



Mori Hills REIT Investment Corporation

Results of the 37th Fiscal Period ended January 31, 2025

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, an investment management business, Kanto Local Finance Bureau registration no. 408 Member of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan)

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1. Executive summary

Financial summary 37th period (Jan. 2025)

- Operating revenue: 11,088 million yen, operating income: 6,769 million yen, net income: 6,163 million yen
- DPU: 3,080 yen ($\Delta 6.9\%$ from 36th period)
Achieved target as planned due to contribution from gain on disposition
- NAV per unit: 161,685 yen ($\Delta 0.1\%$ from 36th period)
Decreased period-over-period due to the impact of the distribution of gain on disposition, etc.
- Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (of the 1,415 million yen from gain on the disposition, 261 million yen was reserved for reduction entry)

External growth

- Additionally acquired Toranomon Hills Mori Tower for 7.82 billion yen as of July 1, 2025.
- While disposing of Laforet Harajuku (Land) over the medium to long term, new acquisitions will be made concurrently to further improve DPU.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates by capturing the demand for headquarter offices of many blue-chip companies and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages.

Internal growth

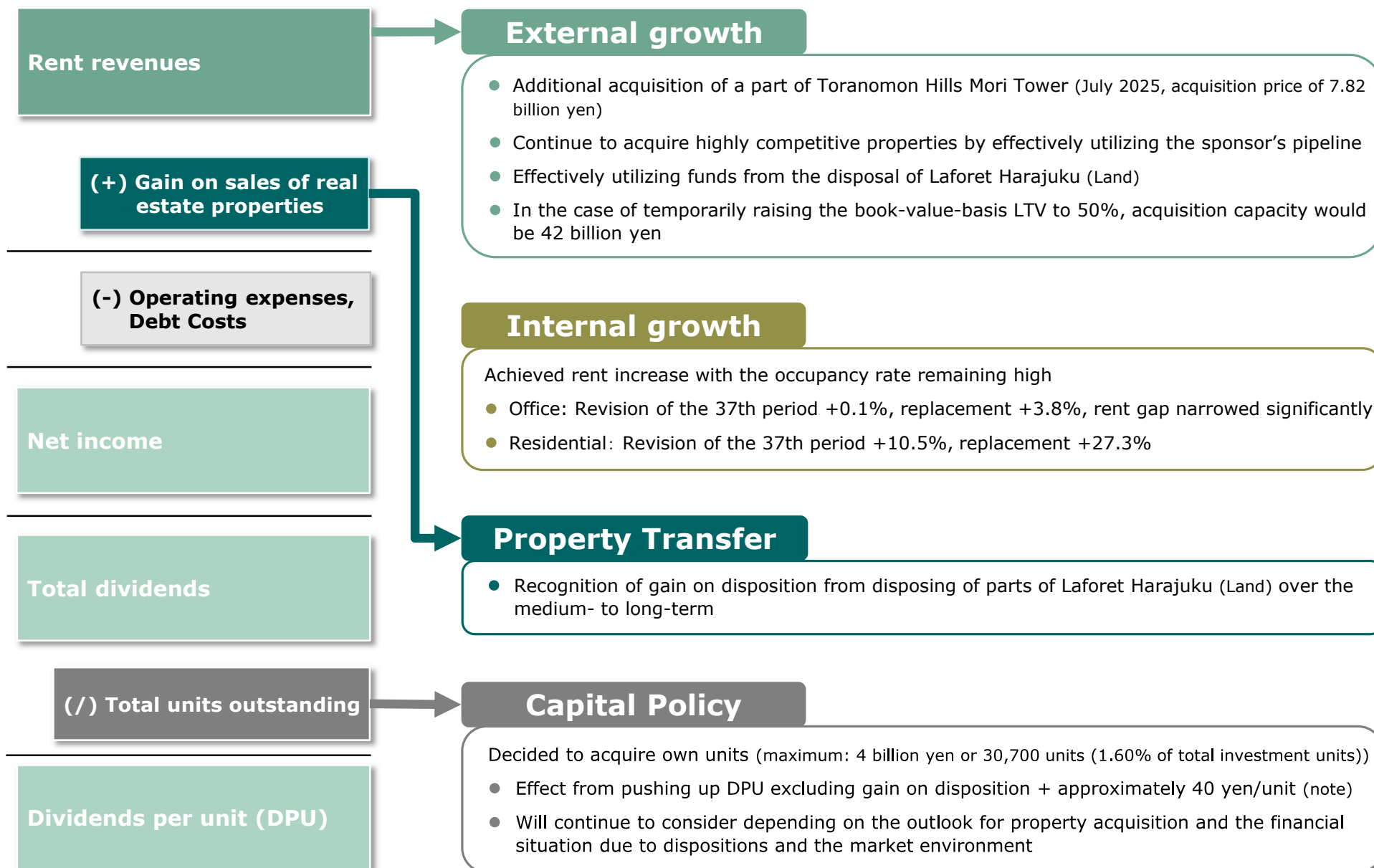
- The office occupancy rate for the 37th period was 99.5% and continues to maintain a high level. Rent increases were realized for both revisions and replacements.
- The residential occupancy rate for the 37th period was 97.1% and continues to maintain a high level. Rents continued to increase significantly for both revisions and replacements.
- A significant reduction in rent gap for offices from +3.7% in the previous period to +0.4% in the 37th period.

Financial management

- Maintaining a strong financial structure with book-value-basis LTV: 45.8%, appraisal-value-basis LTV: 36.6%, remaining duration of debt: 3.6 years and a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable) as of the end of the 37th period.
- Decided to acquire own units in consideration of property acquisitions and market conditions in order to utilize cash on hand.

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

Aim to recover to a NAV multiple of 1.0 times by considering and implementing various measures to increase DPU



(Note) This is an estimate for the 39th period, assuming the investment unit price as of February 25, 2025, as the average acquisition price, and may fluctuate depending on the actual total acquisition value and the total number of investment units acquired.

2. Investment highlights



2-1 Financial results

Revenue and income decreased for the 37th period (ending January 2025) from the previous fiscal period, but DPU achieved target as planned due to the contribution from gain on disposition

- Disposed of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) (261 million yen of the 1,415 million yen gain on disposition was recorded as reserve for reduction entry)
- Owned properties boast excellent location and quality, therefore high occupancy rates were maintained for both offices and residences.

	36th period Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Jun. 31, 2025		37th period Jun. 31, 2025
	Actual	Actual	Difference	Forecasted
Operating Highlights (million yen)				
Operating revenue	11,173	11,088	△ 85	11,072
Rent revenues	9,428	9,464	+ 36	9,454
Other operating revenues	327	208	△ 119	202
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,418	1,415	△ 2	1,415
Operating expenses	4,294	4,318	+ 23	4,429
Expenses related to properties	3,555	3,573	+ 18	3,678
SG&A	739	744	+ 5	751
Operating income	6,879	6,769	△ 109	6,643
Non-operating income	1	3	+ 1	1
Non-operating expenses	536	608	+ 72	604
Ordinary income	6,344	6,164	△ 179	6,039
Net income	6,343	6,163	△ 179	6,038
Reserve for reduction entry	—	261	+ 261	135
Total dividends	6,343	5,902	△ 440	5,902

DPU

Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	—	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	3,310	3,080	△ 230	3,080

Other Indices (million yen)

NOI	7,276	7,163	△ 113	7,044
NOI yield	3.6%	3.5%	△ 0.1PT	3.5%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period) (Note)	404,410	402,611	△ 1,798	402,611

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

Increase/decrease factor (36th - 37th)

•Operating revenue (△85 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (37th period)	+1,415
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+67
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+22
- Utilities	+21
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (36th period)	△1,418
- Cancellation penalty	△139
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (36th period)	△38
(37th period)	△15

•Operating expenses (+23 mn yen)

- Utilities	+23
- Property taxes	+16
- Maintenance and repairs	+15
- Other operating expenses	+11
- Property management fee	△19
- Depreciation	△12
- Operating exp. for disposition part of LF Harajuku	
(36th period)	△8
(37th period)	△3

•Non-operating expenses (+72 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	+71
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Increase/decrease factor for 37th period (Forecasted - Actual)

•Ordinary income (+124 mn yen)

- Decrease in maintenance and repairs	+110
- Decrease in other operating expenses	+7
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+5
- Retail revenue	+4
- Increase in interest expenses, etc.	△3

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

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (Additional acquisition)

Office



Location	23-1, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Portions of acquisition	10% quasi-co-ownership interest in trust beneficial interests
Construction date	May 2014		
Total number of floors	52 floors above ground, 5 floors below ground		
Gross floor area	241,581.95 m ²		

	Acquisition price	Appraisal value	NOI yield
To be acquired as of July 1, 2025	7,820 mn yen	9,790 mn yen	3.1%

Total acquired: 88% quasi-co-ownership interest including past acquisition

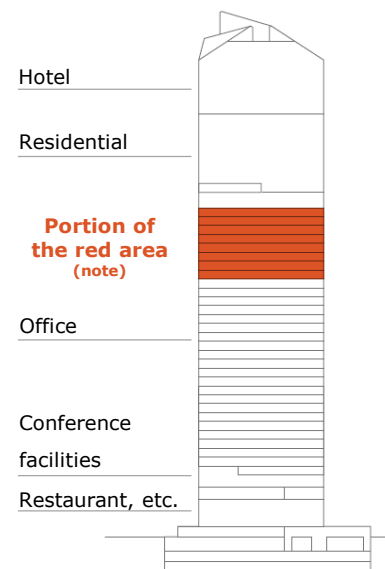
1. Super high rise tower - Tokyo's new landmark

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

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

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

<Acquisition portion>



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



Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

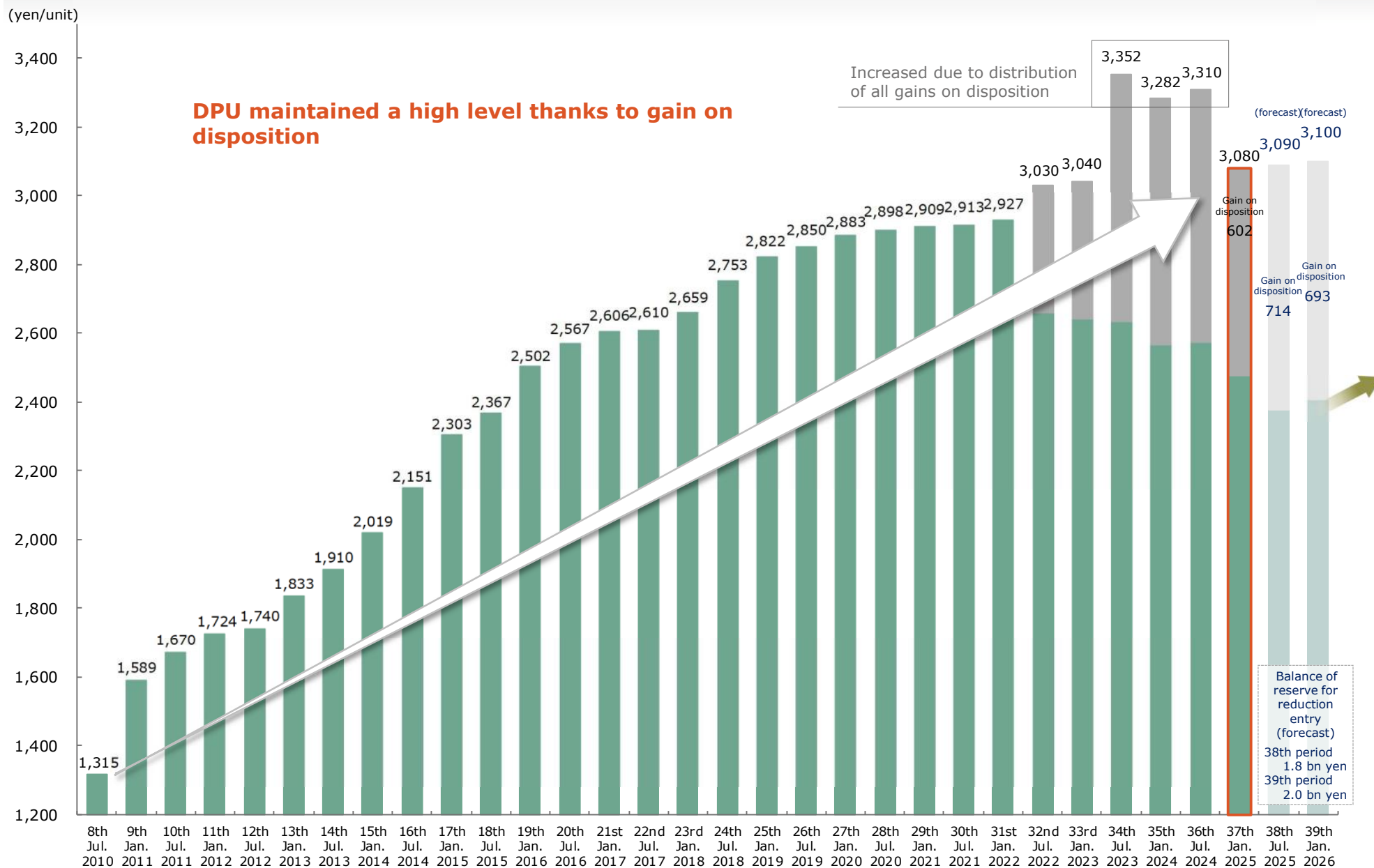
Hyatt's boutique lifestyle hotel "Andaz Tokyo" is Japan's first Andaz. Andaz means "personal style" in Hindi. The hotel values the individuality of the area and incorporates the charm of the surroundings into its design and service.



Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

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

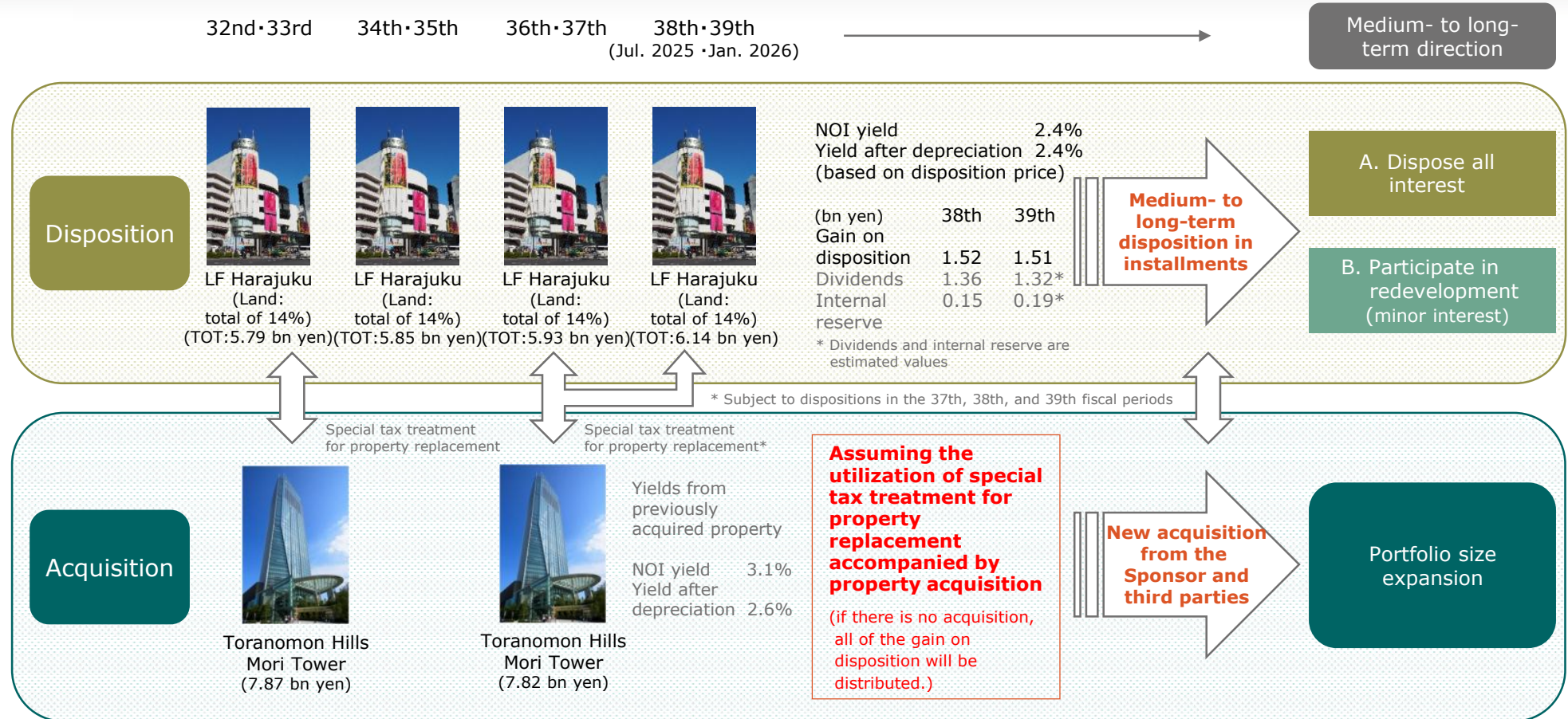
2-3 Dividends per unit growth record



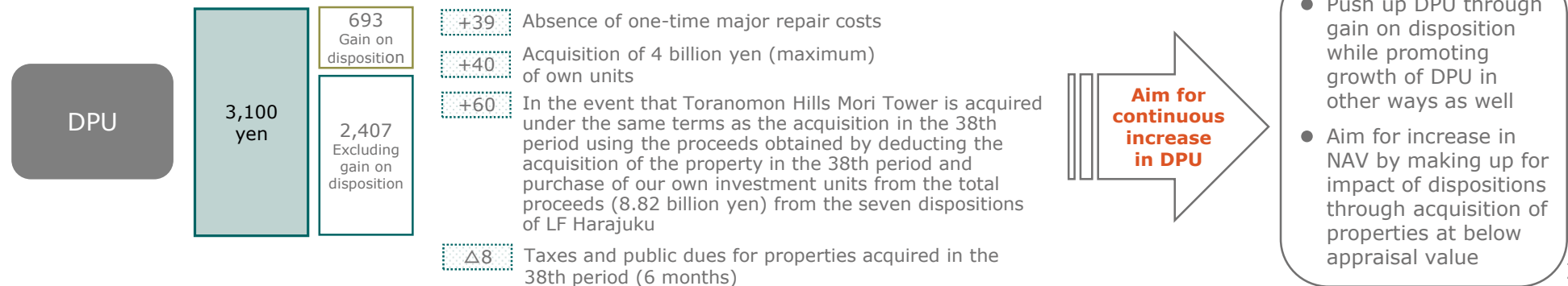
(Note 1) Implemented a 5-for-1 investment unit split effective on February 1, 2014. Actual dividends per unit was divided by 5 for the periods before the split of investment units in the graph.

(Note 2) Effect of acquisition of own units on DPU excluding gain on disposition is not reflected.

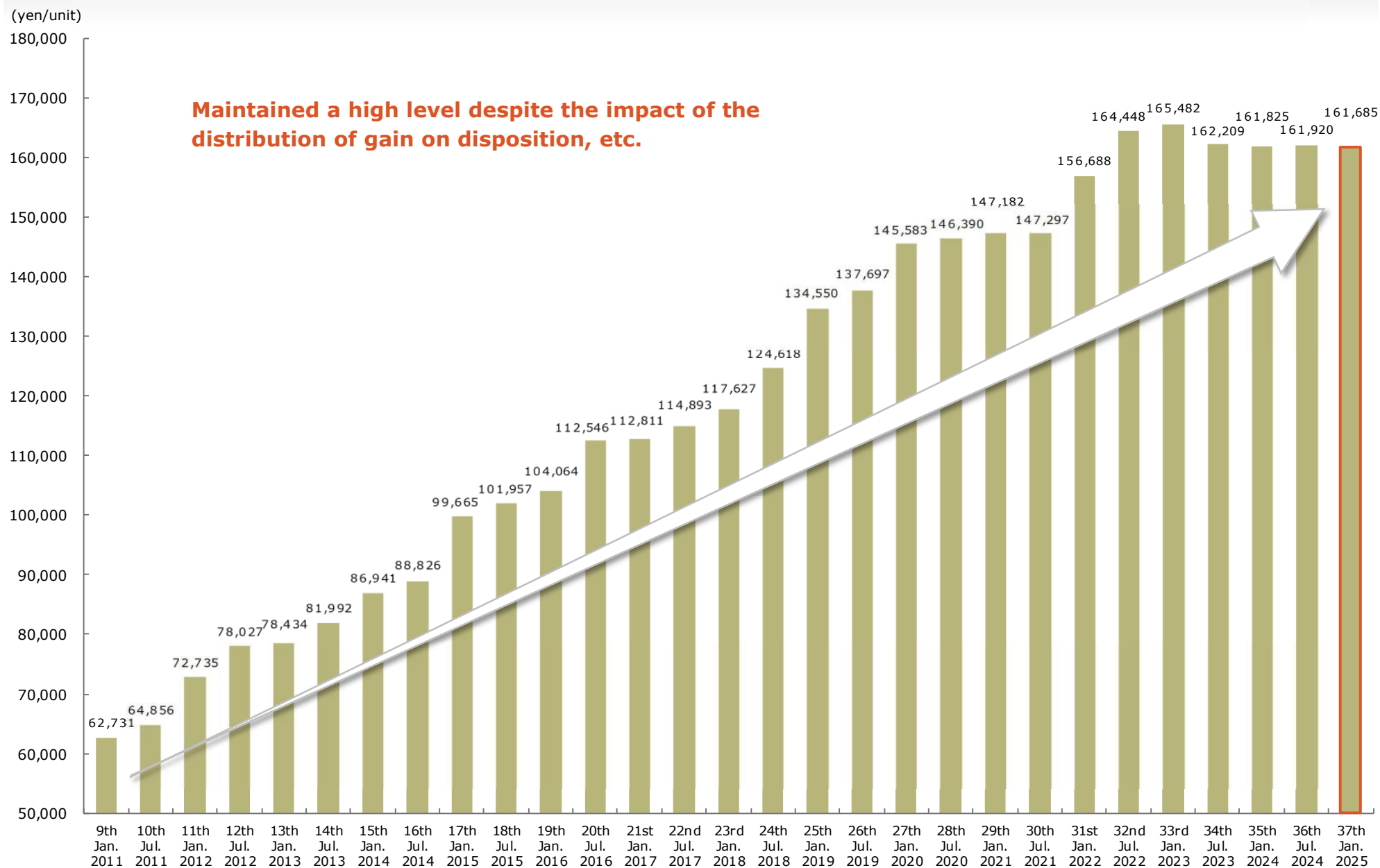
2-4 Medium- to long-term disposition and acquisition policy (model)



(39th period: forecast) (Room for future growth: trial calculation)



2-5 Increase in appraisal NAV per unit



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

2-6 Forecasts

DPU forecast is 3,090 yen for the 38th period and 3,100 yen for the 39th period, due in part to the effect of property acquisitions and dispositions.

- Additional acquisition of Toranomon Hills Mori Tower in the 38th period and disposition of a 7% ownership interest in Laforet Harajuku (Land) in the 38th and 39th periods. Will internally reserve a portion of the gain on disposition through the utilization of special tax treatment.
- Further increase DPU excluding gains on dispositions by implementing various measures such as acquiring new properties using the funds from property dispositions.

	37th period Jan. 31, 2025	38th period Jul. 31, 2025	39th period Jan. 31, 2026
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast
Operating Highlights (million yen)			
Operating revenue	11,088	11,220	11,303
Rent revenues	9,464	9,499	9,575
Other operating revenues	208	198	208
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,415	1,522	1,519
Operating expenses	4,318	4,453	4,439
Expenses related to properties	3,573	3,693	3,682
SG&A	744	760	756
Operating income	6,769	6,767	6,863
Non-operating income	3	2	2
Non-operating expenses	608	692	731
Ordinary income	6,164	6,077	6,134
Net income	6,163	6,076	6,133
Reserve for reduction entry	261	154	191
Total dividends	5,902	5,921	5,940

DPU

Total units outstanding (units)	1,916,330	1,916,330	—	1,916,330
DPU (yen)	3,080	3,090	+ 10	3,100

Other Indices (million yen)

NOI	7,163	7,078	△ 84	7,193
NOI yield	3.5%	3.5%	0.0PT	3.5%
Acquisition price (weighted average based on the number of operating days during the period)	402,611	402,693	+ 81	407,393

Increase/decrease factor (37th - 38th)

• Operating revenue (+132 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period)	+1,522
- Office Rent (pass-through)	+30
- Property acquisition in 38th period	+25
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+22
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (37th period)	△1,415
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (37th period)	△31
(38th period)	△7
- Utilities	△11

• Operating expenses (+135 mn yen)

- Maintenance and repairs	+106
- Other operating expenses	+18
- Property taxes	+8
- Property acquisition in 38th period	+6
- Utilities	△14

• Non-operating expenses (+84 mn yen)

- Interest expenses, etc.	+84
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Increase/decrease factor (38th - 39th)

• Operating revenue (+82 mn yen)

- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (39th period)	+1,519
- Full period contribution of property acquired in 38th period	+129
- Residential Rent (pass-through)	+19
- Utilities	+13
- Gain on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period)	△1,522
- Rent on disposition part of LF Harajuku (38th period)	△38
(39th period)	△15
- Office Rent (pass-through)	△18

• Operating expenses (△13 mn yen)

- Full period contribution of property acquired in 38th period	+31
- Property management fee	+20
- Utilities	+15
- Maintenance and repairs	△73
- Other operating expenses	△10

• Non-operating expenses (+38 mn yen)

2-7 Portfolio of premium properties in central Tokyo

Investment strategy based on long-term perspective

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

① Investment in central Tokyo

"Truly central and excellent location" even within central Tokyo

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

Location

② Investing in premium properties

Property with excellent facilities, earthquake resistance and environmental performance

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

Quality of assets

③ Value creation

Value improvement through area development and neighborhood management

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

Value Creation

2-8 (1) Location

Highest property percentage in Central Tokyo among J-REITs

Tokyo's Five
Central Wards
and their vicinity
100%

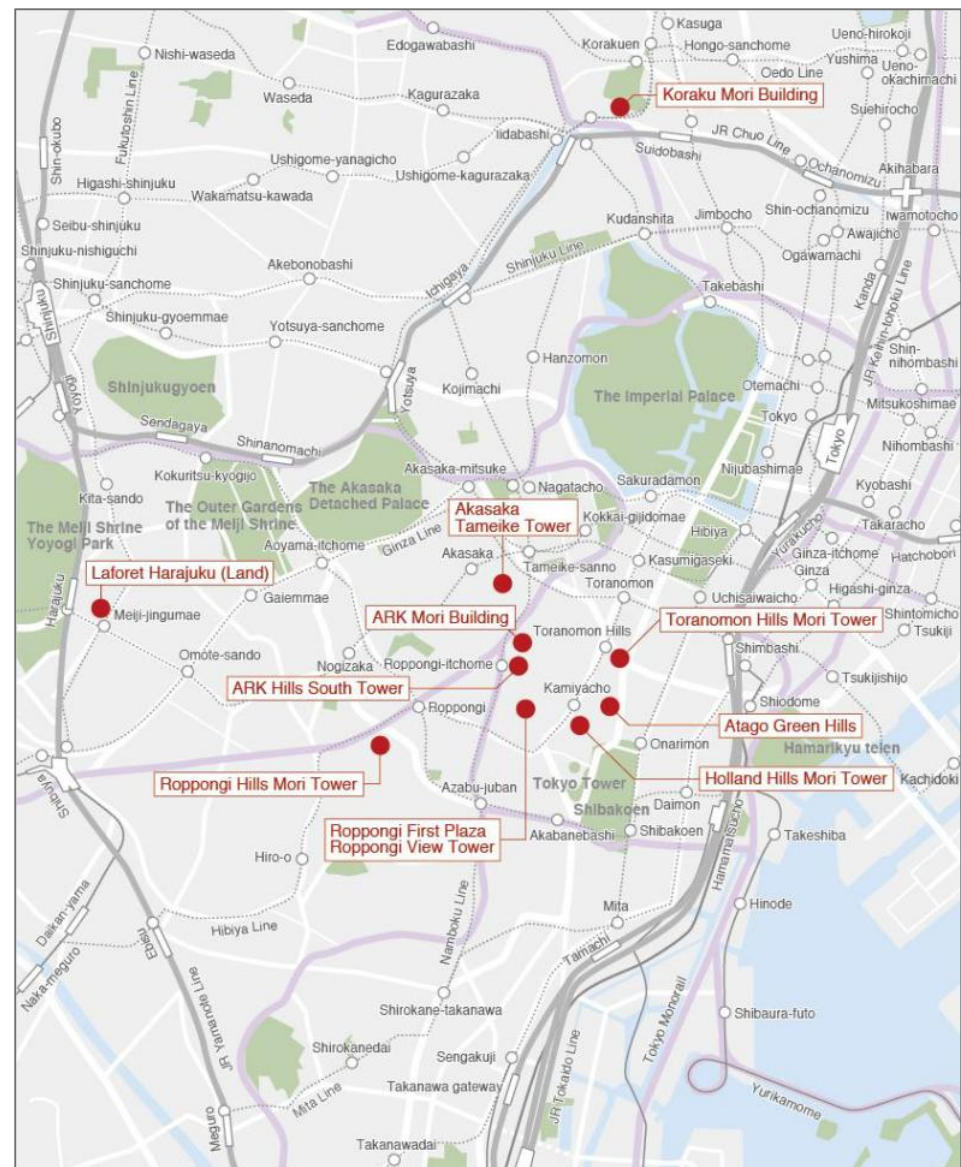
Tokyo's Three
Central Wards
90.9%

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

Estimated population in central Tokyo

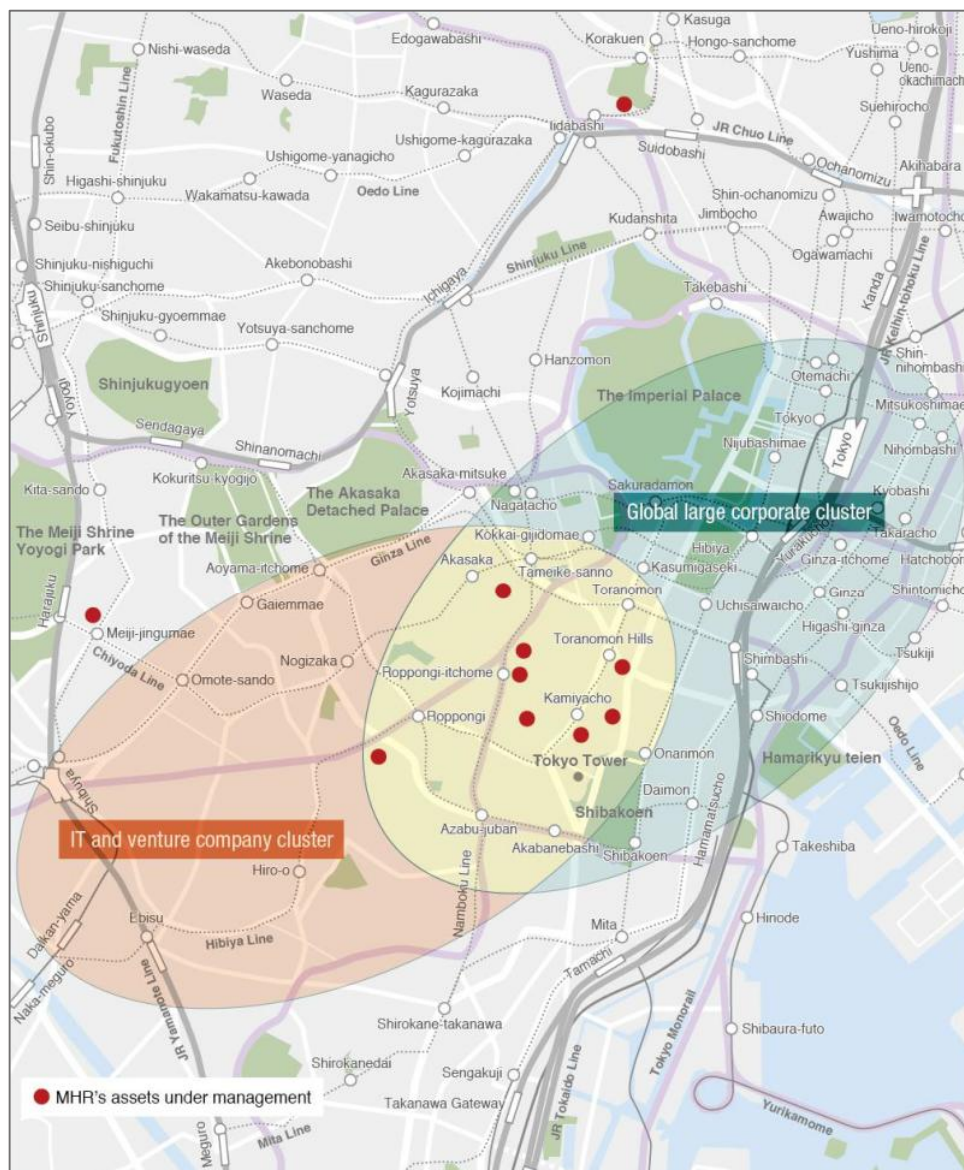
Area	Population in 2020	Estimated population in 2050	Change
3 central wards in Tokyo	496,000	603,000	+21.5%
5 central wards in Tokyo	1,089,000	1,234,000	+13.3%
Tokyo	14,047,000	14,399,000	+2.5%
Osaka	8,837,000	7,263,000	△ 17.8%
Aichi	7,542,000	6,676,000	△ 11.5%
Nationwide	126,146,000	104,686,000	△ 17.0%

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



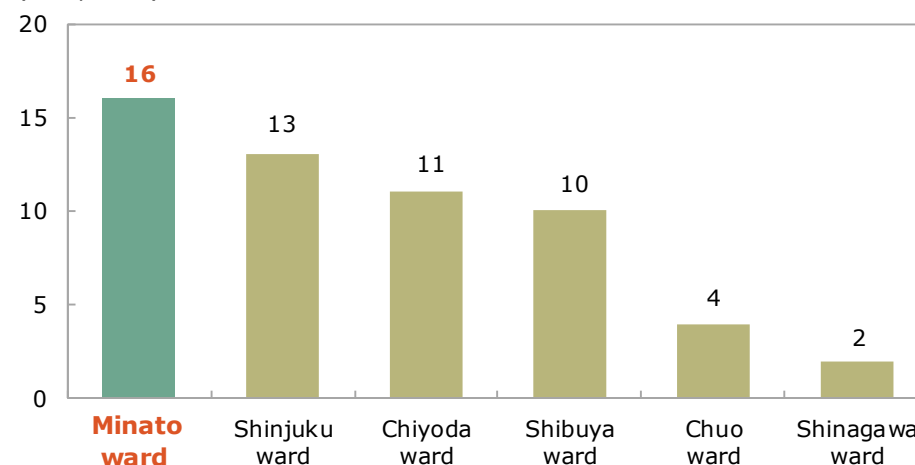
2-9 (1) Location

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



Head office location of IPO companies (2024)

(Companies)



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the Securities Registration Statement (at the time of IPO) of companies newly listed in Japanese Market (TOKYO PRO Market excluded) from January to December 2024 whose head offices are located in Tokyo.

IT firms located in Minato ward

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

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on the disclosed data etc. as of February 28, 2025.

2-10 (2) Quality of assets

Premium Properties (Excellent comfort and safety with extensive facilities)

Strong demand for headquarter offices

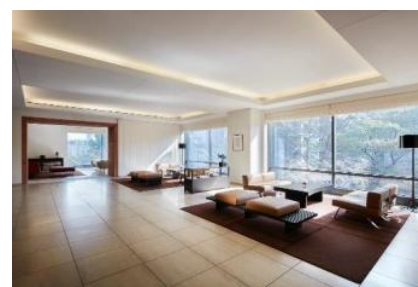
<Overview and facilities of representative properties>

Property name	Gross floor area	Access from the nearest station	Number of shops & restaurants	Hotel (spa)	Conference Incubation Members' club	Cultural facility Observatory Interactive communication facility	Residential SA	Green coverage of the site
Roppongi Hills	758,203㎡	Connected to Roppongi Station	229	Grand Hyatt Tokyo (NAGOMI SPA AND FITNESS)	Roppongi Hills Club	Mori Art Museum Tokyo City View TOHO Cinemas	Roppongi Hills Residence	30.8%
Toranomon Hills	791,825㎡	Connected to Toranomon Hills Station	173	Hotel Toranomon Hills Andaz Tokyo (AO SPA AND CLUB)	Toranomon Hills Forum ARCH Toranomon Hills CIC Tokyo	TOKYO NODE	Toranomon Hills Residential Tower	32.7% (Mori Tower)
ARK Hills	310,979㎡	2-minute walk from Roppongi 1-chome Station	53	ANA InterContinental (THANN SANCTUARY SPA AKASAKA)	ARK Hills Club	Suntory Hall	ARK Towers	40.9%
Atago Green Hills	151,106㎡	3-minute walk from Onarimon Station	20	(Atago Green Hills SPA)	-	-	Atago Green Hills Forest Tower	53.4%

(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on disclosed materials as of February 28, 2025.

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

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



2-11 (2) Quality of assets

Superior environmental performance

Ratio of GB certified properties in portfolio

93.7%

In highest ratings
84.3%

Highest quality
among all J-REITs

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

CASBEE for Real Estate: Rank S



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



ARK Mori Building



Atago Green Hills (MORI Tower)



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Holland Hills Mori Tower



Koraku Mori Building

CASBEE for Real Estate : Rank A



Akasaka Tameike Tower

DBJ Green Building Certification: Five stars



ARK Hills South Tower

Excellent earthquake resistance performance

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

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

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

Firm ground

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

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



(Source) Geographical Survey Institute

○ Area where the properties owned by MHR are located

2-12 (2) Quality of assets

Ecological Networks

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



Mohri Garden
(Roppongi Hills)



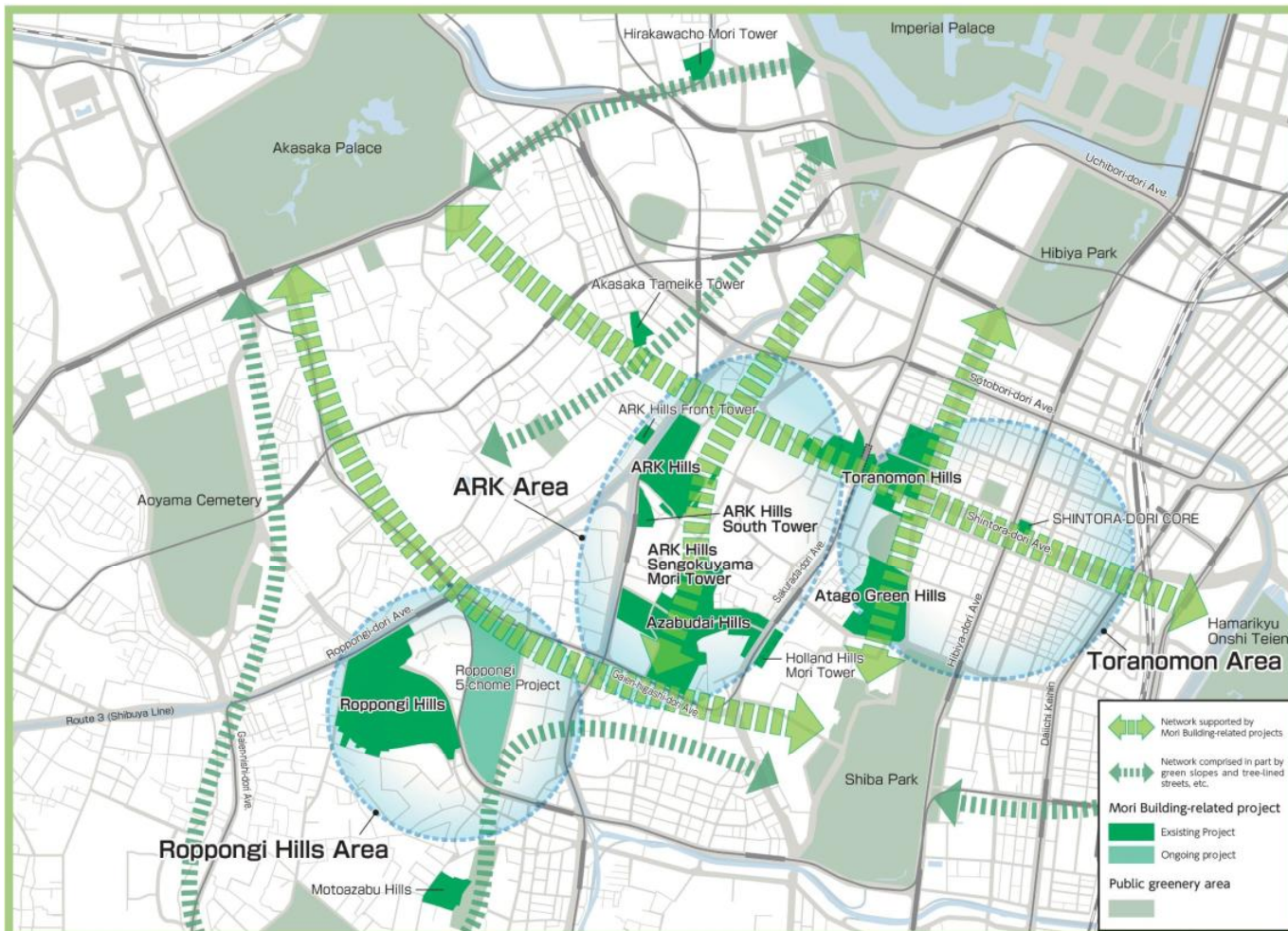
Japanese tit
(Roppongi Hills)



Roppongi Sakurazaka
(Roppongi Hills)



Slope green area
(ARK Hills South Tower)



Rhyothemis fuliginosa
dragonfly (Toranomon Hills)



Oval Plaza
(Toranomon Hills)



Along Atagoshta Avenue
(Atago Green Hills)



Suntory Hall rooftop
(ARK Hills)

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

2-13 (3) Value creation

Developments around MHR's properties (Toranomon Hills area)



Toranomon Hills Station Tower (Completed July 2023)



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

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

Toranomon Hills Business Tower (Completed January 2020)



©Mariko Mori«Cycloid V»

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

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

Obtained WELL Core and LEED ND certification

Japan's first Platinum WELL Core, the highest rank

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



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



Oval Plaza at Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Azabudai Hills made green

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

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

Development around MHR's properties (Azabudai Hills: Opened on November 24, 2023)

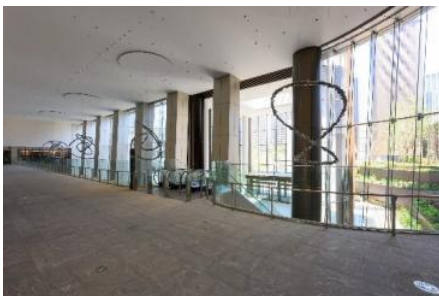


"Modern Urban Village", a city-within-a-city full of greenery and that connects people

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

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

- Large central square of approx. 6,000m² is set in the center of the city, and various city functions such as office, residences, a hotel, an international school, retail facilities and cultural facilities (TeamLab Borderless, etc.) are tightly integrated.
- Total floor area is approx. 861,700m², with approx. 214,500m² of office space, approx. 1,400 residential units. Approx. 20,000 office workers and approx. 30 million people per year are expected to visit.
- Mori JP Tower soars 64 stories and approx. 330m in height. Offices in Mori JP Tower, the Residence B and the Garden Plaza B encourage free and creative work.



2-16 (3) Value creation

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

Toranomon Hills Area



ARCH Toranomon Hills
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

Incubation center specialized in supporting large enterprises' business creation

"ARCH Toranomon Hills," Incubation Center specializes in supporting large enterprises' business creation. 900 members from 120 companies leading Japanese industries gather in the 3,800m² work space to achieve Japan's unique innovation model.



Hills Breakfast
(Toranomon Hills Station Tower, etc.)

Morning talk event Hills Breakfast

"Hills Breakfast" is a morning talk event held in the Hills once a month. People from a variety of fields, such as art, social contribution, and technology, talk about their thoughts and ideas. This event has been established as an opportunity for expression among office workers and gives participants a chance to connect with each other beyond their respective fields.

Roppongi Hills Area



(c) 2020 CIC Tokyo

CIC Tokyo
(Toranomon Hills Business Tower)

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

This is the first innovation center in Asia provided by CIC, which operates large-scale start-up hubs in eight cities worldwide. More than 300 startups and local governments gather to aim for creating innovation involving many stakeholders.



(c) Roppongi Art Night Execution Committee

Roppongi Art Night
(Roppongi Hills Arena)

Art Festival representing Tokyo

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

Creating community and innovation through Area Management by sponsor

ARK Hills Area



Hills Marche
(ARK Karajan Place)

Pioneer of urban markets: Hills Marche

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



GREEN WORKSHOP
(ARK Garden)

ARK Hills Kids Community

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

Azabudai 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.



Tokyo Venture Capital Hub
(Azabudai Hills Garden Plaza B)

Large-scale hub for venture capitalists

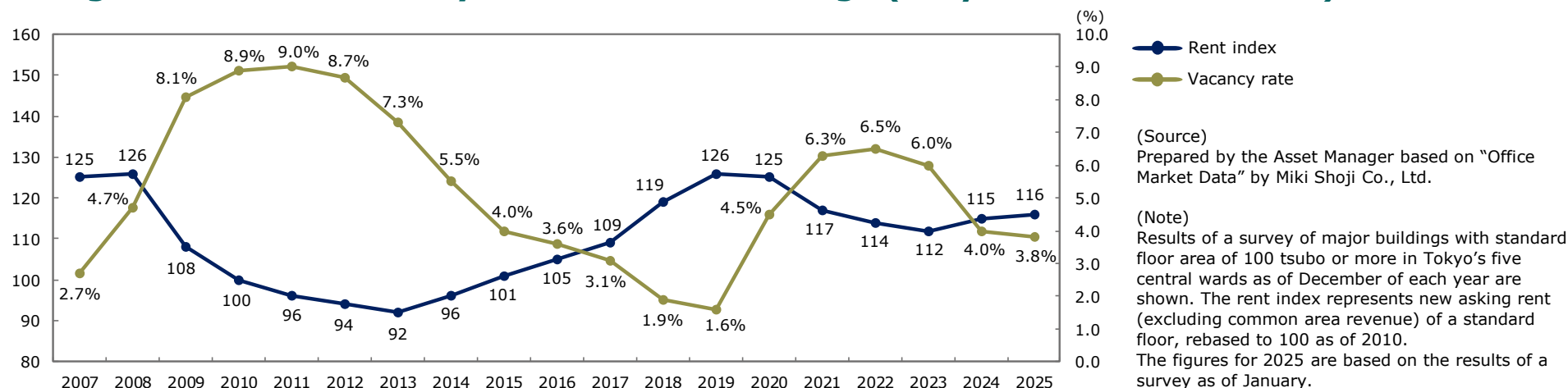
"Tokyo Venture Capital Hub" is the first large-scale venture capital (VC) hub in Japan where about 100 independent and corporate VC firms from Japan and abroad gather. This new VC cluster will supply risk-money indispensable for the growth of startups, helping to revitalize the Japanese economy.

2-18 External growth

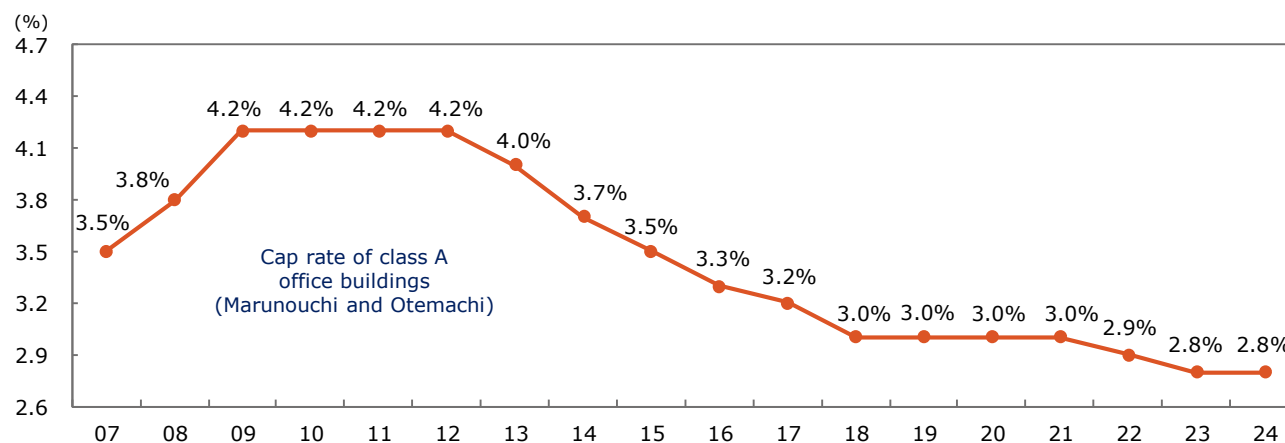
Aim to continuously increase DPU and NAV per unit through external growth that focuses on premium properties in central Tokyo

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

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



Change in return on real estate investment



(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey" by the Japan Real Estate Institute.
(Note) Figures reflect the time of survey as of October each year.

2-19 External growth

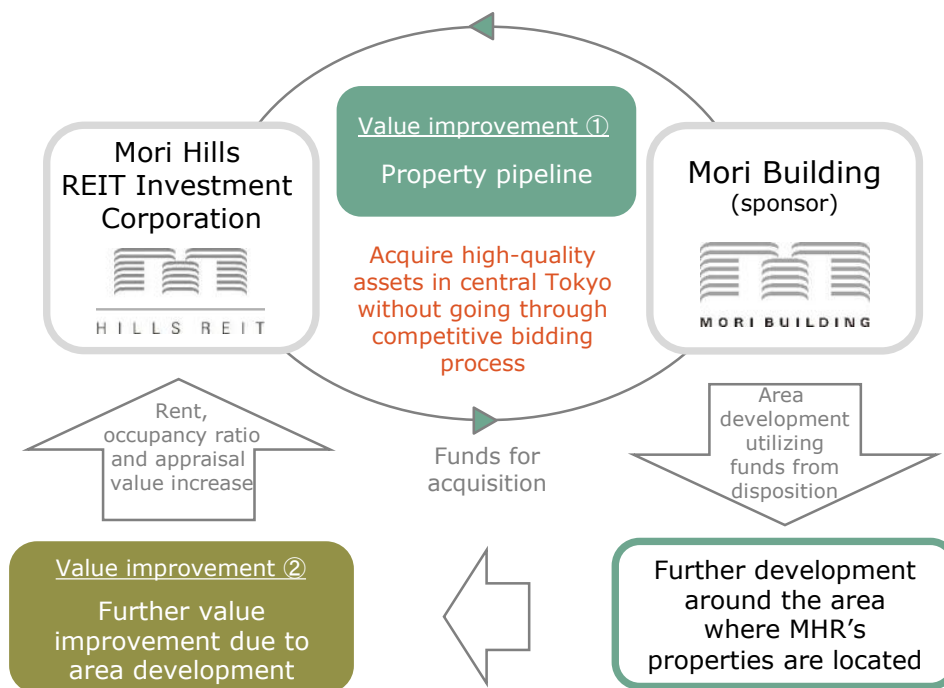
Mori Building's extensive property pipeline

Total assets:
2.8 trillion yen
(as of the end of March, 2024)

Number of properties under
management: **103 buildings**
(as of April, 2024)

MHR has "preferential negotiation rights"

Improve asset value in virtuous cycle by collaborating with sponsor



Properties owned by Mori Building Group

1 Roppongi Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail,
etc.〉

2 Toranomon Hills
Mori Tower
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Hotel,
etc.〉

3 ARK Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail,
etc.〉

4 Atago Green Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

5 Holland Hills
(Partly owned by MHR)



〈Office/Residential/Retail〉

6 Azabudai Hills



〈Office/ Retail/Residential〉

7 Toranomon Hills
Station Tower



〈Office/Residential/Hotel,
etc.〉

8 Omotesando Hills



〈Retail/Residential〉

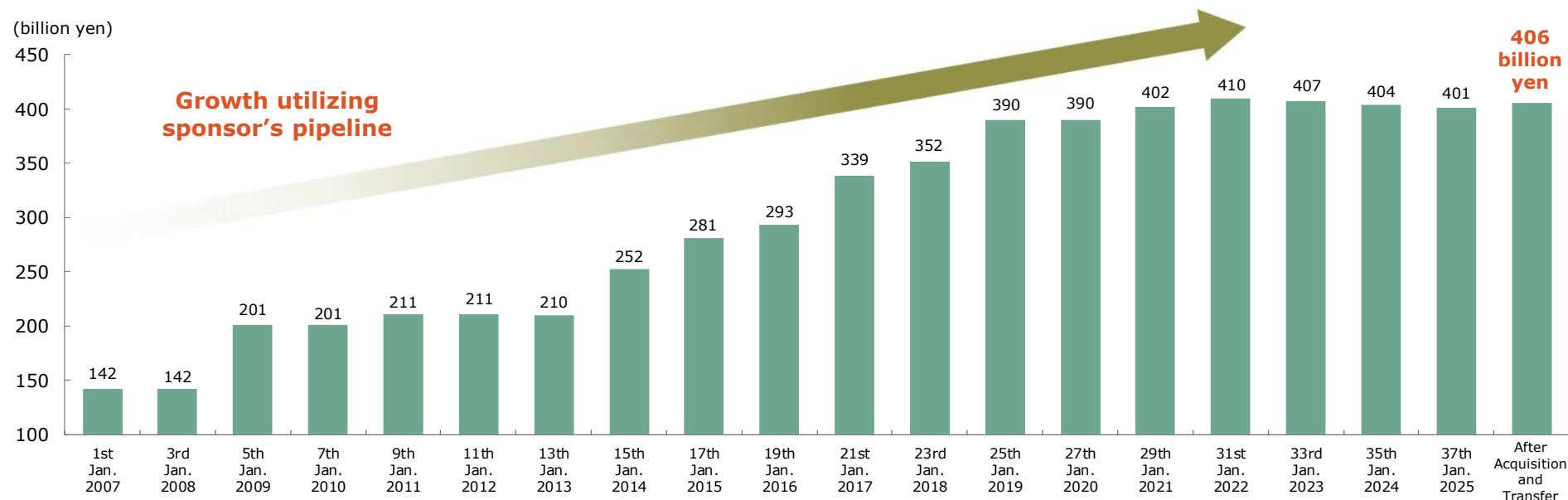
9 SHINTORA-DORI
CORE



〈Office/Retail〉

2-20 External growth

Trend in assets under management (based on acquisition price)



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

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



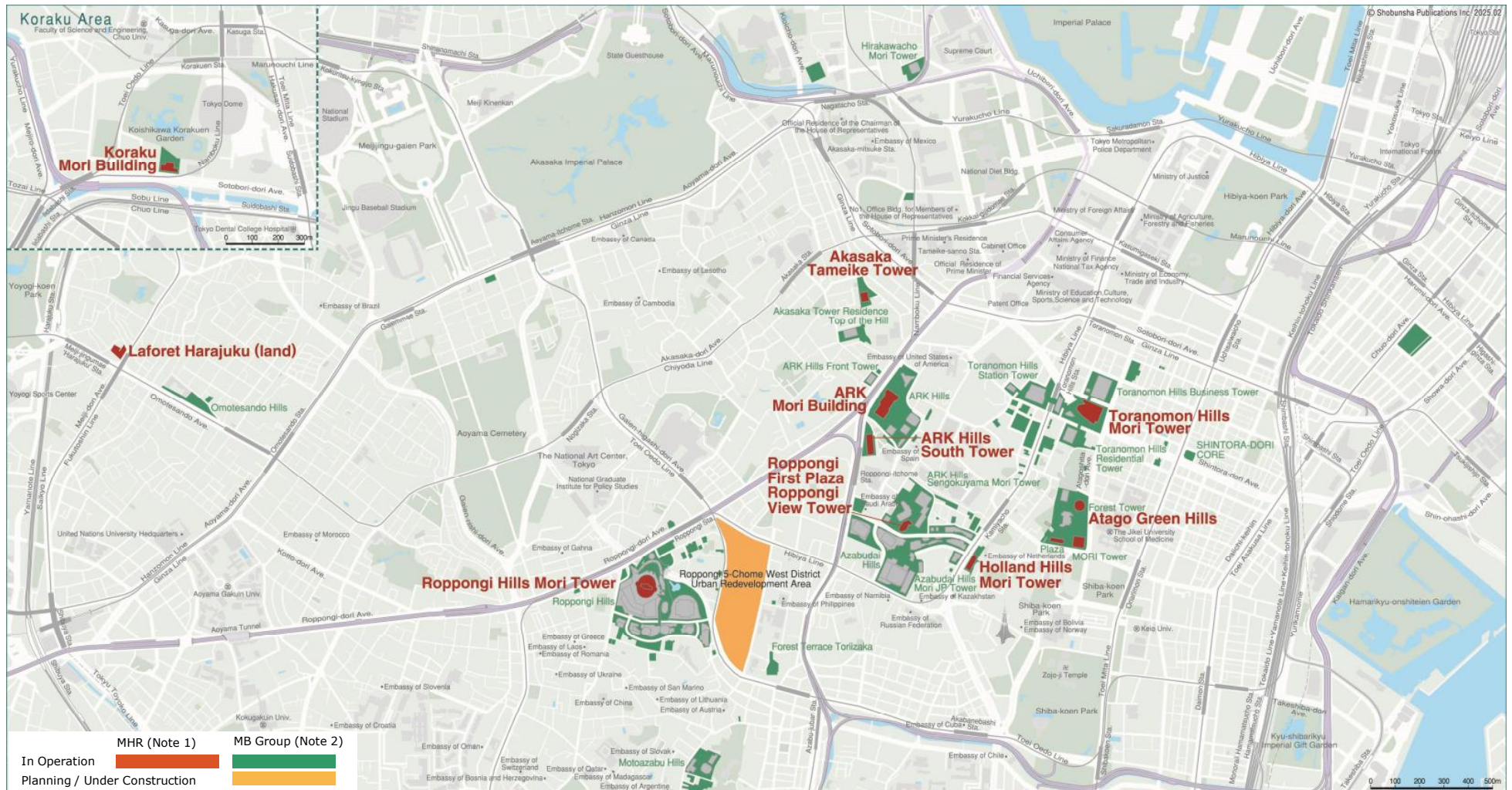
Acquisition price	7,820 million yen
Appraisal value	9,790 million yen
Location	Minato-ku, Tokyo

	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Recent office acquisition by listed REITs (Note 1)
Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value (Note 2)	△ 20.1 %	△ 7.6 %
Building age	10.6 years	22.4 years
PML	2.3 %	4.4 %

(Note 1) Average based on information of acquisitions (7 properties) disclosed from August 2024 to January 2025.
 (Note 2) Discount of acquisition price to appraisal value = (Acquisition price – appraisal value) / appraisal value.

2-21 External growth

Mori Building Group's involvement



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

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

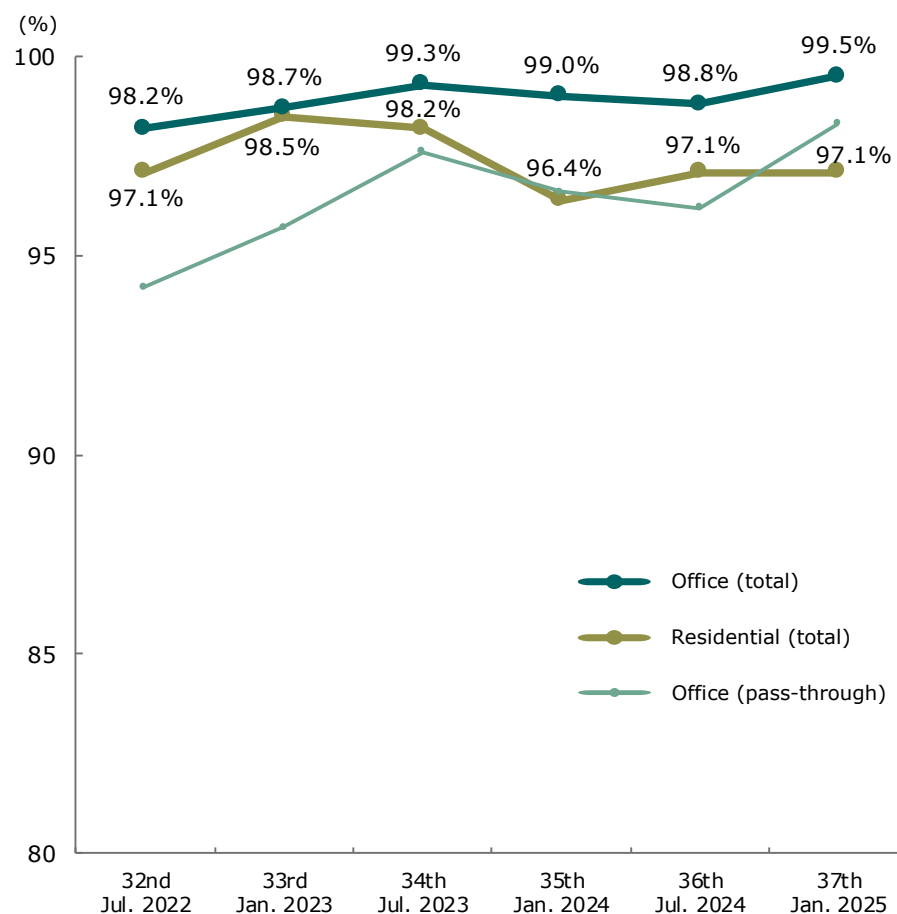
(Note 2) Properties are developed, owned, managed and planned for development by Mori Building Group, and there are no properties currently anticipated to be acquired by MHR.

2-22 Internal growth

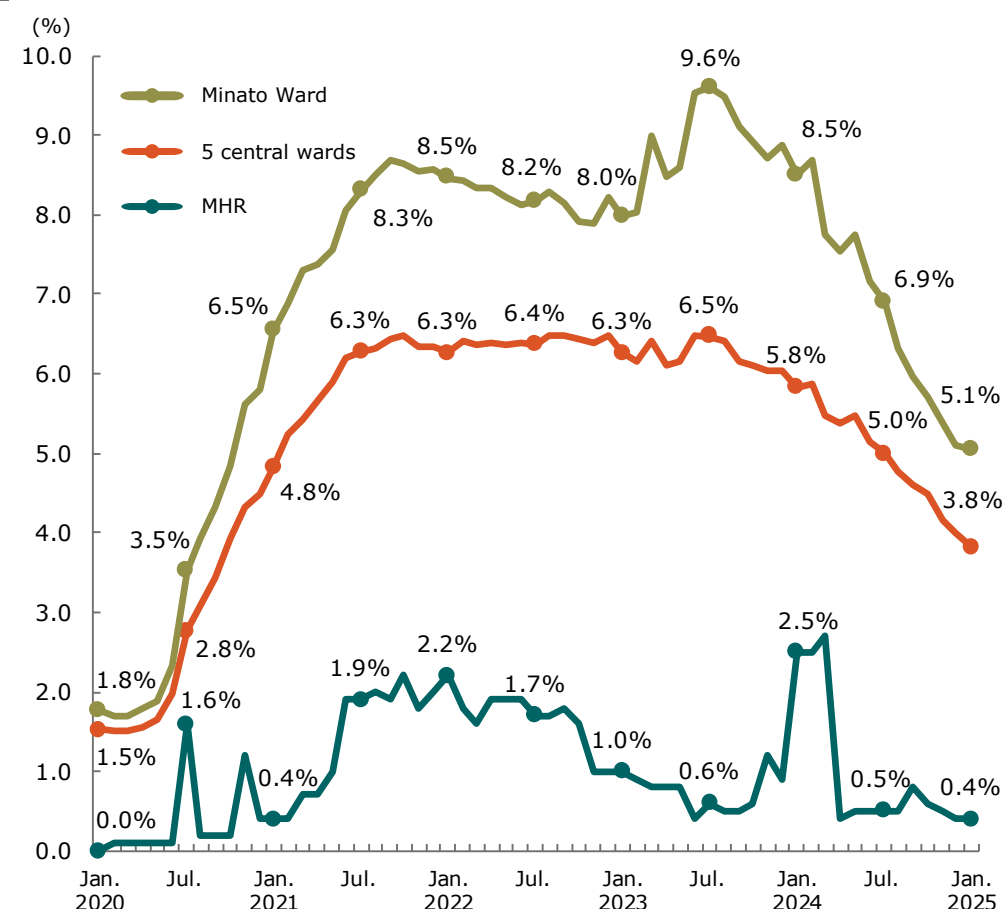
Portfolio consisting of premium properties in central Tokyo maintained high occupancy rate

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

Trend in occupancy rates



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

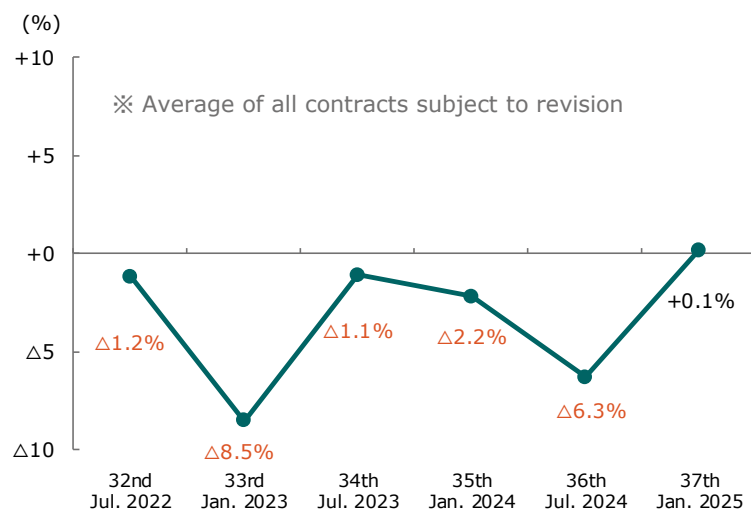


(Source) Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.
 (Note) Figures of "Mori Hills REIT" are the total figures for the office sections of all owned properties.

2-23 Internal growth

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

Rent revision rate (Office)



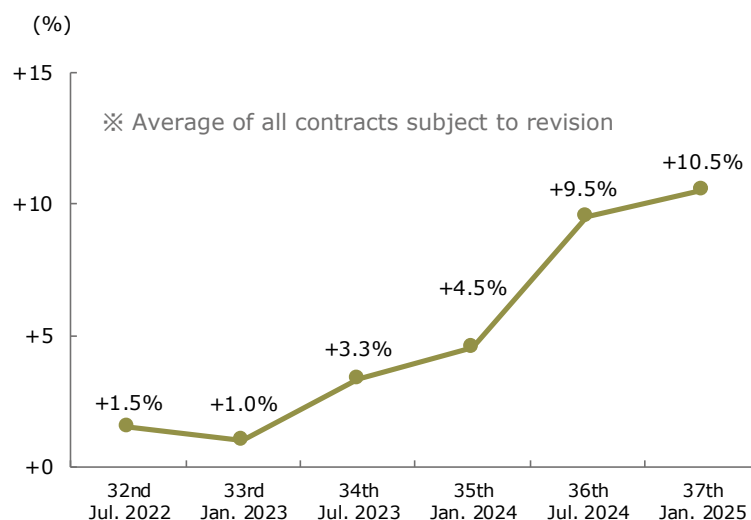
Result of rent revision

	Office	
	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025
Floor area of contract revision	3,478.53㎡	5,308.45㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	7.7%	11.8%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	△1,775 thousand yen	+56 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	△6.3%	+0.1%

Result of tenant replacement

	Office	
	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025
Floor area of tenants moving in	5,585.81㎡	2,305.29㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	12.4%	5.1%
Floor area of tenants moving out	2,369.96㎡	2,103.08㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	5.3%	4.7%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	△6,473 thousand yen	+739 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	△12.9%	+3.8%

Rent revision rate (Residential)



Result of rent revision

	Residential	
	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025
Floor area of contract revision	1,699.54㎡	2,927.22㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	10.1%	17.4%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+785 thousand yen	+1,587 thousand yen
Rent revision rate	+9.5%	+10.5%

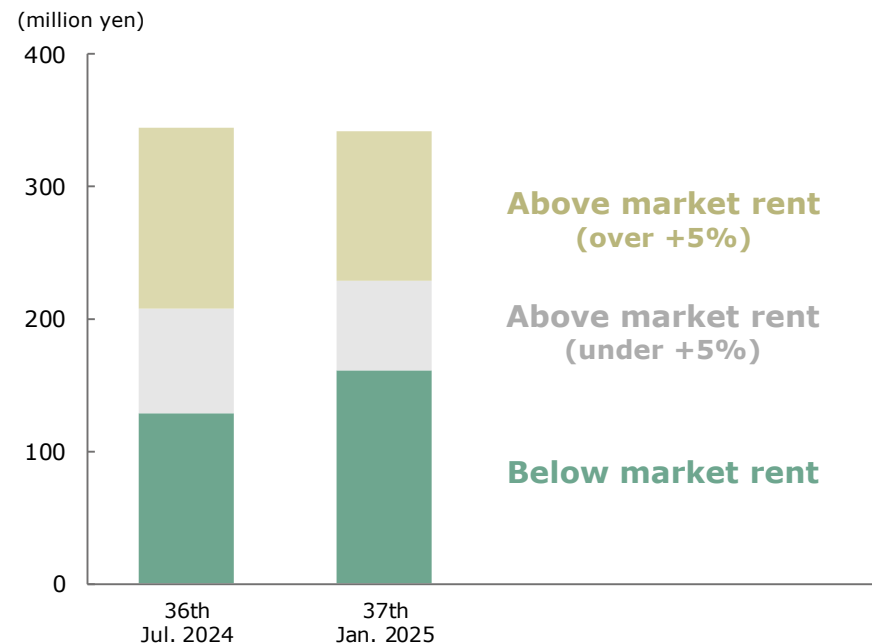
Result of tenant replacement

	Residential	
	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025
Floor area of tenants moving in	1,633.58㎡	1,438.81㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	9.7%	8.6%
Floor area of tenants moving out	1,414.62㎡	1,149.08㎡
Rate of total leasable floor area (Pass-through type)	8.4%	6.8%
Amount of rent increase/decrease (Monthly rent basis)	+1,359 thousand yen	+2,334 thousand yen
Rent increase/decrease rate	+14.8%	+27.3%

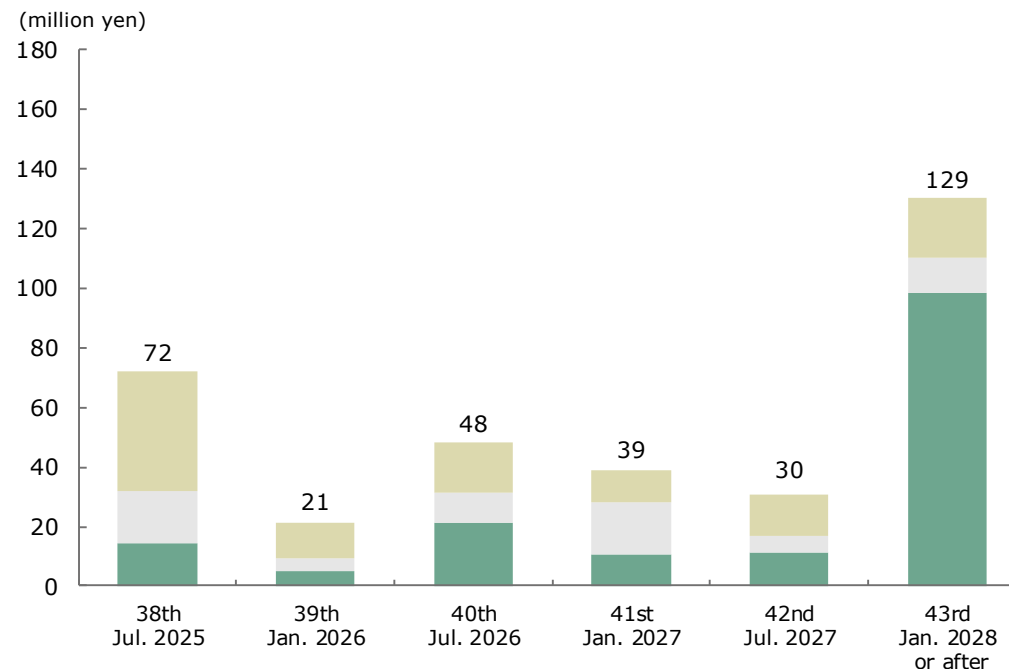
2-24 Internal growth

Comparison with office market rent (pass-through type)

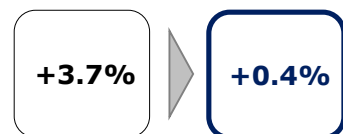
Rent gap (Total monthly rent)



Rent gap by revision (Total monthly rent)



Rate of rent gap



This indicates that current rents are above market rents

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

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

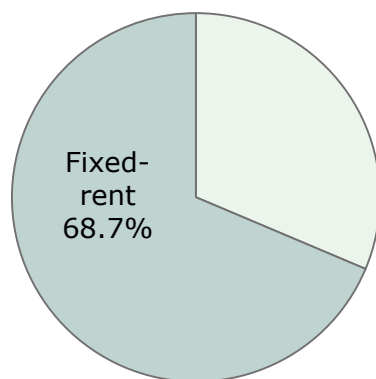
(Note 3) Figures reflect move outs of end tenants confirmed as of January 31, 2025

- Due to rising market rents, the rent gap narrowed significantly.
- For the 38th period, re-signing of contracts mostly completed, and upward revisions are expected.
- Continue to promote internal growth based on upward revisions.

2-25 Internal growth

Overview of fixed rent master lease

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



Realize stable cash flow

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

- Display a defensive posture to the temporary uptick in vacancy

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

Monthly rent by contract expiration

Property name	Total monthly rent (mn yen)	% of portfolio total rent	Breakdown of property	Leased floor area (m ²)	Payer of management associated fee	Monthly rent by contract expiration (mn yen)				Expiration of the lease agreement
						2026	2027	2028	2029 or after	
Roppongi Hills Mori Tower (10 floors)	475.2	29.7%	23rd & 24th	8,993.45	MHR	99.2	—	—	—	Jul. 2026
			19th & 22nd	8,609.47		—	—	95.0	—	Sep. 2028
			20th	3,879.19		—	—	—	42.8	Jul. 2029
			28th	4,460.13		—	—	—	49.2	Sep. 2030
			25th	4,156.66		45.8	—	—	—	Jan. 2026
			26th, 27th & 29th	12,942.64		142.9	—	—	—	Mar. 2026
ARK Mori Building (8 floors + DHC)	225.2	14.1%	13th/12th & 22nd	7,952.55	MHR	77.9	—	—	—	Jan. 2026
			23rd & 25th	5,742.95		55.5	—	—	—	Jan. 2026
			4th, 15th & 24th	7,680.52		73.8	—	—	—	Jan. 2026
			DHC	3,212.41	Master lessee	—	—	17.9	—	Mar. 2028
Atago Green Hills (approx. 32.9% of entire property)	168.7	10.6%	Office, residential & retail	29,667.58	Master lessee	—	168.7	—	—	Apr. 2027
Toranomon Hills Mori Tower (approx. 10.8% of entire property)	227.5	14.2%	Part of 28th to 35th floors	21,487.97	MHR	—	227.5	—	—	Jul. 2027
Total	1,096.7	68.7%				495.3 (45.2%)	396.2 (36.1%)	113.0 (10.3%)	92.0 (8.4%)	

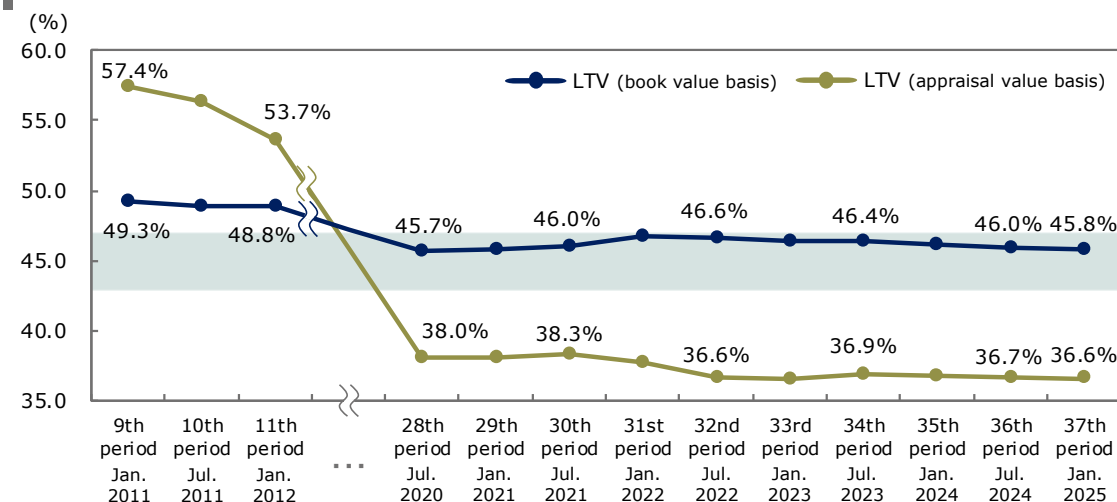
(Note) Reflects property acquisitions dated July 1, 2025, and property dispositions dated July 1, 2025, and December 1, 2025.

2-26 Financial management

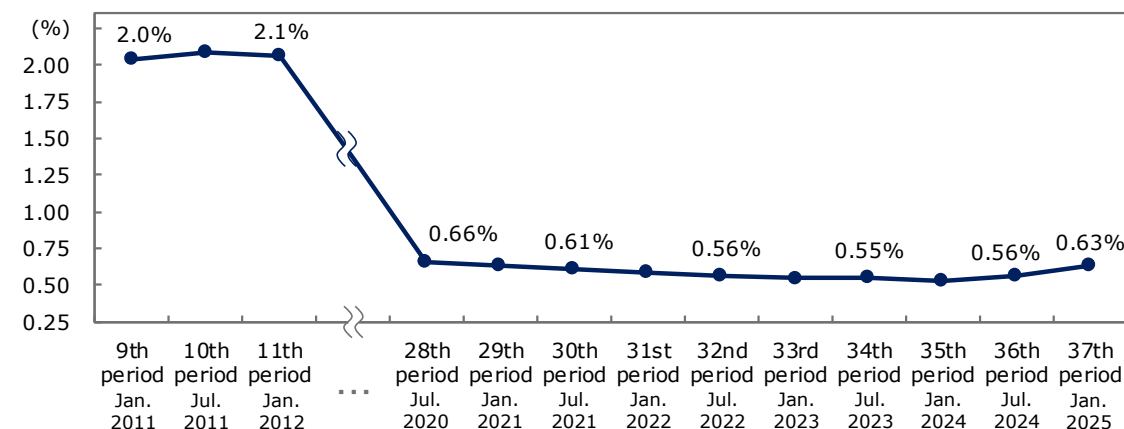
Maintaining a strong financial structure with a credit rating (JCR) of AA (stable), and LTV (appraisal-value basis) of 36.6%

- MHR's policy is to continue to maintain LTV (book-value basis) in the mid-40% range and the average remaining duration of debt from 3.0 to 4.0 years.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over the medium to long term by constantly monitoring economic conditions and interest rate trends, taking appropriate measures when necessary.

Reduction in LTV



Reduction in average interest rate (including borrowing expenses)



Overview of debt financing

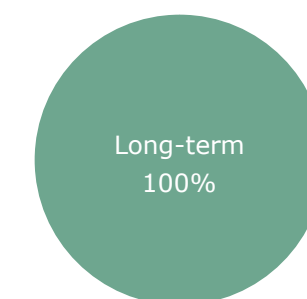
	End of 36th period Jul. 31, 2024	End of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025
Debt Balance	189,922 mn yen	189,422 mn yen
LTV (book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.0%	45.8%
LTV (appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.7%	36.6%
Avg. remaining duration	3.8 years	3.6 years
Avg. procured years	8.3 years	8.3 years

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

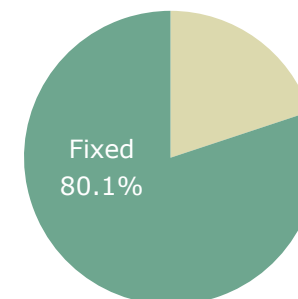
(Note 2) LTV (appraisal value basis) is calculated as [Interest-bearing debt / Appraisal value based total assets (Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)].

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>

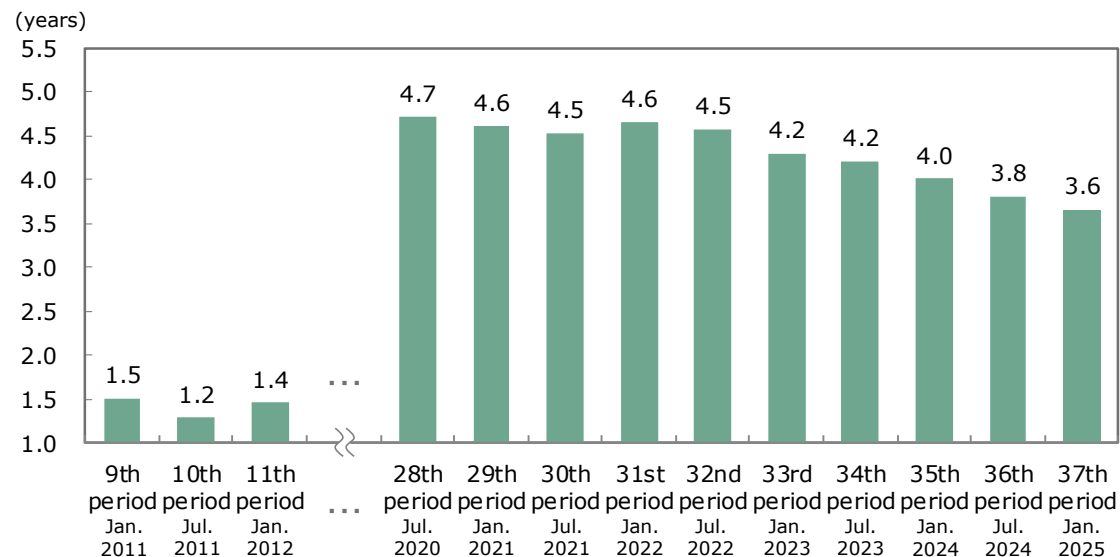


<Fixed rate ratio>



(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

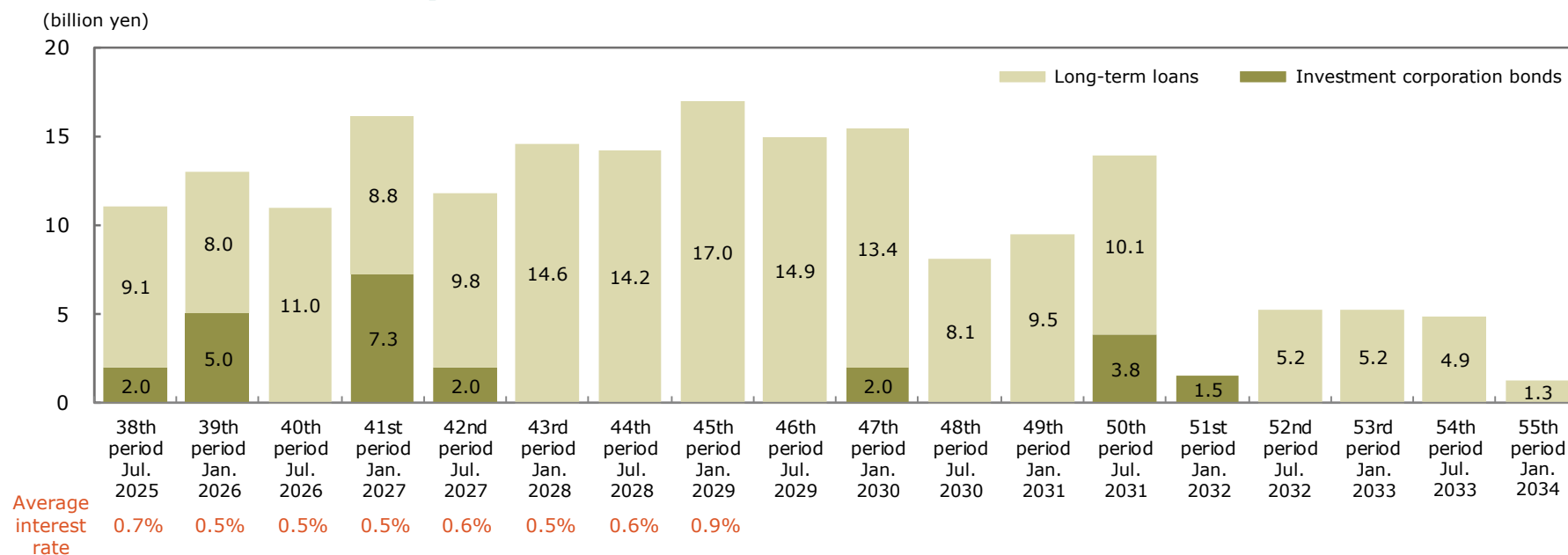


Rating

Japan Credit Rating (JCR)

























Long-term issuer rating:
AA (Stable)

Overview of maturity (as of January 31, 2025)



2-27 Sustainability initiatives

Important ESG Issues (Materiality)

Materiality	Main Initiatives	Main related SDGs
E Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy saving at owned properties ● Use of renewable energy 	   
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coexist with nature 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Response to sustainability certifications 	   
S Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCP measures (disaster prevention and building resilience) ● Tenants' health, comfort and convenience 	  
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respect for human rights ● Promote diversity 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talent development 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote a healthy and comfortable work environment and improve employee's work/life balance ● Increase employee's satisfaction 	 
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mutual communication with stakeholders 	
G Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strive for fair and effective corporate governance ● Adhere to compliance and corporate ethics ● Prevent conflict-of-interest transactions ● Identify risks and manage responses ● Respond to requests for ESG information disclosure 	
	<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"> ● Promote greenery and take measures against heat island ● Protection of biodiversity 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Various initiatives to obtain Green Building certifications and make improvements ● Implement training regarding Green Building 	
	<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"> ● 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"> ● Provide personnel evaluations and feedback from diverse perspectives including compliance and ESG initiatives ● Provide various course-based training and qualification acquisition systems 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote paid holiday acquisition and overtime work reduction ● Maintain systems for employee safety and health management ● Implement health checks ● Conduct Employee Satisfaction Survey 	
	See "Integrated Report"	
	<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 Integrated Report 	

2-28 Sustainability initiatives

MSCI ESG

MHR has been selected as a constituent of the MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index, provided by MSCI. This index is composed of companies selected by MSCI from among the constituents of the MSCI Japan IMI Index for excellence in ESG initiatives.

2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

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Integrated Report



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

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

GRESB Assessment

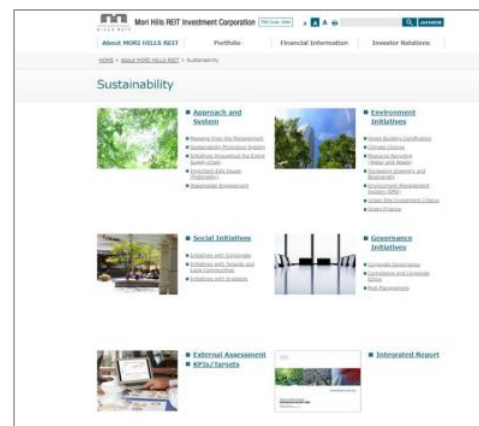


In the 2024 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, MHR received a “Green Star” rating for the twelfth consecutive year, and received a “4 Stars” in the GRESB Rating ^(Note).

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

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

MHR's Website



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

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

Information reporting based on TCFD recommendations

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

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



Indicators and Targets

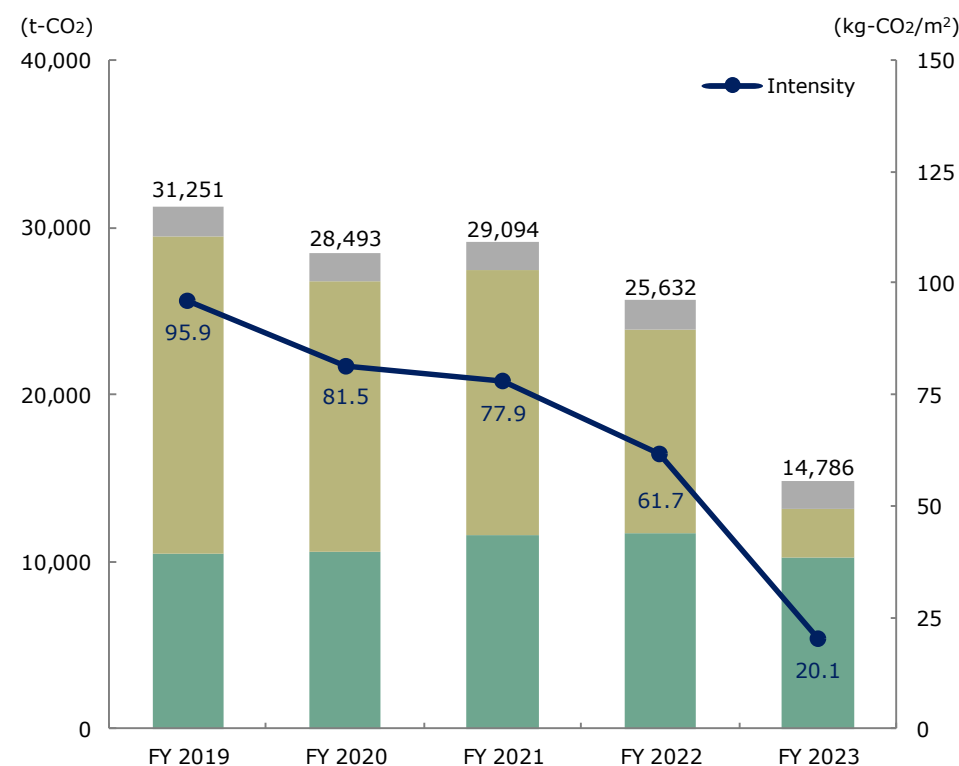
MHR revised its targets in June 2022 to promote further reduction.

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

<Carbon Dioxide Emission and Intensity>

Medium-term target (FY 2030)	Long-term target (FY 2050)	Performance (FY 2023)
50% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)	Net-Zero	52.7% reduction (total amount basis: vs FY 2019)

	(Unit:t-CO2)				
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Scope 1	1,767	1,718	1,696	1,755	1,667
Scope 2	18,952	16,151	15,770	12,145	2,866
Scope 3	10,531	10,624	11,627	11,732	10,252
Total	31,251	28,493	29,094	25,632	14,786
Verification/Guarantee rate	77.4%	77.7%	78.2%	78.3%	78.3%
Cover rate	87.6%	87.8%	88.0%	88.1%	88.1%



Strategy

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

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

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

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

<Analysis Result>

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

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

Weather

Generally, stay the same

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



Government

Aggressive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increased ESG investment/lending

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



MHR

Limited increase in energy-saving investment

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



Clients (tenants)

Focus on energy saving in office selection

- More tenant demand for highly energy-saving properties



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

< Analysis Result >

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

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

Weather

Increase in extreme weather frequency

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



Government

Passive climate change policy

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



Investors/lenders

Increase in importance of physical risk

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



MHR

Limited natural disaster countermeasures/energy-saving investment

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



Clients (tenants)

Focus on disaster response in office selection

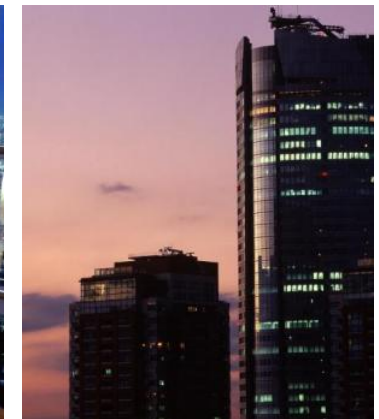
- More tenant demand for highly resilient properties



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



Roppongi Hills Mori Tower



Roppongi Hills

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

Office

Roppongi Hills Mori Tower

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



Residence Roppongi Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Grand Hyatt Tokyo

Grand Hyatt Tokyo offers a dynamic city space featuring 10 highly distinctive restaurants and bars, 387 guestrooms designed for the highest level of relaxation, 13 banquet facilities and much more. The wide range of facilities inside the hotel and in Roppongi Hills enable guests to enjoy leisure time at the hotel to the fullest extent.



Cinema TOHO Cinemas Roppongi Hills

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



Museum Mori Art Museum

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



Stable Supply of Power from Independent Power Station

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

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



Toranomon Hills Mori Tower



Toranomon Hills

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

Office

Toranomon Hills Mori Tower

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

3. Operation highlights





Residence Toranomon Hills Residence

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



Retail Shops and Restaurants

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



Hotel Andaz Tokyo

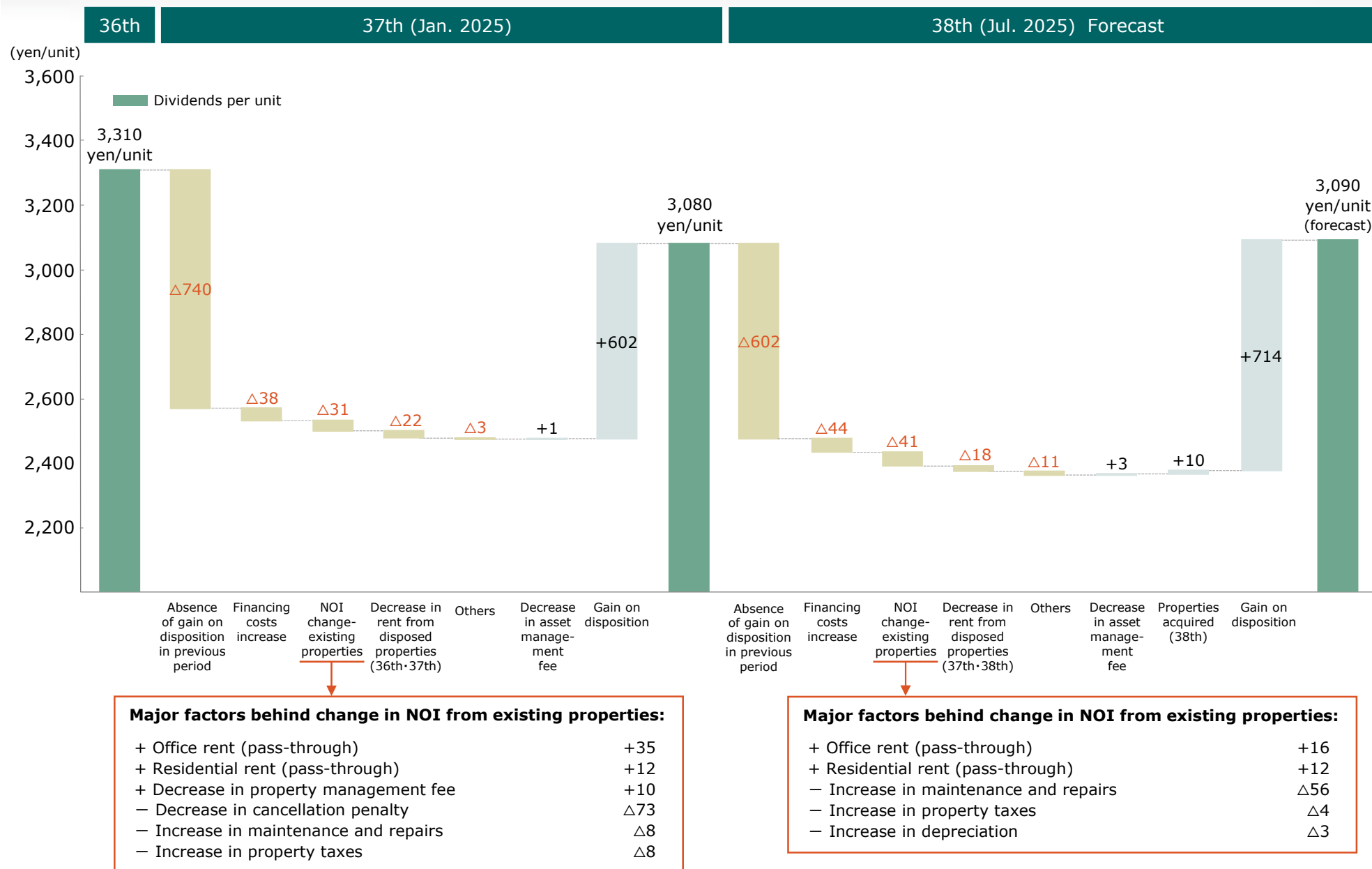
Hyatt's boutique lifestyle hotel "Andaz Tokyo" is Japan's first Andaz. Andaz means "personal style" in Hindi. The hotel values the individuality of the area and incorporates the charm of the surroundings into its design and service.



Evolving as an International Urban Center and a Global Business Hub

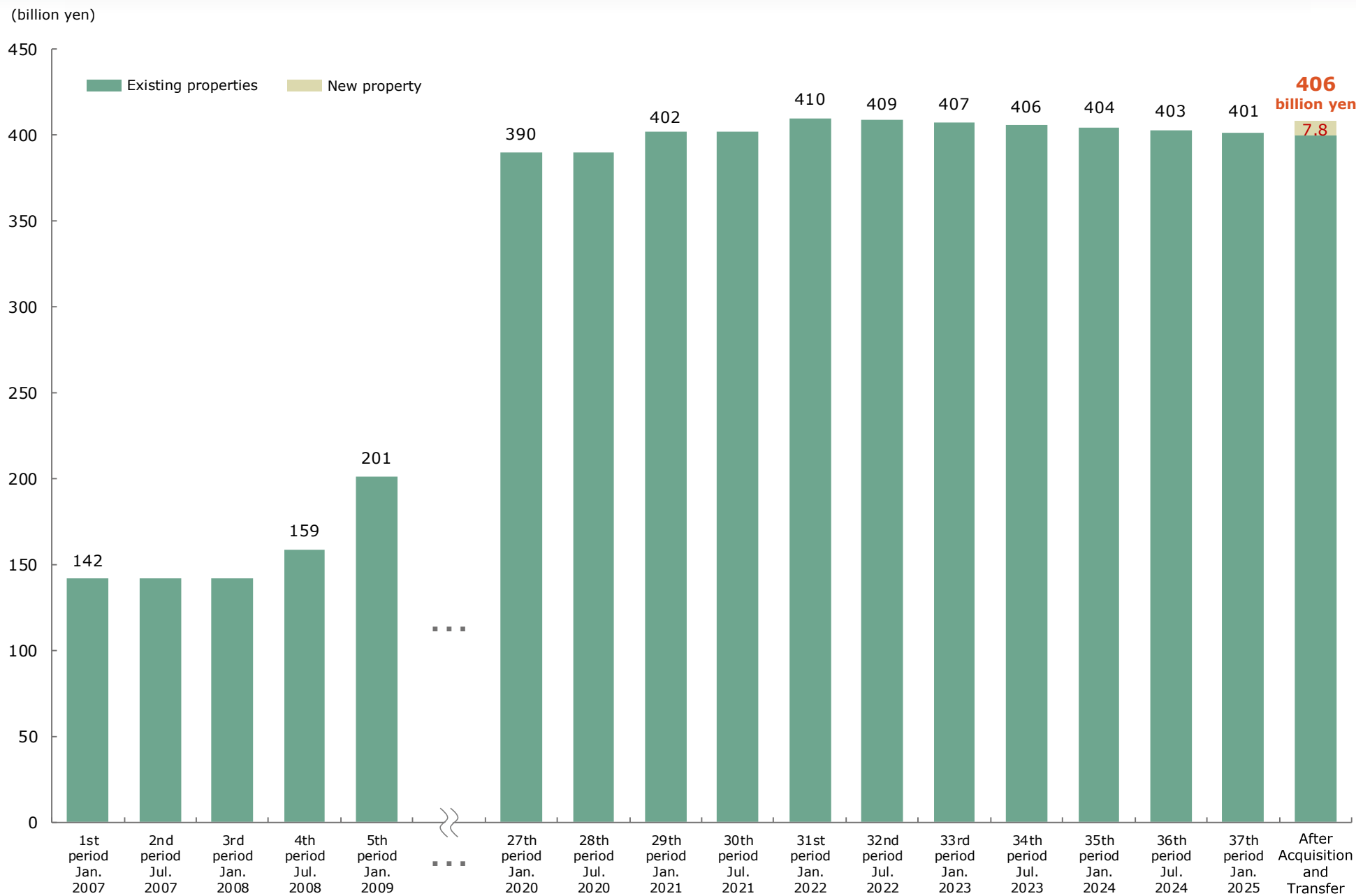
With the addition of Toranomon Hills Business Tower, Toranomon Hills Residential Tower, and Toranomon Hills Station Tower to Toranomon Hills Mori Tower, Toranomon Hills has expanded to a total area of approximately 7.5 ha and a total floor area of approximately 800,000m². The area continues to expand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

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

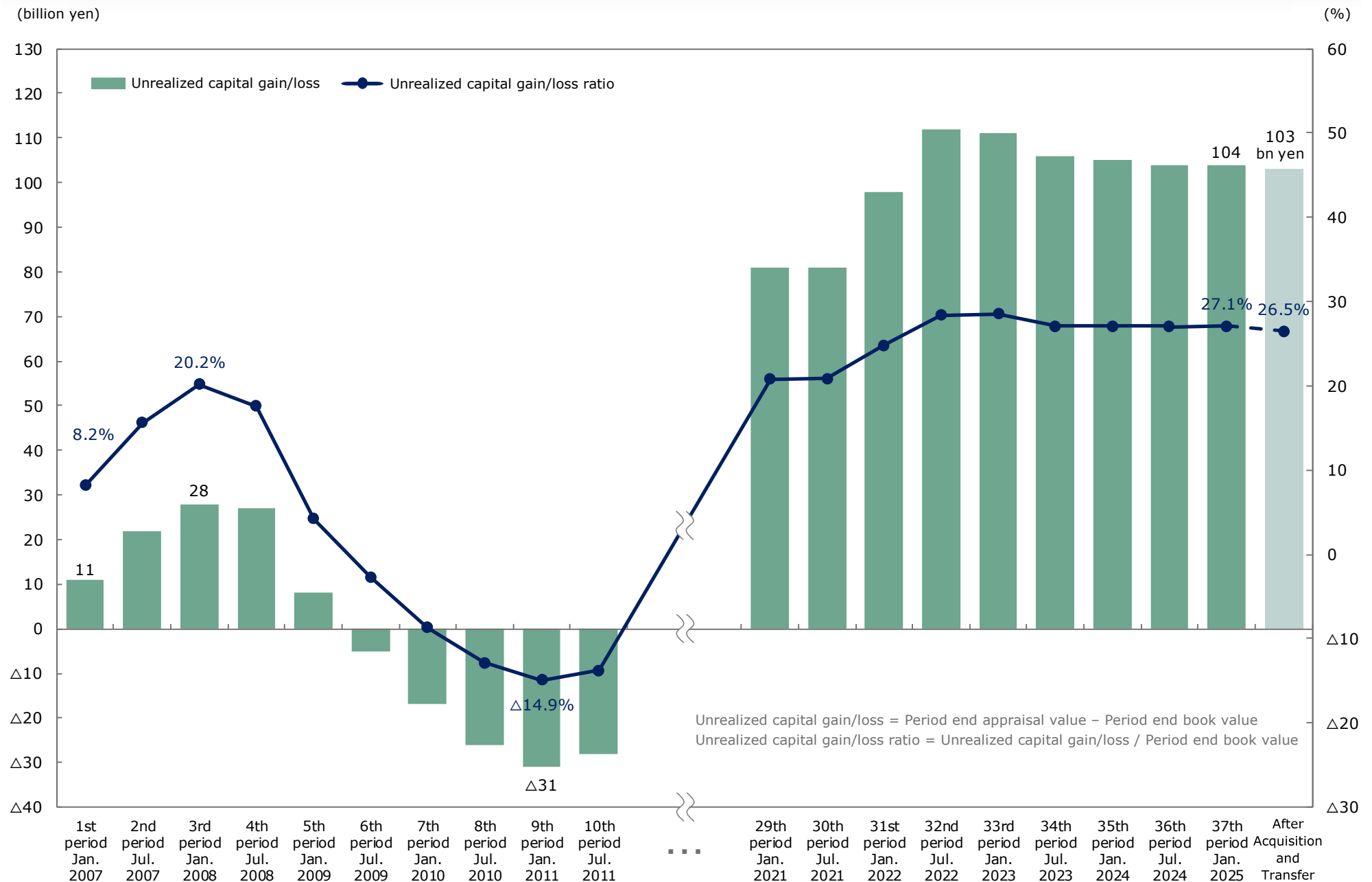


(Note) Factors that led to change are arrived at by dividing the change from the previous fiscal period by 1,916,330 units and indicated as an approximate figure in yen.

3-2 Change in assets under management



3-3 Change in unrealized capital gain/loss



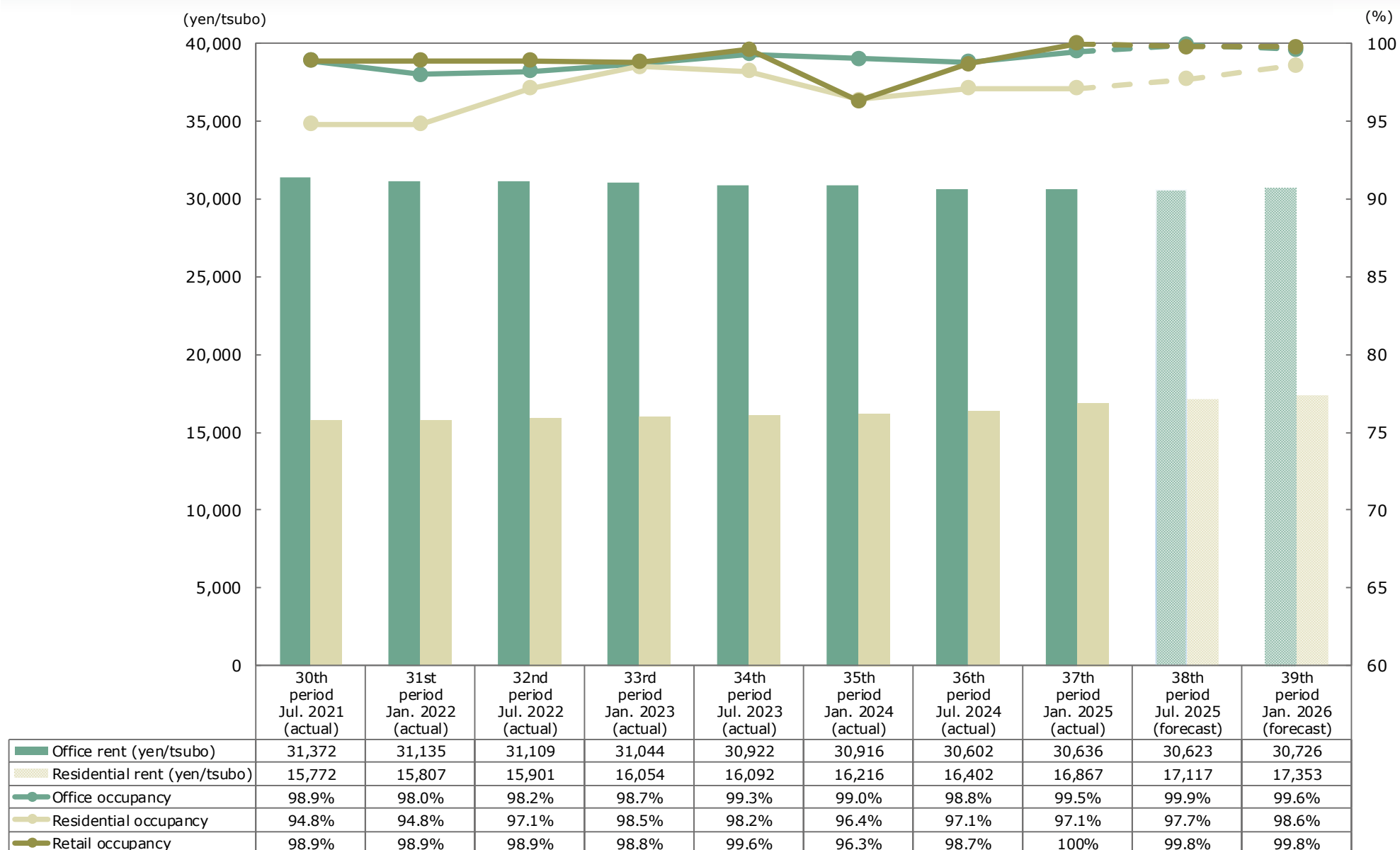
3-4 Appraisal value

											Reflects the impact of partial disposition (million yen)		
Principal use	Property name	Property No.	Acquisition price	Book value	As of end of 36th period Jul. 31, 2024		As of end of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025				Difference (B)－(A)	Difference (B)/(A)－1	Unrealized capital gain/loss (B)-book value
					(A) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	(B) Appraisal value (Note 1)	Yield (Direct capitalization method)	Discount rate (DCF)	Terminal yield (DCF)			
Office	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	O-0	115,380	109,932	159,200	2.6%	159,200	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%	0	0.0%	49,267
	ARK Mori Building	O-1	62,480	61,562	67,500	3.0%	67,500	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	0	0.0%	5,937
	Koraku Mori Building	O-4	27,200	24,356	24,720	3.2%	24,720	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%	0	0.0%	363
	Akasaka Tameike Tower	O-6	43,930	40,878	35,100	3.0%	35,300	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%	200	0.6%	△ 5,578
	Atago Green Hills	O-7	42,090	39,245	46,176	3.2%	46,250	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%	74	0.2%	7,004
	ARK Hills South Tower	O-8	19,150	18,361	23,900	3.0%	23,600	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	△ 300	△ 1.3%	5,238
	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	O-9	56,300	54,738	76,674	2.4%	76,362	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%	△ 312	△ 0.4%	21,623
	Holland Hills Mori Tower	O-10	16,330	16,219	22,600	3.0%	22,700	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	100	0.4%	6,480
Sub total			382,860	365,293	455,870	—	455,632	—	—	—	△ 238	△ 0.1%	90,338
Residential	Roppongi First Plaza	R-3	2,100	2,208	3,210	3.4%	3,540	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	330	10.3%	1,331
	Roppongi View Tower	R-4	4,000	4,060	3,840	3.5%	3,920	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	80	2.1%	△ 140
	Sub total		6,100	6,269	7,050	—	7,460	—	—	—	410	5.8%	1,190
Retail and others	Laforet Harajuku (Land) (Note 2)	S-1	12,655	12,803	28,405	3.7%	25,462	—	3.7%	—	△ 2,943	△ 10.4%	12,658
	Sub total		12,655	12,803	28,405	—	25,462	—	—	—	△ 2,943	△ 10.4%	12,658
Total			401,615	384,366	491,325	—	488,554	—	—	—	△ 2,771	△ 0.6%	104,187

(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 36th period shows the discount rate used in the DCF analysis.

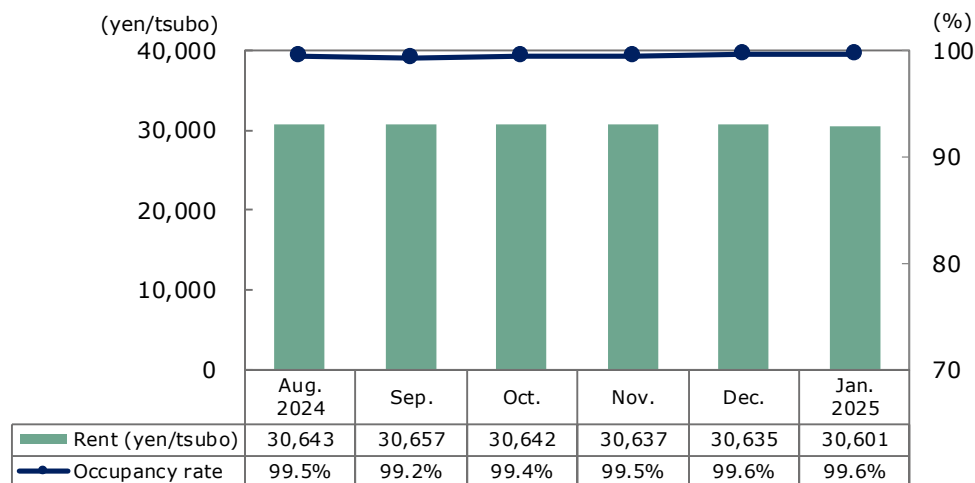
3-5 Changes in the rent and occupancy rates



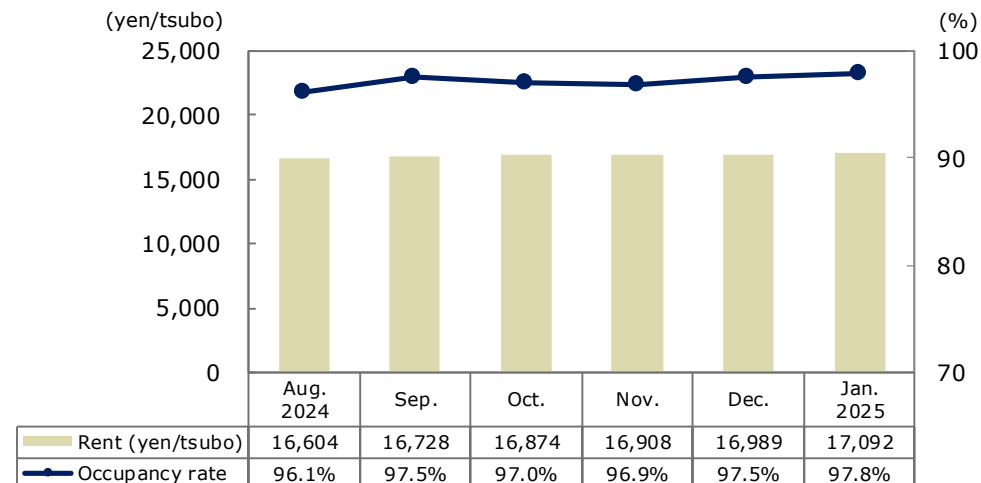
(Note) The above rents and occupancy rates indicate the average rent and the average occupancy rate during relevant fiscal periods.

3-6 Tenant status by month and major tenants

Office: Rent and occupancy rate



Residential: Rent and occupancy rate



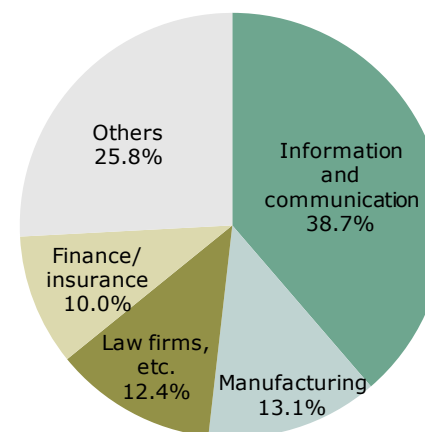
Top 5 tenants

End tenants	Property name	Leased space (Note 1)	Ratio
Mori Building Co., Ltd.	Roppongi Hills Mori Tower ARK Mori Building Atago Green Hills Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	116,343.71 m ²	64.9%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co.,Ltd.	Holland Hills Mori Tower	3,358.32 m ²	1.9%
Company "A"	Holland Hills Mori Tower	2,975.85 m ²	1.7%
Japan Worker's Credit Fund Association	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
SoldOut, Inc.	Koraku Mori Building	1,851.87 m ²	1.0%
Total of top 5 tenants		126,381.62 m ²	70.5%

(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 January 31, 2025.

Tenant Contribution by Industry Type-Office



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

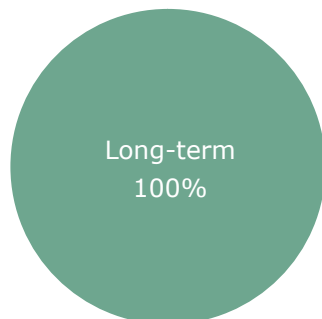
It is multiplied by the relevant percentage of ownership for each property.

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

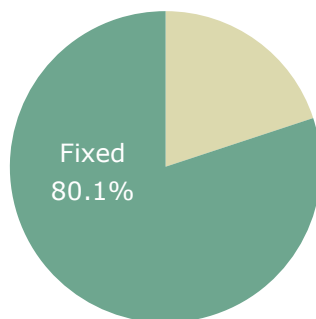
3-7 Financial overview (as of January 31, 2025)

Long-term debt ratio/Fixed rate ratio

<Long-term debt ratio>



<Fixed rate ratio>



Major financial indicator

	End of 36th period Jul. 31, 2024	End of 37th period Jan. 31, 2025
Debt balance	189,922 mn yen	189,422 mn yen
Long-term loan	166,322 mn yen	165,822 mn yen
Investment corporation bonds	23,600 mn yen	23,600 mn yen
LTV (Book value basis) ^(Note 1)	46.0%	45.8%
LTV (Appraisal value basis) ^(Note 2)	36.7%	36.6%
DSCR ^(Note 3)	18.5x	15.6x
Avg. remaining duration	3.8 years	3.6 years
Avg. procured years	8.3 years	8.3 years
Weighted avg. interest rate	0.48%	0.59%

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

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

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

Outstanding balances

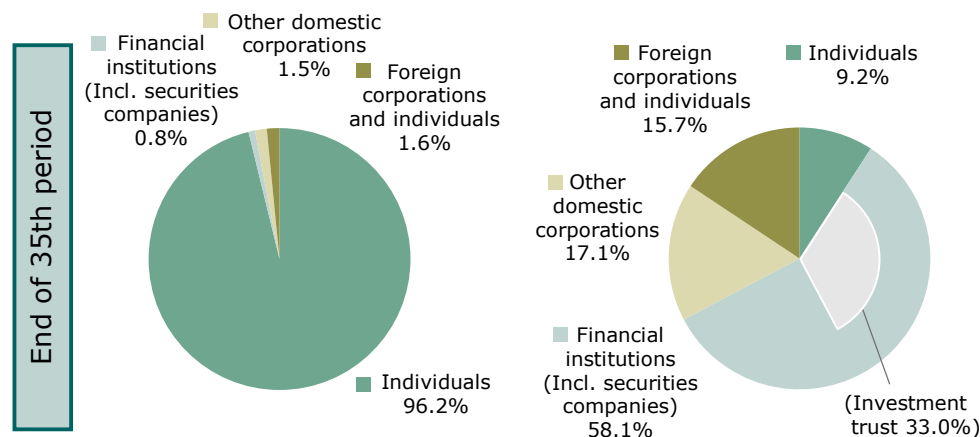
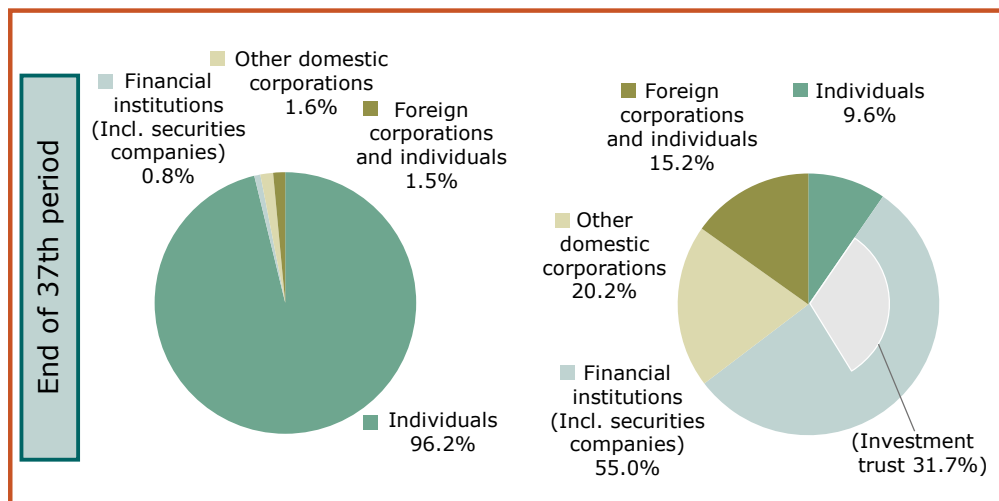
Lenders	Balance	Ratio
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	37,137 mn yen	22.4%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	28,043 mn yen	16.9%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	23,717 mn yen	14.3%
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	18,145 mn yen	10.9%
The Bank of Fukuoka	8,800 mn yen	5.3%
The Norinchukin Bank	8,000 mn yen	4.8%
Resona Bank, Limited.	7,430 mn yen	4.5%
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	6,200 mn yen	3.7%
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	5,950 mn yen	3.6%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	4,800 mn yen	2.9%
The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	4,000 mn yen	2.4%
Shinkin Central Bank	2,600 mn yen	1.6%
The Chugoku Bank, Limited.	2,500 mn yen	1.5%
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	2,000 mn yen	1.2%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (Trust account)	1,500 mn yen	0.9%
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
THE OITA BANK, LTD.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	1,000 mn yen	0.6%
Total borrowings	165,822 mn yen	100%
Investment corporation bonds	23,600 mn yen	
Total interest-bearing debt	189,422 mn yen	

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

Unitholders breakdown

<Number of unitholders>

<Number of investment units>



Top 10 unitholders

Rank	Name	Number of units held	Ratio
1	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	443,794	23.2%
2	Mori Building Co., Ltd.	342,677	17.9%
3	The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	261,241	13.6%
4	The Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	77,508	4.0%
5	THE NOMURA TRUST AND BANKING CO.,LTD. AS THE TRUSTEE OF REPURCHASE AG FUND 2024-09 (LIMITED OT FINANC IN RESALE RSTRCT)	32,025	1.7%
6	LEGAL + GENERAL ASSURANCE PENSIONS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	28,650	1.5%
7	STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	24,786	1.3%
8	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Money trust taxable account)	22,318	1.2%
9	SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	16,674	0.9%
10	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505103	15,138	0.8%
Total of top 10 unitholders		1,264,811	66.0%

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



4-1 Business environment recognition

Real estate market / Lending attitude

- Vacancy rates in central Tokyo offices buildings are improving, and rents also remained stable.
("Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. for Tokyo's five central wards)
 - ⇒ Vacancy rate: 5.8% (January 2024) → 3.8% (January 2025)
 - ⇒ Rent index: 112 (January 2024) → 116 (January 2025)
- Cap rates have remained at historically low levels.
(Japan Real Estate Institute's "The Japanese Real Estate Investor Survey")
 - ⇒ Class A buildings in Marunouchi
Cap rate: 2.8% (April 2024) → 2.8% (October 2024)
- Lending attitude toward the real estate industry has temporarily weakened but remains strong.

Interest rate trends / Macro environment

- Although long-term interest rates rose due to the change in the monetary policy of the Bank of Japan, they are currently within expectations, and there is limited impact on real estate prices and investment unit prices.
 - ⇒ 10-year bond rates: 1.24% (January 31, 2025)
 - ⇒ Core CPI: +3.0% (December 2024)
- In the December 2024 preliminary business conditions composite index, the leading index was at 108.9 (increased 1.1 PT from previous month) and the coincident index was at 116.8 (increased 1.4 PT from previous month).
Business sentiment continues to improve.
- Awareness of ESG issues among companies has increased, with steady progress in pursuing ESG initiatives.

- In the rental office market, vacancy rates are improving against the backdrop of steady corporate performance. Moderate recovery is expected to continue, and rents to remain stable.
- Premium properties in central Tokyo have maintained high occupancy rates and are expected to demonstrate competitive advantages in the future.

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

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

MHR's Medium- to Long-Term Vision

The best portfolio quality

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

The highest ESG assessment

By making positive social and environmental contributions, MHR will 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

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

Internal growth policy

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

Financial management policy

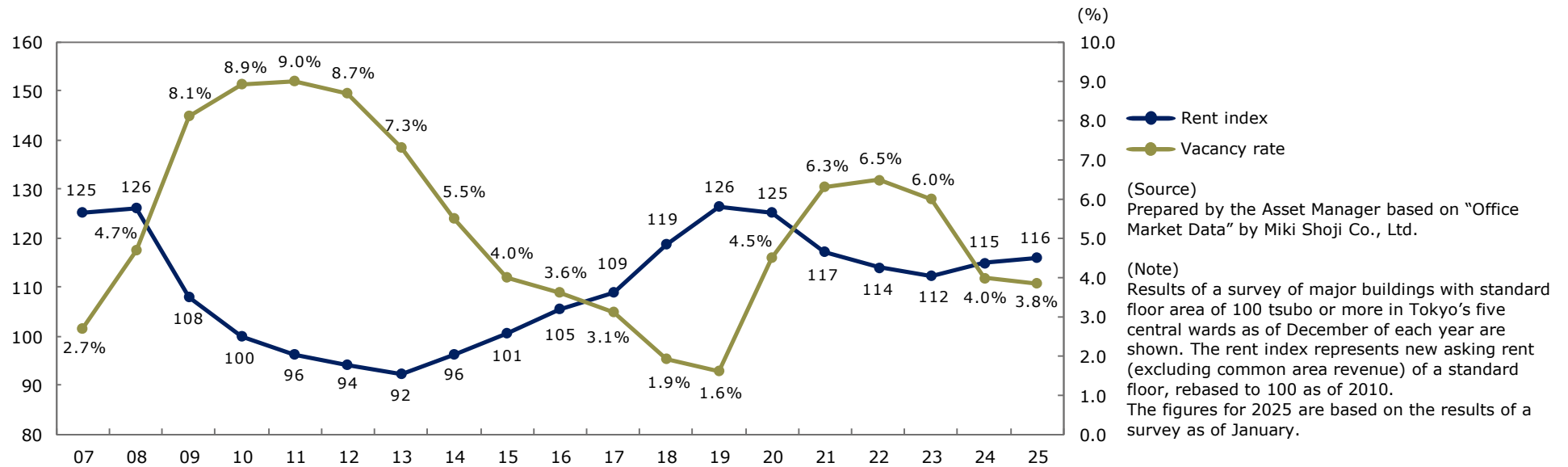
- Set the current LTV level (book value: in the mid-40% range; appraisal value: in the upper 30% range) as the target in order to maintain a durable position for times of economic slowdown, and target average remaining duration of debt from 3.0 to 4.0 years.
- Anticipate interest rate fluctuation risk over the medium to long term by constantly monitoring economic conditions and interest rate trends, and then when necessary take appropriate measures.

ESG policy

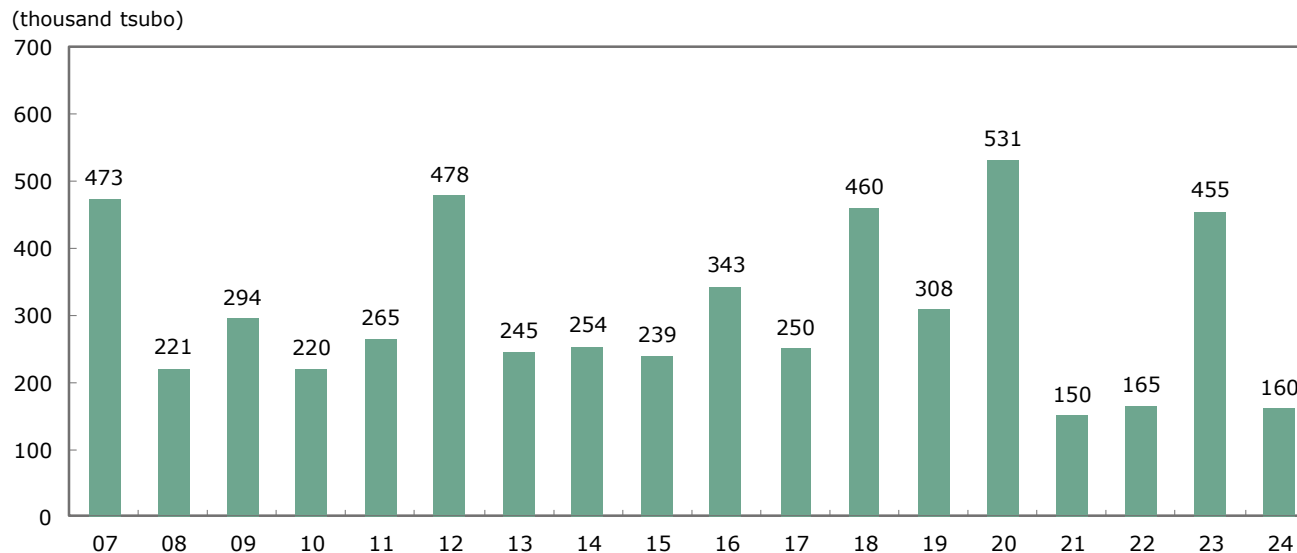
- Contribute to the improvement of various social and environmental issues by positioning ESG initiatives as an integral part of management policy, and steadily implement them in actual management operations leading to improved ESG ratings and stronger competitiveness.
- Regularly publish integrated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

4-4 Market-related information (1)

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



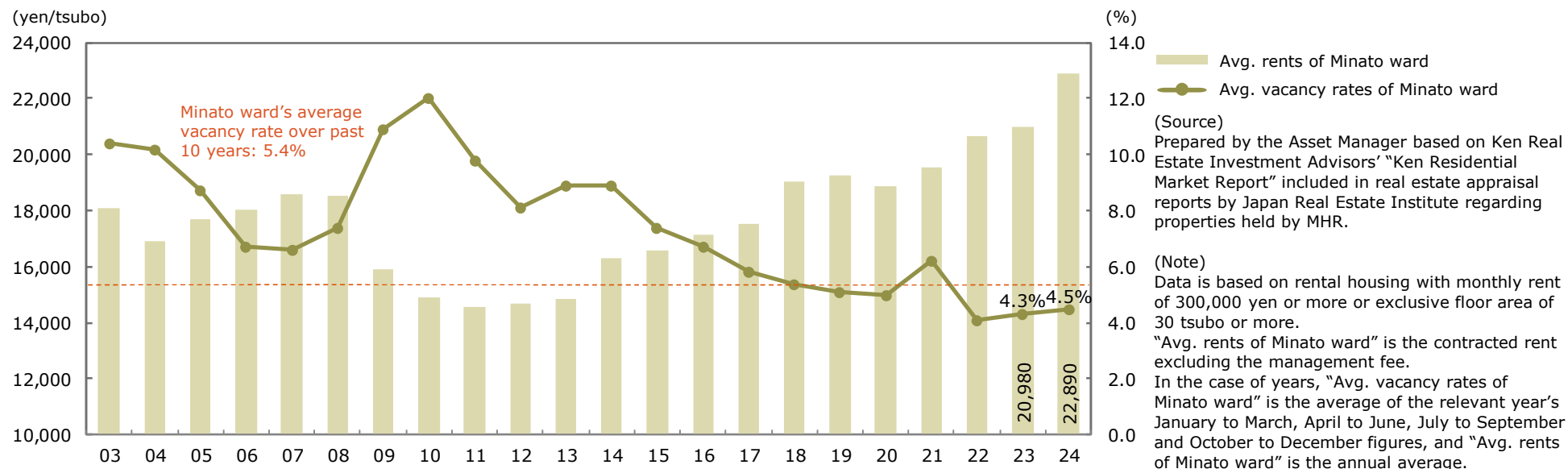
New supply of office buildings (Tokyo's five central wards)



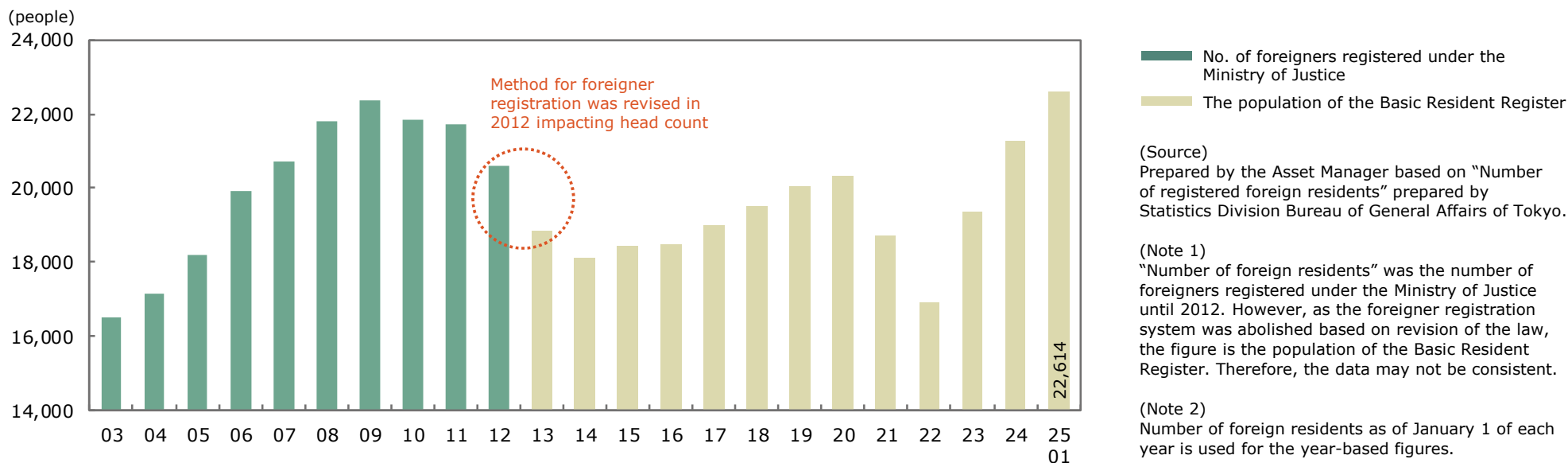
(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on "Office Market Data" by Miki Shoji Co., Ltd.

4-5 Market-related information (2)

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

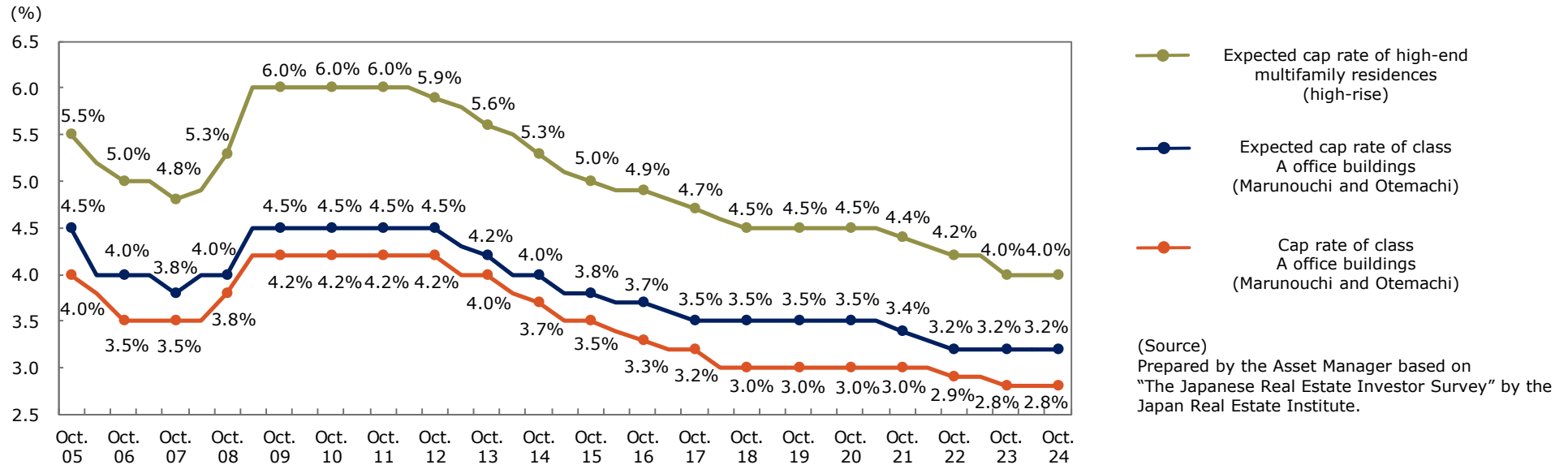


Change in number of foreign residents in Minato ward

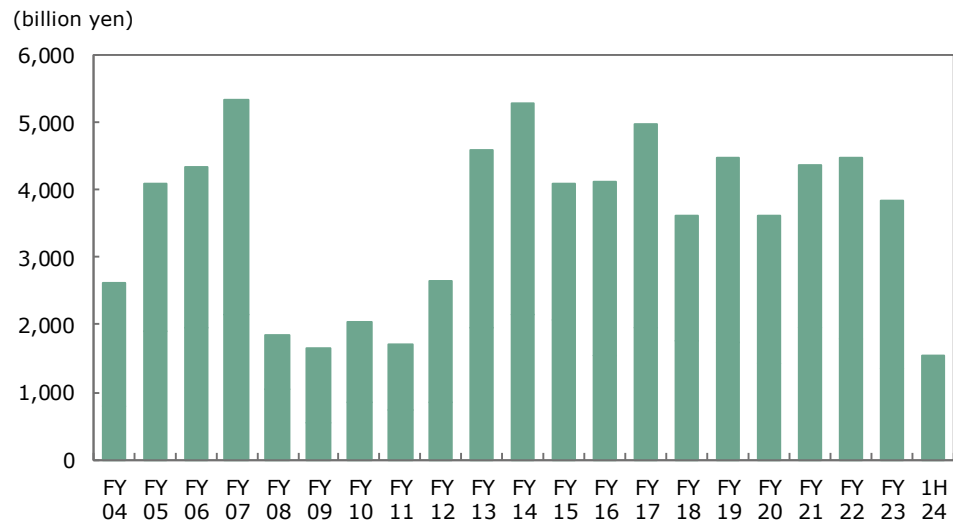


4-6 Market-related information (3)

Change in return on real estate investment

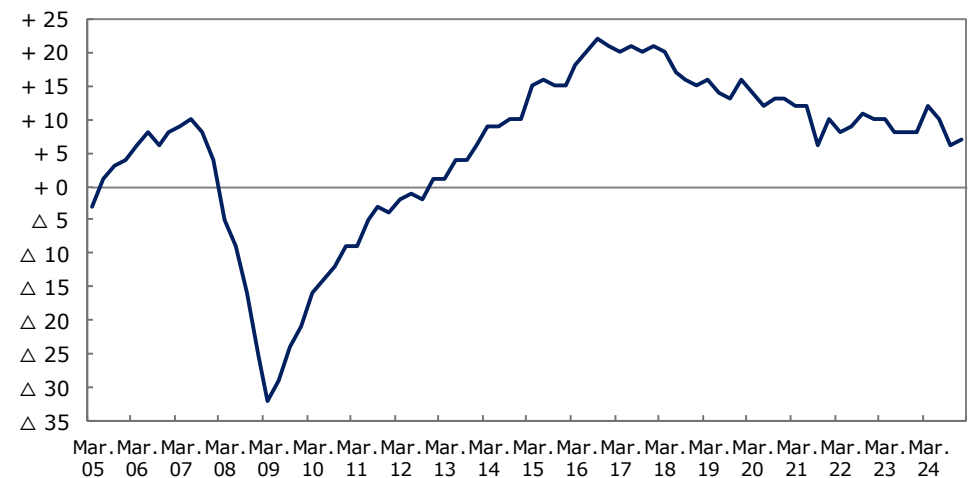


Change in real estate transaction amount



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

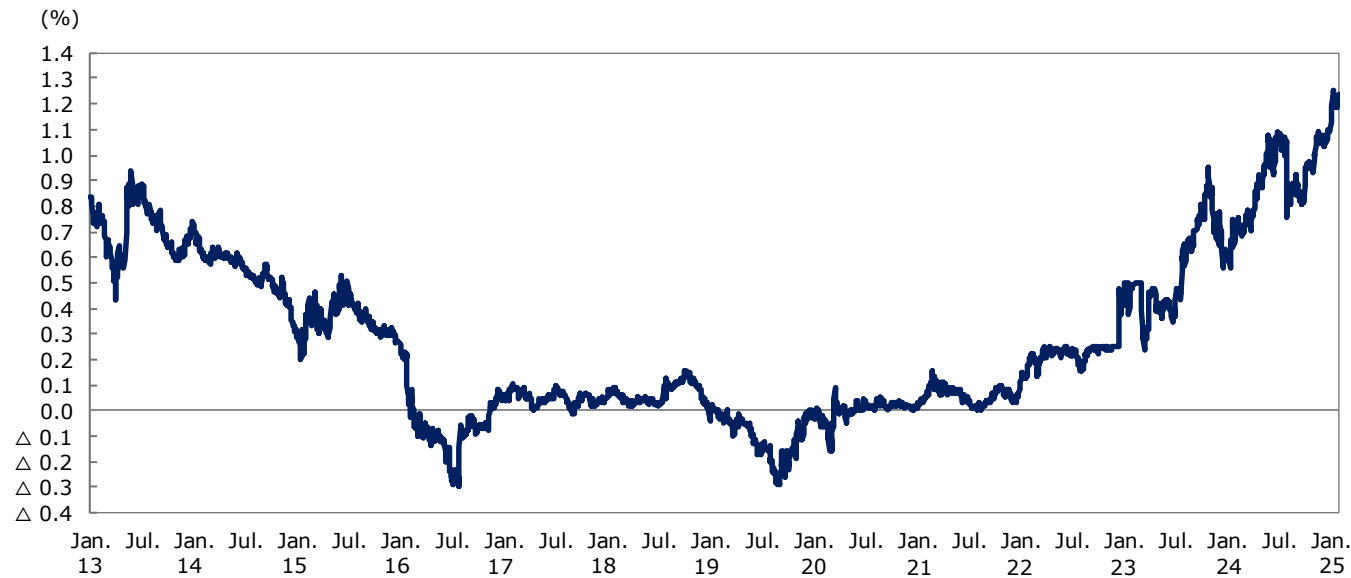
Lending attitude DI (Real estate industry)



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

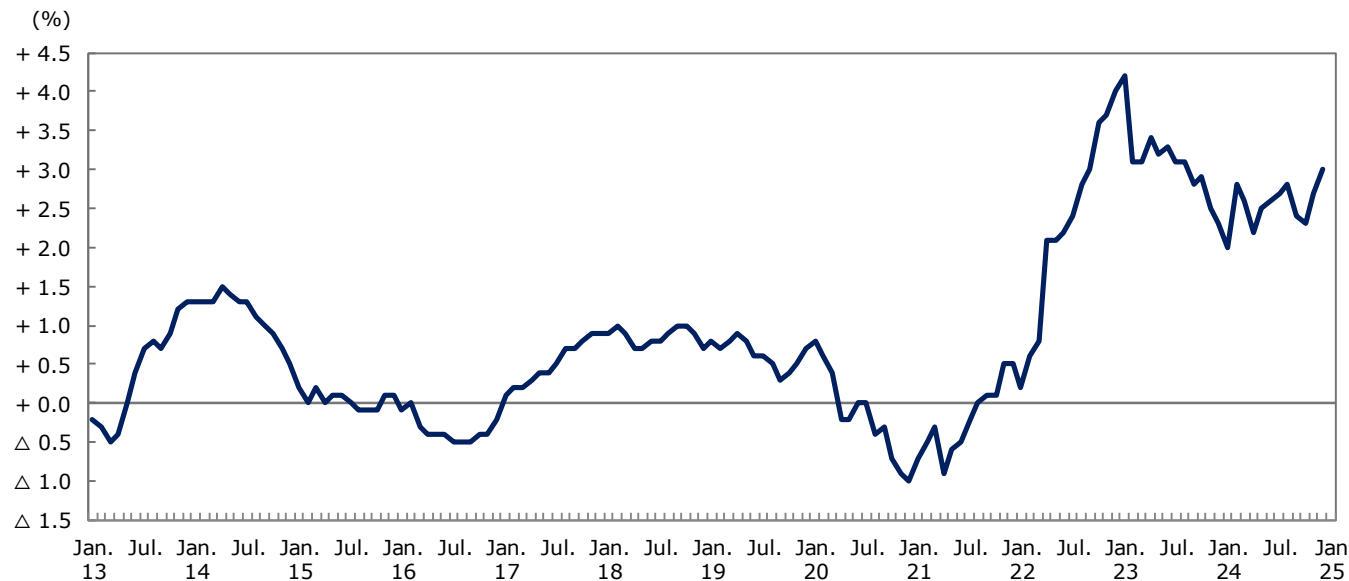
4-7 Market-related information (4)

Change in 10-year bond interest rates



(Source)
Prepared by the Asset Manager based on QUICK Qr1.

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



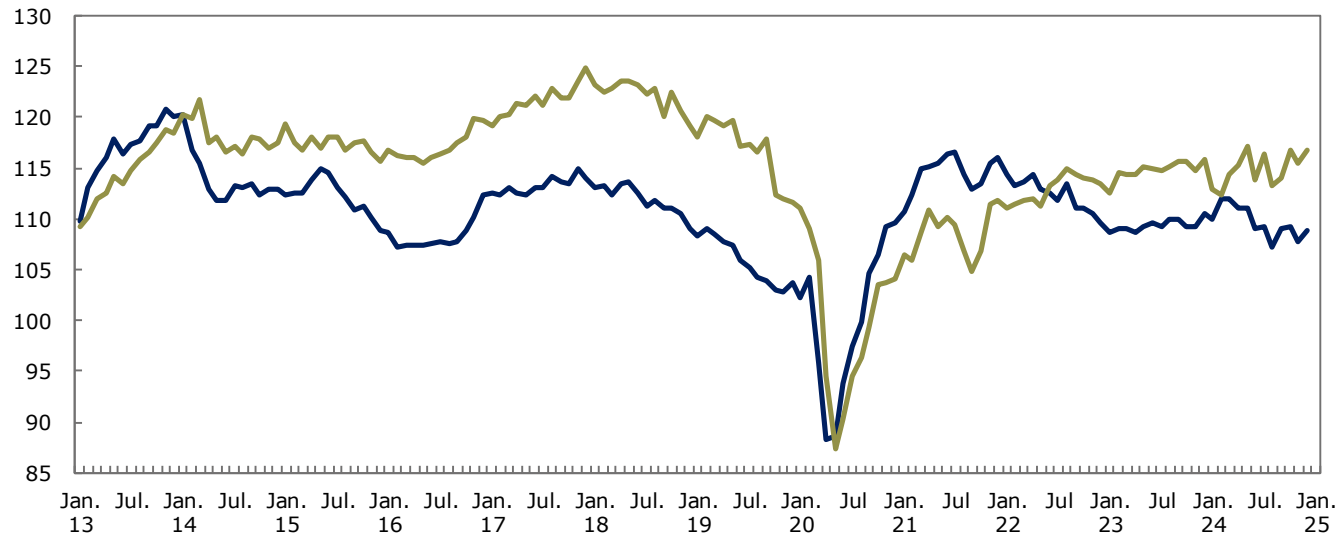
Based on figures excluding the
direct effects of the
consumption tax rate increase

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

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

4-8 Market-related information (5)

Business conditions composite index



Leading index

Coincident index

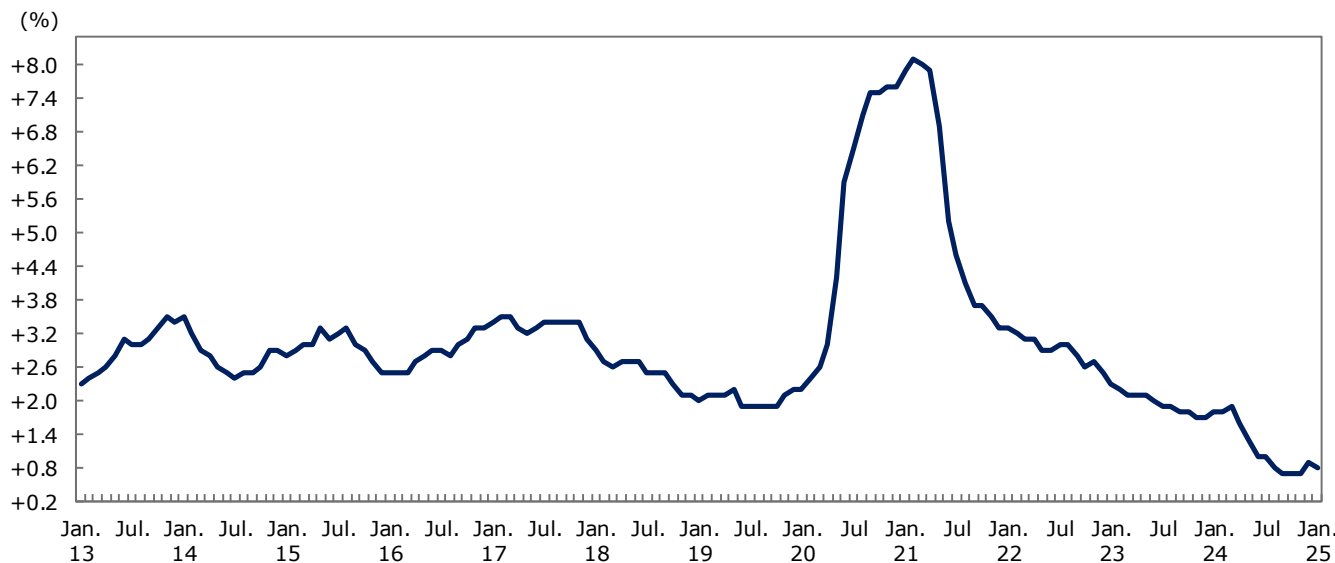
(Source)

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

(Note)

The index is rebased to 100 as of 2020.

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



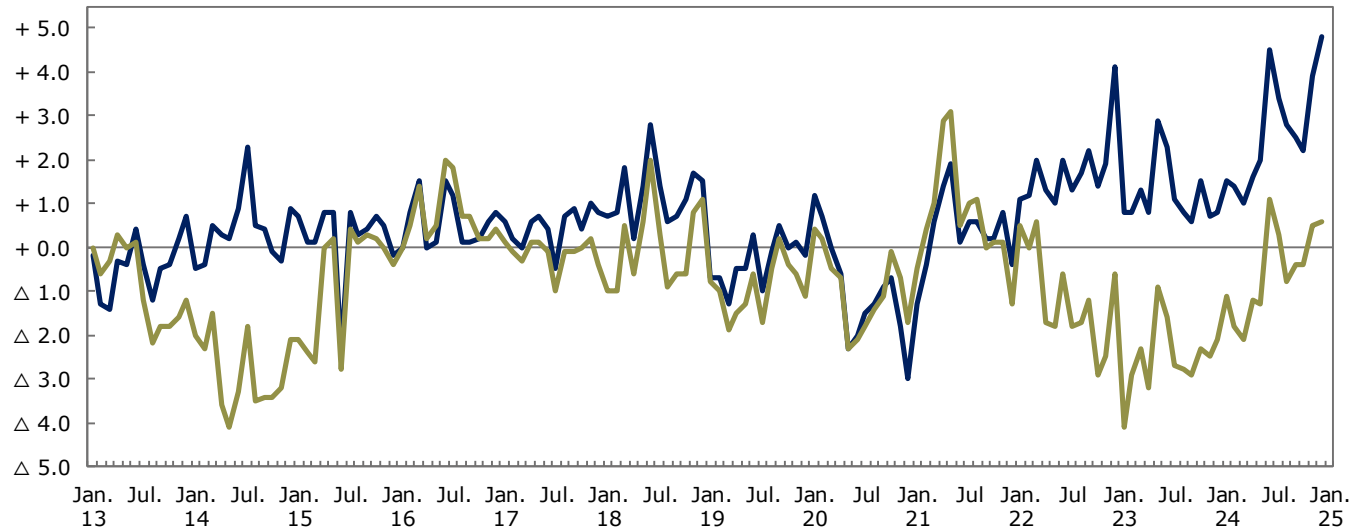
(Source)

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

4-9 Market-related information (6)

Total cash earnings (Year-on-year comparison)

(%)



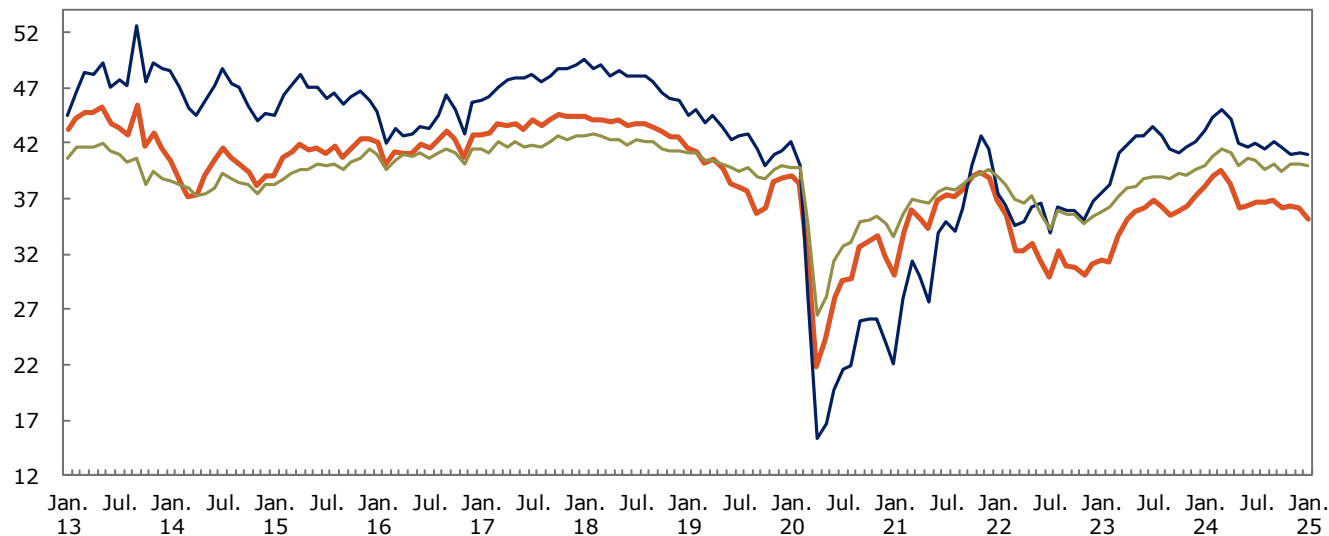
● Nominal

● Real

(Source)

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

Consumer confidence survey



● Employment

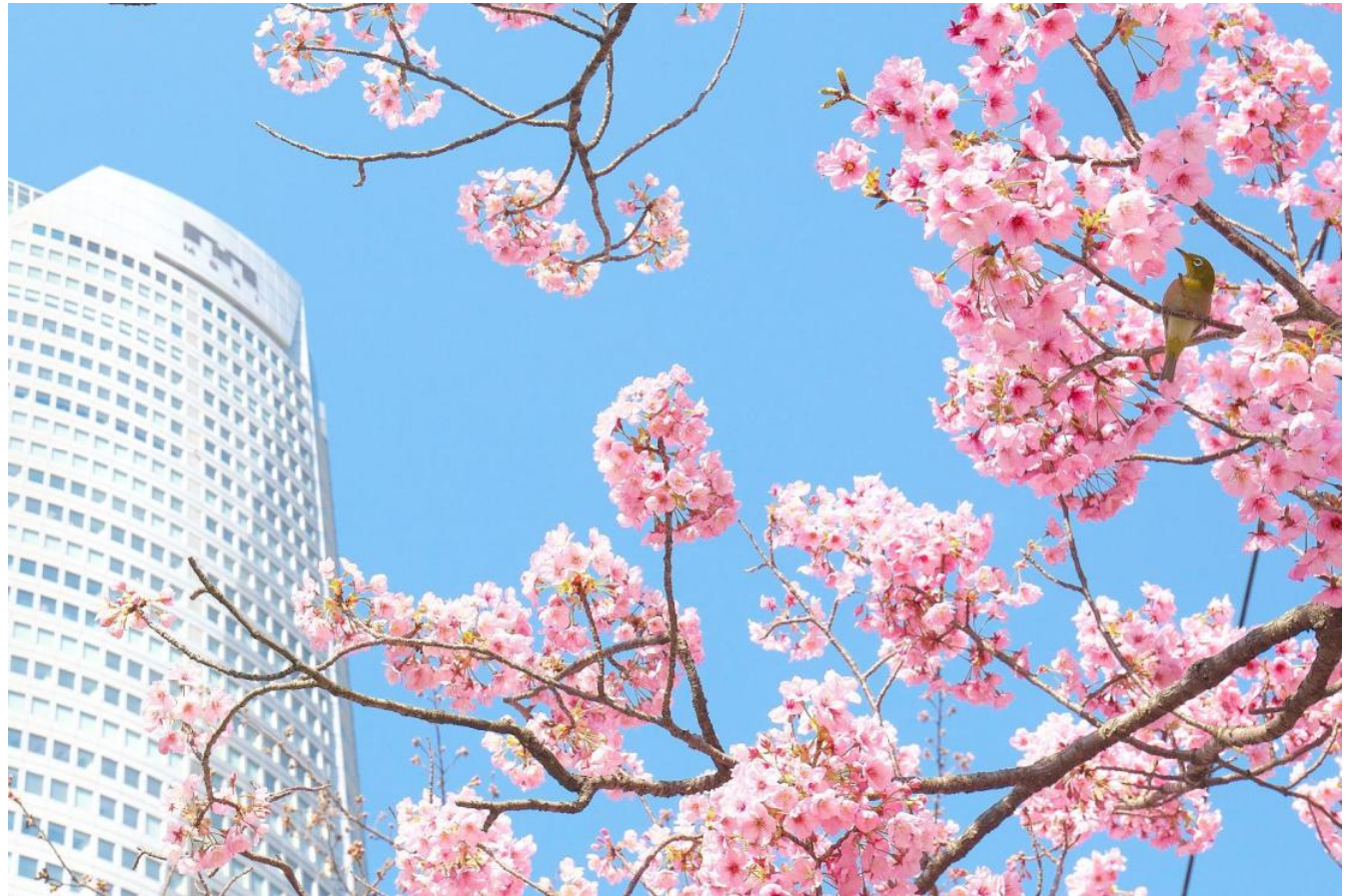
● Consumer confidence index

● Income growth

(Source)

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

5. Appendix



5-1 Financial highlights

Indices	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	Calculation formula
Net income	6,343 mn yen	6,163 mn yen	
Depreciation and amortization	1,076 mn yen	1,064 mn yen	
CAPEX	815 mn yen	348 mn yen	
Total assets	413,260 mn yen	413,182 mn yen	
Total net assets	205,575 mn yen	205,654 mn yen	
Total net assets/unit (BPS)	107,275 yen	107,316 yen	Total net assets/Total units outstanding
Unit price (as of end of each period)	128,600 yen	125,600 yen	
Total units outstanding	1,916,330 units	1,916,330 units	
Total dividends	6,343 mn yen	5,902 mn yen	
Dividends/unit	3,310 yen	3,080 yen	
Dividend yield	5.2%	4.9%	Dividends per unit (annualized)/Unit price as of end of period
FFO	6,001 mn yen	5,812 mn yen	Net income + Depreciation and amortization - Gain or loss on sales of real estate properties
FFO/unit	3,131 yen	3,033 yen	FFO/Total units outstanding
Annualized	6,280 yen	6,016 yen	Based on a period of 365 days
FFO multiple	20.5x	20.9x	Unit price as of end of period/FFO per unit (annualized)
PER	19.4x	19.7x	Unit price as of end of period/Net income per unit (average during the periods, annualized)
PBR	1.2x	1.2x	Unit price as of end of period/Net assets per unit
ROA	1.5%	1.5%	Ordinary income/Average of total assets during the period
Annualized	3.1%	3.0%	Based on a period of 365 days
ROE	3.1%	3.0%	Net income/Average of total net assets during the period
Annualized	6.2%	5.9%	Based on a period of 365 days
NAV	310,292 mn yen	309,842 mn yen	Total net assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value - Total liabilities
NAV/unit	161,920 yen	161,685 yen	
NAV multiple	0.8x	0.8x	Unit price as of end of period/NAV per unit
Interest-bearing debt	189,922 mn yen	189,422 mn yen	
LTV (book value basis)	46.0%	45.8%	Interest-bearing debt/Total assets
LTV (appraisal value basis)	36.7%	36.6%	Interest-bearing debt/(Total assets + Total appraisal value - Total book value)
Operating days	182 days	184 days	

5-2 Balance sheet

(thousand yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets	24,009,015	25,968,680
Cash and deposits	18,221,026	19,640,854
Cash and deposits in trust	4,882,461	5,570,408
Other	905,527	757,417
Noncurrent assets	389,187,634	387,147,878
Property, plant and equipment	355,956,413	353,715,173
Intangible assets	30,651,490	30,651,381
Investments and other assets	2,579,730	2,781,322
Deferred assets	64,320	66,423
Total assets	413,260,969	413,182,982

(thousand yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	23,896,032	27,102,579
Current portion of investment corporation bonds	4,000,000	7,000,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	17,334,000	17,194,000
Other	2,562,032	2,908,579
Noncurrent liabilities	183,789,052	180,425,625
Investment corporation bonds	19,600,000	16,600,000
Long-term loans payable	148,988,000	148,628,000
Lease and guarantee deposited in trust	15,201,052	15,197,625
Total liabilities	207,685,085	207,528,205
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity	203,502,790	203,323,466
Unitholders' capital, net	195,718,191	195,718,191
Total surplus	7,784,599	7,605,274
Voluntary retained earnings	1,412,588	1,412,588
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,372,011	6,192,686
Valuation and translation adjustments	2,073,093	2,331,311
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	2,073,093	2,331,311
Total net assets	205,575,884	205,654,777
Total liabilities and net assets	413,260,969	413,182,982

5-3 Income statement

(thousand yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025	
Operating revenue	11,173,928	11,088,292	
Rent revenues	9,428,286	9,464,728	Office 8,115,321
Other operating revenues	327,566	208,320	Residential 844,090
Gain on sales of real estate properties	1,418,075	1,415,243	Retail 81,206
			Land 418,488
			Other rent revenue 5,622
Operating expenses	4,294,787	4,318,356	
Expenses related to properties	3,555,428	3,573,779	
Asset management fee	621,846	619,408	Parking revenue 48,484
Directors' compensation	8,400	8,400	Utilities and other revenue 159,540
Asset custody fee	10,326	10,331	Cancellation penalty 296
Administrative service fees	17,043	17,962	
Other operating expenses	81,742	88,475	
Operating income	6,879,141	6,769,936	
Non-operating income	1,328	3,100	
Interest income	101	1,794	
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	1,227	1,113	
Other	—	192	
Non-operating expenses	536,408	608,413	
Interest expenses	363,334	434,724	
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	61,035	61,823	
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	11,712	12,112	
Borrowing expenses	98,394	97,414	
Other	1,932	2,338	
Ordinary income	6,344,061	6,164,623	
Income before income taxes	6,344,061	6,164,623	
Net income	6,343,127	6,163,727	
Unappropriated retained earnings	6,372,011	6,192,686	

5-4 Statement of cash flows / Retained earnings

Statement of cash flows

(thousand yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	8,679,724	9,188,315
Income before income taxes	6,344,061	6,164,623
Depreciation and amortization	1,076,519	1,064,125
Amortization of investment corporation bonds issuance cost	11,712	12,112
Interest income	△ 101	△ 1,794
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	△ 1,227	△ 1,113
Interest expenses	424,369	496,548
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	△ 172,074	162,994
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	△ 24,845	26,912
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable—other	673	1,037
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	△ 5,488	△ 2,493
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	△ 209,611	248,846
Increase (decrease) in advances received	14,806	△ 15,126
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	2,722	△ 1,521
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	21,002	25,275
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	62,492	39,790
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sale	1,545,191	1,545,191
Other, net	△ 4,489	△ 97,972
Subtotal	9,085,712	9,667,437
Interest income received	101	1,794
Interest expenses paid	△ 404,917	△ 479,734
Income taxes paid	△ 1,171	△ 1,180

(thousand yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	△ 780,782	△ 225,707
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	△ 763,399	△ 291,757
Repayments of lease and guarantee deposited in trust	△ 426,994	△ 129,474
Proceeds from lease and guarantee deposited in trust	409,611	195,524
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	△ 6,787,329	△ 6,854,832
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	7,100,000	7,700,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	△ 7,600,000	△ 8,200,000
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	—	1,985,783
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	—	△ 2,000,000
Dividends paid	△ 6,287,329	△ 6,340,616
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,111,612	2,107,775
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	21,991,874	23,103,487
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	23,103,487	25,211,263

Retained earnings

(yen)

	36th period Period ended Jul. 31, 2024	37th period Period ended Jan. 31, 2025
I Unappropriated retained earnings	6,372,011,201	6,192,686,345
II Amount of Dividends	6,343,052,300	5,902,296,400
Amount of dividends per unit	3,310	3,080
III Voluntary retained earnings		
Reserve for reduction entry	—	261,431,044
IV Retained earnings carried forward	28,958,901	28,958,901

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		36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference
Operation days		182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days
Occupancy rate		100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	98.5%	100%	1.5PT	95.8%	99.0%	3.2PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)		100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	97.4%	99.2%	1.8PT	96.5%	97.5%	1.0PT
Number of tenants		1	1	0	1	1	0	23	24	1	138	142	4
	Rent revenues	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	656,054	669,040	12,985	805,652	828,679	23,026
	Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,730	81,493	6,762	71,179	74,259	3,080
	Total property operating revenue	2,851,394	2,851,394	—	1,351,486	1,351,486	—	730,785	750,533	19,748	876,832	902,938	26,106
	Property management fees	426,426	426,426	—	202,169	202,169	—	90,044	81,429	△ 8,615	189,953	193,786	3,833
	Property taxes (Note 1)	294,811	300,786	5,975	94,544	96,421	1,877	32,235	29,742	△ 2,492	45,968	44,860	△ 1,108
	Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,800	67,141	10,340	33,139	36,144	3,005
	Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	355	—	△ 355	13,715	5,606	△ 8,109	41,063	53,767	12,703
	Insurance premium	5,401	5,460	59	2,280	2,305	25	1,853	1,873	20	2,610	2,640	29
	Depreciation (1)	288,305	275,006	△ 13,299	84,762	87,371	2,609	101,627	103,482	1,854	138,713	136,517	△ 2,195
	Other expenses (Note 2)	376	374	△ 1	2,786	2,787	1	87,130	96,846	9,715	10,826	11,111	284
Total property operating expenses		1,015,321	1,008,055	△ 7,265	386,897	391,054	4,157	383,407	386,122	2,714	462,275	478,828	16,553
Property operating income (2)		1,836,073	1,843,338	7,265	964,589	960,431	△ 4,157	347,377	364,411	17,033	414,556	424,109	9,553
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))		2,124,378	2,118,345	△ 6,033	1,049,351	1,047,803	△ 1,548	449,005	467,893	18,888	553,269	560,627	7,357
	Annualized NOI	4,260,430	4,202,152	△ 58,277	2,104,468	2,078,522	△ 25,946	900,477	928,157	27,680	1,109,579	1,112,114	2,534
	Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	3.7%	3.6%	△ 0.1PT	3.4%	3.3%	△ 0.0PT	3.3%	3.4%	0.1PT	2.5%	2.5%	0.0PT
CAPEX (4)		312,638	—	△ 312,638	73,235	102,345	29,109	190,353	10,271	△ 180,082	38,601	112,989	74,387
NCF (3)-(4)		1,811,740	2,118,345	306,605	976,115	945,457	△ 30,658	258,651	457,622	198,970	514,668	447,638	△ 67,029

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

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

5-6 Status of income and expenditures (2)

(thousand yen)

Property number		O-7			O-8			O-9			O-10		
Property name		Atago Green Hills			ARK Hills South Tower			Toranomon Hills Mori Tower			Holland Hills Mori Tower		
Acquisition price		42,090,000			19,150,000			56,300,000			16,330,000		
Period		36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference
Operation days		182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days
Occupancy rate		100%	100%	0.0PT	97.6%	94.0%	△ 3.6PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)		100%	100%	0.0PT	97.8%	93.8%	△ 4.0PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	90.2%	100%	9.8PT
Number of tenants		1	1	0	52	50	△ 2	1	1	0	24	24	0
	Rent revenues	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	440,368	442,952	2,584	1,209,907	1,209,907	—	431,822	480,118	48,296
	Other operating revenues	—	—	—	163,401	29,033	△ 134,368	—	—	—	18,255	23,534	5,279
	Total property operating revenue	1,012,320	1,012,320	—	603,769	471,986	△ 131,783	1,209,907	1,209,907	—	450,077	503,653	53,575
	Property management fees	2,664	2,664	—	48,861	53,216	4,354	132,386	135,835	3,448	124,162	100,567	△ 23,595
	Property taxes (Note 1)	69,834	69,853	19	40,264	40,611	346	108,526	111,309	2,783	38,710	38,962	251
	Utilities	—	—	—	32,861	39,702	6,841	—	—	—	4,027	6,887	2,859
	Maintenance and repairs	—	—	—	3,137	10,696	7,558	—	—	—	7,802	4,790	△ 3,012
	Insurance premium	4,012	4,056	44	1,235	1,249	13	2,541	2,568	27	1,299	1,313	14
	Depreciation (1)	186,219	187,493	1,273	45,507	45,630	123	151,848	152,007	158	48,990	49,337	347
	Other expenses (Note 2)	67,497	69,096	1,598	1,144	1,086	△ 57	108	109	1	209	208	△ 0
Total property operating expenses		330,228	333,163	2,935	173,012	192,193	19,181	395,411	401,831	6,419	225,202	202,067	△ 23,135
Property operating income (2)		682,091	679,156	△ 2,935	430,757	279,792	△ 150,965	814,495	808,076	△ 6,419	224,875	301,586	76,711
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))		868,311	866,649	△ 1,662	476,264	325,422	△ 150,841	966,344	960,083	△ 6,261	273,865	350,923	77,058
	Annualized NOI	1,741,393	1,719,168	△ 22,225	955,145	645,539	△ 309,606	1,937,998	1,904,512	△ 33,485	549,235	696,125	146,890
	Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	4.1%	4.1%	△ 0.1PT	5.0%	3.4%	△ 1.6PT	3.4%	3.4%	△ 0.1PT	3.4%	4.3%	0.9PT
CAPEX (4)		67,834	67,629	△ 205	8,810	2,626	△ 6,183	11,427	10,995	△ 431	75,951	16,412	△ 59,539
NCF (3)-(4)		800,476	799,019	△ 1,456	467,454	322,795	△ 144,658	954,916	949,087	△ 5,829	197,913	334,511	136,597

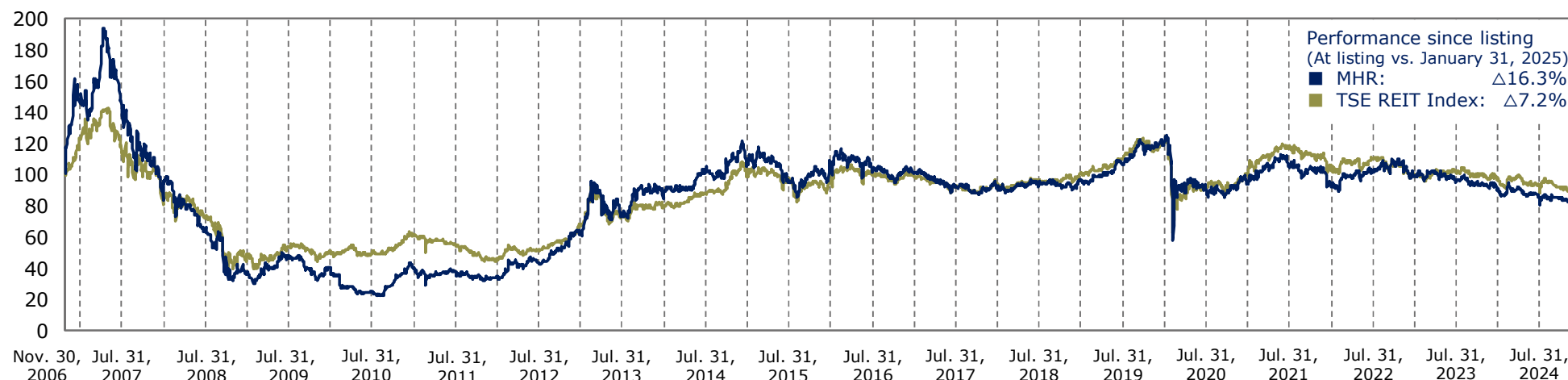
5-7 Status of income and expenditures (3)

(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			12,655,600 (as of the end of Jul. 2024: 14,183,000)			401,615,600 (as of the end of Jul. 2024: 403,143,000)		
Period		36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th Jul. 2024	37th Jan. 2025	Difference	36th (Note3) Jul. 2024	37th (Note3) Jan. 2025	Difference	36th (Note3) Jul. 2024	37th (Note3) Jan. 2025	Difference
Operation days		182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days	182 days	184 days	2 days
Occupancy rate		91.1%	91.1%	0.0PT	99.3%	96.1%	△ 3.2PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	99.1%	99.3%	0.2PT
Avg. Occupancy rate (during period)		93.1%	90.1%	△ 3.0PT	97.1%	97.6%	0.5PT	100%	100%	0.0PT	98.5%	99.1%	0.6PT
Number of tenants		39	39	0	91	88	△ 3	1	1	0	372	372	0
	Rent revenues	87,278	87,067	△ 210	108,976	113,273	4,297	473,025	418,488	△ 54,537	9,428,286	9,464,728	36,442
	Other operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327,566	208,320	△ 119,245
	Total property operating revenue	87,278	87,067	△ 210	108,976	113,273	4,297	473,025	418,488	△ 54,537	9,755,852	9,673,049	△ 82,803
	Property management fees	14,275	16,090	1,815	15,669	14,574	△ 1,095	—	—	—	1,246,614	1,226,762	△ 19,852
	Property taxes (Note 1)	9,509	9,802	293	14,486	14,930	444	82,740	74,039	△ 8,700	831,631	831,321	△ 309
	Utilities	1,125	1,414	289	1,085	1,226	140	—	—	—	129,039	152,516	23,476
	Maintenance and repairs	3,021	13,257	10,235	5,359	1,734	△ 3,625	—	—	—	74,456	89,853	15,396
	Insurance premium	287	290	3	414	419	4	—	—	—	21,937	22,179	241
	Depreciation (1)	12,543	11,369	△ 1,174	18,001	15,910	△ 2,091	—	—	—	1,076,519	1,064,125	△ 12,393
	Other expenses (Note 2)	3,994	4,059	64	1,072	1,269	196	82	71	△ 10	175,228	187,020	11,792
Total property operating expenses		44,758	56,285	11,527	56,090	50,064	△ 6,026	82,822	74,111	△ 8,711	3,555,428	3,573,779	18,351
Property operating income (2)		42,520	30,782	△ 11,737	52,885	63,209	10,323	390,202	344,376	△ 45,825	6,200,424	6,099,270	△ 101,154
NOI (3) ((1)+(2))		55,063	42,151	△ 12,911	70,887	79,119	8,232	390,202	344,376	△ 45,825	7,276,944	7,163,395	△ 113,548
	Annualized NOI	110,429	83,615	△ 26,813	142,164	156,948	14,784	718,363	633,291	△ 85,071	14,548,140	14,174,839	△ 373,301
	Annualized NOI/ Acquisition price	5.3%	4.0%	△ 1.3PT	3.6%	3.9%	0.4PT	5.1%	5.0%	△ 0.1PT	3.6%	3.5%	△ 0.1PT
CAPEX (4)		13,808	17,862	4,053	22,883	7,834	△ 15,049	—	—	—	815,546	348,966	△ 466,580
NCF (3)-(4)		41,254	24,289	△ 16,965	48,003	71,285	23,281	390,202	344,376	△ 45,825	6,461,397	6,814,429	353,031

5-8 Unit price performance since IPO

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



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

Unit price per period-end (Closing price)

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

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

Accounting period	Unit price
28th (July 2020)	137,100 yen
29th (January 2021)	145,800 yen
30th (July 2021)	161,100 yen
31st (January 2022)	141,000 yen
32nd (July 2022)	153,000 yen
33rd (January 2023)	147,600 yen
34th (July 2023)	144,700 yen
35th (January 2024)	137,200 yen
36th (July 2024)	128,600 yen
37th (January 2025)	125,600 yen

(Reference)

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

5-9 Investment criteria

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

Investments focusing on Premium Properties

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

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

Premium Properties

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

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

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

(Note 3) Ratios are based on the acquisition prices

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

Office building focus

Office building

50% or more

Tokyo's five central wards focus

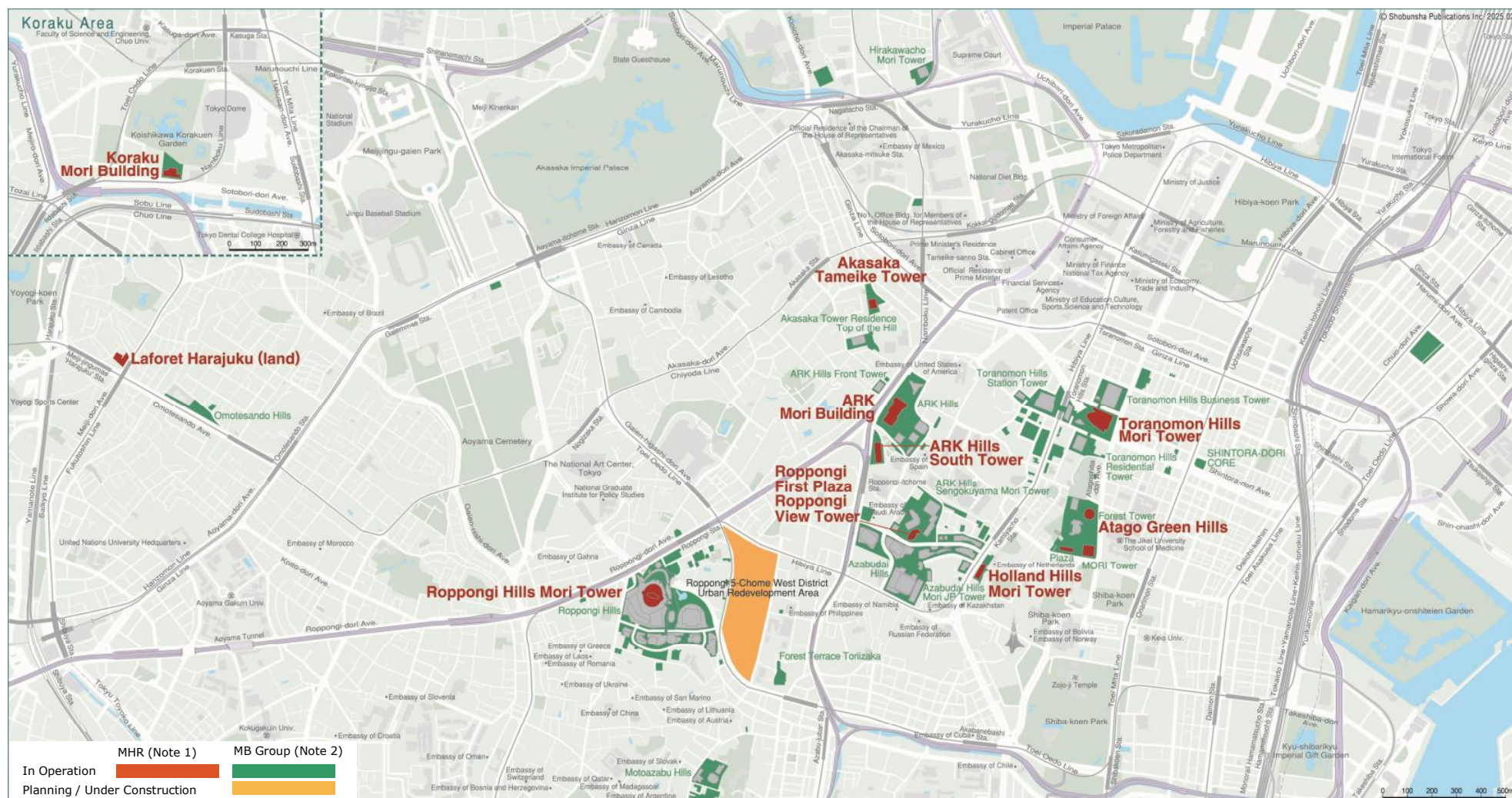
Tokyo's five central wards and their vicinity

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

Earthquake-resistance focus

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

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














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

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

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

5-11 Portfolio overview (as of January 31, 2025)

Type		Office building						Office building (Partly residential)				Residential		Retail
Property name		Roppongi Hills Mori Tower	ARK Mori Building	Koraku Mori Building	ARK Hills South Tower	Toranomon Hills Mori Tower	Holland Hills Mori Tower	Akasaka Tameike Tower	Atago Green Hills			Roppongi First Plaza	Roppongi View Tower	Laforet Harajuku (Land)
									MORI Tower	Forest Tower	Plaza			
		O-0	O-1	O-4	O-8	O-9	O-10	O-6	O-7			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 <small>(Large-scale renovation in 2005)</small>	Mar. 2000	Jul. 2013	May. 2014	Jan. 2005	Sep. 2000	Jul. 2001	Oct. 2001	Jul. 2001	Oct. 1993		—
Building age		21 years 9 months	38 years 10 months	24 years 10 months	11 years 6 months	10 years 8 months	20 years 0 months	24 years 4 months	23 years 6 months	23 years 3 months	23 year 6 months	31 years 3 months		—
Total number of floors		54 above ground, 6 below	37 above ground, 4 below	19 above ground, 6 below	20 above ground, 4 below	52 above ground, 5 below	24 above ground, 2 below	25 above ground, 2 below	42 above ground, 2 below	43 above ground, 4 below	2 above ground, 1 below	20 above ground, 1 below		—
Gross floor area		approx. 442,150㎡	approx. 177,486㎡	approx. 46,154㎡	approx. 53,043㎡	approx. 241,581㎡	approx. 35,076㎡	approx. 46,971㎡	approx. 85,266㎡	approx. 60,815㎡	approx. 2,083㎡	approx. 22,906㎡		—
Owner-ship (Note 1)	Land	Co-ownership (approx. 17.7%)	Co-ownership (approx.10.9%)	Leased	Co-ownership (25%)	Co-ownership (approx. 19.8%)	Co-ownership (approx. 54.9%)	Co-ownership (approx. 56.4%)	Co-ownership (approx. 28.8%)			Co-ownership (47%)	Co-ownership (46%)	Ownership (58%)
	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)		2.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	6.7%	2.0%	2.0%	—
Earthquake-resistant feature (Note 3)		Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	Seismic Damping	—	—	—	—
Acquisition price (mn yen)		115,380	62,480	27,200	19,150	56,300	16,330	43,930	42,090			2,100	4,000	12,655
Occupancy rate (Note 4)		100%	100%	100%	94.0%	100%	100%	99.0%	100%			91.1%	96.1%	100%

Average building age
23.2 years (Note 5)

Portfolio PML
2.0% (Note 2)

Total acquisition price
401,615 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 20, 2025 by Sompo Risk Management Inc.
- (Note 3) ARK Mori Building adopts "slitwall" as an earthquake-resistant feature.
- (Note 4) "Occupancy rate" indicates the figures as of January 31, 2025.
- (Note 5) For calculation of the "Average building age" of Atago Green Hills, we have assumed that construction of the building was completed on July 30, 2001.