figures for the 24th and the 25th fiscal period are projections from historical figures based on certain assumptions.

Accordingly, the figure may differ from actual results. Furthermore, the forecast shall not be construed as a guarantee of dividend amount.

Change in dividend 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.

Results of the 23rd period and Forecast of the 24th period

	Actual	Forecast	Difference
	23rd period August 1, 2017 · January 31, 2018 (184 days)	24th period February 1, 2018 - July 31, 2018 (181 days)	24th - 23rd period (Forecast - Actual)
Operating revenue	8,495 million yen	8,721 million yen	+ 225 million yen
Operating income	5,287 million yen	5,379 million yen	+92 million yen
Ordinary income	4,657 million yen	4,763 million yen	+106 million yen
Net income	4,655 million yen	4,762 million yen	+106 million yen
Dividend/unit	2,659 yen / unit	2,720 yen / unit	+ 61 yen / unit
Total units outstanding	1,750,640 units	1,750,640 units	
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	352,550 million yen	358,889 million yen	

(Note) Unless otherwise stated in this document, all amounts are rounded down below the unit and all fractions and areas are rounded up below the decimal point.



Overview of the Property Acquisitions

MHR acquired Toranomon Hills Mori Tower on March 1, 2018

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower Premium









Anticipated acquisition price

5,070 mn yen

5,610 mn yen

3.4 %

[Property overview]

• •	
Property Number	O-9
Location	23-1, Toranomon 1-chome,
(Residential indication)	Minato-ku Tokyo
Construction date	May 2014
Total number of floors	52 floors above ground,
Total number of moors	5 floors below ground
Gross floor area	241,581.95 m ²

[Income and Expenditure Projections] (thousand yen)

Projected property income (1)	217,162
Projected property expenses (2)	43,957
Projected NOI ((3): (1)-(2))	173,205
Projected NOI yield	3.4%
((3)/ anticipated acquisition price)	3.470

(Note) The figures above are annual income and expenditure after excluding factors specific to the fiscal year of acquisition and take into account property taxes, and are not forecasted figures for the next fiscal period.



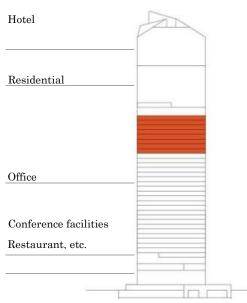
1. Super high rise tower - Tokyo's new landmark

- 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

- Six transit stations and 11 lines are nearby. With the expected completion of "New Toranomon Station (tentative name)" on the Tokyo Metro Hibiya subway line, further improvements in convenience will be realized.
- As a result of a number of redevelopment projects currently in progress around the building, the Toranomon area has begun to rapidly evolve into an international urban center.

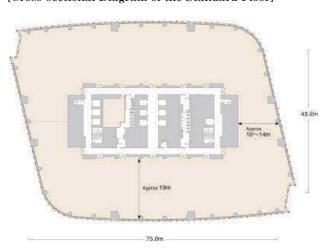
[Acquisition portion (Portion of the red area)]



Acquisition portion is 7% quasi-co-ownership interest in trust beneficial interests in the co-ownership (87.95%) of compartmentalized ownership for the 28th to the 35th floors.

MHR holds 14% including the 7% already acquired.

[Cross-sectional Diagram of the Standard Floor]



[Location map]



[Earthquake PML]

m PML (the probable maximum loss ratio) 0.50%

(Note) The value as indicated on the earthquake risk PML assessment report dated August 18, 2017 by Sompo Risk Management & Health Care Inc. is shown.



MHR acquired Holland Hills Mori Tower on March 1, 2018

Holland Hills Mori Tower Premium









Anticipated acquisition price

 $2,430 \mathrm{\ mn\ yen}$

Appraisal value

 $2,770 \, \mathrm{mn} \, \mathrm{yen}$

Projected NOI vield

4.3 %

[Property overview]

= -	
Property Number	O-10
Location	11-2, Toranomon 5-chome,
(Residential indication)	Minato-ku Tokyo
Construction date	January 2005
Total number of floors	24 floors above ground,
Total number of hoors	2 floors below ground
Gross floor area	$35,076.12 \text{ m}^2$

[Income and Expenditure Projections] (thousand yen)

Projected property income (1)	157,082
Projected property expenses (2)	52,330
Projected NOI ((3): (1)-(2))	104,752
Projected NOI yield	4.3%
((3)/ anticipated acquisition price)	4.570

(Note) The figures above are annual income and expenditure after excluding factors specific to the fiscal year of acquisition and take into account property taxes, and are not forecasted figures for the next fiscal period.



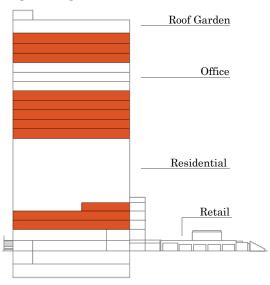
1. High rise tower integrating the greenery of the Embassy of the Netherlands

- Tower complex consists of office, residences and retail, and provides excellent quake-resistance.
- Office area is located on the upper floors (14th to 24th floors) and offers a business space with excellent views and a sense of openness.
- Landmarks representing Tokyo such as Tokyo Tower and Roppongi Hills can be viewed from the roof garden 100 meters above the ground.

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

- An excellent location within a 1-minute walk from Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line Kamiyacho Station.
- As a result of a number of redevelopment projects currently in progress around the building, the Toranomon area
 has begun to rapidly evolve into an international urban center.

[Acquisition portion (Portion of the red area)]



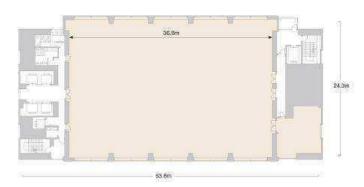
[Location map]



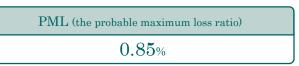
Acquisition portion is 15% quasi-co-ownership interest in trust beneficial interests in compartmentalized ownership for the 3rd and 4th floors; part of 5th floor, 14-18th floors and 22-24th floors.

MHR holds 72% including the 57% already acquired.

[Cross-sectional Diagram of the Standard Floor]



[Earthquake PML]



(Note) The value as indicated on the earthquake risk PML assessment report dated August 18, 2017 by Sompo Risk Management & Health Care Inc. is shown.



5,070 million yen

3.4%

172 million yen

 $1,709.27\,\mathrm{m}^2$

Acquisition price NOI yield

NOI

Total leasable floor area

Acquired as of March 1, 2018 (B)

5,070 million yen

3.4%

173 million yen

 $1,709.27\,\mathrm{m}^2$

(A) + (B)

10,140 million yen

3.4%

345 million yen

 $3,418.54\,\mathrm{m}^2$

Total acquired area Approx. 3.4% of office area Approx. 1.9% of total

Holland Hills Mori Tower

Toranomon Hills

Mori Tower

Acquisition price NOI yield NOI

Total leasable floor area

9,330 million yen 4.3% 401 million yen $5,794.07\,\mathrm{m}^2$

3.9%

2,430 million yen 4.3% 104 million yen $1.524.76\,\mathrm{m}^2$

11,760 million yen 4.3% 505 million yen $7.318.83\,\mathrm{m}^2$

Total acquired area Approx. 55.5% of office area Approx. 34.9% of total

Total

Acquisition price 14,400 million yen NOI yield NOI 574 million yen

7,500 million yen 3.7% 277 million yen



Overview of Portfolio

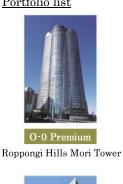
MHR has developed an urban portfolio mainly in Central Tokyo through its "investment in the city" concept, taking advantage of market opportunities and our competitive strengths to enhance profitability as well as portfolio value.

Portfolio breakdown



- (Note 1) The ratios represent proportion of acquisition price to total acquisition price.
- (Note 2) Chart showing "Size" does not include Laforet Harajuku (Land).
- (Note 3) For calculation of breakdown by type, acquisition price for Akasaka Tameike Tower and Atago Green Hills are divided into offices and

Portfolio list





ARK Hills South Tower



ARK Mori Building





Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Koraku Mori Building



Holland Hills Mori Tower



Akasaka Tameike Tower









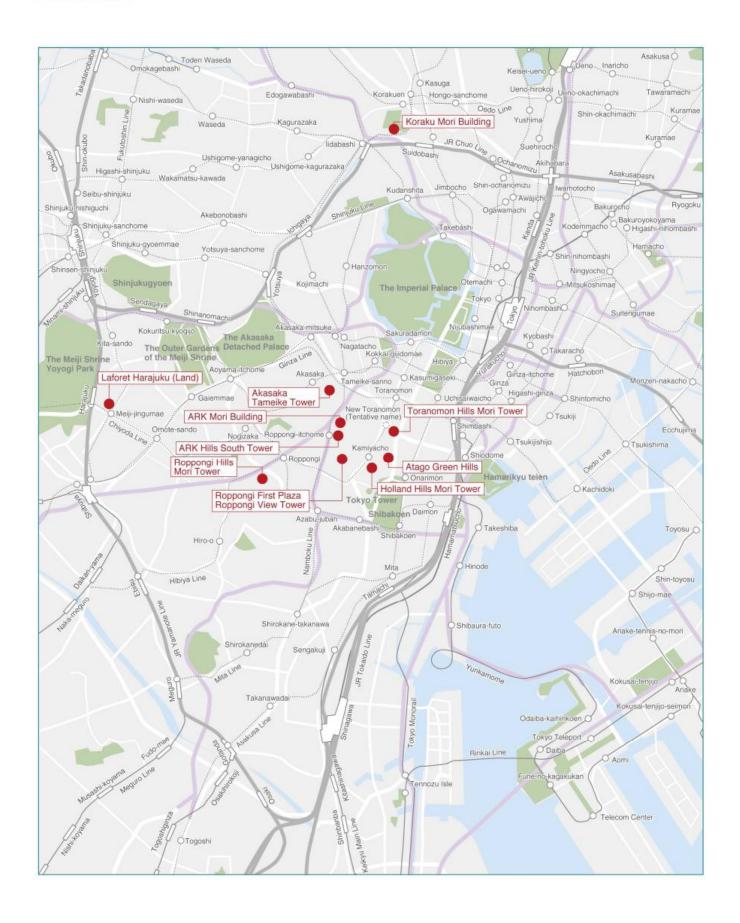
Laforet Harajuku (Land)

O-7 Premium

Atago Green Hills

Roppongi View Tower







Earthquake-resistant Capability

Earthquake-resistant features

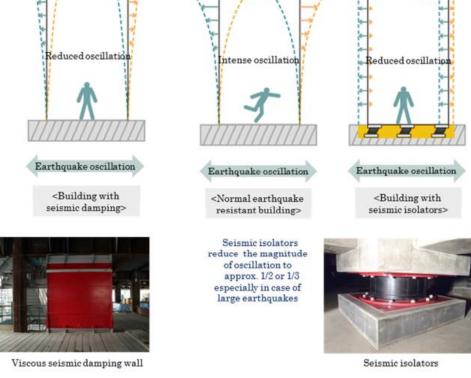


**PML refers to the probable maximum loss ratio expected to result from an earthquake.
A smaller percentage indicates superiority in earthquake-resistance.

Proper	Туре	PML	Earthquake- resistant feature	
Roppongi Hills Mor	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower		0.59%	Seismic damping
ARK Mori Building			0.78%	Seismic damping
Koraku Mori Build	ing	Office	0.73%	Seismic damping
ARK Hills South To	ower	Office	1.56%	Seismic damping
Toranomon Hills M	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower		0.50%	Seismic damping
Holland Hills Mori	Holland Hills Mori Tower		0.85%	Seismic damping
Akasaka Tameike T	ower .		1.79%	Seismic damping
	MORI Tower	Office	2.35%	Seismic damping
Atago Green Hills	Forest Tower	(Partly residential)	2.34%	Seismic damping
	Plaza		5.94%	_
Roppongi First Plaza		D: -1 4: -1	2.20%	_
Roppongi View Tower		Residential	2.20%	_

Seismic isolators

Earthquake oscillation <Normal earthquake resistant building> Seismic damping reduces earthquake magnitude of oscillation by approx. 20%





Environmental performance

Certified Green Buildings



CASBEE for Market Promotion: Rank S







ARK Mori Building

Atago Green Hills (Mori Tower)

CASBEE for Buildings (New Construction): Rank S

DBJ Green Buildings Certification: Five stars





Tower

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

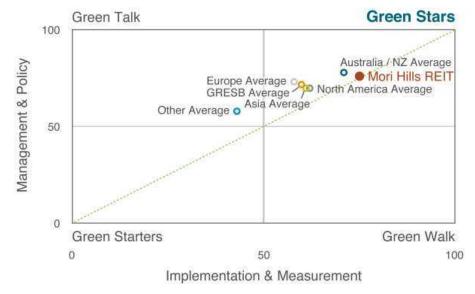
Acquired GRESB Green Star Rating



GRESB is a benchmark that measures the sustainability performance of real estate companies and real estate management institutions based on an annual questionnaire survey conducted by the GRESB foundation, composed primarily of European pension fund groups.

In the 2017 GRESB Survey, MHR received a Green Star rating for the sixth consecutive year. In addition, MHR received 4 Stars in the GRESB Rating (Note).

GRESB Four-Quadrant Model Scores by Region



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "2017 GRESB Report" of the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB). The comparative assessment of the overall score was initially introduced in 2016. It is a global ranking utilizing a five-star scale ("5 Stars" as the highest rank).

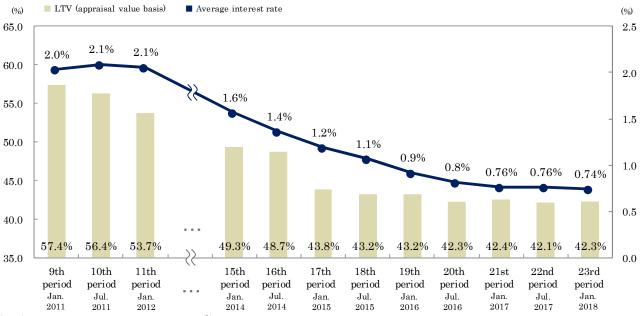


Financial Status

MHR's cost of debt has decreased along with the improvement in LTV ratio (appraisal value basis).

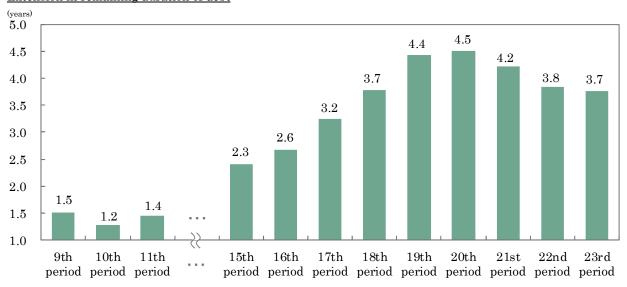
We will continue to maintain a debt duration level that allows us to further strengthen our healthy financial base.

Trend in LTV (appraisal value basis) and average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



(Note) Average interest rate 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].

Extension in remaining duration of debt





Overview of debt financing

	End of the 22nd period Jul. 31, 2017	End of the 23rd period Jan. 31, 2018
Debt Balance	156,022 mn yen	161,222 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) (Note 1)	44.7%	45.4%
LTV (appraisal value basis) (Note 2)	42.1%	42.3%
Avg. remaining duration	3.8 years	3.7 years

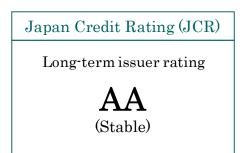
(Note 1) LTV (book value basis) is calculated as [Interest bearing debt / Total assets].

(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)].

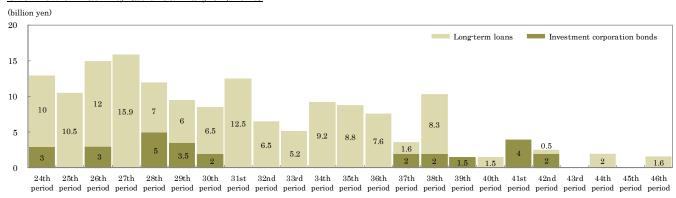
Long and short-term debt ratio / Fixed rate ratio

$[Long and short-term debt ratio] \\ [Fixed rate ratio] \\ [Floating 37.5\%] \\ [Floating 37.5\%] \\ [Fixed 62.5\%] \\ [Floating 37.5\%] \\ [Fixed rate ratio] \\ [Fixed rate ratio] \\ [Floating 37.5\%] \\ [Fixed rate ratio] \\ [Floating rate ratio]] \\ [Floating rate ratio] \\ [Floating ratio] \\ [Floa$

Rating



Overview of maturity (as of January 31, 2018)



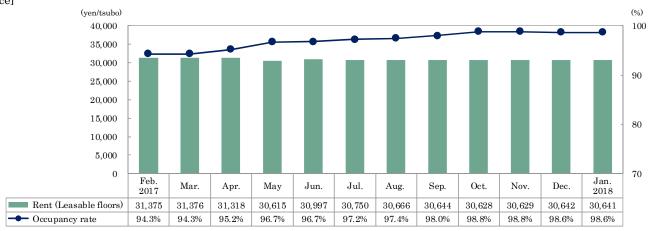


Portfolio Management

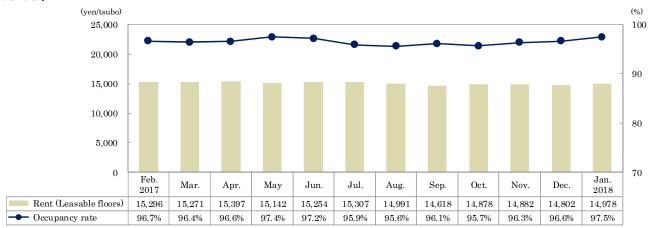
MHR maintained and enhanced occupancy rates and rents by proactively launching marketing activities targeting new and existing tenants based on a flexible price policy.

Rent and occupancy rate



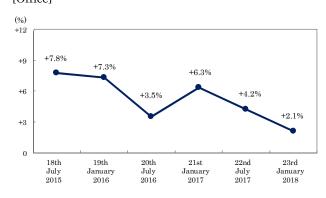


[Residential]

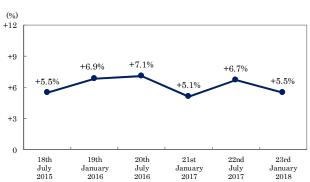


Result of tenants' rent revision

[Office]



[Residential]



(Note 1) Figures indicate the results of rent revisions of properties at which pass-through master lease agreements are applied.

(Note 2) Figures are calculated based on asset acquisitions and monthly rents which reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of January 31, 2018.



Corporate Governance

MHR entrusts the asset management of its assets to Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd., the asset manager. The asset manager manages MHR's assets based on the asset management agreement concluded with MHR.

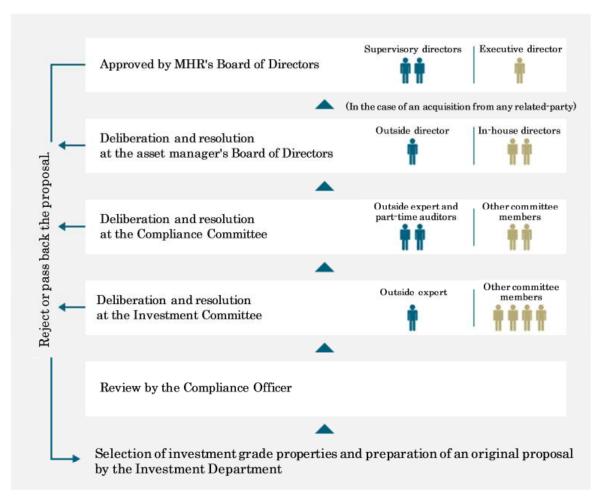
Governance structure taking unitholders' value into consideration

Our asset manager is Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. (the Asset Manager). In accordance with our articles of incorporation and as the asset manager that has been granted discretion by us to manage our assets, the Asset Manager has formulated management guidelines and has stipulated basic policies concerning investment management, such as an investment policy, operation and management policy, financial policy, disclosure policy and rules governing transactions with related parties.

The Asset Manager's Compliance Department conducts inspections on legal compliance and confirms consistency with internal rules. The Asset Manager confirms whether there are any conflict of interest transactions with related parties. In this way, the Asset Manager is striving to ensure comprehensive internal control, while also striving to enhance its risk management structure as well as its effectiveness.

Furthermore, the Asset Manager has a set of internal rules (self-imposed regulations) which stipulate rules such as its Related Parties Transaction Guidelines. These Guidelines stipulate matters concerning transactions, etc. with related parties. Through the Asset Manager's compliance with these Guidelines, we have established a structure which ensures that the aforementioned transactions are managed appropriately and that the Asset Manager sufficiently executes the duty of care of a good manager and duty of loyalty to MHR.

Process to counter transactions involving conflicts of interest





Mori Building's Extensive Property Pipeline

MHR has the "preferential negotiation rights" (Note 1) on sales of Mori Building Co., Ltd. properties, which serves as the driving force for external growth.

Mori Building's Total Assets and Property Management

- · Total assets: 1.9 trillion yen (as of the end of March 2017)
- · Number of properties under management: 97 buildings (as of April 2017)

[Properties owned by Mori Building Group](Note 2)





(Office/Residential/Retail, etc.)

Toranomon Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



(Office/Residential/Hotel, etc.)

3 ARK Hills (Partly owned by MHR)



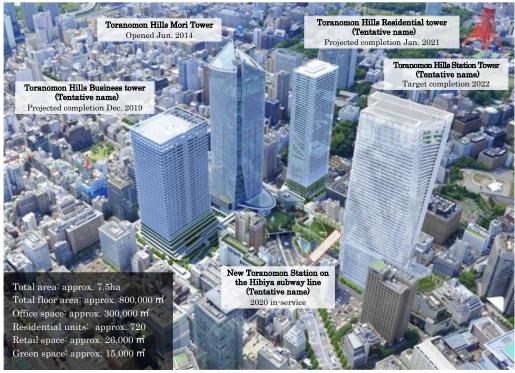
(Office/Residential/Retail, etc.)





(Office/Residential/Retail)

[Recent redevelopment projects (Toranomon Hills area)]



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map/ Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2018."

(Note 1) Some exceptions included.

(Note 2) For the properties above, there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR except for "MHR's assets" and "assets to be acquired".

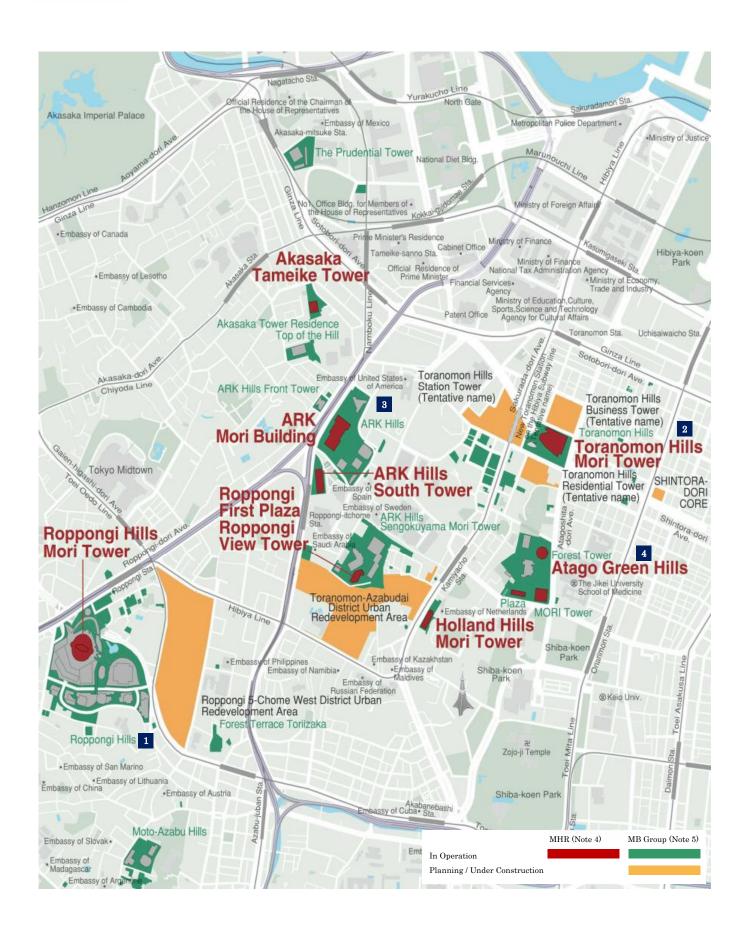
(Note 3) Mori Building Co., Ltd. is participating in the project as one of the participating consortium members.

(Note 4) Some of the properties have been partially acquired and held by MHR.

Alternatively, the properties MHR acquired as of March 1, 2018 are also included.

(Note 5) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group as of March 1, 2018, and there are no properties anticipated to be acquired by MHR.







Unit Price Performance

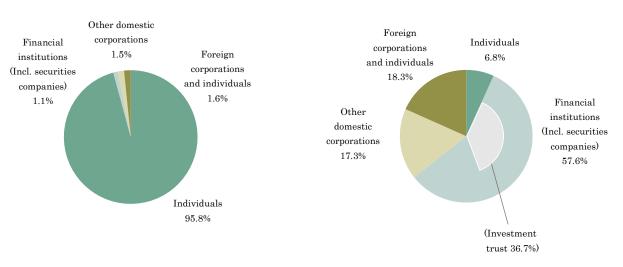


(Note) TSE REIT Index is adjusted as of the 8th period result announcement (Sep. 14, 2010) and shows the relative performance vs. MHR's unit price performance.

Unitholders Breakdown (as of January 31, 2018)



<Number of investment units>





Risk Factors

An investment in our units involves significant risks. The principal risks with respect to investment in Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation are as follows.

Property and Business Risks

- Any adverse conditions in the Japanese economy could adversely affect our properties.
- We may not be able to acquire properties to execute our growth and investment strategy in a manner that is accretive to earnings and the amount of dividends per unit.
- The high concentration in our portfolio of premium properties in central Tokyo could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Increases in prevailing market interest rates may increase our interest expense and may result in a decline in the market price of our units.
- Our reliance on Mori Building Co., Ltd. and other Mori Building Group companies could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Competition for tenants may adversely affect our ability to retain our current tenants, find new tenants and achieve favorable rental rates.
- We may suffer large losses if any of our properties incur damage from a natural or man-made disaster or acts of violence.
- We may incur unexpected expenses, expenditure or other losses for repair or maintenance of our properties.
- We may be strictly liable for any unforeseen loss, damage or injury suffered by a third party at our properties.
- Because most of our operating expenses are largely fixed, we may suffer adverse consequences if our rental revenues decline.
- Illiquidity in the real estate market may limit our ability to grow or adjust our portfolio.
- Defects relating to our properties may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We rely on expert reports for appraisals and PML percentages, and these reports are subject to significant uncertainties.
- We rely on industry and market data that are subject to significant uncertainties.
- The environmental assessments of our properties made prior to our ownership may not have uncovered all environmental liabilities, and Japanese laws subject property owners to strict environmental liabilities.
- To the extent we purchase or commit to purchase properties still in the development stage, we will be exposed to increased risks and uncertainties.
- We may lose rental revenues in the event of lease terminations, decreased lease renewals, defaults, nonpayment by tenants on rental obligations or requests or demands for reduction in rents or if tenants experience financial difficulties or insolvency.
- Any of our current or future properties, may violate earthquake resistance or other building codes, and any such buildings may collapse in even minor earthquakes or may be required to be strengthened or demolished by us at significant expense.



- Master lease agreements expose us to the risk of becoming an unsecured creditor of Mori Building Co., Ltd. as our
 master lessee in the event of its insolvency.
- Decreases in tenant lease and guarantee deposits would increase our funding costs.
- Any inability to obtain financing for future acquisitions, or any restrictions on our activities under our financing arrangements, could adversely affect us.
- A high LTV ratio may increase our exposure to changes in interest rates and adversely affect us.
- We may suffer impairment losses relating to our properties and may also suffer adverse tax effects upon recognizing impairments.
- A downgrading of our credit rating may affect payments of principal of or interest on our bonds.
- The past performance of our sponsor, Mori Building Co., Ltd., is not an indicator or guarantee of our future results.
- Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, which differs in certain material respects
 from IFRS, U.S. GAAP and generally accepted accounting principles and financial reporting standards in other
 jurisdictions.

Management and Governance Risks

- Our success depends on the performances of service providers to which we are required to assign various key functions.
- There are potential conflicts of interest between us and certain Mori Building Group companies, including the Asset Manager.
- We depend on the efforts of key personnel of the Asset Manager.
- Unitholders have limited control over our investment policies.
- J-REITs and their asset managers are subject to tight supervision by the regulatory authorities.
- If unitholders do not exercise their voting rights, we may count their votes in favor of proposals at a general meeting of unitholders.

Taxation Risks

- Our failure to satisfy a complex series of requirements pursuant to Japanese tax regulations would disqualify us from certain taxation benefits and significantly reduce our distributions to our unitholders.
- If the Japanese tax authorities disagree with the interpretations we used for prior periods, we may be forced to pay additional taxes for those periods.
- We may not be able to benefit from reductions in certain real estate transfer taxes enjoyed by qualified J-REITs.
- Changes in Japanese tax laws may significantly increase our tax burden.
- We expect to be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
- Unitholders may be subject to U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) withholding tax after 2018.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

- Our ownership rights in some of our properties may be declared invalid or limited.
- We may lose our rights in a property we own if the purchase of the property is recharacterized as a secured



financing.

- Our leasehold or subleasehold rights may be terminated or may not be asserted against a third party in some cases, or our leases with our tenants could be modified.
- Properties for which third parties hold leasehold rights in the land and own the buildings may subject us to various risks.
- Many of our properties are in the form of compartmentalized ownership interests (*kubun shoyū-ken*) and our rights relating to such properties may be affected by the intentions of other owners.
- Many of our properties are in the form of property co-ownership $(ky\bar{o}y\bar{u})$ or trust beneficiary interest coownership $(junky\bar{o}y\bar{u})$ and our rights relating to such properties may be affected by the intentions of other owners.
- Some of our properties are subject to preferential purchase rights, rights of first refusal or other similar rights held by lessees, tenants or other third parties.
- Tax increases or adverse changes in applicable laws may affect our potential liabilities relating to our properties and operations.
- Our costs of complying with regulations applicable to our properties could adversely affect our results of operations.
- We own a substantial portion of our properties through trust beneficiary interests and may suffer losses as a trust beneficiary.
- The AIFMD may negatively affect our ability to market our units in the EEA and increase our compliance costs associated with marketing of our units in the EEA.
- Our units may be deemed to constitute "plan assets" for ERISA purposes, which may lead to the rescission of certain transactions, tax or fiduciary liability and our being held in violation of ERISA requirements.



Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation ("MHR") for informational purposes only and should not be construed as an offer of any transactions or the solicitation of an offer of any transactions. Please inquire with the various securities companies concerning the purchase of MHR investment units. This report's content includes forward-looking statements about business performance; however, no guarantees are implied concerning future business performance.

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This report contains charts, data, etc. that were prepared by Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. (hereafter, the "asset manager") based on charts, data, indicators, etc. released by third parties. Furthermore, this report includes statements based on analyses, judgments, and other observations concerning such matters by the asset manager as of the date of preparation.



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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation, which comprise the balance sheet as of January 31, 2018, and the statements of income and retained earnings, changes in net assets, cash distributions, and cash flows for the six-month period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation as of January 31, 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Ernst & Young Shinnihan LLC

April 24, 2018 Tokyo, Japan



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BALANCE SHEET

	As of		
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
assets			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	1,475,138	9,609,786	
Cash and deposits in trust	7,596,522	7,321,280	
Operating accounts receivable	381,165	208,751	
Prepaid expenses	463,592	448,573	
Deferred tax assets	40	-	
Consumption taxes receivable	121,627	-	
Other	13	3,593	
Total current assets	10,038,101	17,591,985	
Noncurrent assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	22,074,160	22,074,160	
Buildings in trust	72,407,178	69,104,243	
Accumulated depreciation	(13,103,174)	(12,120,079	
Buildings in trust, net	59,304,004	56,984,163	
Structures in trust	782,883	739,438	
Accumulated depreciation	(268,115)	(251,195	
Structures in trust, net	514,767	488,243	
Machinery and equipment in trust	798,696	761,534	
Accumulated depreciation	(202,727)	(184,141	
Machinery and equipment in trust, net	595,968	577,393	
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	213,594	192,828	
Accumulated depreciation	(103,946)	(90,814	
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net	109,647	102,013	
Land in trust	230,442,284	219,188,377	
Construction in progress in trust	30,561	383	
	·	299,414,737	
Total property, plant and equipment	313,071,395	255,414,757	
Intangible assets	20.650.069	20.650.069	
Leasehold rights in trust	30,650,962	30,650,962	
Other intangible assets in trust Other	1,857	2,480	
	1,096	1,483	
Total intangible assets	30,653,917	30,654,927	
Investments and other assets	40.000	40.000	
Lease and guarantee deposits	10,000	10,000	
Long-term prepaid expenses	816,379	815,432	
Derivatives	1	-	
Total investments and other assets	826,381	825,432	
Total noncurrent assets	344,551,694	330,895,097	
Deferred assets			
Investment corporation bonds issuance cost	108,129	122,315	
Investment unit issuance cost	42,823	64,235	
Total deferred assets	150,953	186,550	
Total assets	354,740,749	348,673,632	



	As of		
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Operating accounts payable	194,977	184,927	
Current portion of investment corporation bonds	3,000,000	5,000,000	
Current portion of long-term loans payable	20,500,000	12,600,000	
Accounts payable – other	12,118	15,377	
Accrued expenses	276,605	278,759	
Income taxes payable	1,385	596	
Accrued consumption taxes	-	163,774	
Advances received	1,095,433	1,064,305	
Deposits received	36,521	27,543	
Total current liabilities	25,117,041	19,335,284	
Noncurrent liabilities			
Investment corporation bonds	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Long-term loans payable	112,722,000	113,422,000	
Lease and guarantee deposits in trust	12,699,579	11,800,930	
Total noncurrent liabilities	150,421,579	150,222,930	
Total liabilities	175,538,621	169,558,214	
Net assets			
Unitholders' equity			
Unitholders' capital	174,231,870	174,231,870	
Surplus			
Voluntary retained earnings			
Reserve for reduction entry	105,244	105,244	
Reserve for special account for reduction entry	186,700	-	
Total voluntary retained earnings	291,944	105,244	
Unappropriated retained earnings	4,678,311	4,778,304	
Total surplus	4,970,255	4,883,548	
Total unitholders' equity	179,202,125	179,115,418	
Valuation and translation adjustments		· · ·	
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	1	-	
Total valuation and translation adjustments	1	-	
Total net assets (Note8)	179,202,127	179,115,418	
Total liabilities and net assets	354,740,749	348,673,632	
Total Institute and not appear	001,110,110	010,070,002	



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

	For the six months ended		
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
Operating revenue			
Rent revenues (Note12)	8,284,596	7,853,452	
Other operating revenues (Note12)	211,201	225,208	
Gain on sales of real estate properties (Note12)	-	413,312	
Total operating revenue	8,495,797	8,491,973	
Operating expenses			
Expenses related to properties (Note12)	2,910,598	2,788,717	
Asset management fee	201,565	201,529	
Directors' compensation	4,200	5,200	
Asset custody fee	8,716	8,727	
Administrative service fees	19,264	19,899	
Other operating expenses (Note12)	64,449	72,028	
Total operating expenses	3,208,795	3,096,102	
Operating income	5,287,002	5,395,871	
Non-operating income			
Interest income	67	58	
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	1,549	861	
Other	32	-	
Total non-operating income	1,649	919	
Non-operating expenses			
Interest expenses	329,221	316,623	
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	93,013	92,264	
Amortization of investment corporation bonds	14.105	14.070	
issuance cost	14,185	14,073	
Borrowing expenses	171,628	166,568	
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	21,411	48,664	
Other	1,960	1,930	
Total non-operating expenses	631,420	640,124	
Ordinary income	4,657,232	4,756,667	
Income before income taxes	4,657,232	4,756,667	
Income taxes-current	1,395	605	
Income taxes-deferred	(40)	192	
Total income taxes	1,354	797	
Net income	4,655,877	4,755,870	
Retained earnings brought forward	22,433	22,433	
Unappropriated retained earnings (undisposed loss)	4,678,311	4,778,304	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

(Unit:	thousand	s of	yen)

				Surplus		(OIIIC. CIN	ousarius or yerr)
		Vo	oluntary retained earnings	1			Total
	Unitholders' capital	Reserve for reduction entry	Reserve for special account for reduction entry	Total voluntary retained earnings	Unappropria ted retained earnings	Total surplus	unitholders' equity
Balance at August 1, 2017	174,231,870	105,244	-	105,244	4,778,304	4,883,548	179,115,418
Change during the period Provision of reserve for							
special account for reduction entry			186,700	186,700	(186,700)	-	-
Dividends from surplus					(4,569,170)	(4,569,170)	(4,569,170)
Net income					4,655,877	4,655,877	4,655,877
Net changes of items other than unitholders' equity							
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	186,700	186,700	(99,992)	86,707	86,707
Balance at January 31, 2018	174,231,870	105,244	186,700	291,944	4,678,311	4,970,255	179,202,125

Valuation and translation adjustments Total net Total valuation and Deferred gains or assets translation losses on hedges adjustments Balance at August 1, 2017 179,115,418 Change during the period Provision of reserve for special account reduction entry (4,569,170) Dividends from surplus Net income 4,655,877 Net changes of items other 1 1 1 than unitholders' equity Total changes of items 1 1 86,709

For the six months ended July 31, 2017

during the period Balance at January 31, 2018

(Unit: thousands of yen)

			Surj	olus			•
		Voluntary					
	Unitholders'	earn		Unappropria		Total	Total net
	capital	Reserve for reduction entry	Total voluntary retained earnings	ted retained earnings	Total surplus	unitholders' equity	assets
Balance at February 1, 2017	174,231,870	105,244	105,244	4,584,601	4,689,845	178,921,716	178,921,716
Change during the period							
Dividends from surplus				(4,562,167)	(4,562,167)	(4,562,167)	(4,562,167)
Net income				4,755,870	4,755,870	4,755,870	4,755,870
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	-	193,702	193,702	193,702	193,702
Balance at July 31, 2017	174,231,870	105,244	105,244	4,778,304	4,883,548	179,115,418	179,115,418

179,202,127



STATEMENT OF CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

(Unit: yen)

	For the six months ended	For the six months ended
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
. Unappropriated retained earnings	4,678,311,114	4,778,304,094
. Reversal of voluntary retained earnings		
Reversal of reserve for special account	186,700,069	-
for reduction entry		
. Amount of dividends	4,654,951,760	4,569,170,400
Amount of dividends per unit	2,659	2,610
. Voluntary retained earnings		
Reserve for special account for reduction	_	186,700,069
entry	_	130,700,003
Reserve for reduction entry	186,700,069	-
. Retained earnings carried forward	23,359,354	22,433,625
Method of calculating the amount of	Pursuant to the terms of the	Pursuant to the terms of the
dividends	distribution policy set forth in Article 37	distribution policy set forth in Article 37
	(1) of the Company's Articles of	(1) of the Company's Articles of
	Incorporation, the amount of dividends	Incorporation, the amount of dividends
	shall be in excess of an amount	shall be in excess of an amount
	equivalent to 90% of the Company's	equivalent to 90% of the Company's
	earnings available for dividends as	earnings available for dividends as
	defined in Article 67-15 of the Special	defined in Article 67-15 of the Special
	Taxation Measures Law, but not in	Taxation Measures Law, but not in
	excess of the amount of earnings.	excess of the amount of earnings. Based
	Based on such policy, the Company	on such policy, the Company decided to
	decided to pay out dividends of earnings	pay out dividends of earnings
	(4,654,951,760yen), which is the	(4,569,170,400 yen), which is the largest
	integral multiple of the total number of	integral multiple of the total number of
	investment units issued and	investment units issued and
	outstanding (1,750,640 units) out of the	outstanding (1,750,640 units) out of the
	amount remaining after reserving part	amount remaining reserve for special
	of retained earnings, not in excess of	account for reduction entry based on
	unappropriated retained earnings for	Article 65-8 of the Act on Special
	the twenty-third fiscal period. In	Measures Concerning Taxation and
	addition, the Company decided to pay	retained earnings brought forward, not
	out dividends of earnings in an amount	in excess of unappropriated retained
	not in excess of unappropriated	earnings for the twenty-second fiscal
	retained earnings as stipulated in	period. In addition, the Company
	Article 37 (2) of the Company's Articles	decided to pay out dividends of earnings
	of Incorporation.	in an amount not in excess of
		unappropriated retained earnings as
		stipulated in Article 37 (2) of the
		Company's Articles of Incorporation.



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{(Unit: thousands of yen)}$ For the six months ended

	For the six mor	iths ended	
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Income before income taxes	4,657,232	4,756,667	
Depreciation and amortization	1,032,744	1,000,732	
Amortization of investment corporation bonds			
issuance cost	14,185	14,073	
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	21,411	48,664	
Interest income	(67)	(58)	
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	(1,549)	(861)	
Interest expenses	422,234	408,887	
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	(172,413)	(145,505)	
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable	(121,627)	-	
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	(25,097)	40,242	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable – other	(2,733)	(13,377)	
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	840	(36,811)	
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	(163,774)	(238,864)	
Increase (decrease) in advances received	31,127	(31,409)	
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	8,977	166	
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(15,019)	4,553	
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	(947)	126,790	
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sale	-	1,608,849	
Other, net	3,579	(3,574)	
Subtotal	5,689,102	7,539,164	
Interest income received	67	58	
Interest expenses paid	(425,229)	(408,061)	
Income taxes paid	(606)	(14,143)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5,263,334	7,117,018	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	(14,653,244)	(405,638)	
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposits in trust	(31,978)	(780,144)	
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposits in trust	930,628	498,801	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(13,754,595)	(686,980)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	9,800,000	-	
Repayments of long-term loans payable	(2,600,000)	(1,978,000)	
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	-	1,983,845	
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	(2,000,000)	-	
Cash dividends paid	(4,568,145)	(4,561,951)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	631,854	(4,556,105)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,859,405)	1,873,931	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	16,931,067	15,057,135	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (Note16)	9,071,661	16,931,067	



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017

1. ORGANIZATION

Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation ("the Company") was incorporated by Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. (the Company's Asset Manager) on February 2, 2006 with 100 million yen in capital (200 units), and registration was approved based on Article 187 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan (the "Investment Trust Act") on March 6, 2006 (Registration No. 51 filed with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau). Subsequently, the Company was listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on November 30, 2006 (Securities Code: 3234).

The Company's real estate portfolio as of January 31, 2018 was comprised of 11 properties under management with a total leasable floor area of 159,828.74m². The Company has already invested 352,550 million yen (based on acquisition price) into this portfolio. The occupancy rate as of January 31, 2018 was 98.5%.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), including provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and the Investment Trust Act and related regulations, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. The accompanying financial statements are basically a translation of the financial statements of the Company, which were prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and were presented in the Securities Report of the Company filed with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made to the financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a format which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. The amounts have been rounded down to the nearest thousand yen in the accompanying financial statements. The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements, as the Company has no subsidiaries.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Property, plant and equipment (including assets in trust) and depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company is calculated principally by the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives determined by the Company. Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Maintenance and repairs are charged to income.

Buildings 3~68 years
Structures 3~68 years
Machinery and equipment 8~33 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures 3~15 years

(2) Intangible assets (including assets in trust)

Intangible assets are amortized by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives.

(3) Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are amortized by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives.

(4) Investment corporation bonds issuance cost

Investment corporation bonds issuance cost is amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the bonds.

(5) Investment unit issuance cost

Investment unit issuance cost is amortized using the straight-line method over three years.

(6) Revenue recognition

Revenues from leasing of investment properties are recognized as rent revenues over the lease period.



(7) Accounting for property taxes

For property tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, the Company 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 the Company were liable for property taxes for the calendar year, including the period from the date of the acquisition by the Company until the end of the year. The Company reimbursed sellers of properties for the equivalent amount of property taxes and included the amount in the acquisition cost of real estate. The amount included in the cost of acquisition of real estate equivalent to property taxes was 21,373 thousand yen as of January 31, 2018, and none as of July 31, 2017, respectively.

(8) Hedge accounting approach

(a) Hedge accounting approach

Deferred hedge accounting is applied for interest rate swap transactions. However, special treatment is applied for interest rate swaps when the requirements for special treatment are fulfilled.

(b) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments: Interest rate swap transactions

Hedged items: Borrowing interest rates

(c) Hedging policy

The Company conducts derivative transactions to hedge risks as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the Company's risk management policy.

(d) Method for assessing the effectiveness of hedging

The Company evaluates by comparing the cumulative change in market rates of hedged items and hedging instruments or cash flow and based on the amount of change in both during the period from the start of hedging to when the effectiveness is being determined.

However, the assessment of hedge effectiveness is omitted, as it is assumed that important terms of the hedging instruments and hedged items are identical so that interest rate or cash flow fluctuations will be fully offset at the inception of the hedge and continuously thereafter. Moreover, assessment of the effectiveness is omitted for interest rate swaps when the requirements for special treatment are fulfilled.

(9) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand and deposits in trust; deposits and deposits in trust that can be withdrawn at any time; and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible to cash and bear only an insignificant risk of price fluctuation.

(10) Accounting for trust beneficial interest in real estate

For trust beneficial interest in real estate owned by the Company, all accounts of assets and liabilities within the assets in trust as well as all accounts of revenue generated and expenses incurred from the assets in trust are recognized in the relevant accounts of the balance sheet and statement of income and retained earnings.

The following material items of the assets in trust recognized in the relevant accounts are separately listed on the balance sheet.

- (a) Cash and deposits in trust
- (b) Buildings in trust; structures in trust; machinery and equipment in trust; tools, furniture and fixtures in trust; land in trust; construction in progress in trust; leasehold rights in trust; and other intangible assets in trust
- (c) Lease and guarantee deposits in trust

(11) Consumption taxes

Transactions subject to consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes. Non-deductible consumption taxes related to the acquisition of assets are treated as the cost of applicable assets.



4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

(Unit: thousands of yen)

								(Clift, thousan	rab or jerr,
	Type of asset	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period		depreciation/ amortization Depreciation and amortization	Net balance at end of the period	Remarks
	Land	22,074,160	-	-	22,074,160	-	-	22,074,160	-
ent	Buildings in trust	69,104,243	3,302,935	-	72,407,178	13,103,174	983,094	59,304,004	(Note)
uipme	Structures in trust	739,438	43,444	-	782,883	268,115	16,920	514,767	(Note)
Property, plant and equipment	Machinery and equipment in trust	761,534	37,161	-	798,696	202,727	18,586	595,968	(Note)
plant	Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	192,828	20,766	-	213,594	103,946	13,132	109,647	(Note)
erty,	Land in trust	219,188,377	11,253,906	-	230,442,284	-	-	230,442,284	(Note)
Prop	Construction in progress in trust	383	30,177	-	30,561	-	-	30,561	-
	Subtotal	312,060,967	14,688,392	-	326,749,359	13,677,964	1,031,734	313,071,395	
ble	Leasehold rights in trust	30,650,962	•	-	30,650,962	-	-	30,650,962	-
Intangible assets	Other intangible assets in trust	11,952	-	-	11,952	10,095	623	1,857	-
I	Subtotal	30,662,915	-	-	30,662,915	10,095	623	30,652,820	
	Total	342,723,883	14,688,392	-	357,412,275	13,688,059	1,032,357	343,724,215	

⁽Note) The amount of increase during the period is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of a portion of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower and a portion of Holland Hills Mori Tower.

5. SHORT-TERM LOANS PAYABLE

For the six months ended January 31, 2018 Not applicable.



6. INVESTMENT CORPORATION BONDS

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

(Unit: thousands of yen)

								(Unit: thou	ısands of yen)
Bond	Issue date	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Interest rate	Redemption maturity date	Use of funds	Collateral
Seventh Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Nov. 28, 2012	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	0.9700%	Nov. 28, 2017		
Eighth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	May 24, 2013	3,000,000	1	-	3,000,000	0.8500%	May 24, 2018		
Ninth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	May 24, 2013	2,000,000	1	-	2,000,000	1.2600%	May 22, 2020		
Tenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Feb. 24, 2014	3,000,000	1	-	3,000,000	0.4140%	Feb. 22, 2019		
Eleventh Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Feb. 24, 2014	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.6880%	Feb. 24, 2021		
Twelfth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Nov. 27, 2014	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.8650%	Nov. 27, 2024		
Thirteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	May 26, 2015	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	0.3220%	May 26, 2020	(Note 1)	none
Fourteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	May 26, 2015	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.8200%	May 26, 2025		
Fifteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Nov. 26, 2015	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000	0.3800%	Nov. 26, 2020		
Sixteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Nov. 26, 2015	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.8860%	Nov. 26, 2025		
Seventeenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Aug.30, 2016	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.3400%	Aug. 28, 2026		
Eighteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Jan. 31, 2017	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.4900%	Jan. 29, 2027		
Nineteenth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bonds	Jun. 30, 2017	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.5000%	Jun. 30, 2027		
Total		30,000,000	-	2,000,000	28,000,000				

 $(Note\ 1)\quad The\ funds\ are\ used\ for\ the\ repayment\ of\ loans\ payable\ and\ redemption\ of\ investment\ corporation\ bonds.$



(Note 2) The redemption schedule of investment corporation bonds for each of the five years after the balance sheet date is as follows.

(Unit: thousands of yen)

				(-	
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years
Investment corporation bonds	3,000,000	3,000,000	8,500,000	2,000,000	-

7. LONG-TERM LOANS PAYABLE

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

(1) Current portion of long-term loans payable

							(Unit: t	housands of yen)
Lender	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Repayment date	Use of funds	Remarks
Minula Daula I 4 d	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Sumitomo Mitsui	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Banking Corporation	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
The Bank of	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (Note 3)	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Corporation(Note 3)	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Sumitomo Mitsui	1,500,000	-	1	1,500,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Trust Bank, Ltd.	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018	(Note 2)	Unsecured/ Unguaranteed
Mizuho Trust &	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
Banking Co., Ltd.	-	500,000	,	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Development Bank	750,000	-	1	750,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
of Japan Inc.	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	750,000	-	-	750,000	0.8421%	Mar. 30, 2018		
A0201 a Dalik, Ltu.	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
The Norinchukin	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Bank, Ltd.	600,000	-	600,000	1	0.2848%	Nov. 30, 2017		
The Bank of Fukuoka, Ltd.	-	500,000	1	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Resona Bank, Ltd.	-	500,000	1	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	0.2848%	Nov. 30, 2017	+	
The Oita Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	0.2848%	Nov. 30, 2017		
Total	12,600,000	10,500,000	2,600,000	20,500,000				



(2) Long-term loans payable

Lender	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Repayment date	Use of funds	Remarks
	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28,2018		
	250,000	-	-	250,000	0.3381%	May 31. 2019		
	1,100,000	-	-	1,100,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	1,702,000	-	-	1,702,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
	574,000	-	-	574,000	0.3381%	May 29, 2020		
	834,000	-		834,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000	0.6242%	Nov. 30, 2020		
Micuba Dank I td	1,300,000	-	•	1,300,000	0.7535%	Nov. 30, 2021		
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,369,000	-		1,369,000	0.5730%	May 31, 2021		
	1,369,000	-	-	1,369,000	0.7020%	May 31, 2022		
	1,500,000	-	•	1,500,000	0.4932%	Aug. 31, 2021		
	500,000	-	1	500,000	0.6529%	Aug. 31, 2023	(Note 2)	
	1,600,000	-	•	1,600,000	0.6155%	Nov. 30, 2023		
	600,000	-	1	600,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		Unsecured/
	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.2881%	Mar. 31, 2025		
	-	1,100,000	1	1,100,000	0.3381%	Jul. 31, 2029		
	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	1	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		Unguaranteed
	250,000	-	1	250,000	0.3381%	May 31, 2019		
	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	894,000	-	-	894,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
	300,000	-	1	300,000	0.3381%	May 29, 2020		
	834,000	-	-	834,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
	1,440,000	-	-	1,440,000	0.6242%	Nov. 30, 2020		
Sumitomo Mitsui	1,560,000	-	1	1,560,000	0.7535%	Nov. 30, 2021		
Banking Corporation	1,099,000	-	-	1,099,000	0.5730%	May 31, 2021		
	1,098,000	-	-	1,098,000	0.7020%	May 31, 2022		
	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.4932%	Aug. 31, 2021		
	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.6529%	Aug. 31, 2023		
	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000	0.4980%	Nov. 30, 2022	1	
	2,200,000	-	-	2,200,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023		
	800,000	-	-	800,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		
	-	1,100,000	1	1,100,000	0.2381%	Jul. 31, 2025		



Lender	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Repayment date	Use of funds	Remarks
	1,400,000		1,400,000		0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
	250,000	-		250,000	0.3381%	May 31, 2019		
	1,100,000			1,100,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	1,702,000	-		1,702,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
	574,000	-		574,000	0.3381%	May 29, 2020		
	834,000		•	834,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
The Bank of	1,200,000	1	•	1,200,000	0.6242%	Nov. 30, 2020		
Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1,300,000	-		1,300,000	0.7535%	Nov. 30, 2021		
(Note 3)	1,369,000	1		1,369,000	0.5730%	May 31, 2021		
	1,369,000	-	-	1,369,000	0.7020%	May 31, 2022		
	1,500,000		•	1,500,000	0.4932%	Aug. 31, 2021		
	500,000	-		500,000	0.6529%	Aug. 31, 2023		
	1,600,000	-		1,600,000	0.4980%	Nov. 30, 2022		
	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023		
	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024	(Nieta 2)	Unsecured/
	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	ı	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018	(Note 2)	Unguaranteed
	250,000	-	-	250,000	0.3381%	May 31, 2019		
	1,100,000	-		1,100,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	1,702,000	-		1,702,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
	574,000			574,000	0.3381%	May 29, 2020		
	834,000	1	•	834,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
Mitsubishi UFJ	1,200,000	1	•	1,200,000	0.6242%	Nov. 30, 2020		
Trust and Banking Corporation	1,300,000			1,300,000	0.7535%	Nov. 30, 2021		
(Note 3)	1,369,000	-		1,369,000	0.5730%	May 31, 2021		
	1,369,000	-		1,369,000	0.7020%	May 31, 2022		
	1,500,000			1,500,000	0.4932%	Aug. 31, 2021		
	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.6529%	Aug. 31, 2023		
	1,600,000	-	•	1,600,000	0.6155%	Nov. 30, 2023		
	600,000	-	-	600,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		
	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.2881%	Mar. 31, 2025		



Lender	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Repayment date	Use of funds	Remarks
	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	834,000	-	-	834,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
	960,000	-	-	960,000	0.6242%	Nov. 30, 2020		
	1,040,000	-	-	1,040,000	0.7535%	Nov. 30, 2021		
	1,294,000	-	-	1,294,000	0.5730%	May 31, 2021		
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Ltd.	1,295,000	-	-	1,295,000	0.7020%	May 31, 2022		
	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.6529%	Aug. 31, 2023		
	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000	0.6155%	Nov. 30, 2023		
	600,000	-	-	600,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024	1	
	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.2881%	Mar. 31, 2025		
	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0.2381%	Jul. 31, 2026		
	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0.2881%	Jul. 31, 2028		
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
	600,000	-	-	600,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
The Norinchukin	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
Bank	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023	(Note 2)	Unsecured/ Unguaranteed
	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.1881%	Jul. 31, 2024		
	-	600,000	-	600,000	0.2946%	Nov. 29, 2024		
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
The Bank of Fukuoka, Ltd.	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.2881%	May 31, 2019		
	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		
	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.2381%	Jul. 31, 2026		
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
Development Bank	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
of Japan Inc.	1,700,000	-	-	1,700,000	0.7963%	Mar. 27, 2023		
	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
	830,000	-	-	830,000	0.3383%	May 29, 2020		
Resona Bank, Ltd.	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000	0.2881%	Aug. 30, 2019		
	800,000	-	-	800,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023		
	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.2881%	Jul. 30, 2027		



Lender	Balance at beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at end of the period	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Repayment date	Use of funds	Remarks
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.2881%	Aug. 30, 2019		
	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.2881%	Mar. 29, 2024		
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018		
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	900,000	-	-	900,000	0.3881%	Nov. 29, 2019		
	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.6155%	Nov. 30, 2023		
	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023	(N.I. 4. 0)	Unsecured/
	500,000	-	500,000	-	0.7760%	Sep. 28, 2018	(Note 2)	Unguaranteed
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023		
_	-	500,000	-	500,000	0.3381%	Jul. 31, 2029		
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.2381%	Mar. 31, 2023		
The Oita Bank, Ltd.	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0.2300%	Nov. 30, 2022		
Shinkin Central Bank	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.1795%	Sep. 30, 2022		
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0.2946%	Nov. 29, 2024		
Total	113,422,000	9,800,000	10,500,000	112,722,000				

- (Note 1) "Average interest rate" indicates the interest rate on loans payable for the respective lending financial institutions rounded to four decimal places. In addition, concerning the loans payable for which an interest rate swap transaction has been entered into for the purpose of avoiding the risk of fluctuations in interest rates, the interest rate shown is the interest rate after taking into account the effect of the interest rate swap transaction.
- (Note 2) The funds are used for the acquisition cost of trust beneficial interests, the refinancing of loans payable and related expenses.
- (Note 3) The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. has changed its name to MUFG Bank, Ltd. as of April 1, 2018.

 MUFG Bank, Ltd. has taken over the position of lender from Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation as of April 16, 2018.
- (Note 4) The repayment schedule of long-term loans payable (excluding the current portion of long-term loans payable) due within 5 years after the balance sheet date is as follows.

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Due after 1 year,	Due after 2 years,	Due after 3 years,	Due after 4 years,
	but within 2 years	but within 3 years	but within 4 years	but within 5 years
Long-term loans payable	27,900,000	13,022,000	19,000,000	11,700,000



8. NET ASSETS

The Company is required to maintain net assets of at least 50,000 thousand yen pursuant to the Investment Trust Act.

9. INCOME TAXES

(1) Breakdown of significant components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(Unit: thousands of yen)

_	As of					
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017				
Deferred tax assets						
Accrued enterprise tax excluded		40				
from expenses						
Total deferred tax assets		40	-			
Net deferred tax assets		40	-			

(2) Reconciliation of significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate

•	As of	
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
Statutory tax rate	31.74%	31.74%
[Adjustments]		
Deductible cash distributions	(31.72%)	(30.47%)
Reserve for special account for reduction entry	- %	(1.25%)
Others	0.01%	(0.01%)
Effective tax rate	0.03%	0.02%



10. PER UNIT INFORMATION

	For the six months ended				
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017			
Net assets per unit (yen)	102,363	102,314			
Net income per unit (yen)	2,659	2,717			

(Note 1) Net income per unit was calculated by dividing the net income by the daily weighted average number of investment units during the period.

Diluted net income per unit has not been stated as there are no diluted investment units.

(Note 2) $\;\;$ The following is the basis for calculating net income per unit.

_	For the six months ended				
_	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017			
Net income (thousands of yen)	4,655,877	4,755,870			
Amounts not attributable to common unitholders (thousands of yen)	-	-			
Net income attributable to common investment units (thousands of yen)	4,655,877	4,755,870			
Average number of investment units during the period (units)	1,750,640	1,750,640			



11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent company and major corporate unitholders

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Relationship with related party	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
						Acquisition of Property (Note 2) (Note 6)	14,400,000	-	-	
					Leasing of		Operating accounts receivable	799		
		uilding Minato-			15.0%	Leasing and management of real estate	properties (Note 3) (Note 7)	5,423,399	Advances received	968,529
Other related company	Mori Building Co., Ltd.			Real estate business	directly				Lease and guarantee deposits in trust	8,678,475
					party		Payment of property		Prepaid expenses	5,039
							operation and management fees (Note 8)	230,610 (Note 4)	Operating accounts payable	47,669
							Deposit of lease and guarantee (Note 5) (Note 9)	-	Lease and guarantee deposits in trust	53,886

- (Note 1) The amount does not include consumption taxes.
- (Note 2) A portion of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower and a portion of Holland Hills Mori Tower
- (Note 3) Roppongi Hills Mori Tower, ARK Mori Building, Atago Green Hills, a portion of ARK Hills South Tower, Toranomon Hills Mori Tower and a portion of Koraku Mori Building
- (Note 4) The amount includes fees (7,413 thousand yen) that are not charged to expenses but recognized as assets.
- (Note 5) Roppongi View Tower

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

- (Note 6) Acquisition decisions are made in accordance with the provisions of the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations Furthermore, acquisitions are not made at a value exceeding the appraisal value as determined by an independent third-party real estate appraiser (including corporations).
- (Note 7) The Company engages in transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, after having comprehensively considered the market situation and other factors.
- (Note 8) The Company decides on transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.
- (Note 9) The Company engages in transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, after having comprehensively considered the market situation and other factors.



For the six months ended July 31, 2017

Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Polationship	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
							Transfer of property (Note 2) (Note 6)	2,030,000	-	-
					Leasing of		Operating accounts receivable	1,428		
					I and a suit	properties (Note 3) (Note 7)	5,364,311	Advances received	947,904	
Other				15.0% directly				Lease and guarantee deposits in trust	8,497,506	
related	Mori Building	Minato- ku, Tokyo	67,000,000	Real estate business	held by related	Leasing and management of real estate	property		Prepaid expenses	4,433
company	company Co., Ltd.	u.		party	real estate	operation and management fees (Note 8)	259,939 (Note 4)	Operating accounts payable	45,111	
							Payment of other operating expenses (Note 9)	1,274	-	1
							Deposit of lease and guarantee (Note 5) (Note 10)	-	Lease and guarantee deposits in trust	53,886

- (Note 1) The amount does not include consumption taxes.
- (Note 2) Moto-Azabu Hills
- (Note 3) Roppongi Hills Mori Tower, ARK Mori Building, Atago Green Hills, a portion of ARK Hills South Tower and a portion of Koraku Mori Building
- (Note 4) The amount includes fees (21,111 thousand yen) that are not charged to expenses but recognized as assets.
- (Note 5) Roppongi View Tower

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

- (Note 6) Transfer decisions are made in accordance with the provisions of the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations. Furthermore, transfers are not made at a value below the appraisal value as determined by an independent third-party real estate appraiser (including corporations).
- (Note 7) The Company engages in transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, after having comprehensively considered the market situation and other factors.
- (Note 8) The Company decides on transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.
- (Note 9) The Company decides on transactions in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.
- (Note 10) The Company engages in transactions by conducting adequate procedures in line with the Related Parties Transaction Guidelines stipulated by the Company's Asset Manager and compliance regulations, after having comprehensively considered the market situation and other factors.



(2) Subsidiaries and affiliates

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

Not applicable.

For the six months ended July 31, 2017 Not applicable.

(3) Subsidiaries of parent company

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

I OI CHE SI	A IIIOIIEIIS CII	aca Jani	iary 31, 2016							
Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Relationship with related party	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
Subsidiary of other related company	Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Minato- ku, Tokyo	200,000	Real estate, trust beneficiary right and other financial asset management operations	None	Outsourcing of asset management Concurrent post of directors	Payment of management fees (Note 2) (Note 4)	215,965 (Note 3)	Accrued expenses	217,691

- (Note 1) The amount does not include consumption taxes.
- (Note 2) The amount of management fees is provided in the "Asset Management Contract" concluded between the Company and the Company's Asset Manager.
- (Note 3) The amount of management fees includes 14,400 thousand yen in acquisition fees pertaining to a real estate acquisition included in the book value of real estate.

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

(Note 4) The Company decides on transactions in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.

For the six months ended July 31, 2017

Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Polationshin	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
Subsidiary of other related company	Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Minato- ku, Tokyo	200,000	Real estate, trust beneficiary right and other financial asset management operations	None	Outsourcing of asset management Concurrent post of directors	Payment of		Accrued expenses	217,651

 $(Note\ 1)\quad The\ amount\ does\ not\ include\ consumption\ taxes.$

(Note 2) The amount of management fees is provided in the "Asset Management Contract" concluded between the Company and the Company's Asset Manager.

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

(Note 3) The Company decides on transactions in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.



(4) Directors and major individual unitholders

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business or position	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Relationshin	of	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
Directors and their close relatives	Hideyuki Isobe	-	-	Executive Director of the Company, and President & CEO of Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.	None	Executive Director of the Company, and President & CEO of Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Payment of management fees to Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. (Note 2) (Note 4)	(Note 3)	Accrued expenses	217,691

- (Note 1) The amount does not include consumption taxes.
- (Note 2) The transaction was conducted with Hideyuki Isobe as third-party representative (Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.) and the amount of management fees is provided in the "Asset Management Contract" concluded between the Company and the Company's Asset Manager.
- (Note 3) The amount of management fees includes 14,400 thousand yen in acquisition fees pertaining to a real estate acquisition included in the book value of real estate.

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

(Note 4) The Company decides on transactions in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.

For the six months ended July 31, 2017

Туре	Name	Location	Capital stock or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Description of business or position	Percentage of voting rights held in (by) related party	Relationshin	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen) (Note 1)	Account item	Balance at end of the period (thousands of yen)
Directors and their close relatives	Hideyuki Isobe	-	-	Executive Director of the Company, and President & CEO of Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.	None	Company,	Payment of management fees to Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. (Note 2) (Note 3)	201,529	Accrued expenses	217,651

- $(Note\ 1)\quad The\ amount\ does\ not\ include\ consumption\ taxes.$
- (Note 2) The transaction was conducted with Hideyuki Isobe as third-party representative (Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd.) and the amount of management fees is provided in the "Asset Management Contract" concluded between the Company and the Company's Asset Manager.

[Transaction terms and conditions and related policies]

(Note 3) The Company decides on transactions in light of the market situation, the content of services provided, overall operational capacity and other factors.



12. BREAKDOWN OF PROPERTY-RELATED REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Breakdown of property operating income

(Unit: thousands of yen)

			For the six months ended					
		January 31,	2018	July 31, 20	017			
A.	Property operating revenue							
	Rent revenues							
	Rent and common area revenue	8,279,445		7,849,110				
	Other rent revenue	5,150	8,284,596	4,342	7,853,452			
	Other operating revenues							
	Parking revenue	48,740		43,065				
	Utilities and other revenue	161,900		140,750				
	Cancellation penalty	502		41,392				
	Key money income	57	211,201	-	225,208			
	Total property operating revenue		8,495,797		8,078,661			
B.	Property operating expenses							
	Expenses related to properties							
	Property management fees	980,712		936,590				
	Property taxes	555,906		516,999				
	Utilities	136,588		117,171				
	Maintenance and repairs	55,682		64,009				
	Insurance premium	15,597		14,985				
	Custodian fees	5,811		6,638				
	Depreciation and amortization	1,032,357		1,000,345				
	Rent expenses	112,673		112,673				
	Other lease business expenses	15,268	2,910,598	19,304	2,788,717			
	Total property operating expenses		2,910,598		2,788,717			
C.	Property operating income [A – B]		5,585,199		5,289,944			

Transactions with major unitholders

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	For the six months ended				
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017			
From operating transactions					
Rent revenues	5,420,960	5,362,051			
Other operating revenues	2,438	2,259			
Gain on sales of real estate properties	-	413,312			
Expenses related to properties	223,196	238,828			
Other operating expenses	-	1,274			



Breakdown of gain on sales of real estate properties For the six months ended January 31, 2018

Not applicable.

For the six months ended July 31, 2017

Moto-Azabu Hills

Revenue from sales of real estate properties

Cost of sales of real estate properties

2,030,000 1,608,849 7,838

Gain on sales of real estate properties

413,312

(Unit: thousands of yen)

13. UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY

Other sales expenses

	For the six months ended				
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017			
Total number of investment units authorized and total number of investment units issued and outstanding					
Total number of investment units authorized	10,000,000 units	10,000,000 units			
Total number of investment units issued and outstanding	1,750,640 units	1,750,640 units			

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- (1) Policy for financial instruments
- (a) Policy for holding financial instruments

The Company makes use of various financial instruments in order to invest surplus funds efficiently. In addition, concerning fund procurement, the Company adopts a policy of undertaking such fund raising primarily through the issuance of investment units, the borrowing of funds and the issuance of investment corporation bonds. The Company limits derivative transactions to those that are entered into for the purpose of hedging the risk of future fluctuations in interest rates on loans payable, and does not engage in speculative transactions.

(b) Description of financial instruments and associated risks, and risk management structure

Deposits used for investing the Company's surplus funds are exposed to credit risks, for example, the failure of the financial institutions that are holding the deposits, but the Company limits the risks by diversifying financial institutions.

Investment corporation bonds and long-term loans payable are used for fund procurement associated with the acquisition of real estate related assets or repayment of loans payable. Of these, loans payable with variable interest rates are exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates, but derivative transactions are utilized as hedging instruments.

Interest rate swaps are utilized with the Company seeking to, in effect, convert fluctuating interest rates on fund procurement into fixed interest rates. For information on the method of hedge accounting approach, hedging instruments and hedged items, hedging policy and method for assessing the effectiveness of hedging, please refer to "Summary of significant accounting policies; (8) Hedge accounting approach."

Concerning derivative transactions, risks are managed pursuant to the risk management policy set forth by the Company.



(c) Supplementary explanation on matters concerning fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, aside from values based on market price, include values based on reasonable calculations when no market price exists. Certain assumptions are used for the estimation of fair value. Accordingly, the results of such estimation may change if different assumptions are used. In addition, concerning the contract amount of derivative transactions in "Derivative transactions" below the amount itself does not represent the value of the market risks associated with the derivative transactions.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

The following are the carrying amount, fair value and the difference between them of financial instruments as of January 31, 2018.

			(Unit: thousands of yen)
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(a) Cash and deposits	1,475,138	1,475,138	-
(b) Cash and deposits in trust	7,596,522	7,596,522	
Total	9,071,661	9,071,661	
(c) Current portion of investment corporation bonds	3,000,000	3,006,600	6,600
(d) Current portion of long-term loans payable	20,500,000	20,544,378	44,378
(e) Investment corporation bonds	25,000,000	25,153,015	153,015
(f) Long-term loans payable	112,722,000	113,074,395	352,395
Total	161,222,000	161,778,388	556,388
Derivative transactions (Note 1)	1_	1	

The following are the carrying amount, fair value and the difference between them of financial instruments as of July 31, 2017.

			(Unit: thousands of yen)
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(a) Cash and deposits	9,609,786	9,609,786	-
(b) Cash and deposits in trust	7,321,280	7,321,280	
Total	16,931,067	16,931,067	
(c) Current portion of investment corporation bonds	5,000,000	5,022,400	22,400
(d) Current portion of long-term loans payable	12,600,000	12,639,467	39,467
(e) Investment corporation bonds	25,000,000	25,174,075	174,075
(f) Long-term loans payable	113,422,000	113,880,503	458,503
Total	156,022,000	156,716,446	694,446
Derivative transactions (Note 1)			

⁽Note 1) Assets and liabilities from derivative transactions are indicated in net amounts and net liabilities are indicated in parentheses.

Assets

(a) Cash and deposits; (b) Cash and deposits in trust

As these are settled within a short period of time, the fair value is approximately the same as the book value and is thus stated at that book value.

<u>Liabilities</u>

- (c) Current portion of investment corporation bonds; (e) Investment corporation bonds The fair value of these is based on market prices.
- (d) Current portion of long-term loans payable; (f) Long-term loans payable

 Of long-term loans payable, as those with variable interest rates reflect market interest rates within a short period of time, the fair
 value is thought to be approximately the same as the book value and is thus stated at that book value (However, long-term loans
 payable with variable interest rates that are subject to special treatment for interest rate swaps (please refer to "Derivative
 transactions" below) are based on a calculation method of discounting the sum total amount of principal and interest accounted for
 together with said interest rate swaps by the rate reasonably estimated as being applicable in the event of a similar transaction.).

 Meanwhile, those with fixed interest rates are based on a calculation method of discounting the sum total amount of principal and

interest by the rate reasonably estimated as being applicable in the event of a similar transaction.

⁽Note 2) Method of calculating the fair value of financial instruments, and derivative transactions



Derivative transactions

Please refer to "Derivative transactions" below.

(Note 3) Redemption of monetary claims scheduled to be due after the balance sheet date (as of January 31, 2018)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
Cash and deposits	1,475,138	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and deposits in trust	7,596,522	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,071,661	-	-	-	-	-

Redemption of monetary claims scheduled to be due after the balance sheet date (as of July 31, 2017)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
Cash and deposits	9,609,786	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and deposits in trust	7,321,280	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,931,067	-	-	-	-	-

(Note 4) Investment corporation bonds and long-term loans payable scheduled to be due after the balance sheet date (as of January 31, 2018)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

					(Offic. c	nousanus or yen)
		Due after	Due after	Due after	Due after	
	Due within	1 year,	2 years,	3 years,	4 years,	Due after
	1 year	but within	but within	but within	but within	5 years
		2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	
Investment corporation bonds	3,000,000	3,000,000	8,500,000	2,000,000	1	11,500,000
Long-term loans payable	20,500,000	27,900,000	13,022,000	19,000,000	11,700,000	41,100,000
Total	23,500,000	30,900,000	21,522,000	21,000,000	11,700,000	52,600,000

Investment corporation bonds and long-term loans payable scheduled to be due after the balance sheet date (as of July 31, 2017)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

					(Onic. t	nousanus or yen,
		Due after	Due after	Due after	Due after	
	Due within	1 year,	2 years,	3 years,	4 years,	Due after
	1 year	but within	but within	but within	but within	5 years
		2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	-
Investment corporation bonds	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	-	11,500,000
Long-term loans payable	12,600,000	22,500,000	22,922,000	12,500,000	19,000,000	36,500,000
Total	17,600,000	25,500,000	27,922,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	48,000,000

15. DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS

As of July 31, 2017 Not applicable



(2) Transactions for which hedge accounting is applied

As of January 31, 2018

The following is the contract amount or amount equivalent to the principal provided in the contract as of the date of settlement of accounts based on the each method of hedge accounting.

(Unit: thousands of yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transaction	Main hedged item	Contract	amount Due after 1 year	Fair value	Method of calculating the fair value
Principle method	Interest rate swap transactions Floating receivable; Fixed payable	Long-term loans payable	5,000,000	5,000,000	1	Based on the quoted price obtained from counterparty financial institutions.
Special treatment for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transactions Floating receivable; Fixed payable	Long-term loans payable	64,000,000	43,500,000	*	-

^{*} Derivative transactions that are subject to special treatment for interest rate swaps are accounted for together with long-term loans payable that are the hedged items and the fair value is included in the fair value of those long-term loans payable (please refer to <u>Liabilities</u> (d) and (f) of (Note 2) Method of calculating the fair value of financial instruments, and derivative transactions of "Financial instruments; (2) Fair value of financial instruments" above).

As of July 31, 2017

The following is the contract amount or amount equivalent to the principal provided in the contract as of the date of settlement of accounts based on the each method of hedge accounting.

(Unit: thousands of yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transaction	Main hedged item	Contract	amount Due after 1 year	Fair value	Method of calculating the fair value
Special treatment for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transactions Floating receivable; Fixed payable	Long-term loans payable	64,000,000	54,000,000	*	-

^{*} Derivative transactions that are subject to special treatment for interest rate swaps are accounted for together with long-term loans payable that are the hedged items and the fair value is included in the fair value of those long-term loans payable (please refer to <u>Liabilities</u> (d) and (f) of (Note 2) Method of calculating the fair value of financial instruments, and derivative transactions of "Financial instruments; (2) Fair value of financial instruments" above).

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Relationship between cash and cash equivalents at end of the period in the statement of cash flows and cash and deposits stated in the balance sheet

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	For the six months ended		
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
Cash and deposits	1,475,138	9,609,786	
Cash and deposits in trust	7,596,522	7,321,280	
Cash and cash equivalents	9,071,661	16,931,067	

17. LEASES

Operating lease transactions (as lessor)

Future minimum rent revenues under existing non-cancelable lease agreements

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	As of			
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017		
Due within 1 year	4,253,411	4,187,285		
Due after 1 year	14,630,053	15,259,453		
Total	18,883,465	19,446,738		



18. INVESTMENT AND RENTAL PROPERTIES

The Company owns real estate (primarily office buildings and residential and retail properties) available for lease in Tokyo. The following are the carrying amount, amount of increase (decrease) during the period and fair value at end of the period for these investment and rental properties.

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	For the six months ended		
	January 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	
Carrying amount			
Balance at beginning of the period	330,068,181	332,339,444	
Amount of increase (decrease) during the period	13,656,034	(2,271,263)	
Balance at end of the period	343,724,215	330,068,181	
Fair value at end of the period	370,446,000	352,090,000	

- $(Note\ 1)\quad The\ carrying\ amount\ is\ the\ acquisition\ cost\ less\ accumulated\ depreciation.$
- (Note 2) Of the increase (decrease) during the period ended January 31, 2018, the increase is primarily attributable to the acquisition of two properties (Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approximately 1.0% of total exclusive floor area) (5,090,943 thousand yen)) and Holland Hills Mori Tower (approximately 27.6% of total exclusive floor area) (9,377,795 thousand yen)), the decrease is primarily attributable to depreciation and amortization. Of the increase (decrease) during the period ended July 31, 2017, the decrease is primarily attributable to the sale of the property (Moto-Azabu Hills (1,608,849 thousand yen) and attributable to depreciation and amortization.
- (Note 3) The fair value at end of the period is the appraisal value by a real estate appraiser (according to the "Real Estate Appraisal Report" with the date of settlement of accounts as the appraisal date) pursuant to the method of and standards for asset valuation provided in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the rules provided by The Investment Trusts Association, Japan.

Income and loss for investment and rental properties is presented in "Breakdown of property-related revenue and expenses"

19. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

[Segment Information]

Disclosure is omitted because the Company operates as a single segment – Real estate leasing business.

[Related Information]

For the six months ended January 31, 2018

(1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted because operating revenue from external customers within a single product and service category accounts for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

- (2) Information about each geographical area
 - (a) Operating revenue

Disclosure is omitted because operating revenue from external customers in Japan accounts for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted because the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan accounts for over 90% of the amount of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3) Information about each major tenant

Name of tenant Operating revenue Related segment

Mori Building Co., Ltd. 5,423,399 Real estate leasing business



For the six months ended July 31, 2017

(1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted because operating revenue from external customers within a single product and service category accounts for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

- (2) Information about each geographical area
 - (a) Operating revenue

Disclosure is omitted because operating revenue from external customers in Japan accounts for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted because the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan accounts for over 90% of the amount of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3	Information	about	each	mai	or	tenant

		(Unit: thousands of yen)
Name of tenant	Operating revenue	Related segment
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	5,777,623	Real estate leasing business

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Not applicable.