



Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Results of the 40th Fiscal Period ended July 31, 2026

Presentation Material

September 14, 2026



TSE Code: 3234

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

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

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

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

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1-1. Executive summary

Financial summary 40th period (July. 2026)

- Operating revenue: 11,126 million yen, operating income: 6,688 million yen, net income: 5,807 million yen
- DPU: 3,100 yen ($\pm 0.0\%$ from 39th period)
Achieved target as planned due to contribution from gain on disposition
- NAV per unit: 166,139 yen ($+0.6\%$ from 39th period)
Increased compared with the 39th period due to the increase in the appraisal values of owned properties.
- Asset disposition: Divested a 5% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (1,257 million yen from gain was realized on the disposition, all of this gain will be distributed)

External growth

- While disposing of parts of Laforet Harajuku (Land), make new acquisitions concurrently to further improve profitability.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates by capturing the demand for headquarter offices of many blue-chip companies and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages.

Internal growth

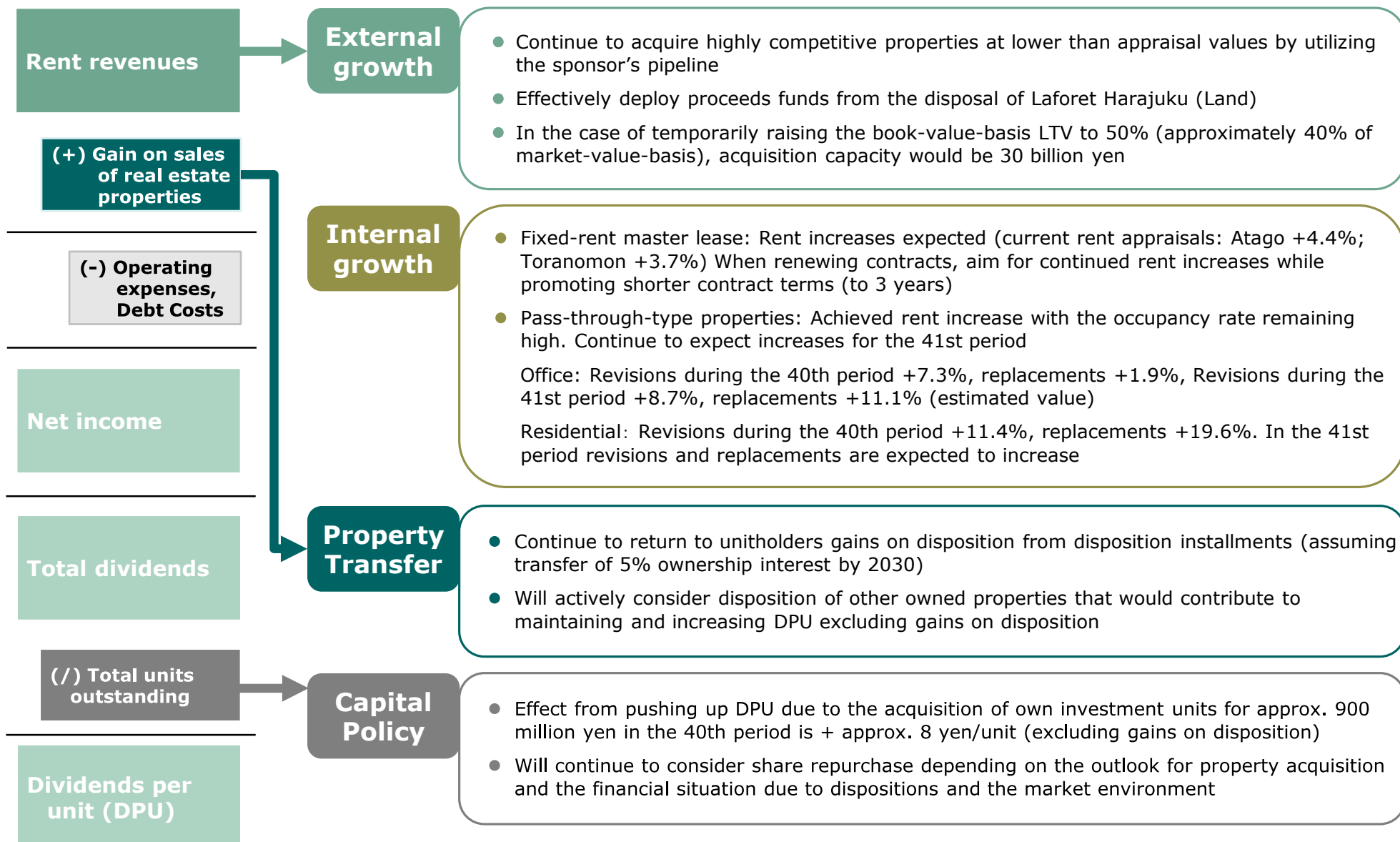
- The office occupancy rate for the 40th period was 99.0% and continues to maintain a high level. Rent increases continued for both revisions and replacements.
- Although the residential occupancy rate for the 40th period declined slightly to 93.7%, rents continued to increase significantly for both revisions and replacements.
- The office rent gap expanded from $\Delta 7.5\%$ in the previous period to $\Delta 9.3\%$ in the 40th period.

Financial management

- Maintaining a strong financial structure with book-value-basis LTV: 46.4%, appraisal-value-basis LTV: 36.5%, remaining duration of debt: 3.4 years and a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable) as of the end of the 40th period.
- Repurchased and canceled approx. 900 million yen of own investment units in the 40th period (6,800 units, 0.36% of total investment units) by utilizing cash on hand.

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

Aim to achieve DPU of 3,100 yen or more, improve DPU excluding gain on transfer, and target a recovery of the NAV multiple to 1.0x by implementing various measures



2. Investment highlights



2-1 Financial results

Revenue and income decreased year-over-year for the 40th period (ended July 2026); DPU target achieved as planned by implementing various measures

- Disposed of a 5% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (1,257million yen from gain was realized on the disposition, all of this gain will be distributed). Executed a partial reversal of reserve for reduction entry
- Repurchased and canceled 890 million yen of own investment units (6,800 units, 0.36% of total investment units)
- Owned properties boast excellent location and quality, therefore high occupancy rates were maintained for both offices and residences.

	39th period Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Jul. 31, 2026	40th period Jul. 31, 2026	
	Actual	Actual	Difference	Forecasted
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	11,381	11,126	△ 255	11,184
Rent revenues	9,665	9,689	+ 24	9,746
Other operating revenues	196	179	△ 17	181
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,519	1,257	△ 262	1,256
Operating expenses	4,498	4,437	△ 61	4,486
Expenses related to properties	3,733	3,713	△ 20	3,743
SG&A	765	724	△ 41	742
Operating income	6,882	6,688	△ 193	6,698
Non-operating income	20	14	△ 5	12
Non-operating expenses	777	895	+ 117	890
Ordinary income	6,125	5,808	△ 317	5,819
Net income	6,124	5,807	△ 317	5,814
Reserve for reduction entry	281	—	△ 281	—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	—	11	+ 11	33
Total dividends	5,847	5,826	△ 21	5,847

DPU

Total units outstanding (units)	1,886,235	1,879,435	△ 6,800	1,886,235
DPU (yen)	3,100	3,100	—	3,100

Other Indices (million yen)

NOI	7,218	7,292	+ 73	7,336
NOI yield	3.5%	3.5%	0.0PT	3.6%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period) (Note)	410,651	415,862	+ 5,211	415,862

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

Increase/decrease factor (39th - 40th)

•Operating revenue (△255 mn yen)	
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (40th period)	+1,257
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 39th period	+123
- Full period contribution of property revision of the ground rent (LF Harajuku)	+6
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period)	△1,519
- Office Rent (fixed master-lease) (pass-through)	△36
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period) (40th period)	△31
- Utilities	△5
	△19
•Operating expenses (△61 mn yen)	
- Depreciation	+32
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 39th period	+28
- Property taxes (38th and 39th)	+17
- Maintenance and repairs	△86
- Asset management fee	△29
- Property management fee	△11
- Utilities	△11
•Non-operating expenses (+117 mn yen)	
- Interest expenses, etc.	+116

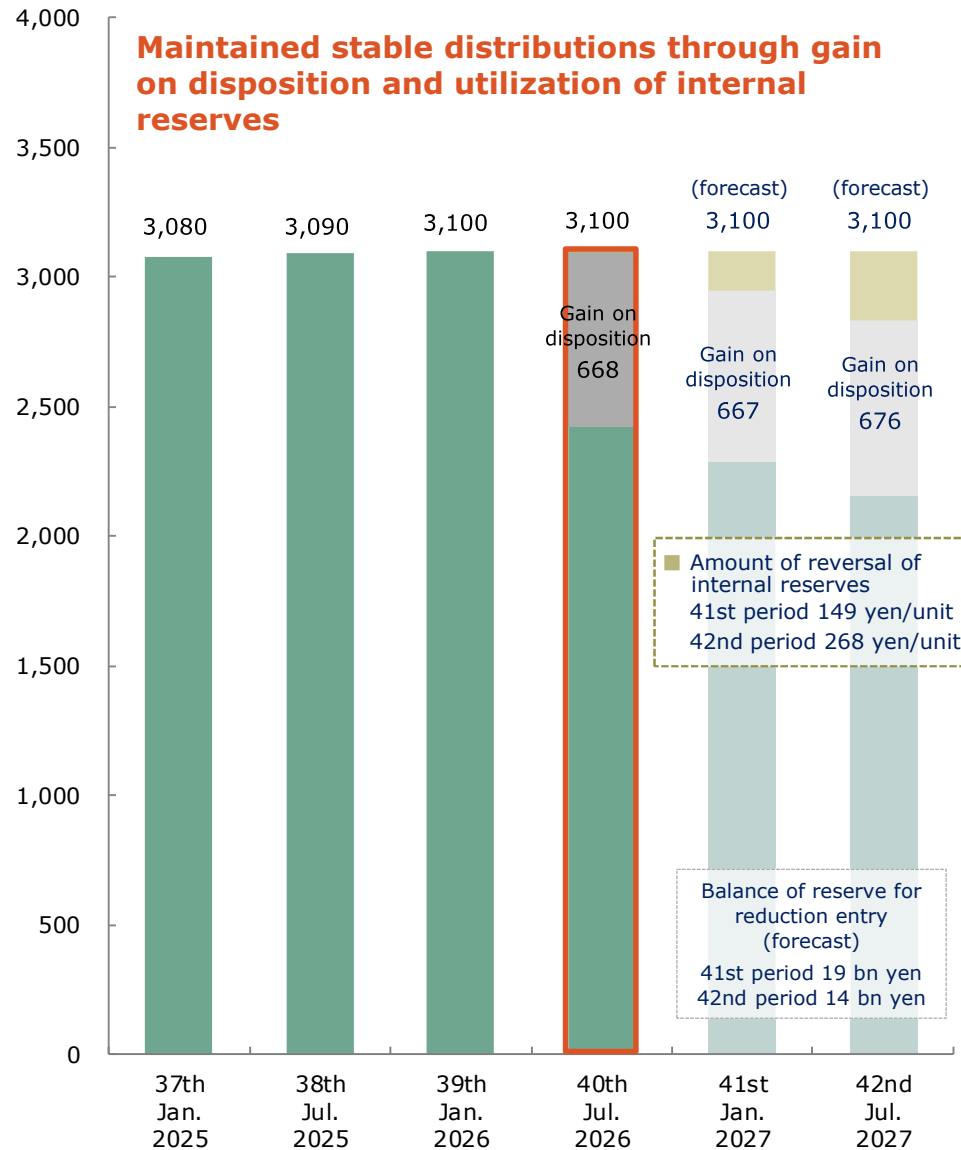
Increase/decrease factor for 40th period (Forecasted - Actual)

•Ordinary income (△11 mn yen)	
- Decrease in depreciation	+15
- Decrease in property management fee	+14
- Decrease in asset management fee	+14
- Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+8
- Retail revenue	+5
- Residential rent (pass-through)	△40
- Office rent (pass-through)	△21
- Utilities	△10

2-2 Dividends and NAV per unit growth record

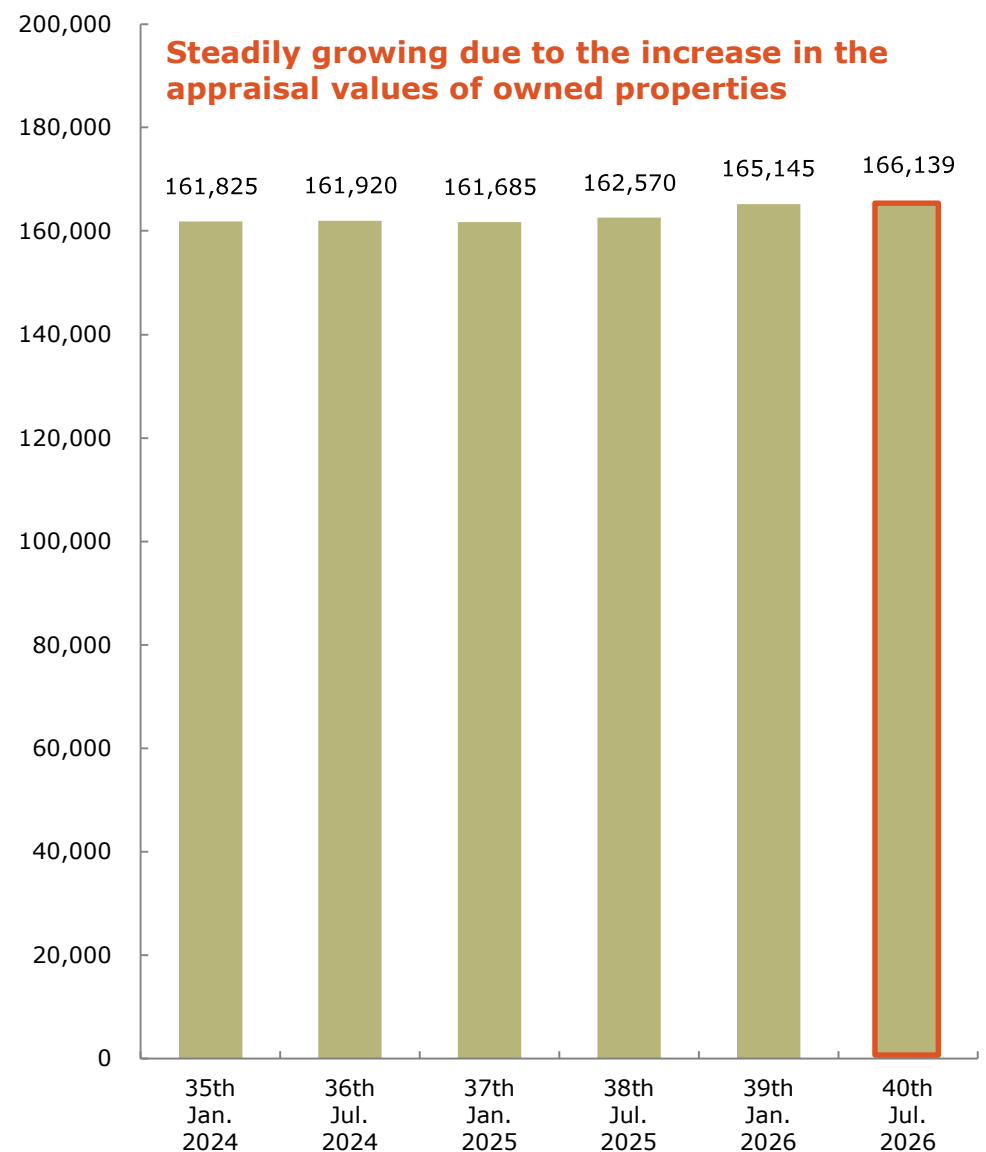
Dividends per unit

(yen/unit)



NAV per unit

(yen/unit)



2-3 Forecasts

DPU forecast is 3,100 yen for the 41st period and 3,100 yen for the 42nd period, due in part to the effect of property dispositions.

- In the 41st and 42nd periods, 5% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) will be divested, and DPU is expected to be maintained at 3,100 yen through reversal of reserve for reduction entry.
- From the 42nd period, MHR expects upward revisions of fixed master lease rent and aims to further increase DPU excluding gains on dispositions by implementing various measures using the proceeds from property dispositions.

	40th period Jul. 31, 2026	41st period Jan. 31, 2027	42nd period Jul. 31, 2027
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast
Operating Highlights (million yen)			
Operating revenue	11,126	11,158	11,229
Rent revenues	9,689	9,701	9,768
Other operating revenues	179	202	190
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,257	1,254	1,271
Operating expenses	4,437	4,524	4,629
Expenses related to properties	3,713	3,795	3,913
SG&A	724	729	715
Operating income	6,688	6,633	6,600
Non-operating income	14	14	14
Non-operating expenses	895	1,097	1,289
Ordinary income	5,808	5,550	5,325
Net income	5,807	5,545	5,320
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	11	280	505
Total dividends	5,826	5,826	5,826
DPU			
Total units outstanding (units)	1,879,435	1,879,435	1,879,435
DPU (yen)	3,100	3,100	3,100
Other Indices (million yen)			
NOI	7,292	7,247	7,201
NOI yield	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	415,862	414,591	413,680

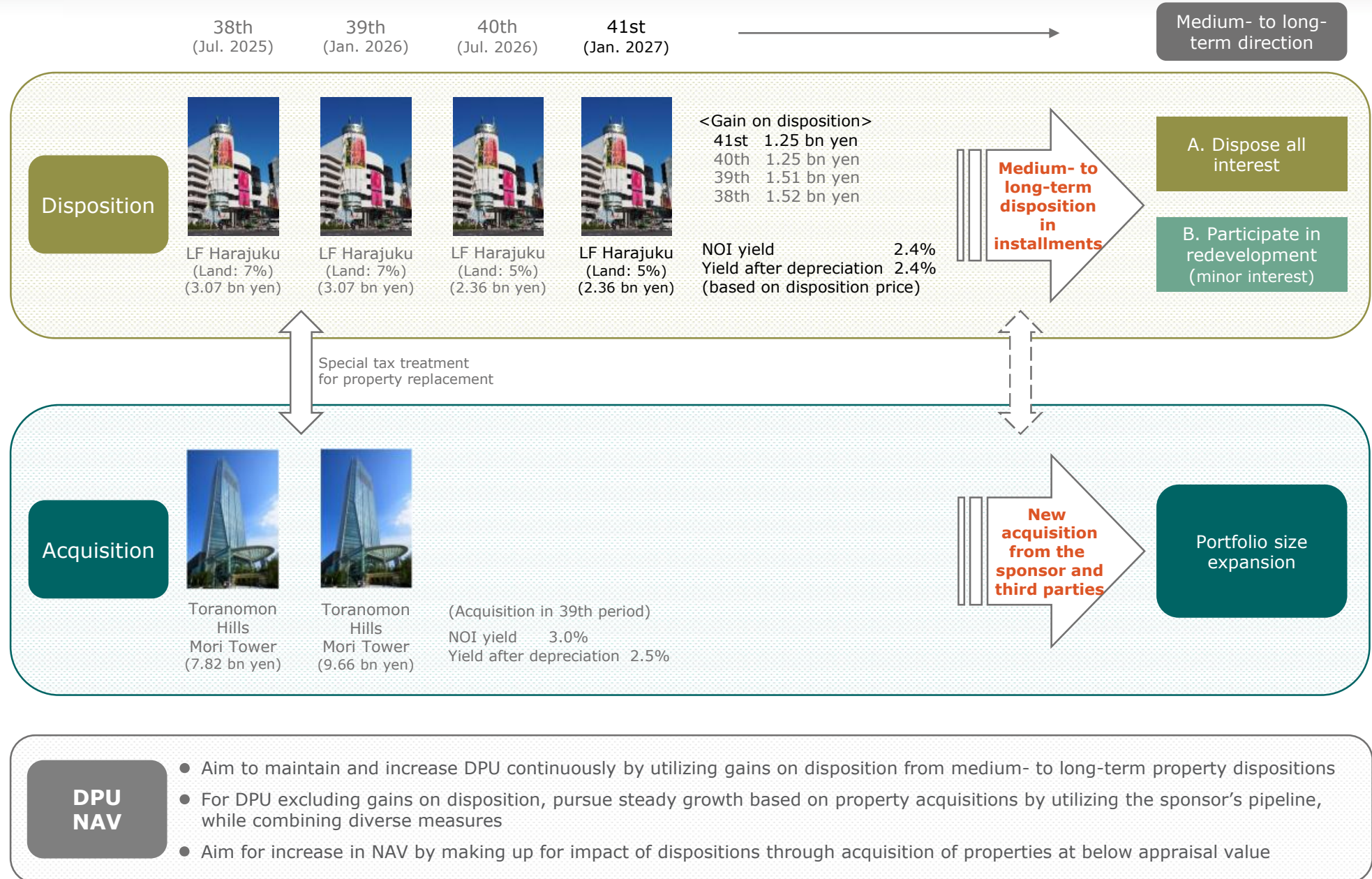
Increase/decrease factor (40th – 41st)

•Operating revenue (+32 mn yen)	
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (41st period)	+1,254
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+35
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+21
- Utilities	+19
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (40th period)	Δ1,257
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (40th period)	Δ30
(41st period)	Δ12
•Operating expenses (+87 mn yen)	
- Property management fee	+68
- Utilities	+17
- Property taxes (38th and 39th)	+16
- Maintenance and repairs	Δ13
- Lease business expenses of LF Harajuku (40th period)	Δ6
(41st period)	Δ3
•Non-operating expenses (+202 mn yen)	

Increase/decrease factor (41st – 42nd)

•Operating revenue (+71 mn yen)	
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (42nd period)	+1,271
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+67
- Fixed master-lease Rent (Atago Green Hills)	+22
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+8
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (41st period)	Δ1,254
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (41st period)	Δ24
(42nd period)	Δ6
- Utilities	Δ15
•Operating expenses (+104 mn yen)	
- Property management fee	+48
- Maintenance and repairs	+44
- Property taxes	+26
- Depreciation	+17
- Asset management fee	Δ18
- Utilities	Δ17
•Non-operating expenses (+191 mn yen)	

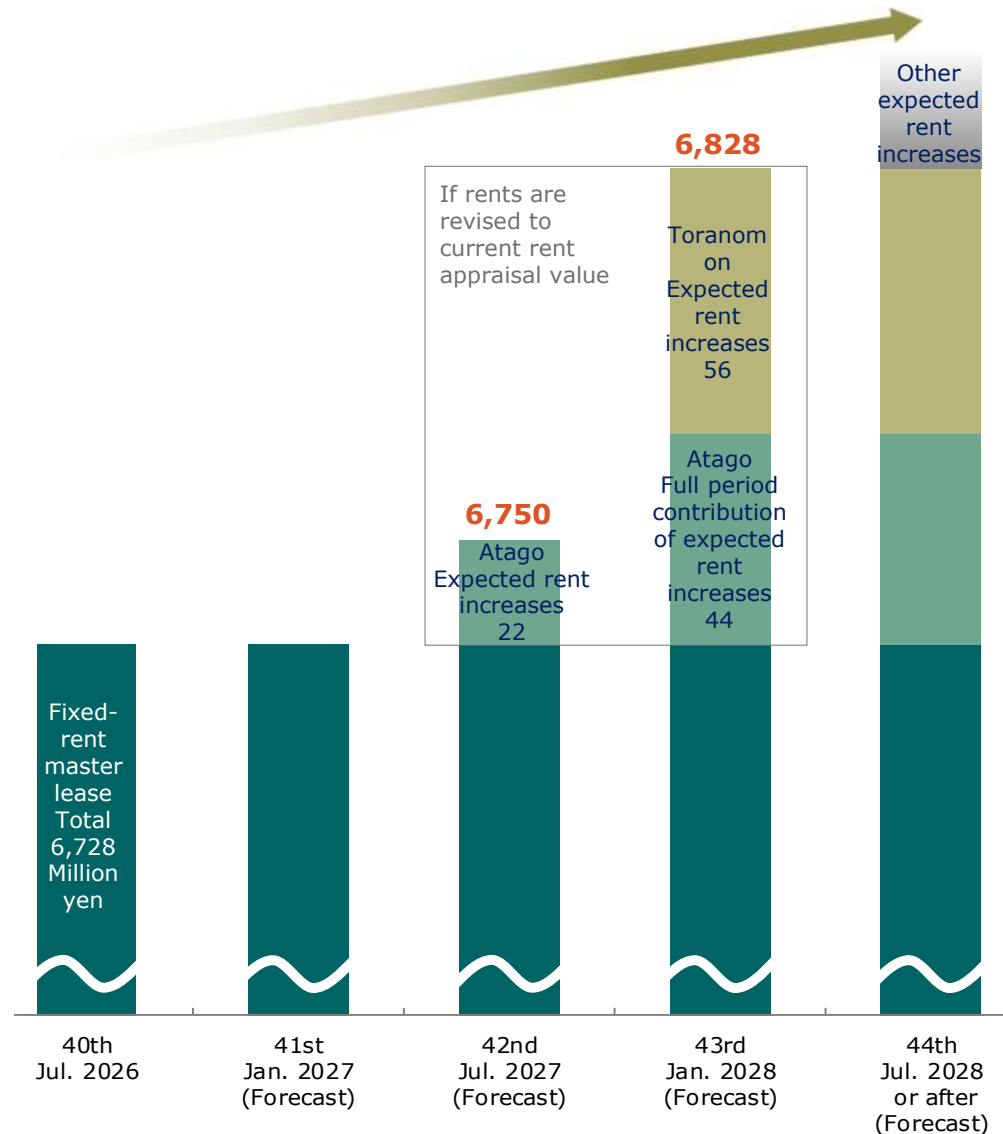
2-4 Medium- to long-term disposition and acquisition policy (model)



2-5 Medium- to long-term internal growth

Fixed-rent master lease properties

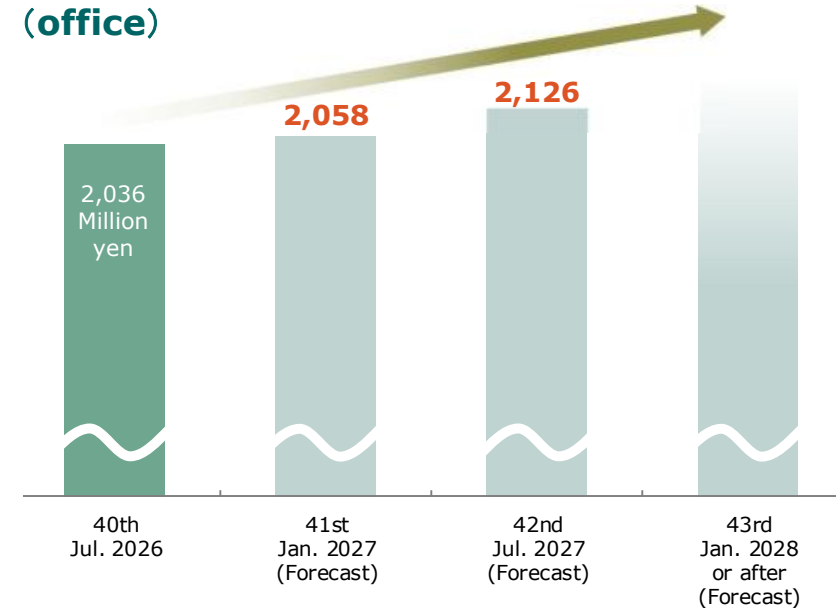
Amid favorable supply-demand conditions in the office market, rent increases are expected, underpinned by strong office demand for functioning as headquarters.



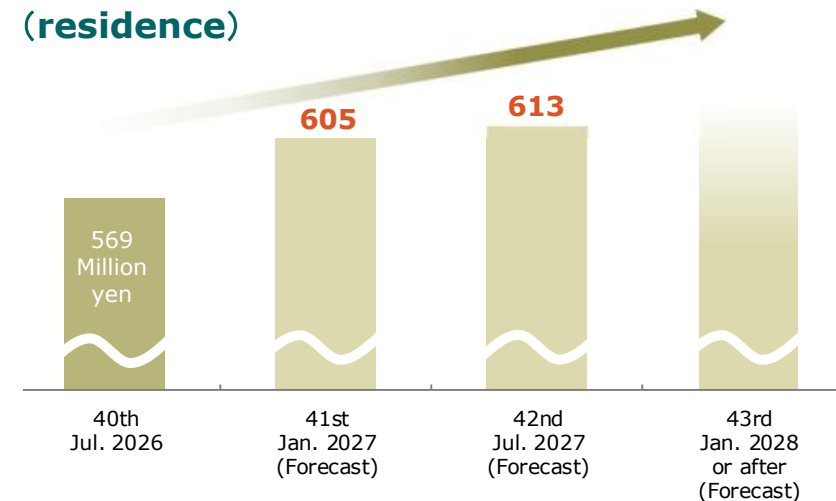
Pass-through-type properties

With occupancy rates remaining high, rent increases continued for both revisions and replacements.

(office)



(residence)



2-6 Portfolio of premium properties in central Tokyo

Investment strategy based on long-term perspective

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

① Investment in central Tokyo

"Truly central and excellent location" even within central Tokyo

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

Location

② Investing in premium properties

Property with excellent facilities, earthquake resistance and environmental performance

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

Quality of assets

③ Value creation

Value improvement through area development and neighborhood management

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

Value Creation

2-7 Location

Highest property percentage in Central Tokyo among J-REITs

Tokyo's Five
Central Wards
and their vicinity
100%

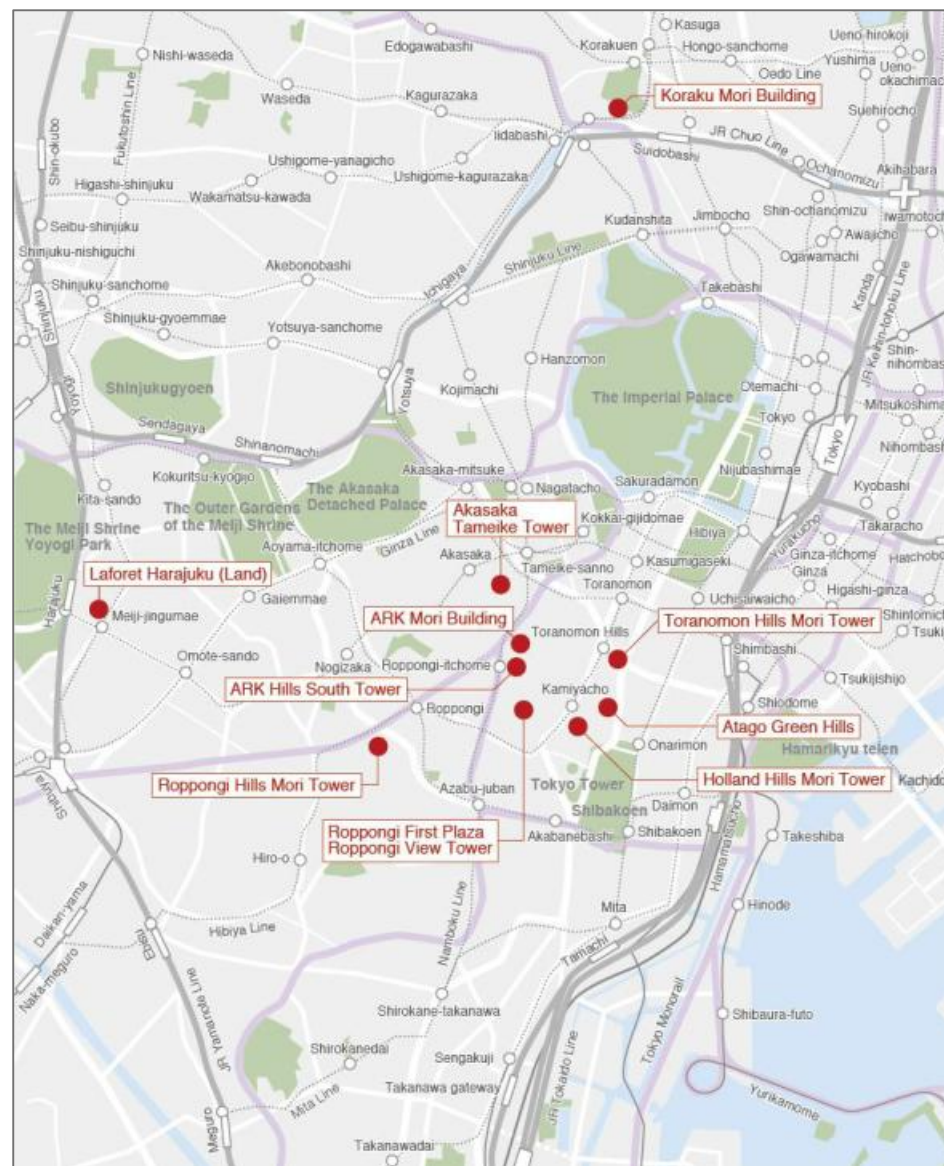
Tokyo's Three
Central Wards
91.4%

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

Estimated population in central Tokyo

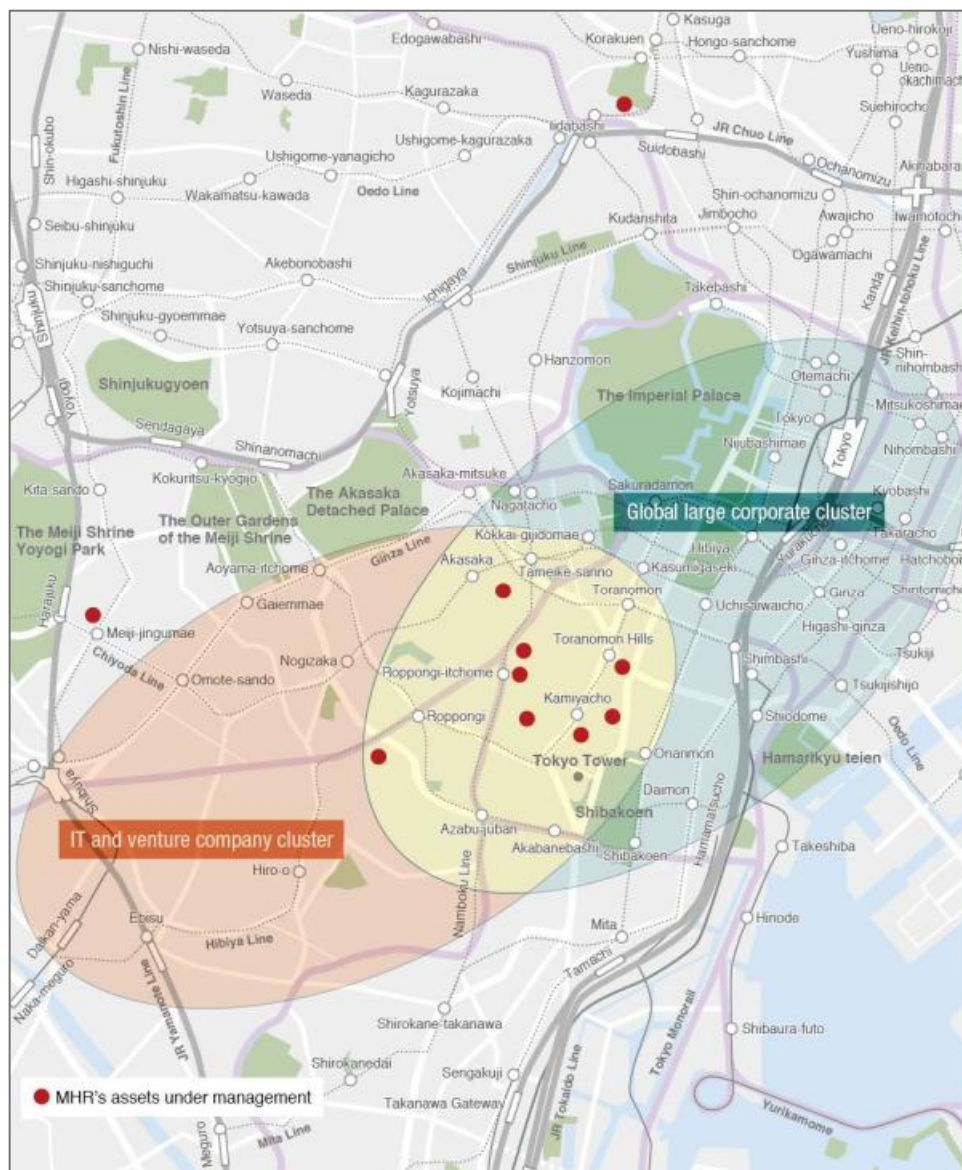
Area	Population in 2020	Estimated population in 2050	Change
3 central wards in Tokyo	496,000	603,000	+21.5%
5 central wards in Tokyo	1,089,000	1,234,000	+13.3%
Tokyo	14,047,000	14,399,000	+2.5%
Osaka	8,837,000	7,263,000	△ 17.8%
Aichi	7,542,000	6,676,000	△ 11.5%
Nationwide	126,146,000	104,686,000	△ 17.0%

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



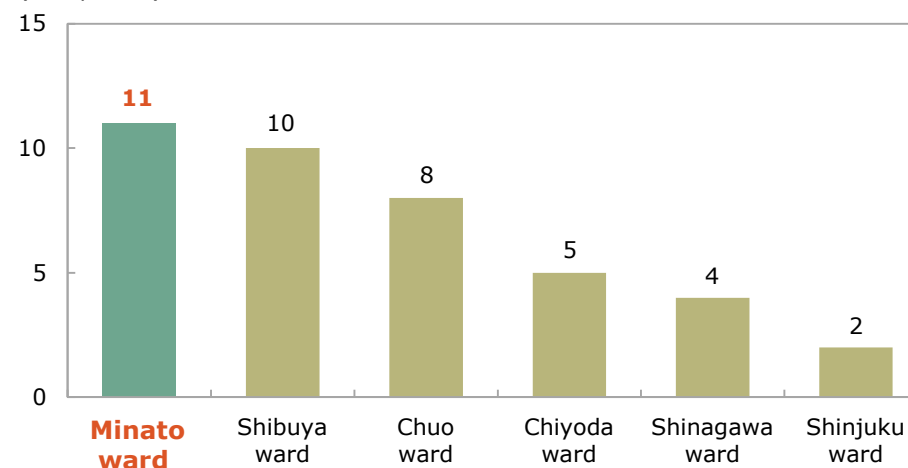
2-8 Location

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



Head office location of IPO companies (2025)

(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 2025 whose head offices are located in Tokyo.

IT firms located in Minato ward

NVIDIA
Apple
Microsoft
Meta Platforms
Cisco Systems
Netflix
Softbank
Qualcomm
Nokia
Ericsson
Baidu

ExpediaGroup
SBI Holdings
Nexon
m3
Oracle Japan
Mercari
Money Forward
JMDC
SHIFT
Monex Group
ANYCOLOR

baudroie
Appier Group
WindARK1st
EXAWIZARDS
JBS
GREE
GSX
Medley
Bengo4.com
ZIGExN
Istyle

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the disclosed data etc. as of August 31, 2026.

2-9 Quality of assets

Premium Properties (Excellent comfort and safety with extensive facilities)

Strong demand for headquarter offices

<Overview and facilities of representative properties>

Property name	Gross floor area	Access from the nearest station	Number of shops & restaurants	Hotel (spa)	Conference Incubation Members' club	Cultural facility Observatory Interactive communication facility	Residential SA	Green coverage of the site
Roppongi Hills	793,165m ²	Connected to Roppongi Station	230	Grand Hyatt Tokyo (NAGOMI SPA AND FITNESS)	Roppongi Hills Club	Mori Art Museum Tokyo City View TOHO Cinemas	Roppongi Hills Residence	30.8%
Toranomon Hills	791,825m ²	Connected to Toranomon Hills Station	192	Hotel Toranomon Hills Andaz Tokyo (AO SPA AND CLUB)	Toranomon Hills Forum ARCH Toranomon Hills CIC Tokyo	TOKYO NODE	Toranomon Hills Residential Tower	30.5% (Mori Tower)
ARK Hills	360,609m ²	2-minute walk from Roppongi 1-chome Station	55	ANA InterContinental (THANN SANCTUARY SPA AKASAKA)	ARK Hills Club	Suntory Hall	ARK Towers	40.0%
Atago Green Hills	167,756m ²	3-minute walk from Onarimon Station	20	(Atago Green Hills SPA)	-	-	Atago Green Hills Forest Tower	53.6%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on disclosed materials as of July 31, 2026.

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

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



2-10 Quality of assets

Superior environmental performance

Ratio of GB certified properties in portfolio

93.8%

In highest ratings
84.7%

Highest quality
among all J-REITs

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

CASBEE for Real Estate: Rank S



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



ARK Mori Building



Atago Green Hills (MORI Tower)



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Holland Hills Mori Tower



Koraku Mori Building

CASBEE for Real Estate : Rank A



Akasaka Tameike Tower

DBJ Green Building Certification: Five stars



ARK Hills South Tower

Excellent earthquake resistance performance

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

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

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

Firm ground

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

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



(Source) Geographical Survey Institute

Area where the properties owned by MHR are located

2-11 Quality of assets

Ecological Networks

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



Mohri Garden
(Roppongi Hills)



Roppongi Sakurazaka
(Roppongi Hills)



Atagoshita-dori Ave.
(Atago Green Hills)



Slope green area
(ARK Hills South Tower)



Central Square
(Azabudai Hills)



Oval Plaza
(Toranomon Hills)



Bird watching
(Toranomon Hills)



Suntory Hall rooftop
(ARK Hills)

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

2-12 Value creation

Developments around MHR's properties (Toranomon Hills area)



Toranomon Hills Station Tower



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

- Toranomon Hills Station Tower is a 49-story, approximately 266-meter super-high-rise tower completed in July 2023 with world-class offices on approx. 3,306m² floor plates, retail facilities that support the lives of global leaders, and hotels that are making their Tokyo debut.
- TOKYO NODE, an interactive communication base with halls, galleries, an infinity pool, restaurants, and other facilities, is on the top floors.
- Office spaces with high occupancy, home to a major global financial institution, CARTA HOLDINGS, Terumo, Panasonic Industry, etc.
- Glass Rock, a commercial facility opened in 2025, is penetrated by a spacious 20-meter-wide pedestrian promenade called T-Deck above Sakurada Avenue, further enhancing Toranomon Hills' transport functions and walkability.

Toranomon Hills Business Tower



©Mariko Mori«Cycloid V»

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

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

Obtained WELL Core and LEED ND certification

Japan's first Platinum WELL Core, the highest rank

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



- Toranomon Hills and Azabudai Hills have obtained preliminary certification for the top rank of Platinum of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) (Note 2) certification in the Neighborhood Development (ND) category. This is the first case of platinum certification in Japan.



Oval Plaza at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Azabudai Hills made green

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



2-15 Value creation

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

Toranomon Hills Area



ARCH Toranomon Hills
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

Incubation center specialized in supporting large enterprises' business creation

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



(c) 2020 CIC Tokyo

CIC Tokyo
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

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

This is the first innovation center in Asia provided by CIC, which operates large-scale start-up hubs in eleven cities worldwide. More than 350 startups and local governments gather to aim for creating innovation involving many stakeholders.

Roppongi Hills Area



Roppongi Hills Bon Odori
(Roppongi Hills Arena)

Tokyo's biggest Bon Odori dance event

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



Hills Machi-Iku Project
(Roppongi Hills)

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

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

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

Azabudai Hills Area



Tokyo Venture Capital Hub
(Azabudai Hills Garden Plaza B)

Large-scale hub for venture capitalists

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



Hills House
(Azabudai Hills Mori JP Tower)

A base that embraces the city for work

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

ARK Hills Area



Hills Marche
(ARK Karajan Place)

Pioneer of urban markets: Hills Marche

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



GREEN WORKSHOP
(ARK Garden)

ARK Hills Kids Community

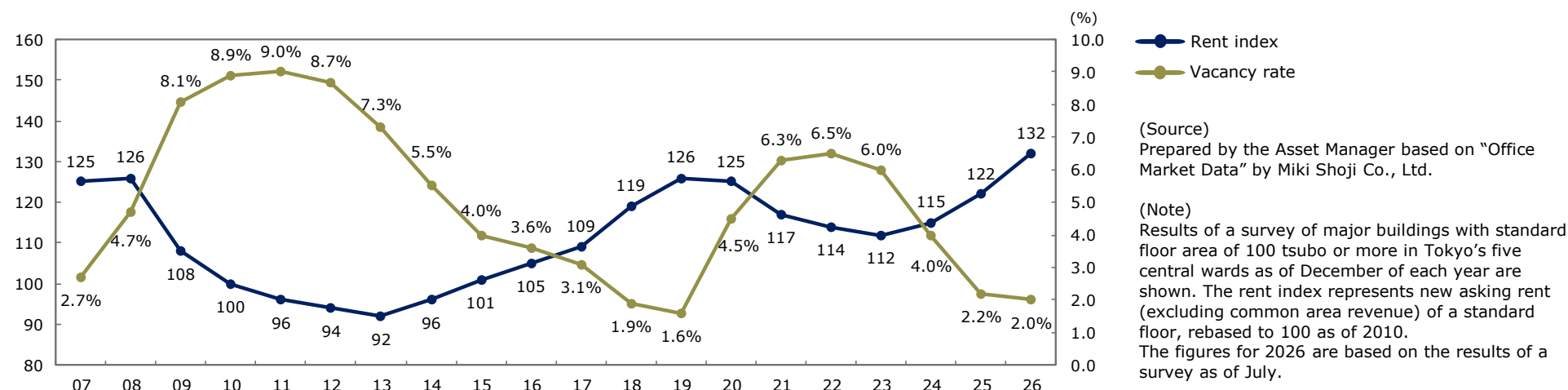
Based on the idea of creating "a city that is friendly to kids and families," this project provides formative experiences to children that will help set them up for a fulfilling future, including exposure to lush nature, top-class music and art, and cutting-edge technology.

2-17 External growth

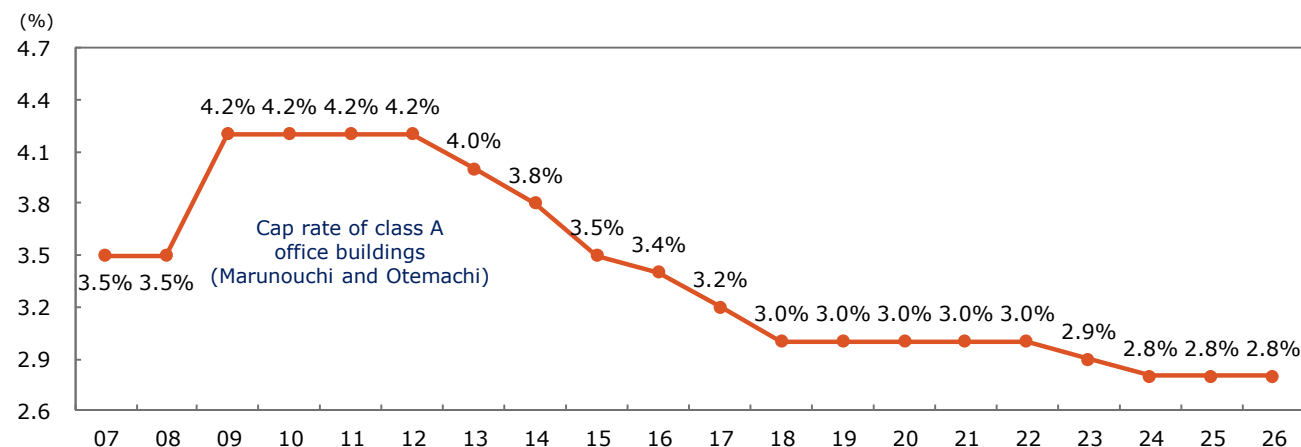
Aim to continuously increase DPU and NAV per unit through external growth that focuses on premium properties in central Tokyo

- While disposing of parts of Laforet Harajuku (Land), make new acquisitions concurrently to contribute to maintaining and increasing DPU excluding gains on disposition.
- Acquisition of premium properties in central Tokyo without competitive bidding is possible by utilizing the abundant and extensive property pipeline of Mori Building, the sponsor.

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



Change in return on real estate investment



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

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

2-18 External growth

Mori Building's extensive property pipeline

Total assets:
2.8 trillion yen

(as of the end of March, 2026)

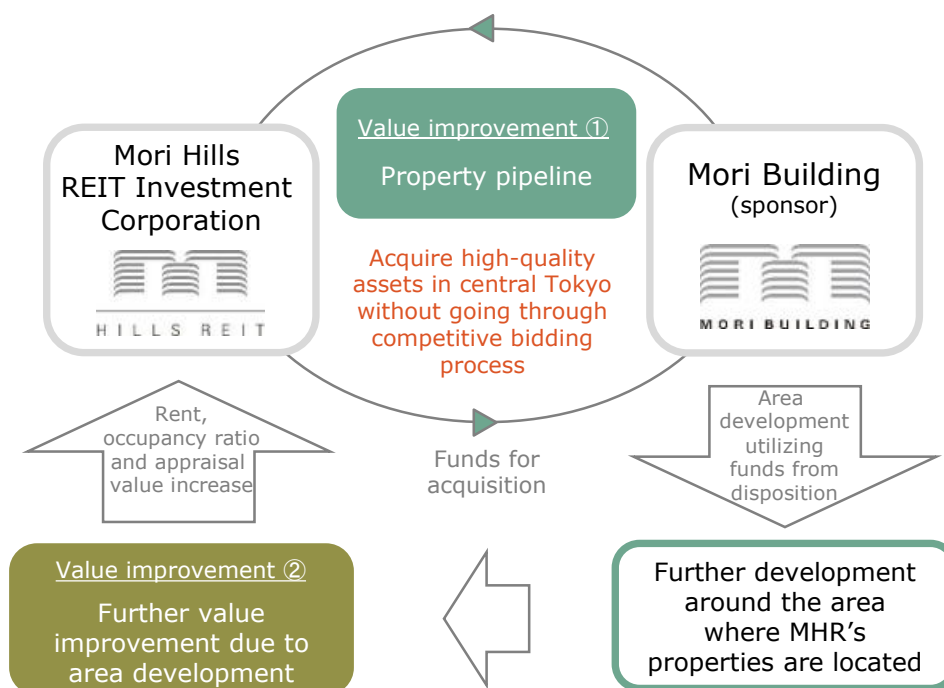
Rental area:
296,000 tsubo

(as of the end of March, 2026)

※ The rental area consists of both office and retail.

MHR has “preferential negotiation rights”

Improve asset value in virtuous cycle by collaborating with sponsor



Properties owned by Mori Building Group

1 Roppongi Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail, etc.〉

2 Toranomon Hills Mori Tower
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Hotel, etc.〉

3 ARK Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail, etc.〉

4 Atago Green Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

5 Holland Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

6 Azabudai Hills



〈Office/ Retail/Residential〉

7 Toranomon Hills Station Tower



〈Office/Residential/Hotel, etc.〉

8 Omotesando Hills



〈Retail/Residential〉

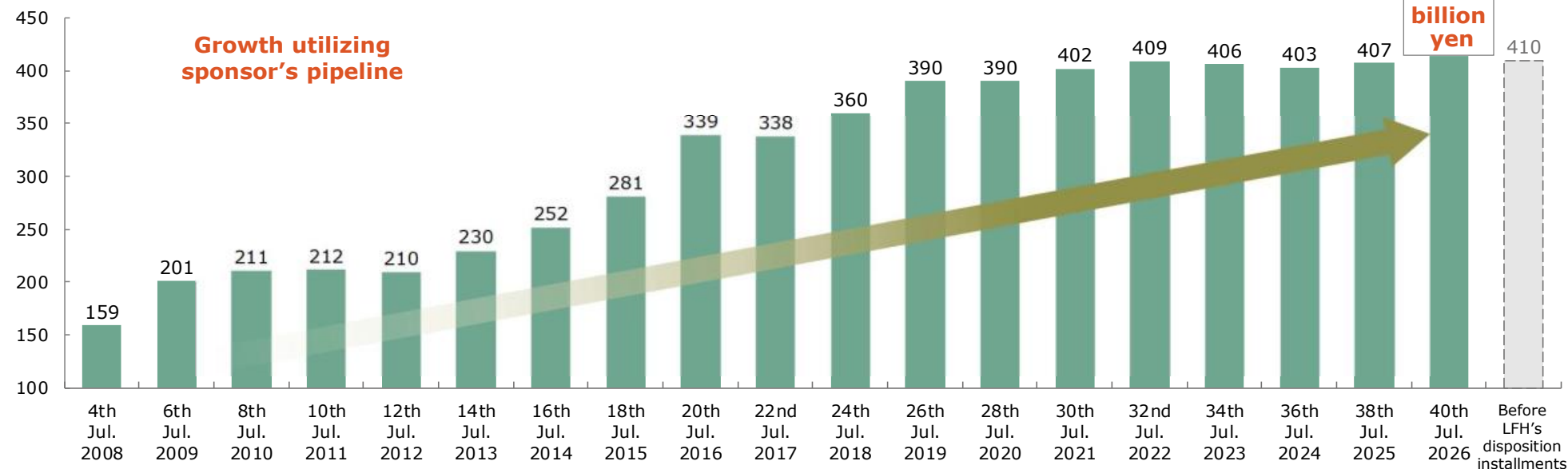
9 SHINTORA-DORI CORE



〈Office/Retail〉

2-19 External growth

Trend in assets under management (based on acquisition price)



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

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



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

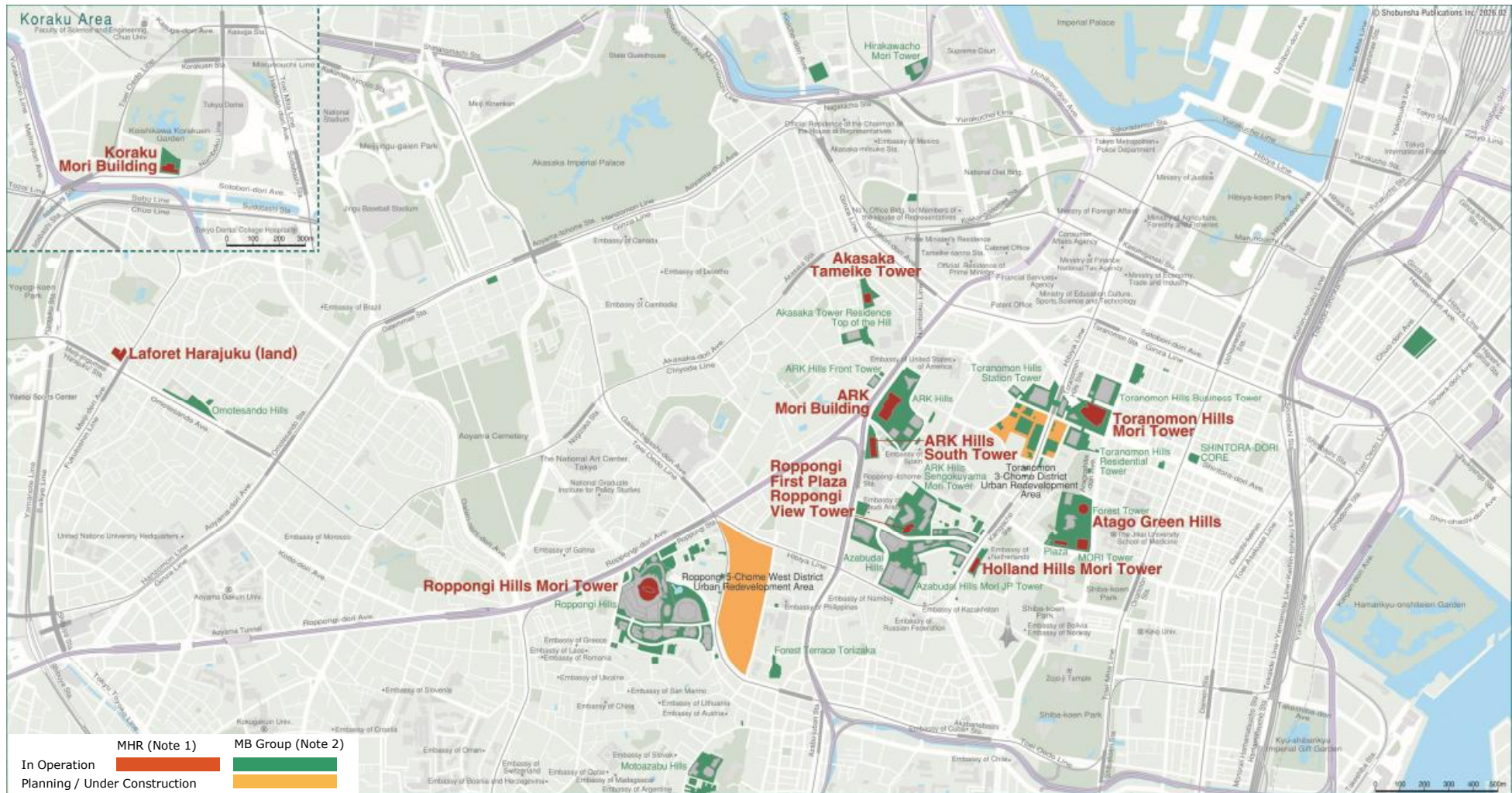
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Recent office acquisition by listed REITs (Note 1)
Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value (Note 2)	△ 16.7%	△ 7.3%
Building age	11.1 years	20.4 years
PML	2.3%	3.5%

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

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

2-20 External growth

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 2026."

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

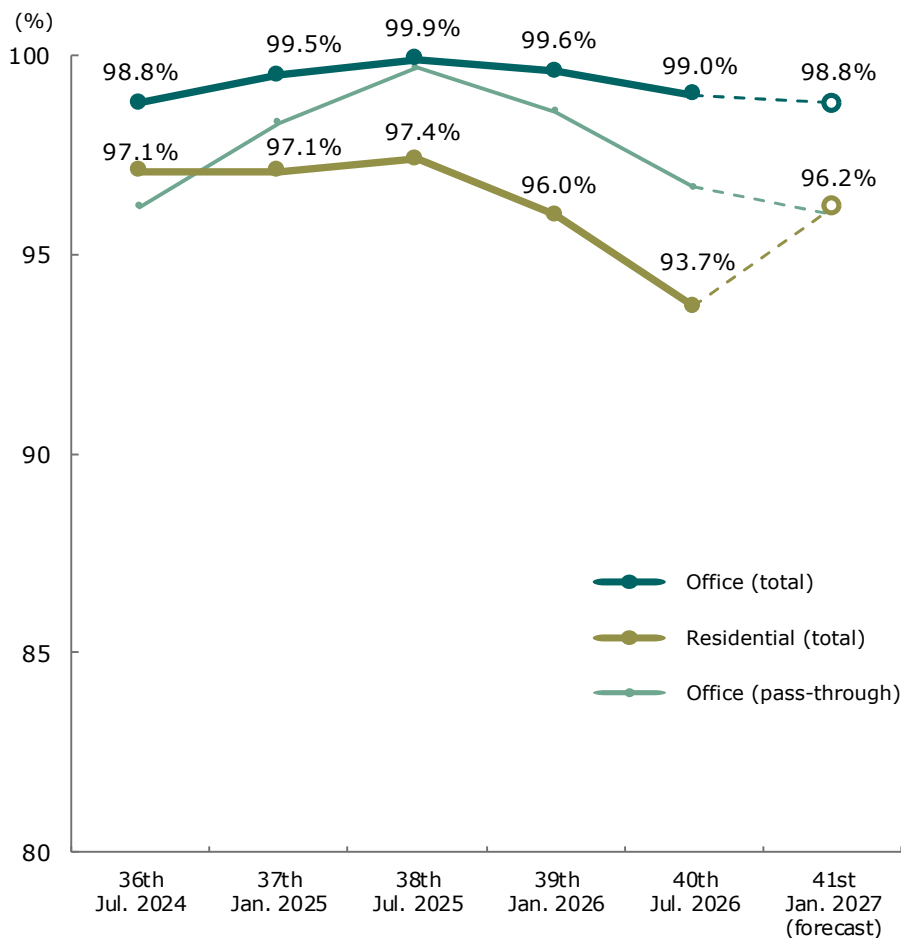
(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

2-21 Internal growth

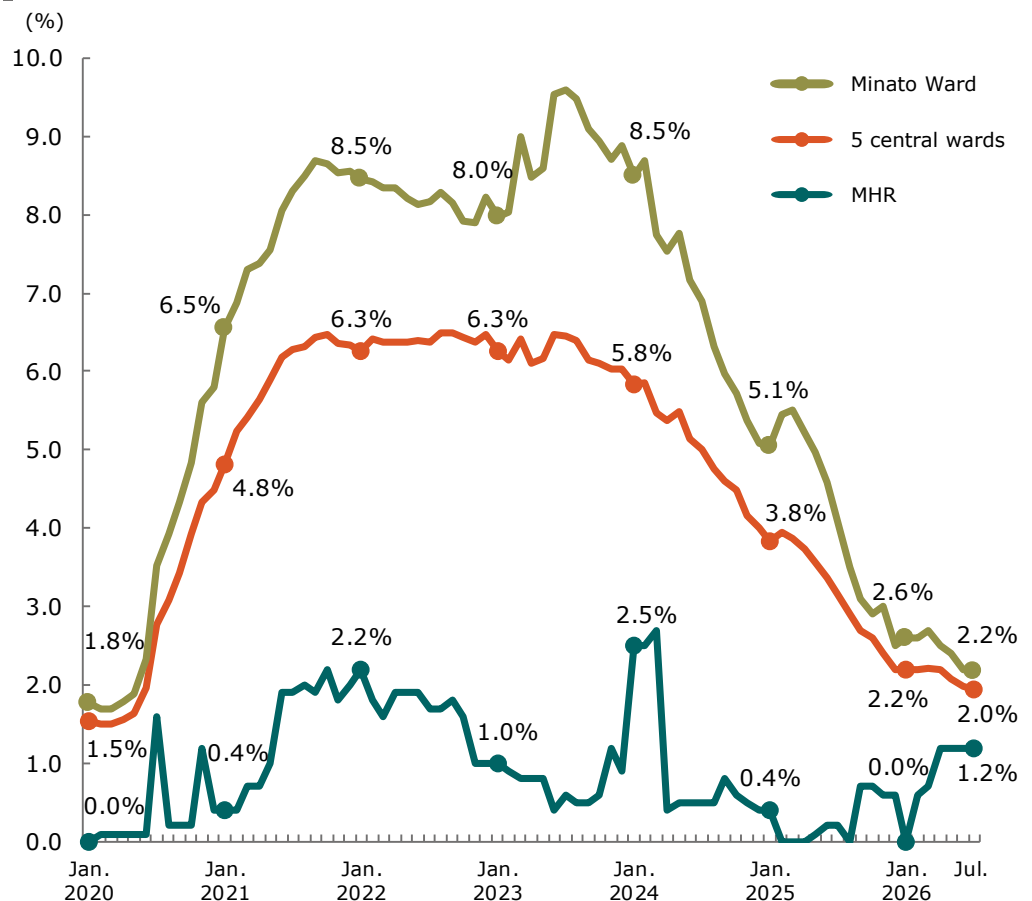
Portfolio consisting of premium properties in central Tokyo maintained high occupancy rate

- The office vacancy rate in Tokyo's five central wards, including Minato Ward, is low, and MHR maintains high occupancy rates due to the superior location and quality of properties it owns.
- Office rents (pass-through type) were increased for both revisions and replacements. Residential rents (pass-through type) continued to increase significantly for both revisions and replacements.

Trend in occupancy rates



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

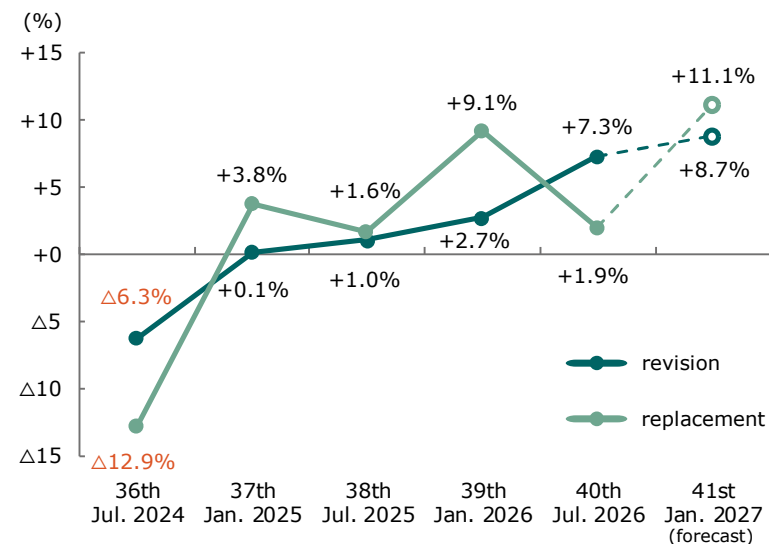


(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.
 (Note) Figures of "Mori Hills REIT" are the total figures for the office sections of all owned properties.

2-22 Internal growth

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

Rent revision rate (Office)



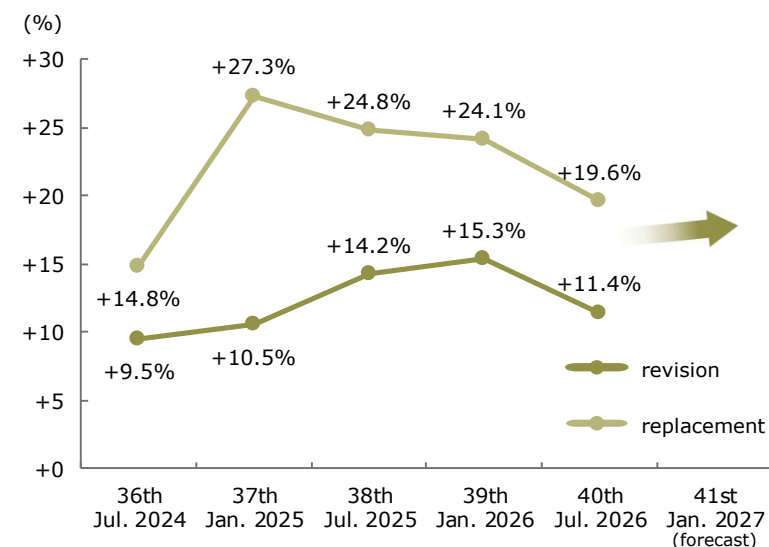
Result of rent revision

	Office	
	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026
Floor area of contract revision	2,268.81㎡	3,938.54㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	5.0%	8.8%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+516 thousand yen	+2,107 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	+2.7%	+7.3%

Result of tenant replacement

	Office	
	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026
Floor area of tenants moving in	2,589.88㎡	444.40㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	5.8%	1.0%
Floor area of tenants moving out	2,321.55㎡	2,175.08㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	5.2%	4.8%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+1,844 thousand yen	+88 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	+9.1%	+1.9%

Rent revision rate (Residential)



Result of rent revision

	Residential	
	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026
Floor area of contract revision	1,972.29㎡	1,342.15㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	11.8%	8.0%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+1,575 thousand yen	+889 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	+15.3%	+11.4%

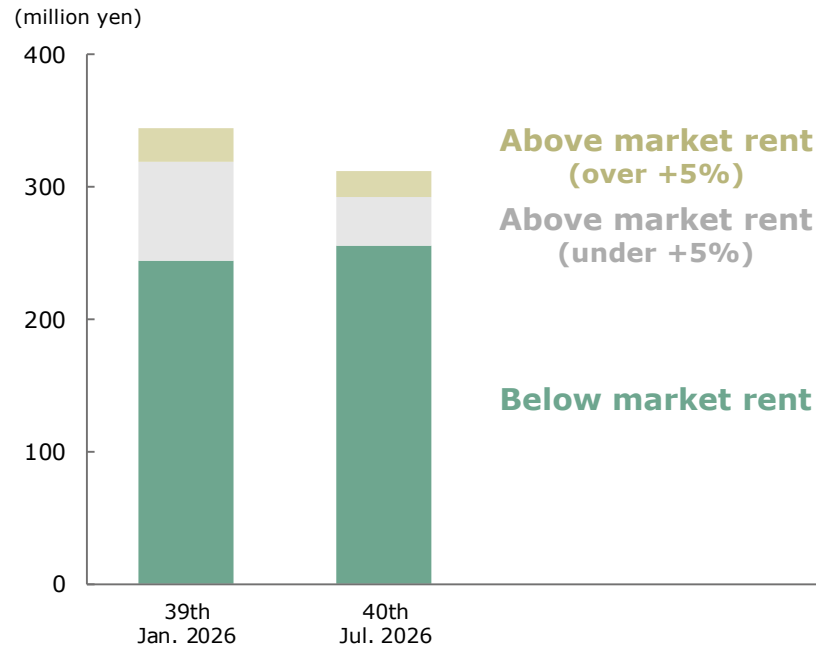
Result of tenant replacement

	Residential	
	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026
Floor area of tenants moving in	1,357.22㎡	2,424.21㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	8.1%	14.4%
Floor area of tenants moving out	2,734.33㎡	1,949.94㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	16.3%	11.6%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+1,999 thousand yen	+2,758 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	+24.1%	+19.6%

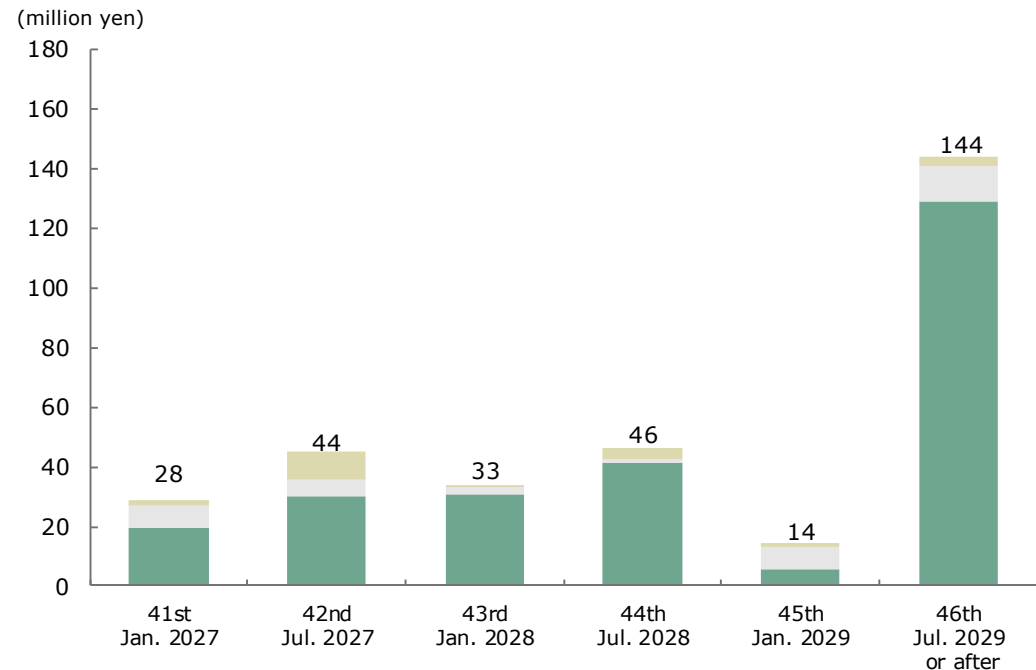
2-23 Internal growth

Comparison with office market rent (pass-through type)

Rent gap (Total monthly rent)



Rent gap by revision (Total monthly rent)



Rate of rent gap



- The rent gap is expanding due to rising market rents.
- For the 41st period, re-signing of contracts are mostly completed, and upward revisions are expected.
- With fixed-term building lease agreements accounting for 99% of pass-through offices overall, MHR continue to achieve upward revisions and promote internal growth.

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

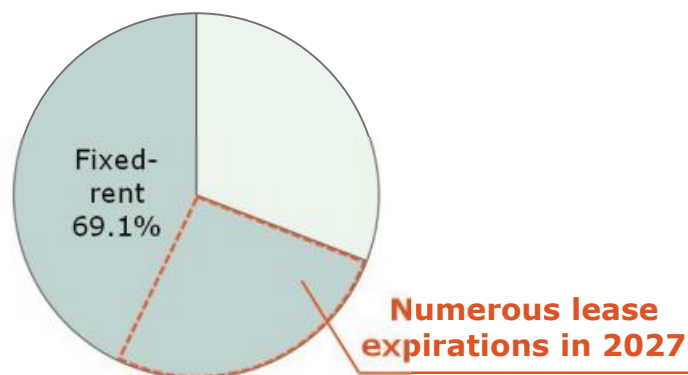
(Note 2) Rent gap = Total tenants' rent ÷ "Total market rent" - 1

(Note 3) Figures reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of July 31, 2026

2-24 Internal growth

Overview of fixed rent master lease

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



- Abundant demand for office space serving as corporate headquarters
- Strong resilience to temporary vacancies

- Continued favorable supply-demand conditions in the office market
- Creation of growth opportunities by shortening contract terms

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

Cash flow growth potential through continued rent increases

Monthly rent by contract expiration

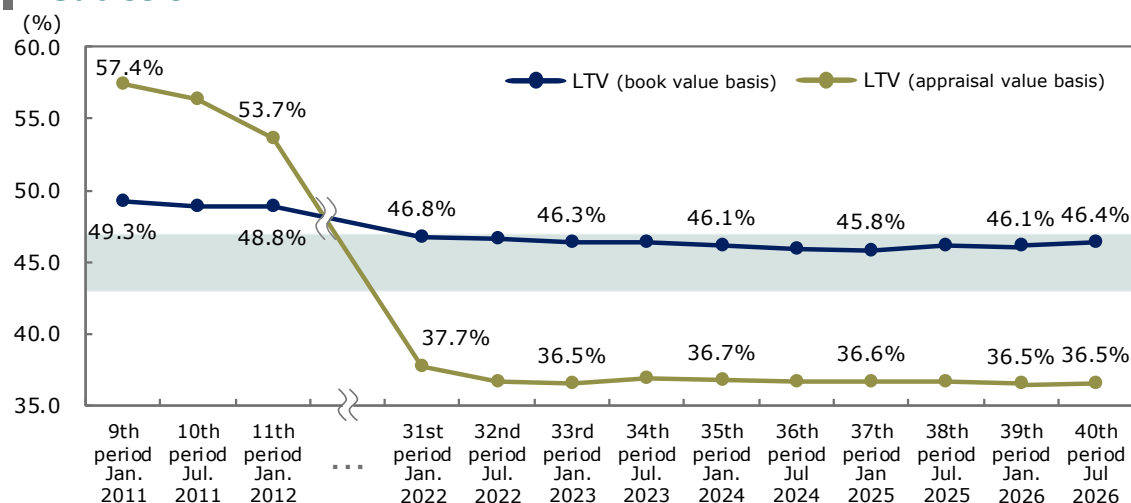
Property name	Total monthly rent (mn yen)	% of portfolio total rent	Breakdown of property	Leased floor area (m ²)	Payer of management associated fee	Monthly rent by contract expiration (mn yen)				Expiration of the lease agreement
						2027	2028	2029	2030 or after	
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (10 floors)	475.2	29.2%	23rd & 24th	8,993.45	MHR	—	—	99.2	—	Jul. 2029
			19th & 22nd	8,609.47		—	95.0	—	—	Sep. 2028
			20th	3,879.19		—	—	42.8	—	Jul. 2029
			28th	4,460.13		—	—	—	49.2	Sep. 2030
			25th	4,156.66		—	—	—	45.8	Jan. 2031
			26th, 27th & 29th	12,942.64		—	—	—	142.9	Mar. 2031
ARK Mori Building (8 floors + DHC)	219.1	13.5%	13th/12th & 22nd	7,952.55	MHR	—	—	—	75.6	Jan. 2031
			23rd & 25th	5,742.95		—	—	—	53.9	Jan. 2031
			4th, 15th & 24th	7,680.52		—	—	—	71.7	Jan. 2031
			DHC	3,212.41	Master lessee	—	17.9	—	—	Mar. 2028
Atago Green Hills (approx. 32.9% of entire property)	168.7	10.4%	Office, residential & retail	29,667.58	Master lessee	168.7	—	—	—	Apr. 2027
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approx. 13.9% of entire property)	258.2	15.9%	Part of 28th to 35th floors	24,393.73	MHR	258.2	—	—	—	Jul. 2027
Total	1,121.3	69.1%				426.9 (38.1%)	113.0 (10.1%)	142.1 (12.7%)	439.2 (39.2%)	

2-25 Financial management

Maintaining a strong financial structure with a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable), and LTV (appraisal-value basis) of 36.5%

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

Reduction in LTV



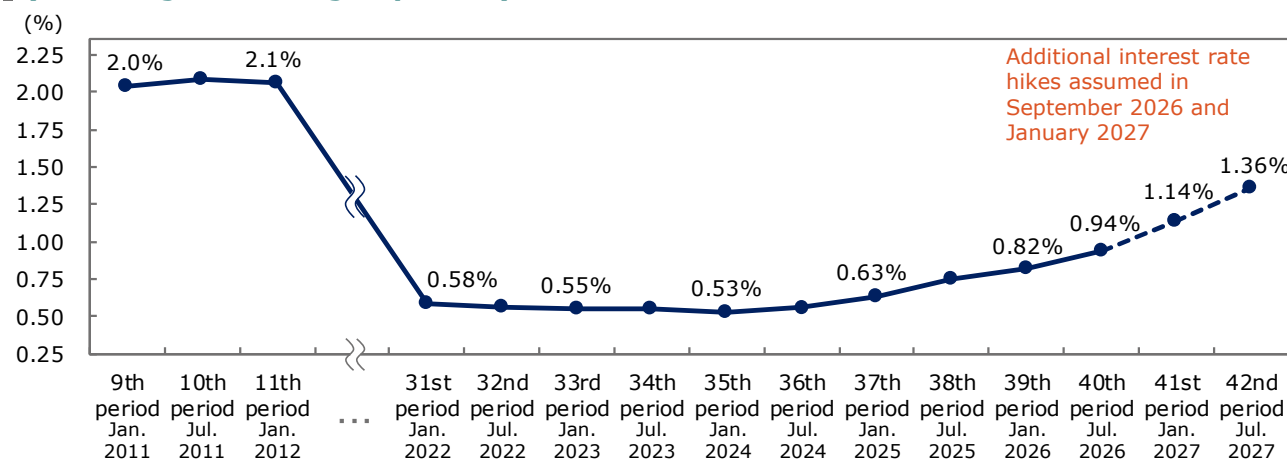
Overview of debt financing

	End of 39th period Jan. 31, 2026	End of 40th period Jul. 31, 2026
Debt Balance	189,522 mn yen	190,622 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.1%	46.4%
LTV (appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.5%	36.5%
Avg. remaining duration	3.5 years	3.4 years
Avg. procured years	8.1 years	8.0 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)].

Reduction in average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



Additional interest rate hikes assumed in September 2026 and January 2027

Rating

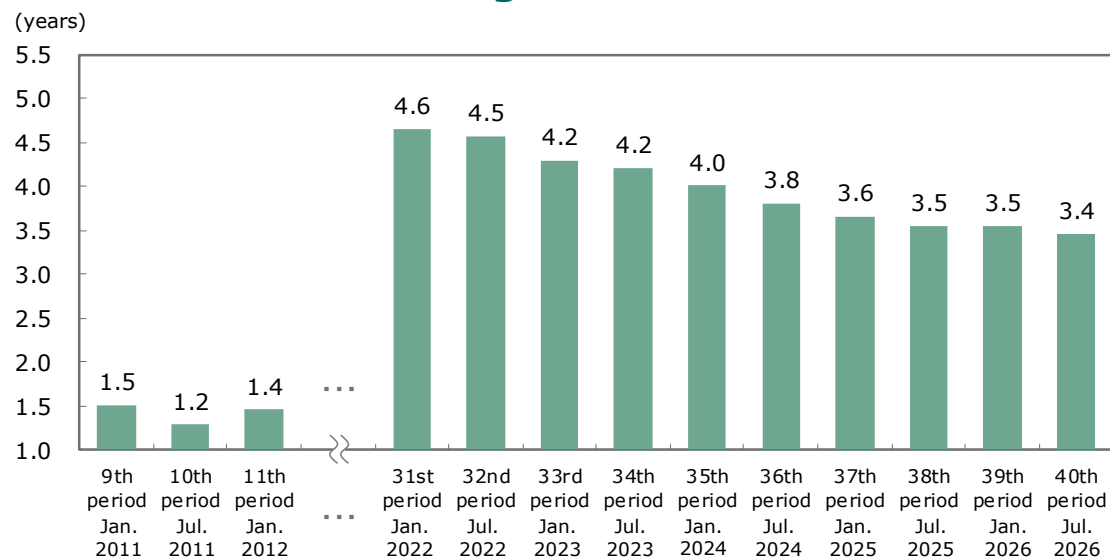
Japan Credit Rating (JCR)

Long-term issuer rating:
AA (Stable)

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

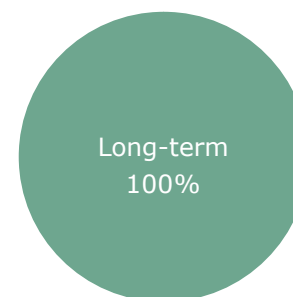
2-26 Financial management

Extension in remaining duration of debt

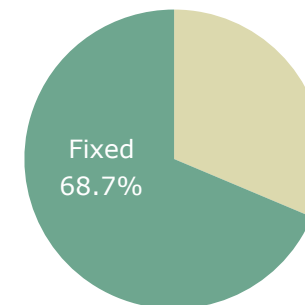


Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

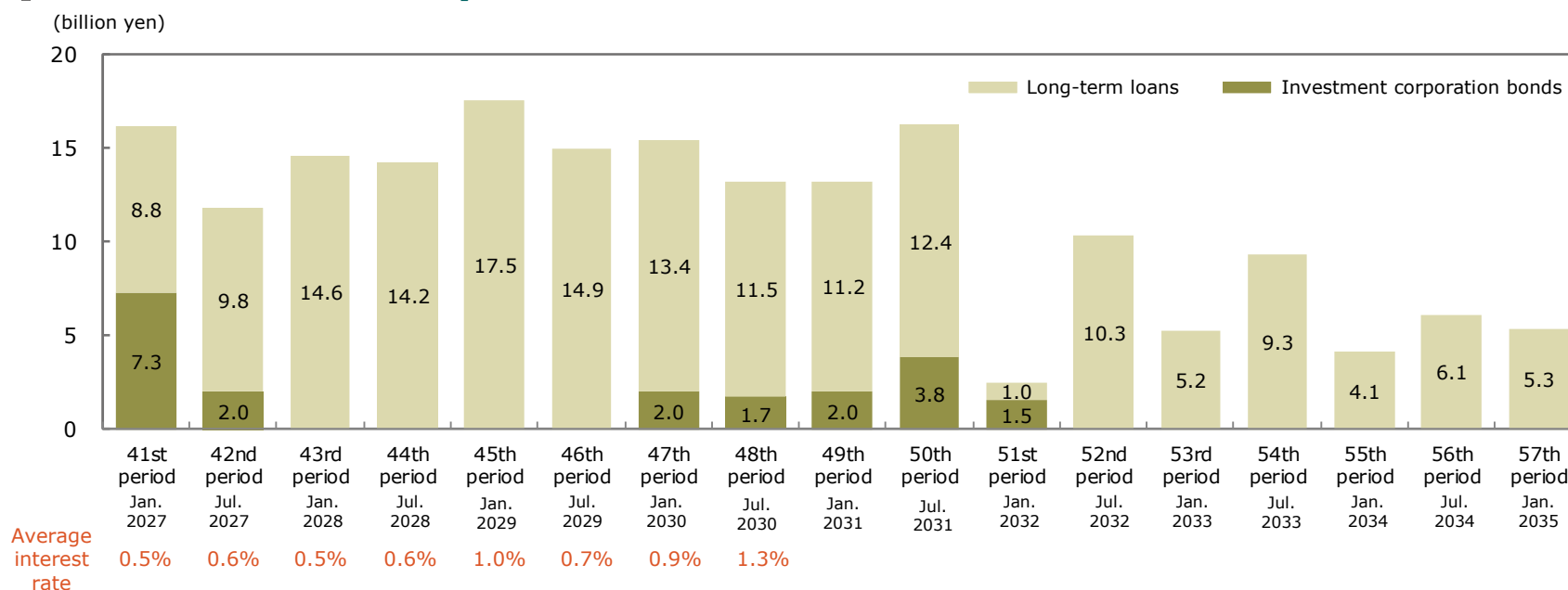
<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Overview of maturity (as of July 31, 2026)



2-27 Sustainability initiatives

Important ESG Issues (Materiality)

Materiality	Main Initiatives	Main related SDGs
E Environment 	● Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy saving at owned properties ● Use of renewable energy	   
	● Coexist with nature	 
	● Response to sustainability certifications	   
S Social 	● BCP measures (disaster prevention and building resilience) ● Tenants' health, comfort and convenience	  
	● Respect for human rights ● Promote diversity	 
	● Talent development	 
	● Promote a healthy and comfortable work environment and improve employee's work/life balance ● Increase employee's satisfaction	 
	● Mutual communication with stakeholders	
G Governance 	● Strive for fair and effective corporate governance ● Adhere to compliance and corporate ethics ● Prevent conflict-of-interest transactions ● Identify risks and manage responses ● Respond to requests for ESG information disclosure	

2-28 Sustainability initiatives

GRESB Assessment



Acquired an evaluation of "4 Stars" in GRESB Rating

In the 2025 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, MHR received a "4 Stars" in GRESB Rating, which is based on GRESB Overall Score and its quintile position relative to global participants. It also won a "Green Star" designation for the fourteenth consecutive year by achieving high performance both in "Management Component" that evaluates policies and organizational structure for ESG promotion, and "Performance Component" that assesses environmental performance and tenant engagement of properties owned.

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

Integrated Report



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

URL: <https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/en/sustainability/library.html>

FTSE Russell



FTSE4Good

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

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

MHR's Website



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

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

Information reporting based on TCFD recommendations

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

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



Indicators and Targets

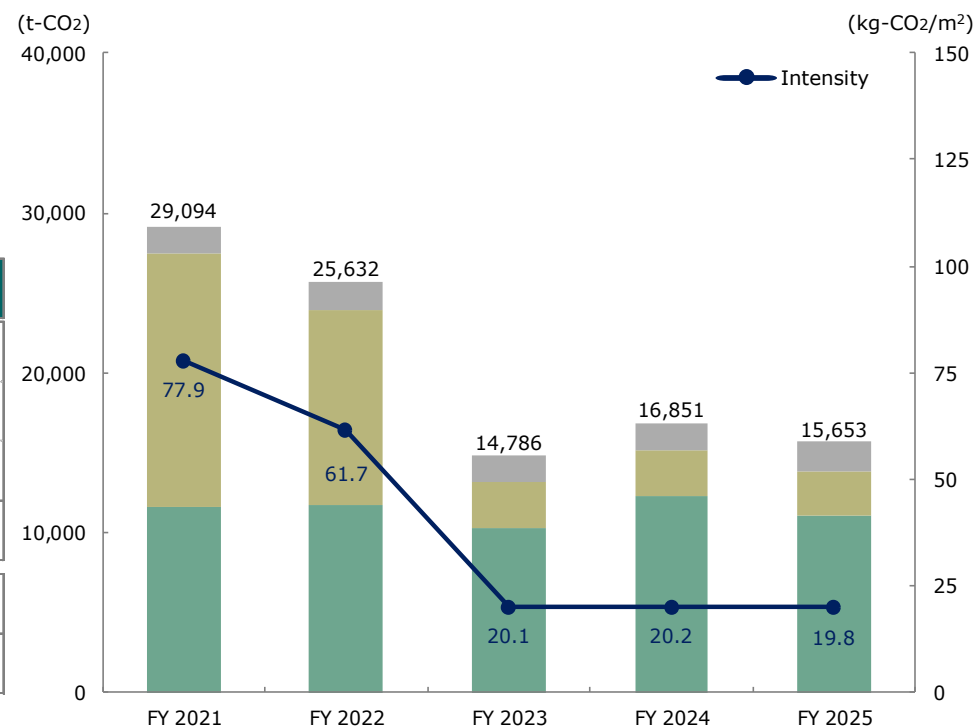
MHR revised its targets in June 2022 to promote further reduction.

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

<Carbon Dioxide Emission and Intensity>

Medium-term target (FY 2030)	Long-term target (FY 2050)	Performance (FY 2025)
50% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)	Net-Zero	49.9% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)

	FY 2019	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Scope 1	1,767	1,696	1,755	1,667	1,743	1,818
Scope 2	18,952	15,770	12,145	2,866	2,810	2,739
Scope 3	10,531	11,627	11,732	10,252	12,297	11,096
Total	31,251	29,094	25,632	14,786	16,851	15,653
Verification/ Guarantee rate	77.4%	78.2%	78.3%	78.3%	78.3%	78.7%
Cover rate	87.6%	88.0%	88.1%	88.1%	88.1%	88.2%



Strategy

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

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

Risk Type	Driving Forces	Risks	Financial Impact and Period Maximizing		Opportunities and Countermeasures
			2°C Scenario	4°C Scenario	
Transition risks	Increased pricing on GHG emissions	Increased carbon tax burden •Taxation on owned properties for their GHG emissions due to carbon tax	Medium	—	Reduce GHG emissions •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 •Strengthening of standards for energy conservation (zero-energy building, ZEB) of buildings and introduction of regulations on total emissions	Small	Small	Reduce utility costs •Renovation to meet building energy-saving standards (ZEB) •Invest in facilities
	•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 •Increased number of tenants who emphasize energy conservation due to increased environmental awareness	Small	Small	Increased demand for highly energy-saving properties •Acquire Green Building Certifications •Disclose environmental performance information
	Increased stakeholder concerns or negative feedback	Increases in fund-raising costs •Buildings that do not save much energy lose value as ESG investors multiply	Small	Small	Lower fundraising costs •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 •Damage and destruction to owned properties due to typhoons or floods	Small	Small	•Own highly resilient properties •Take appropriate measures based on flood risk assessment
	Rising mean temperatures	Increases in utility costs •Increases in utility costs	Small	Small	•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

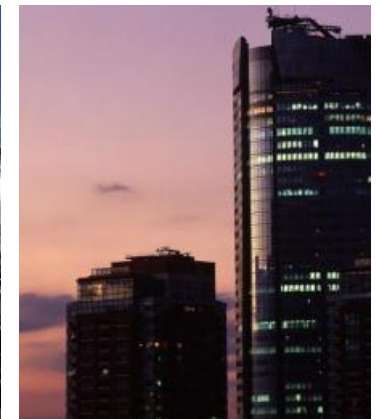
- More tenant demand for highly resilient properties



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

Office

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Roppongi Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Grand Hyatt Tokyo

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



Cinema TOHO Cinemas Roppongi Hills

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



Museum Mori Art Museum

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



Stable Supply of Power from Independent Power Station

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

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



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Toranomon Hills

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

Office

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

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



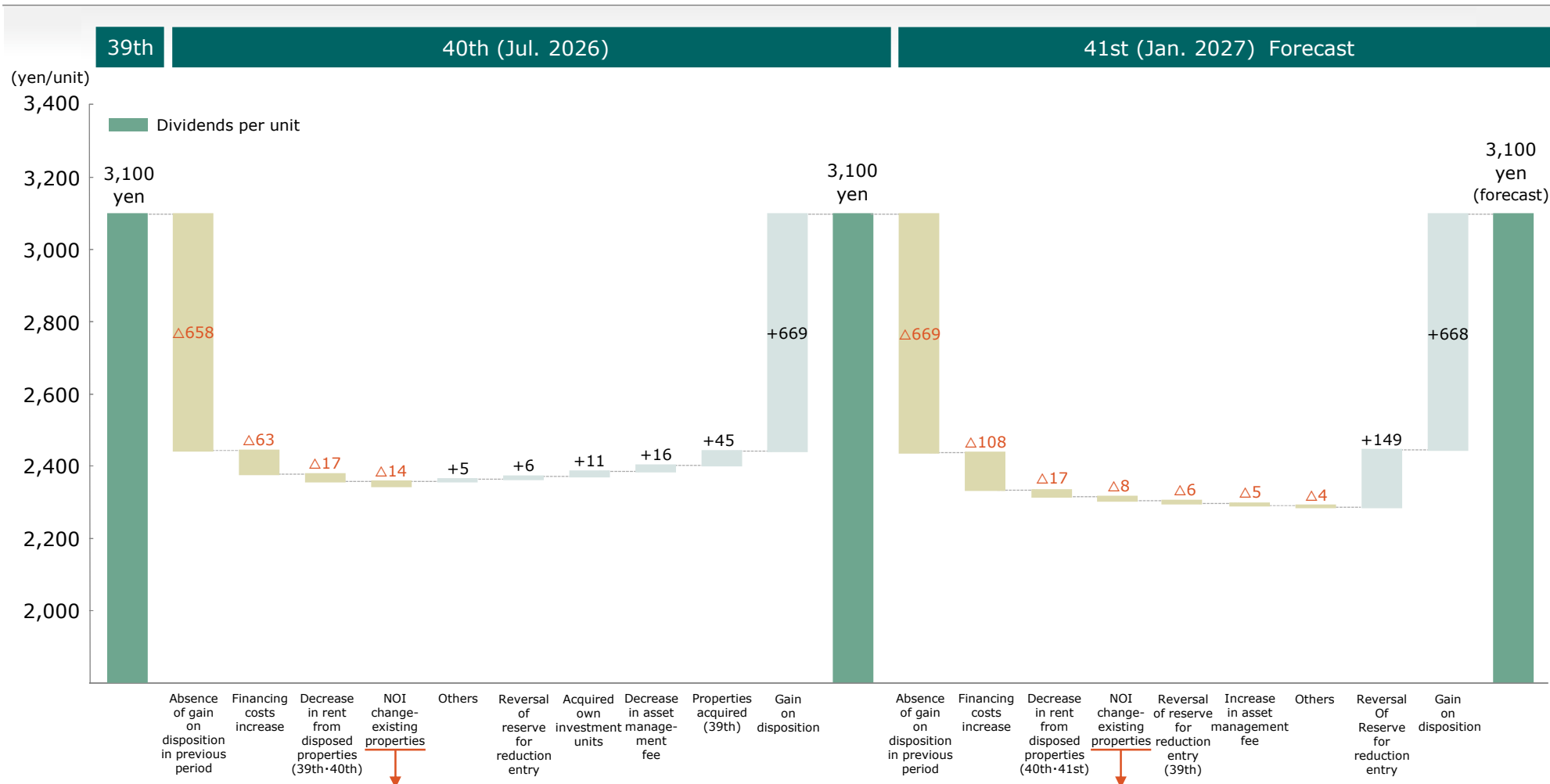
Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

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

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:

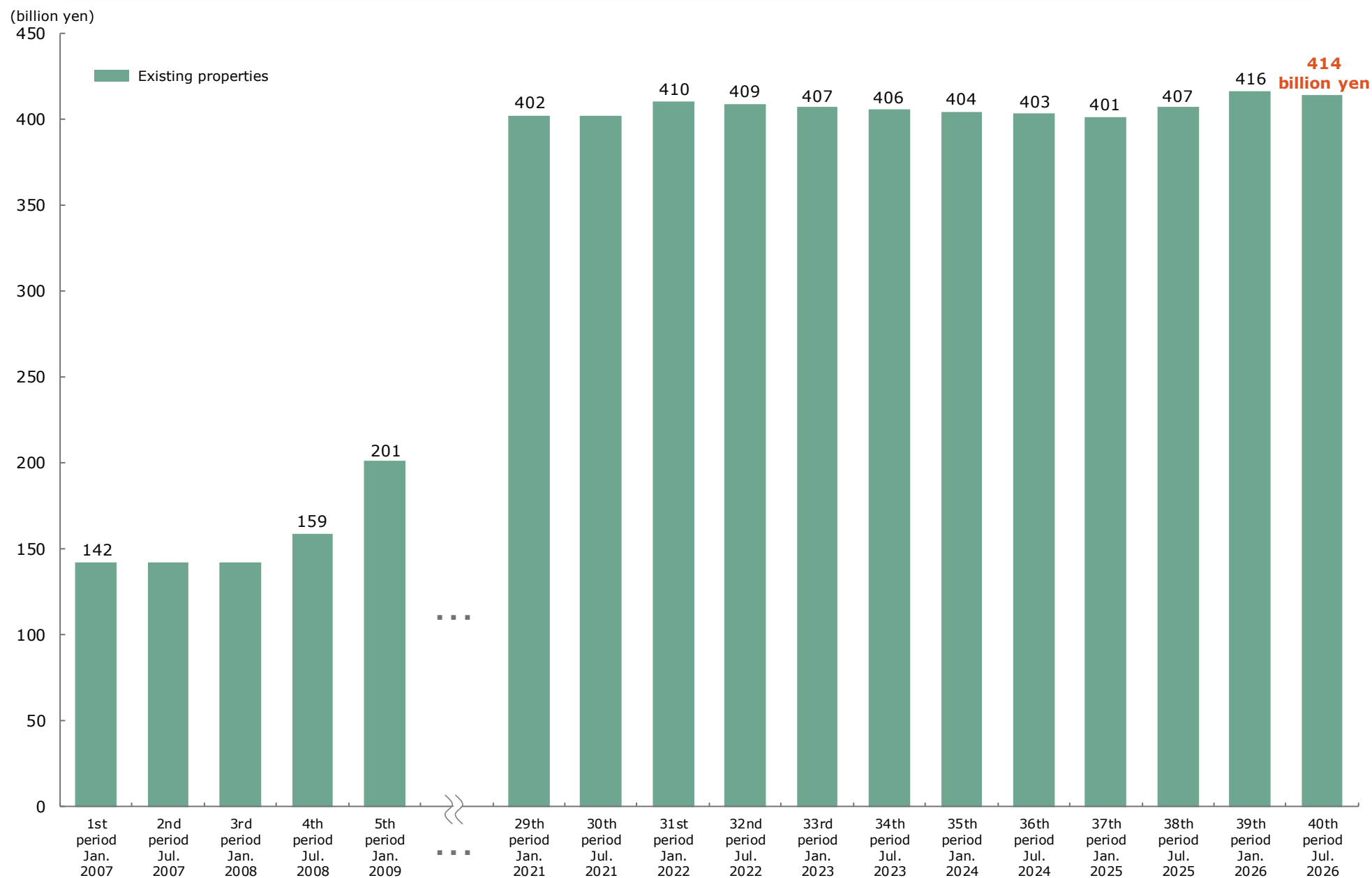
+ Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+46
+ Decrease in property management fee	+6
+ Full period contribution of revision of the ground rent (LF Harajuku)	+4
- Office rent (fixed rent master lease)	△19
- Office rent (pass-through)	△13
- Increase in depreciation	△17
- Residential rent (pass-through)	△5
- Increase in property taxes	△4
- Property taxes for property acquired in 38th period (3-months)	△4

Major factors behind change in NOI from existing properties:

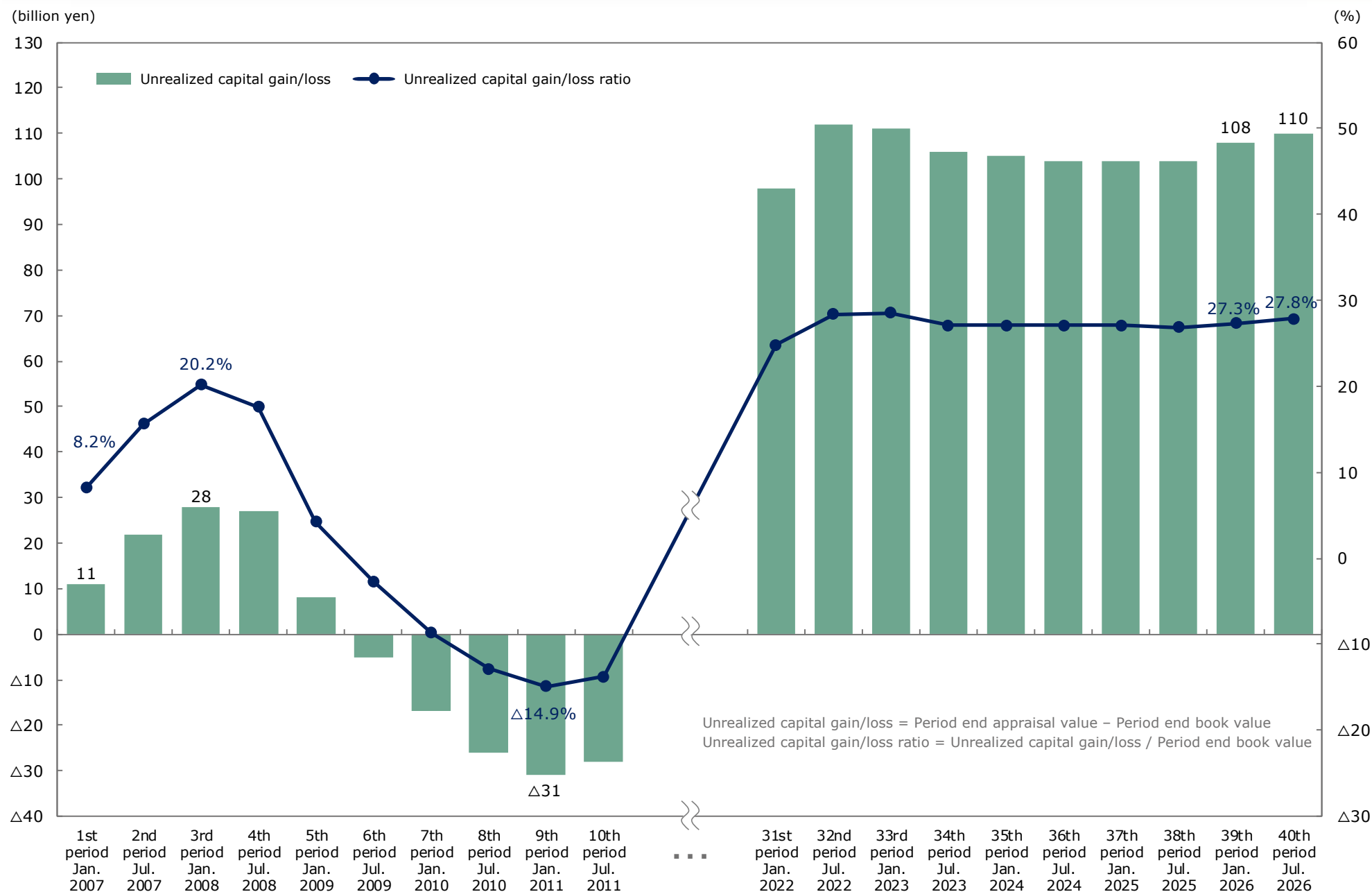
+ Residential rent (pass-through)	+19
+ Office rent (pass-through)	+12
+ Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+7
- Increase in property management fee	△36
- Property taxes for property acquired in 38th-39th period (3-months)	△9
- Increase in property taxes	△4
- Retail revenue	△2

(Note) Factors that led to change are arrived at by dividing the change from the previous fiscal period by 1,879,435 units and indicated as an approximate figure in yen.

3-2 Change in assets under management



3-3 Change in unrealized capital gain/loss



3-4 Appraisal value

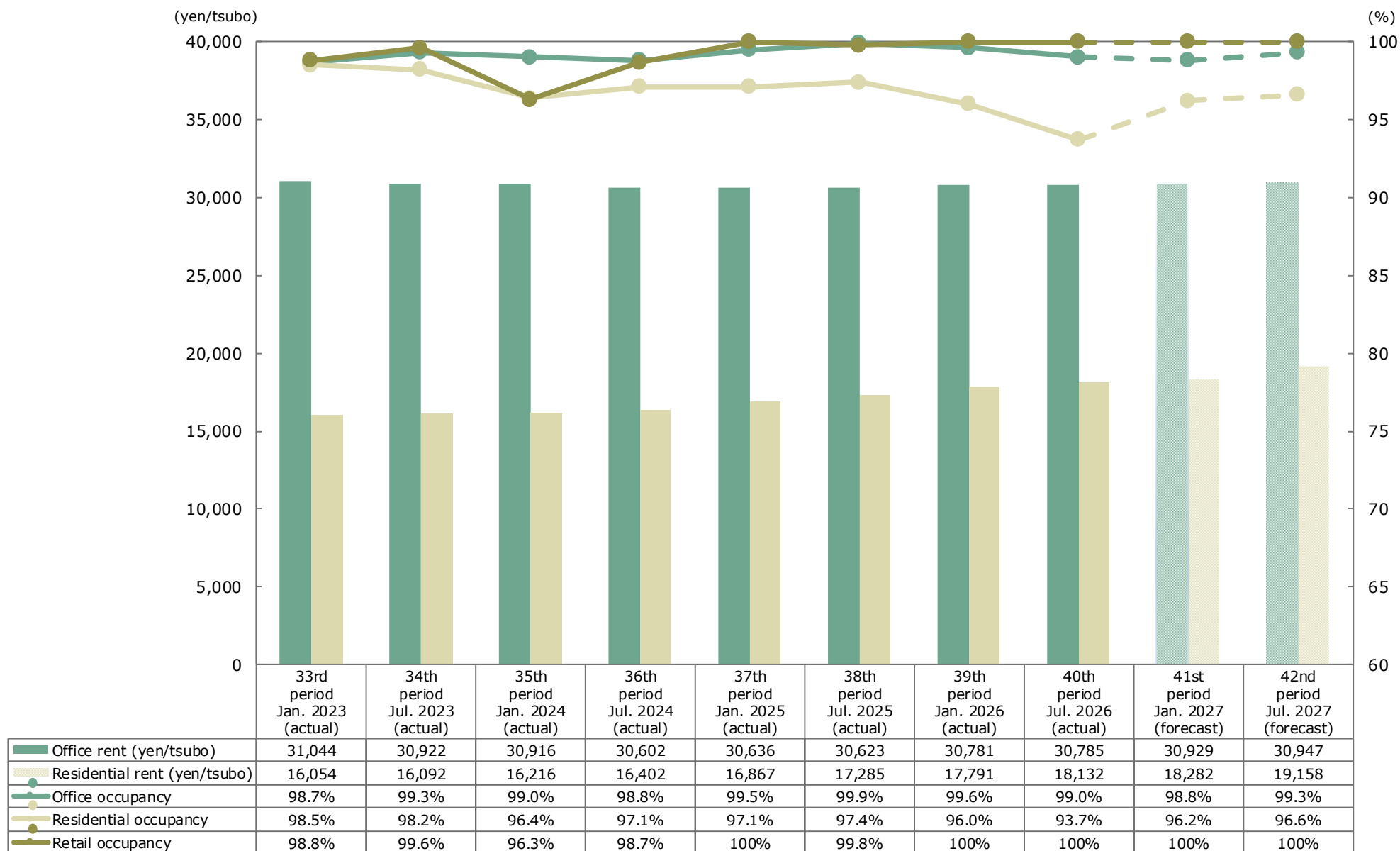
Reflects the impact of partial disposition (million yen)

Principal use	Property name	Property No.	Acquisition price	Book value	As of end of 39th period Jan. 31, 2026		As of end of 40th period Jul. 31, 2026				Difference (B)－(A)	Difference (B)/(A)－1	Unrealized capital gain/loss (B)-book value
					(A) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	(B) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	Discount rate (DCF)	Terminal yield (DCF)			
Office	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	O-0	115,380	109,822	159,200	2.6%	159,400	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	200	0.1%	49,577
	ARK Mori Building	O-1	62,480	61,553	65,000	3.0%	63,800	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	△ 1,200	△ 1.8%	2,246
	Koraku Mori Building	O-4	27,200	24,198	25,440	3.2%	26,080	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%	640	2.5%	1,881
	Akasaka Tameike Tower	O-6	43,930	40,668	36,400	3.0%	37,400	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	1,000	2.7%	△ 3,268
	Atago Green Hills	O-7	42,090	39,038	46,176	3.2%	47,582	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%	1,406	3.0%	8,543
	ARK Hills South Tower	O-8	19,150	18,267	23,900	3.0%	23,900	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	0	0.0%	5,632
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	O-9	73,789	71,800	97,502	2.4%	98,401	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%	899	0.9%	26,600
	Holland Hills Mori Tower	O-10	16,330	16,356	22,700	3.0%	22,700	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	0	0.0%	6,343
	Sub total			400,349	381,706	476,318	－	479,263	－	－	－	2,945	0.6%
Residen tial	Roppongi First Plaza	R-3	2,100	2,230	4,300	3.4%	4,390	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	90	2.1%	2,159
	Roppongi View Tower	R-4	4,000	4,078	4,570	3.5%	4,790	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	220	4.8%	711
	Sub total		6,100	6,308	8,870	－	9,180	－	－	－	310	3.5%	2,871
Retail and others	Laforet Harajuku (Land) (Note 2)	S-1	8,509	8,608	20,812	3.7%	18,564	－	3.7%	－	△ 2,248	△ 10.8%	9,955
	Sub total		8,509	8,608	20,812	－	18,564	－	－	－	△ 2,248	△ 10.8%	9,955
Total			414,958	396,624	506,000	－	507,007	－	－	－	1,007	0.2%	110,382

(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 39th period shows the discount rate used in the DCF analysis.

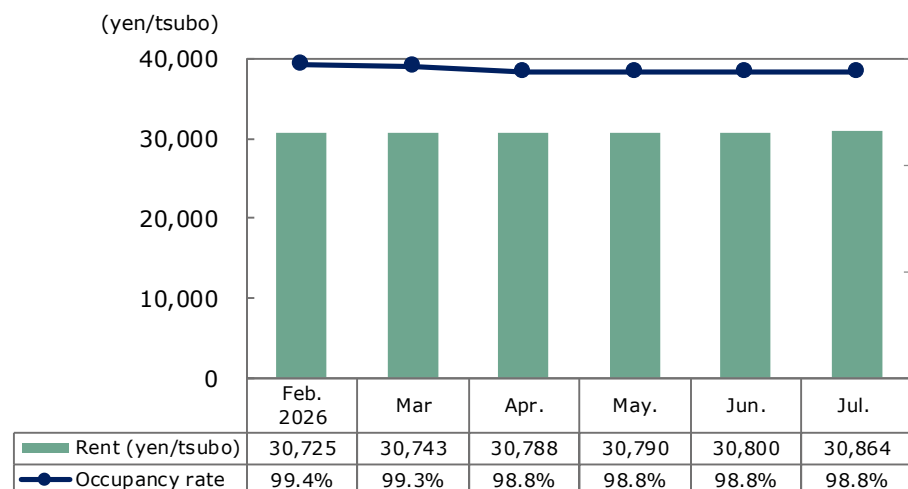
3-5 Changes in the rent and occupancy rates



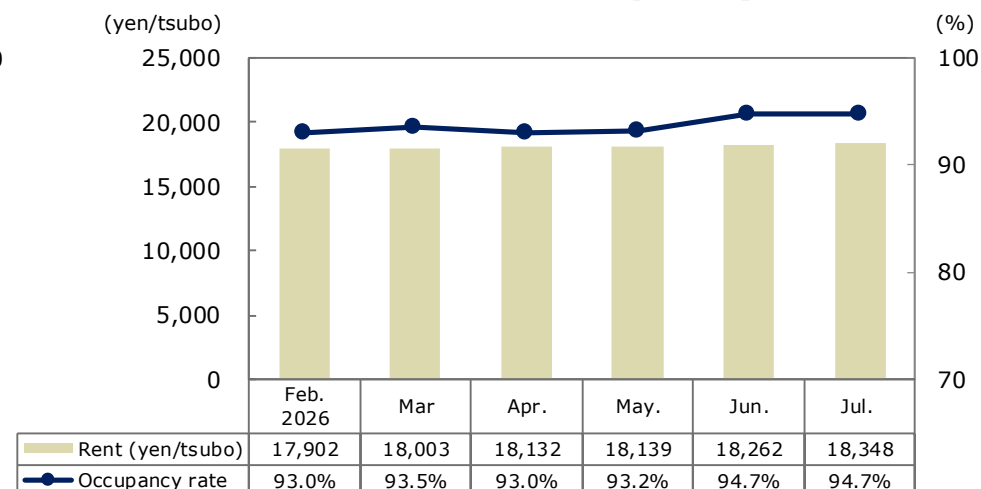
(Note) The above rents and occupancy rates indicate the average rent and the average occupancy rate during relevant fiscal periods.

3-6 Tenant status by month and major tenants

Office: Rent and occupancy rate



Residential: Rent and occupancy rate



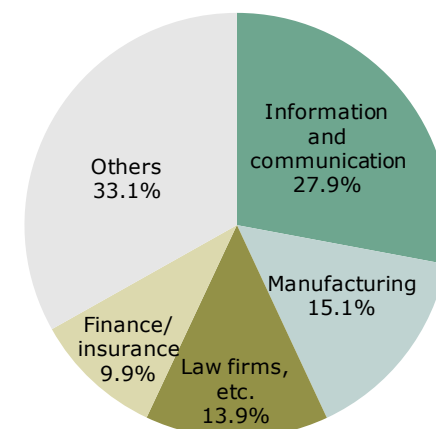
Top 5 tenants

End tenants	Property name	Leased space (Note 1)	Ratio
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower ARK Mori Building Atago Green Hills Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	121,691.28 m ²	66.9%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,358.32 m ²	1.8%
Company "A"	Holland Hills Mori Tower	2,975.85 m ²	1.6%
Japan Worker's Credit Fund Association	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
SoldOut, Inc.	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
Total of top 5 tenants		131,729.19 m ²	72.4%

(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 property.

(Note 2) This indicates the figures as of July 31, 2026.

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, 2026.

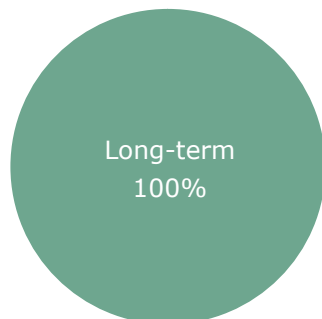
It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each property.

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

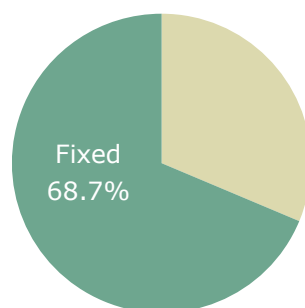
3-7 Financial overview (as of July 31, 2026)

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Major financial indicator

	End of 39th period Jan. 31, 2026	End of 40th period Jul. 31, 2026
Debt balance	189,522 mn yen	190,622 mn yen
Long-term loan	169,222 mn yen	170,322 mn yen
Investment corporation bonds	20,300 mn yen	20,300 mn yen
LTV (Book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.1%	46.4%
LTV (Appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.5%	36.5%
DSCR ^(Note 3)	11.8x	9.8x
Avg. remaining duration	3.5 years	3.4 years
Avg. procured years	8.1 years	8.0 years
Weighted avg. interest rate	0.76%	0.91%

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

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

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

Outstanding balances

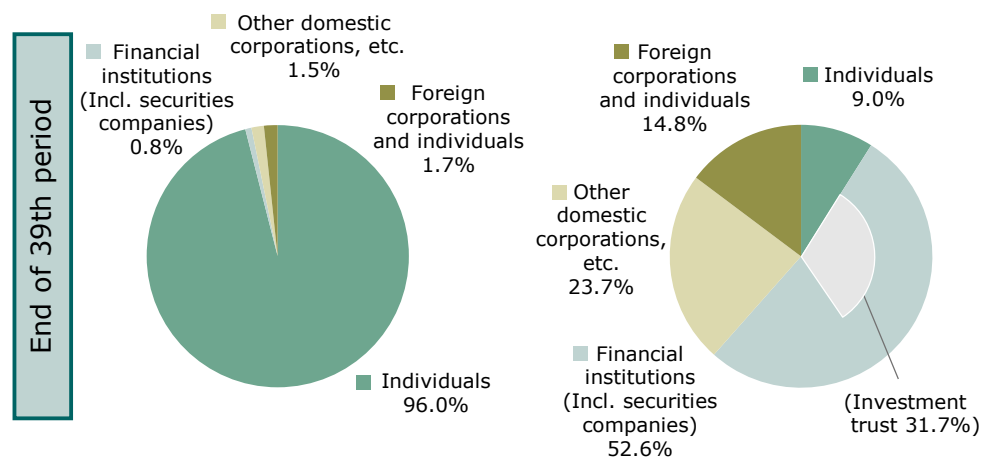
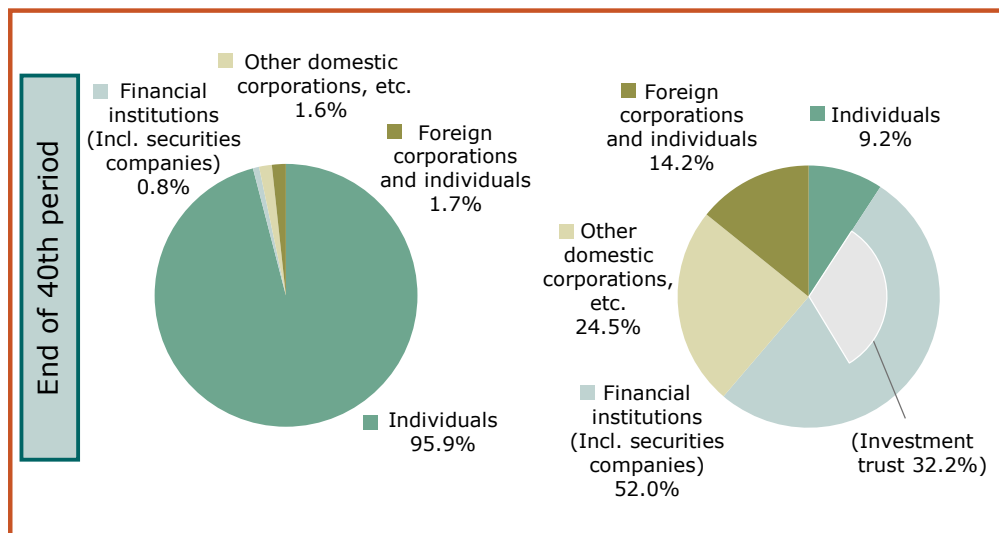
Lenders	Balance	Ratio
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	37,137 mn yen	21.8%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	28,043 mn yen	16.5%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	23,717 mn yen	13.9%
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	18,145 mn yen	10.7%
The Bank of Fukuoka	9,800 mn yen	5.8%
Resona Bank, Limited.	8,680 mn yen	5.1%
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	7,450 mn yen	4.4%
The Norinchukin Bank	7,000 mn yen	4.1%
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%
Shinkin Central Bank	2,600 mn yen	1.5%
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	2,500 mn yen	1.5%
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	2,000 mn yen	1.2%
The 77 Bank, Ltd.	2,000 mn yen	1.2%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (Trust account)	1,500 mn yen	0.9%
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
THE OITA BANK, LTD.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Total borrowings	170,322 mn yen	100%
Investment corporation bonds	20,300 mn yen	
Total interest-bearing debt	190,622 mn yen	

3-8 Unitholders breakdown (as of July 31, 2026)

Unitholders breakdown

<Number of unitholders>

<Number of investment units>



Top 10 unitholders

Rank	Name	Number of units held	Ratio
1	Mori Building Co., Ltd.	420,483	22.4%
2	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	413,179	22.0%
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	268,812	14.3%
4	The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	79,848	4.2%
5	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Money Trust Tax Account)	21,868	1.2%
6	LEGAL + GENERAL ASSURANCE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	21,843	1.2%
7	JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	21,580	1.1%
8	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	21,036	1.1%
9	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account 4)	16,729	0.9%
10	Shikoku Railway Company	14,933	0.8%
Total of top 10 unitholders		1,300,311	69.2%

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



4-1 Business environment recognition

Real estate market / Lending attitude

- Vacancy rates in central Tokyo office buildings steadily improved, and rents also remained strong.
(“Office Market Data” by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. for Tokyo’s five central wards)
 - ⇒ Vacancy rate: 3.2% (July 2025) → 2.0% (July 2026)
 - ⇒ Rent index: 119 (July 2025) → 132 (July 2026)
- Cap rates have remained at historically low levels.
(Japan Real Estate Institute’s “The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey”)
 - ⇒ Class A buildings in Marunouchi
Cap rate: 2.8% (October 2025) → 2.8% (April 2026)
- Lending attitude toward the real estate industry has temporarily weakened but remains strong.

Interest rate trends / Macro environment

- Although long-term interest rates rose due to the change in the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan, they are currently within expectations, and there is limited impact on real estate prices and investment unit prices.
 - ⇒ 10-year bond rates: 2.79% (July 31, 2026)
 - ⇒ Core CPI: +1.6% (June 2026)
- In the June 2026 preliminary business conditions composite index, the leading index was at 116.4 (increased 0.0 PT from previous month) and the coincident index was at 118.2 (Increased 0.3 PT from previous month).
Business sentiment continues to improve.
- Awareness of ESG issues has taken root among companies, with steady progress in pursuing ESG initiatives.

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

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

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

MHR's Medium- to Long-Term Vision

The best portfolio quality

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

The highest ESG assessment

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

Dividend-driven management

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

Optimal REIT investment

4-3 MHR's policy/strategy

External growth policy

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

Internal growth policy

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

Financial management policy

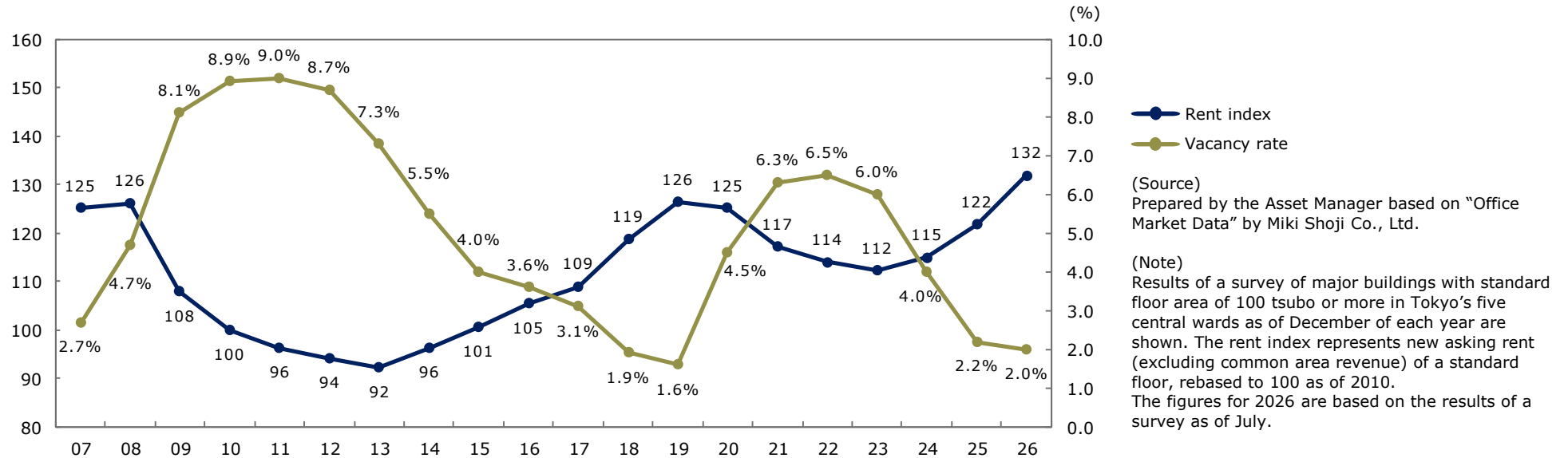
- Set the current LTV level (book value: in the mid-40% range; appraisal value: in the upper 30% range) as the target in order to maintain a durable position for times of economic slowdown, and target average remaining duration of debt from 3 to 4 years.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over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

ESG policy

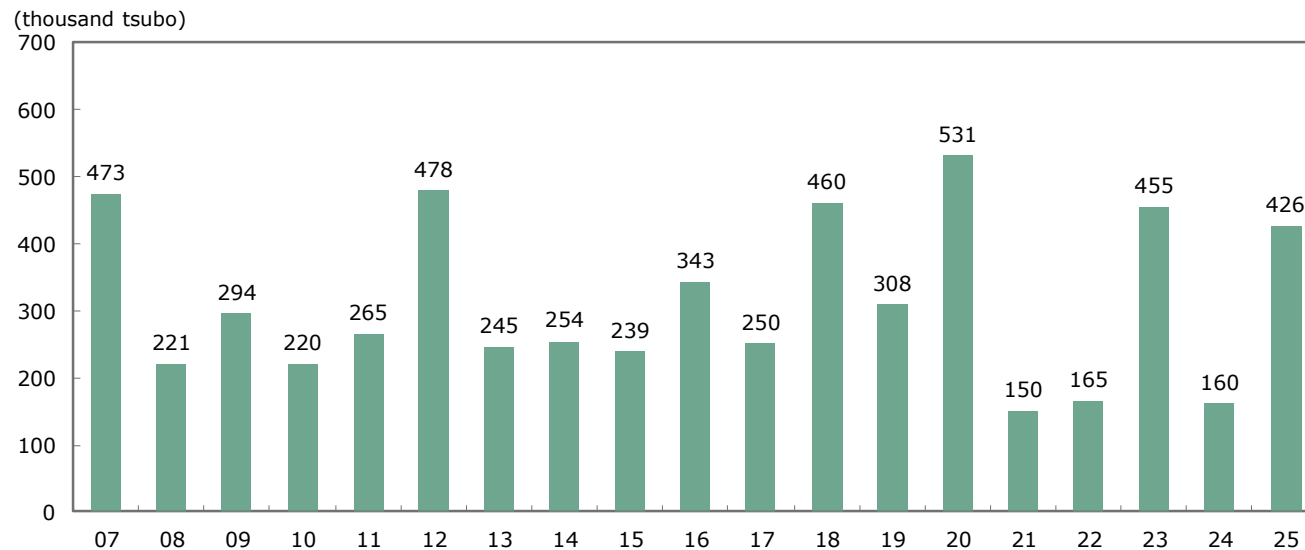
- Contribute to the improvement of various social and environmental issues by positioning ESG initiatives as an integral part of management policy, and steadily implement them in actual management operations leading to improved ESG ratings and stronger competitiveness.
- Regularly publish integrated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

4-4 Market-related information (1)

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



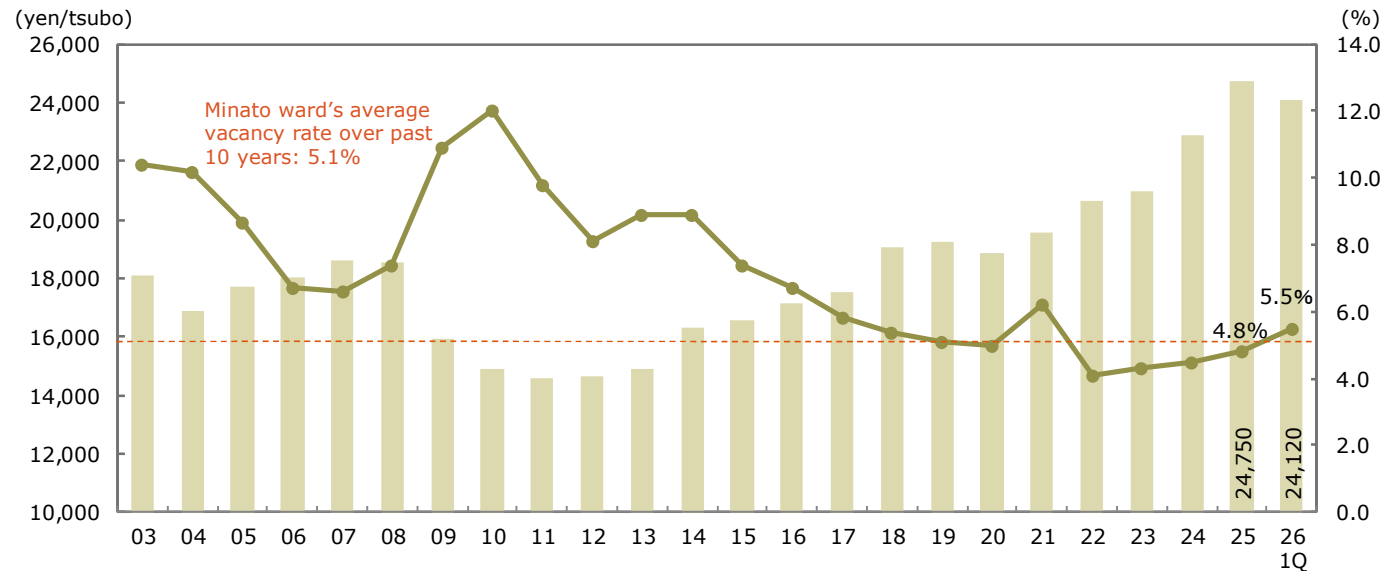
New supply of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



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

4-5 Market-related information (2)

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



(Source)

Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Ken Real Estate Investment Advisors' "Ken Residential Market Report" included in real estate appraisal reports by Japan Real Estate Institute regarding properties held by MHR.

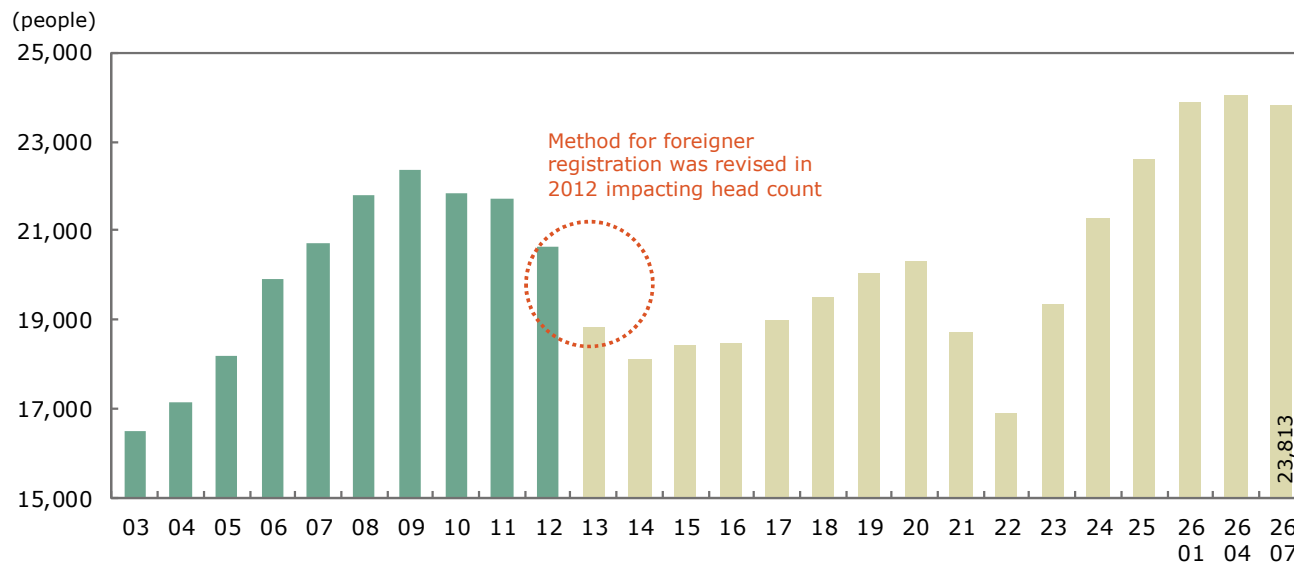
(Note)

Data is based on rental housing with monthly rent of 300,000 yen or more or exclusive floor area of 30 tsubo or more.

"Avg. rents of Minato ward" is the contracted rent excluding the management fee.

In the case of years, "Avg. vacancy rates of Minato ward" is the average of the relevant year's January to March, April to June, July to September and October to December figures, and "Avg. rents of Minato ward" is the annual average.

Change in number of foreign residents in Minato ward



(Source)

Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Number of registered foreign residents" prepared by Statistics Division Bureau of General Affairs of Tokyo.

(Note 1)

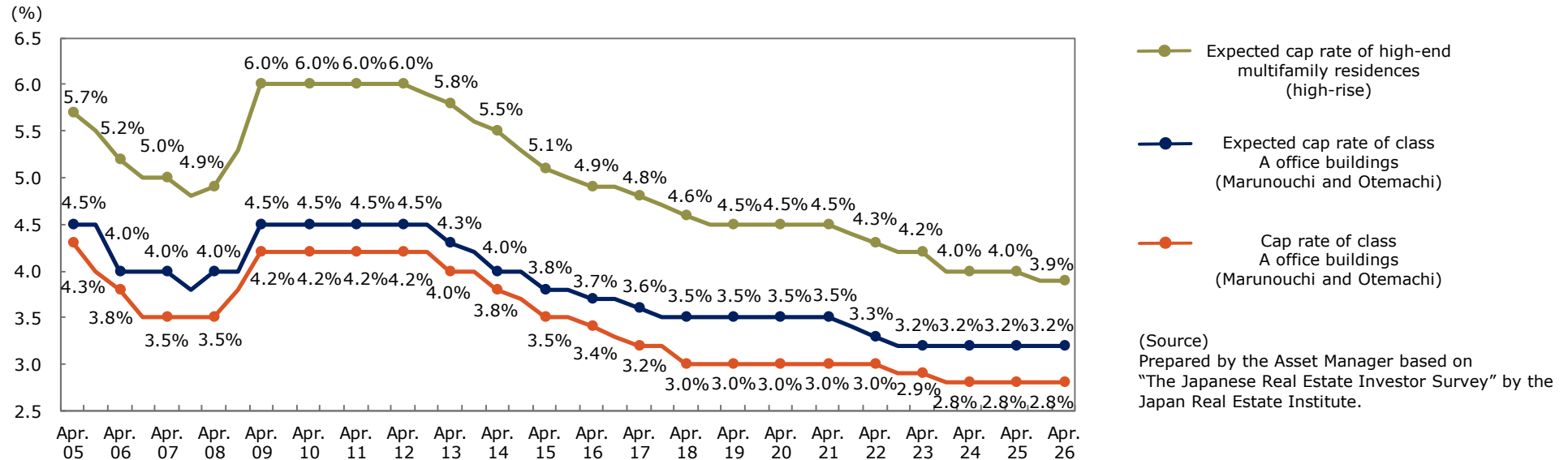
"Number of foreign residents" was the number of foreigners registered under the Ministry of Justice until 2012. However, as the foreigner registration system was abolished based on revision of the law, the figure is the population of the Basic Resident Register. Therefore, the data may not be consistent.

(Note 2)

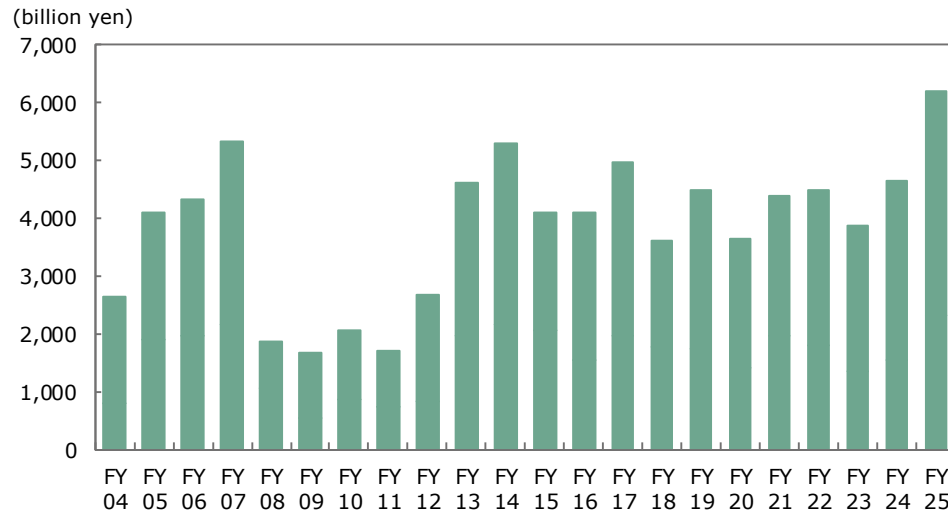
Number of foreign residents as of January 1 of each year is used for the year-based figures.

4-6 Market-related information (3)

Change in return on real estate investment

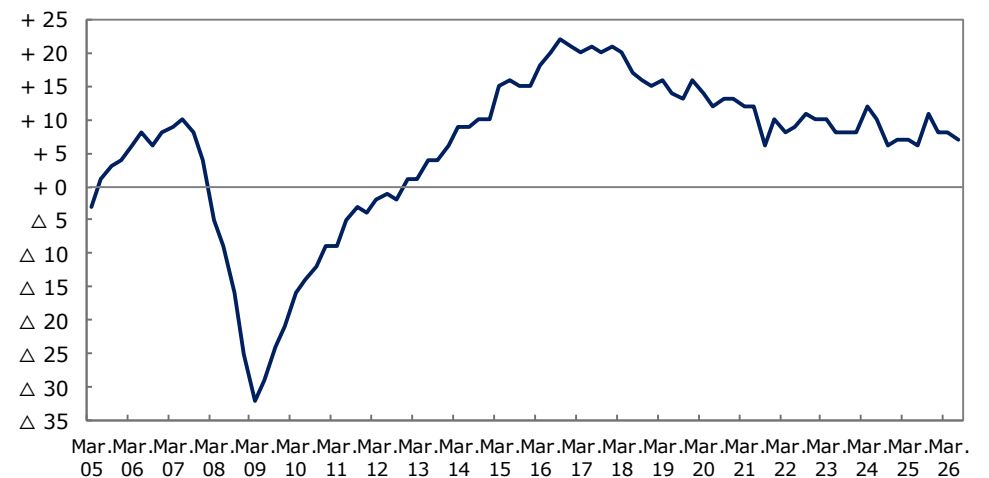


Change in real estate transaction amount



(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.

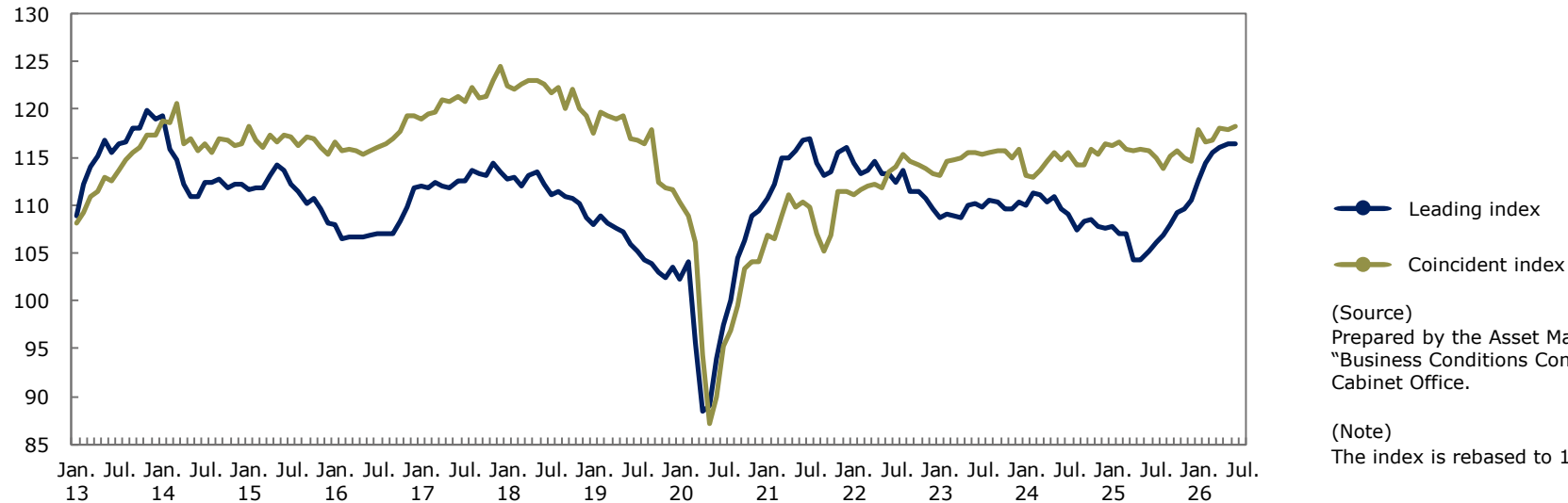
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on QUICK Qr1.

The chart displays the monthly change in the labor force as a percentage. The y-axis is labeled with values from -1.5 to 4.5 in increments of 0.5, with a horizontal line at 0.0. The x-axis shows years from 2013 to 2026. The data series shows a peak of approximately 1.5% in early 2014, a decline to 0% by 2015, a period of relative stability around 0.5% until 2017, followed by a steady increase to a peak of about 4.2% in early 2023. After 2023, the rate declines to approximately 1.5% by 2026.

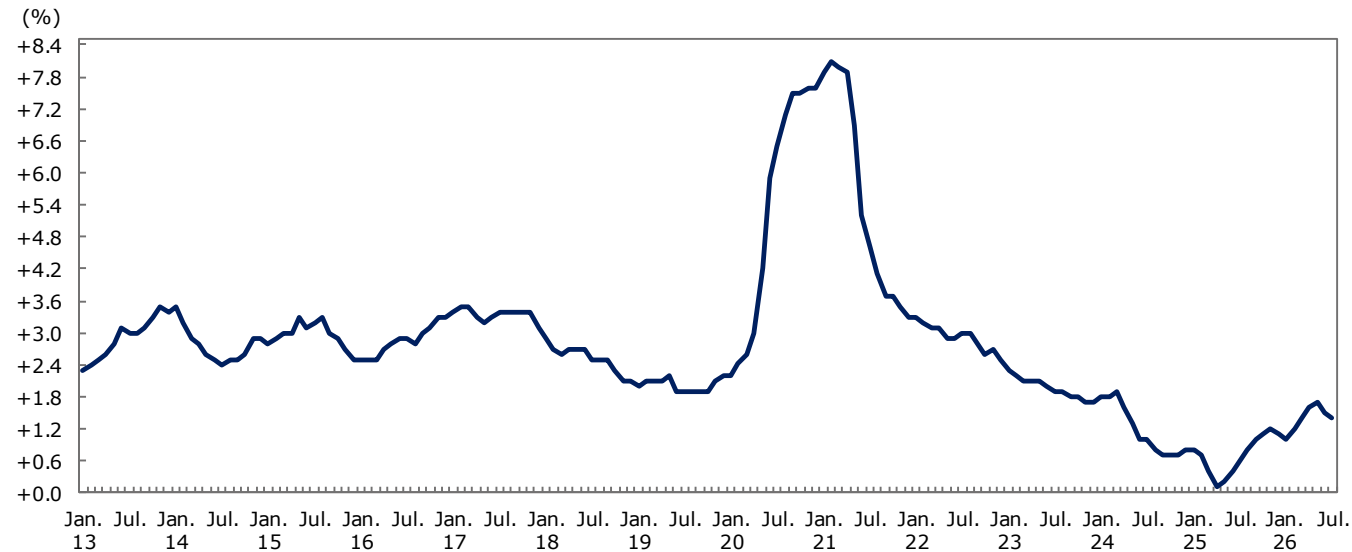
Figures from April 2014 to April 2015 are derived on "the basis of excluding the direct impact of the consumption tax rate increase" (Bank of Japan's "Economic Statistics Monthly").

4-8 Market-related information (5)

Business conditions composite index

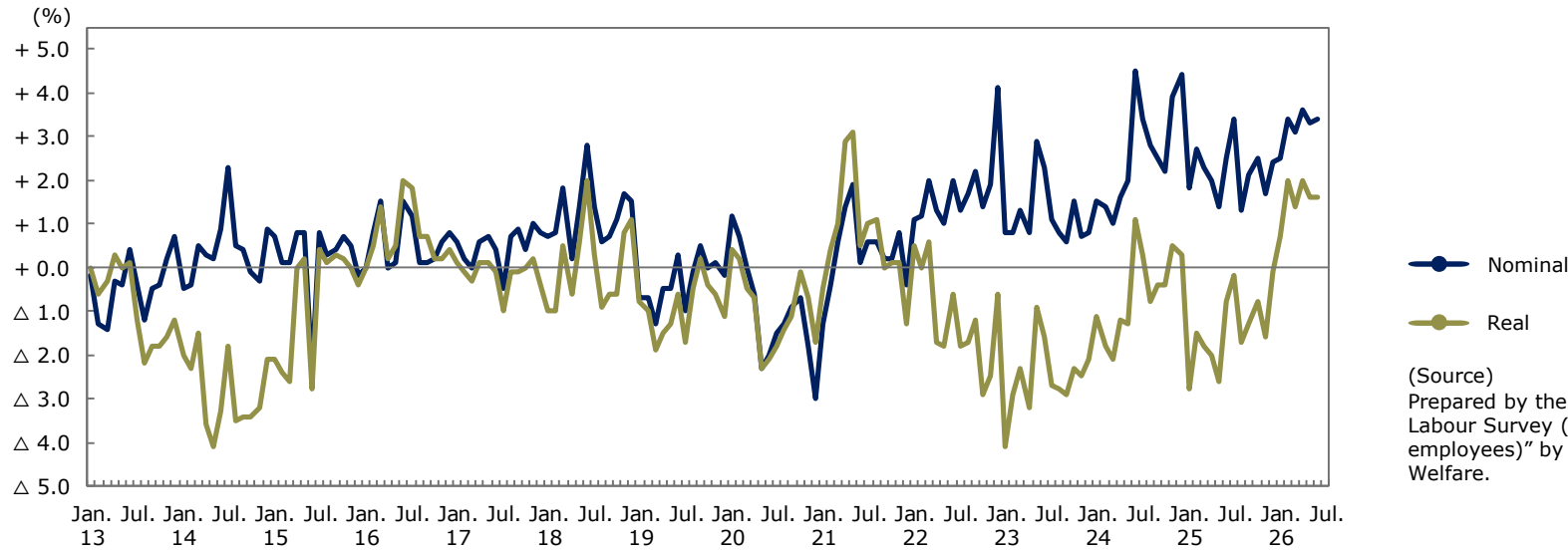


Money stock (M3: year-on-year comparison)



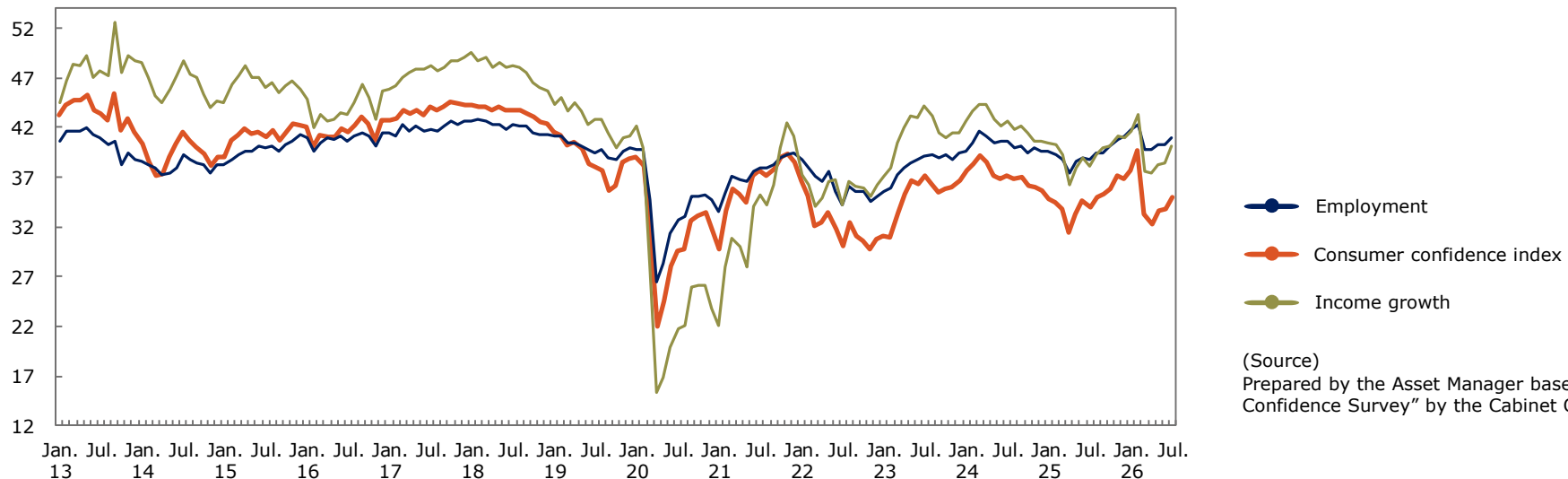
4-9 Market-related information (6)

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	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026	Calculation formula
Net income	6,124 mn yen	5,807 mn yen	
Depreciation and amortization	1,090 mn yen	1,137 mn yen	
CAPEX	285 mn yen	1,390 mn yen	
Total assets	411,231 mn yen	411,198 mn yen	
Total net assets	202,979 mn yen	201,866 mn yen	
Total net assets/unit (BPS)	107,610 yen	107,407 yen	Total net assets/Total units outstanding
Unit price (as of end of each period)	145,200 yen	130,100 yen	
Total units outstanding	1,886,235 units	1,879,435 units	
Total dividends	5,847 mn yen	5,826 mn yen	
Dividends/unit	3,100 yen	3,100 yen	
Dividend yield	4.2%	4.8%	Dividends per unit (annualized)/Unit price as of end of period
FFO	5,695 mn yen	5,686 mn yen	Net income + Depreciation and amortization - Gain or loss on sales of real estate properties
FFO/unit	3,019 yen	3,025 yen	FFO/Total units outstanding
Annualized	5,989 yen	6,101 yen	Based on a period of 365 days
FFO multiple	24.2x	21.3x	Unit price as of end of period/FFO per unit (annualized)
PER	22.5x	20.9x	Unit price as of end of period/Net income per unit (average during the periods, annualized)
PBR	1.3x	1.2x	Unit price as of end of period/Net assets per unit
ROA	1.5%	1.4%	Ordinary income/Average of total assets during the period
Annualized	3.0%	2.8%	Based on a period of 365 days
ROE	3.0%	2.9%	Net income/Average of total net assets during the period
Annualized	6.0%	5.8%	Based on a period of 365 days
NAV	311,503 mn yen	312,249 mn yen	Total net assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value - Total liabilities
NAV/unit	165,145 yen	166,139 yen	
NAV multiple	0.9x	0.8x	Unit price as of end of period/NAV per unit
Interest-bearing debt	189,522 mn yen	190,622 mn yen	
LTV (book value basis)	46.1%	46.4%	Interest-bearing debt/Total assets
LTV (appraisal value basis)	36.5%	36.5%	Interest-bearing debt/(Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)
Operating days	184 days	181 days	

5-2 Balance sheet

(thousand yen)		
	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
Assets		
Current assets	10,162,668	11,233,309
Cash and deposits	3,794,065	5,951,136
Cash and deposits in trust	5,535,730	4,461,201
Other	832,872	820,970
Noncurrent assets	400,999,720	399,908,370
Property, plant and equipment	366,824,794	365,973,407
Intangible assets	30,651,163	30,657,131
Investments and other assets	3,523,763	3,277,831
Deferred assets	68,690	57,121
Total assets	411,231,079	411,198,801

(thousand yen)		
	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	30,073,395	30,839,799
Current portion of investment corporation bonds	7,300,000	9,300,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	19,884,000	18,723,000
Other	2,889,395	2,816,799
Noncurrent liabilities	178,178,611	178,492,945
Investment corporation bonds	13,000,000	11,000,000
Long-term loans payable	149,338,000	151,599,000
Lease and guarantee deposited in trust	15,840,611	15,893,945
Total liabilities	208,252,007	209,332,745
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity	199,811,197	198,876,069
Unitholders' capital, net	191,718,247	190,823,232
Total surplus	8,092,950	8,052,836
Voluntary retained earnings	1,939,817	2,221,807
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,153,132	5,831,029
Valuation and translation adjustments	3,167,874	2,989,986
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	3,167,874	2,989,986
Total net assets	202,979,072	201,866,056
Total liabilities and net assets	411,231,079	411,198,801

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

5-3 Income statement

(thousand yen)		
	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
Operating revenue	11,381,329	11,126,215
Rent revenues	9,665,001	9,689,249
Other operating revenues	196,788	179,663
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,519,539	1,257,301
Operating expenses	4,498,461	4,437,296
Expenses related to properties	3,733,257	3,713,216
Asset management fee	628,562	599,293
Directors' compensation	6,300	6,300
Asset custody fee	10,198	10,280
Administrative service fees	18,060	17,846
Other operating expenses	102,081	90,358
Operating income	6,882,867	6,688,918
Non-operating income	20,128	14,333
Interest income	18,509	12,250
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	1,153	1,010
Insurance income	—	1,070
Other	465	2
Non-operating expenses	777,379	895,144
Interest expenses	597,171	714,754
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	68,778	71,959
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	12,591	11,568
Borrowing expenses	96,870	93,688
Other	1,967	3,174
Ordinary income	6,125,617	5,808,107
Income before income taxes	6,125,617	5,808,107
Net income	6,124,722	5,807,215
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,153,132	5,831,029

Office	8,410,791
Residential	875,249
Retail	84,001
Land	313,908
Other rent revenue	5,299

Parking revenue	49,135
Utilities and other revenue	129,738
Cancellation penalty	251
Key-money income	539

Property management fees	1,273,684
Property taxes	857,063
Utilities	135,093
Maintenance and repairs	93,238
Insurance premium	25,085
Custodian fees	9,264
Depreciation	1,136,473
Rent expenses	166,519
Other lease business expense:	16,792

5-4 Statement of cash flows / Retained earnings

Statement of cash flows

(thousand yen)

	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,245,553	7,871,025
Income before income taxes	6,125,617	5,808,107
Depreciation and amortization	1,090,287	1,137,025
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	12,591	11,568
Interest income	△ 18,509	△ 12,250
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	△ 1,153	△ 1,010
Interest expenses	665,949	786,713
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	681	△ 27,216
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable	85,405	—
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	60,383	11,707
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable—other	2,547	△ 1,496
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	10,187	△ 33,067
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	347,002	△ 266,967
Increase (decrease) in advances received	7,986	14,683
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	1,449	△ 1,415
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	△ 6,592	14,139
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	37,474	31,835
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sale	1,545,191	1,103,708
Other, net	△ 93,559	64,374
Subtotal	9,872,940	8,640,440
Interest income received	18,509	12,250
Interest expenses paid	△ 642,393	△ 779,121
Income taxes paid	△ 3,502	△ 2,542
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	△ 9,584,258	△ 1,147,669
Purchase of intangible assets	—	△ 6,630
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	△ 9,949,737	△ 1,193,230
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposited in trust	△ 168,867	△ 185,318
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposited in trust	534,346	237,509

(thousand yen)

	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	△ 4,506,924	△ 5,640,813
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	12,394,000	12,144,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	△ 8,060,000	△ 11,044,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	1,985,816	—
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	△ 5,000,000	—
Purchase of treasury investment units	—	△ 895,014
Dividends paid	△ 5,826,740	△ 5,845,798
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	△ 4,845,629	1,082,542
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	14,175,425	9,329,796
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9,329,796	10,412,338

Retained earnings

(yen)

	39th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2026	40th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2026
I Unappropriated retained earnings	6,153,132,460	5,831,029,067
II Reversal of Voluntary retained earnings		
Reversal for reduction entry	—	11,512,347
III Amount of Dividends	5,847,328,500	5,826,248,500
Amount of dividends per unit	3,100	3,100
IV Voluntary retained earnings		
Reserve for reduction entry	281,989,941	—
V Retained earnings carried forward	23,814,019	16,292,914

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	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	96.3%	87.6%	△ 8.7PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.2%	88.2%	△ 9.0PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	1	1	0	24	24	0	136	135	△ 1
Rent revenues	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,314,969	△ 36,517	660,481	687,387	26,905	851,352	777,074	△ 74,278
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,291	79,686	△ 605	60,419	52,380	△ 8,038
Total property operating revenue	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,314,969	△ 36,517	740,773	767,073	26,300	911,771	829,454	△ 82,316
Property management	426,426	426,426	—	202,169	202,169	—	86,481	84,687	△ 1,793	199,981	187,574	△ 12,407
Property taxes (Note 1)	300,990	300,946	△ 43	96,373	96,563	190	30,085	32,535	2,449	45,284	47,077	1,793
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,465	62,952	△ 2,512	30,291	27,804	△ 2,486
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	—	390	390	12,961	16,435	3,473	42,179	42,964	784
Insurance premium	5,520	5,430	△ 90	3,381	3,326	△ 55	1,903	1,872	△ 31	2,691	2,651	△ 40
Depreciation (1)	267,849	280,797	12,948	92,072	97,003	4,930	105,579	105,696	116	132,844	133,663	818
Other expenses (Note 2)	374	1,278	903	2,787	4,478	1,690	97,964	97,972	8	10,953	12,465	1,512
Total property operating expenses	1,001,160	1,014,878	13,718	396,783	403,930	7,147	400,441	402,151	1,710	464,226	454,200	△ 10,026
Property operating income (2)	1,850,233	1,836,515	△ 13,718	954,703	911,038	△ 43,664	340,332	364,922	24,589	447,545	375,254	△ 72,290
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	2,118,082	2,117,312	△ 770	1,046,775	1,008,041	△ 38,733	445,911	470,618	24,706	580,390	508,917	△ 71,472
Annualized NOI	4,201,631	4,269,718	68,087	2,076,484	2,032,791	△ 43,692	884,553	949,037	64,483	1,151,317	1,026,270	△ 125,047
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	3.6%	3.7%	0.1PT	3.3%	3.3%	△ 0.1PT	3.3%	3.5%	0.2PT	2.6%	2.3%	△ 0.3PT
CAPEX (4)	—	590,127	590,127	15,189	166,985	151,795	29,833	24,631	△ 5,201	89,507	56,662	△ 32,845
NCF (3)-(4)	2,118,082	1,527,184	△ 590,897	1,031,586	841,056	△ 190,529	416,078	445,986	29,908	490,882	452,255	△ 38,626

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

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

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

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

5-6 Status of income and expenditures (2)

(thousand yen)

Property number	O-7			O-8			O-9			O-10		
Property name	Atago Green Hills			ARK Hills South Tower			Toranomon Hills Mori Tower			Holland Hills Mori Tower		
Acquisition price	42,090,000			19,150,000			73,789,000			16,330,000		
Period	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th (Note 3) Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	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	99.6%	100%	0.4PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.6%	99.9%	0.3PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	99.7%	△ 0.3PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	56	57	1	1	1	0	24	24	0
Rent revenues	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	464,509	476,865	12,356	1,426,552	1,549,611	123,058	486,455	488,079	1,623
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	31,400	26,983	△ 4,416	—	—	—	23,974	20,362	△ 3,611
Total property operating revenue	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	495,909	503,848	7,939	1,426,552	1,549,611	123,058	510,429	508,441	△ 1,988
Property management	2,664	2,664	—	51,913	53,591	1,678	162,191	176,183	13,991	99,460	102,402	2,941
Property taxes (Note 1)	70,166	70,064	△ 101	42,641	44,340	1,698	117,426	138,276	20,850	39,118	39,013	△ 104
Utilities	—	—	—	40,426	34,373	△ 6,052	—	—	—	7,605	7,241	△ 363
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	4,254	3,320	△ 933	—	—	—	3,854	12,276	8,422
Insurance premium	4,502	4,429	△ 73	1,496	1,472	△ 24	3,424	3,718	293	1,503	1,478	△ 24
Depreciation (1)	191,378	197,789	6,410	46,837	47,286	449	177,954	193,410	15,455	46,731	51,281	4,550
Other expenses (Note 2)	68,971	69,123	151	2,312	1,377	△ 934	247	266	19	207	220	13
Total property operating expenses	337,683	344,070	6,387	189,881	185,762	△ 4,118	461,244	511,853	50,608	198,481	213,915	15,434
Property operating income (2)	674,636	668,249	△ 6,387	306,027	318,085	12,058	965,307	1,037,757	72,449	311,948	294,526	△ 17,422
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	866,014	866,038	23	352,864	365,372	12,507	1,143,262	1,231,168	87,905	358,680	345,808	△ 12,872
Annualized NOI	1,717,909	1,746,431	28,521	699,976	736,801	36,824	2,483,672	2,482,742	△ 930	711,512	697,347	△ 14,164
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.1%	4.1%	0.1PT	3.7%	3.8%	0.2PT	3.4%	3.4%	0.0PT	4.4%	4.3%	△ 0.1PT
CAPEX (4)	28,311	244,510	216,198	52,148	5,539	△ 46,609	3,266	32,239	28,973	8,952	225,577	216,624
NCF (3)-(4)	837,703	621,527	△ 216,175	300,716	359,833	59,117	1,139,996	1,198,928	58,931	349,727	120,230	△ 229,496

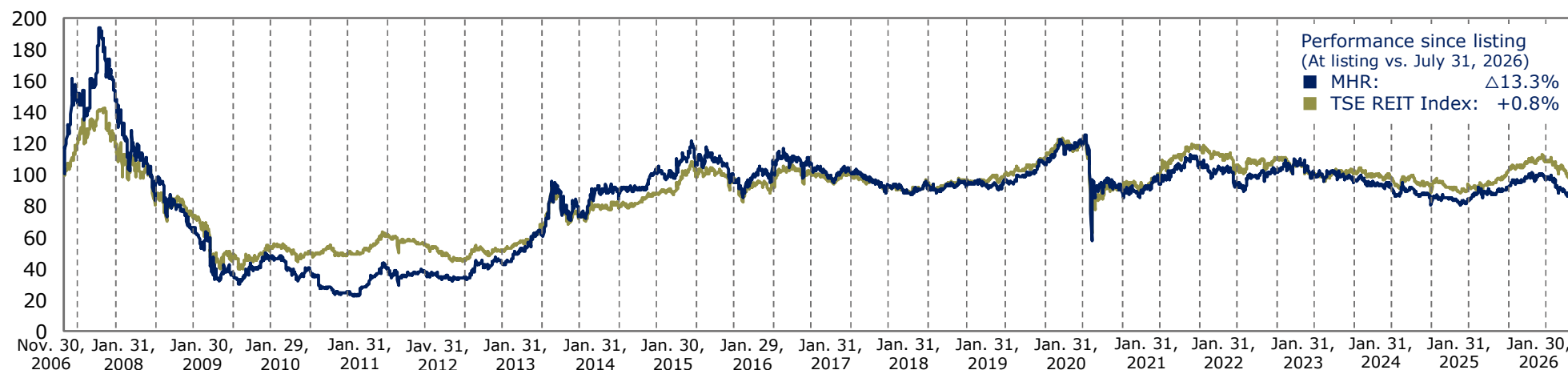
5-7 Status of income and expenditures (3)

(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			8,509,800 (as of the end of Jan. 2026: 9,600,800)			414,958,800 (as of the end of Jan. 2026: 416,049,800)		
Period	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th Jan. 2026	40th Jul. 2026	Difference	39th (Note3) Jan. 2026	40th (Note3) Jul. 2026	Difference	39th (Note3) Jan. 2026	40th (Note3) Jul. 2026	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	86.1%	90.9%	4.8PT	81.8%	87.5%	5.7PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	98.9%	98.2%	△ 0.7PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	92.9%	90.8%	△ 2.1PT	88.3%	85.0%	△ 3.3PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.0%	98.2%	△ 0.8PT
Number of tenants	36	38	2	75	80	5	1	1	0	356	363	7
Rent revenues	105,407	108,195	2,788	111,234	109,443	△ 1,790	343,806	313,908	△ 29,898	9,665,001	9,689,249	24,248
Other operating revenues	430	—	△ 430	273	251	△ 22	—	—	—	196,788	179,663	△ 17,124
Total property operating revenue	105,837	108,195	2,358	111,507	109,694	△ 1,812	343,806	313,908	△ 29,898	9,861,789	9,868,913	7,123
Property management	21,680	17,369	△ 4,311	18,560	20,616	2,055	—	—	—	1,271,530	1,273,684	2,154
Property taxes (Note 1)	10,430	10,721	290	15,910	16,341	431	62,903	61,182	△ 1,721	831,330	857,063	25,733
Utilities	1,433	1,415	△ 18	1,243	1,306	63	—	—	—	146,464	135,093	△ 11,371
Maintenance and repairs	60,208	11,992	△ 48,215	55,853	5,859	△ 49,994	—	—	—	179,311	93,238	△ 86,072
Insurance premium	292	288	△ 4	425	418	△ 6	—	—	—	25,143	25,085	△ 57
Depreciation (1)	12,935	13,459	523	16,104	16,086	△ 18	—	—	—	1,090,287	1,136,473	46,185
Other expenses (Note 2)	4,231	4,040	△ 191	1,083	1,304	221	55	49	△ 6	189,190	192,576	3,386
Total property operating expenses	111,213	59,286	△ 51,927	109,182	61,934	△ 47,247	62,959	61,231	△ 1,728	3,733,257	3,713,216	△ 20,041
Property operating income (2)	△ 5,376	48,909	54,285	2,325	47,760	45,435	280,846	252,676	△ 28,169	6,128,531	6,155,696	27,165
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	7,559	62,368	54,808	18,429	63,846	45,417	280,846	252,676	△ 28,169	7,218,819	7,292,169	73,350
Annualized NOI	14,996	125,770	110,774	36,558	128,751	92,192	503,955	460,603	△ 43,351	14,508,183	14,673,233	165,049
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	0.7%	6.0%	5.3PT	0.9%	3.2%	2.3PT	5.2%	5.4%	0.2PT	3.5%	3.5%	0.0PT
CAPEX (4)	27,001	9,804	△ 17,196	30,797	34,258	3,460	—	—	—	285,009	1,390,336	1,105,327
NCF (3)-(4)	△ 19,441	52,563	72,005	△ 12,368	29,588	41,956	280,846	252,676	△ 28,169	6,933,810	5,901,833	△ 1,031,976

5-8 Unit price performance since IPO

Relative price performance (Since IPO - July 31, 2026)



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

Unit price per period-end (Closing price)

Accounting period	Unit price
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
31st (January 2022)	141,000 yen
32nd (July 2022)	153,000 yen
33rd (January 2023)	147,600 yen
34th (July 2023)	144,700 yen
35th (January 2024)	137,200 yen
36th (July 2024)	128,600 yen
37th (January 2025)	125,600 yen
38th (July 2025)	136,600 yen
39th (January 2026)	145,200 yen
40th (July 2026)	130,100 yen

(Reference)

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

5-9 Investment criteria

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

Investments focusing on Premium Properties

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

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

Premium Properties

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

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

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

(Note 3) Ratios are based on the acquisition prices

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

Office building focus

Office building

50% or more

Tokyo's five central wards focus

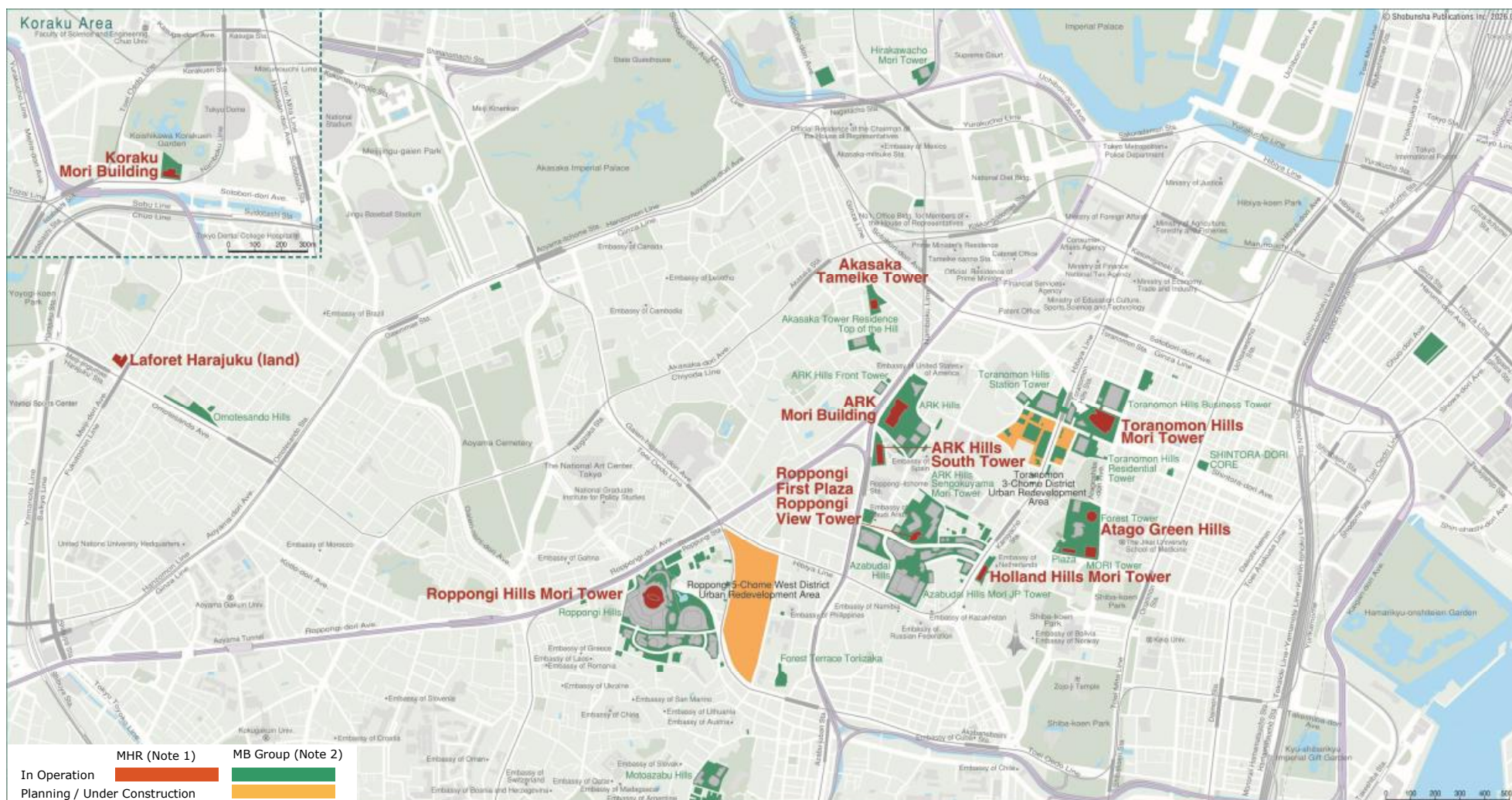
Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity

50% or more
(Tokyo Metropolitan Area: 80% or more)

Earthquake-resistance focus

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

5-10 Portfolio map (as of July 31, 2026)

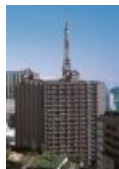


(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2026."

(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, 2026)

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	Toranomo n 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		23 years 3 months	40 years 4 months	26 years 4 months	13 years 0 months	12 years 2 months	21 years 6 months	25 years 10 months	25 years 0 months	24 years 9 months	25 year 0 months	32 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㎡		—
Owner-ship (Note 1)	Land	Co-ownership (approx. 17.7%)	Co-ownership (approx.10.9%)	Leased	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 25.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 54.9%)	Co-ownership (approx. 56.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 28.8%)			Co-ownership (approx. 47%)	Co-ownership (approx. 46%)	Ownership (39%)
	Building	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 13.6%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 17.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 57.9%)	Co-ownership (25%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 13.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 48.5%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 65.5%)	Ownership/Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 32.9%)			Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 46.4%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 44.7%)	—
PML (Note 2)		2.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	6.7%	2.0%	2.0%	—
Earthquake-resistant feature (Note 3)		Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	—	—	—	—
Acquisition price (mn yen)		115,380	62,480	27,200	19,150	73,789	16,330	43,930	42,090			2,100	4,000	8,509
Occupancy rate (Note 4)		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	87.6%	100%			90.9%	87.5%	100%

Average building age
24.2 years

Portfolio PML
2.1%(Note 2)

Total acquisition price
414,958 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 26, 2026 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, 2026.
- (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.