

Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Results of the 30th Fiscal Period ended July 31, 2021

Presentation Material

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

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

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

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

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1. Executive summary

Financial summary 30th period (Jul. 2021)

- Operating revenue: 9,841 million yen, operating income: 6,157 million yen, net income: 5,582 million yen **Increased revenue and income period-over-period**
- DPU: 2,913 yen (+0.1% from 29th period) **Increasing for 22 consecutive fiscal periods**
- NAV per unit: 147,297 yen (+0.1% from 29th period) **Increasing for 21 consecutive fiscal periods**
- As a result of maintaining a high occupancy rate even as office vacancy rates rise in central Tokyo, DPU and NAV per unit continued to increase.

External growth

- Additionally acquired “Toranomori Hills Mori Tower” (7.8 billion yen) at the beginning of the 31st period.
- In the 31st period, although the impact of the contract renewal accompanying a rent decrease for the portfolio’s only fixed-rent master lease with a large rent gap is offset by property acquisition, other factors caused a downward revision in income. However this income gap will be covered by the utilization of internal reserves resulting in the DPU forecast (2,910 yen) remaining unchanged.
- Going forward, premium properties in central Tokyo are expected to continuously demonstrate competitive advantages even after the spread of telecommuting, as these properties can capture office demand by functioning as headquarters.

Internal growth

- Even as office vacancy rates rise in central Tokyo, MHR’s office occupancy rate for the 30th period maintained a high level of 98.9% due in part to the excellent location and quality of the properties. Regarding rent trends, rent revision saw a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement saw a slight decrease in rent.
- The residential occupancy rate for the 30th period was 94.8%, which is roughly the same level as that of the previous period.

Financial management

- The fund procurement environment has not changed despite the COVID-19 pandemic. MHR maintained the target level by book value basis LTV 46.0%, appraisal value basis LTV 38.3%, remaining duration of debt 4.5 years. (After the property acquisition in the 31st period, LTV based on book value is forecast at 46.8% and LTV based on appraisal value is forecast at 38.9%)
- Green bonds were issued. (February 2021: 2.0 billion yen, July 2021: 1.8 billion yen)

2. Investment highlights



2-2 Financial results

The 30th period (July 2021) saw increased revenue and income compared with the 29th period and MHR posted a DPU increase for the twenty-second consecutive fiscal period

- A high occupancy rate has been maintained even as office vacancy rates rise in central Tokyo. With respect to rent trends for pass-through-type properties, rent revision saw a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement saw a slight decrease in rent.
- NAV per unit also increased for the twenty-first consecutive period. A further increase will be seen when the effect of property acquisition in the 31st period is reflected.

	29th period	30th period		30th period
	Jan. 31, 2021	Jul. 31, 2021	Difference	Jul. 31, 2021
	Actual	Actual		Forecasted
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	9,820	9,841	+ 20	9,820
Rent revenues	9,614	9,609	Δ 5	9,620
Other operating revenues	206	232	+ 25	200
Operating expenses	3,646	3,683	+ 36	3,667
Expenses related to properties	3,315	3,325	+ 9	3,354
SG&A	331	357	+ 26	312
Operating income	6,173	6,157	Δ 15	6,153
Non-operating income	0	1	+ 0	1
Non-operating expenses	598	575	Δ 23	576
Ordinary income	5,576	5,583	+ 7	5,578
Net income	5,575	5,582	+ 7	5,577
Total dividends	5,574	5,582	+ 7	5,576
DPU				
Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	—	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	2,909	2,913	+ 4	2,910
Other Indices (million yen)				
NOI	7,561	7,588	+ 26	7,535
NOI yield	3.7%	3.8%	0.1PT	3.8%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period) (Note)	400,851	402,910	+ 2,058	402,910

Increase/decrease factor (29th – 30th)

• Operating revenue (+20 mn yen)

- Full period contribution of property acquired in 29th period	+43
- Cancellation penalty	+39
- Office Rent (pass-through)	Δ40
- Utilities and other revenue	Δ11
- Residential and other revenue	Δ8

• Operating expenses (+36 mn yen)

- Asset management fee	+25
- Depreciation	+11
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 29th period	+10
- Property taxes for property acquired in 29th period	+10
- Other lease business expenses	+6
- Utilities	Δ15
- Property management fee	Δ13

• Non-operating expenses (Δ23 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	Δ19
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Increase/decrease factor for 30th period (Forecasted - Actual)

• Operating income (+4 mn yen)

- Cancellation penalty	+44
- Maintenance and repairs	+15
- Asset management fee	Δ40
- Office rent (pass-through)	Δ14

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

2-3 Overview of new acquisition (Acquired as of August 2, 2021)

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (Additional acquisition)

Office



Location	23-1, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Construction date	May 2014
Total number of floors	52 floors above ground, 5 floors below ground
Gross floor area	241,581.95 m ²

Portions of acquisition 11% quasi-co-ownership interest in trust beneficial interests

	Acquisition price	Appraisal value	NOI yield
Acquired as of September 1, 2020	12,220 mn yen	15,232 mn yen	3.4%
Acquired as of August 2, 2021	7,870 mn yen	9,856 mn yen	3.4%

Total acquired: 78% quasi-co-ownership interest including past acquisition

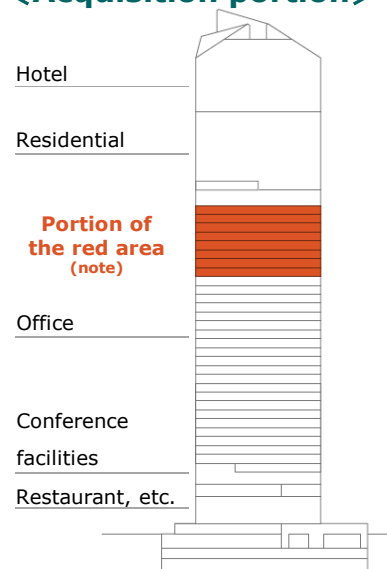
1. Super high rise tower - Tokyo's new landmark

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

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

- Directly connected to "Toranomon Hills Station" on the Hibiya subway line and 6 transit stations and 11 lines are nearby. It is easily accessible from Haneda Airport and ideal as a new hub for international business.
- As a result of a number of redevelopment projects currently in progress around the building, the Toranomon area has begun to rapidly evolve into an international urban center.

<Acquisition portion>



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



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



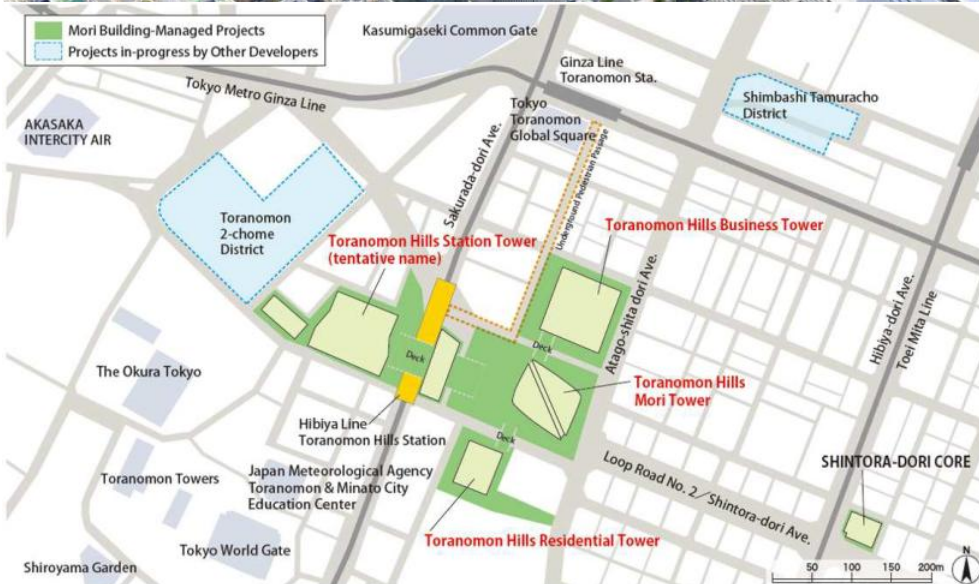
Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

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



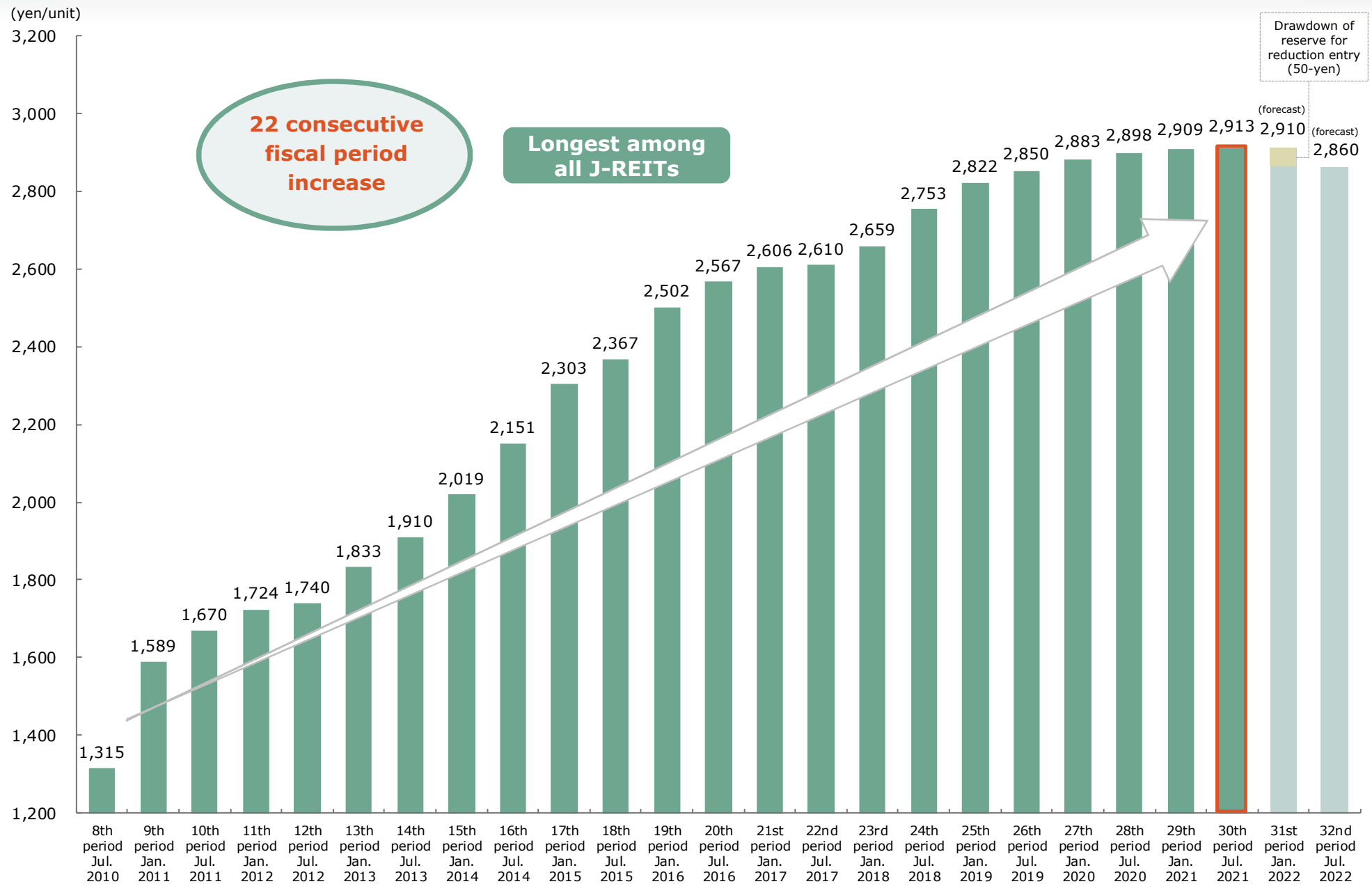
Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

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

2-4 Dividends per unit growth record

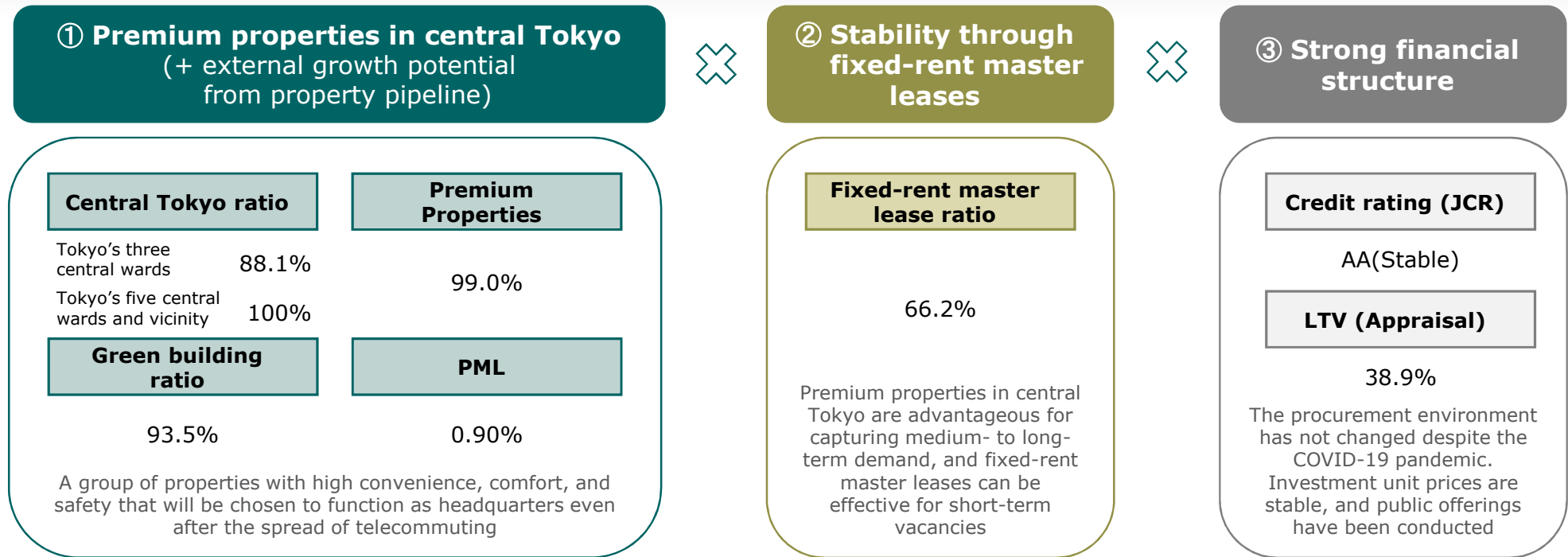


HILLS REIT



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

2-5 Strengths of continuous growth in DPU and NAV



*The figure above is for after the acquisition of the new property

Impact of COVID-19 on business performance (30th period)

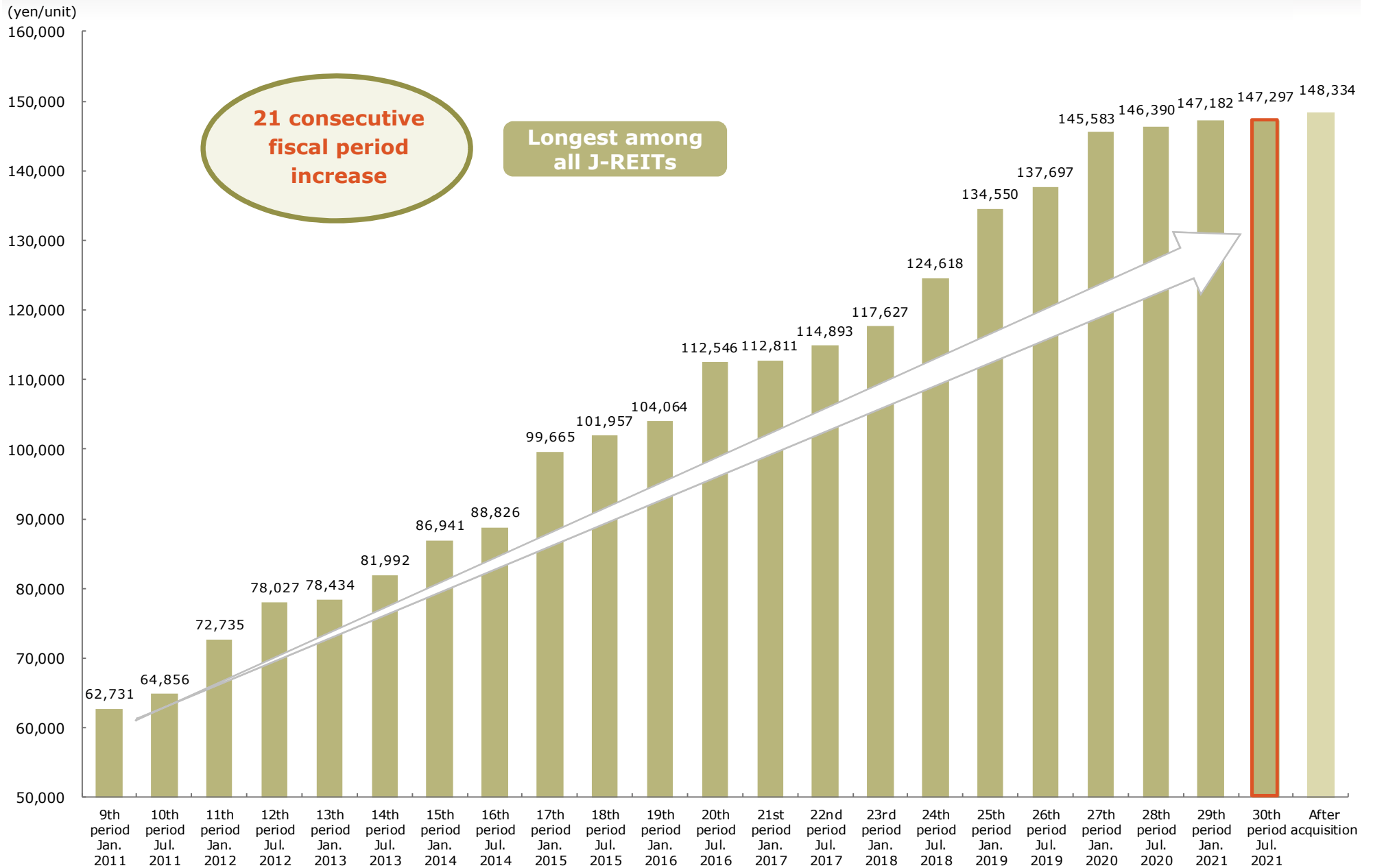
Office: No significant impact
Maintained high occupancy rates

- **Occupancy Rate** 99.6% in the 29th period and 98.9% in the 30th period
Even as office vacancy rates rose in the five central wards, including Minato Ward, a high occupancy rate was maintained due in part to the excellent location and quality of MHR's properties
- **Rent trends**
Rent revision saw a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement saw a slight decrease in rent
- **Rent exemption and non-payment**
No incidents

Residential: Occupancy rates were roughly the same as those in the previous period

- **Occupancy Rate** 94.9% in the 29th period and 94.8% in the 30th period (roughly the same level)
While occupancy rates have been declining at some properties, the overall portfolio impact has been minimal
- **Rent trends**
Rent revision saw a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement saw a slight decrease in rent
- **Rent exemption and non-payment**
No incidents

2-6 Increase in appraisal NAV per unit



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

2-7 Forecasts

The 31st period is forecast to have decreased revenue and income compared with the 30th period, and DPU is forecast to remain unchanged with utilization of internal reserve.

DPU for the 32nd period is forecast to be $\Delta 50$ yen ($\Delta 1.7\%$) compared with the 31st period

- In the 31st period, although the impact of the contract renewal accompanying a rent decrease for the portfolio's only fixed-rent master lease with a large rent gap is offset by property acquisition, other factors caused a downward revision in income. However this income gap will be covered by the utilization of internal reserves resulting in the DPU forecast remaining unchanged.
- Although vacancy rates will increase somewhat, the increase will be limited in comparison with the average vacancy rates for offices in central Tokyo and thus will have only a minimal negative impact on revenue.

	30th period	31st period		32nd period
	Jul. 31, 2021	Jan. 31, 2022		Jul. 31, 2022
	Actual	Forecast	Difference	Forecast
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	9,841	9,818	$\Delta 22$	9,799
Rent revenues	9,609	9,610	+ 1	9,592
Other operating revenues	232	208	$\Delta 24$	206
Operating expenses	3,683	3,764	+ 81	3,765
Expenses related to properties	3,325	3,428	+ 103	3,460
SG&A	357	335	$\Delta 21$	304
Operating income	6,157	6,053	$\Delta 104$	6,033
Non-operating income	1	0	$\Delta 0$	0
Non-operating expenses	575	572	$\Delta 2$	552
Ordinary income	5,583	5,481	$\Delta 102$	5,481
Net income	5,582	5,480	$\Delta 102$	5,480
Drawdown of reserve for reduction entry	–	95	+ 95	–
Total dividends	5,582	5,576	$\Delta 5$	5,480
DPU				
Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	–	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	2,913	2,910	$\Delta 3$	2,860
Other Indices (million yen)				
NOI	7,588	7,471	$\Delta 117$	7,437
NOI yield	3.8%	3.6%	$\Delta 0.2\text{PT}$	3.7%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	402,910	410,737	+ 7,827	410,780

Increase/decrease factor (30th – 31st)

•Operating revenue ($\Delta 22$ mn yen)	
- Property acquisition in 31st period	+169
- Utilities and other revenue	+22
- Office Rent (fixed rent master lease) (pass-through)	$\Delta 92$ $\Delta 76$
- Cancellation penalty	$\Delta 44$
•Operating expenses (+81 mn yen)	
- Property acquisition in 31st period	+40
- Utilities	+25
- Maintenance and repairs	+24
- Property taxes for property acquired in 29th period	+10
- Property management fee	+10
- Asset management fee	$\Delta 21$
- Depreciation	$\Delta 11$
•Non-operating expenses ($\Delta 2$ mn yen)	
- Interest expenses, etc. (Property acquisition in 31st period)	+18
- Interest expenses, etc.	$\Delta 13$
- Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	$\Delta 6$

Increase/decrease factor (31st – 32nd)

•Operating revenue ($\Delta 19$ mn yen)	
- Office Rent (pass-through)	$\Delta 22$
•Operating expenses (+0 mn yen)	
- Property taxes	+21
- Depreciation	+17
- Property management fee	+9
- Property taxes for property acquired in 31st period	+7
- Maintenance and repairs	$\Delta 25$
- Asset management fee	$\Delta 25$
•Non-operating expenses ($\Delta 19$ mn yen)	
- Interest expenses, etc.	$\Delta 17$

2-8 Highest quality portfolio among all J-REITs

Investment strategy based on long-term perspective

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

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

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

Location

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

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

Quality of assets

③ Value creation
Value improvement through regional development and area management

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

Value Creation

2-9 (1) Location

Highest property percentage in Central Tokyo among J-REITs

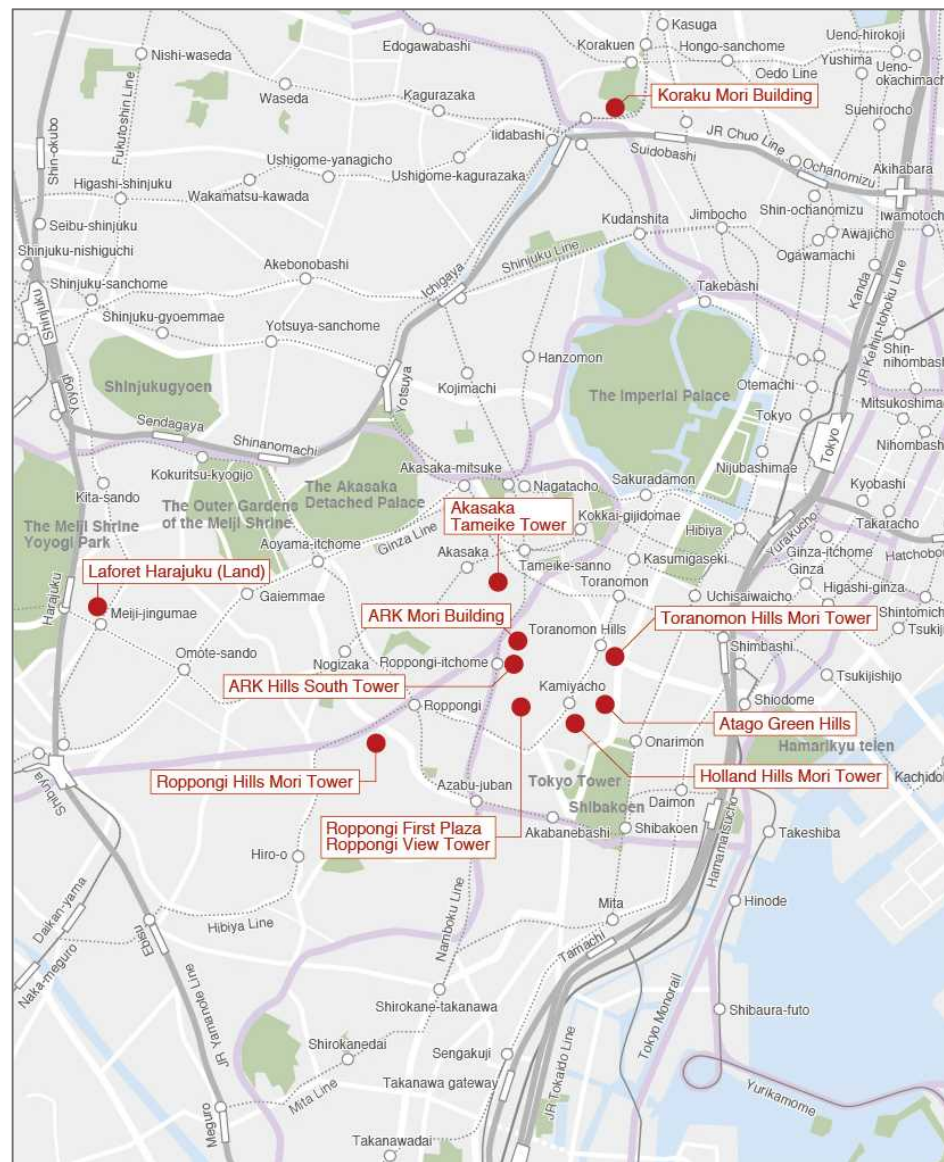


(Note) The ratios represent proportion of acquisition price to total acquisition price.

Estimated population in central Tokyo

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

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



2-10 (2) Quality of assets

Premium Properties (Excellent comfort and safety with extensive facilities)

Strong demand for headquarter offices

<Overview and facilities of representative properties>

Property name	Gross floor area	Access from the nearest station	Number of shops & restaurants	Hotel (spa)	Conference Incubation Members' club	Cultural facility Observatory	Residential SA	Green coverage of the site
Roppongi Hills	758,203㎡	Connected to Roppongi Station	224	Grand Hyatt Tokyo (NAGOMI SPA AND FITNESS)	Academyhills Roppongi Hills Club	Mori Art Museum Tokyo City View TOHO Cinemas	Roppongi Hills Residence	30.1%
Toranomon Hills	791,495㎡ (After total completion)	Connected to Toranomon Hills Station	86 (Current)	Andaz Tokyo (AO SPA AND CLUB)	Toranomon Hills Forum ARCH	-	Toranomon Hills Residential Tower	30.4%
ARK Hills	310,979㎡	2-minute walk from Roppongi 1-chome Station	55	ANA InterContinental (THANN SANCTUARY SPA AKASAKA)	KaleidoWorks ARK Hills Club	Suntory Hall	ARK Towers	43.3%
Atago Green Hills	151,106㎡	3-minute walk from Onarimon Station	18	(Atago Green Hills SPA)	-	-	Atago Green Hills Forest Tower	51.9%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on disclosed materials as of August 31, 2021.

(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..

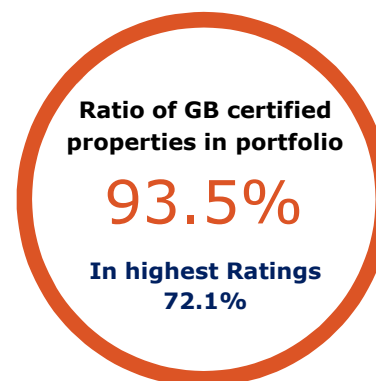


Earthquake-resistant feature



Best among all J-REITs

Environmental performance



Highest among all J-REITs

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

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

Property name		Type	PML	Earthquake-resistant feature
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower		Office	0.59%	Seismic damping
ARK Mori Building			0.78%	Seismic damping
Koraku Mori Building			0.73%	Seismic damping
ARK Hills South Tower			1.56%	Seismic damping
Toranomom Hills Mori Tower			0.50%	Seismic damping
Holland Hills Mori Tower			0.85%	Seismic damping
Akasaka Tameike Tower		Office (Partly residential)	1.79%	Seismic damping
Atago Green Hills	MORI Tower		2.35%	Seismic damping
	Forest Tower		2.34%	Seismic damping
	Plaza	5.94%	—	
Roppongi First Plaza		Residential	2.20%	—
Roppongi View Tower			2.20%	—

CASBEE for Existing Buildings: Rank S



CASBEE for Existing Buildings: Rank A



DBJ Green Building Certification: Four stars



Developments around MHR's properties (Toranomon Hills area)

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower
Opened Jun. 2014

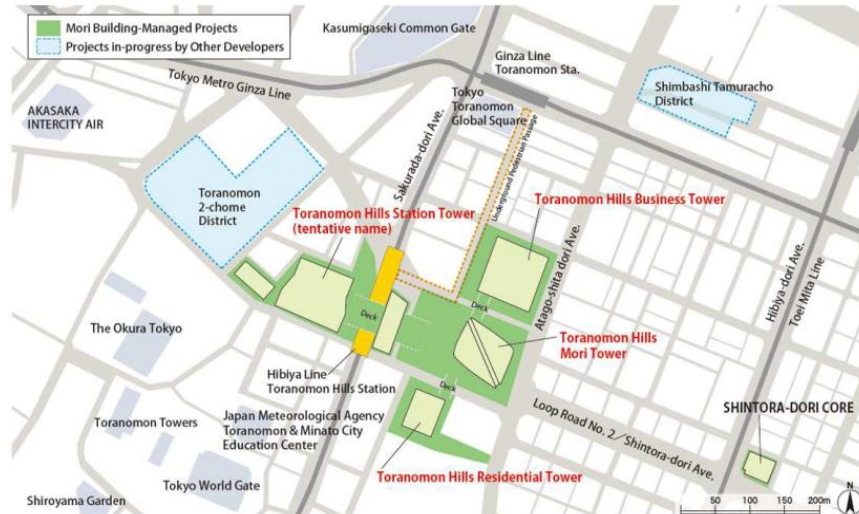
Toranomon Hills Residential Tower
Projected completion Jan. 2022

Toranomon Hills Business Tower
Opened Jun. 2020

Toranomon Hills Station Tower (Tentative name)
Projected completion Jul. 2023

Toranomon Hills Station of Hibiya subway line
Opened Jun. 2020

Total area: approx. 7.5ha
Total floor area: approx. 800,000m²
Office space: approx. 300,000m²
Residential units: approx. 720
Retail space: approx. 26,000m²
Green space: approx. 15,000m²



Toranomon Hills Business Tower (Completed January 2020)



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

- Business Tower is a 36-story office tower, featuring international-standard, large-scale office space of approximately 96,000m², and retail facility area of approximately 7,600m².
- On the 4th floor will be 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 aims to 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 will support global lifestyles. The 3rd floor will house Toranomon Yokochu, a landmark dining facility featuring offerings from famous stores from all over Tokyo.

Toranomon Hills Station Tower (Projected completion July 2023)



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

- This project is developing a 49-storey, approximately 265m super-high-rise tower with world-class 3,306m² office floors, retail facilities integrated into a plaza, and an international-standard hotel.
- The top floors will contain an extensive mixed-use facility with a forum for wide-ranging business events, a gallery and restaurants, forming a hub for new business and innovation.
- In addition to a bustling public plaza connected to the station, a pedestrian deck above Sakurada Avenue will create a multi-layer pedestrian network serving as a new transit hub for the Toranomon area.

Obtained LEED ND and WELL preliminary certification

Tokyo's first Platinum LEED ND, the highest rank



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



Oval Plaza at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Central square
in Toranomon-Azabudai Project (image)

(Note 1) Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, 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.

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

Development around MHR's properties (Toranomon-Azabudai Project: projected completion Mar. 2023)



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

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



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

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



Creating community and innovation through the Area Management by sponsor

Toranomon Hills Area



Thursday Gathering
(Toranomon Hills)

Partnership with world's largest innovation center

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



TORANOMON FLOWER MART
(Toranomon Hills Mori Tower)

Community connected by flowers

"Toranomon Flower Mart," a new market unique to Toranomon Hills serves as an intersection connecting prominent greenery in central Tokyo including Atagoyama and Hibiya Park. Unique and popular flower shops that do not usually get together gather at the same place, and workshops, etc. are also held.



ARCH
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

Incubation Center "ARCH"

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



Touring stand
(Shintora-Dori)

Understanding attractiveness across Japan

"Touring Stand" is a collection of dining facilities standing side by side along the road where people can enjoy seasonal ingredients and local cuisine from across Japan including at the special event "Touring Ippinichi."

Creating community and innovation through the Area Management by sponsor

ARK Hills Area



KaleidWorks
(ARK Mori Building)

Workplace where venture capital gathers

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



Hills Marche
(ARK Karajan Place)

Pioneer of urban markets: Hills Marche

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

Roppongi Hills Area



ARK Hills Music Week
(ARK Karajan Place)

Close experience of high-quality music

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



(c) Roppongi Art Night Execution Committee

Roppongi Art Night
(Roppongi Hills Arena)

Art Festival representing Tokyo

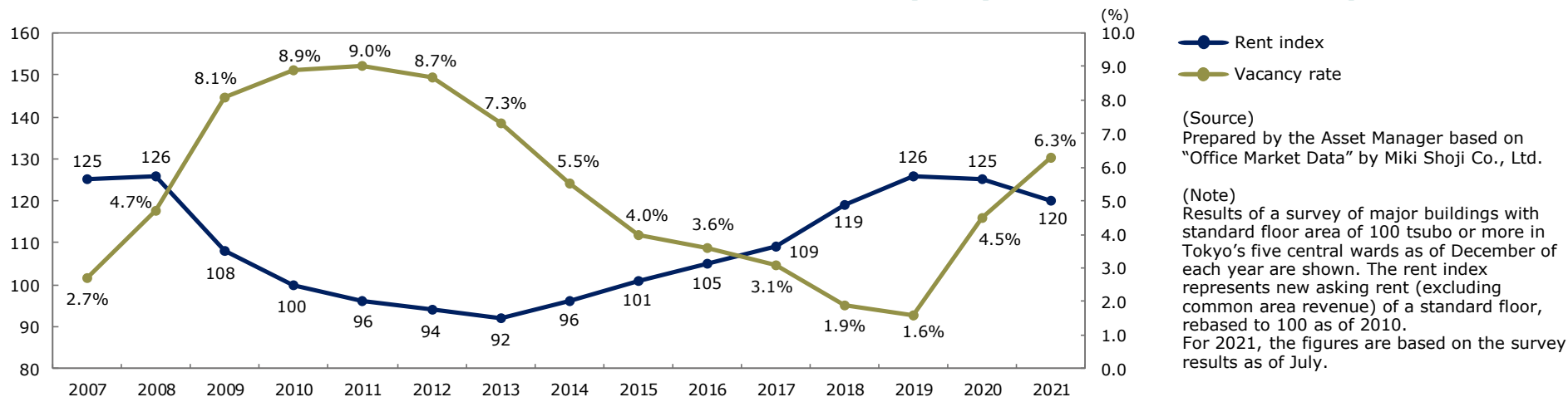
“Roppongi Art Night,” an art festival representing Tokyo, integrates art and the city to improve the cultural image of Roppongi and create a pioneering model of urban development through art in the metropolis Tokyo.

2-17 External growth

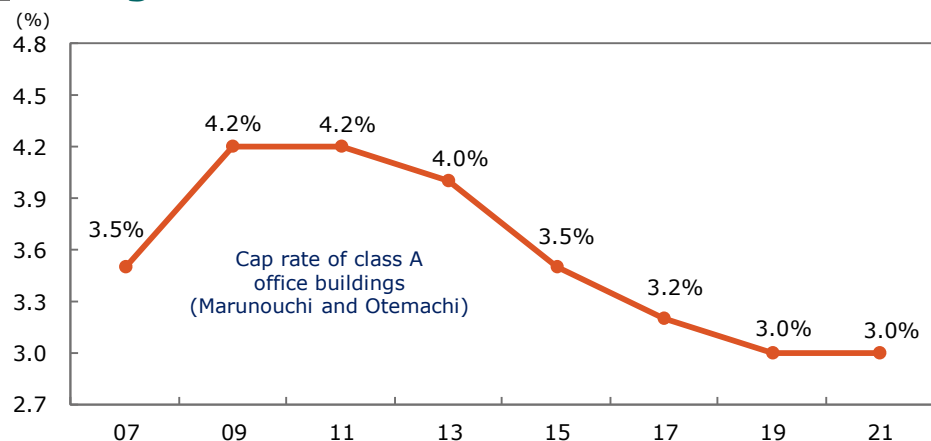
Contributed to the increase of DPU and NAV per unit by acquiring premium property in central Tokyo

- Additional acquisition of Toranomon Hills (August 2021, 7.8 billion yen). Acquisition made at a price significantly below the appraisal value, contributing to the increase in DPU and NAV
- Ability to acquire premium properties in central Tokyo without competitive bidding by utilizing the abundant and extensive property pipeline of Mori Building, the sponsor

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



Change in return on real estate investment



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

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

Mori Building's extensive property pipeline

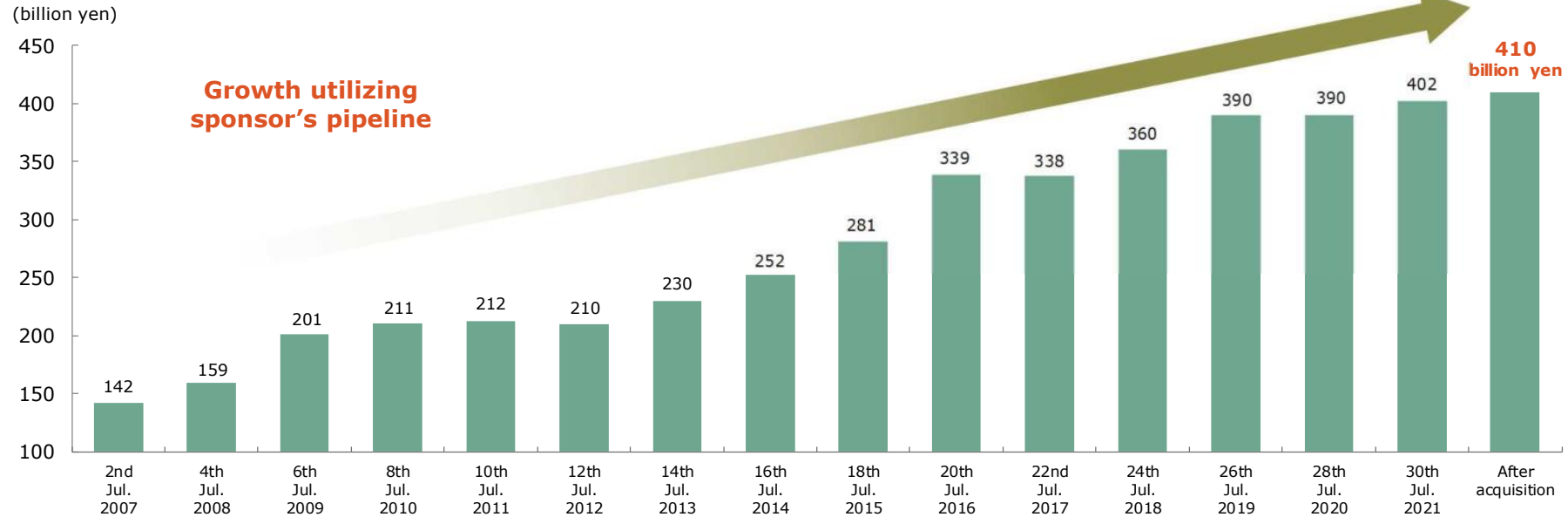
Total assets:
2.2 trillion yen
(as of the end of March, 2021)

Number of properties under management: **96 buildings**
(as of April, 2021)

MHR has "preferential negotiation rights"

2-18 External growth

Trend in assets under management (based on acquisition price)



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

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

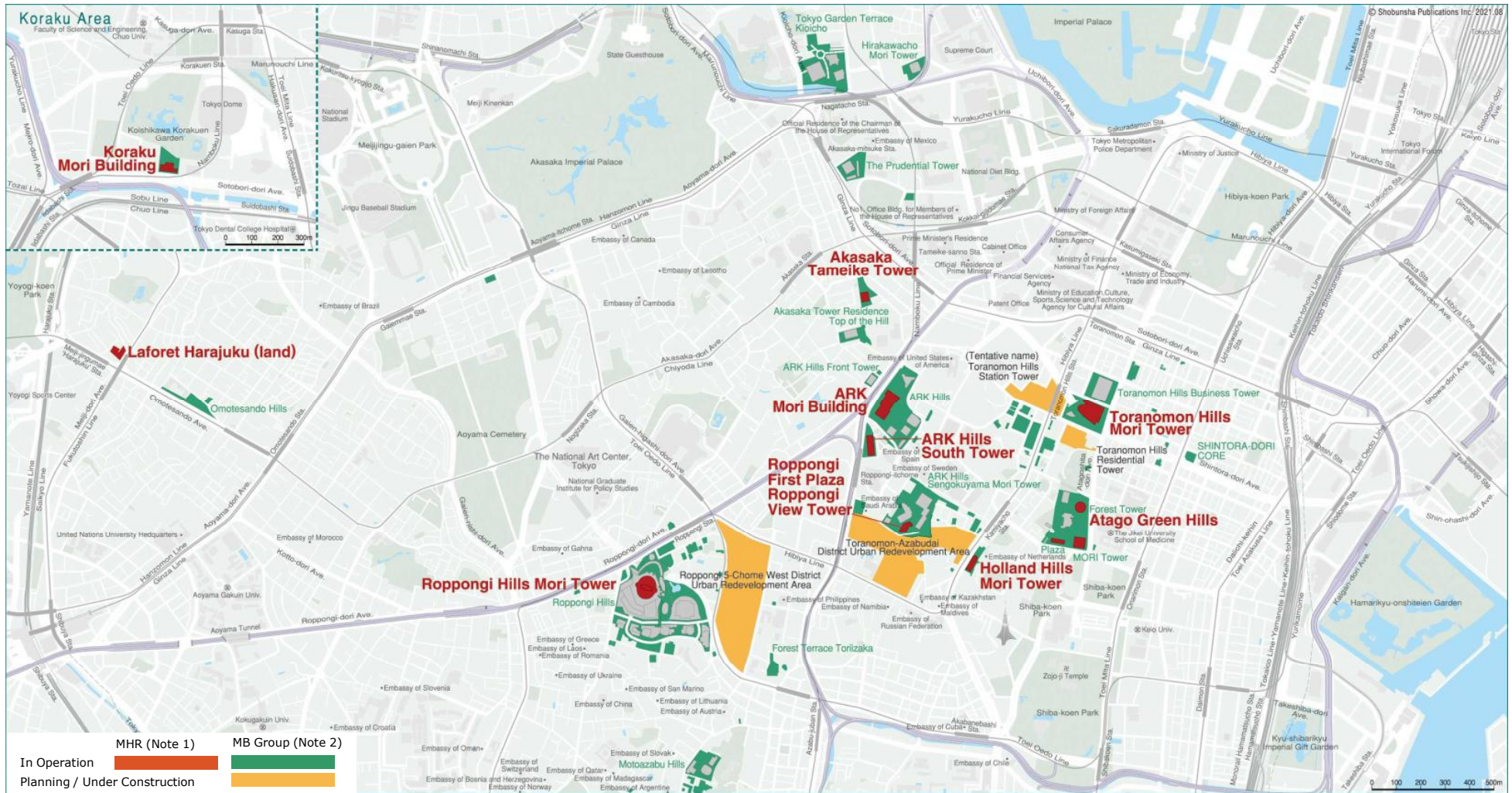


Anticipated acquisition price	7,870 million yen
Appraisal value	9,856 million yen
Location	Minato-ku, Tokyo

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

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

Mori Building Group's involvement



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2021."

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

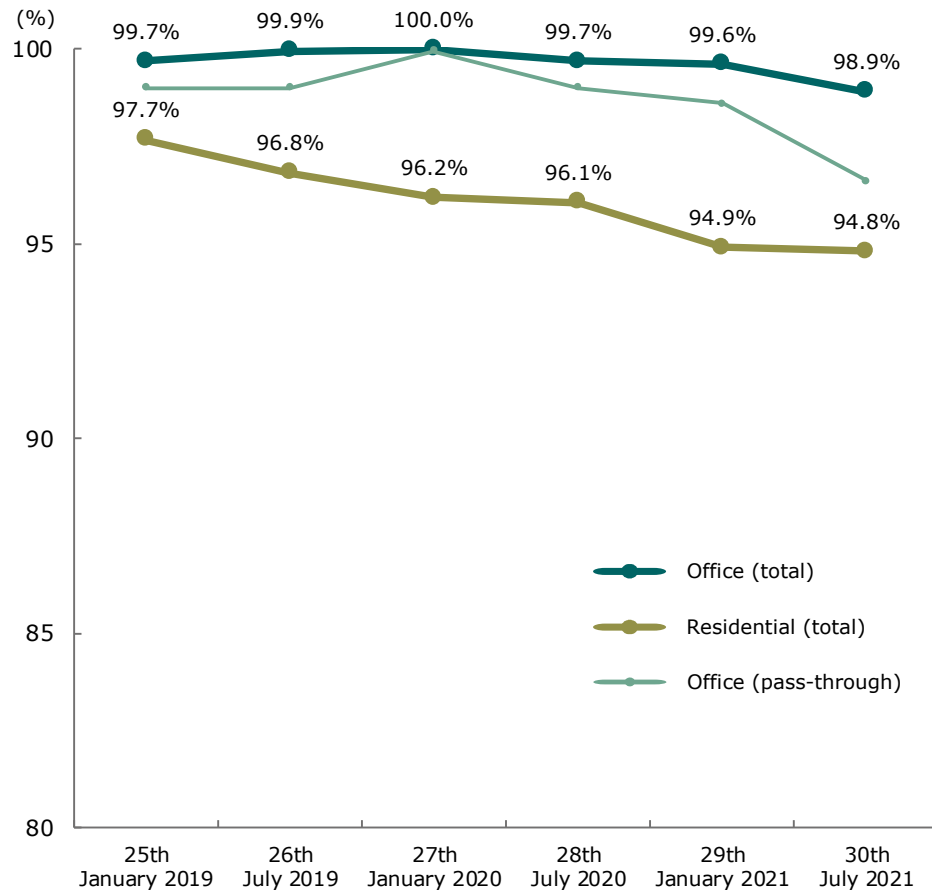
(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

2-20 Internal growth

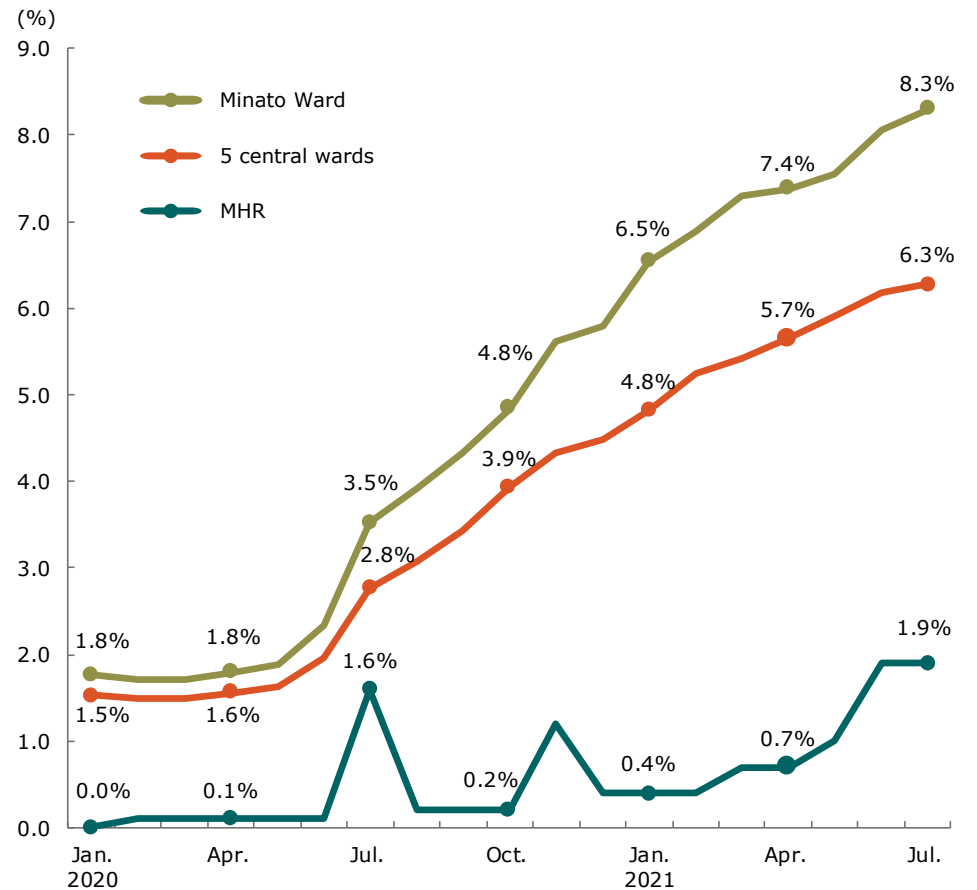
Maintained high occupancy rate amidst COVID-19 pandemic

- Even as office vacancy rates rose in the five central wards, including Minato Ward, the impact on MHR’s properties has been limited due to their excellent location and quality
- In the 30th period, regarding office rents (pass-through type), rent revision saw a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement saw a slight decrease in rent. While the occupancy rate for some residential properties has decreased, the overall portfolio impact has been minimal

Trend in occupancy rates



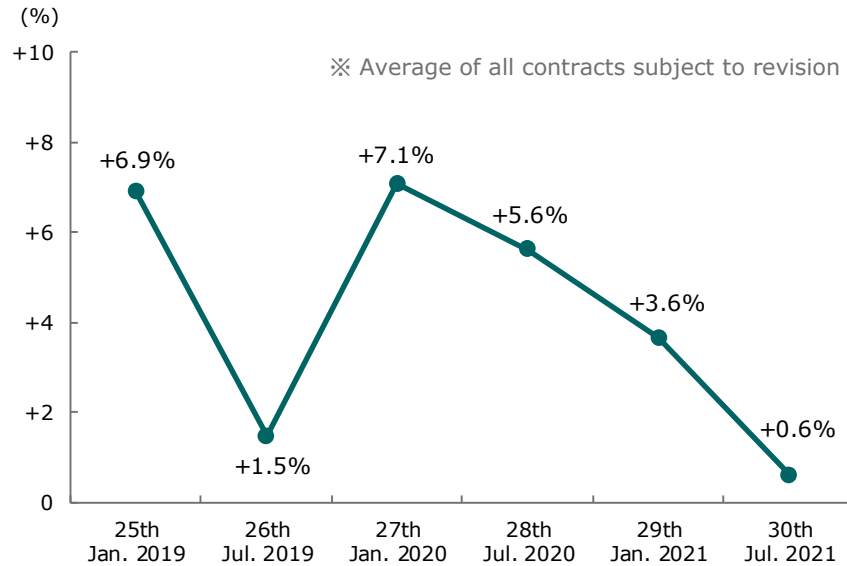
Comparison of Vacancy Rates in Central Tokyo Offices (since January 2020)



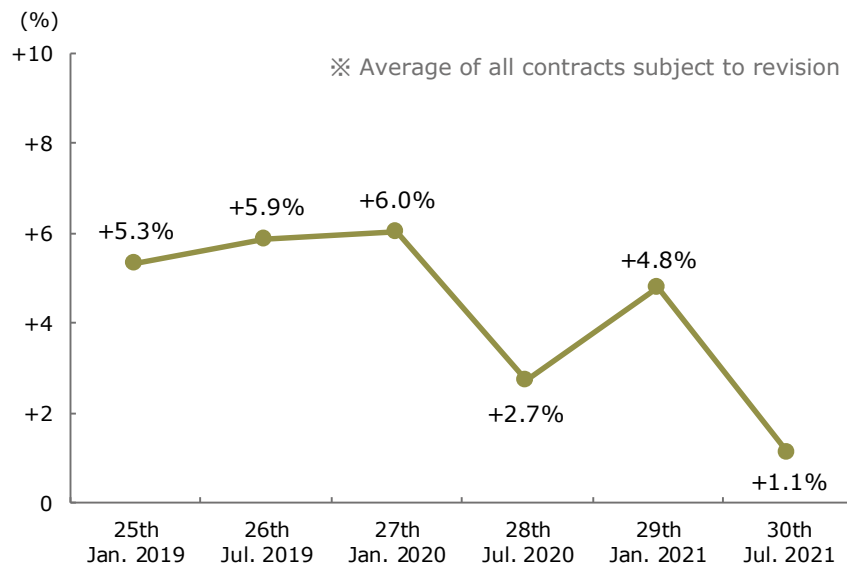
(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.
 (Note) Figures of "Mori Hills REIT" are the total figures for the office sections of all owned properties.

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

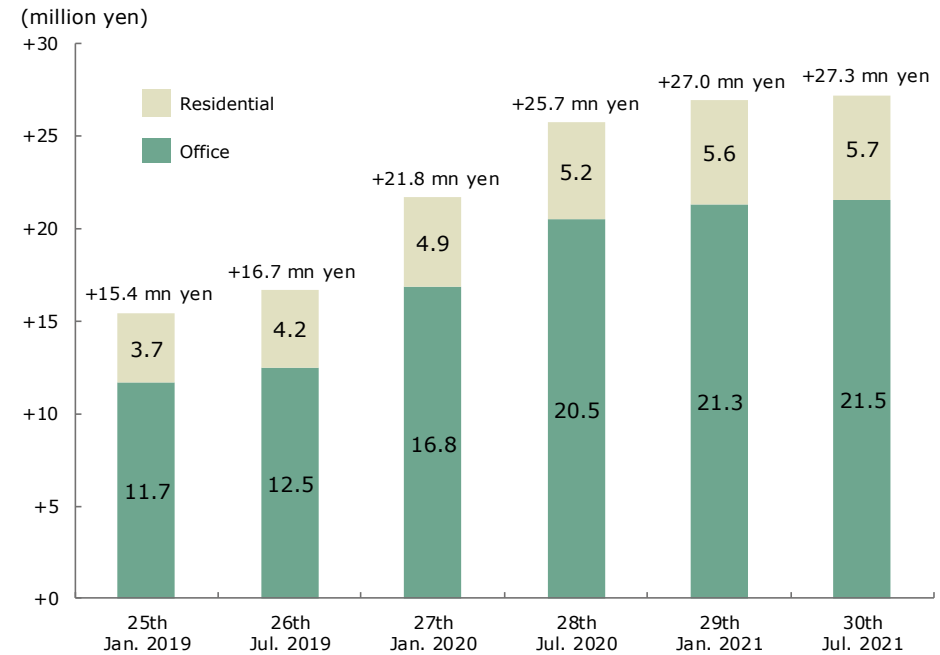
Rent revision rate (Office)



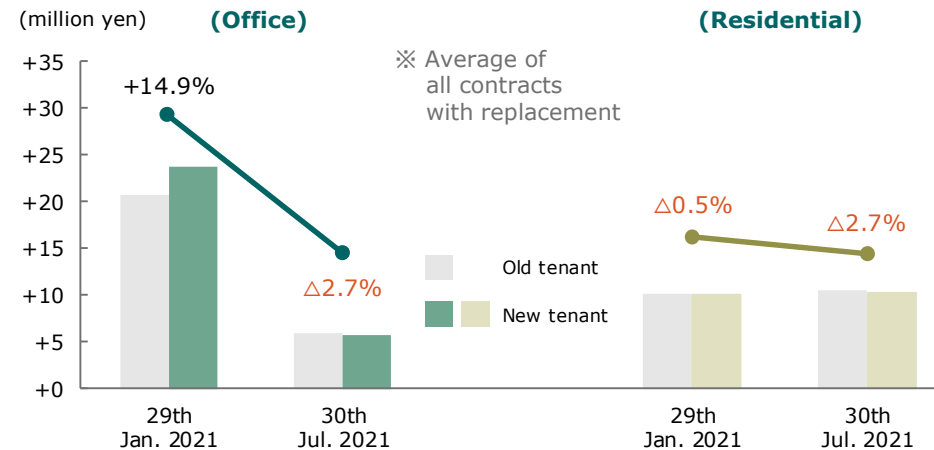
Rent revision rate (Residential)



Net impact of rent revisions accumulated since 25th period (Monthly rent basis)

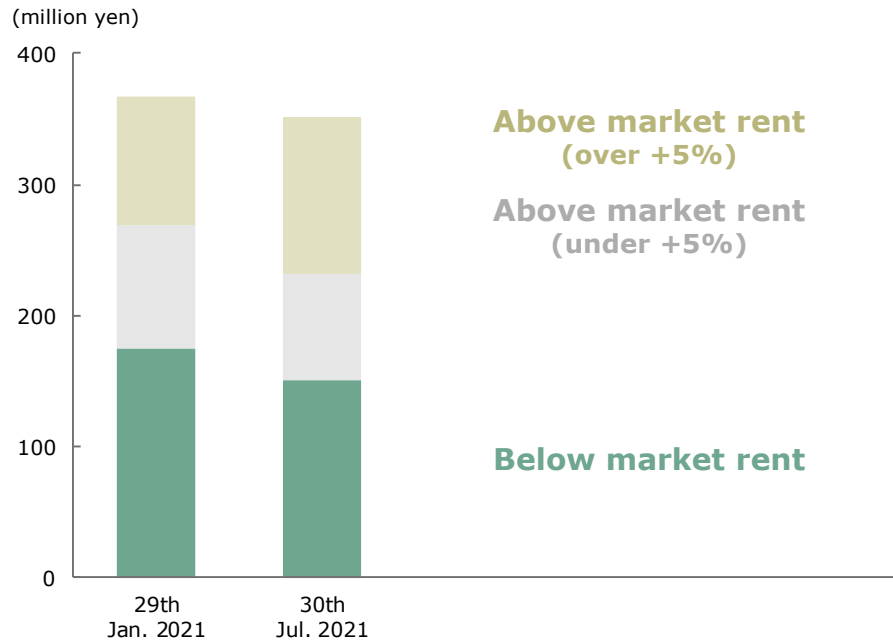


Net impact on increase/decrease of tenant replacement (Monthly rent basis)

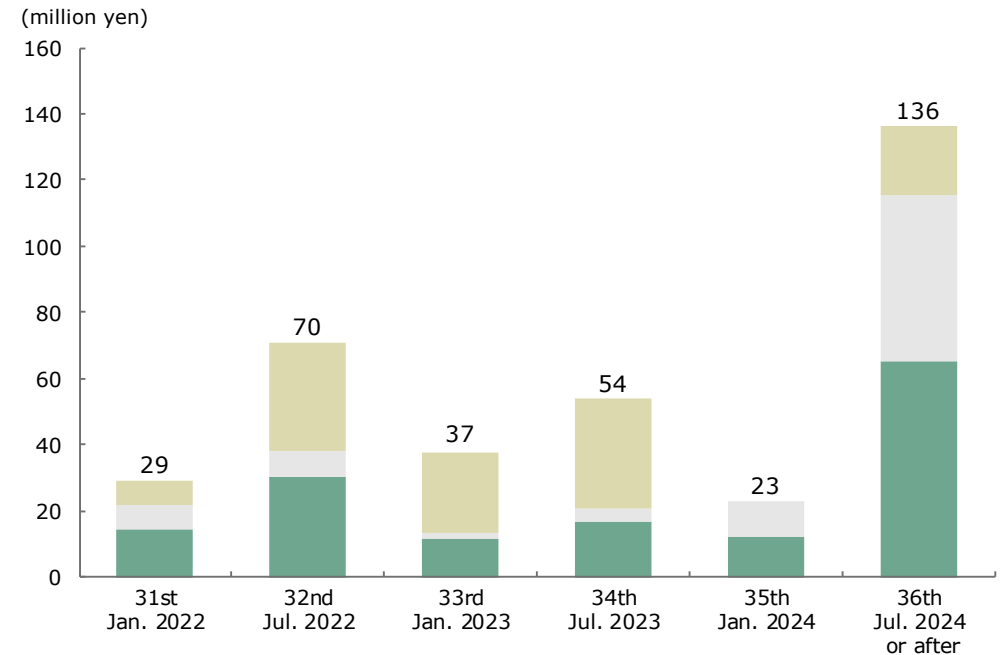


Comparison with office market rent (pass-through type)

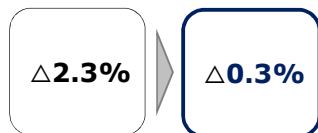
Rent gap (Total monthly rent)



Rent gap by revision (Total monthly rent)



Rate of rent gap



This indicates that contracts have not reached market rent levels and have room for upside

- The rent gap has narrowed with rent revision seeing a slight increase in rent and tenant replacement seeing a slight decrease in rent
- Even as office vacancy rates rise in central Tokyo, the increase in vacancy rates for MHR's properties has been limited. MHR will aim for the maintenance of overall rental income

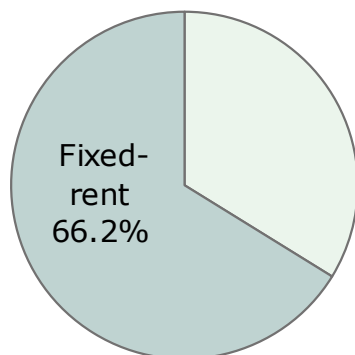
(Note 1) Market rent is based on the report by CBRE K.K.

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

(Note 3) Figures reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of July 31, 2021

Overview of fixed rent master lease

Ratio of fixed rent master lease (after new acquisition)



Realize stable cash flow

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

● Display a defensive posture to the temporary uptick in vacancy

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

Monthly rent by contract expiration

Property name	Total monthly rent (mn yen)	% of portfolio total rent	Breakdown of property	Leased floor area (m ²)	Payer of management associated fee	Monthly rent by contract expiration (mn yen)				Expiration of the lease agreement
						2022	2023	2024	2025 or after	
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (10 floors)	475.2	29.4%	23rd & 24th	8,993.45	MHR	—	—	—	99.2	Jul. 2026
			19th & 22nd	8,609.47		—	95.0	—	Sep. 2023	
			20th	3,879.19		—	—	42.8	—	Jul. 2024
			28th	4,460.13		—	—	—	49.2	Sep. 2025
			25th	4,156.66		—	—	—	45.8	Jan. 2026
			26th, 27th & 29th	12,942.64		—	—	—	142.9	Mar. 2026
ARK Mori Building (8 floors + DHC)	225.2	13.9%	13th/12th & 22nd	7,952.55	MHR	—	—	—	77.9	Jan. 2026
			23rd & 25th	5,742.95		—	—	—	55.5	Jan. 2026
			4th, 15th & 24th	7,680.52		—	—	—	73.8	Jan. 2026
			DHC	3,212.41	Master lessee	—	17.9	—	—	Mar. 2023
Atago Green Hills (approx. 32.9% of entire property)	168.7	10.4%	Office, residential & retail	29,667.58	Master lessee	168.7	—	—	—	Apr. 2022
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approx. 10.8% of entire property)	201.6	12.5%	Part of 28th to 35th floors	19,046.16	MHR	201.6	—	—	—	Jul. 2022
Total	1,070.8	66.2%				370.3 (34.6%)	113.0 (10.6%)	42.8 (4.0%)	544.6 (50.9%)	

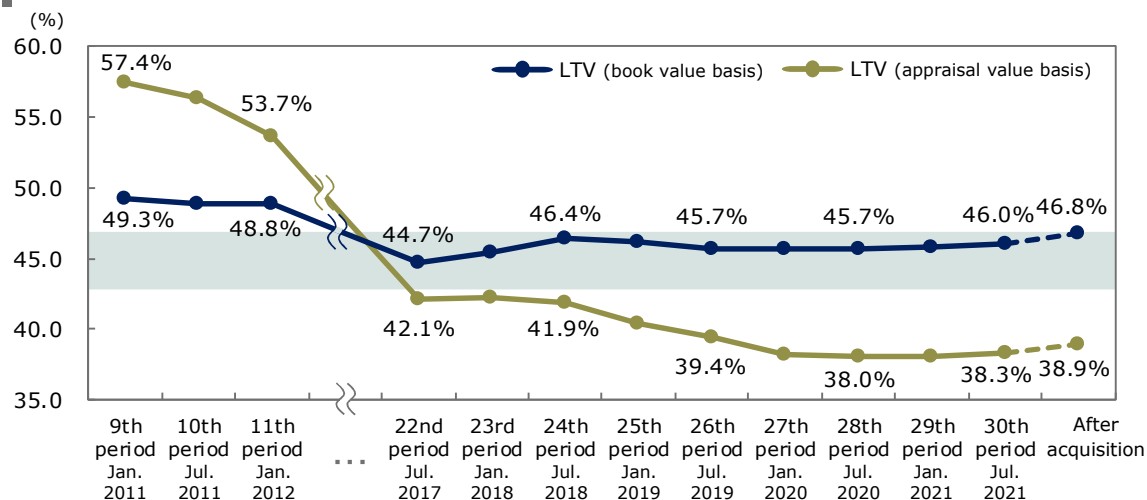
(Note) Figures reflect the acquisition as of August 2, 2021.

2-24 Financial management

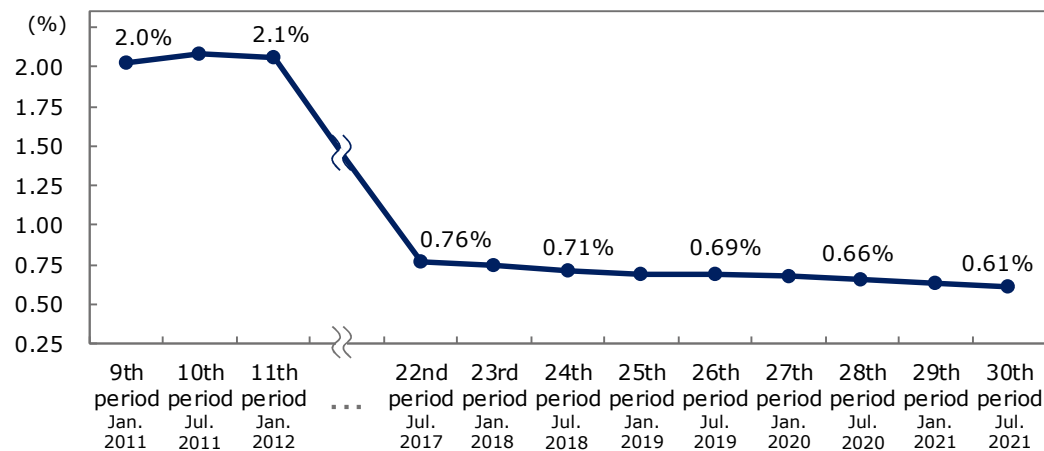
Maintaining a strong financial structure with a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable), and LTV (appraisal-value basis) of 38.3%

- The fund procurement environment has not changed despite the COVID-19 pandemic, and because the interest rate for new debt is below the interest rates of existing debt, financial costs are expected to decline upon refinancing
- The policy is to continue to maintain LTV (book-value basis) in the mid-40% range and the average remaining duration of debt at 4.0 years or longer. Green bonds have been issued (February 2021: 2.0 billion yen, July 2021: 1.8 billion yen)

Reduction in LTV



Reduction in average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



Overview of debt financing

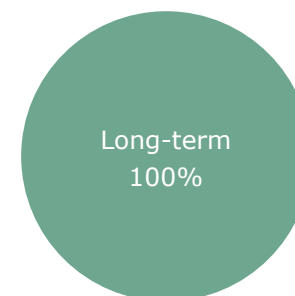
	End of 29th period Jan. 31, 2021	End of 30th period Jul. 31, 2021
Debt Balance	184,422 mn yen	186,222 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) ^(Note 1)	45.8%	46.0%
LTV (appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	38.1%	38.3%
Avg. remaining duration	4.6 years	4.5 years

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

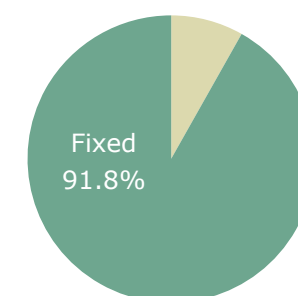
(Note 2) LTV (appraisal value basis) is calculated as [Interest-bearing debt / Appraisal value based total assets (Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)].

Long-term debt ratio / Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>

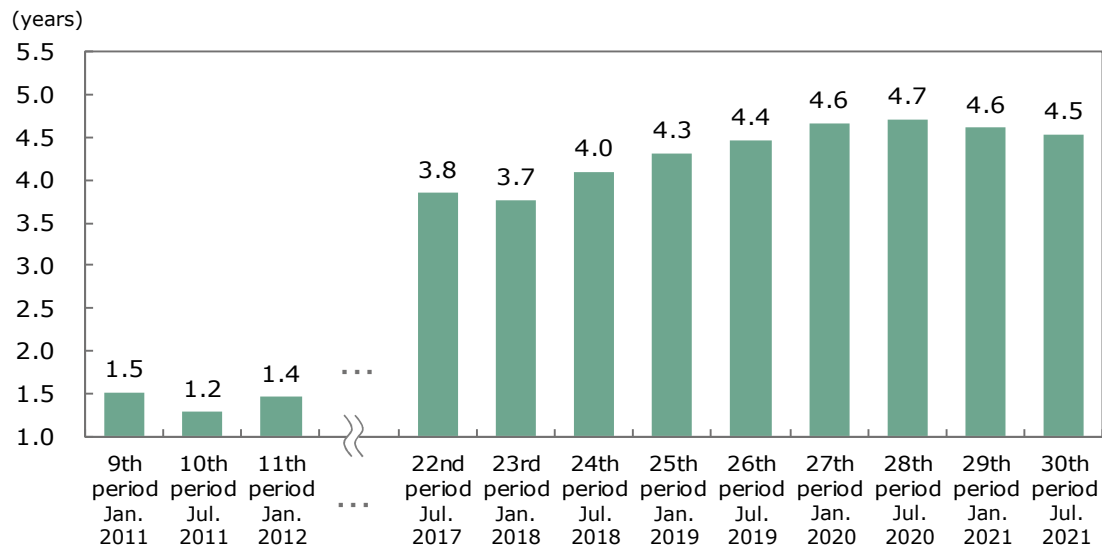


<Fixed rate ratio>



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

Extension in remaining duration of debt

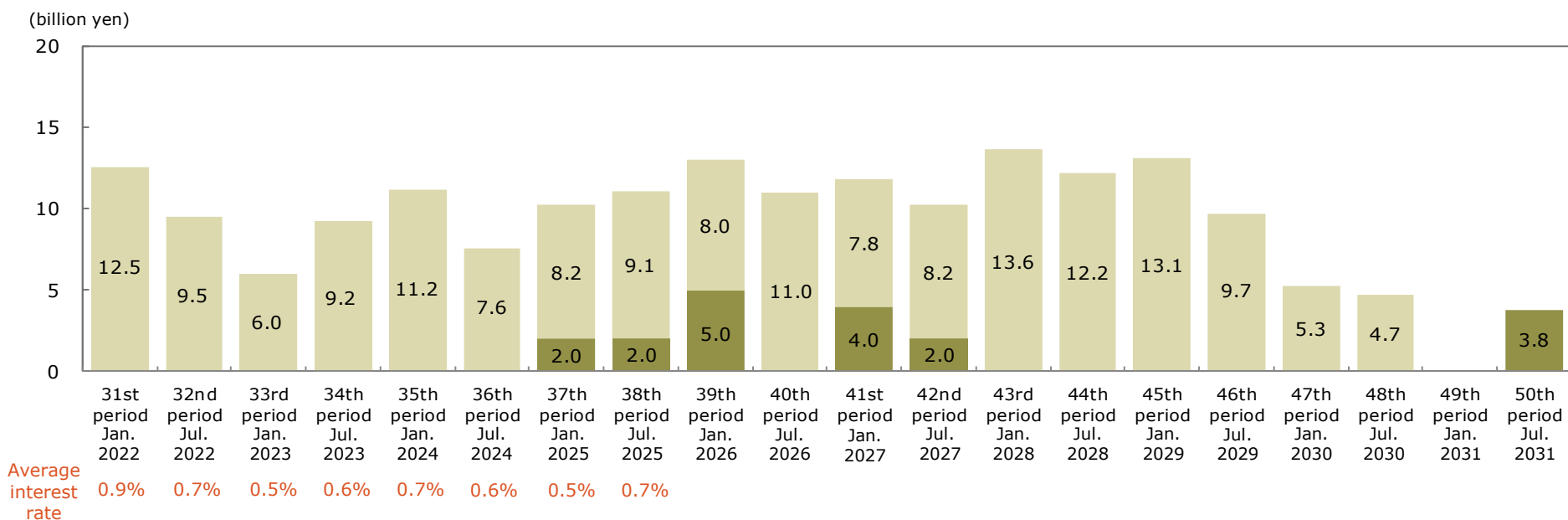


Rating

Japan Credit Rating (JCR)

























Long-term issuer rating:
AA (Stable)

Overview of maturity (as of July 31, 2021)



2-26 Sustainability initiatives

Important ESG Issues (Materiality)

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

GRESB Assessment



In the 2020 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, MHR received a “Green Star” rating for the ninth consecutive year, and received the highest evaluation of “5 Stars” in the GRESB Rating (Note).

(Note) The comparative assessment of the overall score was initially introduced in 2016. It is a global ranking utilizing a five-star scale (“5 Stars” as the highest rank).

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

ESG Report (Japanese)



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

URL: https://www.mori-hills-reit.co.jp/Portals/0/images/ir/ir_pdf/ESG_Report_2020.pdf

MHR’s Website



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

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

Information reporting based on TCFD recommendations

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

With 2013 as the baseline year, we are targeting a 25% reduction in CO2 emission intensity for the total calculated floor area of MHR and MIM’s offices and properties owned by MHR by 2024 and a 30% reduction by 2030.

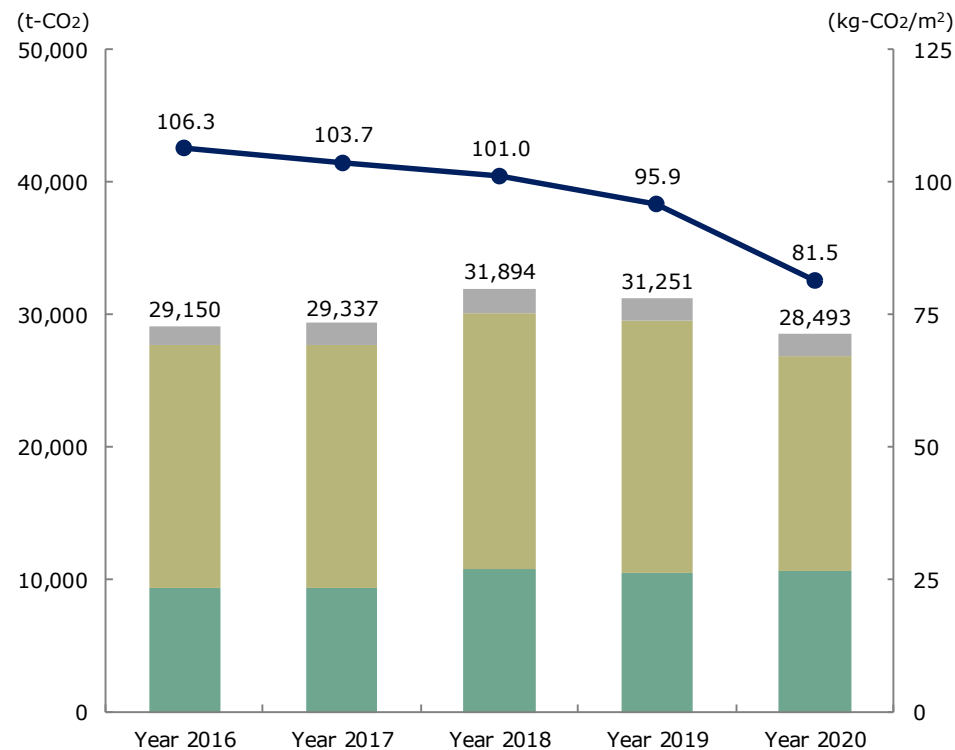
The targeted intensity is for the total of Scope 1 and Scope 2.

<Carbon Dioxide Emission and Intensity>

Short-range objective (year 2024)	Long-range objective (year 2030)	Performance (year 2020)
25% reduction (intensity basis: vs year 2013)	30% reduction (intensity basis: vs year 2013)	32.6% reduction (intensity basis: vs year 2013)

	(Unit:t-CO2)				
	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020
Scope 1	1,487	1,626	1,843	1,767	1,718
Scope 2	18,321	18,376	19,285	18,952	16,151
Scope 3	9,341	9,335	10,766	10,531	10,624
Total	29,150	29,337	31,894	31,251	28,493

Verification/Guarantee rate	80.7%	78.9%	77.4%	77.4%	77.7%
Cover rate	86.8%	87.0%	87.4%	87.6%	87.8%



Strategy

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

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

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

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

<Analysis Result>

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

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

Weather

Generally, stay the same

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



Government

Aggressive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increased ESG investment/lending

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



MHR

Limited increase in energy-saving investment

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



Clients (tenants)

Focus on energy saving in office selection

- More tenant demand for highly energy-saving properties



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

< Analysis Result >

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

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

Weather

Increase in extreme weather frequency

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



Government

Passive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increase in importance of physical risk

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



MHR

Limited natural disaster countermeasures/energy-saving investment

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



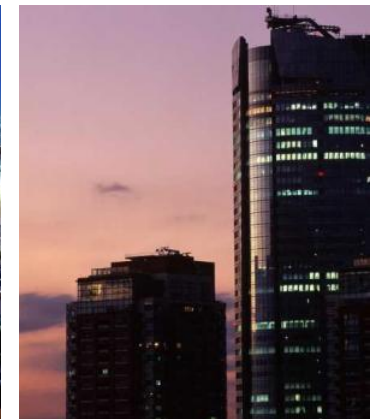
Clients (tenants)

Focus on disaster response in office selection

- More tenant demand for highly resilient properties



2-32 MHR's representative property (1) Roppongi Hills



Roppongi Hills

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

Office

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Roppongi Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Grand Hyatt Tokyo

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



Cinema TOHO Cinemas Roppongi Hills

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



Museum Mori Art Museum

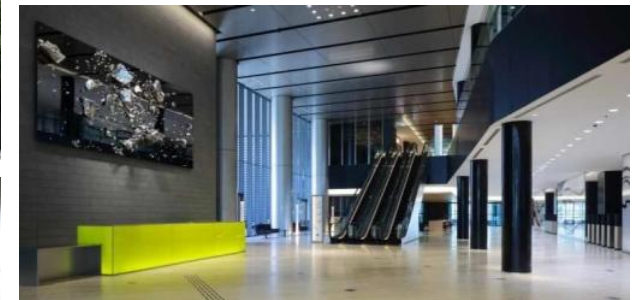
“The world’s nearest art museum to the sky”, the museum collaborates with a network of highly respected international art museums to create a space to appreciate the world’s top modern art. It is open until 10 pm during exhibitions to welcome visitors after work or dinner.



Stable Supply of Power from Independent Power Station

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

2-33 MHR's representative property (2) Toranomom Hills



Toranomom Hills

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

Office

Toranomom Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



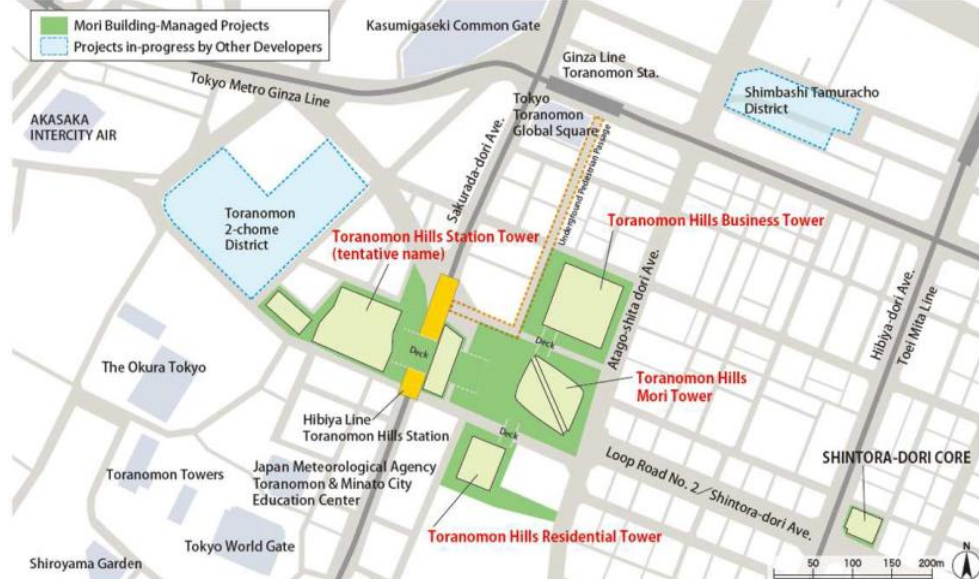
Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

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



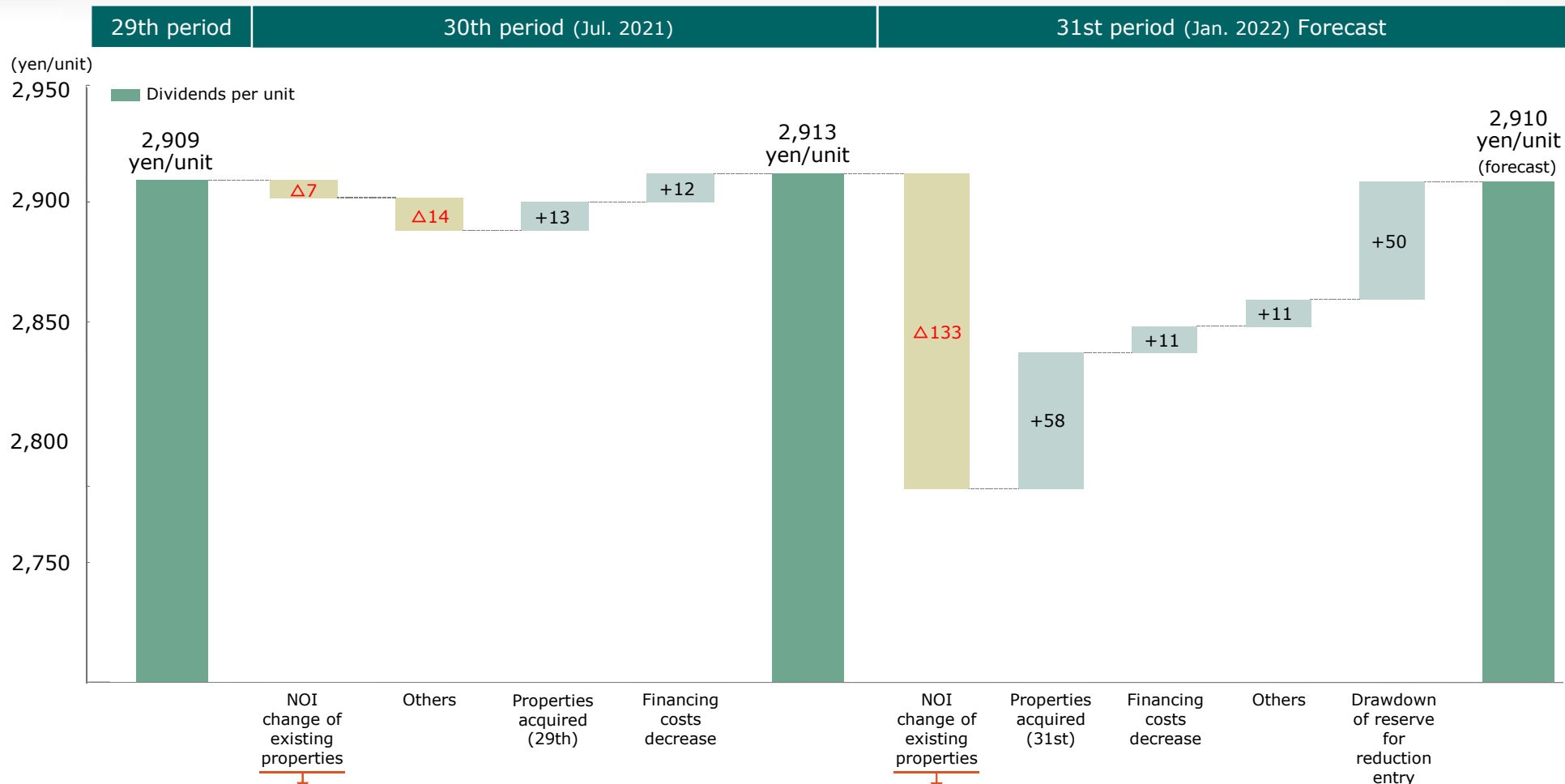
Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

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

3. Operation highlights



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



Major factors behind change in NOI from existing properties:

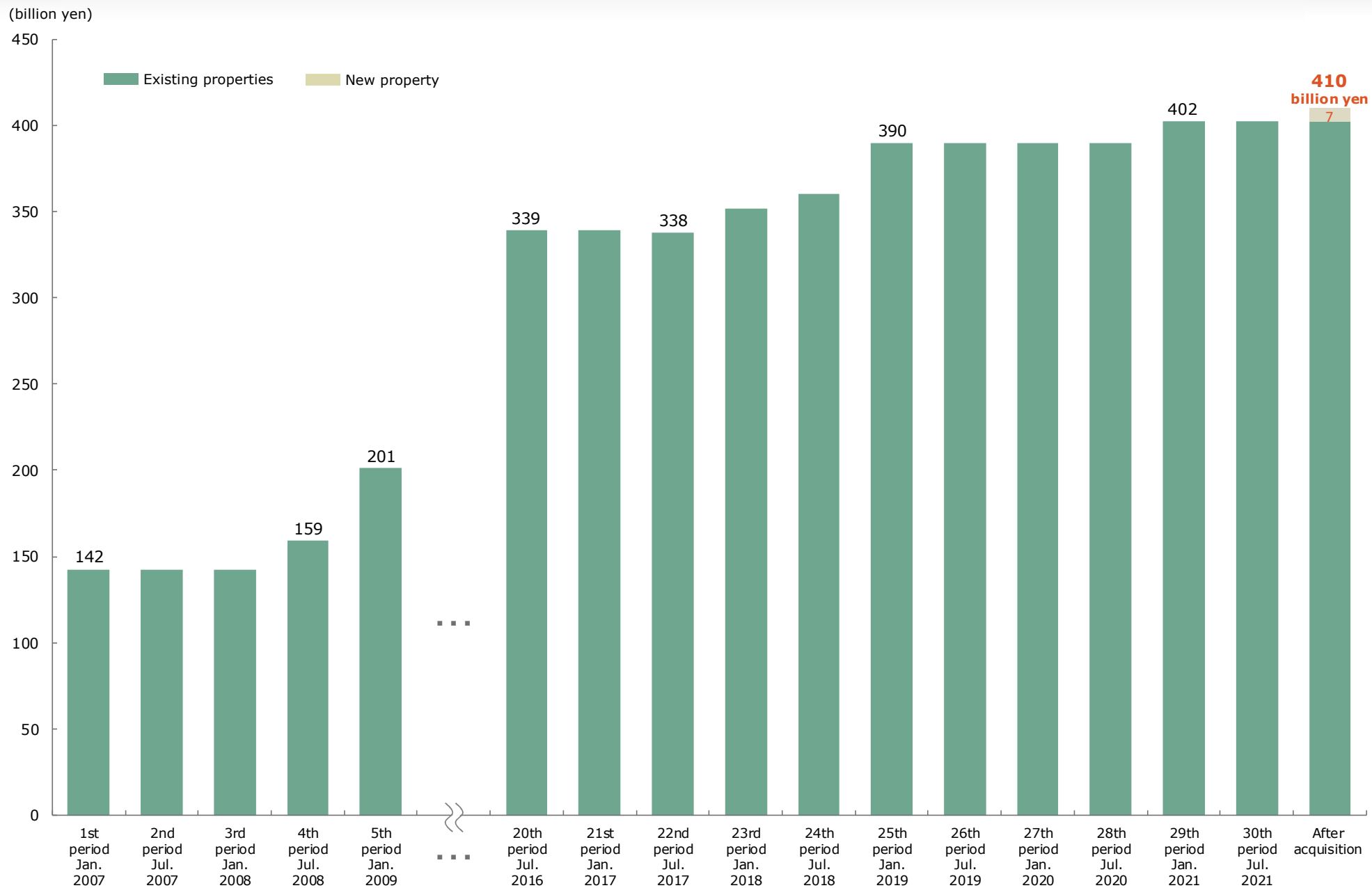
+ Increase in cancellation penalty	+20
+ Decrease in property management fee	+7
- Office rent (pass-through)	Δ21
- Increase in depreciation	Δ6
- Residential and other revenue	Δ4
- Increase in other lease business expenses	Δ4

Major factors behind change in NOI from existing properties:

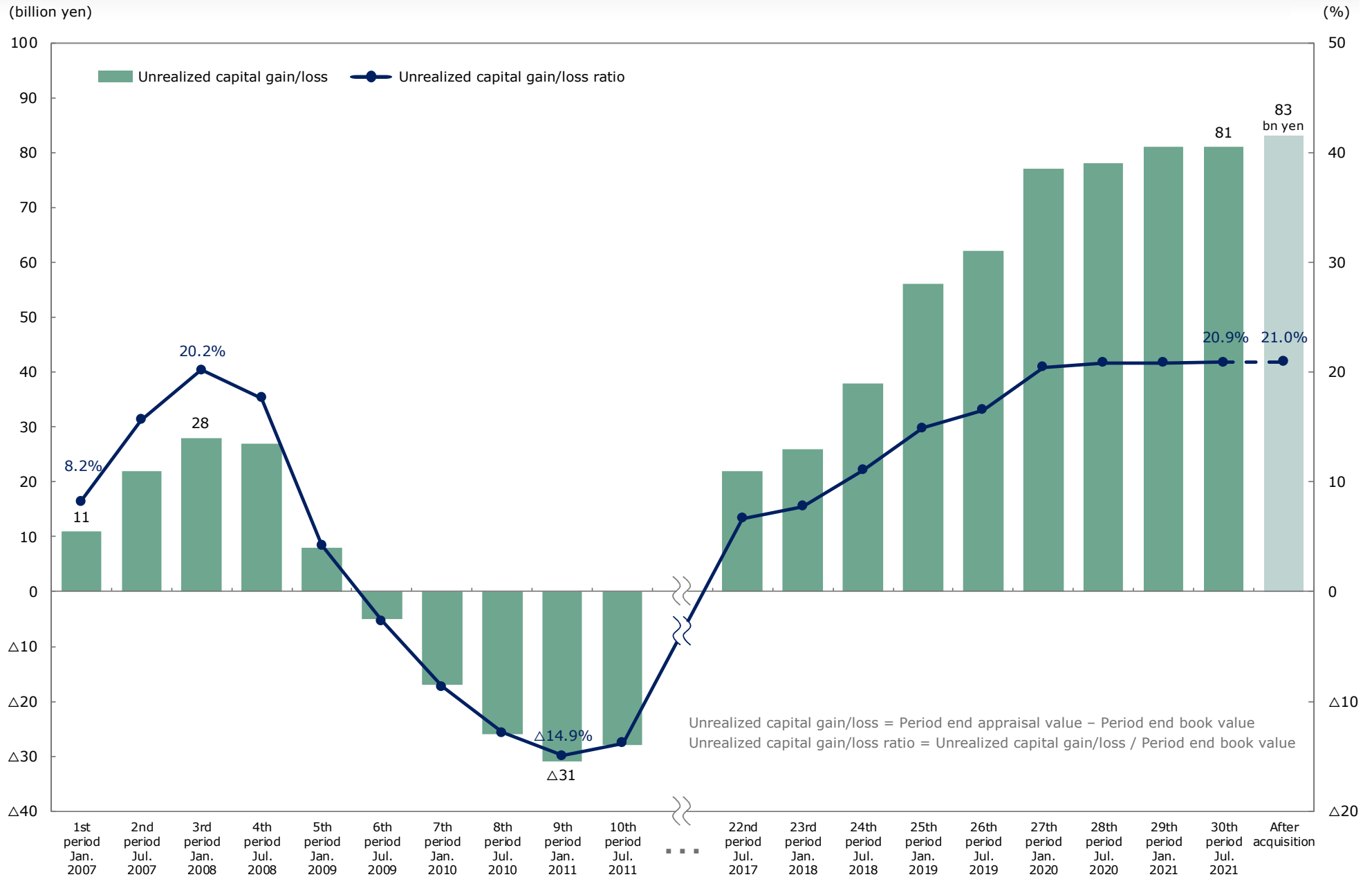
+ Decrease in depreciation	+6
- Office rent (fixed rent master lease) (pass-through)	Δ48
- Decrease in cancellation penalty	Δ40
- Increase in maintenance and repairs	Δ23
- Increase in property management fee	Δ13
- Property taxes for property acquired in 29th period (3-months)	Δ5
- Increase in other lease business expenses	Δ5

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

3-2 Change in assets under management



3-3 Change in unrealized capital gain/loss



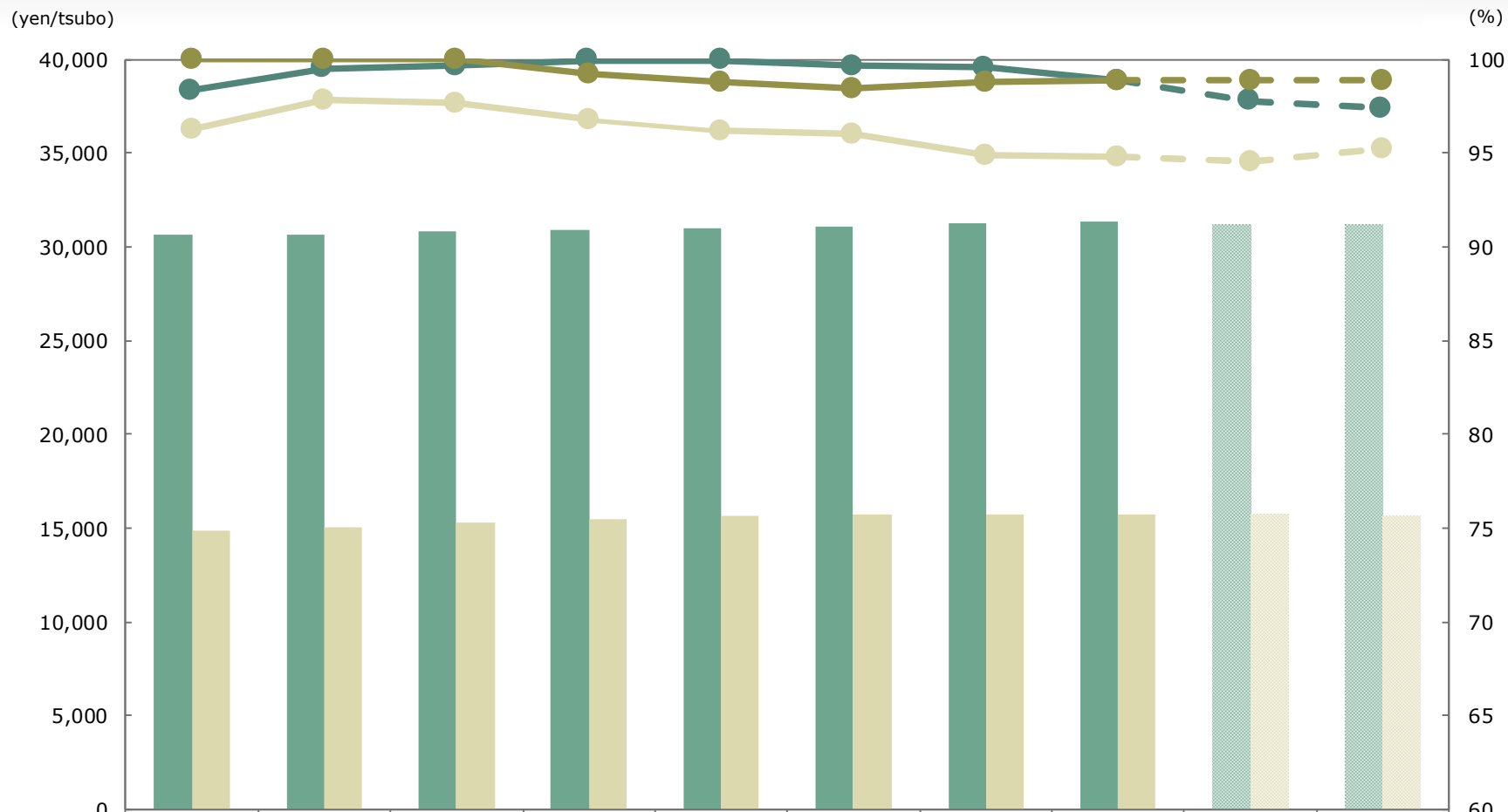
3-4 Appraisal value

Principal use	Property name	Property No.	Acquisition price	Book value	As of end of 29th period Jan. 31, 2021		As of end of 30th period Jul. 31, 2021				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)			
					(million yen)								
Office	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	O-0	115,380	111,379	146,300	2.8%	146,700	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%	400	0.3%	35,320
	ARK Mori Building	O-1	62,480	61,490	63,900	3.2%	63,900	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	0	0.0%	2,409
	Koraku Mori Building	O-4	27,200	24,711	25,500	3.4%	25,440	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%	△ 60	△ 0.2%	728
	Akasaka Tameike Tower	O-6	43,930	41,473	34,800	3.2%	34,800	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	0	0.0%	△ 6,673
	Atago Green Hills	O-7	42,090	40,086	47,100	3.4%	46,102	3.4%	2.9%	3.6%	△ 998	△ 2.1%	6,015
	ARK Hills South Tower	O-8	19,150	18,621	25,200	3.0%	25,100	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	△ 100	△ 0.4%	6,478
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	O-9	48,430	47,869	60,032	2.6%	60,367	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	335	0.6%	12,497
	Holland Hills Mori Tower	O-10	16,330	16,251	21,800	3.2%	21,900	3.2%	2.8%	3.4%	100	0.5%	5,648
Sub total			374,990	361,885	424,632	—	424,309	—	—	—	△ 323	△ 0.1%	62,423
Residential	Roppongi First Plaza	R-3	2,100	2,233	2,610	3.8%	2,680	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%	70	2.7%	446
	Roppongi View Tower	R-4	4,000	4,063	3,400	3.9%	3,520	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	120	3.5%	△ 543
	Sub total			6,100	6,297	6,010	—	6,200	—	—	—	190	3.2%
Retail and others	Laforet Harajuku (Land) (Note 2)	S-1	21,820	22,074	41,000	3.8%	41,200	—	3.8%	—	200	0.5%	19,125
	Sub total			21,820	22,074	41,000	—	41,200	—	—	—	200	0.5%
Total			402,910	390,256	471,642	—	471,709	—	—	—	67	0.0%	81,452

(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 29th period shows the discount rate used in the DCF analysis.

3-5 Changes in the rent and occupancy rates

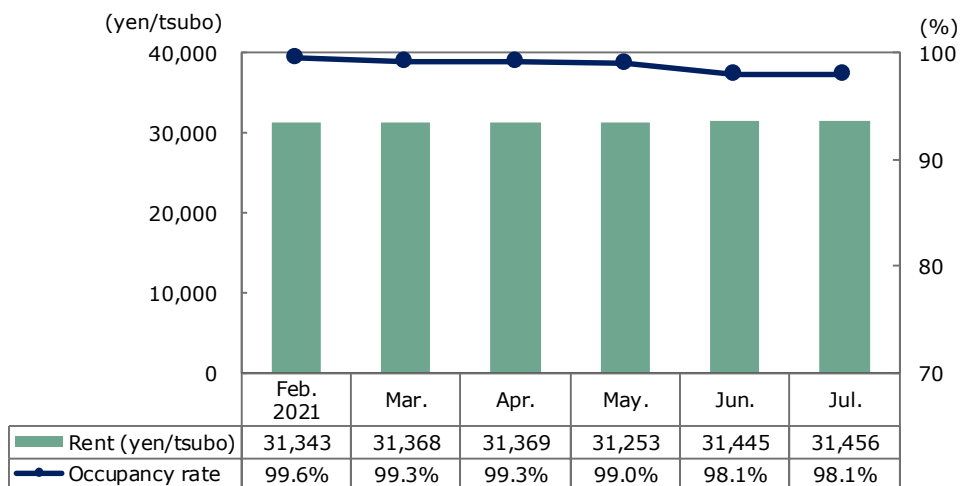


	23rd period Jan. 2018 (actual)	24th period Jul. 2018 (actual)	25th period Jan. 2019 (actual)	26th period Jul. 2019 (actual)	27th period Jan. 2020 (actual)	28th period Jul. 2020 (actual)	29th period Jan. 2021 (actual)	30th period Jul. 2021 (actual)	31st period Jan. 2022 (forecast)	32nd period Jul. 2022 (forecast)
Office rent (yen/tsubo)	30,642	30,629	30,842	30,924	31,020	31,139	31,309	31,372	31,160	31,198
Residential rent (yen/tsubo)	14,858	15,095	15,302	15,498	15,698	15,766	15,741	15,772	15,733	15,640
Office occupancy	98.4%	99.5%	99.7%	99.9%	100%	99.7%	99.6%	98.9%	97.8%	97.4%
Residential occupancy	96.3%	97.9%	97.7%	96.8%	96.2%	96.1%	94.9%	94.8%	94.6%	95.3%
Retail occupancy	100%	100%	100%	99.2%	98.8%	98.5%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%

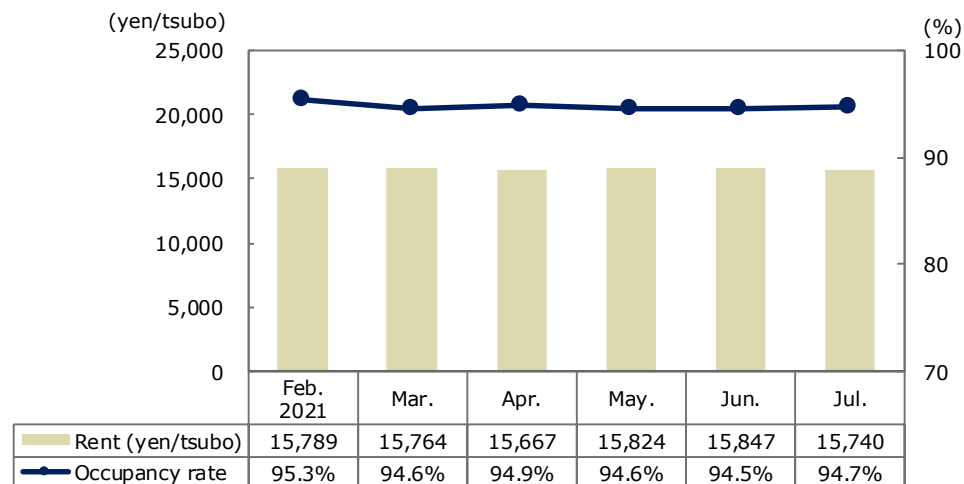
(Note) The above rents and occupancy rates indicate the average rent and the average occupancy rate during relevant fiscal periods.

3-6 Tenant status by month and major tenants

Office: Rent and occupancy rate



Residential: Rent and occupancy rate



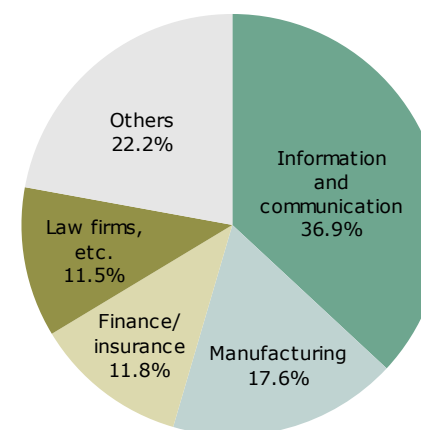
Top 5 tenants

End tenants	Property name	Leased space (Note 1)	Ratio
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower ARK Mori Building Koraku Mori Building Atago Green Hills Toranomom Hills Mori Tower	113,949.93 m ²	65.3%
Mylan Seiyaku Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,458.53 m ²	2.0%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co.,Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,436.90 m ²	2.0%
Mori Building Ryutsu System Co., Ltd.	Laforet Harajuku (Land)	2,565.06 m ²	1.5%
Japan Worker's Credit Fund Association	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.1%
Total of top 5 tenants		125,262.29 m ²	71.8%

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

(Note 2) This indicates the figures as of July 31, 2021.

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, 2021.

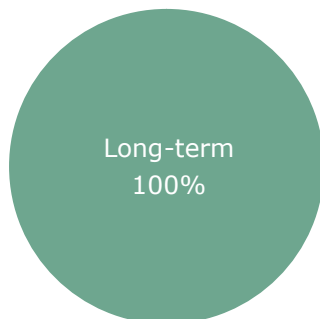
It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each property.

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

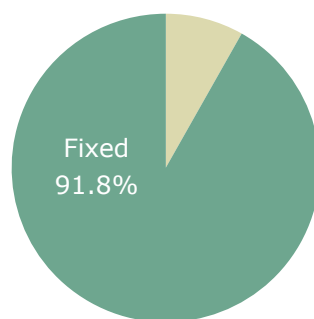
3-7 Financial overview (as of July 31, 2021)

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Major financial indicator

	End of 29th period Jan. 31, 2021	End of 30th period Jul. 31, 2021
Debt balance	184,422 mn yen	186,222 mn yen
Long-term loan	167,422 mn yen	167,422 mn yen
Investment corporation bonds	17,000 mn yen	18,800 mn yen
LTV (Book value basis) ^(Note 1)	45.8%	46.0%
LTV (Appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	38.1%	38.3%
DSCR ^(Note 3)	16.3x	17.0x
Avg. remaining duration	4.6 years	4.5 years
Weighted avg. interest rate	0.46%	0.45%

(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.	43,696 mn yen	26.1%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	29,898 mn yen	17.9%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	24,425 mn yen	14.6%
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	20,923 mn yen	12.5%
The Bank of Fukuoka	8,300 mn yen	5.0%
Resona Bank, Limited.	7,430 mn yen	4.4%
The Norinchukin Bank	7,000 mn yen	4.2%
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	5,950 mn yen	3.6%
Shinsei Bank, Limited	5,200 mn yen	3.1%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	4,800 mn yen	2.9%
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	3,300 mn yen	2.0%
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	1,500 mn yen	0.9%
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Oita Bank Co. Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Shinkin Central Bank	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Total borrowings	167,422 mn yen	100%
Investment corporation bonds	18,800 mn yen	
Total interest-bearing debt	186,222 mn yen	

3-8 Debt status (as of July 31, 2021)

Debt

Lender	Balance (mn yen)	Rate of interest	Borrowing date	Maturity date
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited Development Bank of Japan Inc.	6,500	0.75%	2014/11/28	2021/11/30
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,700	0.80%	2015/3/27	2023/3/27
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	6,500	0.70%	2015/5/29	2022/5/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. MUFG Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited, Shinsei Bank, Limited	6,000	0.49%	2015/8/31	2021/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. MUFG Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited, Shinsei Bank, Limited	2,500	0.65%	2015/9/16	2023/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited The Norinchukin Bank, Resona Bank, Limited. Shinsei Bank, Limited, Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	7,500	0.33%	2016/3/31	2023/3/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, MUFG Bank, Ltd. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited The Bank of Fukuoka, Development Bank of Japan, Inc. Aozora Bank, Ltd.	7,100	0.41%	2016/3/31	2024/3/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	7,200	0.50%	2016/3/31	2025/3/31
Shinkin Central Bank	1,000	0.18%	2016/3/31	2022/9/30
The Norinchukin Bank	500	0.37%	2017/8/1	2024/7/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,100	0.47%	2017/8/1	2025/7/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,000	0.52%	2017/8/1	2026/7/31
The Bank of Fukuoka	500	0.52%	2017/8/1	2026/7/31
Resona Bank, Limited.	500	0.61%	2017/8/1	2027/7/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	2,000	0.48%	2017/8/1	2028/7/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,100	0.58%	2017/8/1	2029/7/31
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	500	0.58%	2017/8/1	2029/7/31
Oita Bank Co. Ltd.	1,000	0.23%	2017/11/30	2022/11/30
The Norinchukin Bank	600	0.49%	2017/11/30	2024/11/30
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	1,000	0.49%	2017/11/30	2024/11/30
The Bank of Fukuoka	500	0.47%	2018/2/28	2025/8/31
Resona Bank, Limited.	500	0.47%	2018/2/28	2025/8/31
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,500	0.47%	2018/2/28	2025/8/31
Shinsei Bank, Limited	500	0.54%	2018/2/28	2025/8/31
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	500	0.54%	2018/2/28	2025/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	2,650	0.55%	2018/2/28	2026/2/28
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	2,600	0.58%	2018/2/28	2027/2/28
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	750	0.64%	2018/2/28	2027/2/28
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	4,700	0.41%	2018/2/28	2027/8/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,700	0.60%	2018/2/28	2030/2/28
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	3,000	0.19%	2018/5/23	2022/5/23
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	800	0.26%	2018/8/31	2022/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	2,400	0.33%	2018/8/31	2023/8/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	3,000	0.43%	2018/8/31	2024/8/31
The Bank of Fukuoka	1,300	0.38%	2018/8/31	2024/8/31
The Norinchukin Bank	1,300	0.43%	2018/8/31	2024/8/31
Shinsei Bank, Limited	1,300	0.52%	2018/8/31	2025/8/31
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,300	0.47%	2018/8/31	2025/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	3,600	0.56%	2018/8/31	2026/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,400	0.67%	2018/8/31	2027/8/31
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	500	0.67%	2018/8/31	2027/8/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	5,000	0.43%	2018/8/31	2028/2/29
Resona Bank, Limited.	1,300	0.48%	2018/8/31	2028/8/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,400	0.44%	2018/8/31	2029/8/31
The Bank of Fukuoka	2,000	0.17%	2019/5/31	2026/5/31
The Norinchukin Bank	3,000	0.27%	2019/5/31	2026/5/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,144	0.40%	2019/5/31	2027/11/30

Lender	Balance (mn yen)	Rate of interest	Borrowing date	Maturity date
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	3,904	0.31%	2019/5/31	2028/11/30
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,952	0.44%	2019/5/31	2029/5/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,000	0.20%	2019/8/30	2025/8/31
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	1,000	0.22%	2019/8/30	2026/8/31
Resona Bank, Limited.	2,500	0.34%	2019/8/30	2029/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,000	0.14%	2019/11/29	2024/11/30
The Norinchukin Bank	600	0.26%	2019/11/29	2026/5/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	2,200	0.19%	2019/11/29	2026/11/30
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,100	0.33%	2019/11/29	2027/5/31
Shinsei Bank, Limited	900	0.36%	2019/11/29	2027/11/30
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,600	0.47%	2019/11/29	2028/5/31
The Bank of Fukuoka	2,000	0.29%	2019/11/29	2028/11/30
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	2,000	0.44%	2019/11/29	2028/11/30
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	500	0.32%	2020/5/20	2027/5/20
Shinsei Bank, Limited	500	0.39%	2020/5/20	2028/5/20
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000	0.48%	2020/5/20	2028/5/20
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,000	0.45%	2020/5/20	2029/5/20
The Bank of Fukuoka	1,000	0.32%	2020/5/20	2030/5/20
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	1,000	0.57%	2020/5/20	2030/5/20
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	834	0.27%	2020/5/29	2025/5/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	2,816	0.26%	2020/5/29	2027/5/31
Resona Bank, Limited.	830	0.30%	2020/5/29	2028/5/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,134	0.48%	2020/5/29	2028/11/30
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,408	0.40%	2020/5/29	2029/5/31
Resona Bank, Limited.	1,000	0.24%	2020/8/31	2026/8/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,400	0.21%	2020/8/31	2027/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,400	0.38%	2020/8/31	2028/8/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,400	0.36%	2020/8/31	2029/8/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	960	0.21%	2020/11/30	2025/11/30
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	2,400	0.22%	2020/11/30	2027/11/30
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,200	0.24%	2020/11/30	2027/11/30
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,440	0.39%	2020/11/30	2028/11/30
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,294	0.23%	2021/5/31	2026/5/31
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,369	0.24%	2021/5/31	2028/5/31
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	2,738	0.35%	2021/5/31	2029/5/31
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,099	0.35%	2021/5/31	2029/5/31
Total	167,422			

(Note) The interest rates above are the interest rates actually fixed following the conclusion of an interest swap agreement.

Investment corporation bonds

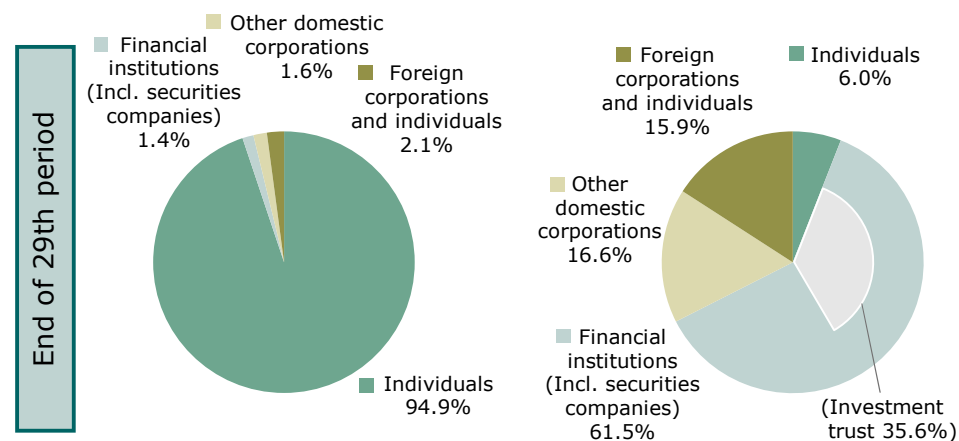
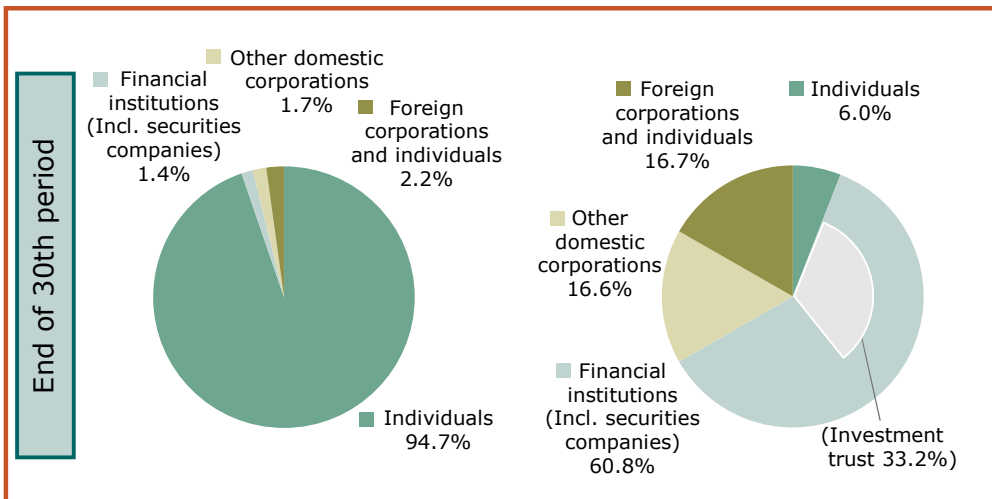
Bond	Amount (mn yen)	Rate of Interest	Payment date	Maturity date
12th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.87%	2014/11/27	2024/11/27
14th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.82%	2015/5/26	2025/5/26
16th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	1,500	0.89%	2015/11/26	2025/11/26
17th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.34%	2016/8/30	2026/8/28
18th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.49%	2017/1/31	2027/1/29
19th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.50%	2017/6/30	2027/6/30
20th Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (5 years)	3,500	0.25%	2020/11/25	2025/11/25
21st Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	2,000	0.50%	2021/2/22	2031/2/21
22nd Series Unsecured Corporation Bond (10 years)	1,800	0.42%	2021/7/30	2031/7/30
Total	18,800			

3-9 Unitholders breakdown (as of July 31, 2021)

Unitholders breakdown

<Number of unitholders>

<Number of investment units>



Top 10 unitholders

Rank	Name	Number of units held	Ratio
1	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	422,056	22.0%
2	Mori Building Co., Ltd.	287,472	15.0%
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	251,798	13.1%
4	The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	71,124	3.7%
5	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Securities investment trust account)	51,378	2.7%
6	STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	22,671	1.2%
7	JAPAN SECURITIES FINANCE CO., LTD.	22,535	1.2%
8	SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	22,313	1.2%
9	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Money trust taxable account)	21,868	1.1%
10	LEGAL + GENERAL ASSURANCE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	19,383	1.0%
Total of top 10 unitholders		1,192,598	62.2%

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



Real estate market / Lending attitude

- Vacancy rates for office buildings in central Tokyo continued to rise while new rents trended down.
(“Office Market Data” by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. for Tokyo’s five central wards)
 - ⇒ Vacancy rate: 1.6% (December 2019) → 6.3% (July 2021)
 - ⇒ Rent index: 126 (December 2019) → 120 (July 2021)
- Cap rates have remained at historically low levels.
(Japan Real Estate Institute’s “The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey”)
 - ⇒ Class A buildings in Marunouchi
Cap rate: 3.0% (October 2020) → 3.0% (April 2021)
- Lending attitude toward the real estate industry has temporarily weakened but remains at a highly positive level.

- The office market is expected to remain weak for the time being due to the impact of the proliferation of telecommuting and the downturn in business sentiment.
- On the other hand, premium properties in central Tokyo are expected to demonstrate continued competitive advantages even after the proliferation of telecommuting, as these properties can capture office demand by functioning as headquarters.

Interest rate trends / Macro environment

- Long-term interest rates remain low due to the monetary easing policy, and although the money supply temporarily grew significantly amid carrying out countermeasures against COVID-19, the core CPI rate of increase is at a low level.
 - ⇒ 10-year bond rates: 0.015% (July 30, 2021)
 - ⇒ Core CPI: +0.2% (June 2021)
- In the June 2021 preliminary business conditions composite index, the leading index was at 104.1 (+1.5 PT increase from previous month) and the coincident index was at 94.0 (+1.9 PT increase from previous month).

While both leading and coincidental indices deteriorated significantly after the spread of COVID-19, these are currently on a recovery trend.
- Investors across the world have become more interested in ESG and the amount of funds directed to companies with high ESG evaluation is on the rise.

- Global business sentiment deteriorated significantly due to COVID-19, but is now on a recovery trend due to various policies.
- The interest rate level is expected to remain low for a while, but it is necessary to assume an interest rate rise in the medium to long term.
- Inflow of funds to companies with high ESG ratings is expected to increase further in the future.

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

MHR's Medium- to Long-Term Vision

The best portfolio quality

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

The highest ESG assessment

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

Dividend-driven management

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

Optimal REIT investment

4-3 MHR's policy/strategy

External growth policy

- Target premium properties in Central Tokyo and aim for annual external growth of approximately 30 billion yen by best utilizing sponsors' pipeline. (Set target yield at the mid 3% range or higher for NOI-based yield and around 3.0% or higher for after-depreciation-based yield.)
- Going forward, premium properties in central Tokyo are expected to continuously demonstrate competitive advantages even after the spread of telecommuting, as these properties can capture office demand by functioning as headquarters.
- Focus on portfolio size expansion in order to further enhance stability and liquidity as an investment corporation while also considering disposition depending on conditions.

Internal growth policy

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

Financial management policy

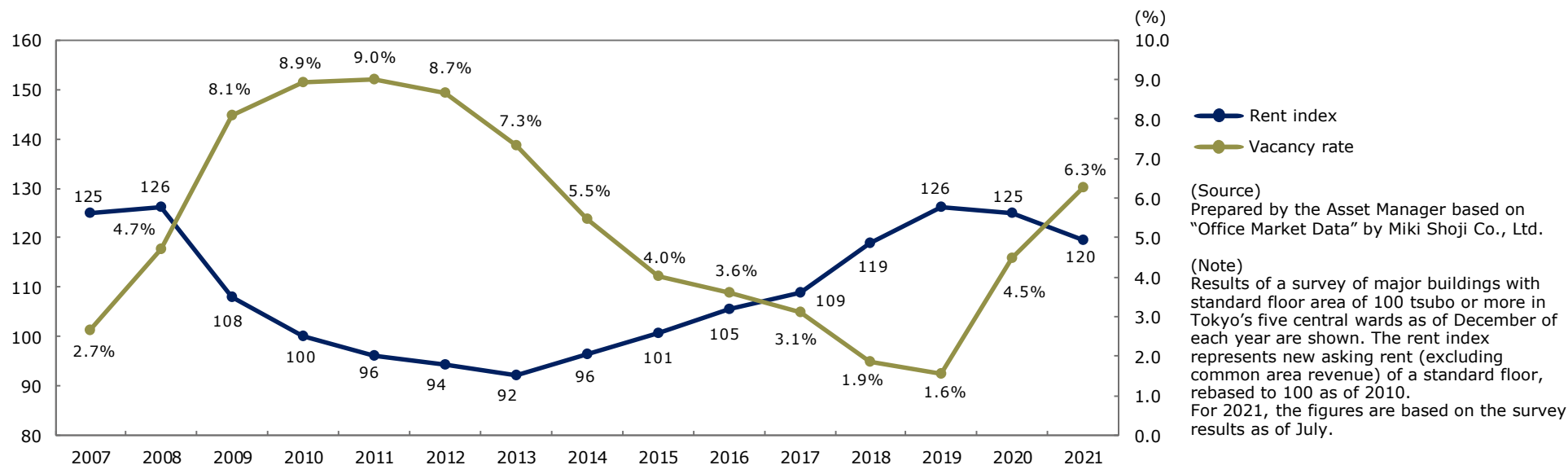
- Set the current LTV level (book value basis: in the mid 40% range; appraisal value basis: in the upper 30% range) as the target in order to secure property acquisition capacity while maintaining a durable position for times of economic slowdown.
- Target average remaining duration of debt of 4 years or longer, and gradually increase the fixed rate ratio at the appropriate timing.

ESG policy

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

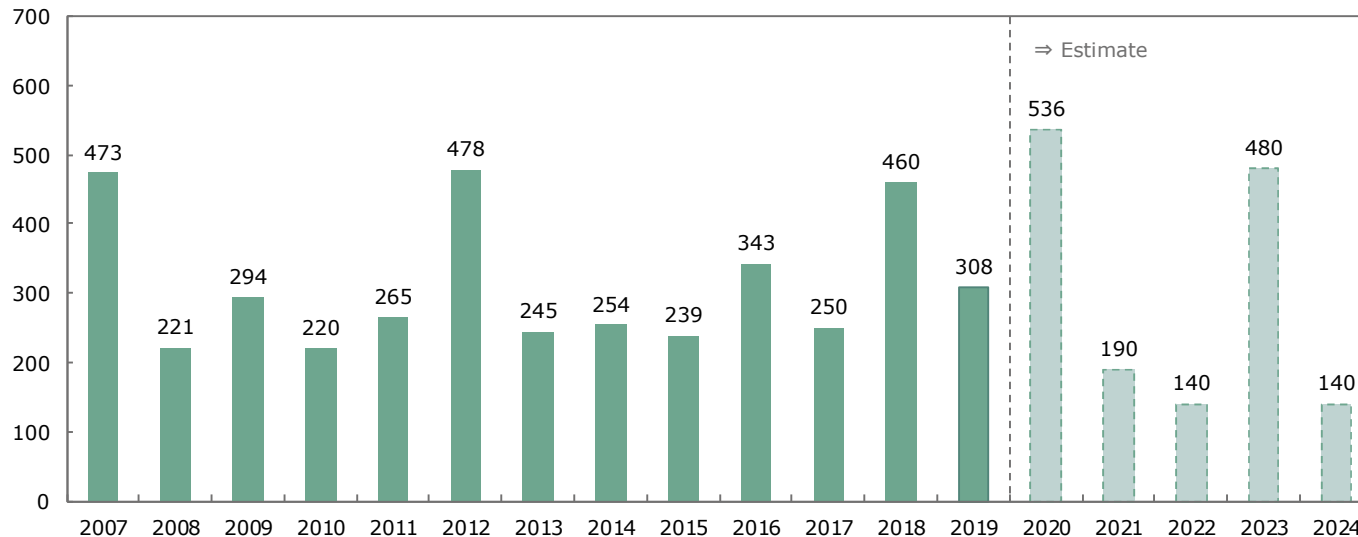
4-4 Market-related information (1)

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



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

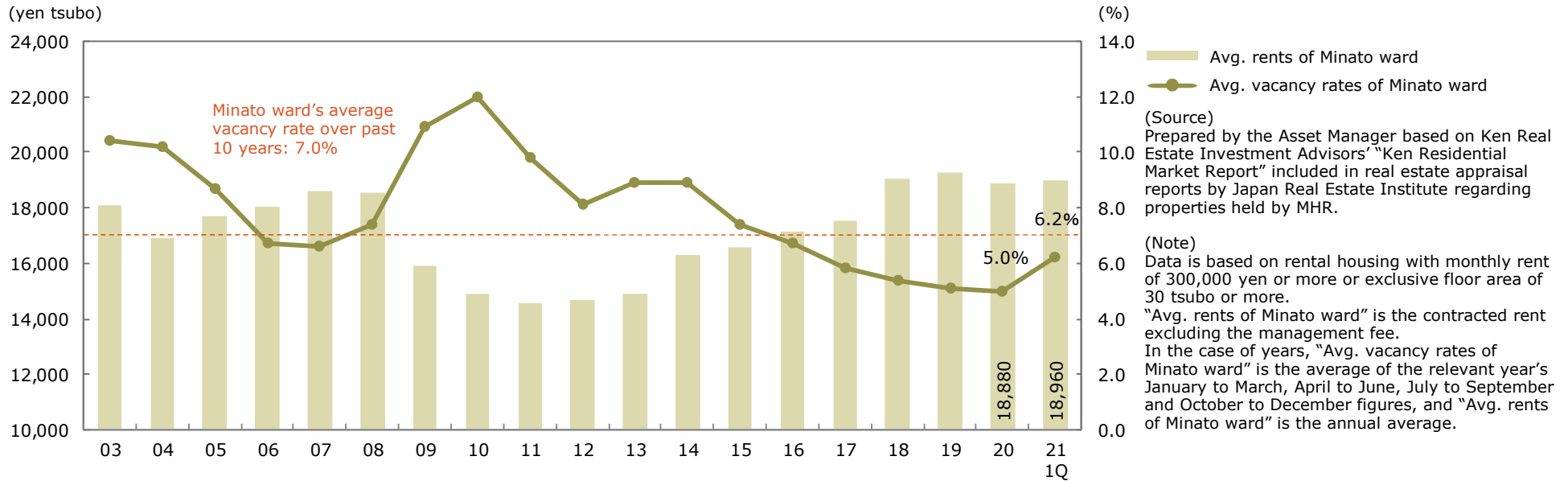
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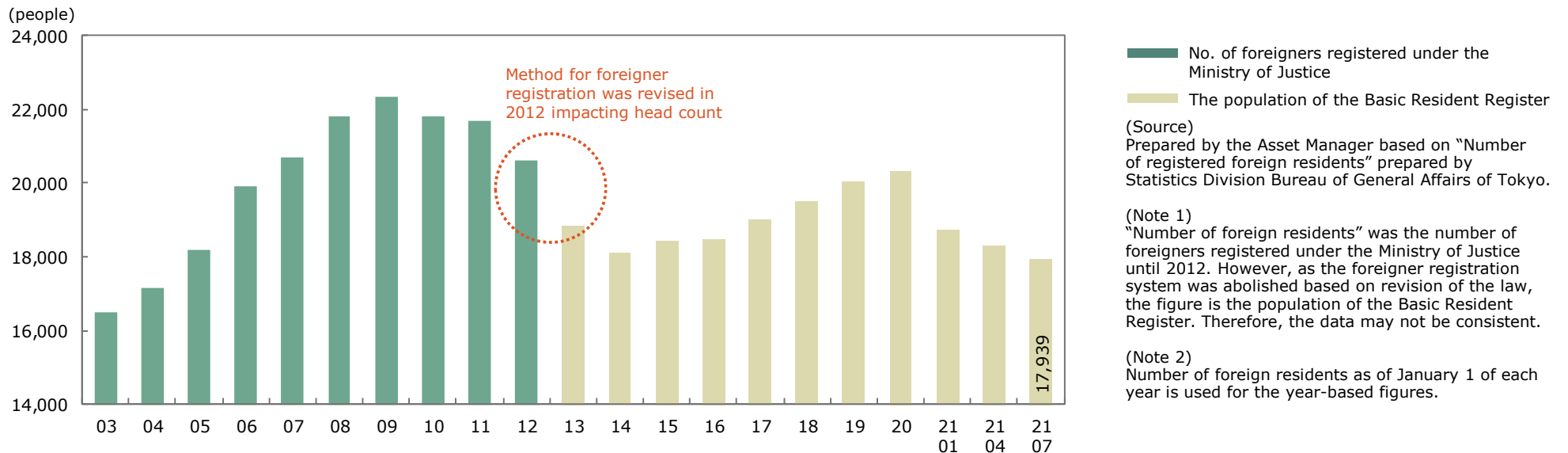
(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the "Autumn 2020 Office Rent Forecast in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya (2020-2025)" by the Office Market Trends Research Committee (Japan Real Estate Institute and Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.).

4-5 Market-related information (2)

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

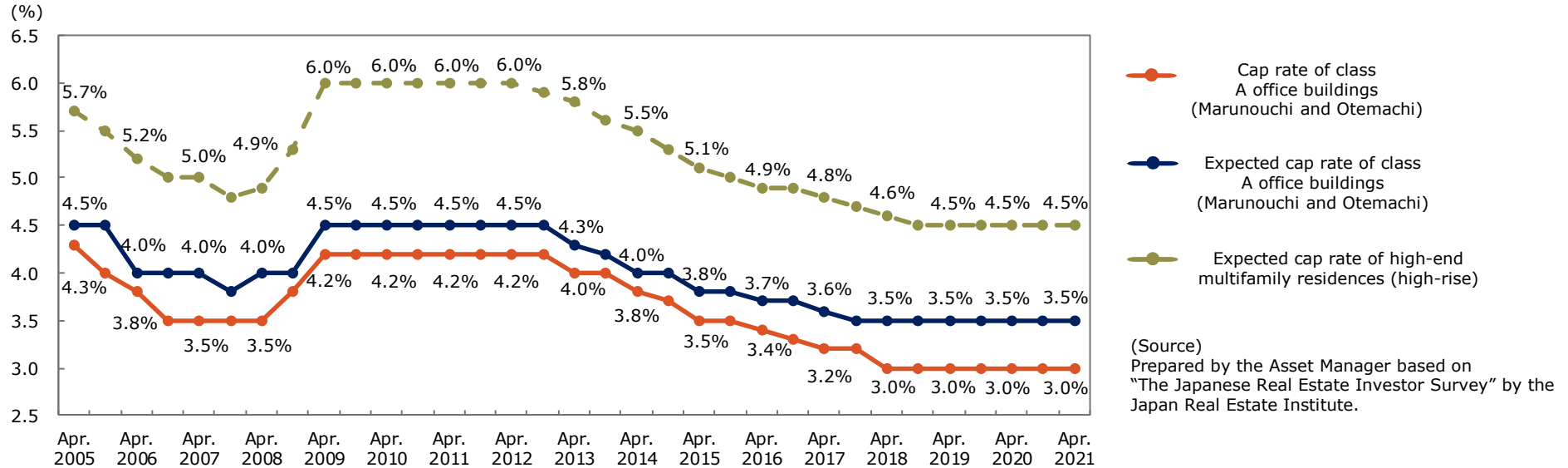


Change in number of foreign residents in Minato ward

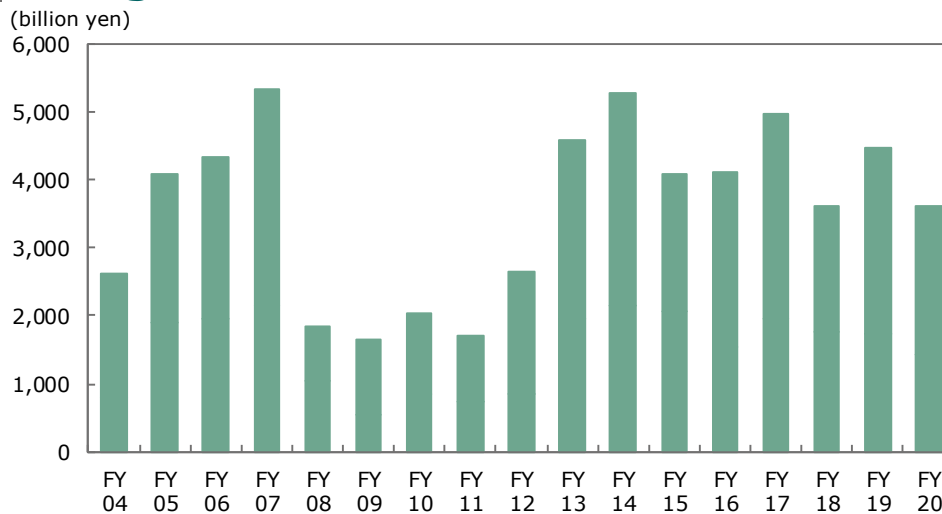


4-6 Market-related information (3)

Change in return on real estate investment

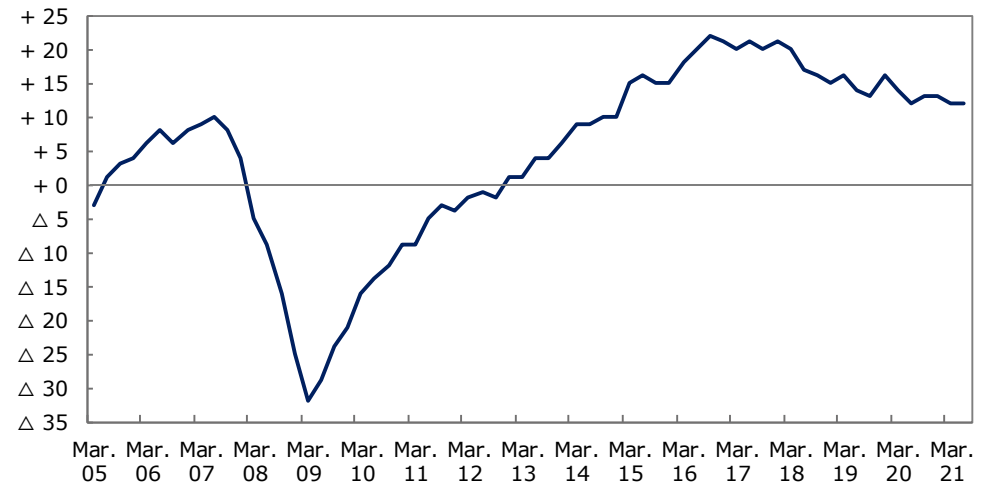


Change in real estate transaction amount



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

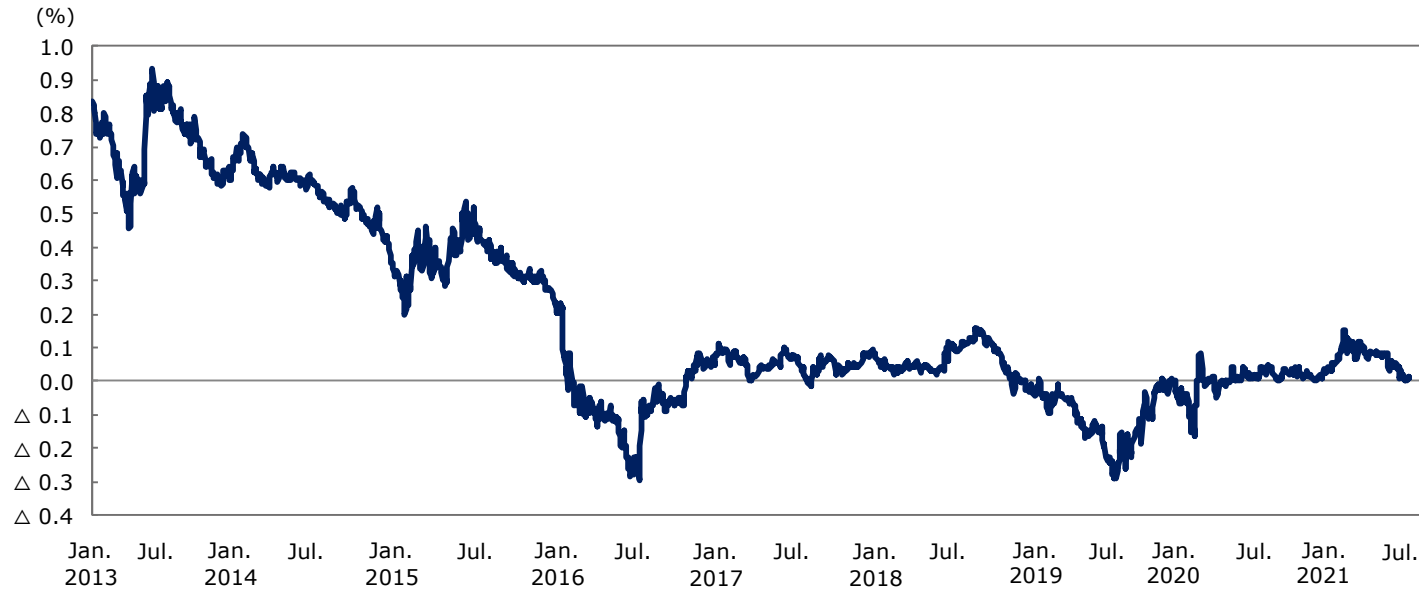
Lending attitude DI (Real estate industry)



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

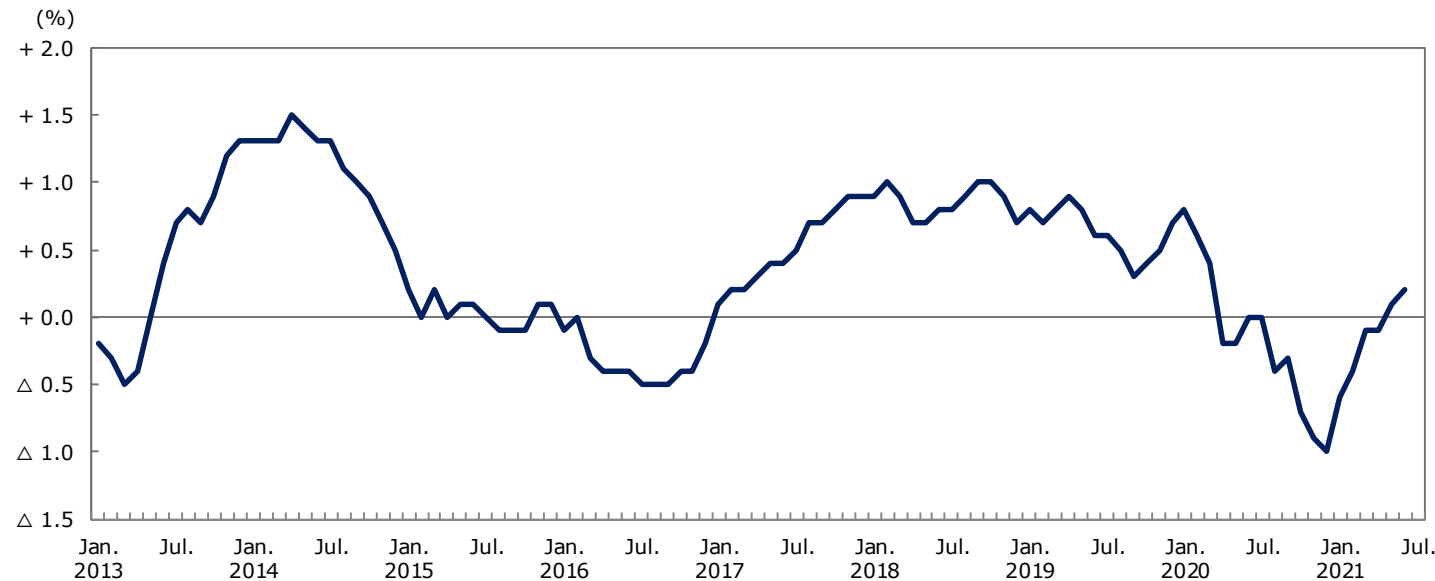
4-7 Market-related information (4)

Change in 10-year bond interest rates



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

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



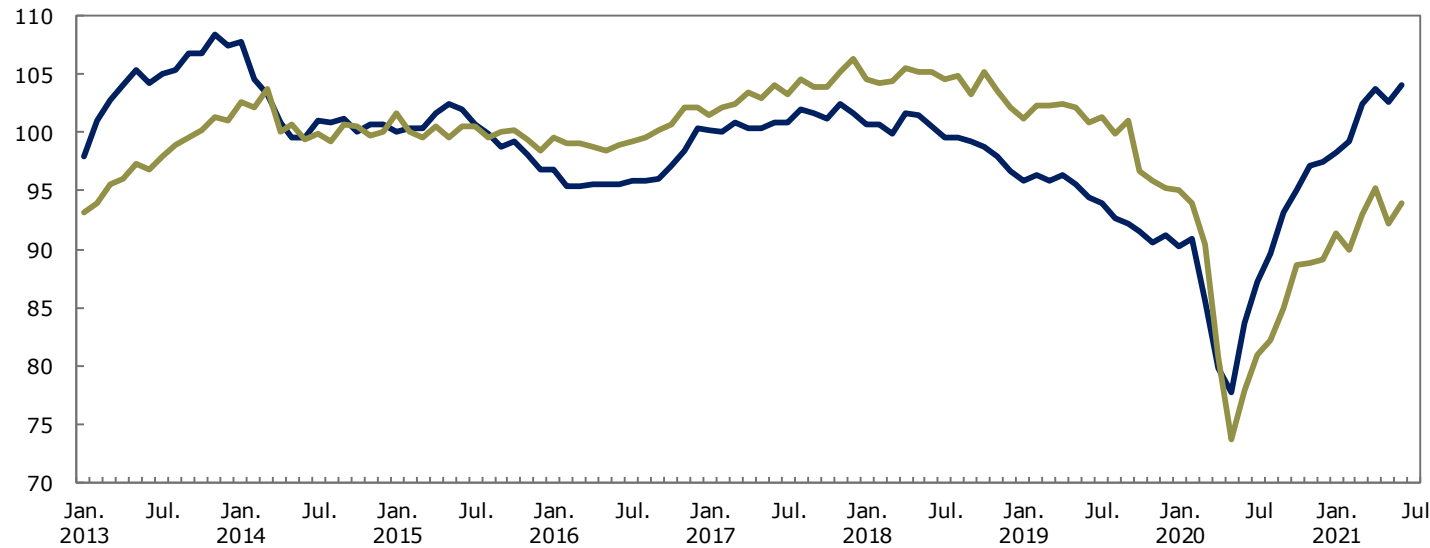
Based on figures excluding the direct effects of the consumption tax rate increase

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

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

4-8 Market-related information (5)

Business conditions composite index

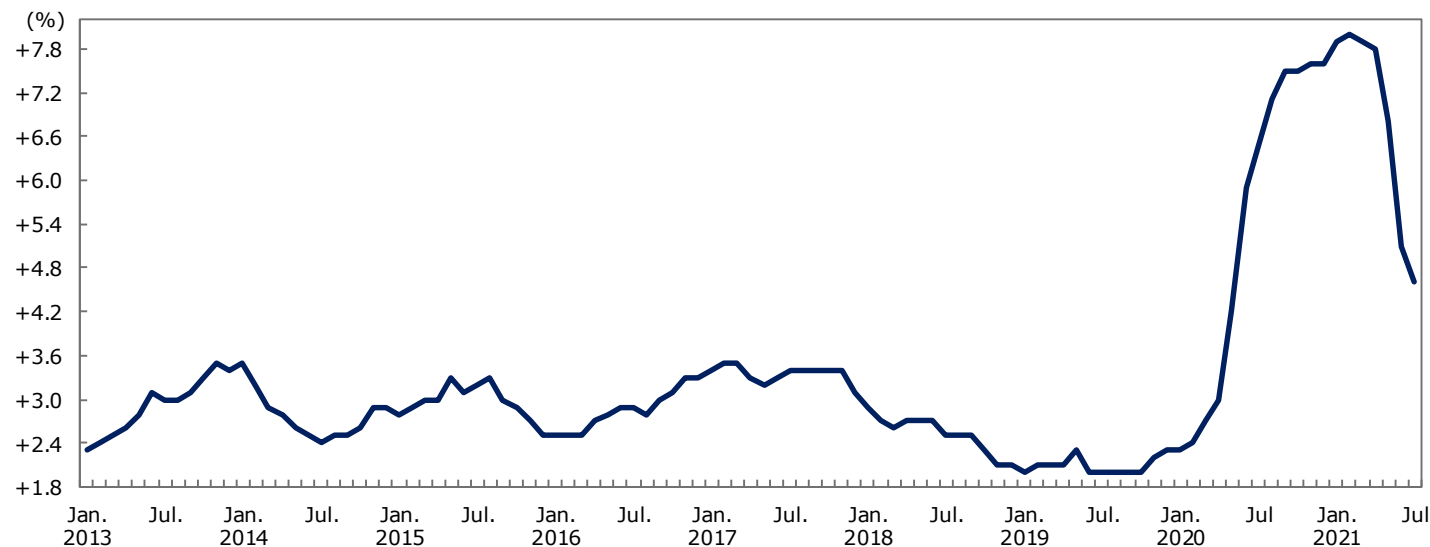


● Leading index
● Coincident index

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

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

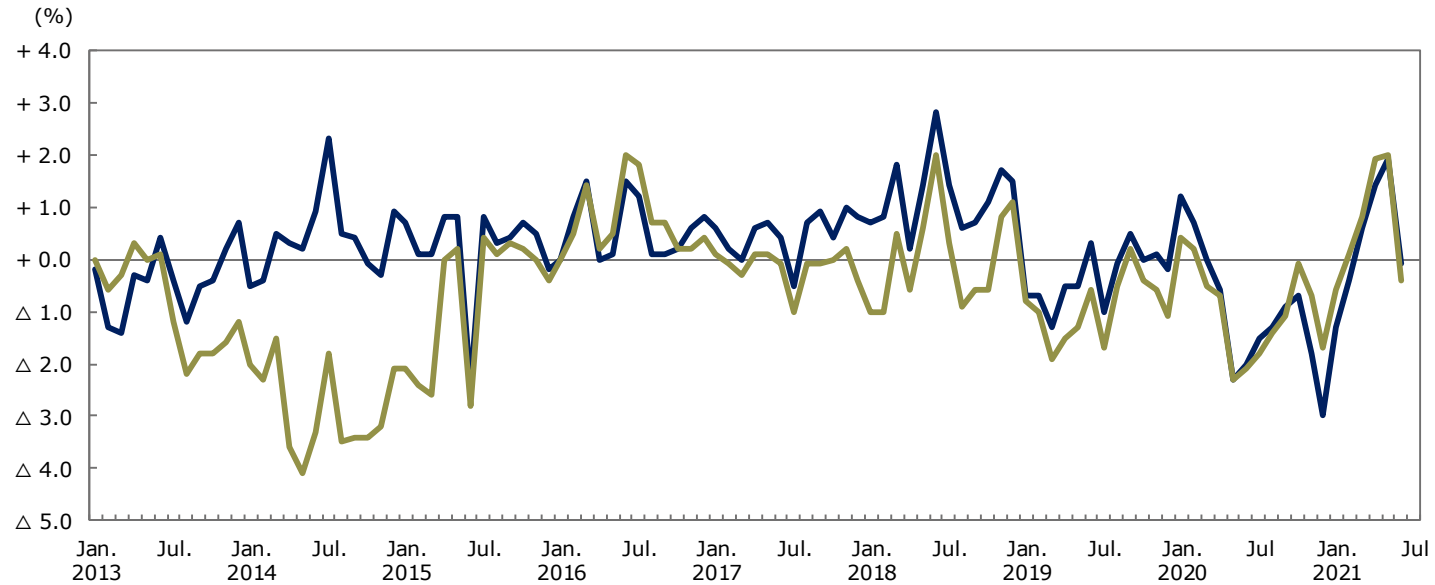
Money stock (M3: year-on-year comparison)



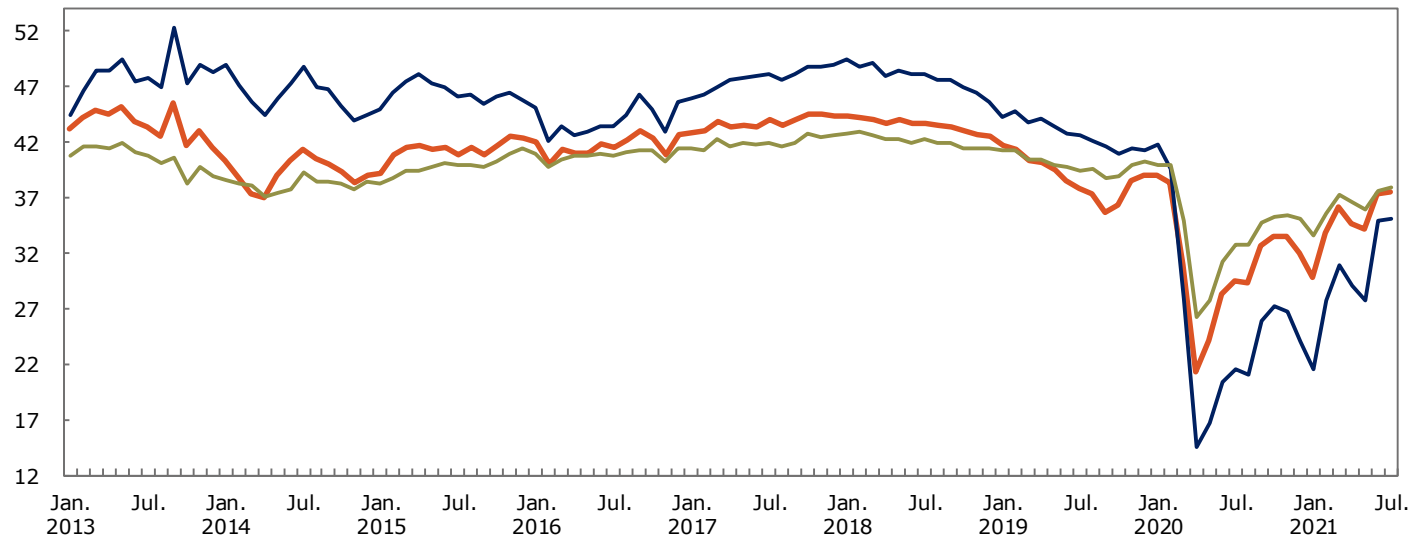
(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Money Stock Statistics" by the Bank of Japan.

4-9 Market-related information (6)

Total cash earnings (Year-on-year comparison)



Consumer confidence survey



5. Appendix



5-1 Financial highlights

Indices	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021	Calculation formula
Net income	5,575 mn yen	5,582 mn yen	
Depreciation and amortization	1,056 mn yen	1,072 mn yen	
CAPEX	240 mn yen	971 mn yen	
Total assets	402,887 mn yen	404,953 mn yen	
Total net assets	200,763 mn yen	200,818 mn yen	
Total net assets/unit (BPS)	104,764 yen	104,793 yen	Total net assets/Total units outstanding
Unit price (as of end of each period)	145,800 yen	161,100 yen	
Total units outstanding	1,916,330 units	1,916,330 units	
Total dividends	5,574 mn yen	5,582 mn yen	
Dividends/unit	2,909 yen	2,913 yen	
Dividend yield	4.0%	3.6%	Dividends per unit (annualized)/Unit price as of end of period
FFO	6,631 mn yen	6,655 mn yen	Net income + Depreciation and amortization - Gain or loss on sales of real estate properties
FFO/unit	3,460 yen	3,473 yen	FFO/Total units outstanding
Annualized	6,864 yen	7,003 yen	Based on a period of 365 days
FFO multiple	21.2x	23.0x	Unit price as of end of period/FFO per unit (annualized)
PER	25.2x	27.4x	Unit price as of end of period/Net income per unit (average during the periods, annualized)
PBR	1.4x	1.5x	Unit price as of end of period/Net assets per unit
ROA	1.4%	1.4%	Ordinary income/Average of total assets during the period
Annualized	2.8%	2.8%	Based on a period of 365 days
ROE	2.8%	2.8%	Net income/Average of total net assets during the period
Annualized	5.6%	5.6%	Based on a period of 365 days
NAV	282,049 mn yen	282,271 mn yen	Total net assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value - Total liabilities
NAV/unit	147,182 yen	147,297 yen	
NAV multiple	1.0x	1.1x	Unit price as of end of period/NAV per unit
Interest-bearing debt	184,422 mn yen	186,222 mn yen	
LTV (book value basis)	45.8%	46.0%	Interest-bearing debt/Total assets
LTV (appraisal value basis)	38.1%	38.3%	Interest-bearing debt/(Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)
Operating days	184 days	181 days	

5-2 Balance sheet

(thousand yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021
Assets		
Current assets	11,504,301	13,713,562
Cash and deposits	5,479,946	8,310,173
Cash and deposits in trust	5,340,188	4,805,924
Other	684,166	597,464
Noncurrent assets	391,282,393	391,128,128
Property, plant and equipment	359,704,855	359,605,597
Intangible assets	30,650,962	30,650,962
Investments and other assets	926,574	871,567
Deferred assets	101,047	111,424
Total assets	402,887,742	404,953,115

(thousand yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	22,894,889	24,326,674
Current portion of investment corporation bonds	2,000,000	—
Current portion of long-term loans payable	19,000,000	22,000,000
Other	1,894,889	2,326,674
Noncurrent liabilities	179,229,087	179,807,771
Investment corporation bonds	15,000,000	18,800,000
Long-term loans payable	148,422,000	145,422,000
Lease and guarantee deposited in trust	14,957,614	14,778,470
Other	849,472	807,300
Total liabilities	202,123,976	204,134,446
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity	201,612,224	201,620,396
Unitholders' capital, net	(Note) 195,324,850	(Note) 195,188,791
Total surplus	6,287,373	6,431,605
Voluntary retained earnings	291,944	291,944
Unappropriated retained earnings	5,995,429	6,139,661
Valuation and translation adjustments	△ 848,458	△ 801,727
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	△ 848,458	△ 801,727
Total net assets	200,763,766	200,818,669
Total liabilities and net assets	402,887,742	404,953,115

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

5-3 Income statement

(thousand yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021		
Operating revenue	9,820,632	9,841,235		
Rent revenues	9,614,085	9,609,038	Office	8,091,399
Other operating revenues	206,546	232,197	Residential	772,185
Operating expenses	3,646,701	3,683,286	Retail	71,884
Expenses related to properties	3,315,661	3,325,513	Land	667,800
Asset management fee	229,246	254,320	Other rent revenue	5,768
Directors' compensation	4,200	7,000		
Asset custody fee	9,806	10,072	Parking revenue	48,969
Administrative service fees	18,996	19,339	Utilities and other revenue	138,333
Other operating expenses	68,791	67,041	Cancellation penalty	44,793
Operating income	6,173,930	6,157,949	Key-money income	101
Non-operating income	995	1,056		
Interest income	54	50	Property management fees	1,163,160
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	941	854	Property taxes	749,067
Other	—	151	Utilities	101,428
Non-operating expenses	598,798	575,116	Maintenance and repairs	62,647
Interest expenses	383,400	369,592	Insurance premium	19,207
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	49,526	46,472	Custodian fees	5,972
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	7,757	7,683	Depreciation	1,072,822
Borrowing expenses	143,930	137,194	Rent expenses	137,661
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	12,310	12,310	Other lease business expenses	13,546
Other	1,873	1,862		
Ordinary income	5,576,128	5,583,890		
Income before income taxes	5,576,128	5,583,890		
Net income	5,575,042	5,582,775		
Unappropriated retained earnings	5,995,429	6,139,661		

5-4 Statement of cash flows / Retained earnings

Statement of cash flows

(thousand yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,672,228	7,120,863
Income before income taxes	5,576,128	5,583,890
Depreciation and amortization	1,056,619	1,072,822
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	7,757	7,683
Amortization of investment unit issuance cost	12,310	12,310
Interest income	△ 54	△ 50
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	△ 941	△ 854
Interest expenses	432,926	416,064
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	3,694	51,651
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	△ 108,707	332,300
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	4,902	27,309
Increase (decrease) in advances received	44,479	△ 8,338
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	△ 235	△ 4,169
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	18,878	△ 11,647
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	49,676	59,567
Other, net	△ 24	△ 68
Subtotal	7,097,409	7,538,471
Interest income received	54	50
Interest expenses paid	△ 424,325	△ 416,564
Income taxes paid	△ 909	△ 1,094

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	△ 12,383,015	△ 1,019,845
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	△ 12,478,273	△ 1,023,441
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposited in trust	△ 364,315	△ 88,498
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposited in trust	459,574	92,094

(thousand yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,971,481	△ 3,805,055
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	11,200,000	6,500,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	△ 6,000,000	△ 6,500,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	3,479,567	3,769,628
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	△ 3,500,000	△ 2,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment units	5,225,932	—
Dividends paid	△ 5,434,018	△ 5,574,683
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	△ 739,304	2,295,962
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	11,559,439	10,820,134
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	10,820,134	13,116,097

Retained earnings

(yen)

	29th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2021	30th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2021
I Unappropriated retained earnings	5,995,429,871	6,139,661,200
II Addition of dividends in excess of earnings	136,059,430	—
Allowance for temporary difference adjustments	136,059,430	—
III Capitalization	—	46,731,158
Reversal of allowance for temporary difference adjustments	—	46,731,158
IV Amount of Dividends	5,574,603,970	5,582,269,290
Amount of dividends per unit	2,909	2,913
Dividends of earnings	5,438,544,540	5,582,269,290
Dividends of earnings per unit	2,838	2,913
Allowance for temporary difference adjustments	(Note) 136,059,430	—
Dividends in excess of earnings per unit (allowance for temporary difference adjustments)	71	—
V Retained earnings carried forward	556,885,331	510,660,752

(Note) Due to consideration of the impact of the items of deduction from net assets (deferred gains or losses on hedges).

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	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	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	99.4%	91.2%	△ 8.2PT	94.2%	94.5%	0.3PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.2%	96.3%	△ 0.9PT	94.2%	94.0%	△ 0.2PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	1	1	0	23	21	△ 2	129	135	6
Rent revenues	2,943,450	2,943,450	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	649,547	647,199	△ 2,348	787,242	779,529	△ 7,713
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,945	74,001	55	78,054	73,186	△ 4,867
Total property operating revenue	2,943,450	2,943,450	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	723,493	721,200	△ 2,292	865,297	852,715	△ 12,581
Property management	447,868	447,868	—	164,853	164,853	—	94,719	84,342	△ 10,376	175,610	173,187	△ 2,423
Property taxes (Note 1)	263,478	262,998	△ 479	84,968	84,322	△ 645	30,774	32,811	2,037	42,321	43,589	1,267
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,685	50,339	△ 5,346	26,094	22,013	△ 4,081
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	—	355	355	10,773	19,509	8,736	45,061	29,327	△ 15,734
Insurance premium	4,094	4,656	561	1,933	2,123	190	1,679	1,737	57	2,092	2,163	71
Depreciation (1)	333,285	336,828	3,542	67,914	69,589	1,674	97,199	91,764	△ 5,435	127,520	135,085	7,565
Other expenses (Note 2)	374	376	1	2,788	2,693	△ 94	83,953	83,951	△ 2	10,623	10,624	0
Total property operating expenses	1,049,101	1,052,727	3,626	322,458	323,938	1,479	374,785	364,456	△ 10,328	429,324	415,991	△ 13,333
Property operating income (2)	1,894,349	1,890,722	△ 3,626	1,029,028	1,027,548	△ 1,479	348,707	356,744	8,036	435,972	436,724	752
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	2,227,635	2,227,551	△ 83	1,096,943	1,097,138	195	445,907	448,508	2,600	563,492	571,810	8,317
Annualized NOI	4,418,949	4,492,022	73,072	2,176,001	2,212,460	36,459	884,545	904,450	19,904	1,117,797	1,153,097	35,299
Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	3.8%	3.9%	0.1PT	3.5%	3.5%	0.1PT	3.3%	3.3%	0.1PT	2.5%	2.6%	0.1PT
CAPEX (4)	—	386,688	386,688	59,337	80,475	21,138	62,364	74,881	12,517	45,212	155,044	109,832
NCF (3)-(4)	2,227,635	1,840,863	△ 386,771	1,037,605	1,016,662	△ 20,943	383,543	373,626	△ 9,916	518,280	416,765	△ 101,514

(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 during the relevant period. "Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price" was calculated by taking into consideration the changes in acquisition price during the relevant period.

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

5-6 Status of income and expenditures (2)

(thousand yen)

Property number	O-7			O-8			O-9			O-10		
Property name	Atago Green Hills			ARK Hills South Tower			Toranomori Hills Mori Tower			Holland Hills Mori Tower		
Acquisition price	42,090,000			19,150,000			48,430,000 (before acquisition 36,210,000)			16,330,000		
Period	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th (Note 3) Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference
Operation days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days	184 days	181 days	△ 3 days
Occupancy rate	100%	100%	0.0PT	94.4%	94.4%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	96.3%	△ 3.7PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.1%	94.1%	△ 3.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	98.8%	△ 1.2PT
Number of tenants	1	1	0	43	43	0	1	1	0	23	21	△ 2
Rent revenues	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	475,084	459,495	△ 15,589	995,329	1,039,279	43,949	537,654	524,667	△ 12,986
Other operating revenues	—	—	—	33,349	21,380	△ 11,969	—	—	—	20,085	63,628	43,543
Total property operating revenue	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	508,434	480,876	△ 27,558	995,329	1,039,279	43,949	557,739	588,296	30,557
Property management	2,664	2,664	—	45,754	44,838	△ 916	113,885	117,086	3,200	100,636	102,524	1,888
Property taxes (Note 1)	69,503	69,178	△ 325	36,025	36,503	478	62,147	72,511	10,363	35,636	35,615	△ 21
Utilities	—	—	—	27,659	22,480	△ 5,179	—	—	—	5,104	4,549	△ 554
Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	5,226	4,832	△ 393	—	—	—	—	4,412	4,412
Insurance premium	3,667	3,714	47	1,030	1,123	93	1,693	1,925	232	1,110	1,172	61
Depreciation (1)	186,107	190,907	4,799	44,323	44,500	176	126,385	131,502	5,117	45,380	44,066	△ 1,314
Other expenses (Note 2)	46,411	53,681	7,269	1,593	1,138	△ 454	92	95	2	209	210	1
Total property operating expenses	308,355	320,145	11,790	161,614	155,416	△ 6,197	304,204	323,121	18,916	188,077	192,550	4,472
Property operating income (2)	703,964	692,174	△ 11,790	346,820	325,459	△ 21,361	691,124	716,157	25,032	369,662	395,746	26,084
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	890,072	883,081	△ 6,990	391,144	369,959	△ 21,184	817,509	847,660	30,150	415,042	439,812	24,770
Annualized NOI	1,765,633	1,780,800	15,166	775,911	746,051	△ 29,860	1,693,691	1,709,369	15,678	823,318	886,914	63,596
Annualized NOI/Acquisition price	4.2%	4.2%	0.0PT	4.1%	3.9%	△ 0.2PT	3.5%	3.5%	0.0PT	5.0%	5.4%	0.4PT
CAPEX (4)	54,297	191,485	137,187	3,352	2,358	△ 994	—	1,904	1,904	6,905	54,403	47,498
NCF (3)-(4)	835,774	691,596	△ 144,178	387,792	367,601	△ 20,190	817,509	845,755	28,245	408,136	385,408	△ 22,727

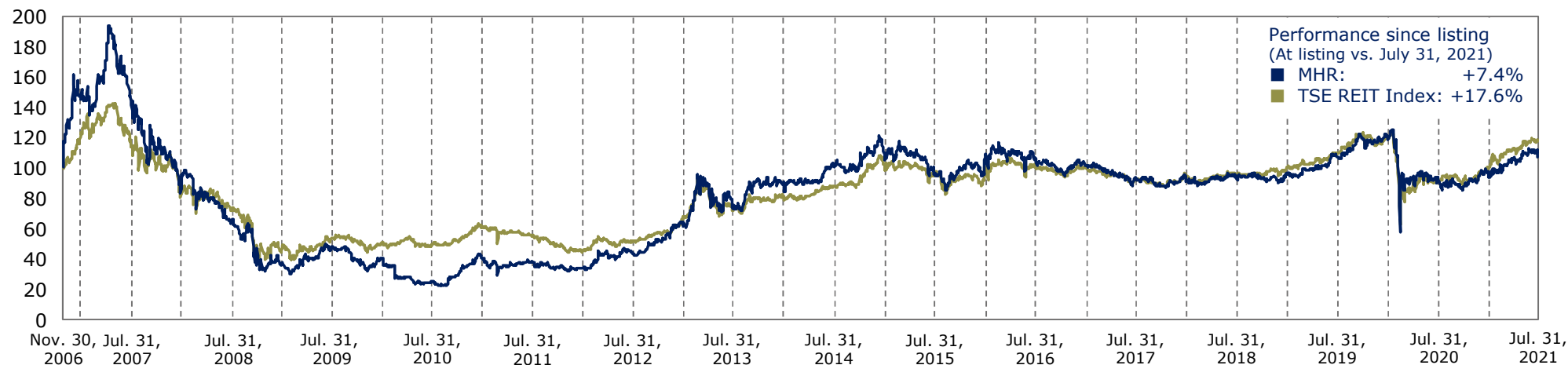
5-7 Status of income and expenditures (3)

(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			21,820,000			402,910,000 (before acquisition 390,690,000)		
Period	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	Difference	29th (Note 3) Jan. 2021	30th Jul. 2021	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	96.6%	82.4%	△ 14.2PT	93.1%	92.3%	△ 0.8PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	98.8%	97.6%	△ 1.2PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)	97.3%	88.7%	△ 8.6PT	95.0%	92.6%	△ 2.4PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	98.8%	98.3%	△ 0.5PT
Number of tenants	40	34	△ 6	85	84	△ 1	1	1	0	348	343	△ 5
Rent revenues	87,568	79,842	△ 7,726	106,600	103,967	△ 2,632	667,800	667,800	—	9,614,085	9,609,038	△ 5,047
Other operating revenues	450	—	△ 450	661	—	△ 661	—	—	—	206,546	232,197	25,650
Total property operating revenue	88,018	79,842	△ 8,176	107,261	103,967	△ 3,293	667,800	667,800	—	9,820,632	9,841,235	20,603
Property management	13,293	11,923	△ 1,370	12,960	13,872	912	—	—	—	1,172,247	1,163,160	△ 9,086
Property taxes (Note 1)	8,376	8,369	△ 6	12,729	12,715	△ 14	90,450	90,451	1	736,413	749,067	12,653
Utilities	1,181	1,088	△ 92	1,005	957	△ 47	—	—	—	116,730	101,428	△ 15,302
Maintenance and repairs	3,108	2,451	△ 656	1,150	1,758	608	—	—	—	65,319	62,647	△ 2,672
Insurance premium	230	238	7	344	350	6	—	—	—	17,877	19,207	1,329
Depreciation (1)	11,424	11,639	215	17,076	16,937	△ 139	—	—	—	1,056,619	1,072,822	16,202
Other expenses (Note 2)	3,818	3,820	2	588	587	△ 0	—	—	—	150,453	157,179	6,726
Total property operating expenses	41,433	39,532	△ 1,901	45,856	47,181	1,324	90,450	90,451	1	3,315,661	3,325,513	9,851
Property operating income (2)	46,584	40,310	△ 6,274	61,405	56,786	△ 4,618	577,350	577,349	△ 1	6,504,970	6,515,722	10,751
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))	58,009	51,950	△ 6,059	78,482	73,724	△ 4,758	577,350	577,349	△ 1	7,561,590	7,588,544	26,954
Annualized NOI	115,073	104,761	△ 10,312	155,684	148,670	△ 7,014	1,145,286	1,164,267	18,980	15,076,934	15,302,866	225,932
Annualized NOI/Acquisition price	5.5%	5.0%	△ 0.5PT	3.9%	3.7%	△ 0.2PT	5.2%	5.3%	0.1PT	3.7%	3.8%	0.1PT
CAPEX (4)	1,819	17,104	15,284	7,198	6,732	△ 465	—	—	—	240,488	971,078	730,590
NCF (3)-(4)	56,189	34,845	△ 21,343	71,284	66,991	△ 4,292	577,350	577,349	△ 1	7,321,102	6,617,466	△ 703,635

5-8 Unit price performance since IPO

Relative price performance (Since IPO - July 31, 2021)



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

(Note) Rebased to 100 as per IPO price

Unit price per period-end (Closing price)

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

Accounting period	Unit price
11th (January 2012)	252,200 yen
12th (July 2012)	330,500 yen
13th (January 2013)	485,000 yen
14th (July 2013)	548,000 yen
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
20th (July 2016)	160,500 yen

Accounting period	Unit price
21st (January 2017)	153,500 yen
22nd (July 2017)	138,900 yen
23rd (January 2018)	137,100 yen
24th (July 2018)	138,100 yen
25th (January 2019)	144,500 yen
26th (July 2019)	160,300 yen
27th (January 2020)	181,700 yen
28th (July 2020)	137,100 yen
29th (January 2021)	145,800 yen
30th (July 2021)	161,100 yen

(Reference)

IPO Price (November 30, 2006) (Split adjusted)	750,000 yen (150,000 yen)
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High (May 8, 2007: in trade) (Split adjusted)	1,460,000 yen (292,000 yen)
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Low (August 12, 2010: in trade) (Split adjusted)	168,200 yen (33,640 yen)
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(Note) Implemented a 5-for-1 investment unit split on February 1, 2014 (effective date).

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

Investments focusing on Premium Properties

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

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

Premium Properties

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

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

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

(Note 3) Ratios are based on the acquisition prices

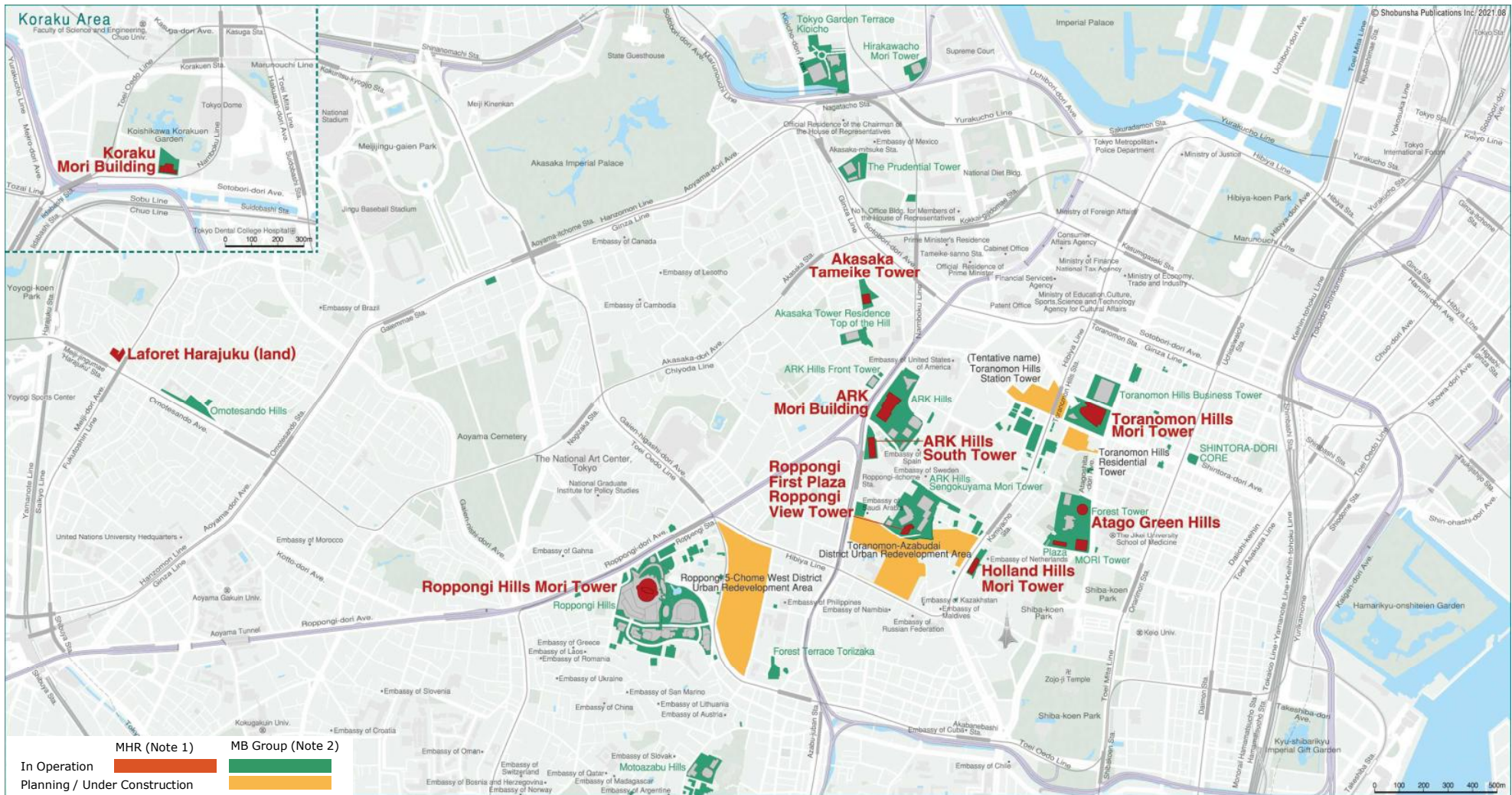
(Note 4) Tokyo Metropolitan Area: Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture and Saitama Prefecture

Office building focus
<p>Office building</p> <p>50% or more</p>

Tokyo' five central wards focus
<p>Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity</p> <p>50% or more</p> <p>(Tokyo Metropolitan Area: 80% or more)</p>

Earthquake-resistance focus
<p>Investment focused on properties' earthquake resistance, the safety of the area, disaster countermeasures, etc.</p>

5-10 Portfolio map (as of August 2, 2021)














(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on Mori Building's "Mori Building Handy Map Mori Building Map/Home Route Support Map 2021."

(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 August 2, 2021)

Type	Office building						Office building (Partly residential)			Residential		Retail	
Property name	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	ARK Mori Building	Koraku Mori Building	ARK Hills South Tower	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Holland Hills Mori Tower	Akasaka Tameike Tower	Atago Green Hills			Roppongi First Plaza	Roppongi View Tower	Laforet Harajuku (Land)
	O-0	O-1	O-4	O-8	O-9	O-10	O-6	MORI Tower	Forest Tower	Plaza	R-3	R-4	S-1
Photo													
Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium	Premium			Premium	-	Premium
Location	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Atago, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo		Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Completion	Apr. 2003	Mar. 1986 (Large-scale renovation in 2005)	Mar. 2000	Jul. 2013	May. 2014	Jan. 2005	Sep. 2000	Jul. 2001	Oct. 2001	Jul. 2001	Oct. 1993		-
Building age	18 years 4 months	35 years 4 months	21 years 4 months	8 years 0 month	7 years 2 months	16 years 6 months	20 years 10 months	20 years 0 months	19 years 9 months	20 year 0 months	27 years 9 months		-
Total number of floors	54 above ground, 6 below	37 above ground, 4 below	19 above ground, 6 below	20 above ground, 4 below	52 above ground, 5 below	24 above ground, 2 below	25 above ground, 2 below	42 above ground, 2 below	43 above ground, 4 below	2 above ground, 1 below	20 above ground, 1 below		-
Gross floor area	approx. 442,150㎡	approx. 177,486㎡	approx. 46,154㎡	approx. 53,043㎡	approx. 241,581㎡	approx. 35,076㎡	approx. 46,971㎡	approx. 85,266㎡	approx. 60,815㎡	approx. 2,083㎡	approx. 22,906㎡		-
Ownership (Note 1)	Land	Co-ownership (approx. 17.7%)	Co-ownership (approx. 10.9%)	Leased	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 19.8%)	Co-ownership (approx. 62.9%)	Co-ownership (approx. 56.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 28.8%)		Co-ownership (47%)	Co-ownership (46%)	Ownership
	Building	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 13.6%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 17.9%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 57.9%)	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 10.8%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 48.5%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 65.5%)	Co-ownership (approx. 32.9%)		Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 46.4%)	Compartmentalized ownership (approx. 44.7%)	-
PML (Note 2)	0.59%	0.78%	0.73%	1.56%	0.50%	0.85%	1.79%	2.35%	2.34%	5.94%	2.20%	2.20%	-
Earthquake-resistant feature (Note 3)	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	-	-	-
Acquisition price (mn yen)	115,380	62,480	27,200	19,150	56,300	16,330	43,930	42,090			2,100	4,000	21,820
Occupancy rate (Note 4)	100%	100%	91.2%	94.4%	100%	96.3%	94.5%	100%			82.4%	92.3%	100%

Average building age
19.7 years (Note 5)

Portfolio PML
0.90% (Note 2)

Total acquisition price
410,780 mn yen

5-12 Portfolio overview (Note)

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