

Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Results of the 32nd Fiscal Period ended July 31, 2022

Presentation Material

September 14, 2022



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

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

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

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

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1. Executive summary

Financial summary 32nd period (Jul. 2022)

- Operating revenue: 11,197 million yen, operating income: 6,985 million yen, net income: 6,443 million yen **Increased revenue and income period-over-period**
- DPU: 3,030 yen (+3.5% from 31st period) **Increasing for 24 consecutive fiscal periods**
- NAV per unit: 164,448 yen (+5.0% from 31st period) **Increasing for 23 consecutive fiscal periods**
- Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (of the 1,347 million yen from gain on disposition, 636 million yen was reserved for reduction entry). Revised the level of asset management fee and utilized the funds for promotion of ESG and reinforcement of staffing matters.

External growth

- While disposing of Laforet Harajuku (Land) over the medium to long term, new acquisitions will be made concurrently to further improve DPU.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates despite the expansion of remote working during the COVID-19 pandemic and are expected to continuously demonstrate competitive advantages.

Internal growth

- Even as office vacancy rates rise in central Tokyo, MHR's office occupancy rate for the 32nd period maintained a high level of 98.2% due in part to the excellent location and quality of the properties.
- Although the occupancy rates and rents for several pass-through-type offices have weakened, these properties account for only a small portion of the entire portfolio and thus the impact was minimal.
- The residential occupancy rate for the 32nd period was 97.1%, a significant improvement from 94.8% in the previous period.

Financial management

- As of the end of the 32nd period, MHR maintained the target level by book-value-basis LTV: 46.6%, appraisal-value-basis LTV: 36.6%, and remaining duration of debt: 4.5 years. MHR also maintained a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable).
- The fund procurement environment has not changed despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Investment highlights



2-2 Financial results

The 32nd period saw increased revenue and income compared with the 31st period, realizing increased DPU for the twenty-fourth consecutive fiscal period

- Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (of the 1,347 million yen from gain on disposition, 636 million yen was reserved for reduction entry). Revised the level of asset management fee and utilized the funds for promotion of ESG and reinforcement of staffing matters.
- NAV per unit increased for the twenty-third consecutive period due to the increase in the appraisal values of owned properties (increase of 11.6% over the past year).

	31st period	32nd period		32nd period
	Jan. 31, 2022	Jul. 31, 2022		Jul. 31, 2022
	Actual	Actual	Difference	Forecasted
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	9,820	11,197	+ 1,376	11,178
Rent revenues	9,626	9,652	+ 25	9,633
Other operating revenues	194	197	+ 2	197
Gain on sales of real estate properties	—	1,347	+ 1,347	1,347
Operating expenses	3,735	4,212	+ 476	4,183
Expenses related to properties	3,401	3,448	+ 46	3,441
SG&A	333	763	+ 430	741
Operating income	6,085	6,985	+ 899	6,995
Non-operating income	1	4	+ 3	0
Non-operating expenses	571	545	△ 26	548
Ordinary income	5,514	6,443	+ 929	6,448
Net income	5,513	6,443	+ 929	6,447
Reserve for reduction entry	—	636	+ 636	638
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	95	—	△ 95	—
Total dividends	5,609	5,806	+ 197	5,806
DPU				
Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	—	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	2,927	3,030	+ 103	3,030
Other Indices (million yen)				
NOI	7,498	7,489	△ 8	7,482
NOI yield	3.6%	3.7%	0.1PT	3.7%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period) (Note)	410,737	410,518	△ 218	410,518

Increase/decrease factor (31st – 32nd)

• Operating revenue (+1,376 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (32nd period)	+1,347
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+20
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+13
- Parking revenue	+4
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (32nd period)	△7
- Utilities and other revenue	△2

• Operating expenses (+476 mn yen)

- Asset management fee	+411
- Other operating expenses	+20
- Property management fee	+16
- Property taxes	+14
- Depreciation	+9
- Utilities	+7
- Property taxes for property acquired in 31st period	+7
- Maintenance and repairs	△12

• Non-operating expenses (△26 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	△26
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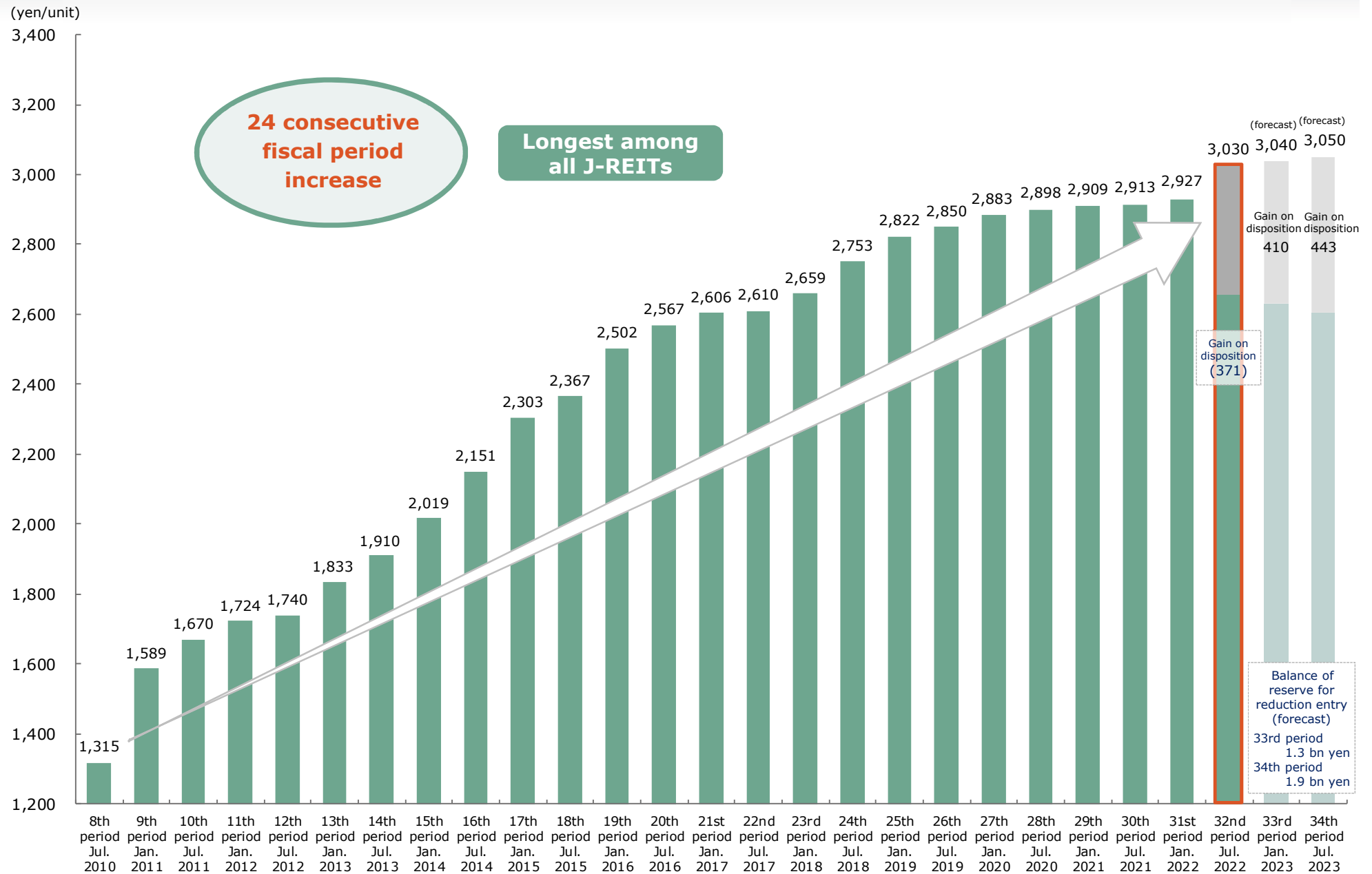
Increase/decrease factor for 32nd period (Forecasted - Actual)

• Operating income (△10 mn yen)

- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+11
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+7
- Maintenance and repairs	+4
- Depreciation	+4
- Asset management fee	△20
- Utilities and other revenue (net)	△10
- Property management fee	△6

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

2-3 Dividends per unit growth record



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

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

32nd period
(Jul. 2022)

33rd period
(Jan. 2023)

Medium- to long-term direction

Disposition

Laforet Harajuku
(Land 7%)
(2.89 bn yen)

Laforet Harajuku
(Land 7%)
(2.89 bn yen)

NOI yield 2.7%
Yield after depreciation 2.7%
(based on disposition price)

Gain on disposition 2.69 bn yen
Dividends 1.51 bn yen
Internal reserve 1.17 bn yen
(※Dividends: 26.1% of the disposition price)

Medium- to long-term disposition in installments

A. Dispose all interest

B. Participate in redevelopment (minor interest)

Acquisition

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower
(7.87 bn yen)

Utilization of special provisions for taxation in cases of reinvestment of proceeds from disposition
(Acquisition in 31st period)

NOI yield 3.4%
Yield after depreciation 2.9%
(※Acquisition at the appraisal value less Δ20.2%)

New acquisition from the sponsor and third parties

Portfolio size expansion

(34th period: forecast)

DPU

3,050 yen	443 Gain on disposition
	2,607 Excluding gain on disposition

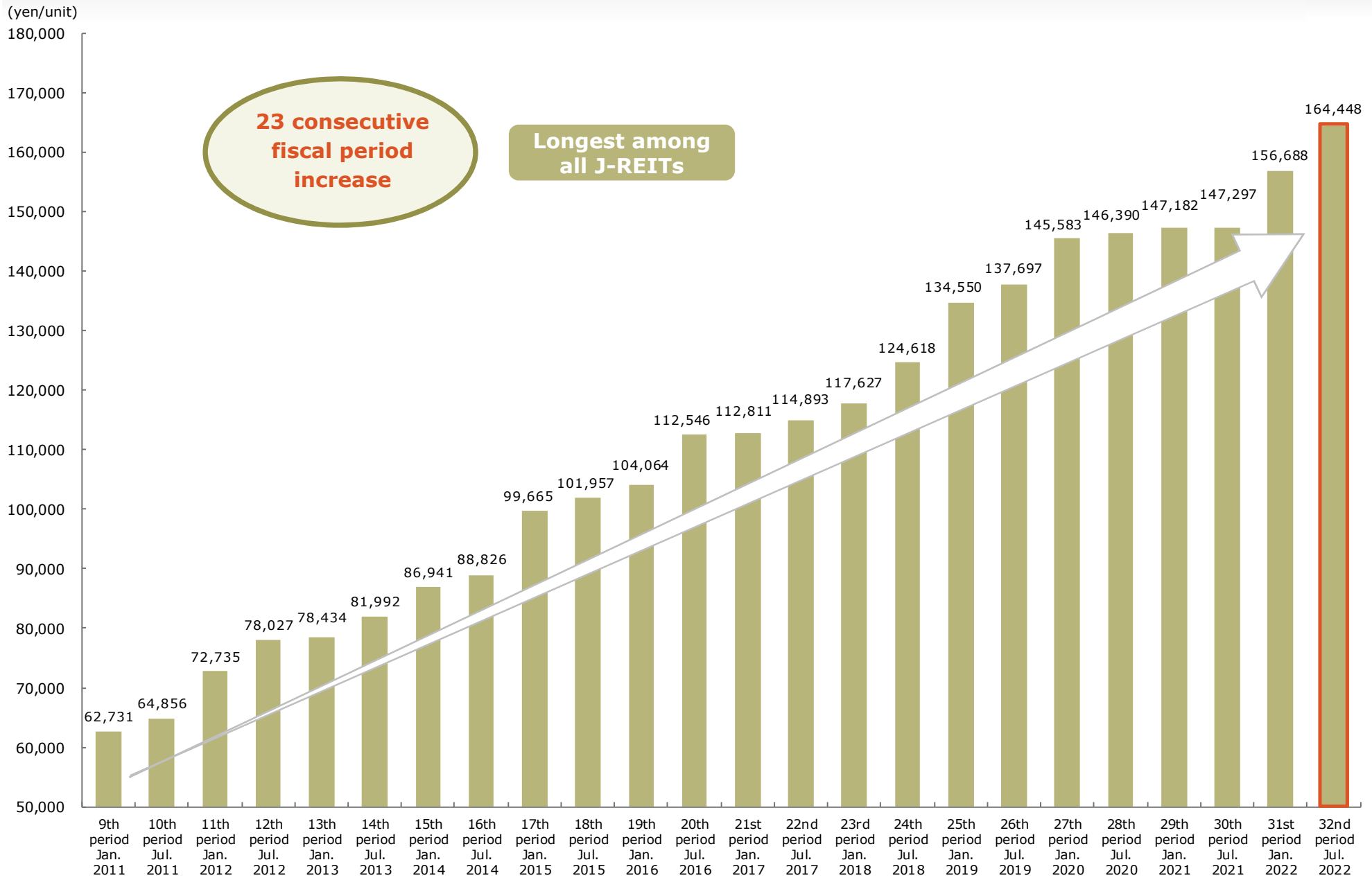
+43

If Toranomon Hills is acquired under the same terms as the previous acquisition using the total proceeds (5.78 billion yen) from the two dispositions of LF Harajuku.

Aim for continuous increase in DPU

- Push up DPU through gain on disposition while promoting growth of DPU in other ways as well
- Aim for increase in NAV by making up for impact of dispositions through external growth (acquisition at below appraisal value)

2-5 Increase in appraisal NAV per unit



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

2-6 Forecasts

**In the 33rd period, DPU is forecast to be 3,040 yen reflecting effect of the property disposition
DPU is forecast to be 3,050 yen in the 34th period reflecting presumption of similar effects of property disposition**

- In the 33rd period, 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) will be disposed of, and similar disposition effects are anticipated in the 34th period. While conducting disposition over the medium to long term, new acquisitions will be made concurrently to seek continuous DPU growth.
- The decline in DPU excluding gain on disposition is because new acquisitions with funds from the disposition of Laforet have not yet been factored in at this time.

	32nd period	33rd period		34th period
	Jul. 31, 2022	Jan. 31, 2023		Jul. 31, 2023
	Actual	Forecast	Difference	Forecast
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	11,197	11,192	Δ 4	11,166
Rent revenues	9,652	9,626	Δ 25	9,591
Other operating revenues	197	220	+ 22	213
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,347	1,345	Δ 2	1,361
Operating expenses	4,212	4,259	+ 47	4,275
Expenses related to properties	3,448	3,515	+ 67	3,534
SG&A	763	744	Δ 19	740
Operating income	6,985	6,932	Δ 52	6,890
Non-operating income	4	0	Δ 3	0
Non-operating expenses	545	545	Δ 0	532
Ordinary income	6,443	6,388	Δ 55	6,358
Net income	6,443	6,386	Δ 56	6,357
Reserve for reduction entry	636	559	Δ 76	512
Total dividends	5,806	5,825	+ 19	5,844
DPU				
Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	—	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	3,030	3,040	+ 10	3,050
Other Indices (million yen)				
NOI	7,489	7,421	Δ 67	7,373
NOI yield	3.7%	3.6%	Δ 0.1PT	3.6%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	410,518	408,737	Δ 1,780	407,455

Increase/decrease factor (32nd – 33rd)

• Operating revenue (Δ4 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (33rd period)	+1,345
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+22
- Utilities and other revenue	+22
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+4
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (32nd period)	Δ1,347
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (32nd period)	Δ38
(33rd period)	Δ15

• Operating expenses (+47 mn yen)

- Maintenance and repairs	+42
- Utilities	+31
- Property taxes	+14
- Property taxes for property acquired in 31st period	+7
- Property management fee	Δ21
- Asset management fee	Δ19
- Operating exp. for disposition part of LF Harajuku (32nd period)	Δ6

Increase/decrease factor (33rd – 34th)

• Operating revenue (Δ26 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (anticipated in 34th period)	+1,361
(33rd period)	Δ1,345
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (33rd period)	Δ31
- Utilities and other revenue	Δ8

• Operating expenses (+15 mn yen)

- Property taxes	+22
- Depreciation	+13
- Utilities	+8
- Property management fee	Δ15
- Maintenance and repairs	Δ11

• Non-operating expenses (Δ12 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	Δ12
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2-7 Portfolio of premium properties in central Tokyo

Investment strategy based on long-term perspective

- Invest in properties that can be expected to maintain and improve asset value over the long run.
- True premium properties in central Tokyo are sure to capture office demand by functioning as headquarters, even after the spread of telecommuting that has been triggered by COVID-19.
- Invest in properties that are located in areas that can expect improved asset value for the entire area based on regional development and area management, instead of only focusing on the value of individual properties.

① Investment in central Tokyo
"Truly central and excellent location" even within central Tokyo

Even amidst Japan's declining population and changes in work styles that have been triggered by COVID-19, premium properties in central Tokyo that are "truly central" and in "excellent locations" are sure to capture office demand by functioning as headquarters

Location

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

Premium properties with excellent facilities, high earthquake resistance, and environmental performance that offer excellent convenience, comfort, and safety will provide competitive advantages, regardless of economic trends or the spread of telecommuting that has been triggered by COVID-19

Quality of assets

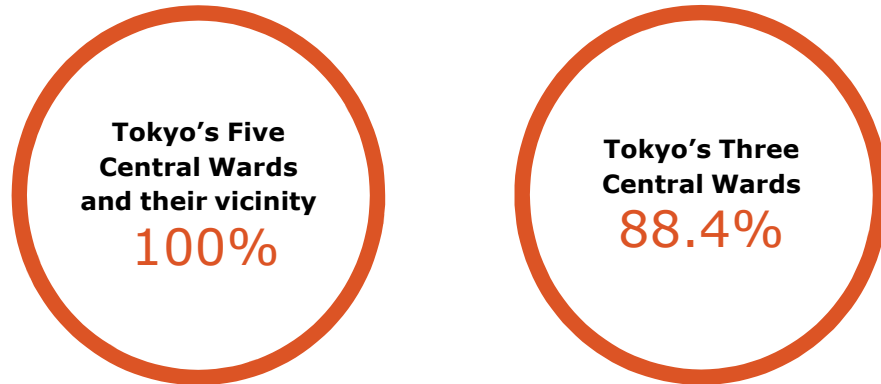
③ Value creation
Value improvement through regional development and area management

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

Value Creation

2-8 (1) Location

Highest property percentage in Central Tokyo among J-REITs

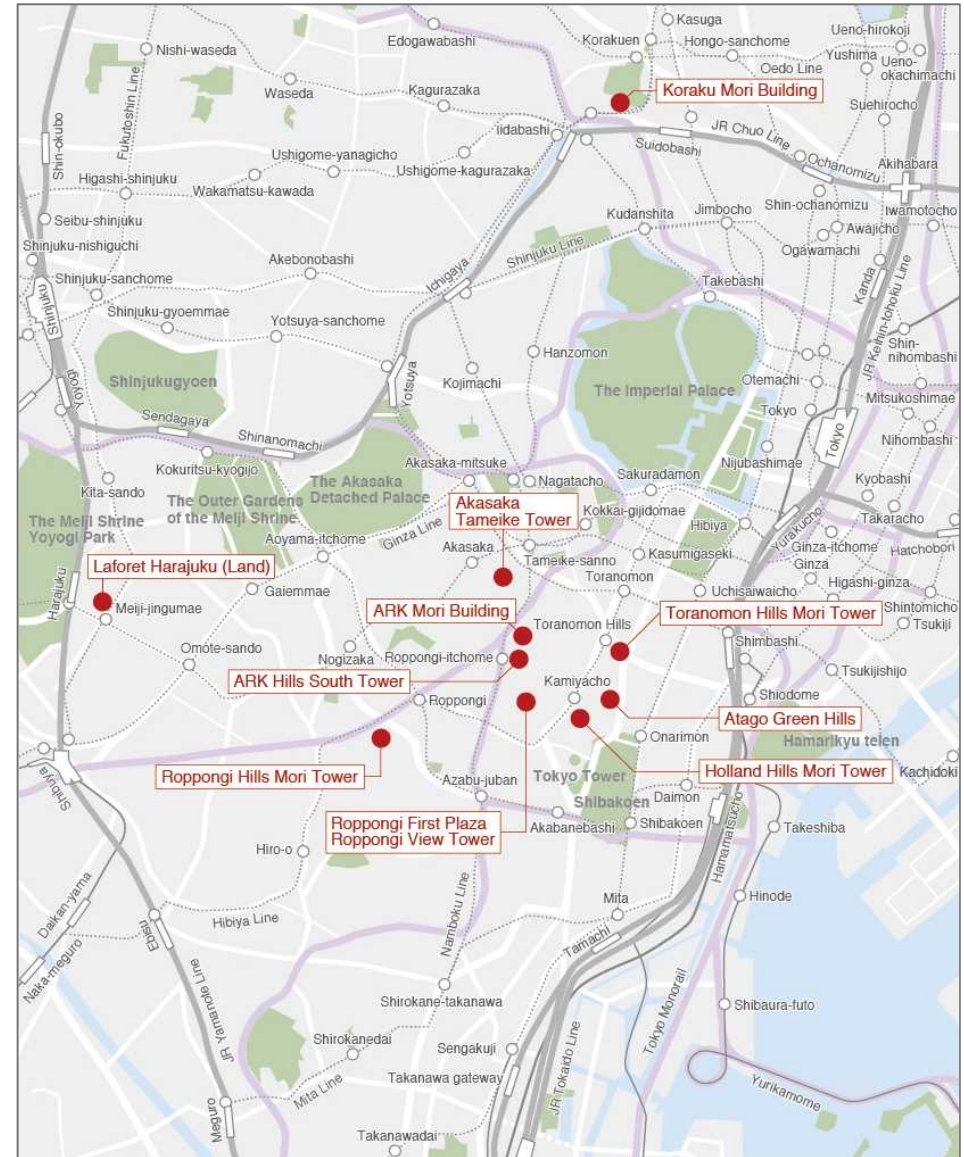


(Note) The ratios represent proportion of acquisition price to total acquisition price.

Estimated population in central Tokyo

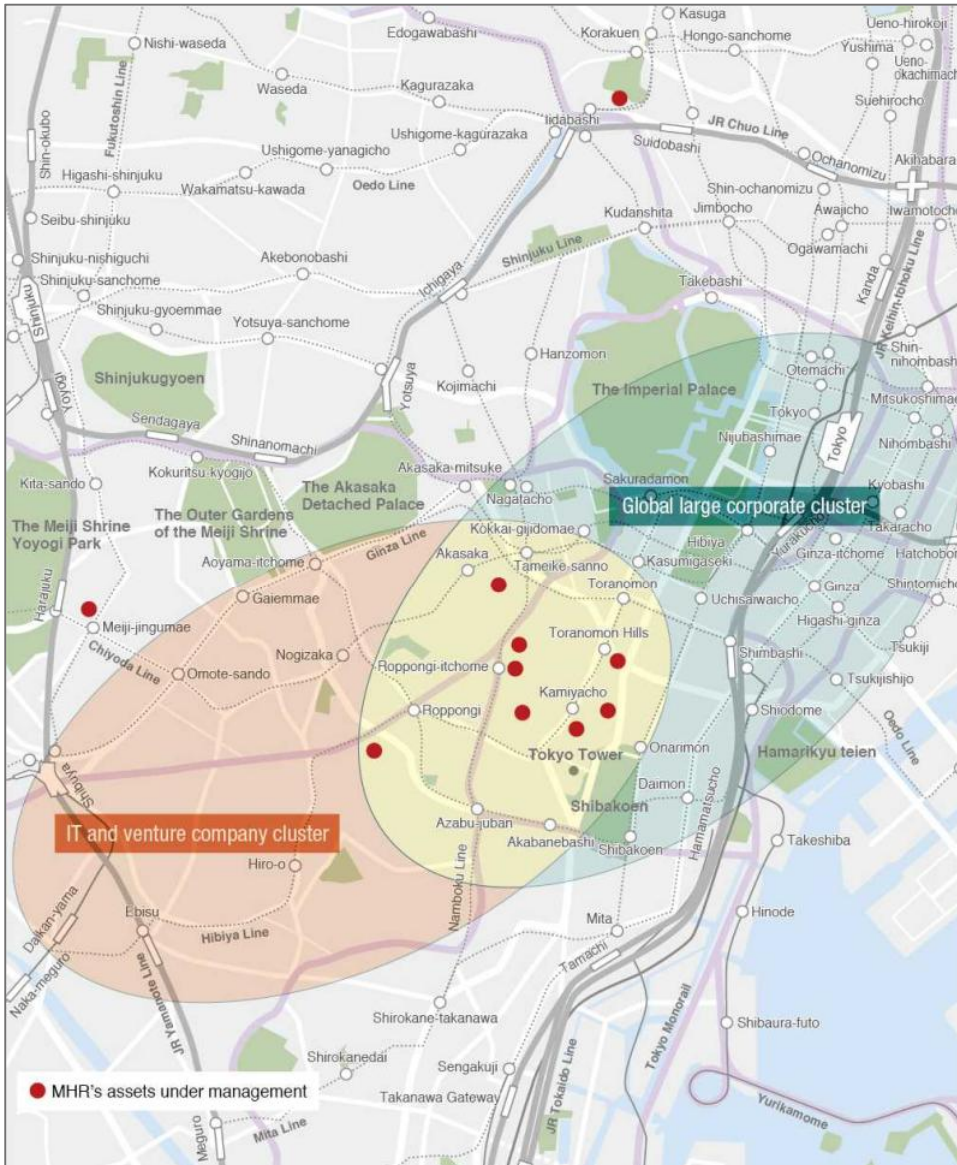
Area	Population in 2015	Estimated population in 2045	Change
3 central wards in Tokyo	442,000	594,000	+34.3%
5 central wards in Tokyo	1,000,000	1,175,000	+17.5%
Tokyo	13,515,000	13,606,000	+0.7%
Osaka	8,839,000	7,335,000	△ 17.0%
Aichi	7,483,000	6,899,000	△ 7.8%
Nationwide	127,094,000	106,421,000	△ 16.3%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "Regional Population Projections for Japan (estimated in 2018)" by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.



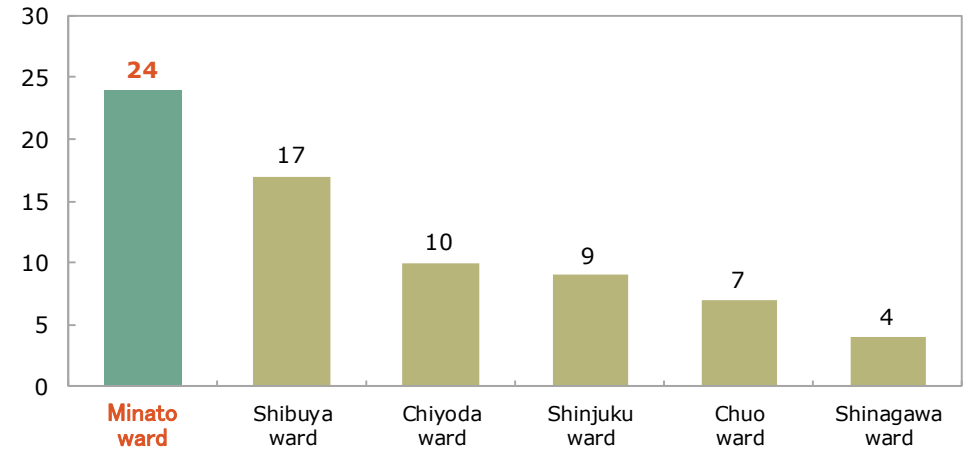
2-9 (1) Location

Overlapping zone of global large corporate with IT and venture companies in central Tokyo



Head office location of IPO companies (2021)

(Companies)



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the Securities Registration Statement (at the time of IPO) of companies newly listed in Japanese Market (TOKYO PRO Market excluded) from January to December 2021 whose head offices are located in Tokyo.

IT firms located in Minato ward

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Apple | Nexon | JTOWER |
| Microsoft | Oracle Japan | Medley |
| Meta Platforms | SBI Holdings | AirTrip |
| NVIDIA | Mercari | OpenDoor |
| Tencent | JMDC | ExaWizards |
| Cisco Systems | Money Forward | BASE |
| Qualcomm | GREE | WingArc1st |
| Netflix | Monex Group | Speee |
| Softbank | NHN JAPAN | Uzabase |
| Baidu | Appier Group | ZIGExN |
| m3 | Bengo4.com | Enigmo |

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the disclosed data etc. as of February 28, 2022.

2-10 (2) Quality of assets

Premium Properties (Excellent comfort and safety with extensive facilities)

Strong demand for headquarter offices

<Overview and facilities of representative properties>

Property name	Gross floor area	Access from the nearest station	Number of shops & restaurants	Hotel (spa)	Conference Incubation Members' club	Cultural facility Observatory	Residential SA	Green coverage of the site
Roppongi Hills	758,203㎡	Connected to Roppongi Station	222	Grand Hyatt Tokyo (NAGOMI SPA AND FITNESS)	Academyhills Roppongi Hills Club	Mori Art Museum Tokyo City View TOHO Cinemas	Roppongi Hills Residence	29.8%
Toranomon Hills	791,495㎡ (After total completion)	Connected to Toranomon Hills Station	91 (Current)	Andaz Tokyo (AO SPA AND CLUB)	Toranomon Hills Forum ARCH	-	Toranomon Hills Residential Tower	30.6% (Mori Tower)
ARK Hills	310,979㎡	2-minute walk from Roppongi 1-chome Station	52	ANA InterContinental (THANN SANCTUARY SPA AKASAKA)	KaleidoWorks ARK Hills Club	Suntory Hall	ARK Towers	42.1%
Atago Green Hills	151,106㎡	3-minute walk from Onarimon Station	17	(Atago Green Hills SPA)	-	-	Atago Green Hills Forest Tower	51.5%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on disclosed materials as of August 31, 2022.

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

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



Superior environmental performance



Highest quality among all J-REITs

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

CASBEE for Real Estate: Rank S



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower **ARK Mori Building** **Atago Green Hills (MORI Tower)** **Toranomon Hills Mori Tower** **Holland Hills Mori Tower**

CASBEE for Real Estate : Rank A



Akasaka Tameike Tower **Koraku Mori Building**

DBJ Green Building Certification: Four stars



ARK Hills South Tower

Excellent earthquake resistance performance

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

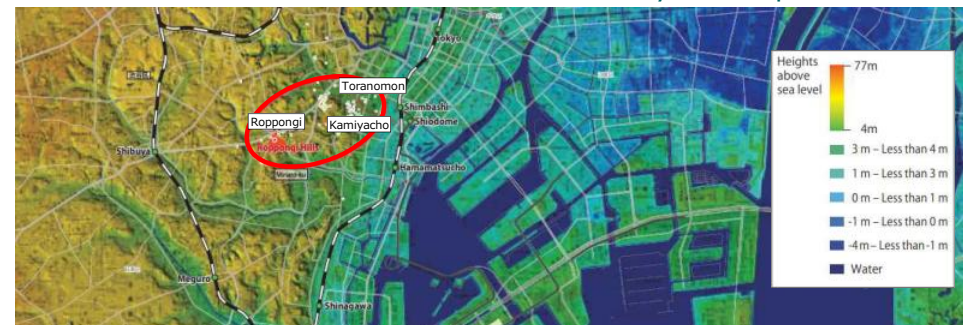
Property name	Level above the new earthquake resistance standard (Note)	PML
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	◎	0.59%
ARK Mori Building	◎	0.78%
Koraku Mori Building	◎	0.73%
ARK Hills South Tower	◎	1.56%
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	◎	0.50%
Holland Hills Mori Tower	◎	0.85%
Akasaka Tameike Tower	◎	1.79%
Atago Green Hills MORI Tower	◎	2.35%

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

Firm ground

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

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



(Source) Geographical Survey Institute

○ Area where the properties owned by MHR are located

Ecological Networks

MHR's properties have a high green coverage ratio and provide comfortable spaces for tenants while creating green spaces based on the "Tokyo Environmental Master Plan" of Tokyo Metropolitan Government and "Minato City Greenery and Water Comprehensive Plan" of Minato Ward, so the spaces act as "ecological network^(Note) hubs" in which living creatures can dwell in and use as stopping points when they travel between green spaces such as the Imperial Palace and Shiba Park.



Mohri Garden (Roppongi Hills)



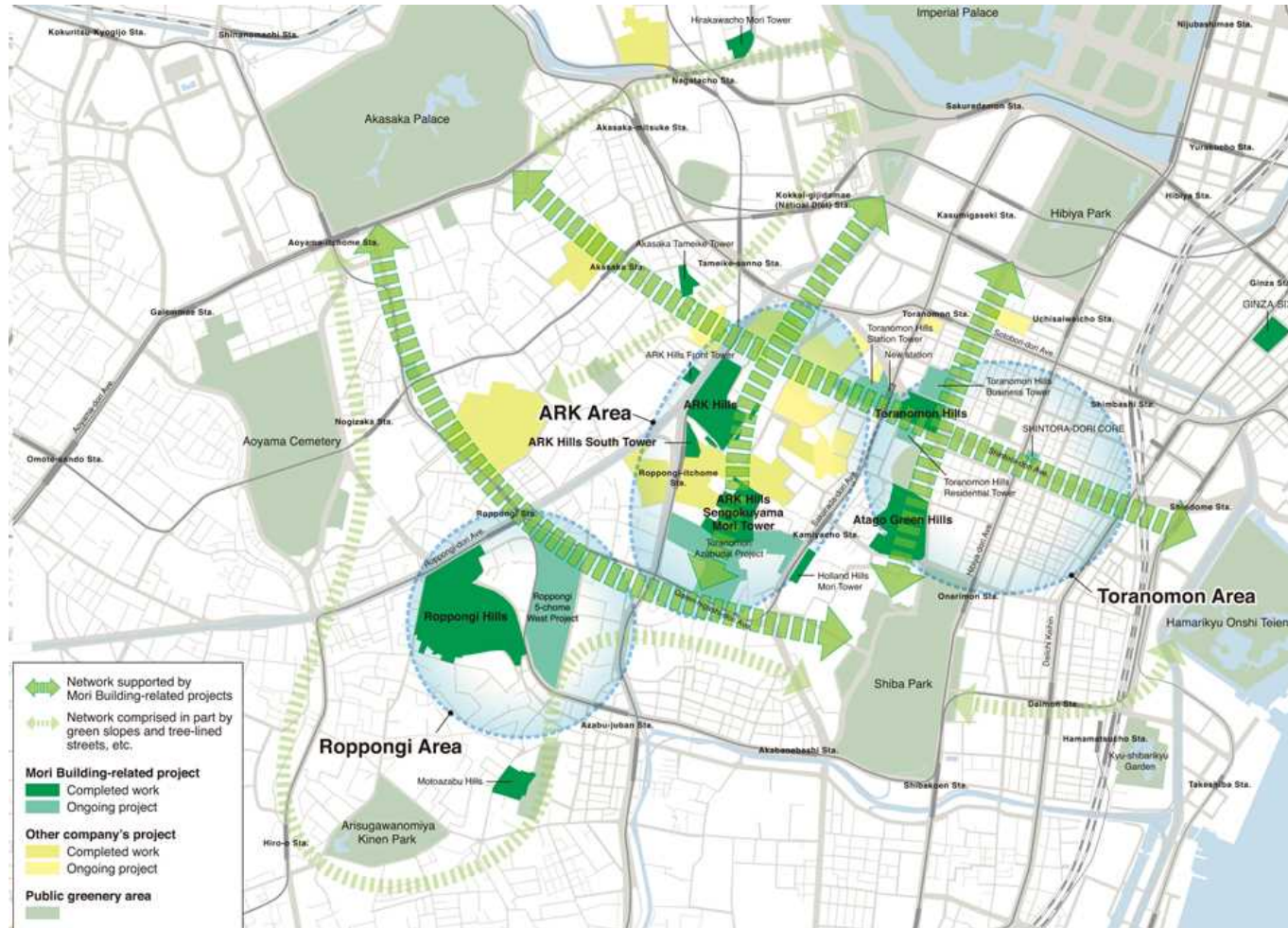
Japanese tit (Roppongi Hills)



Roppongi Sakurazaka (Roppongi Hills)



Slope green area (ARK Hills South Tower)



Rhythemis fuliginosa dragonfly (Toranomon Hills)



Oval Plaza (Toranomon Hills)



Along Atagoshita Avenue (Atago Green Hills)

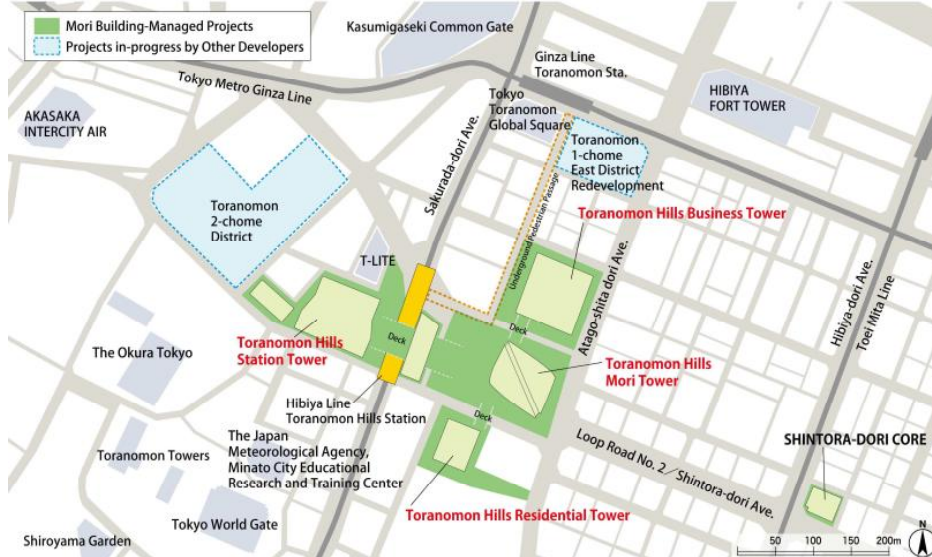


Suntory Hall rooftop (ARK Hills)

(Note) There is a need to create conditions under which living things can live easily, allowing movement by linking green areas that form the living bases for creatures with small-scale green areas and roadside trees. Such a network of habitats is referred to as an ecological network (extracted from Biodiversity and Greening Guide, Minato Ward).

2-13 (3) Value creation

Developments around MHR's properties (Toranomon Hills area)



Toranomon Hills Business Tower (Completed January 2020)



(c) Mariko Mori «Cycloid V»

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

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

Toranomon Hills Station Tower (Projected completion July 2023)



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

- This project will be a 49-story, approximately 266m super-high-rise tower with world-class 3,306m² office floors, retail facilities integrated into a plaza, and an international-standard hotel.
- The top floors will contain an extensive mixed-use facility with a forum for wide-ranging business events, a gallery and restaurants, forming a hub for new business and innovation.
- In addition to a bustling public plaza connected to the station, a pedestrian deck above Sakurada Avenue will create a multi-layer pedestrian network serving as a new transit hub for the Toranomon Hills area.

Obtained LEED ND and WELL preliminary certification

Tokyo's first Platinum LEED ND, the highest rank



- The Toranomon Hills Area Project and Toranomon Azabudai Project have obtained preliminary certification for the top rank of Platinum of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) (Note1) certification in the Neighborhood Development (ND) category. Even on a global scale, it is rare for a city-center mixed-use development to obtain the rank of Platinum.
- Toranomon Hills Station Tower (Block A-1) and Toranomon Azabudai Project's Block A have obtained preliminary certification for the Council's WELL (Note2) certification and expect to obtain the top rank of Platinum after completion.



Oval Plaza at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Central square
in Toranomon-Azabudai Project (image)

(Note 1) LEED is one of the world's most widespread environmental evaluation systems for buildings, evaluating building and neighborhood environmental performance through efficient water and energy usage, interior environments, sustainable material use, etc. LEED was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council.

(Note 2) WELL is the world's first building standard to focus on the effect of building environments on human health and wellness. It mainly evaluates interior environments and health-related facilities and services. WELL is managed by the U.S. Green Building Council.

Development around MHR's properties (Toranomom-Azabudai Project: projected completion 2023)



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

- Large central square of approx. 6,000m² is set in the center of the city and various city functions such as offices, residences, hotel, an international school, retail facilities and cultural facilities will be tightly integrated.
- Total floor area will be approx. 861,500m², with approx. 213,900m² of office space, approx. 1,400 residential units. Approx. 20,000 office workers and 25-30 million people per year are expected to visit.
- The main tower will soar 64 stories and approx. 330m in height. Offices in the main tower, the West Tower and Podium Building will encourage free and creative work.



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

- The core concept of the "Toranomom-Azabudai Project" is a "Modern Urban Village," a unique neighborhood that will combine the sophistication of a megalopolis with the intimacy of a small village. It will be a completely new city like no other in the world. It will cover an area of approx. 8.1 ha and will feature extensive landscaping totaling approx. 2.4 ha including a 6,000m² central square.



Creating community and innovation through the Area Management by sponsor

Toranomon Hills Area



Thursday Gathering
(Toranomon Hills)

Innovation Program developed in the U.S.

"Thursday Gathering" by Venture Café, a sister organization of Cambridge Innovation Community, promotes exchanges between participants to support the creation of new innovations.



Meet up @ TORANOMON HILLS
(Toranomon Hills Mori Tower & Business Tower, etc.)

Meet up @ TORANOMON HILLS

Sponsor hosted this event to expose the various communities formed by Toranomon Hills to a wide range of visitors with the hope that people would build new connections, experience new ideas, and deepen connections with people beyond the community.

Roppongi Hills Area



ARCH
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

Incubation Center "ARCH"

"ARCH," a large membership-based incubation center was established especially to support large enterprises' internal business reforms and new business creation. It boasts around 3,800 m² of office work space and is becoming a base for Japan's unique innovation ecosystem.



(c) Roppongi Art Night Execution Committee

Roppongi Art Night
(Roppongi Hills Arena)

Art Festival representing Tokyo

"Roppongi Art Night," an art festival representing Tokyo, integrates art and the city to improve the cultural image of Roppongi and create a pioneering model of urban development through art in the metropolis Tokyo.

Creating community and innovation through the Area Management by sponsor

ARK Hills Area



KaleidWorks
(ARK Mori Building)

Workplace where venture capital gathers

“KaleidWorks” consists of an office area where independent venture capitalists representing Japan are located and a lounge area. People who want to innovate in a wide range of fields can interact on common grounds in shared spaces.



Hills Marche
(ARK Karajan Place)

Pioneer of urban markets: Hills Marche

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



GREEN WORKSHOP
(ARK Garden)

ARK HILLS KIDS COMMUNITY

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



ARK Hills Music Week
(ARK Karajan Place)

Close experience of high-quality music

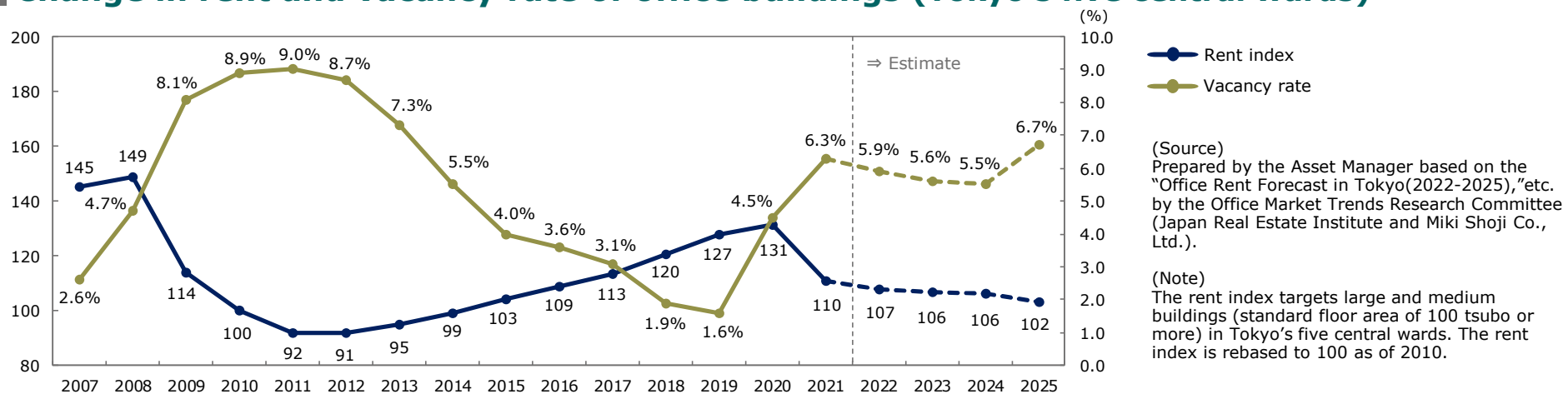
“ARK Hills Music Week” is a unique music festival where people can casually enjoy high-quality music. Many specially selected music events where people of various ages and nationalities can interact with each other in the city are held during the period.

2-18 External growth

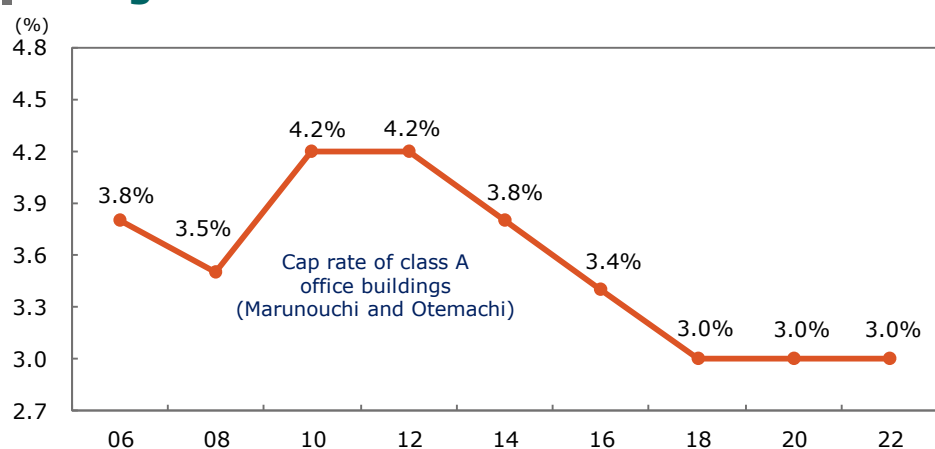
Aim to continuously increase DPU and NAV per unit through external growth that focuses on premium properties in central Tokyo

- While disposing of parts of Laforet Harajuku (Land), make new acquisitions concurrently to expand portfolio size and continuously increase DPU over the medium to long term.
- Acquisition of premium properties in central Tokyo without competitive bidding is possible by utilizing the abundant and extensive property pipeline of Mori Building, the sponsor.

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



Change in return on real estate investment



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

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

Mori Building's extensive property pipeline

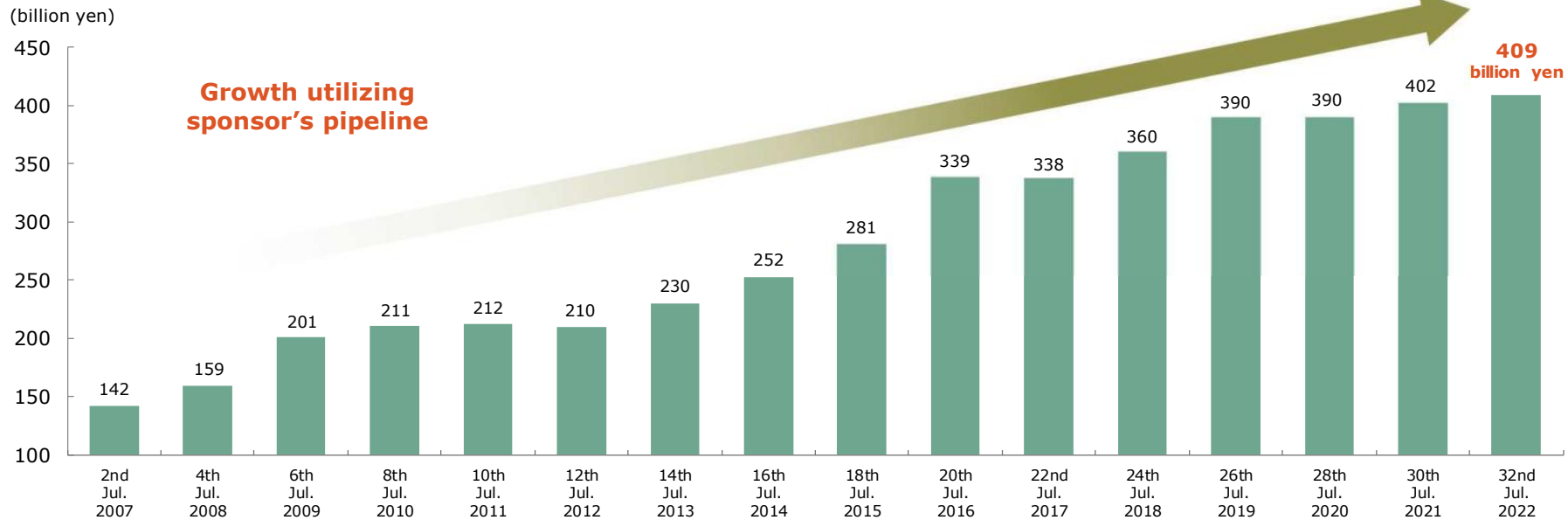
Total assets:
2.3 trillion yen
(as of the end of March, 2022)

Number of properties under management: **97 buildings**
(as of April, 2022)

MHR has "preferential negotiation rights"

2-19 External growth

Trend in assets under management (based on acquisition price)



Acquired premium properties in central Tokyo lower than appraisal values (Acquired as of August 2, 2021)

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

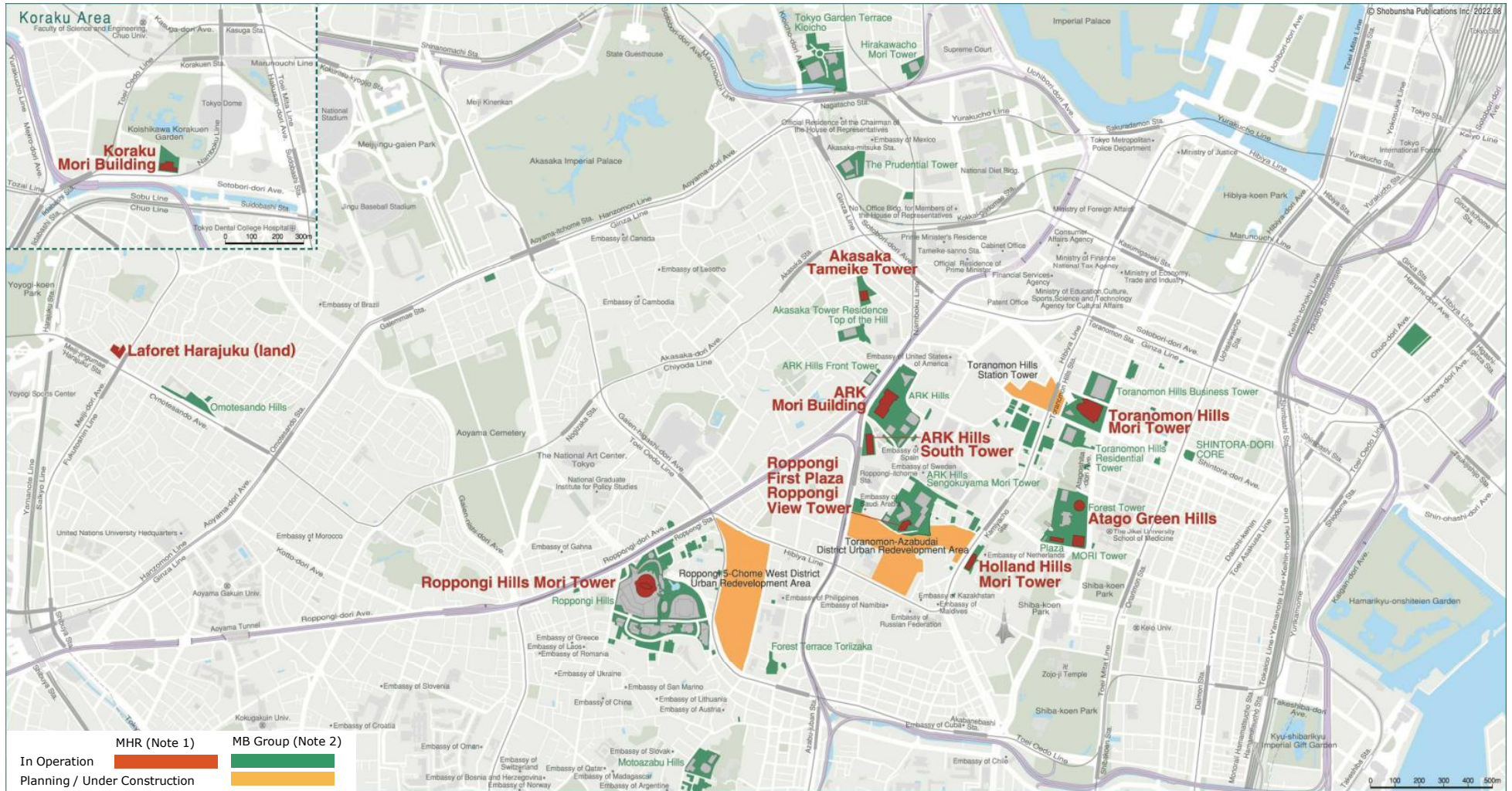


Anticipated acquisition price	7,870 million yen
Appraisal value	9,856 million yen
Location	Minato-ku, Tokyo

	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Recent office acquisition by listed REITs (Note 1)
Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value (Note 2)	Δ 20.2%	Δ 6.2%
Building age	6.6 years	22.0 years
PML	0.50%	4.33%

(Note 1) Average based on information of acquisitions (23 properties) disclosed from August 2020 to January 2021.
 (Note 2) Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value = (Acquisition price – appraisal value) / appraisal value.

Mori Building Group's involvement



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2022."

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

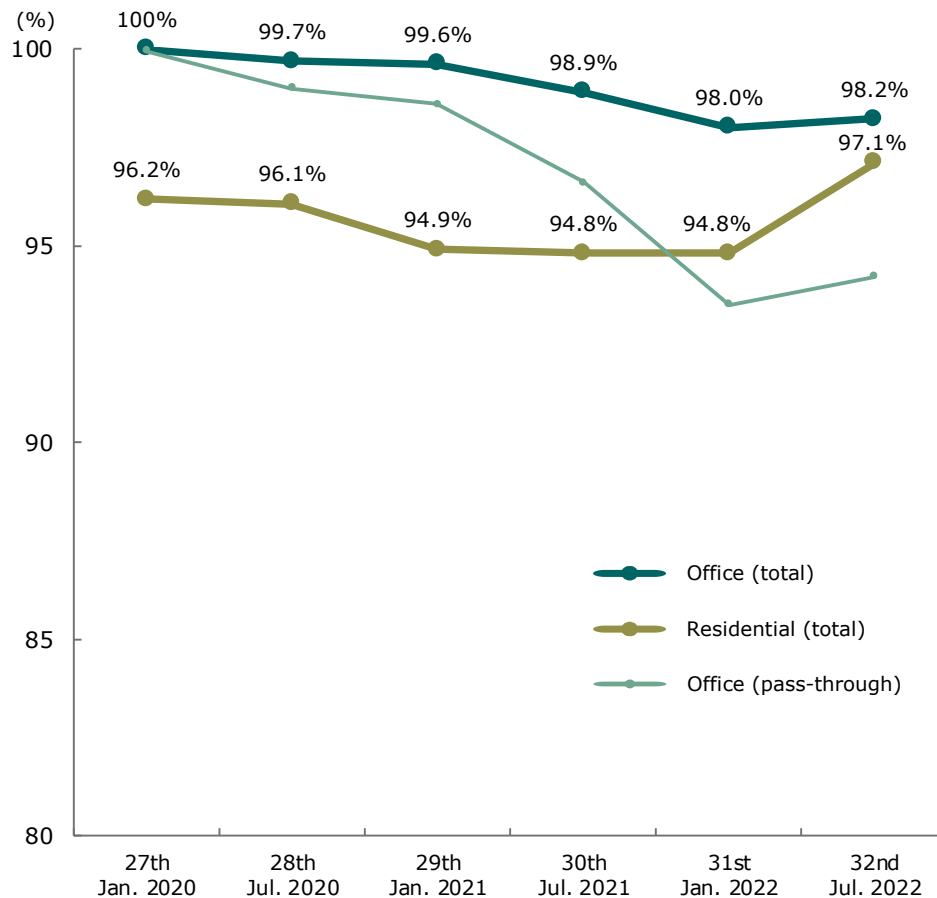
(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

2-21 Internal growth

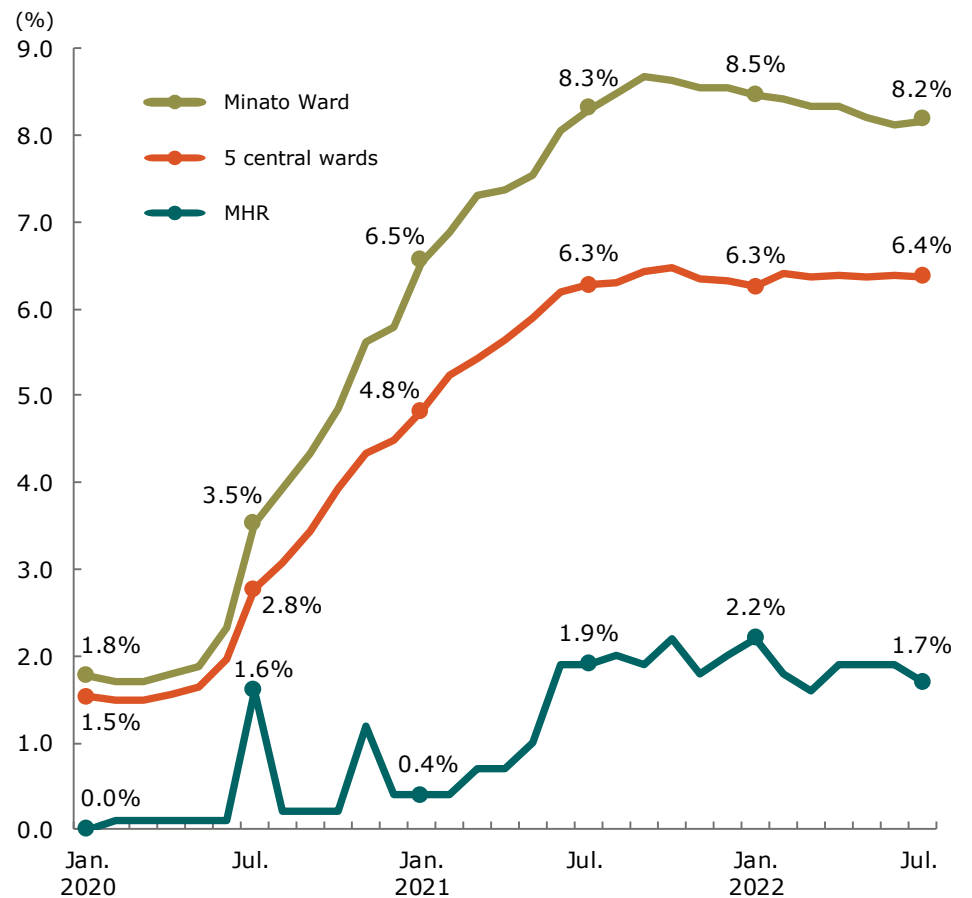
Maintained high occupancy rate amidst COVID-19 pandemic

- Even as office vacancy rates rose in the five central wards, including Minato Ward, a high occupancy rate was maintained due to the excellent location and quality of MHR's properties.
- Although the occupancy rates and rents for several pass-through-type offices have weakened, these properties account for only a small portion of the entire portfolio and thus the impact was minimal.

Trend in occupancy rates



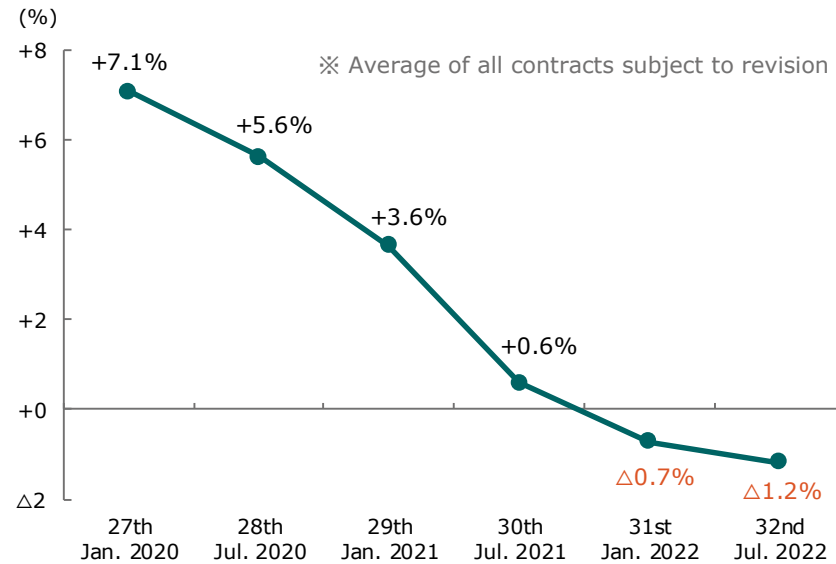
Comparison of Vacancy Rates in Central Tokyo Offices (since January 2020)



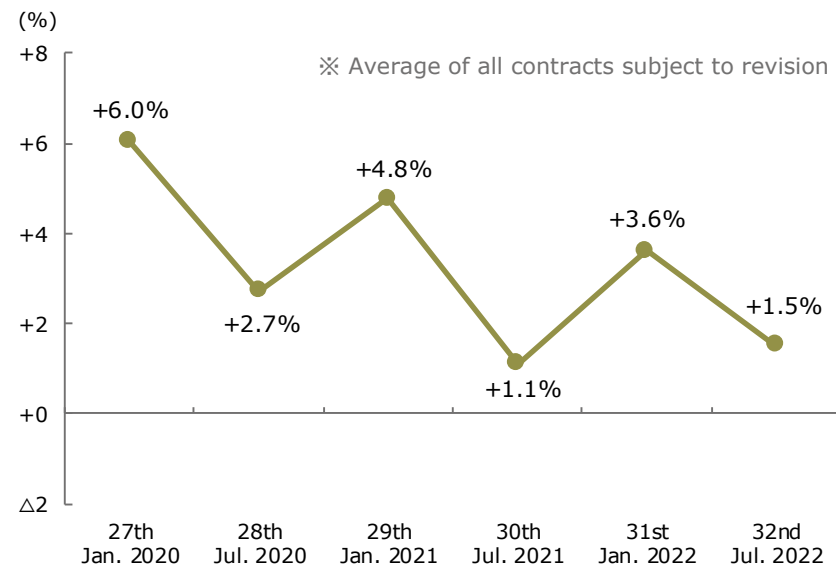
(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.
 (Note) Figures of "Mori Hills REIT" are the total figures for the office sections of all owned properties.

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

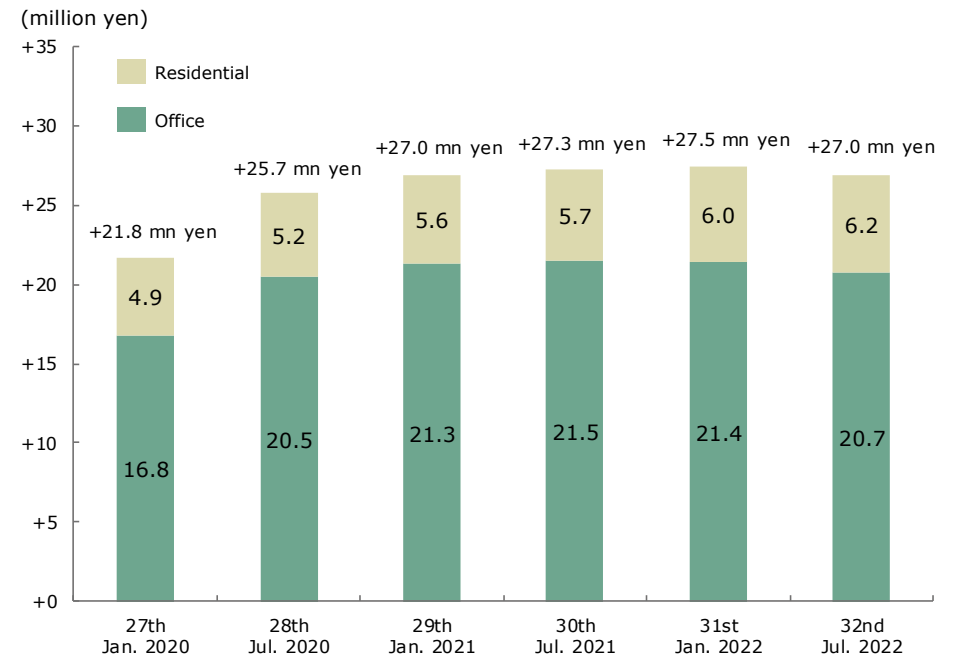
Rent revision rate (Office)



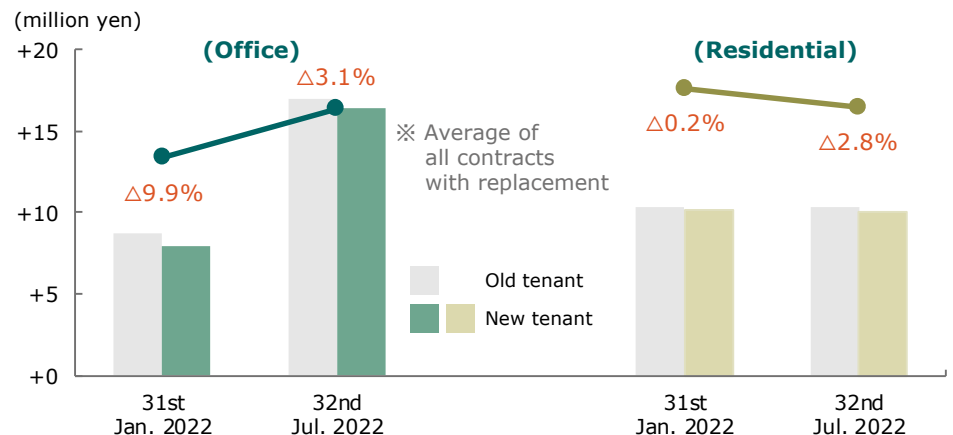
Rent revision rate (Residential)



Net impact of rent revisions accumulated since 16th period (Monthly rent basis)

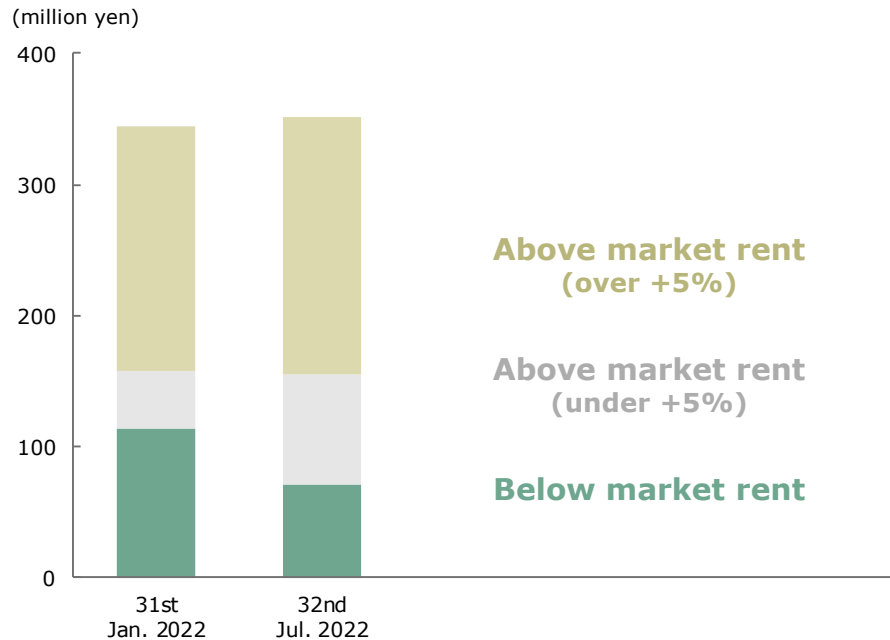


Net impact on increase/decrease of tenant replacement (Monthly rent basis)

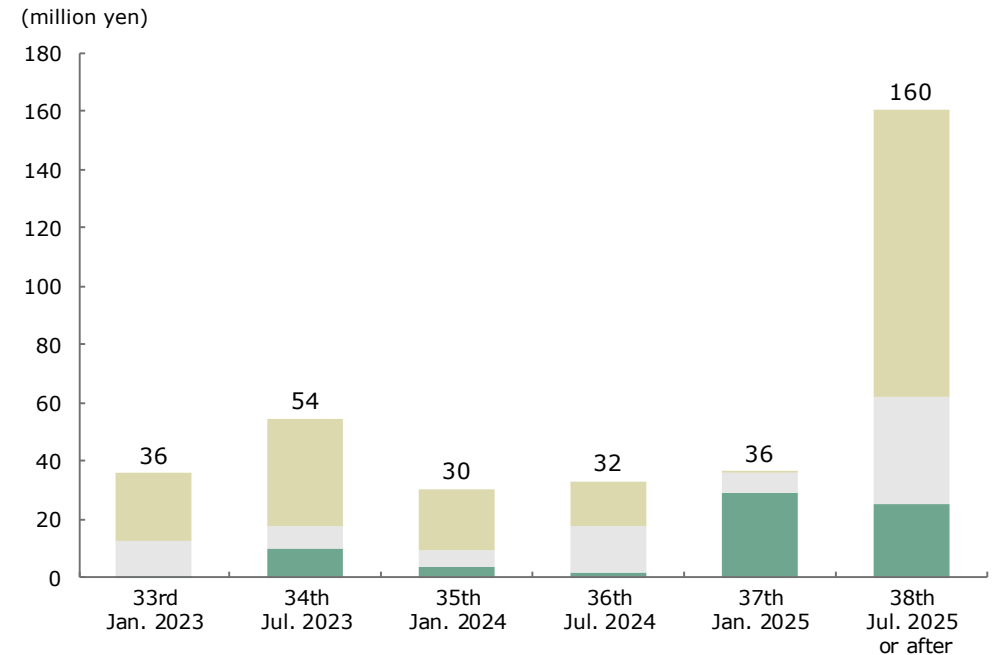


Comparison with office market rent (pass-through type)

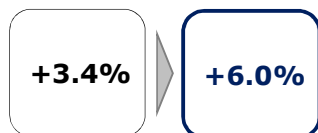
Rent gap (Total monthly rent)



Rent gap by revision (Total monthly rent)



Rate of rent gap



This indicates that current rents are above market rents

- The occupancy rates and rents for several pass-through-type offices have weakened, and the rate of the rent gap is increasing. However, the impact has been minimal because these properties account for only a small portion of the entire portfolio.
- Offices (fixed rent master lease type) have even higher quality, and occupancy rates of their end tenants have continued to remain high, so MHR has no concerns regarding contract renewals.

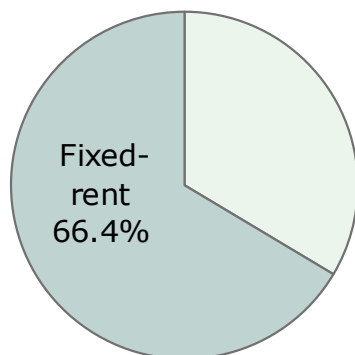
(Note 1) Market rent is based on the report by CBRE K.K.

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

(Note 3) Figures reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of July 31, 2022

Overview of fixed rent master lease

Ratio of fixed rent master lease



Realize stable cash flow

● Structural changes to office demand will not impact premium properties in central Tokyo

● Display a defensive posture to the temporary uptick in vacancy

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

Monthly rent by contract expiration

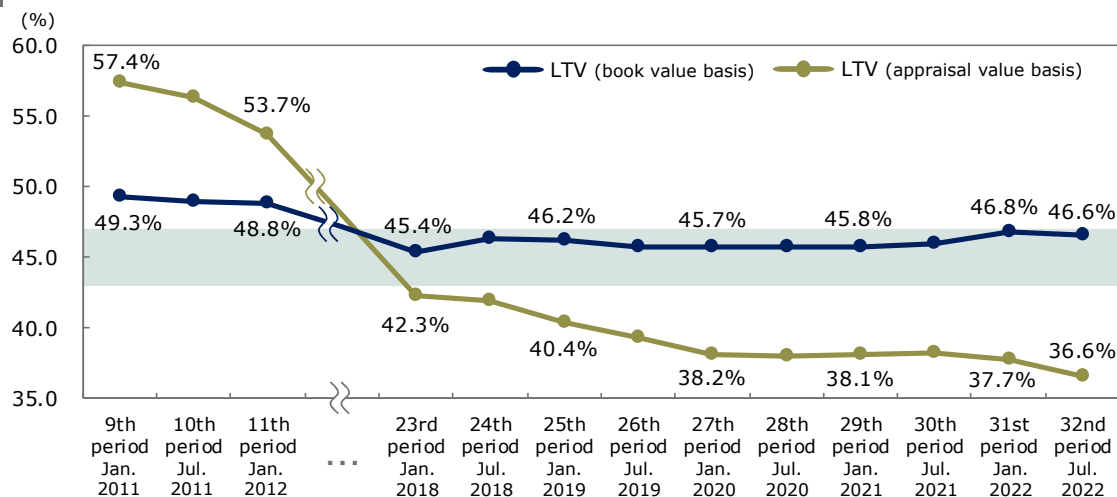
Property name	Total monthly rent (mn yen)	% of portfolio total rent	Breakdown of property	Leased floor area (m ²)	Payer of management associated fee	Monthly rent by contract expiration (mn yen)				Expiration of the lease agreement
						2023	2024	2025	2026 or after	
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (10 floors)	475.2	29.5%	23rd & 24th	8,993.45	MHR	—	—	—	99.2	Jul. 2026
			19th & 22nd	8,609.47		95.0	—	—	—	Sep. 2023
			20th	3,879.19		—	42.8	—	—	Jul. 2024
			28th	4,460.13		—	—	49.2	—	Sep. 2025
			25th	4,156.66		—	—	—	45.8	Jan. 2026
			26th, 27th & 29th	12,942.64		—	—	—	142.9	Mar. 2026
ARK Mori Building (8 floors + DHC)	225.2	14.0%	13th/12th & 22nd	7,952.55	MHR	—	—	—	77.9	Jan. 2026
			23rd & 25th	5,742.95		—	—	—	55.5	Jan. 2026
			4th, 15th & 24th	7,680.52		—	—	—	73.8	Jan. 2026
			DHC	3,212.41	Master lessee	—	—	—	17.9	Mar. 2028
Atago Green Hills (approx. 32.9% of entire property)	168.7	10.5%	Office, residential & retail	29,667.58	Master lessee	—	—	—	168.7	Apr. 2027
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approx. 10.8% of entire property)	201.6	12.5%	Part of 28th to 35th floors	19,046.16	MHR	—	—	—	201.6	Jul. 2027
Total	1,070.8	66.4%				95.0 (8.9%)	42.8 (4.0%)	49.2 (4.6%)	883.7 (82.5%)	

2-25 Financial management

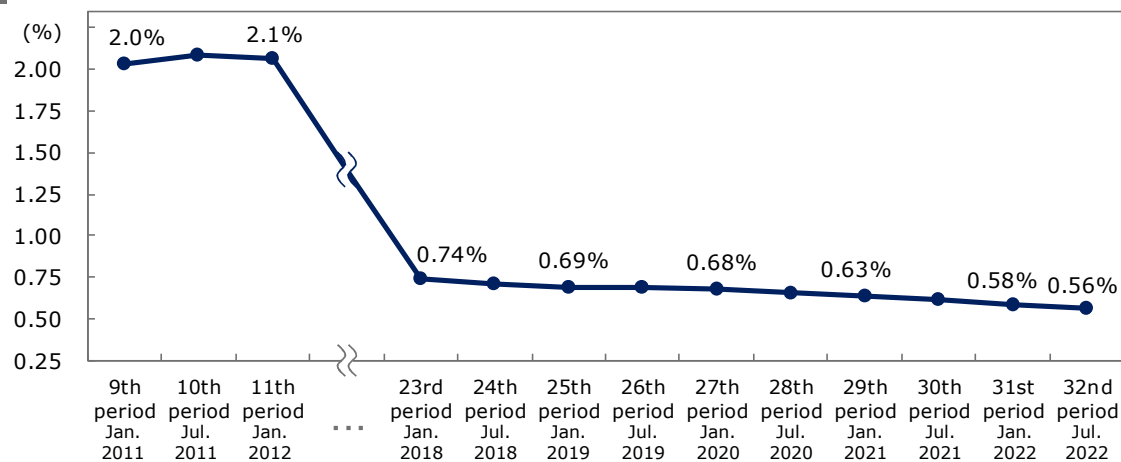
Maintaining a strong financial structure with a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable), and LTV (appraisal-value basis) of 36.6%

- The fund procurement environment has not changed despite the COVID-19 pandemic. MHR's policy is to continue to maintain LTV (book-value basis) in the mid-40% range and the average remaining duration of debt at 4.0 years or longer.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over the medium to long term by constantly monitoring economic conditions and interest rate trends, taking appropriate measures when necessary.

Reduction in LTV



Reduction in average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



Overview of debt financing

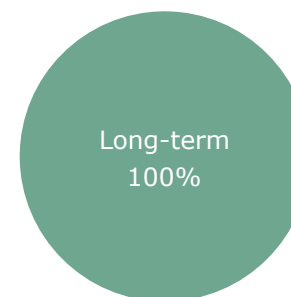
	End of 31st period Jan. 31, 2022	End of 32nd period Jul. 31, 2022
Debt Balance	192,422 mn yen	192,422 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.8%	46.6%
LTV (appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	37.7%	36.6%
Avg. remaining duration	4.6 years	4.5 years

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

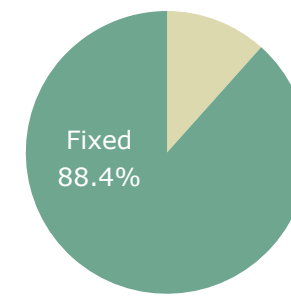
(Note 2) LTV (appraisal value basis) is calculated as [Interest-bearing debt / Appraisal value based total assets (Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)].

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>

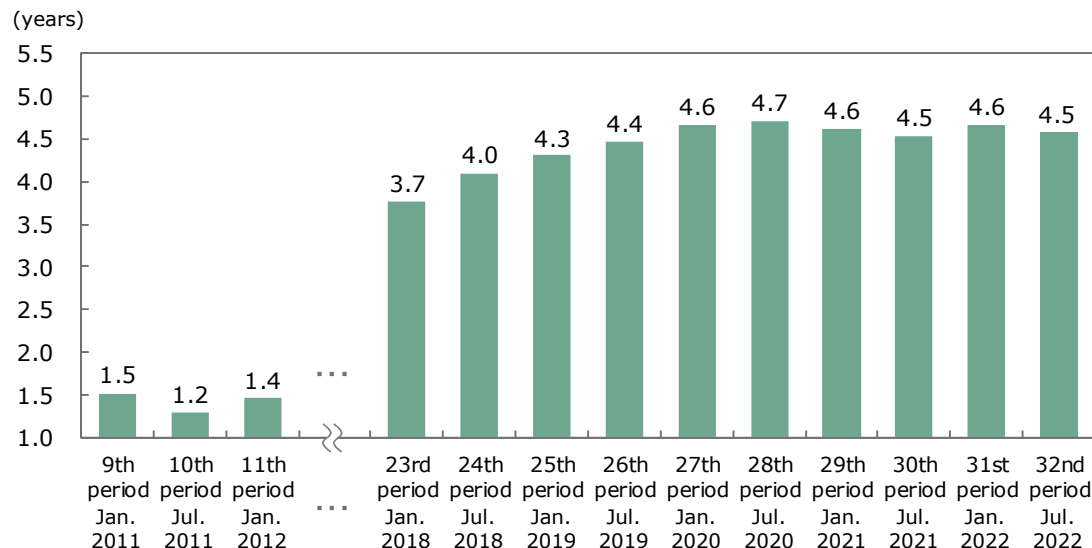


<Fixed rate ratio>



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

Extension in remaining duration of debt

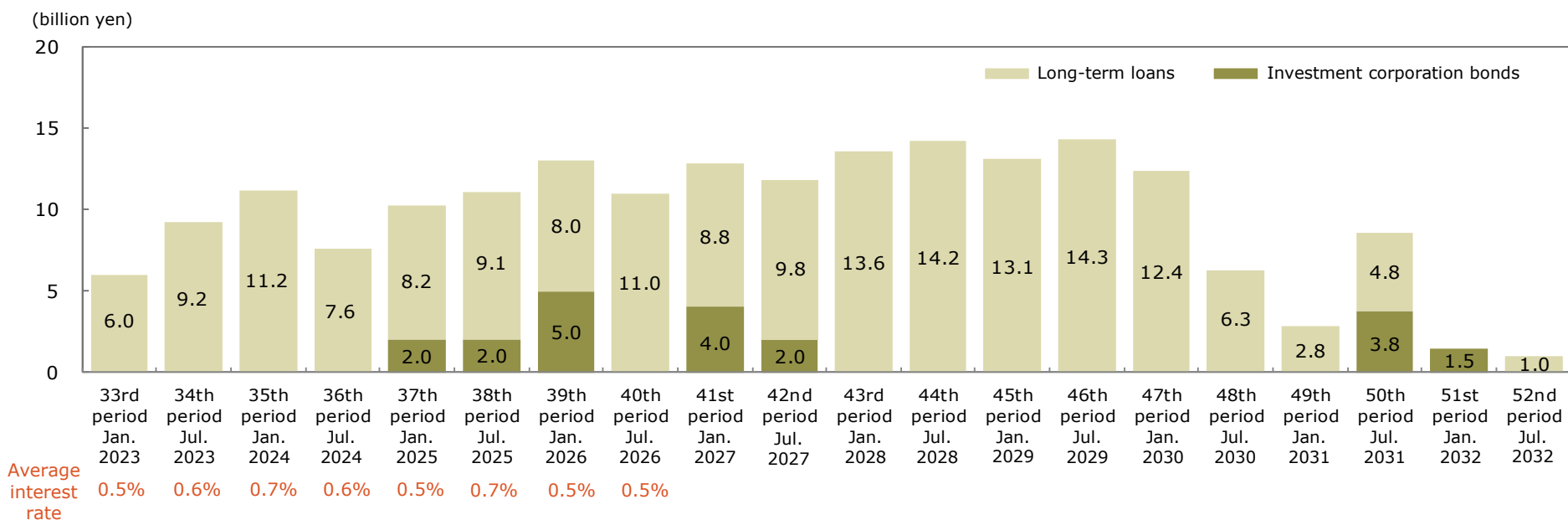


Rating

Japan Credit Rating (JCR)
























Long-term issuer rating:
AA (Stable)

Overview of maturity (as of July 31, 2022)



2-27 Sustainability initiatives

Important ESG Issues (Materiality)

	Materiality	Main Initiatives	Main related SDGs
E Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy saving at owned properties ● Use of renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in Japan Climate Initiative ● Support the TCFD recommendations ● Promote energy savings (such as introducing the energy saving technologies) ● Expand use of renewable energy 	   
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coexist with nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote greenery and take measures against heat island ● Protection of biodiversity 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Response to sustainability certifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Various initiatives to obtain Green Building certifications and make improvements ● Implement training regarding Green Building 	   
S Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCP measures (disaster prevention and building resilience) ● Tenants' health, comfort and convenience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance BCP Measures ● Strengthen emergency management systems and implement general disaster-readiness training ● Initiative for barrier-free access ● Due diligence when acquiring real estate ● Conduct Tenant Satisfaction Survey 	  
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respect for human rights ● Promote diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create an appropriate environment for a whistleblower system ● Implement human rights and diversity training (including LGBT) ● Create a pleasant working environment for women 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talent development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide personnel evaluations and feedback from diverse perspectives including compliance and ESG initiatives ● Provide various course-based training and qualification acquisition systems 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote a healthy and comfortable work environment and improve employee's work/life balance ● Increase employee's satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote paid holiday acquisition and overtime work reduction ● Maintain systems for employee safety and health management ● Implement health checks ● Conduct Employee Satisfaction Survey 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mutual communication with Stakeholders 	See "ESG Report"	
G Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strive for fair and effective corporate governance ● Adhere to compliance and corporate ethics ● Prevent conflict-of-interest transactions ● Identify risks and manage responses ● Respond to requests for ESG information disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement evaluation of the effectiveness of the board of directors ● Conduct compliance training including fraud prevention ● Regularly expose risks, as well as monitor and respond to risks appropriately ● Enhance ESG information disclosure on the website ● Issuance of ESG Report 	

MSCI ESG

MHR has been selected as a constituent of the MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index, provided by MSCI. This index is composed of companies selected by MSCI from among the constituents of the MSCI Japan IMI Index for excellence in ESG initiatives, and has been selected by the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) for its passive management index.

2022 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

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ESG Report



This report describes the overall efforts of MHR and the Asset Manager Mori Building Investment Management Co., Ltd. to contribute to the realization of a sustainable society and to maximize unitholder value over the medium to long term.

URL: https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/en/ir/library/esg_report/tabid/456/Default.aspx

GRESB Assessment



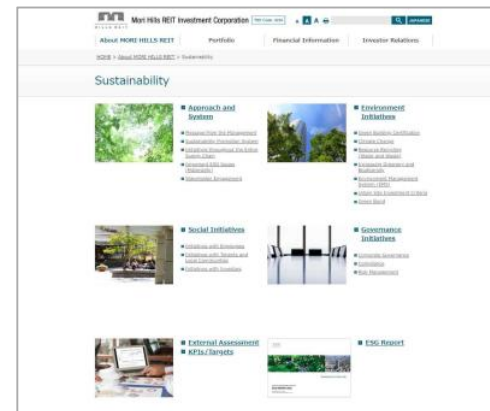
GRESB
★★★★★ 2021

In the 2021 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, MHR received a "Green Star" rating for the tenth consecutive year, and received the highest evaluation of "5 Stars" in the GRESB Rating^(Note).

(Note) 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).

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

MHR's Website



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

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

Information reporting based on TCFD recommendations

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

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



Indicators and Targets

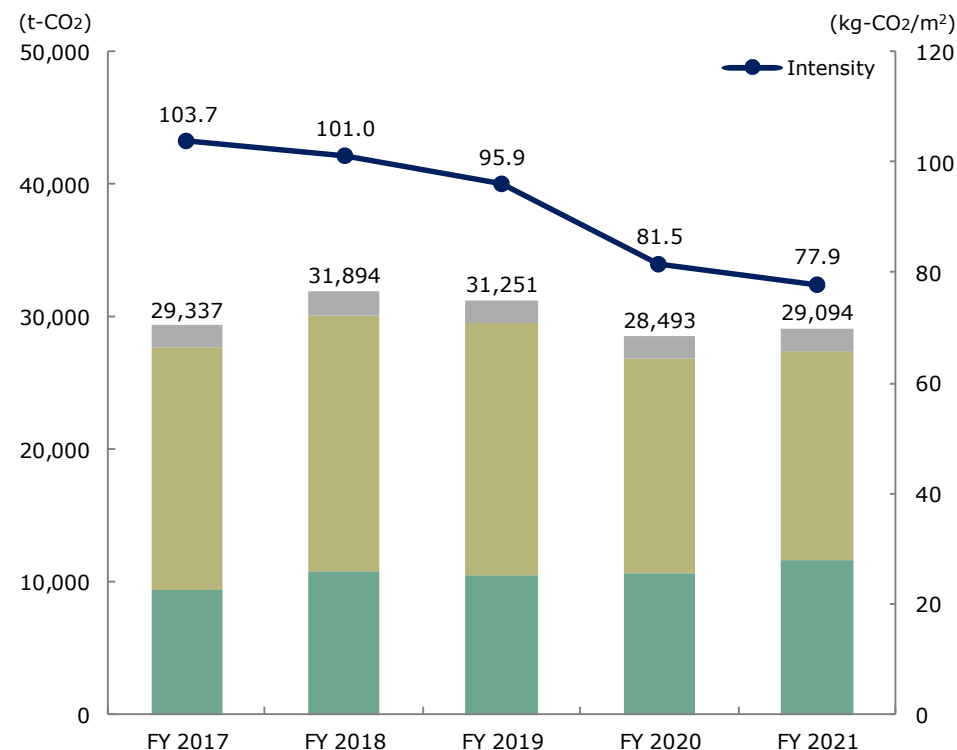
MHR revised its targets in June 2022 to promote further reduction.

We aim to reduce CO2 emissions of MHR’s and MIM’s offices and properties owned by MHR (total emissions; Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 50% by FY 2030 when compared with FY 2019 as the baseline year and achieve net-zero emissions by FY 2050.

<Carbon Dioxide Emission and Intensity>

Medium-term target (FY 2030)	Long-term target (FY 2050)	Performance (FY 2021)
50% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)	Net-Zero	6.9% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)

	(Unit:t-CO2)				
	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Scope 1	1,626	1,843	1,767	1,718	1,696
Scope 2	18,376	19,285	18,952	16,151	15,770
Scope 3	9,335	10,766	10,531	10,624	11,627
Total	29,337	31,894	31,251	28,493	29,094
Verification/Guarantee rate	78.9%	77.4%	77.4%	77.7%	78.2%
Cover rate	87.0%	87.4%	87.6%	87.8%	88.0%



Strategy

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

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

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

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

<Analysis Result>

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

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

Weather

Generally, stay the same

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



Government

Aggressive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increased ESG investment/lending

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



MHR

Limited increase in energy-saving investment

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



Clients (tenants)

Focus on energy saving in office selection

- More tenant demand for highly energy-saving properties



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

< Analysis Result >

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

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

Weather

Increase in extreme weather frequency

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



Government

Passive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increase in importance of physical risk

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



MHR

Limited natural disaster countermeasures/energy-saving investment

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



Clients (tenants)

Focus on disaster response in office selection

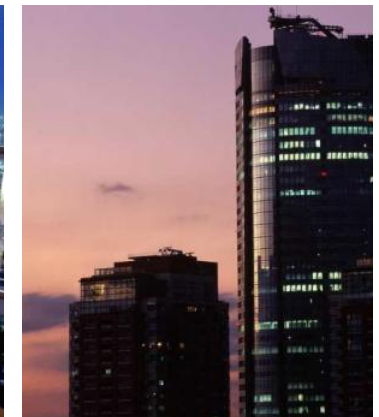
- More tenant demand for highly resilient properties



2-33 MHR's representative property (1) Roppongi Hills



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



Roppongi Hills

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

Office

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Roppongi Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Grand Hyatt Tokyo

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



Cinema TOHO Cinemas Roppongi Hills

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



Museum Mori Art Museum

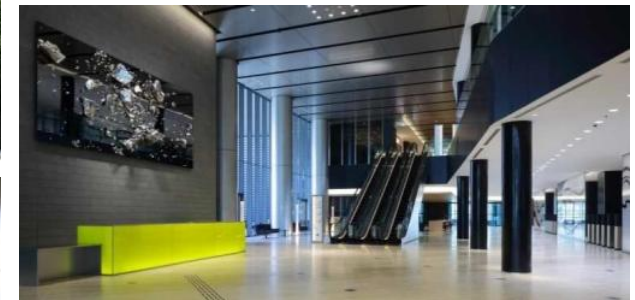
“The world’s nearest art museum to the sky”, the museum collaborates with a network of highly respected international art museums to create a space to appreciate the world’s top modern art. It is open until 10 pm during exhibitions to welcome visitors after work or dinner.



Stable Supply of Power from Independent Power Station

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

2-34 MHR's representative property (2) Toranomon Hills



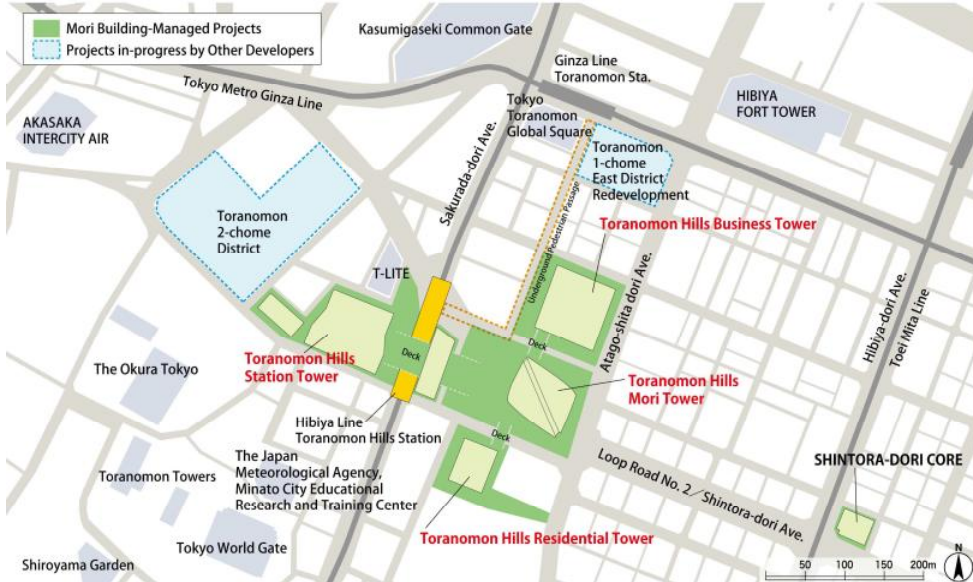
Toranomon Hills

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

Office

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

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



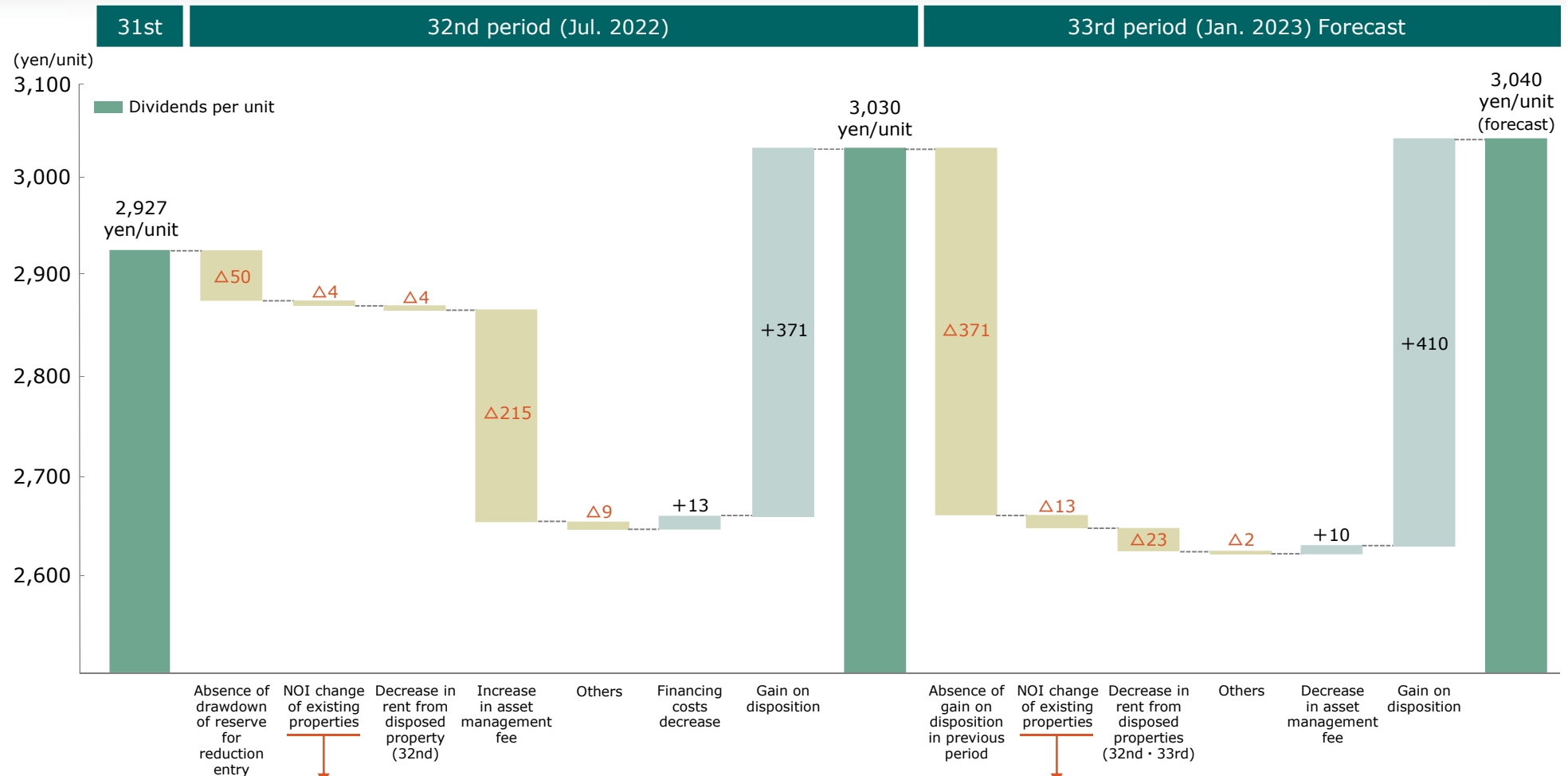
Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

With the completion of Toranomon Hills Business Tower, Toranomon Hills Residential Tower and the currently under construction Toranomon Hills Station Tower, the total area of the Toranomon Hills complex including Toranomon Hills Mori Tower will reach about 7.5 hectares and about 800,000m² of the total floor space. The area will evolve into a true "international urban center and a global business hub" with integrated functions such as international standard offices, residences, hotels, retail facilities and transportation infrastructure.

3. Operation highlights



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



Major factors behind change in NOI from existing properties:

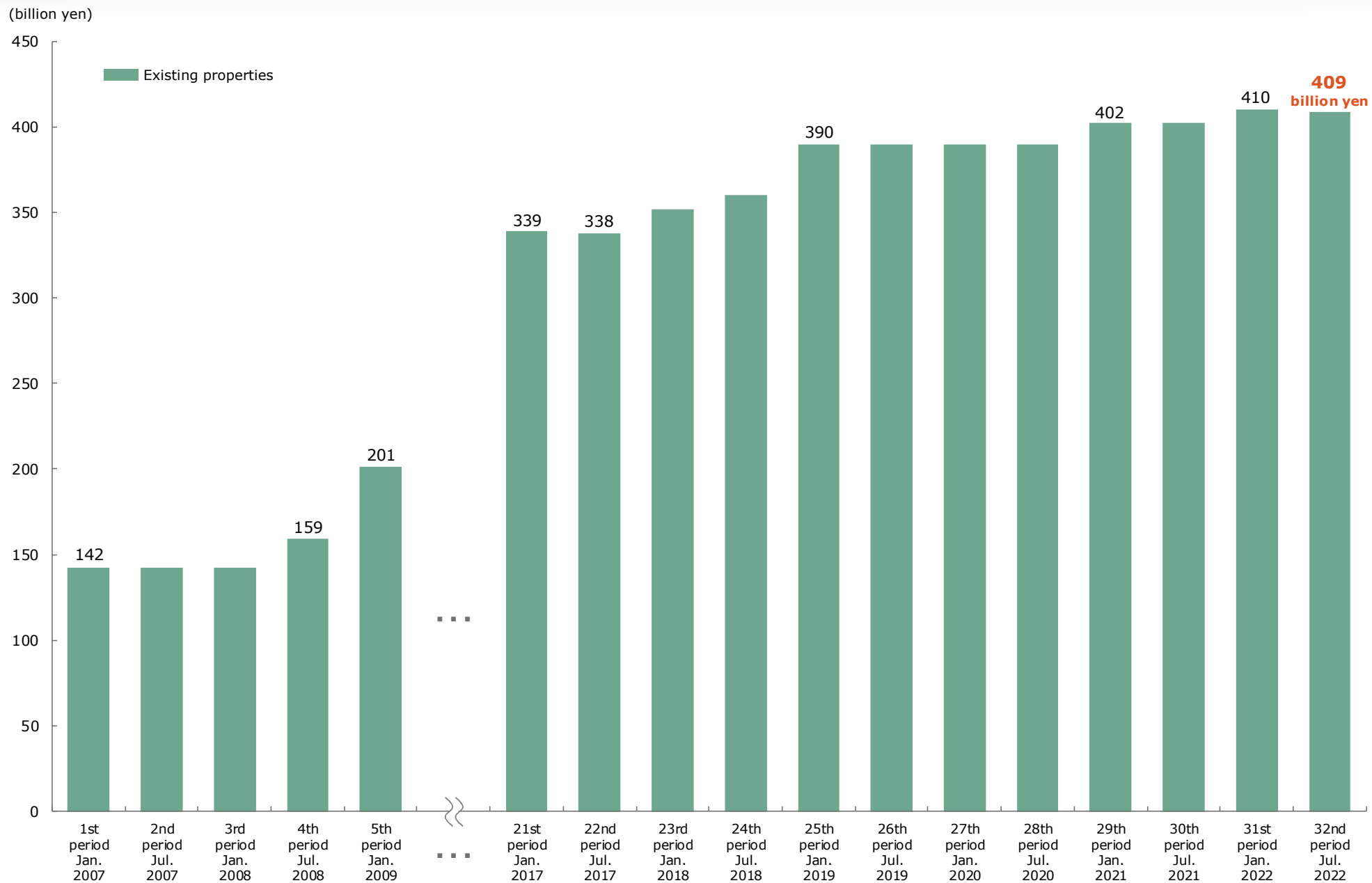
+ Residential rent (pass-through)	+10
+ Office rent (pass-through)	+7
+ Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+6
- Increase in property management fee	Δ9
- Increase in property taxes	Δ8
- Utilities and other revenue (net)	Δ5
- Increase in depreciation	Δ5
- Property taxes for property acquired in 31st period (3-months)	Δ4

Major factors behind change in NOI from existing properties:

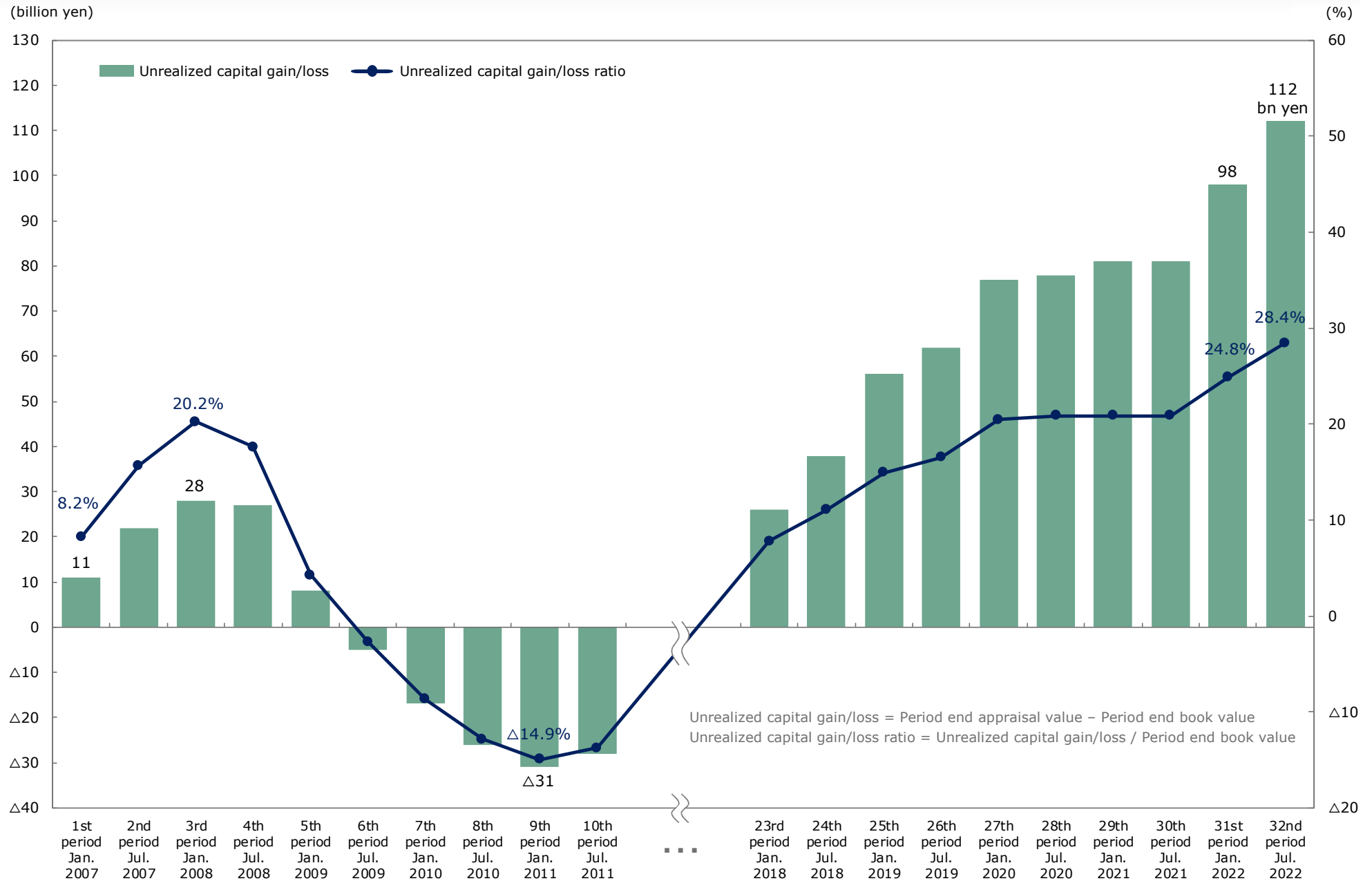
+ Office rent (pass-through)	+12
+ Decrease in property management fee	+11
+ Residential rent (pass-through)	+3
- Increase in maintenance and repairs	Δ22
- Increase in property taxes	Δ7
- Utilities and other revenue (net)	Δ5
- Property taxes for property acquired in 31st period (3-months)	Δ4
- Increase in other lease business expenses	Δ3

(Note) Factors that led to change are arrived at by dividing the change from the previous fiscal period by 1,916,330 units and indicated as an approximate figure in yen.

3-2 Change in assets under management



3-3 Change in unrealized capital gain/loss



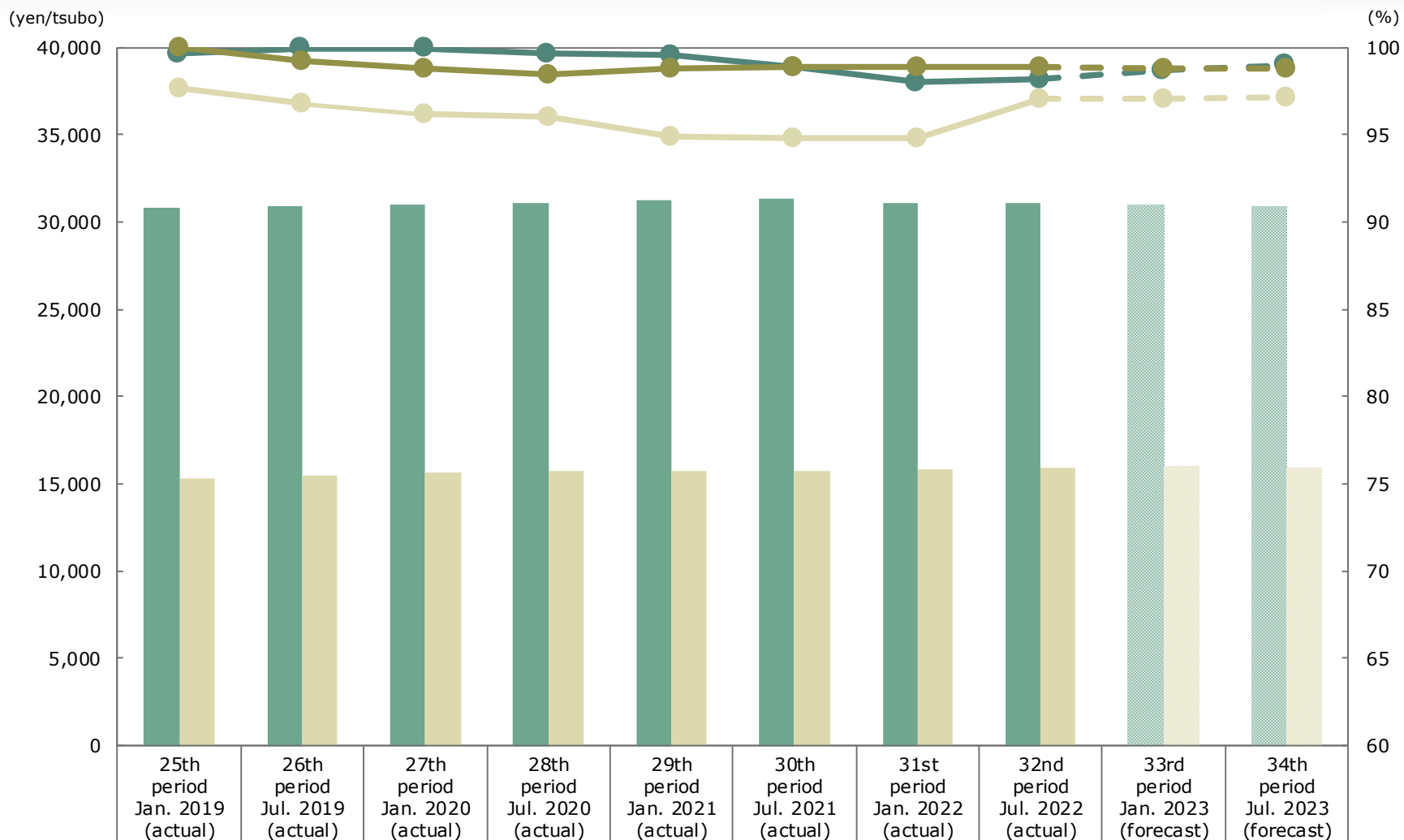
3-4 Appraisal value

Principal use	Property name	Property No.	Acquisition price	Book value	As of end of 31st period Jan. 31, 2022		As of end of 32nd period Jul. 31, 2022				Reflects the impact of partial disposition (million yen)		
					(A) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	(B) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	Discount rate (DCF)	Terminal yield (DCF)	Difference (B) – (A)	Difference (B)/(A) – 1	Unrealized capital gain/loss (B)-book value
Office	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	O-0	115,380	110,981	154,300	2.7%	160,200	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	5,900	3.8%	49,218
	ARK Mori Building	O-1	62,480	61,446	66,800	3.1%	69,000	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	2,200	3.3%	7,553
	Koraku Mori Building	O-4	27,200	24,572	24,240	3.3%	24,720	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%	480	2.0%	147
	Akasaka Tameike Tower	O-6	43,930	41,307	34,300	3.1%	34,900	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	600	1.7%	△ 6,407
	Atago Green Hills	O-7	42,090	39,915	47,582	3.3%	48,988	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%	1,406	3.0%	9,072
	ARK Hills South Tower	O-8	19,150	18,535	24,800	3.0%	24,800	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	0	0.0%	6,264
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	O-9	56,300	55,460	73,944	2.5%	76,986	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%	3,042	4.1%	21,525
	Holland Hills Mori Tower	O-10	16,330	16,290	22,200	3.1%	22,900	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	700	3.2%	6,609
Sub total			382,860	368,510	448,166	—	462,494	—	—	—	14,328	3.2%	93,983
Residential	Roppongi First Plaza	R-3	2,100	2,224	2,730	3.6%	2,800	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	70	2.6%	575
	Roppongi View Tower	R-4	4,000	4,058	3,590	3.7%	3,680	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	90	2.5%	△ 378
	Sub total			6,100	6,282	6,320	—	6,480	—	—	—	160	2.5%
Retail and others	Laforet Harajuku (Land) (Note 2)	S-1	20,292	20,528	41,400	3.8%	38,688	—	3.8%	—	△ 2,712	△ 6.6%	18,159
	Sub total			20,292	20,528	41,400	—	38,688	—	—	—	△ 2,712	△ 6.6%
Total			409,252	395,322	495,886	—	507,662	—	—	—	11,776	2.4%	112,339

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

(Note 2) For Laforet Harajuku (Land), value in the "Yield (Direct capitalization method)" column for the 31st period shows the discount rate used in the DCF analysis.

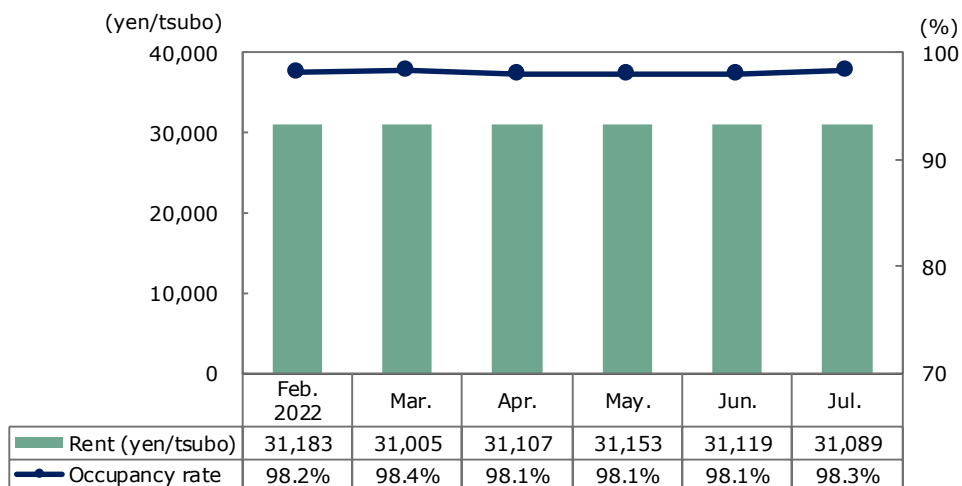
3-5 Changes in the rent and occupancy rates



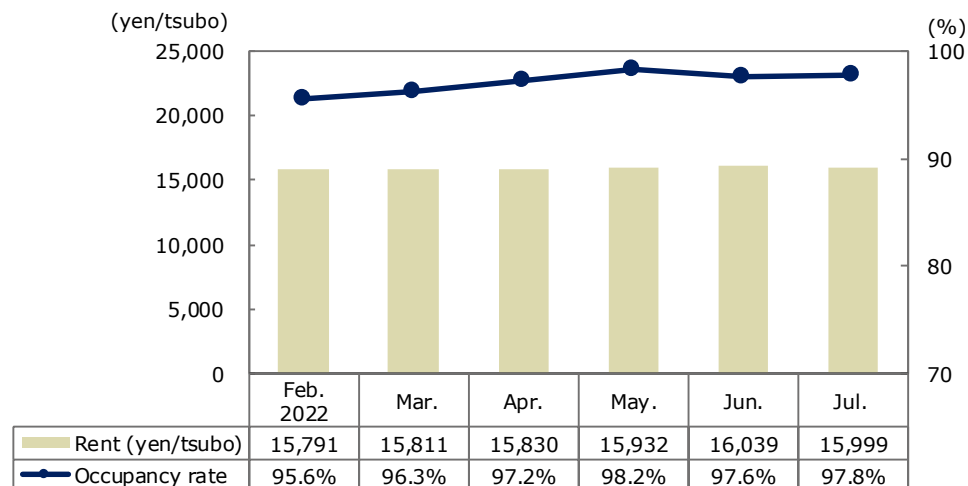
(Note) The above rents and occupancy rates indicate the average rent and the average occupancy rate during relevant fiscal periods.

3-6 Tenant status by month and major tenants

Office: Rent and occupancy rate



Residential: Rent and occupancy rate



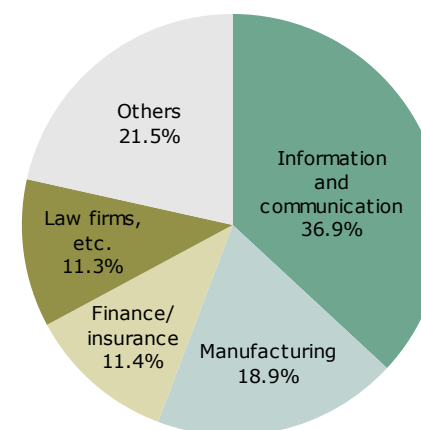
Top 5 tenants

End tenants	Property name	Leased space (Note 1)	Ratio
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower ARK Mori Building Koraku Mori Building Atago Green Hills Toranomom Hills Mori Tower	116,635.93 m ²	65.5%
Mylan Seiyaku Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,458.53 m ²	1.9%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co.,Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,436.90 m ²	1.9%
Mori Building Ryutsu System Co., Ltd.	Laforet Harajuku (Land)	2,385.51 m ²	1.3%
Japan Worker's Credit Fund Association	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
SoldOut, Inc.	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
Total of top 5 tenants		129,620.61 m ²	72.7%

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

(Note 2) This indicates the figures as of July 31, 2022.

Tenant Contribution by Industry Type-Office



(Note 1) As for fixed rent master lease, ratios are based on monthly rents of tenants who are actually using the floor areas as of July 31, 2022.

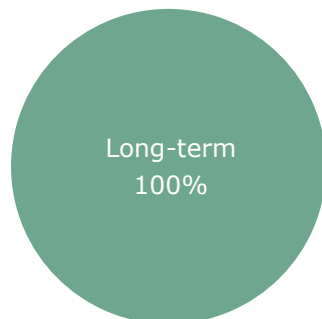
It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each property.

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

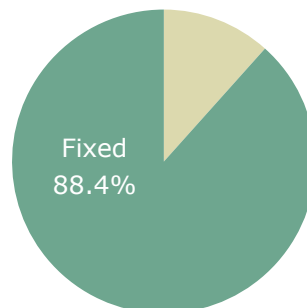
3-7 Financial overview (as of July 31, 2022)

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Major financial indicator

	End of 31st period Jan. 31, 2022	End of 32nd period Jul. 31, 2022
Debt balance	192,422 mn yen	192,422 mn yen
Long-term loan	172,122 mn yen	172,122 mn yen
Investment corporation bonds	20,300 mn yen	20,300 mn yen
LTV (Book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.8%	46.6%
LTV (Appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	37.7%	36.6%
DSCR ^(Note 3)	16.6x	19.6x
Avg. remaining duration	4.6 years	4.5 years
Weighted avg. interest rate	0.43%	0.42%

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

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

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

Outstanding balances

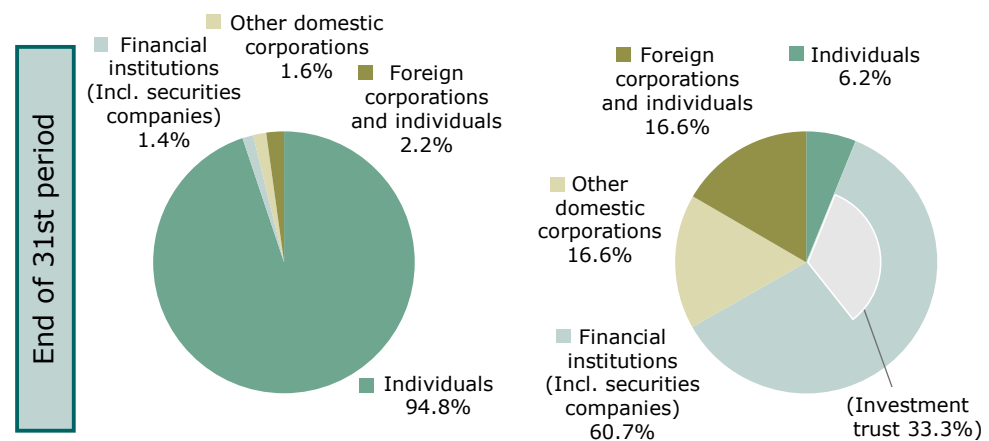
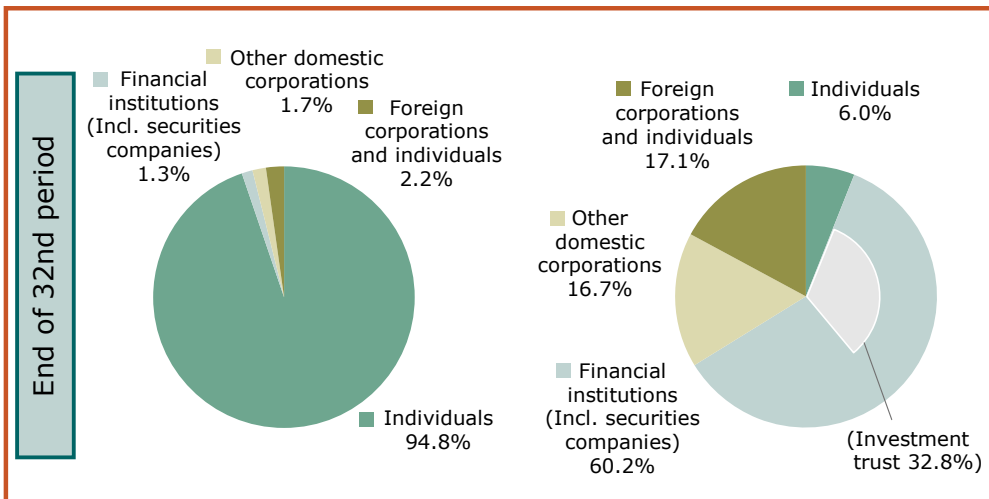
Lenders	Balance	Ratio
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	41,837 mn yen	24.3%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	29,643 mn yen	17.2%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	24,217 mn yen	14.1%
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	20,745 mn yen	12.1%
The Bank of Fukuoka	8,800 mn yen	5.1%
The Norinchukin Bank	8,000 mn yen	4.6%
Resona Bank, Limited.	7,430 mn yen	4.3%
Shinsei Bank, Limited	6,200 mn yen	3.6%
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	5,950 mn yen	3.5%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	4,800 mn yen	2.8%
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	4,000 mn yen	2.3%
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	2,500 mn yen	1.5%
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	2,000 mn yen	1.2%
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Oita Bank Co. Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Shinkin Central Bank	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Total borrowings	172,122 mn yen	100%
Investment corporation bonds	20,300 mn yen	
Total interest-bearing debt	192,422 mn yen	

3-8 Unitholders breakdown (as of July 31, 2022)

Unitholders breakdown

<Number of unitholders>

<Number of investment units>



Top 10 unitholders

Rank	Name	Number of units held	Ratio
1	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	480,185	25.1%
2	Mori Building Co., Ltd.	287,472	15.0%
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	261,226	13.6%
4	The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	74,988	3.9%
5	SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	25,228	1.3%
6	STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	23,477	1.2%
7	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Money trust taxable account)	21,868	1.1%
8	LEGAL + GENERAL ASSURANCE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	19,542	1.0%
9	The Shinkumi Federation Bank	18,756	1.0%
10	JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	17,083	0.9%
Total of top 10 unitholders		1,229,825	64.2%

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



Real estate market / Lending attitude

- Vacancy rates for office buildings in central Tokyo remained relatively high despite a lull in the increase and rents continued to trend downward.
(Office Market Trends Research Committee: Tokyo's five central wards)
 - ⇒ Vacancy rate: 6.3% (2021) → 5.9% (2022:forecast)
 - ⇒ Rent index: 110 (2021) → 107 (2022: forecast)
- Cap rates have remained at historically low levels.
(Japan Real Estate Institute's "The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey")
 - ⇒ Class A buildings in Marunouchi
Cap rate: 3.0% (October 2021) → 3.0% (April 2022)
- Lending attitude toward the real estate industry has temporarily weakened but remains at a highly positive level.

- The rise in the vacancy rates for office buildings in central Tokyo has been slowing down, but the office market is expected to remain weak for the time being partly due to an increase in supply in 2023 and after.
- Even under such an environment, genuine premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages in the future.

Interest rate trends / Macro environment

- Amid the global interest rate hike, Japan's long-term interest rates, which had remained low due to the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan, have also seen a rising trend. The core CPI rate of increase is also on an upward trend albeit at a low level.
 - ⇒ 10-year bond rates: 0.18% (July 29, 2022)
 - ⇒ Core CPI: +2.2% (June 2022)
- In the June 2022 preliminary business conditions composite index, the leading index was at 100.6 (Δ 0.6 PT decrease from previous month) and the coincident index was at 99.0 (+4.1 PT increase from previous month).
Business sentiment has been on a recovery trend although effect of COVID-19 pandemic has persisted.
- Investors across the world have become more interested in ESG and the amount of funds directed to companies with high ESG evaluation is on the rise.

- Business sentiment is expected to continue its recovery trend although COVID-19 is likely to have an impact for some time.
- Pressure to raise interest rates has been mounting globally, and interest rates in Japan, which had been kept low by the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan, are expected to rise by a certain degree as well.
- Inflow of funds to companies with high ESG ratings is expected to continue in the future.

Continues to "MHR's policy/strategy" on the next page

MHR's Medium- to Long-Term Vision

The best portfolio quality

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

The highest ESG assessment

By making positive social and environmental contributions, MHR will position itself to benefit from the long-term trend of funds flowing into companies with high ESG ratings and build competitiveness as an investment corporation.

Dividend-driven management

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

Optimal REIT investment

4-3 MHR's policy/strategy

External growth policy

- Target premium properties in central Tokyo and aim for annual new acquisition of properties for tens of billions of yen by best utilizing sponsors' pipeline. (Set target yield at the mid 3% range or higher for NOI-based yield and around 3.0% or higher for after-depreciation-based yield.)
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates despite the expansion of remote working during the COVID-19 pandemic and are expected to continuously demonstrate competitive advantages.
- While disposing of parts of Laforet Harajuku (Land), make new acquisitions concurrently to expand portfolio size over the medium to long term.

Internal growth policy

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

Financial management policy

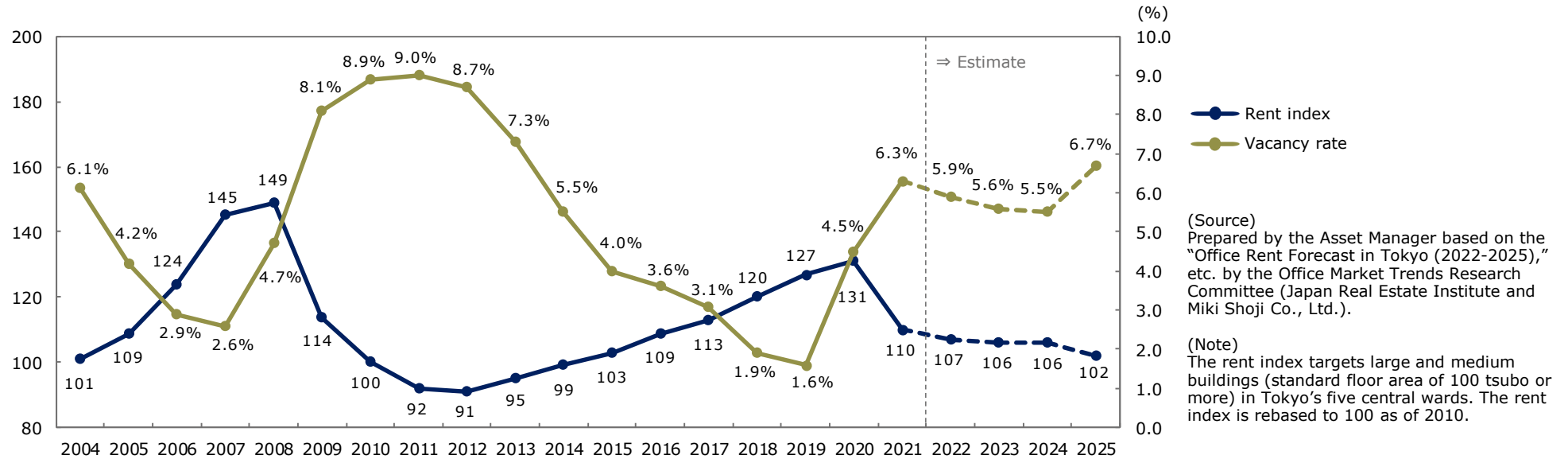
- Set the current LTV level (book value: in the mid-40% range; appraisal value: in the upper 30% range) as the target in order to maintain a durable position for times of economic slowdown, and target average remaining duration of debt of 4 years or longer.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk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

ESG policy

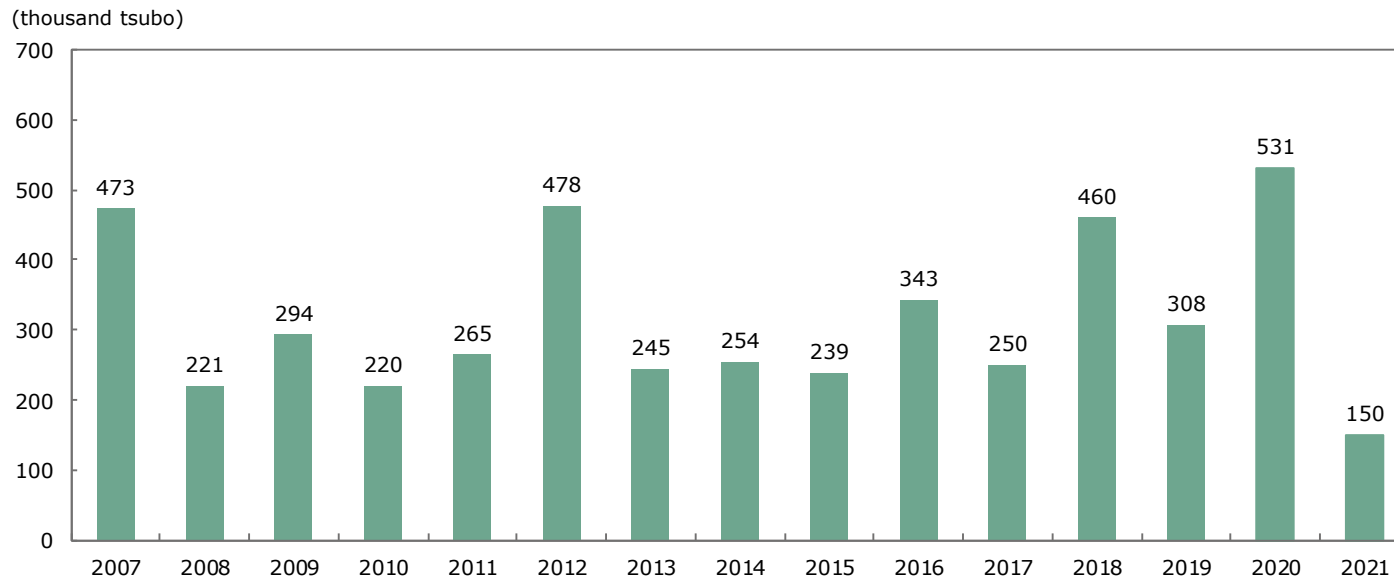
- Contribute to the improvement of various social and environmental issues by positioning ESG initiatives as an integral part of management policy, and steadily implement them in actual management operations leading to improved ESG ratings and stronger competitiveness.
- Implement proactive information disclosure through publication of ESG reports organizing various policies and efforts.

4-4 Market-related information (1)

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



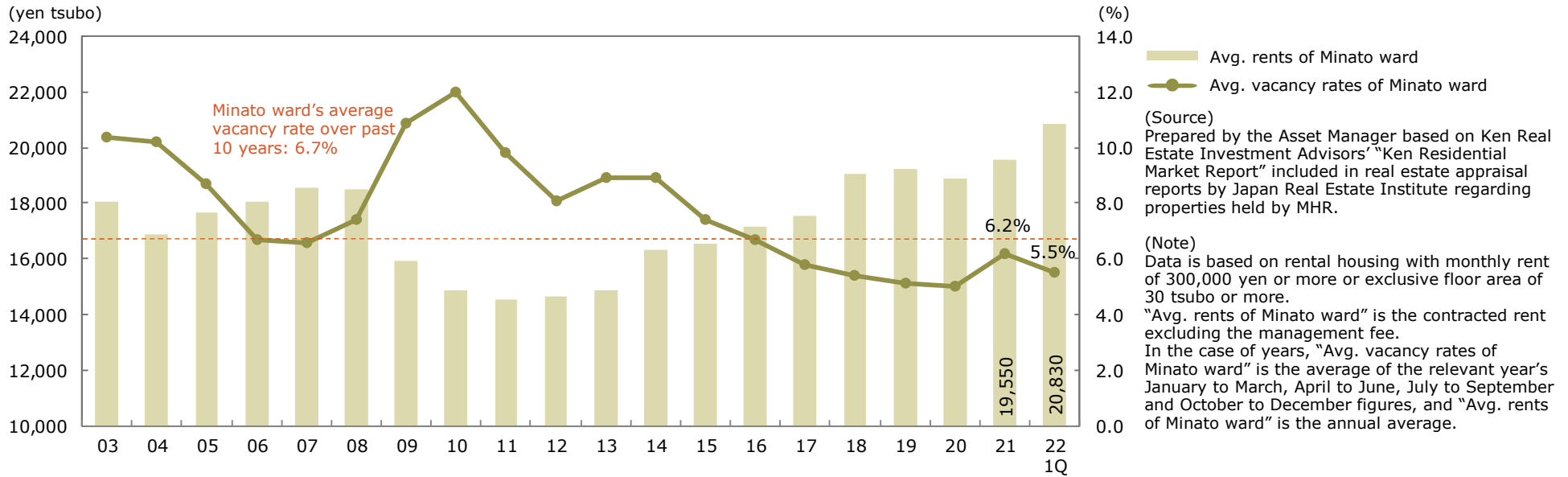
New supply of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



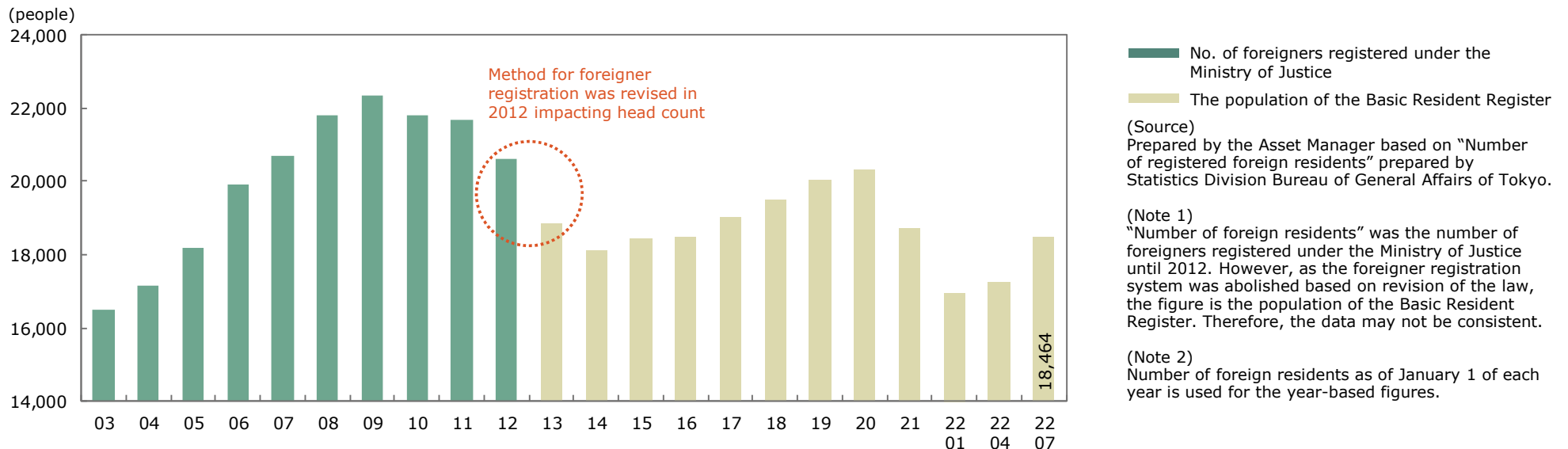
(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.

4-5 Market-related information (2)

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

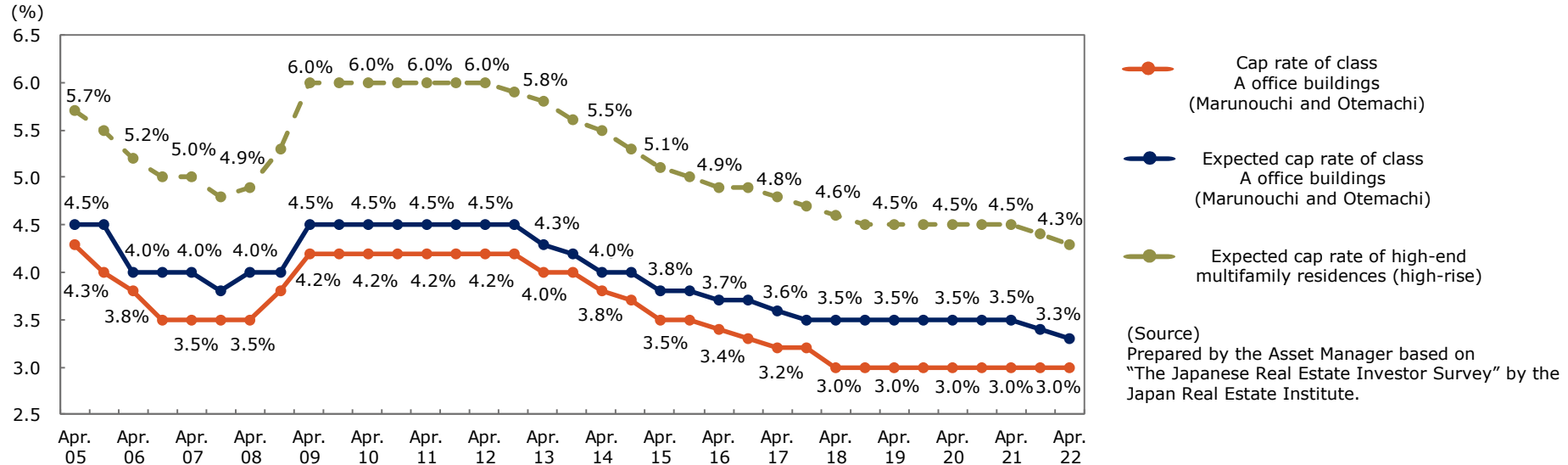


Change in number of foreign residents in Minato ward

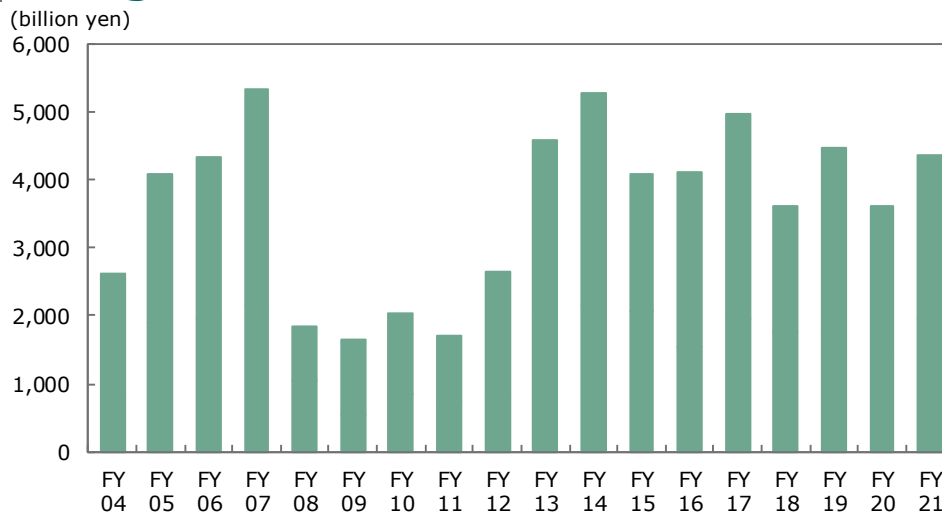


4-6 Market-related information (3)

Change in return on real estate investment

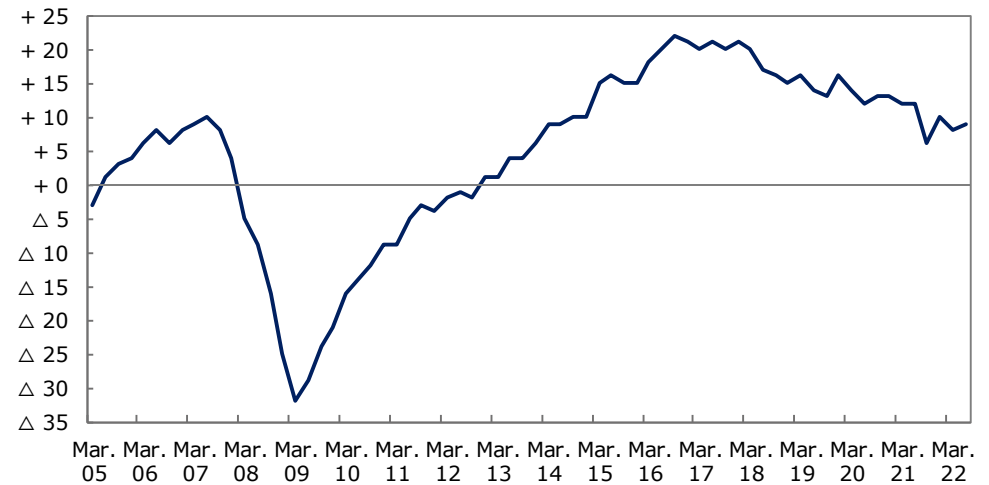


Change in real estate transaction amount



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

Lending attitude DI (Real estate industry)



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

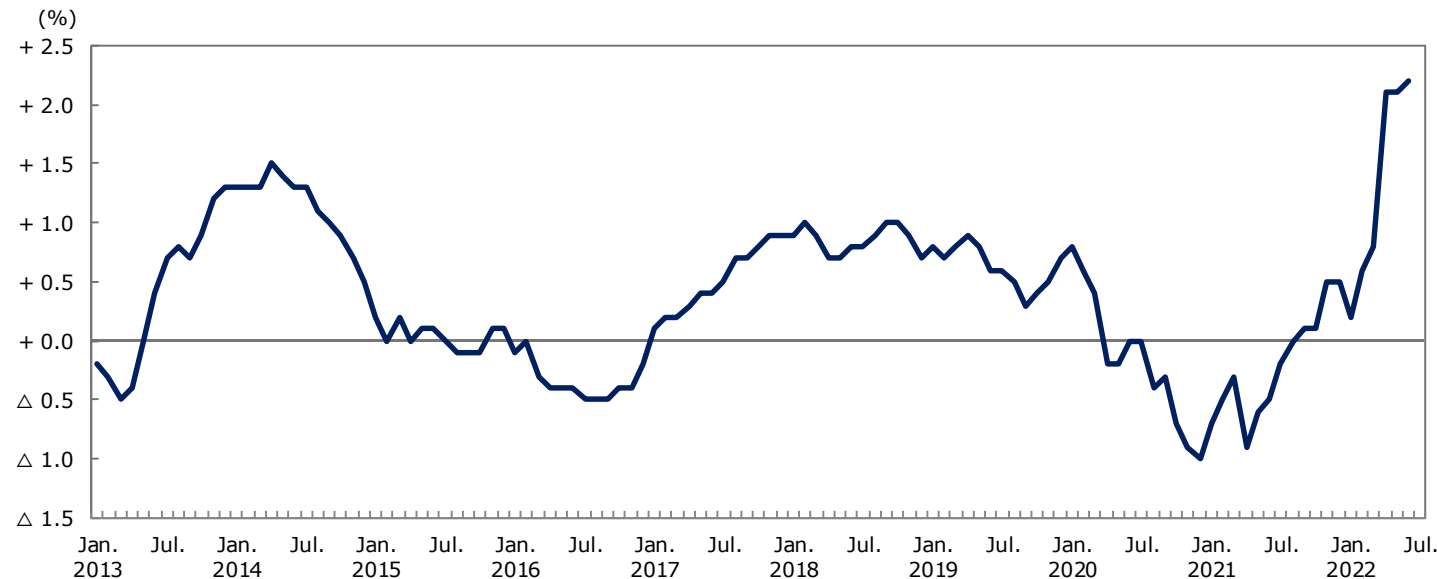
4-7 Market-related information (4)

Change in 10-year bond interest rates



(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Refinitiv.

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



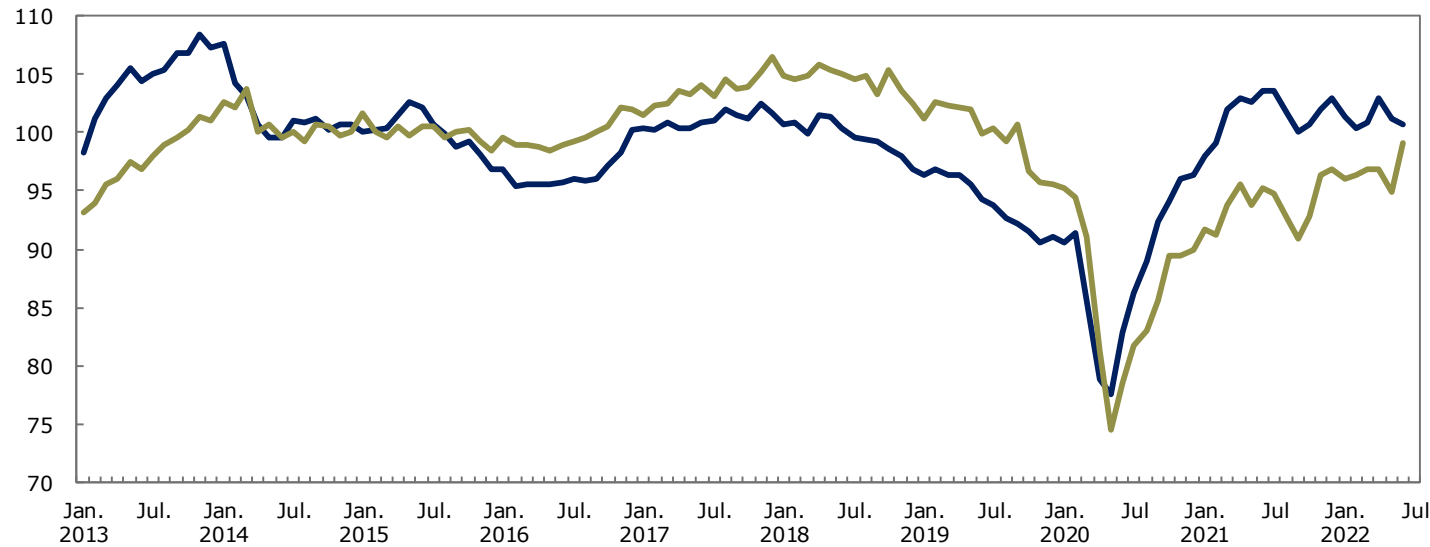
Based on figures excluding the direct effects of the consumption tax rate increase

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

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

4-8 Market-related information (5)

Business conditions composite index

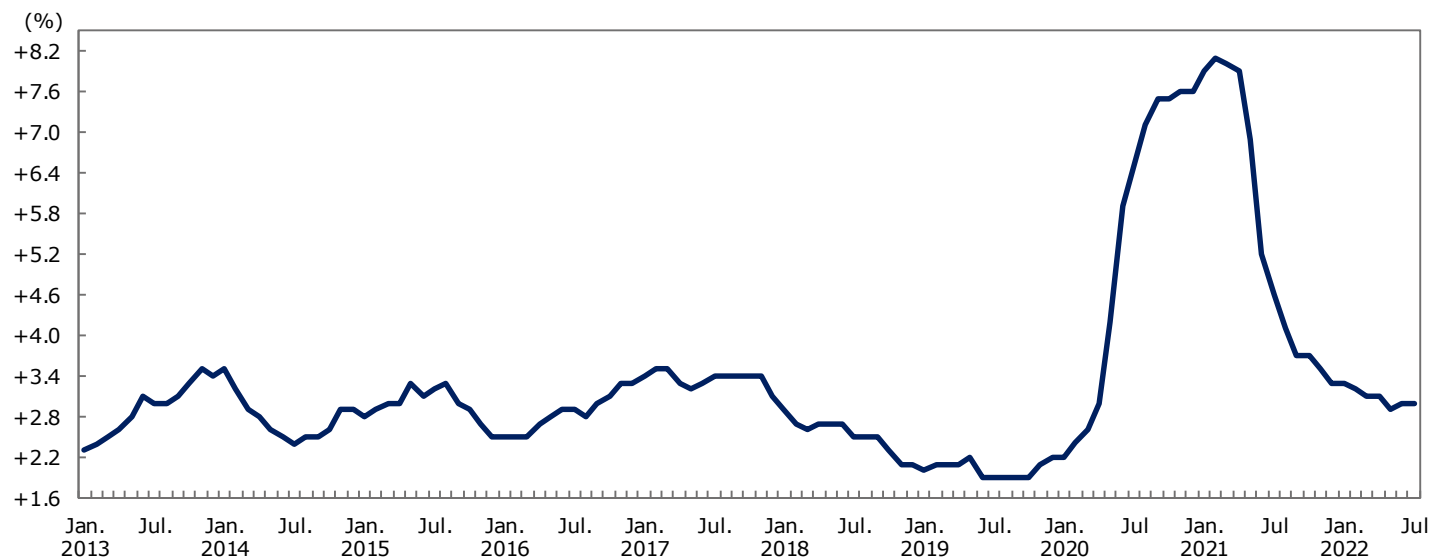


● Leading index
● Coincident index

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

(Note)
The index is rebased to 100 as of 2015.

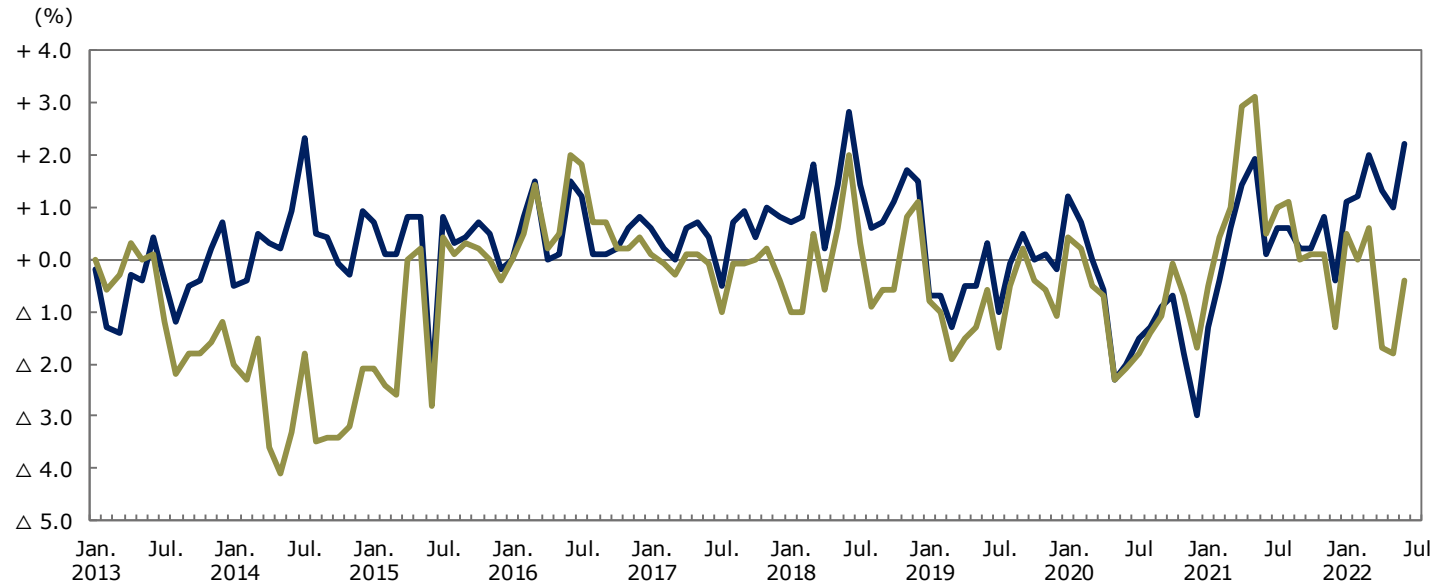
Money stock (M3: year-on-year comparison)



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

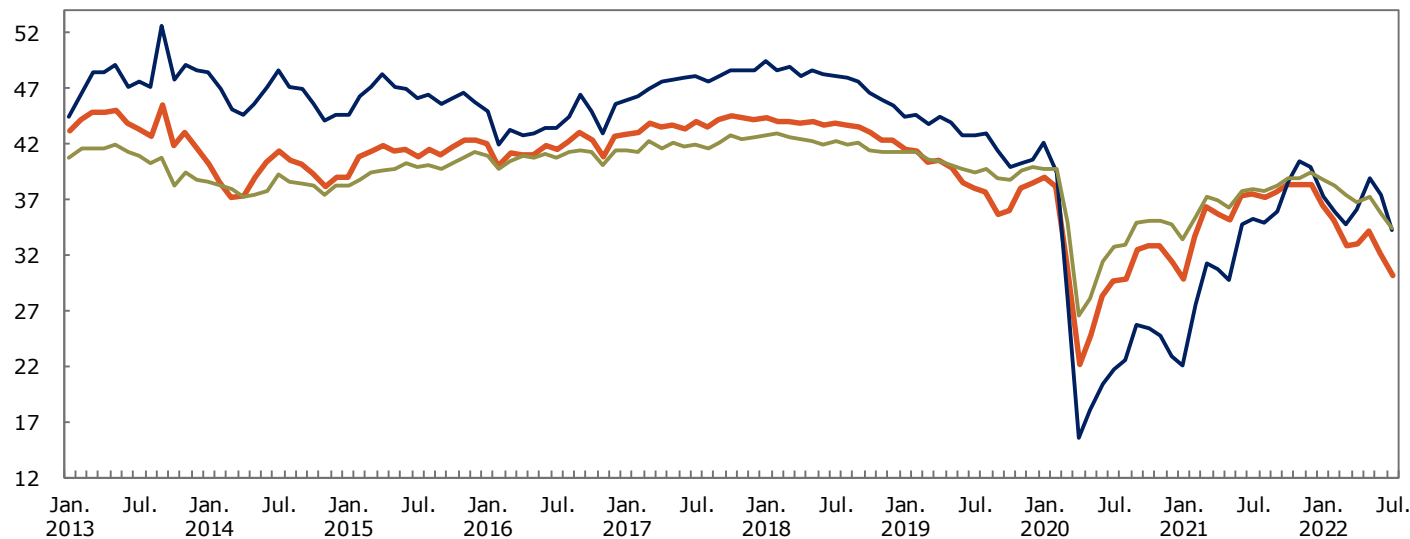
4-9 Market-related information (6)

Total cash earnings (Year-on-year comparison)



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

Consumer confidence survey



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

5. Appendix



5-1 Financial highlights

Indices	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022	Calculation formula
Net income	5,513 mn yen	6,443 mn yen	
Depreciation and amortization	1,079 mn yen	1,088 mn yen	
CAPEX	203 mn yen	683 mn yen	
Total assets	411,259 mn yen	412,892 mn yen	
Total net assets	201,657 mn yen	202,797 mn yen	
Total net assets/unit (BPS)	105,231 yen	105,825 yen	Total net assets/Total units outstanding
Unit price (as of end of each period)	141,000 yen	153,000 yen	
Total units outstanding	1,916,330 units	1,916,330 units	
Total dividends	5,609 mn yen	5,806 mn yen	
Dividends/unit	2,927 yen	3,030 yen	
Dividend yield	4.1%	4.0%	Dividends per unit (annualized)/Unit price as of end of period
FFO	6,593 mn yen	6,183 mn yen	Net income + Depreciation and amortization - Gain or loss on sales of real estate properties
FFO/unit	3,440 yen	3,226 yen	FFO/Total units outstanding
Annualized	6,824 yen	6,507 yen	Based on a period of 365 days
FFO multiple	20.7x	23.5x	Unit price as of end of period/FFO per unit (annualized)
PER	24.7x	22.6x	Unit price as of end of period/Net income per unit (average during the periods, annualized)
PBR	1.3x	1.4x	Unit price as of end of period/Net assets per unit
ROA	1.4%	1.6%	Ordinary income/Average of total assets during the period
Annualized	2.7%	3.2%	Based on a period of 365 days
ROE	2.7%	3.2%	Net income/Average of total net assets during the period
Annualized	5.4%	6.4%	Based on a period of 365 days
NAV	300,267 mn yen	315,137 mn yen	Total net assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value - Total liabilities
NAV/unit	156,688 yen	164,448 yen	
NAV multiple	0.9x	0.9x	Unit price as of end of period/NAV per unit
Interest-bearing debt	192,422 mn yen	192,422 mn yen	
LTV (book value basis)	46.8%	46.6%	Interest-bearing debt/Total assets
LTV (appraisal value basis)	37.7%	36.6%	Interest-bearing debt/(Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)
Operating days	184 days	181 days	

5-2 Balance sheet

(thousand yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
Assets		
Current assets	12,736,238	16,159,015
Cash and deposits	6,950,040	10,640,215
Cash and deposits in trust	5,175,674	4,951,864
Other	610,523	566,936
Noncurrent assets	398,412,419	396,637,298
Property, plant and equipment	366,623,801	364,670,087
Intangible assets	30,652,036	30,651,927
Investments and other assets	1,136,581	1,315,283
Deferred assets	110,713	96,564
Total assets	411,259,371	412,892,878

(thousand yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	17,517,469	17,720,012
Current portion of long-term loans payable	15,500,000	15,200,000
Other	2,017,469	2,520,012
Noncurrent liabilities	192,084,427	192,375,528
Investment corporation bonds	20,300,000	20,300,000
Long-term loans payable	156,622,000	156,922,000
Lease and guarantee deposited in trust	14,944,553	15,022,491
Other	217,873	131,037
Total liabilities	209,601,896	210,095,541
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity	201,552,048	202,385,967
Unitholders' capital, net	(Note) 195,235,522	195,718,191
Total surplus	6,316,525	6,667,775
Voluntary retained earnings	291,944	196,766
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,024,581	6,471,008
Valuation and translation adjustments	105,426	411,370
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	105,426	411,370
Total net assets	201,657,474	202,797,337
Total liabilities and net assets	411,259,371	412,892,878

(Note) Figure after deducting allowance for temporary difference adjustments.

5-3 Income statement

(thousand yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
Operating revenue	9,820,674	11,197,167
Rent revenues	9,626,195	9,652,181
Other operating revenues	194,479	197,178
Gain on sales of real estate properties	—	1,347,808
Operating expenses	3,735,181	4,212,146
Expenses related to properties	3,401,656	3,448,193
Asset management fee	232,424	643,528
Directors' compensation	8,400	8,400
Asset custody fee	10,123	10,281
Administrative service fees	18,676	17,733
Other operating expenses	63,900	84,010
Operating income	6,085,492	6,985,020
Non-operating income	1,097	4,466
Interest income	53	54
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	1,044	805
Subsidy income	—	3,600
Other	—	5
Non-operating expenses	571,781	545,584
Interest expenses	371,586	352,779
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	50,969	52,950
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	8,465	8,790
Borrowing expenses	133,516	123,798
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	5,358	5,358
Other	1,884	1,907
Ordinary income	5,514,809	6,443,902
Income before income taxes	5,514,809	6,443,902
Net income	5,513,920	6,443,017
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,024,581	6,471,008

Office	8,114,679
Residential	796,777
Retail	75,137
Land	660,009
Other rent revenue	5,576

Parking revenue	50,437
Utilities and other revenue	146,100
Cancellation penalty	640

Property management fees	1,217,347
Property taxes	779,178
Utilities	125,787
Maintenance and repairs	51,615
Insurance premium	20,400
Custodian fees	5,985
Depreciation	1,088,391
Rent expenses	144,785
Other lease business expenses	14,700

5-4 Statement of cash flows / Retained earnings

Statement of cash flows

(thousand yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,482,419	9,741,302
Income before income taxes	5,514,809	6,443,902
Depreciation and amortization	1,079,135	1,088,391
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	8,465	8,790
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	5,358	5,358
Interest income	△ 53	△ 54
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	△ 1,044	△ 805
Interest expenses	422,555	405,729
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	55,114	5,677
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	△ 262,053	112,098
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	△ 24,006	458,826
Increase (decrease) in advances received	33,010	14,356
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	16,114	△ 7,322
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	△ 3,505	17,505
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	53,063	42,588
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sale	—	1,545,191
Other, net	—	△ 150
Subtotal	6,896,965	10,140,084
Interest income received	53	54
Interest expenses paid	△ 413,483	△ 397,959
Income taxes paid	△ 1,115	△ 877
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	△ 8,079,083	△ 666,472
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	△ 8,084,650	△ 734,691
Purchase of intangible assets in trust	—	△ 1,092
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposited in trust	△ 493,630	△ 120,529
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposited in trust	499,196	189,840

(thousand yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	606,281	△ 5,608,464
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	17,200,000	9,500,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	△ 12,500,000	△ 9,500,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	1,486,886	—
Dividends paid	△ 5,580,604	△ 5,608,464
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	△ 990,382	3,466,364
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13,116,097	12,125,714
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	12,125,714	15,592,079

Retained earnings

(yen)

	31st period Period ended Jan. 31, 2022	32nd period Period ended Jul. 31, 2022
I Unappropriated retained earnings	6,024,581,500	6,471,008,689
II Reversal of voluntary retained earnings		
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	95,177,162	—
III Capitalization	482,669,237	—
Reversal of allowance for temporary difference adjustments	482,669,237	—
IV Amount of Dividends	5,609,097,910	5,806,479,900
Amount of dividends per unit	2,927	3,030
V Voluntary retained earnings		
Reserve for reduction entry	—	636,537,274
VI Retained earnings carried forward	27,991,515	27,991,515

5-5 Status of income and expenditures (1)

(thousand yen)

Property number	O-0			O-1			O-4			O-6		
Property name	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower			ARK Mori Building			Koraku Mori Building			Akasaka Tameike Tower		
Acquisition price	115,380,000			62,480,000			27,200,000			43,930,000		
Period	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	93.0%	92.8%	△ 0.2PT	94.9%	98.6%	3.7PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	92.6%	92.6%	0.0PT	94.8%	98.2%	3.4PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	1	1	0	21	21	0	138	142	4
Rent revenues	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	622,848	622,889	41	786,774	816,753	29,978
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,774	74,689	914	73,011	77,156	4,144
Total property operating revenue	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	696,622	697,578	956	859,786	893,909	34,122
Property management	447,868	447,868	—	182,443	185,961	3,517	82,044	89,504	7,459	174,646	174,114	△ 531
Property taxes (Note 1)	262,518	266,908	4,389	83,675	85,141	1,465	30,397	32,614	2,216	41,839	43,894	2,054
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,436	57,933	1,497	27,231	31,244	4,012
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	—	355	355	4,470	10,168	5,698	44,351	27,135	△ 17,215
Insurance premium	5,108	5,025	△ 83	2,286	2,249	△ 37	1,807	1,777	△ 29	2,251	2,214	△ 37
Depreciation (1)	331,646	332,287	640	69,969	71,935	1,965	93,165	94,033	867	137,769	139,303	1,534
Other expenses (Note 2)	373	376	2	2,784	2,790	5	86,914	87,035	121	10,622	10,622	△ 0
Total property operating expenses	1,047,515	1,052,465	4,949	341,159	348,432	7,272	355,235	373,067	17,831	438,713	428,529	△ 10,183
Property operating income (2)	1,803,878	1,798,929	△ 4,949	1,010,326	1,003,054	△ 7,272	341,386	324,511	△ 16,875	421,073	465,379	44,305
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	2,135,525	2,131,216	△ 4,308	1,080,296	1,074,989	△ 5,306	434,552	418,544	△ 16,008	558,842	604,683	45,840
Annualized NOI	4,236,231	4,297,756	61,524	2,142,978	2,167,796	24,817	862,020	844,026	△ 17,993	1,108,574	1,219,388	110,814
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	3.7%	3.7%	0.1PT	3.4%	3.5%	0.0PT	3.2%	3.1%	△ 0.1PT	2.5%	2.8%	0.3PT
CAPEX (4)	—	265,639	265,639	4,545	93,444	88,898	12,776	34,083	21,307	90,348	19,947	△ 70,401
NCF (3)-(4)	2,135,525	1,865,576	△ 269,948	1,075,750	981,545	△ 94,205	421,776	384,460	△ 37,315	468,494	584,735	116,241

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

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

(Note 3) Property acquired or disposed during the relevant period. "Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price" was calculated by taking into consideration the changes in acquisition price during the relevant period. "Annualized NOI" denotes the value which is based on the acquisition price as of the end of the relevant period.

5-6 Status of income and expenditures (2)

(thousand yen)

Property number	O-7			O-8			O-9			O-10		
Property name	Atago Green Hills			ARK Hills South Tower			Toranomori Hills Mori Tower			Holland Hills Mori Tower		
Acquisition price	42,090,000			19,150,000			56,300,000 (before acquisition 48,430,000)			16,330,000		
Period	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st (Note3) Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	100%	100%	0.0PT	85.3%	85.1%	△ 0.2PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	96.3%	100%	3.7PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	89.1%	85.5%	△ 3.6PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	96.3%	98.7%	2.4PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	39	40	1	1	1	0	21	23	2
Rent revenues	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	435,312	418,573	△ 16,738	1,208,989	1,209,907	917	515,201	526,220	11,019
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	25,931	23,596	△ 2,334	—	—	—	21,760	21,109	△ 651
Total property operating revenue	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	461,243	442,170	△ 19,072	1,208,989	1,209,907	917	536,962	547,329	10,367
Property management	2,664	2,664	—	45,526	45,392	△ 134	138,332	138,437	104	101,396	104,889	3,493
Property taxes (Note 1)	68,848	69,028	179	35,918	37,146	1,227	82,870	91,845	8,975	35,591	36,117	526
Utilities	—	—	—	27,147	28,733	1,586	—	—	—	5,399	5,057	△ 341
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	6,033	3,074	△ 2,958	—	—	—	925	1,111	185
Insurance premium	3,812	3,750	△ 62	1,204	1,185	△ 19	2,405	2,384	△ 20	1,234	1,214	△ 20
Depreciation (1)	179,276	181,411	2,135	44,536	44,646	109	151,144	151,144	—	42,815	44,446	1,631
Other expenses (Note 2)	58,202	58,159	△ 42	1,720	1,618	△ 102	111	110	△ 0	209	208	△ 0
Total property operating expenses	312,803	315,014	2,210	162,087	161,796	△ 291	374,863	383,922	9,058	187,571	193,045	5,474
Property operating income (2)	699,516	697,305	△ 2,210	299,156	280,374	△ 18,781	834,125	825,984	△ 8,141	349,390	354,283	4,892
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	878,792	878,717	△ 74	343,692	325,020	△ 18,672	985,269	977,128	△ 8,141	392,206	398,730	6,523
Annualized NOI	1,743,256	1,771,999	28,743	681,782	655,428	△ 26,353	1,955,961	1,970,452	14,490	778,019	804,070	26,051
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.1%	4.2%	0.1PT	3.6%	3.4%	△ 0.1PT	3.5%	3.5%	0.0PT	4.8%	4.9%	0.2PT
CAPEX (4)	31,343	163,050	131,707	876	2,386	1,510	—	—	—	37,669	88,161	50,491
NCF (3)-(4)	847,449	715,667	△ 131,781	342,816	322,634	△ 20,182	985,269	977,128	△ 8,141	354,537	310,569	△ 43,968

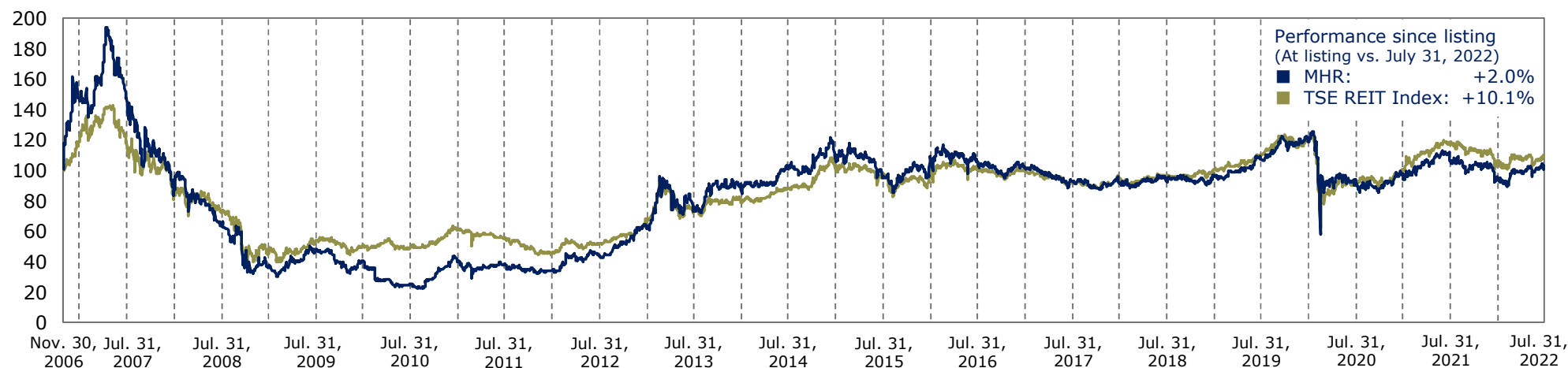
5-7 Status of income and expenditures (3)

(thousand yen)

Property number	R-3			R-4			S-1			Portfolio total		
Property name	Roppongi First Plaza			Roppongi View Tower			Laforet Harajuku (Land)					
Acquisition price	2,100,000			4,000,000			20,292,600 (before disposition 21,820,000)			409,252,600 (before acquisition/disposition 402,910,000)		
Period	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd Jul. 2022	Difference	31st Jan. 2022	32nd (Note3) Jul. 2022	Difference	31st (Note3) Jan. 2022	32nd (Note3) Jul. 2022	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	84.1%	98.0%	13.9PT	92.0%	93.5%	1.5PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.4%	98.3%	0.9PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	82.1%	93.8%	11.7PT	91.1%	92.3%	1.2PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.5%	98.1%	0.6PT
Number of tenants	35	41	6	83	86	3	1	1	0	342	358	16
Rent revenues	72,500	81,447	8,947	101,567	101,178	△ 389	667,800	660,009	△ 7,791	9,626,195	9,652,181	25,985
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	627	627	—	—	—	194,479	197,178	2,699
Total property operating revenue	72,500	81,447	8,947	101,567	101,805	237	667,800	660,009	△ 7,791	9,820,674	9,849,359	28,684
Property management	11,974	14,316	2,342	13,718	14,197	479	—	—	—	1,200,616	1,217,347	16,731
Property taxes (Note 1)	8,362	8,525	162	12,701	12,982	281	90,450	94,975	4,525	753,174	779,178	26,004
Utilities	1,364	1,554	189	1,057	1,262	205	—	—	—	118,637	125,787	7,150
Maintenance and repairs	4,051	5,866	1,815	4,202	3,903	△ 299	—	—	—	64,033	51,615	△ 12,418
Insurance premium	247	243	△ 4	361	355	△ 5	—	—	—	20,720	20,400	△ 319
Depreciation (1)	11,810	12,029	219	17,001	17,153	152	—	—	—	1,079,135	1,088,391	9,256
Other expenses (Note 2)	3,814	3,814	0	586	736	150	—	—	—	165,339	165,472	132
Total property operating expenses	41,626	46,351	4,725	49,628	50,592	963	90,450	94,975	4,525	3,401,656	3,448,193	46,536
Property operating income (2)	30,874	35,096	4,222	51,939	51,213	△ 725	577,350	565,033	△ 12,316	6,419,018	6,401,166	△ 17,851
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	42,684	47,125	4,441	68,940	68,367	△ 573	577,350	565,033	△ 12,316	7,498,153	7,489,558	△ 8,595
Annualized NOI	84,673	95,032	10,359	136,756	137,867	1,111	1,145,286	1,072,531	△ 72,755	14,875,603	15,056,682	181,079
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.0%	4.5%	0.5PT	3.4%	3.4%	0.0PT	5.2%	5.3%	0.0PT	3.6%	3.7%	0.1PT
CAPEX (4)	11,258	3,468	△ 7,790	14,989	13,571	△ 1,418	—	—	—	203,807	683,752	479,945
NCF (3)-(4)	31,425	43,657	12,231	53,950	54,795	845	577,350	565,033	△ 12,316	7,294,346	6,805,805	△ 488,541

5-8 Unit price performance since IPO

Relative price performance (Since IPO - July 31, 2022)



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

Unit price per period-end (Closing price)

Accounting period	Unit price
1st (January 2007)	1,100,000 yen
2nd (July 2007)	1,080,000 yen
3rd (January 2008)	716,000 yen
4th (July 2008)	465,000 yen
5th (January 2009)	265,000 yen
6th (July 2009)	352,000 yen
7th (January 2010)	264,900 yen
8th (July 2010)	177,300 yen
9th (January 2011)	281,000 yen
10th (July 2011)	258,100 yen

Accounting period	Unit price
11th (January 2012)	252,200 yen
12th (July 2012)	330,500 yen
13th (January 2013)	485,000 yen
14th (July 2013)	548,000 yen
※ 5-for-1 investment unit split (February 1, 2014)	
15th (January 2014)	135,900 yen
16th (July 2014)	151,100 yen
17th (January 2015)	166,600 yen
18th (July 2015)	145,300 yen
19th (January 2016)	152,100 yen

Accounting period	Unit price
23rd (January 2018)	137,100 yen
24th (July 2018)	138,100 yen
25th (January 2019)	144,500 yen
26th (July 2019)	160,300 yen
27th (January 2020)	181,700 yen
28th (July 2020)	137,100 yen
29th (January 2021)	145,800 yen
30th (July 2021)	161,100 yen
31st (January 2022)	141,000 yen
32nd (July 2022)	153,000 yen

(Reference)

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

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

Investments focusing on Premium Properties

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

Focus on Premium Properties

Premium properties

50% or more

〈Office buildings〉
〈Residential properties〉
〈Retail facilities〉

Premium Properties

Type	Location	Scale
Office buildings	Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity	Gross floor area of 10,000㎡ or more per building Standard leasable floor area of 1,000㎡ or more
Residential properties	Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity (Primarily in the "three-A" area)	Gross floor area of 2,000㎡ or more per building
Retail facilities	〈Department stores, downtown shopping centers, large specialty stores & retail complexes, etc.〉	
	Flourishing areas of Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity	Gross floor area of 10,000㎡ or more per-building
	〈Street front luxury brand shops, etc.〉	
	Exclusive, well-known retail destinations such as Ginza area, Aoyama area, and Omotesando area	Gross floor area of 1,000㎡ or more per building

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

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

(Note 3) Ratios are based on the acquisition prices

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

Office building focus

Office building

50% or more

Tokyo's five central wards focus

Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity

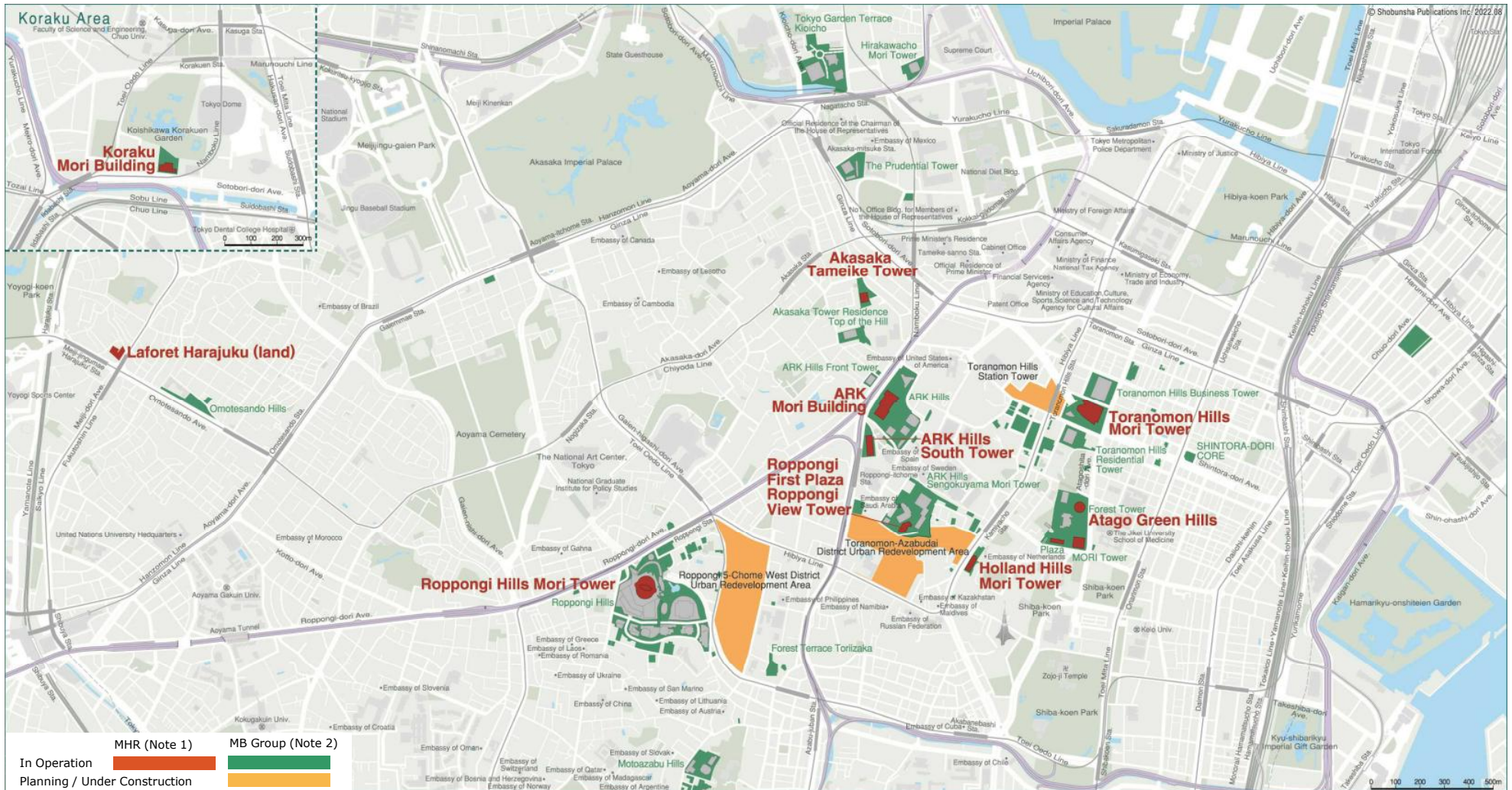
50% or more

(Tokyo Metropolitan Area: 80% or more)

Earthquake-resistance focus

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

5-10 Portfolio map (as of July 31, 2022)














(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2022."

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

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

5-11 Portfolio overview (as of July 31, 2022)

Type	Office building						Office building (Partly residential)				Residential		Retail	
Property name	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	ARK Mori Building	Koraku Mori Building	ARK Hills South Tower	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Holland Hills Mori Tower	Akasaka Tameike Tower	Atago Green Hills			Roppongi First Plaza	Roppongi View Tower	Laforet Harajuku (Land)	
	O-0	O-1	O-4	O-8	O-9	O-10	O-6	MORI Tower	Forest Tower	Plaza	R-3	R-4	S-1	
Photo														
Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium			Premium	-	Premium	
Location	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Atago, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
Completion	Apr. 2003	Mar. 1986 (Large-scale renovation in 2005)	Mar. 2000	Jul. 2013	May. 2014	Jan. 2005	Sep. 2000	Jul. 2001	Oct. 2001	Jul. 2001	Oct. 1993		-	
Building age	19 years 3 months	36 years 4 months	22 years 4 months	9 years 0 month	8 years 2 months	17 years 6 months	21 years 10 months	21 years 0 month	20 years 9 months	21 years 0 month	28 years 9 months		-	
Total number of floors	54 above ground, 6 below	37 above ground, 4 below	19 above ground, 6 below	20 above ground, 4 below	52 above ground, 5 below	24 above ground, 2 below	25 above ground, 2 below	42 above ground, 2 below	43 above ground, 4 below	2 above ground, 1 below	20 above ground, 1 below		-	
Gross floor area	approx. 442,150㎡	approx. 177,486㎡	approx. 46,154㎡	approx. 53,043㎡	approx. 241,581㎡	approx. 35,076㎡	approx. 46,971㎡	approx. 85,266㎡	approx. 60,815㎡	approx. 2,083㎡	approx. 22,906㎡		-	
Ownership (Note 1)	Land	Co-ownership (approx. 17.7%)	Co-ownership (approx. 10.9%)	Leased	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 19.8%)	Co-ownership (approx. 54.9%)	Co-ownership (approx. 56.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 28.8%)			Co-ownership (47%)	Co-ownership (46%)	Ownership (93%)
	Building	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 13.6%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 17.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 57.9%)	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 10.8%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 48.5%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 65.5%)	Co-ownership (approx. 32.9%)			Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 46.4%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 44.7%)	-
PML (Note 2)	0.59%	0.78%	0.73%	1.56%	0.50%	0.85%	1.79%	2.35%	2.34%	5.94%	2.20%	2.20%	-	
Earthquake-resistant feature (Note 3)	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	-	-	-	-
Acquisition price (mn yen)	115,380	62,480	27,200	19,150	56,300	16,330	43,930	42,090			2,100	4,000	20,292	
Occupancy rate (Note 4)	100%	100%	92.8%	85.1%	100%	100%	98.6%	100%			98.0%	93.5%	100%	

Average building age
20.7 years (Note 5)

Portfolio PML
0.90% (Note 2)

Total acquisition price
409,252 mn yen

5-12 Portfolio overview (Note)

- (Note 1) "Type of ownership" denotes the type of rights held by MHR or the Trustee. "Ownership" stands for ownership, "Co-ownership" stands for the ownership of beneficiary interests, "Compartmentalized ownership" denotes ownership and the rights for exclusive use in or over parts of a building, and "Leased land" denotes Leasehold land. The land site of Atago Green Hills includes joint ownership in quasi-undivided interests of leasehold land and easement.
- (Note 2) This indicates the figure described in the "Report on evaluation of seismic PML for portfolio" dated February 15, 2021 by Sompo Risk Management Inc.
- (Note 3) ARK Mori Building adopts "slitwall" as an earthquake-resistant feature.
- (Note 4) "Occupancy rate" indicates the figures as of July 31, 2022.
- (Note 5) For calculation of the "Average building age" of Atago Green Hills, we have assumed that construction of the building was completed on July 30, 2001.