Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation

From March 1, 2026
To August 31, 2026

Shape the future
with confidence

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation

The Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at August 31, 2026, and the statements of income, and retained earnings, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, including those applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in Semi-Annual Report that contains audited financial statements but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Supervisory Director is responsible for overseeing the Company's reporting process of the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Shape the future
with confidence

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, and the Supervisory Director for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Supervisory Director is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Shape the future
with confidence

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Plan and perform the Company audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Executive Director regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Executive Director with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

Fee-related Information

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation and other services provided by us and other EY member firms for the six-month period ended August 31, 2026 are 13 million yen and 3 million yen, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

November 24, 2026

Kazunori Takenouchi
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Teppei Tajima
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

BALANCE SHEET

	Thousands of yen	
	As of	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits (Notes 4, 6)	¥5,221,468	¥4,640,639
Cash and deposits in trust (Notes 4, 6)	9,409,363	9,287,990
Operating accounts receivable	66,321	80,925
Prepaid expenses	31,740	28,381
Corporate taxes receivable	8,138	11,271
Total current assets	14,737,032	14,049,207
Fixed assets:		
Property and equipment (Notes 5, 7)		
Buildings in trust (Note 14)	116,556,160	116,935,969
Less: accumulated depreciation	(15,132,685)	(16,224,757)
Buildings in trust, net	101,423,475	100,711,211
Structures in trust (Note 14)	4,023,570	3,992,958
Less: accumulated depreciation	(449,337)	(478,154)
Structures in trust, net	3,574,232	3,514,804
Machinery and equipment in trust	135,931	145,977
Less: accumulated depreciation	(35,812)	(41,591)
Machinery and equipment in trust, net	100,119	104,385
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	247,664	308,220
Less: accumulated depreciation	(74,905)	(97,537)
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net	172,758	210,683
Land in trust	166,767,105	166,721,198
Construction in progress in trust	19,380	202,400
Total property and equipment	272,057,071	271,464,682
Intangible assets (Note 5)		
Software	6,757	5,930
Other intangible assets	141	91
Total intangible assets	6,899	6,022
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	682,748	1,864,401
Deferred tax assets (Note 15)	1	25
Long-term prepaid expenses	29,271	19,114
Security deposit	10,000	10,000
Total investments and other assets	722,021	1,893,541
Total fixed assets	272,785,992	273,364,246
Total assets	¥287,523,024	¥287,413,454

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET, continued

	Thousands of yen	
	As of	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Operating accounts payable	¥344,661	¥218,759
Short-term loans payable (Notes 6,13)	3,600,000	130,000
Long-term loans payable due within one year (Notes 6,13)	9,890,000	11,790,000
Accounts payable	15,728	14,761
Distributions payable	7,177	5,923
Accrued expenses	1,104,497	1,208,561
Income taxes payable	614	761
Consumption taxes payable	438,711	138,306
Advances received	1,446,562	1,412,384
Deposits received	-	10,284
Other current liabilities	-	2,580
Total current liabilities	16,847,953	14,932,323
Non-current liabilities		
Investment corporation bonds (Notes 6,13)	4,500,000	6,700,000
Long-term loans payable (Notes 6,13)	104,359,000	104,159,000
Tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust (Note 6)	5,774,710	5,506,027
Total non-current liabilities	114,633,710	116,365,027
Total liabilities	131,481,663	131,297,350
NET ASSETS		
Unitholders' equity (Note 9)		
Unitholders' capital		
Unitholders' capital, gross	158,791,538	158,791,538
Deduction from unitholders' capital	(6,611,246)	(6,960,224)
Unitholders' capital, net	152,180,291	151,831,313
Surplus		
Retained earnings	3,861,068	4,284,789
Total surplus	3,861,068	4,284,789
Total unitholders' equity	156,041,360	156,116,103
Total net assets (Note 12)	156,041,360	156,116,103
Total liabilities and net assets	¥287,523,024	¥287,413,454

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
Operating revenues:		
Operating rental revenues (Note 8)	¥7,779,000	¥7,689,539
Other rental revenues (Note 8)	345,051	366,594
Gain on sale of real estate properties (Note 8)	-	674,551
Distributions of investments in silent partnerships	29,138	41,180
Total operating revenues	8,153,190	8,771,865
Operating expenses:		
Expenses related to property rental business (Note 8)	2,803,528	2,837,347
Asset management fee	780,665	862,013
Asset custody fee	2,470	2,382
Administrative service fee	31,826	31,205
Directors' compensation	3,600	3,600
Commission paid	160,852	163,768
Other operating expenses	52,387	75,855
Total operating expenses	3,835,329	3,976,173
Operating income	4,317,860	4,795,691
Non-operating income:		
Interest income	14,440	21,127
Interest on refund	732	8
Reversal of cash distribution payable	388	439
Total non-operating income	15,561	21,575
Non-operating expenses:		
Interest expenses	442,587	488,540
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	18,026	23,816
Borrowing related expenses	11,612	5,319
Investment corporation bond issuance expenses	-	13,734
Total non-operating expenses	472,226	531,409
Ordinary income	3,861,195	4,285,857
Income before income taxes	3,861,195	4,285,857
Income taxes-current (Note 15)	636	1,131
Income taxes-deferred (Note 15)	20	(23)
Total income taxes	656	1,108
Net income	3,860,538	4,284,749
Retained earnings brought forward	530	40
Unappropriated retained earnings	¥3,861,068	¥4,284,789

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026

	Thousands of yen						
	Unitholders' equity						
	Unitholders' capital			Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital, gross	Deduction of unitholders' capital	Unitholders' capital, net	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total surplus		
Balance as of Sep. 1, 2025 (Note 12)	¥158,791,538	¥(6,216,233)	¥152,575,304	¥3,806,613	¥3,806,613	¥156,381,917	¥156,381,917
Change during the fiscal period							
Distributions in excess of retained earnings	-	(395,012)	(395,012)	-	-	(395,012)	(395,012)
Surplus cash distributions	-	-	-	(3,806,083)	(3,806,083)	(3,806,083)	(3,806,083)
Net income	-	-	-	3,860,538	3,860,538	3,860,538	3,860,538
Total change during the fiscal period	-	(395,012)	(395,012)	54,455	54,455	(340,557)	(340,557)
Balance as of Feb 28, 2026 (Note 12)	¥158,791,538	¥(6,611,246)	¥152,180,291	¥3,861,068	¥3,861,068	¥156,041,360	¥156,041,360

For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026

	Thousands of yen						
	Unitholders' equity						
	Unitholders' capital			Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital, gross	Deduction of unitholders' capital	Unitholders' capital, net	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total surplus		
Balance as of Mar. 1, 2026 (Note 12)	¥158,791,538	¥(6,611,246)	¥152,180,291	¥3,861,068	¥3,861,068	¥156,041,360	¥156,041,360
Change during the fiscal period							
Distributions in excess of retained earnings	-	(348,977)	(348,977)	-	-	(348,977)	(348,977)
Surplus cash distributions	-	-	-	(3,861,028)	(3,861,028)	(3,861,028)	(3,861,028)
Net income	-	-	-	4,284,749	4,284,749	4,284,749	4,284,749
Total change during the fiscal period	-	(348,977)	(348,977)	423,720	423,720	74,742	74,742
Balance as of Aug 31, 2026 (Note 12)	¥158,791,538	¥(6,960,224)	¥151,831,313	¥4,284,789	¥4,284,789	¥156,116,103	¥156,116,103

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income taxes	¥3,861,195	¥4,285,857
Depreciation	1,412,446	1,410,232
Investment corporation bond issuance expenses	-	13,734
Interest income	(14,440)	(21,127)
Interest expenses	442,587	488,540
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	18,026	23,816
Reversal of cash distribution payable	(388)	(439)
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	92	-
Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable	20,563	(14,603)
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes receivable	256,187	-
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	963	3,359
Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	12,181	10,156
Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable	42,193	(31,469)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	(906)	(966)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses	8,539	90,615
Increase (Decrease) in consumption taxes payable	438,711	(300,404)
Increase (Decrease) in advances received	11,967	(34,177)
Decrease in property and equipment in trust due to sale	-	2,789,314
Others	(24,532)	4,509
Subtotal	6,485,388	8,716,945
Interest received	14,440	21,127
Interest paid	(454,034)	(498,907)
Income taxes paid	(4,920)	(4,117)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,040,874	8,235,047
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment in trust	(304,244)	(3,700,713)
Proceeds from tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust	167,012	111,136
Repayments from tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust	(19,324)	(371,465)
Purchase of investment securities	(194,145)	(1,220,959)
Return of capital from investment securities	18,529	39,306
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(332,171)	(5,142,694)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from short-term loans payable	-	130,000
Repayments of short-term loans payable	(6,070,000)	(3,600,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	12,670,000	4,900,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	(6,970,000)	(3,200,000)
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	-	2,186,266
Payment of distributions of retained earnings	(3,805,675)	(3,862,026)
Payment of distributions in excess of retained earnings	(394,562)	(348,794)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(4,570,237)	(3,794,554)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,138,465	(702,201)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	13,492,366	14,630,831
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (Note 4)	¥14,630,831	¥13,928,630

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Organization

Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation (hereinafter "MEL") was established on July 14, 2016 under the "Act on Investment Trust and Investment Corporation" (hereinafter the "Investment Trust Law"), and acquired 1 property worth 5,400 million yen on September 29, 2016, and was listed on the REIT Securities Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on September 14, 2017, with Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "MEC"), one of the largest comprehensive developers in Japan, acting as a sponsor. MEL focuses on investing in logistics facilities primarily in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. MEL is externally managed by a licensed asset management company, Mitsubishi Jisho Investment Advisors, Inc. (hereinafter the "Asset Manager" or "MJIA"). As of August 31, 2026, MEL held in the form of trust beneficiary interest in 36 properties (aggregate acquisition price: 280,828 million yen). Including TK Equity Interest of 1,928 million yen, the total acquisition price is 282,756 million yen, and an occupancy rate remained 96.7% at a high level as of the end of the reporting fiscal period.

b) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Investment Trust Law, the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and their related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (hereinafter the "Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards. The accompanying financial statements have been reformatted and translated into English from the financial statements of MEL prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, and filed with the appropriate Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. In preparing these financial statements, certain reclassifications and modifications have been made to the financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a format which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. As permitted by the regulations under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, amounts of less than one thousand yen have been omitted. As a result, the totals shown in the accompanying financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sums of the individual amounts. MEL's fiscal period is a six-month period that ends at the end of February and August of each year. MEL does not prepare consolidated financial statements as it has no subsidiaries.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and cash in trust, floating deposits, deposits in trust and short-term investments that are very liquid and realizable with a maturity of three months or less when purchased and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

b) Standards for valuation and method of valuation of assets

Securities

Other securities

Stocks and others without a quoted market price

Cost determined by the moving average method is adopted.

For Silent partnership (tokumei kumiai) (TK) equity interests, the method of incorporating an equity interest's proportionate amount of the net amount of income (loss) of the silent partnership is adopted.

c) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment, including property and equipment in trust, is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	2-88 years
Structures	10-59 years
Machinery and equipment	12 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	3-15 years

d) Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Internal use software is amortized over the estimated useful life (5 years).

e) Long-term Prepaid Expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are amortized by the straight-line method.

f) Investment Corporation Bond Issuance Expenses

Investment corporation bond issuance expenses are recorded as expenses when incurred.

g) Revenue Recognition

Details of the main performance obligations related to revenues arising from contracts with customers of MEL and the normal timing at which such performance obligations are satisfied (the normal timing for recognizing revenue) are as follows.

(1) Sale of Real Estate

Revenue from sales of real estate is recognized once a buyer, who is a customer, acquires control of a relevant real estate by fulfilling an obligation of delivery stipulated in a contract for sales of real estate.

(2) Utilities Charge

Revenue from utilities charge is recognized by supplying electricity, water, etc. to lessee who is a customer based on a lease contract for real estate, etc. and an agreement incidental thereto.

With respect to revenue from utilities charge, in case MEL is determined as an agent, revenue is recognized at net amount by deducting an amount to be paid to another party from an amount received as electricity and gas charges supplied from the same other party.

h) Trust Beneficiary Interests of Real Estate

As to trust beneficiary Interests of real estate, all accounts of assets and liabilities for assets in trust as well as the related income generated and expenses incurred from assets in trust, are recorded in the relevant balance sheet and statement of income and retained earnings accounts. Important line items included in accounting for financial assets and liabilities in the MEL's balance sheet are cash and deposits in trust, buildings in trust, structures in trust, machinery and equipment in trust, tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, land in trust, construction in progress in trust and tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust.

i) Taxes on Property and Equipment

With respect to property taxes and other taxes including city planning taxes and depreciable asset tax, of a tax amount assessed and determined, the amount corresponding to the relevant fiscal period is accounted for as rental expenses.

Of the amounts paid for the acquisitions of real estate properties or trust beneficiary interests of real estate, an amount equivalent to property taxes is capitalized as part of the acquisition costs of the relevant property instead of being charged as an expense.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET APPLIED

Accounting Standard for Leases, etc.

"Accounting Standard for Leases" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 34, September 13, 2024, ASBJ)

"Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases" (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, September 13, 2024, ASBJ)

(1) Overview

As part of its efforts to ensure consistency between Japanese GAAP and international accounting standards, the ASBJ reviewed the Accounting Standard for Leases to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases held by a lessee, with international accounting standards taken into consideration. Accordingly, the ASBJ issued the Accounting Standard for Leases, etc. that adopts only the key provisions of IFRS 16 that is based on the single accounting model.

The revision aims to be simple and highly convenient, and to make it unnecessary to revise non-consolidated financial statements that apply IFRS 16 in the Accounting Standard for Leases, etc.

Regarding the method for allocating the lease expenses in the lessee's accounting treatment, using the same approach as IFRS 16, a single accounting model is applied for recording the depreciation associated with the right-of-use assets and the amount equivalent to the interest on the lease liabilities for all leases regardless of whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

(2) Scheduled date of application

The accounting standards and implementation guidance will be applied from the beginning of the fiscal period ending February 29, 2028.

(3) Impact of applying the accounting standards

The level of the impact on the financial statements of applying the “Accounting Standard for Leases” and the “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases” is currently under evaluation.

Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes, etc.

“Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes” (ASBJ Statement No. 27, July 7, 2026, ASBJ, etc.)

(1) Overview

The former ASBJ Statement No. 27, “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes”, specified the taxes subject to its scope by referring to the tax laws governing individual taxes and prescribed the related accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. Accordingly, revisions had been made whenever new taxes were introduced. Subsequently, the ASBJ reviewed the standard by establishing principle-based guidance regarding the taxes within its scope without identifying specific taxes, taking into consideration, among other things, the definition of income taxes in international accounting standards. As a result of such deliberations, the standard was issued as the “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes,” etc., for the purpose of prescribing the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements for corporate income taxes and other taxes based on taxable profit.

(2) Scheduled date of application

The accounting standards and implementation guidance will be applied from the beginning of the fiscal period ending February 28, 2029.

(3) Impact of applying the accounting standards

The impact from the application of the “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes,” etc. on the financial statements is currently under evaluation.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Relationship between cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows and accounts and amounts in the accompanying balance sheet are as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
Cash and deposits	¥5,221,468	¥4,640,639
Cash and deposits in trust	9,409,363	9,287,990
Cash and cash equivalents	¥14,630,831	¥13,928,630

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property and equipment and intangible assets as of August 31, 2026 are as follows:

Type of assets		Thousands of yen							
		Balance as of March 1, 2026	Increase during the fiscal period	Decrease during the fiscal period	Balance as of August 31, 2026	Depreciation		Net balance as of August 31, 2026	Remarks
						Accumulated depreciation	Depreciation for the fiscal period		
Property and equipment	Buildings in trust	¥116,556,160	¥1,426,341	¥1,046,533	¥116,935,969	¥16,224,757	¥1,338,798	¥100,711,211	(Note 1) (Note 2)
	Structures in trust	4,023,570	44,178	74,790	3,992,958	478,154	42,030	3,514,804	(Note 1) (Note 2)
	Machinery and equipment in trust	135,931	10,046	-	145,977	41,591	5,779	104,385	-
	Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	247,664	60,766	210	308,220	97,537	22,746	210,683	(Note 2)
	Land in trust	166,767,105	1,881,928	1,927,835	166,721,198	-	-	166,721,198	(Note 1) (Note 2)
	Construction in progress in trust	19,380	183,020	-	202,400	-	-	202,400	-
Total property and equipment		¥287,749,811	¥3,606,280	¥3,049,369	¥288,306,723	¥16,842,040	¥1,409,354	¥271,464,682	-
Intangible assets	Software	8,275	-	-	8,275	2,345	827	5,930	-
	Other intangible assets	1,000	-	-	1,000	909	50	91	-
Total intangible assets		¥9,275	-	-	¥9,275	¥3,254	¥877	¥6,022	-

(Note 1) The amount of increase during the fiscal period is primarily attributable to the acquisition of 1 property.

(Note 2) The amount of decrease during the fiscal period is primarily attributable to the disposition of 2 properties.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Overview

(1) Policy for financial instruments

MEL procures funds for the acquisition of assets and repayment of debt mainly through bank loans, issuance of investment corporation bonds or the issuance of new investment units.

In borrowing funds or issuance of investment corporation bonds, MEL takes consideration in interest rate trend, debt cost, floating or fixed interest rate, borrowing or issuance period and repayment or redemption date.

In the case of borrowing, the lender shall be limited to qualified institutional investors as stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 3, Item of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (limited to institutional investors prescribed in Article 67-15 of the Taxation Special Measures Law), with in principle no collateral / no guarantee. However, MEL may provide assets as collateral in consideration of financing environment and economic conditions. In addition, in order to flexibly procure the necessary funds related to MEL's operation such as property acquisition and repayment debt financing, MEL may enter into the overdraft agreements, commitment line agreements or conclude the reserved agreements.

In addition, aiming for long-term and stable growth, MEL will issue additional investment units while paying due regard to the dilution of investment units, comprehensively taking into account the financial environment, MEL's capital structure and the impact on existing unitholders.

MEL also may invest surplus funds in bank deposits etc. for the purpose of efficiency of fund operations. MEL enters into derivative transactions solely for the purposes of reducing risks of rising interest rates related to financings and other types of risks. There was no derivative transactions during the reporting period.

(2) Type of financial instruments, related risks and risk management system

Investment securities are TK equity interests and are exposed to the credit risk of the issuer and the risk of fluctuations in the value of real estate, etc. The financial condition and other relevant aspects of the issuer are monitored on a regular basis.

Bank loans and investment corporation bonds are mainly made to procure funds for acquisition of properties, repayment of interest bearing debt. Although MEL is exposed to liquidity risks upon repayment, by diversifying the maturities and lending institutions, securing liquidity of cash in hand and managing such liquidity risks by preparing and monitoring cash flows projection, such risks are maintained under control. In addition, some loans bear floating interest rates and are exposed to potential risks of rising interest rates. MEL attempts to mitigate such risks on its operations by maintaining a conservative

loan to value ratio and increasing the ratio of long-term fixed interest rate loans.

The security deposits which MEL has received from the tenants are exposed to liquidity risk due to cancelation of lease agreement before the maturity date. In the case of trust beneficiary interest in real estate, MEL secures safety by accumulating a portion in the trust account, and in the case of real estate, leasehold rights of real estate, and superficies, MEL secures safety by accumulating a portion in bank savings account or bank time deposit account. Moreover, MEL ensures safety by accurately tracking the timing of the tenant move-ins and outs and anticipating the fund demand utilizing historical data.

(3) Supplemental explanation regarding the estimated fair values of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is calculated based on certain assumptions. Accordingly, the fair value of financial instruments may differ if different assumptions are used.

b) Estimated fair value of financial instruments

The book value, fair value, and differences between the values as of February 28, 2026 are as follows:

Financial instruments for "Cash and deposits"," Cash and deposits in trust", and "Short-term loans payable" are excluded from the following table due to the short maturities and the book value of these instruments which is deemed a reasonable approximation of the fair value. "Tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust" is also excluded from the following table since it is immaterial.

	Thousands of yen		
	Book value	Fair value (Note 1)	Difference
(1) Long-term loans payable due within one year	¥9,890,000	¥9,859,888	¥(30,111)
(2) Investment corporation bonds	4,500,000	3,917,550	(582,450)
(3) Long-term loans payable	104,359,000	101,933,195	(2,425,804)
Total liabilities	¥118,749,000	¥115,710,633	¥(3,038,366)

(Note 1) Methods to determine fair values of financial instruments

(1) Long-term loans payable due within one year and (3) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable is determined based on the present value of contractual cash flows which would be applicable to new loans payable under the same terms. In terms of floating interest rate loans payable, since it reflects the market interest rate in a short period of time, the fair value is approximately equal to the book value. Thus, the book value is used.

(2) Investment corporation bonds

The fair value is determined based on the reference values published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

(Note 2) TK equity interests

In accordance with the treatment stipulated in Paragraph 24-16 of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No.31, June 17, 2021, Accounting Standards Board of Japan), matters described in Paragraph 4-1 of "Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 31, 2020) have been omitted. The carrying amount on the balance sheet for investments in TK equity interest according to the above implementation is 682,748 thousand yen as of February 28, 2026.

(Note 3) Repayment schedule for debt after February 28, 2026

	Thousands of yen					
	Due within one year	Due after one to two years	Due after two to three years	Due after three to four years	Due after four to five years	Due after five years
Long-term loans payable due within one year	¥9,890,000	-	-	-	-	-
Investment corporation bonds	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
Long-term loans payable	-	13,590,000	13,963,000	18,491,000	13,280,000	45,035,000
Total	¥9,890,000	¥13,590,000	¥13,963,000	¥18,491,000	¥13,280,000	¥49,535,000

The book value, fair value and differences between the values as of August 31, 2026 are as follows:

Financial instruments for "Cash and deposits"," Cash and deposits in trust" and "Short-term loans payable" are excluded from the following table due to the short maturities and the book value of these instruments which is deemed a reasonable approximation of the fair value. "Tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust" is also excluded from the following table since it is immaterial.

	Thousands of yen		
	Book value	Fair value (Note 1)	Difference
(1) Long-term loans payable due within one year	¥11,790,000	¥11,771,418	¥(18,581)
(2) Investment corporation bonds	6,700,000	5,922,520	(777,480)
(3) Long-term loans payable	104,159,000	99,985,106	(4,173,893)
Total liabilities	¥122,649,000	¥117,679,045	¥(4,969,954)

(Note 1) Methods to determine fair values of financial instruments

(1) Long-term loans payable due within one year and (3) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable is determined based on the present value of contractual cash flows which would be applicable to new loans payable under the same terms. In terms of floating interest rate loans payable, since it reflects the market interest rate in a short period of time, the fair value is approximately equal to the book value. Thus, the book value is used.

(2) Investment corporation bonds

The fair value is determined based on the reference values published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

(Note 2) TK equity interests

In accordance with the treatment stipulated in Paragraph 24-16 of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No.31, June 17, 2021, Accounting Standards Board of Japan), matters described in Paragraph 4-1 of "Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 31, 2020) have been omitted. The carrying amount on the balance sheet for investments in TK equity interest according to the above implementation is 1,864,401 thousand yen as of August 31, 2026.

(Note 3) Repayment schedule for debt after August 31, 2026

	Thousands of yen					
	Due within one year	Due after one to two years	Due after two to three years	Due after three to four years	Due after four to five years	Due after five years
Long-term loans payable due within one year	¥11,790,000	-	-	-	-	-
Investment corporation bonds	-	-	2,200,000	-	-	4,500,000
Long-term loans payable	-	18,090,000	20,463,000	15,291,000	9,730,000	40,585,000
Total	¥11,790,000	¥18,090,000	¥22,663,000	¥15,291,000	¥9,730,000	¥45,085,000

7. INVESTMENT AND RENTAL PROPERTIES

MEL owns logistics facilities for leasing for the purpose of earning rental income. The book value, changes during the reporting period, and fair value of the properties are as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
Book value (Note 1)		
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥273,157,921	¥272,057,071
Changes during the period (Note 2)	(1,100,849)	(592,388)
Balance at the end of the period	¥272,057,071	¥271,464,682
Fair value at the end of the period (Note 3)	¥331,380,000	¥332,207,500

(Note 1) Book value is measured at deducting accumulated depreciation from acquisition cost.

(Note 2) The increase for the fiscal period ended Feb. 28, 2026 was primarily a result of capital expenditure, which amounted to 291,431 thousand yen. The decrease was primarily a result of the recognition of depreciation, which amounted to 1,411,568 thousand yen. The increase for the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2026 was primarily a result of acquiring real estate trust beneficiary interests for a total of 3,267,161 thousand yen. The decrease was primarily a result of the disposition of real estate trust beneficiary interests for a total of 2,789,314 thousand yen.

(Note 3) The fair value at the end of each fiscal period is determined based on appraised value provided by independent real estate appraisers.

Income and loss in connection with investment and rental properties are disclosed in "8. PROPERTY-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENSES."

8. PROPERTY-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENSES

The following table summarizes the revenues and expenses generated from property leasing activities for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

a) Operating income from property leasing is as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
A. Property-related revenues		
Operating rental revenues		
Rental revenues	¥7,528,398	¥7,448,155
Common area charges	250,602	241,383
Total	¥7,779,000	¥7,689,539
Other rental revenues		
Received utilities cost	¥222,571	¥244,688
Others	122,479	121,905
Total	¥345,051	¥366,594
Total property-related revenues	¥8,124,052	¥8,056,133
B. Property-related expenses		
Rental expenses		
Facility management fee	¥284,070	¥291,755
Property and other taxes	765,632	785,509
Insurance	9,481	9,629
Repair and maintenance	90,671	80,064
Utilities cost	208,245	224,215
Depreciation	1,411,568	1,409,354
Custodian fee	9,720	7,230
Others	24,137	29,587
Total property-related expenses	¥2,803,528	¥2,837,347
C. Operating income from property leasing (A-B)	¥5,320,524	¥5,218,786

b) Gain on sale of real estate property

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
MJ Logipark Kazo 1		
Proceeds from sale of real estate property	-	1,680,000
Cost of property and equipment sold	-	1,151,850
Other selling expenses	-	26,942
Gain on sale of real estate properties	-	501,207
MJ Logipark Kazo 2		
Proceeds from sale of real estate property	-	1,840,000
Cost of property and equipment sold	-	1,637,464
Other selling expenses	-	29,191
Gain on sale of real estate properties	-	173,344

9. Changes in Unitholders' Equity

Total number of investment units issuable and number of units outstanding as of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026 are as follows:

	As of	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Number of investment units authorized	10,000,000 units	10,000,000 units
Number of investment units issued and outstanding	1,485,011 units	1,485,011 units

10. REVENUE RECOGNITION

a) Breakdown information on revenue from contracts with customers

The previous period (the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026)

	Thousands of yen	
	Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 1)	Net sales to external customers
Received utilities cost (Note 2)	222,571	222,571
Others	-	7,930,618
Total	¥222,571	¥8,153,190

(Note 1) Rental business revenue, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," and transfers of real estate, etc. subject to ASBJ Transferred Guidance No. 10, "Practical Guidelines on the Accounting by

Transferors for the Securitization of Real Estate Using Special-Purpose Companies," are not included in the above amounts because they are exempt from the revenue recognition accounting standard. Revenues from contracts with major customers consist of revenues from utilities.

(Note 2) Received utilities charge is the amount recorded as revenues based on the supply of electricity, water, etc. to lessees who are customers, based on the lease agreements for real estate, etc. and associated agreements.

The reporting period (the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026)

	Thousands of yen	
	Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 1)	Net sales to external customers
Proceeds from sale of real estate properties (Note 2)	-	674,551
Received utilities cost (Note 3)	244,688	244,688
Others	-	7,852,625
Total	244,688	8,771,865

(Note 1) Rental business revenue, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," and transfers of real estate, etc. subject to ASBJ Transferred Guidance No.10, "Practical Guidance on Accounting Practical Guidelines for Real Estate Securitization Utilizing Special Purpose Companies," are not included in the above amounts because they are exempt from the revenue recognition accounting standard. Revenues from contracts with major customers consist of revenues from utilities.

(Note 2) Proceeds from sale of real estate properties are recorded in the statement of income and retained earnings as gain on sale of real estate properties. Therefore, the amount after deducting the cost of property and equipment sold and other selling expenses is presented.

(Note 3) Received utilities charge is the amount recorded as revenues based on the supply of electricity, water, etc. to lessees who are customers, based on the lease agreements for real estate, etc. and associated agreements.

b) Basic information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers

As stated in “2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES”.

c) Information on relationship between fulfillment of performance obligations based on contracts with customers and cash flow generated from said contracts, and on amount and fiscal period of revenues expected to be recognized in the following fiscal period or thereafter from contracts with customers existing at the end of the current fiscal period.

(1) Balance of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

	Thousands of yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
Claims generated from contracts with customers (balance at beginning of the fiscal period)	¥70,855	¥48,177
Claims generated from contracts with customers (balance at end of the fiscal period)	48,177	72,427
Contract assets (balance at beginning of the fiscal period)	–	–
Contract assets (balance at end of the fiscal period)	–	–
Contract liabilities (balance at beginning of the fiscal period)	–	–
Contract liabilities (balance at end of the fiscal period)	–	–

(2) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The previous period (the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026)

Not applicable.

Received utilities cost is recognized at the amount that MEL has the right to claim in accordance with Paragraph 19 of the “Accounting Standard Guidance for Revenue Recognition”, as MEL is entitled to receive from the customers the amount of consideration that directly corresponds to the value to the tenants who are the customers for the portion of performance completed by the end of the period. Accordingly, MEL has applied the provisions of paragraph 80-22(2) of the "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" and has not included them in the notes to the transaction price allocated to its remaining performance obligations.

The reporting period (the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026)

Not applicable.

Received utilities cost is recognized at the amount that MEL has the right to claim in accordance with Paragraph 19 of the "Accounting Standard Guidance for Revenue Recognition", as MEL is entitled to receive from the customers the amount of consideration that directly corresponds to the value to the tenants who are the customers for the portion of performance completed by the end of the period. Accordingly, MEL has applied the provisions of paragraph 80-22(2) of the "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" and has not included them in the notes to the transaction price allocated to its remaining performance obligations.

11. LEASES

The future minimum rental revenues from tenants subsequent to each fiscal period end under the non-cancelable operating leases of properties are as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	As of February 28, 2026	As of August 31, 2026
Due within one year	¥14,744,728	¥14,551,451
Due after one year	89,426,794	83,643,522
Total	¥104,171,522	¥98,194,973

12. NET ASSETS

a) Stated Capital

MEL issues only non-par value units in accordance with the Investment Trust Law. The entire amount of the issue price of new units is designated as stated capital. The Investment Corporation is required to maintain net assets of at least 50,000 thousand yen as required by the Investment Trust Law.

b) Distributions

	Yen	
	For the fiscal period from September 1, 2025 to February 28, 2026	For the fiscal period from March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026
I. Unappropriated retained earnings	¥3,861,068,879	¥4,284,789,305
II. Distributions in excess of retained earnings		
Deduction from unitholders' capital	348,977,585	344,522,552
III. Distributions	4,210,006,185	4,628,779,287
(Distributions per unit)	(2,835)	(3,117)
Of which, distributions of retained earnings	3,861,028,600	4,284,256,735
(Of which, distributions in retained earnings per unit)	(2,600)	(2,885)
Of which, distributions in excess of retained earnings	348,977,585	344,522,552
(Of which, distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit)	(235)	(232)
IV. Retained earnings carried forward	¥40,279	¥532,570

Pursuant to the "Policy on the Distribution of Funds" as defined in Article 35, Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the amount of distributions shall be the amount which does not exceed the amount of profits but exceeds 90% of the distributable profit as defined in Article 67-15 of the Special Taxation Measures Act. Based on the policy, MEL declared distribution amount of 4,284,256,735 yen. This amount was equivalent to the maximum integral multiples of number of investment units issued and outstanding (1,485,011 units) as of the end of fiscal period. Based on the distribution policy as defined in Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Articles of Incorporation, MEL shall make Surplus Cash Distributions (SCD) aiming for 30% depreciation expenses, defined as distributions in excess of retained earnings, as a return of unitholders' capital, each fiscal period on a continuous basis. Accordingly, MEL declared SCD of 344,522,552 yen as a return of unitholders' capital, which was the amount equivalent to approximately 24.5% of depreciation expense for the purpose of maintaining the stability of its distributions from temporal decrease in property related expenses.

13. INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

a) Short term loans and Long-term loans payable

Short-term and long-term loans payable consisted of bank borrowings under loan agreements. The following table summarizes the short-term loans payable and long-term loans payable as of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

			Thousands of yen	
			As of	
Classification	Repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Short-term loans payable	April 21, 2026 (Note 2)	0.9273%	2,400,000	-
	July 31, 2026	1.1481%	1,200,000	-
	July 24, 2027	1.2334%	-	130,000
Total short-term loans payable			¥3,600,000	¥130,000
Long-term loans payable due within one year	March 1, 2026	0.2200%	1,000,000	-
	September 1, 2026	0.3125%	500,000	500,000
		0.2500%	500,000	500,000
	September 14, 2026	0.5075%	710,000	710,000
		0.4538%	500,000	500,000
	October 9, 2026	0.2600%	2,400,000	2,400,000
			400,000	400,000
	October 25, 2026	0.3300%	1,000,000	1,000,000
			2,880,000	2,880,000
	March 1, 2027	0.2500%	-	2,000,000
	March 9, 2027	0.3663%	-	900,000
Total long-term loans payable due within one year			¥9,890,000	¥11,790,000
Long-term loans payable	March 1, 2027	0.2500%	2,000,000	-
	March 9, 2027	0.3663%	900,000	-
	September 14, 2027	0.5500%	1,340,000	1,340,000
			1,340,000	1,340,000
			880,000	880,000
			880,000	880,000
	October 9, 2027	0.2400%	1,250,000	1,250,000
	October 25, 2027	0.5563%	1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			2,000,000	2,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 1, 2028	0.4575%	500,000	500,000
	March 2, 2028	1.2273%	-	1,000,000
	March 9, 2028	0.4313%	900,000	900,000
			800,000	800,000
	March 19, 2028	0.3963%	800,000	800,000
	March 23, 2028	1.5050%	-	900,000
			-	1,000,000
	July 24, 2028	1.4573%	-	1,500,000
	September 1, 2028	0.4238%	900,000	900,000
			500,000	500,000
		1.3844%	300,000	300,000
	September 14, 2028	0.5750%	830,000	830,000
			807,000	807,000
			1,256,000	1,256,000
		0.3738%	720,000	720,000
	September 22, 2028	1.3844%	600,000	600,000
		1.1925%	2,100,000	2,100,000
	September 29, 2028	0.7638%	300,000	300,000
			300,000	300,000
		1.4294%	300,000	300,000
			300,000	300,000
	October 10, 2028	0.4200%	750,000	750,000
	October 25, 2028	0.6575%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 1, 2029	0.5263%	1,000,000	1,000,000
			500,000	500,000
			500,000	500,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			500,000	500,000
			500,000	500,000

			Thousands of yen	
			As of	
Classification	Repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
	March 9, 2029	0.5013%	500,000	500,000
			500,000	500,000
			500,000	500,000
	March 19, 2029	0.4663%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 23, 2029	1.6688%	-	500,000
	March 31, 2029	1.2438%	1,500,000	1,500,000
	September 1, 2029	0.4182%	1,750,000	1,750,000
	September 14, 2029	0.4400%	1,491,000	1,491,000
	September 30, 2029	0.4900%	4,000,000	4,000,000
	October 9, 2029 (Note 3)	1.3800%	1,250,000	-
	October 25, 2029	0.7625%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 1, 2030	0.5662%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 9, 2030	0.5549%	1,050,000	1,050,000
	March 19, 2030	1.2450%	600,000	600,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 31, 2030	1.3275%	400,000	400,000
	August 30, 2030	0.4683%	2,000,000	2,000,000
		0.5000%	500,000	500,000
			500,000	500,000
	September 14, 2030	0.9825%	1,330,000	1,330,000
	September 17, 2030	1.4594%	900,000	900,000
	September 22, 2030	1.3588%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	October 27, 2030	1.0471%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Long-term loans payable	December 1, 2030	0.8375%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 1, 2031	0.6340%	500,000	500,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 7, 2031	0.6176%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 31, 2031	1.4138%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	September 1, 2031	1.4350%	1,500,000	1,500,000
	September 4, 2031	1.0270%	3,000,000	3,000,000
	September 16, 2031	1.4794%	800,000	800,000
	September 29, 2031	1.1145%	500,000	500,000
	October 9, 2031	1.4794%	375,000	375,000
	October 25, 2031	0.9513%	3,000,000	3,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
		0.9413%	2,000,000	2,000,000
	December 1, 2031	0.9213%	2,000,000	2,000,000
	March 1, 2032	0.7025%	2,000,000	2,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
		0.5000%	1,000,000	1,000,000
		0.6925%	2,000,000	2,000,000
	September 1, 2032	1.5494%	1,500,000	1,500,000
		1.5863%	800,000	800,000
	September 2, 2032	1.1248%	1,150,000	1,150,000

			Thousands of yen	
			As of	
Classification	Repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Long-term loans payable	September 14, 2032	1.2075%	450,000	450,000
	September 29, 2032	1.2213%	500,000	500,000
			300,000	300,000
	October 9, 2032	1.6613%	375,000	375,000
	October 25, 2032	1.0438%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	December 1, 2032	1.0238%	1,000,000	1,000,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
	March 9, 2033	0.6500%	1,000,000	1,000,000
	September 29, 2033	1.3213%	865,000	865,000
			1,000,000	1,000,000
	October 9, 2033	1.5644%	1,250,000	1,250,000
	March 10, 2034	1.6325%	1,350,000	1,350,000
	March 31, 2034	1.6838%	500,000	500,000
	March 19, 2035	1.7263%	500,000	500,000
	September 16, 2036 (Note 4)	1.5994%	2,820,000	1,870,000
Total long-term loans payable			¥104,359,000	¥104,159,000
Total			¥117,849,000	¥116,079,000

(Note 1) The stated interest rate is the weighted average interest rate during each fiscal period. The redemption schedules for long-term loans payable subsequent to February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026 are disclosed in "6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS".

(Note 2) Of the short-term loans payable of 5,100,000 thousand yen which MEL borrowed on April 21, 2025, 2,700,000 thousand yen was repaid on September 22, 2025 and 2,400,000 thousand yen was repaid on March 23, 2026.

(Note 3) The long-term loans payable of 1,250,000 thousand yen which MEL borrowed on October 9, 2024 was repaid on July 31, 2026.

(Note 4) Of the long-term loans payable of 2,820,000 thousand yen which MEL borrowed on September 16, 2025, 950,000 thousand yen was repaid on July 31, 2026.

b) Short-term investment corporation bonds and Long-term investment corporation bonds

The following table summarizes the Short-term investment corporation bonds and Long-term investment corporation bonds as of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

			Thousands of yen	
			As of	
Classification	Maturity	Interest rate	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Total short-term investment corporation bonds			-	-
Series 1	April 14, 2036	0.7000%	¥2,000,000	¥2,000,000
Series 2	July 25, 2033	0.9000%	2,500,000	2,500,000
Series 3	July 13, 2029	1.8860%	-	2,200,000
Total long-term investment corporation bonds			¥4,500,000	¥6,700,000

14. REDUCTION ENTRY

The amount of reduction entry of property and equipment as of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026 are as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	As of	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Buildings in trust	¥31,220	¥31,220
Structures in trust	¥19,925	¥19,925

15. INCOME TAXES

MEL is subject to Japanese corporate income taxes on its taxable income. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to a significant portion of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026 are as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	As of	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Enterprise tax payable	¥1	¥25
Subtotal deferred tax assets	1	25
Total deferred tax assets	1	25
Net deferred tax assets	¥1	¥25

Reconciliations of major items that caused differences between the statutory tax rate and effective tax rate with respect to pre-tax income reflected in the accompanying statements of income for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026 are as follows:

	For the fiscal period ended	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Statutory tax rate	31.46%	31.46%
Adjustments:		
Deductible cash distributions	(31.46%)	(31.45%)
Other	0.02%	0.02%
Actual effective income tax rate	0.02%	0.03%

MEL has a policy of making cash distributions of earnings in excess of 90% of distributable income as defined in the Special Taxation Measures Act for the fiscal period to qualify for conditions, as set forth in the Special Taxation Measures Act, to achieve a deduction of cash distributions for income tax purposes. Based on this policy, MEL treated the cash distributions of earnings as a tax deductible distribution as defined in the Special Taxation Measures Act.

16. PER UNIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes per unit information for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

	Yen	
	For the fiscal period ended	
	February 28, 2026	August 31, 2026
Net income per unit		
Basic net income per unit (Note 1)	¥2,599	¥2,885
Weighted average number of units outstanding	1,485,011 units	1,485,011 units
Net assets per unit (Note 1)	¥105,077	¥105,127

(Note1) Basic net income per unit is based on the weighted average number of units issued and outstanding during the fiscal period. Diluted earnings per unit and related information are not disclosed as no dilutive units were outstanding.

17. TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) Transactions and account balances with the parent company and major unitholders

There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

b) Transactions and account balances with affiliates

There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

c) Transactions and account balances with companies under common control

There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

d) Transactions and account balances with board of directors and individual unitholders

There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026.

18. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

(For the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2026)

a) Segment information

Disclosure is omitted because the real estate leasing business is MEL's sole business and it has no reportable segment subject to disclosure.

b) Related information

(1) Information by geographic region

(i) Operating revenues

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers in Japan account for over 90% of the operating revenues

on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(ii) Property and equipment

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

(2) Information by each major customer

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to a single external customer account for less than 10% of the operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(For the fiscal periods ended August 31, 2026)

a) Segment information

Disclosure is omitted because the real estate leasing business is MEL's sole business and it has no reportable segment subject to disclosure.

b) Related information

(1) Information by geographic region

(i) Operating revenues

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers in Japan account for over 90% of the operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(ii) Property and equipment

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

(2) Information by each major customer

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to a single external customer account for less than 10% of the operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

19. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Disposition of domestic real estate trust beneficiary interest

MEL decided on October 19, 2026, to dispose of the asset described below.

Property Name	MJ Logipark Inzai 1		
Category	Logistics Facilities		
Location	Inzai, Chiba		
Anticipated Disposition Dates (Note 1)	February 26, 2027 (40.0% of co-beneficiary interest)	March 31, 2027 (40.0% of co-beneficiary interest)	September 30, 2027 (20.0% of co-beneficiary interest)
Anticipated Disposition Prices (Note 2)	5,220 million yen		
	2,088 million yen	2,088 million yen	1,044 million yen
Estimated Book Values (Note 3)	4,130 million yen		
	1,656 million yen	1,654 million yen	820 million yen
Estimated Gain/Loss on Disposition (Note 4)	1,007 million yen		
	398 million yen	401 million yen	206 million yen
Appraisal Value (Note 5)	5,200 million yen		
Buyer	Not disclosed (Note 6)		
Date of Sale and Purchase Agreement	October 19, 2026		

(Note 1) "Anticipated Disposition Dates" indicates the anticipated disposition dates described in the sale and purchase agreement pertaining to the Property to be disposed (the "Sale and Purchase Agreement"). Note that the Anticipated Disposition Dates are subject to change as agreed upon between MEL and the buyer.

(Note 2) "Anticipated Disposition Prices" indicates the sale prices of the Property to be disposed stated in the Sale and Purchase Agreement, rounded down to the nearest million yen and does not include national or local consumption taxes or expenses which will be incurred in connection with the disposition.

(Note 3) "Estimated Book Values" shows the estimated book values of the Property to be disposed on each Disposition Date and the total amount. It may fluctuate.

(Note 4) "Estimated Gain/Loss on Disposition" is calculated by deducting Estimated Book Values and estimated expenses related to the sale from Anticipated Disposition Prices on each Disposition Date and the total amount. It may fluctuate.

(Note 5) "Appraisal Value" shows the appraisal value stated on the real estate appraisal report with the price as of August 31, 2026. The appraisal was conducted by Tanizawa Sogo Appraisal Co., Ltd.

(Note 6) Not disclosed as consent has not been obtained.

Material Changes in Information Listed in Article 23 of AIFMD during the Financial Period covered by the Report

(six-month fiscal period ended August 31, 2026)

As a result of the introduction of additional reporting requirements under AIFMD2, the following information has been added to the Report.

In precontractual disclosures:
- the full name of the AIF;
- whether and if so which and how liquidity management tools as referred to in Article 16(2b) AIFMD2 are used and applied within the AIF, or that this is not the case in view of the closed-end nature of the fund;
- a list of fees, charges and expenses that are borne by the AIFM in connection with the operation of the AIF and that are to be directly or indirectly allocated to the AIF;

In periodic disclosures:
- in case of investments in loans, the composition of the originated loan portfolio;
- on an annual basis, all fees, charges and expenses that were directly or indirectly borne by investors;
- on an annual basis, any parent undertaking, subsidiary or special purpose vehicle utilised in relation to the AIF's investments by or on behalf of the AIFM.

Remuneration Policy for the Asset Manager's Directors, Corporate Auditors and Employees

i) Remuneration for the Asset Manager's Directors

- *Remuneration decision process*. Remuneration for directors is determined by the representative director upon consultation with the Board of Directors within the total remuneration limit for directors approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
    - *Remuneration amount*. Remuneration of each director is determined by the representative director based on the remuneration table, which assigns responsibilities and position to each director. The responsibilities and position of each director are determined by the representative director through comprehensive assessment that includes each individual's abilities and experience.
- *Bonus*. Depending on corporate performance, bonuses may be paid to directors upon resolution of the Board of Directors.

ii) Remuneration for the Asset Manager's Corporate Auditors

- *Remuneration decision process*. Remuneration for corporate auditors is determined at the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- *Remuneration amount*. Remuneration of each corporate auditor is determined through comprehensive assessment that includes each individual's abilities and experience.
- *Bonus.* No bonus will be paid to corporate auditors.

iii) Remuneration for the Asset Manager's Employees

- *Remuneration system based on skill development*. The Asset Manager's salary system is based on the level of each employee's professional skills. In order to motivate employees to improve their performance and develop their professional skills, the Asset Manager has (i) a performance-based bonus system that rewards the employee based on the performance of the Asset Manager as well as the employee's performance taking into account the employee's contribution to the performance of the Asset Manager and the employee's work ethic, and (ii) a performance evaluation and promotion system that evaluates once a year whether to increase the employee's remuneration and/or to promote the employee, in each case based on the employee's performance and work ethic.
- *Evaluation of employees based on sustainability criteria*. All employees are evaluated once a year on their sustainability awareness, including compliance and risk management awareness, and the results of this evaluation are taken into consideration when determining salary increases.
- *Retirement allowance program*. The Asset Manager offers a defined contribution pension plan as well as a retirement plan, with an aim to create a comfortable workplace where employees will want to work for a long period of time.
- *Executive officer's remuneration*. Remuneration for executive officers is determined by the representative director in accordance with the policy for executive officers.

Remuneration for the Asset Manager's Directors and Corporate Auditors

April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

	Directors		Corporate auditors		Total	
	Number of person(s) remunerated	Remuneration	Number of person(s) remunerated	Remuneration	Number of person(s) remunerated	Remuneration
Remuneration based on resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders	3	¥71,550,000	2	¥1,200,000	5	¥72,750,000

Notes: 1. Remuneration for directors is as per the Companies Act of Japan, Article 361, Paragraph 1, Item 1.
2. The Asset Manager had four directors (one director served as a part-time role) and two corporate auditors (one auditor served as a part-time role) as of February 28, 2026.

Remuneration for the Asset Manager's Employees

April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

	All employees (Note 1)			
	Number of employees	Remuneration		
		Total	Fixed	Variable (Note 2)
Remuneration based on compensation rules	142	¥1,558,250,139	¥1,045,750,667	¥512,499,472

Note: 1. Total number of employees of the Asset Manager who received remuneration during the fiscal year, excluding 18 employees dispatched from several companies, to which the Asset Manager paid ¥227,394,556 in total for their services for the fiscal year.
2. Variable remuneration refers to bonuses paid to employees, as described in "iii) Remuneration for Asset Manager's Employees" above.

There are potential conflicts of interest between Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation ("MEL") and the Asset Manager with respect to remuneration for the Asset Manager's directors, corporate auditors and employees. We believe that the above remuneration policy mitigates such potential conflicts. In addition, the Asset Manager has adopted an internal set of rules that apply to all related-party transactions, such as transactions between MEL and the Asset Manager. These rules require strict compliance by the Asset Manager with laws and regulations regarding related-party transactions. They also contain specific procedures to be followed in the event of a transaction that involves a related party, in order to implement arm's length terms.

Information Required under Article 22(2)(d) of the EU Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD)

- Material Changes in Information Listed in Article 23 of AIFMD during the Financial Period Covered by the Report (Fiscal period ended August 31, 2026 (March 1, 2026 to August 31, 2026))

  As noted in Article 23(1)(n) in Article 23 of AIFMD, Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation ("MEL") has conducted a one-for-three unit split during the Financial Period Covered by the Report, which became effective as of March 1, 2025.

Risk Factors

An investment in the units of MEL involves significant risks. The principal risks with respect to investment in MEL are as follows.

The principal risks with respect to investment in MEL are as follows:

- Any adverse conditions in the Japanese economy and the rest of the world could adversely affect MEL's business and results of operations;
- MEL's strategy of mainly investing in logistics facilities may entail risks uncommon to other J-REITs that invest in a broader range of real estate or real estate-related assets;
- Tightening monetary policies by the United States and other major countries, including recently announced interest rate increase by Japan, may result in increased market interest rates in Japan and reduced cash distributions;
- MEL may not close any or all of MEL's anticipated acquisitions or dispositions of properties in connection with acquisitions or dispositions MEL plans to make;
- Increases in prevailing market interest rates could increase MEL's interest expense and may result in a decline in the market price of MEL's units;
- MEL faces significant and increasing competition in attracting tenants and it may be difficult to retain existing tenants or find replacement tenants without reducing rents or incurring additional costs;
- MEL may not be able to acquire properties to execute MEL's growth and investment strategy in a manner that is accretive to earnings;
- MEL's reliance on Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. and the Mitsubishi Estate Group companies could have a material adverse effect on its business;
- MEL expects to rely on certain properties for a significant portion of its rental revenues;
- The past experience of the Mitsubishi Estate Group in the Japanese real estate market is not an indicator or guarantee of MEL's future results;
- The Asset Manager manages multiple REITs and property funds and there are potential conflicts of interest between MEL and other property funds managed by the Asset Manager;
- There are potential conflicts of interest between MEL and certain Mitsubishi Estate Group companies, including the Asset Manager;
- Any inability to obtain financing for future acquisitions or refinance MEL's existing debt could adversely affect the growth of MEL's portfolio or financial condition;
- MEL may suffer large losses if any of its properties incurs damage from a natural or man-made disaster, acts of violence or war, or ancillary economic restrictions;
- Most of the properties in MEL's portfolio are concentrated in the Tokyo metropolitan area and the Osaka metropolitan area;
- Security breaches and other disruptions could compromise MEL's information and expose us to liability, which could cause its business and reputation to suffer;
- MEL's portfolio contains certain properties located on reclaimed land, which is subject to unique risks, including land liquefaction;
- Most of the logistics facilities in MEL's current portfolio and anticipated portfolio cater to a single tenant or a small number of tenants and are typically designed for a specific use, which may make it difficult to find substitute tenants;
- Illiquidity in the real estate market may limit MEL's ability to grow or adjust MEL's portfolio;
- MEL's policy to make distributions to its unitholders in excess of its retained earnings is subject to uncertainties;
- A high loan-to-value ratio, or LTV, may increase MEL's exposure to changes in interest rates and have a material adverse effect on its results of operations;
- A downgrading of MEL's credit rating may affect its ability to refinance or newly issue investment corporation bonds;
- MEL relies on expert appraisals and engineering, environmental and seismic reports, which are subject to significant uncertainties;
- MEL's performance depends on the efforts of key personnel of the Asset Manager;
- MEL's failure to satisfy a complex series of requirements pursuant to Japanese tax regulations would disqualify it from certain taxation benefits and significantly reduce its distributions to its unitholders;
- MEL's properties for which third parties hold leasehold interests in the land and own the buildings thereupon may subject it to various risks;

- Some of the properties MEL owns or that it may acquire in the future may be held in the form of a property or trust beneficiary co-ownership interest, and its rights relating to such properties may be affected by the intentions of other owners; and
- MEL is subject to increasing scrutiny from certain investors and regulations with respect to environmental, social and governance matters, which may adversely affect its ability to market its units and increase its compliance costs.

In addition, MEL is subject to the following risks:

- risks related to liquidity and other limitations on MEL's activities under debt financing agreements;
- risks related to unforeseen loss, damage or injury suffered by a third party at MEL's properties;
- risks related to investment in Japanese anonymous association (*tokumei kumiai*);
- risks related to interests in some properties through preferred shares of Japanese special companies (*tokutei mokuteki kaisha*);
- risks related to entering into forward commitment contracts to acquire properties;
- risks related to any future borrowings or issuances of investment corporation bonds;
- risks related to impairment loses in connection with MEL's properties;
- risks related to decreases in tenant leasehold deposits and/or security deposits;
- risks related to MEL's lack of control over operating costs;
- risks related to loss of rental revenues in certain events;
- risks related to certain lease agreements at multi-tenant properties;
- risks related to MEL's cost of complying with regulations applicable to the properties MEL owns or intends to acquire;
- risks related to any property defect or non-conformity;
- risks related to reliance on industry and market data;
- risks related to violation of earthquake resistance standards or other building codes;
- risks related to the environmental assessments of MEL's properties made prior to MEL's ownership;
- risks related to climate change;
- risks related to no legal, regulatory or market definition of, or standardizes criteria for, what constitutes a "green," "sustainable" or other equivalently labeled asset or framework;
- risks related to unitholders' limited control over changes in MEL's investment policies;
- risks related to MEL's dependence on the performance of service providers;
- risks related to investment in properties with rooftop solar panels;
- risks related to the Asset Manager's limited experience in investing in and operating industrial properties and land with leasehold interests for existing industrial facilities;
- risks related to properties outside of Japan;
- risks related to tight supervision by the regulatory authorities against J-REITs and their asset managers;
- risks related to disagreement by the Japanese tax authorities with the interpretations MEL used to determine MEL's taxable income for prior periods;
- risks related to not being able to benefit from reductions in certain real estate taxes enjoyed by qualified J-REITs;
- risks related to changes in Japanese tax laws;
- risks related to the treatment as a "passive foreign investment company" for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- risks related to the unitholders' being subject to U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act withholding;
- risks related to the possibility of being declared invalid or limited of MEL's ownership rights in some of its properties;
- risks related to loss of MEL's rights in a property it owns or intends to acquire;
- risks related to holding properties through trust beneficiary interests;
- risks related to important differences regarding the rights of unitholders in a J-REIT compared to those of shareholders in a corporation;
- risks related to AIFMD, UK AIFMD and ERISA;
- risks related to future sales of units by MEL's major unitholders;
- risks related to daily price range limitations imposed by Tokyo Stock Exchange;
- risks related to the Bank of Japan's policy to buy J-REIT units;
- risks related to appraisal NAV of MEL's units;
- risks related to geopolitical instability;
- risks related to sharp rise in oil, electricity, water and other commodity prices;

- risks related to instability in the global financial system; and
- risks related to uncertainty in the Bank of Japan’s policy as well as the effects of its policy on prevailing market interest rates.

Periodic disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation
Legal entity identifier: 353800YYSGZU31ICQK38

Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation ("MEL") promotes environmental and social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. MEL has no employees in accordance with the prohibition on having employees under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan and relies on. Mitsubishi Jisho Investment Advisors, Inc. (the "Asset Manager"), to manage and operate the properties in MEL's portfolio. The Asset Manager and MEL are hereinafter referred to collectively as "we," "us" or "our" unless noted otherwise. In addition, any "fiscal year" or "FY" hereinafter refers to the fiscal year beginning on March 1 of such year and ending on February 28 of the following year. As the fiscal year cycle was changed starting from FY2025, any fiscal year prior to FY2025 refers to the fiscal year beginning on April 1 of such year and ending on March 31 of the following year.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%** ☐ in economic activities thatqualify as environmentallysustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%**	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did notmake any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by MEL met?

Headed by our sponsor, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. ("Mitsubishi Estate" and collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, the "Mitsubishi Estate Group"), the Mitsubishi Estate Group, to which we belong, implements initiatives on the four key themes of "Pursue tangible and intangible urban development for the next generation", "Maintain commitment to reducing environmental impact", "Consider people, empathize with people, protect people" and "Create and circulate new value". Mitsubishi Estate redefined the key themes related to sustainability, which have functioned as the focus for its provision of value to society, as "actions for realizing the sustainability of both the Mitsubishi Estate Group and society." The aim is to integrate business and sustainability by increasing affinity with the Mitsubishi Estate Group's core business of urban development.

We follow the Mitsubishi Estate Group's Sustainability management principles, and we proactively implement sustainability initiatives. Following its establishment of a Sustainability policy in February 2019, which we revised in January 2024, the Asset Manager, in collaboration with the Mitsubishi Estate Group,

has implemented the following sustainability initiatives. Our sustainability policy includes our basic policy on how we can contribute to the environment, improve our work environment, ensure effective compliance and governance, achieve transparent sustainability disclosure and collaborate with each stakeholder on sustainability matters.

MEL does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether MEL is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- *Environmental initiatives – climate change response.* We implement energy-saving measures and take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in MEL's portfolio. Toward these ends, we have installed LED lighting and rooftop solar panels in MEL's properties along with implementation of renewable energy. We also track energy consumption, solar power generation and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission levels in MEL's portfolio. Furthermore, we display posters that raise awareness on energy-saving measures in common areas of MEL's properties.

- *Environmental initiatives – water and waste management.* We seek to reduce water consumption by installing devices and appliances such as water meters, water-efficient toilets and smart irrigation systems. We also track water consumption and the recycling rate in MEL's properties. Moreover, we strive to reduce waste in cooperation with tenants by promoting 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) waste programs.

- *Environmental initiatives – environmental certification of MEL's properties.* To track the environmental performance of MEL's properties, we rely on certifications issued by third-party organizations, such as the Development Bank of Japan's ("DBJ") Green Building certification, the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency ("CASBEE") certification, the Building Energy-efficiency Labeling System ("BELS") certification, and other equivalent certifications.

- *Social initiatives – tenants.* We endeavor to improve tenant health, safety and comfort by undertaking renovation work in response to varying needs, and by expanding tenant support services to help serve such needs. We have established restaurants and convenience stores on our premises and installed amenities such as shower rooms and multipurpose restrooms. MEL's properties are also equipped with disaster-relief vending machines, secure reserves containing food and beverage in case of emergency, and automated external defibrillators ("AED").

- *Social initiatives - local communities.* We build and maintain good relations with local residents, governments and other community members by providing and ensuring a pleasant and safe environment. We support local communities in the event of disasters by providing MEL's properties as municipality-designated disaster evacuation sites. We also participate in community service activities such as community clean-up events with local residents.

- *Social initiatives – employee satisfaction.* We are committed to respecting the fundamental rights and diversity of our employees, and we endeavor to establish an environment that supports a healthy work-life balance. To help achieve these goals, we have introduced flexible working hours, a defined contribution pension plan and various leave programs that are tailored to varying needs and circumstances.

- *Social initiatives – human resources development.* The Asset Manager develops human resources with extensive expertise and know-how by offering various training programs, on topics such as compliance, human rights, risk management and sustainability. We also encourage employees to pursue professional qualifications that assist them in honing their skills as real estate asset management professionals, and we subsidize the costs required to obtain and maintain such qualifications.

- ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

We use the following indicators to measure the attainment of the E/S characteristics we promote:

- *Environmental initiatives – reduction of GHG emissions*. We aim to reduce GHG emissions by 42% by FY2030 and to achieve net zero by FY2050 from a base year of FY2021. We classify our annual GHG emissions into three categories: scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2026, as a part of our ongoing implementation of environmental initiatives, we began the installation of solar panels on properties in MEL's portfolio as needed. As a part of these initiatives, the Asset Manager introduced an internal carbon pricing (ICP) system, a mechanism to help us value and manage CO_2 emissions and promote reduction of environmental impact by assigning a monetary price to each ton of CO_2 emissions.

- *Environmental initiatives – reduction of energy consumption intensity.* We aim to reduce energy consumption intensity by 15% by FY2030 from a base year of FY2017. We classify our annual energy consumption into two categories: gas and fuel consumption, and electricity consumption. In addition to tracking our energy consumption levels, we also track our renewable energy production, as well as our energy consumption intensity, the latter of which decreased by 4.1pt from FY2023 to FY2024 and increased by 4.6pt from FY2024 to FY2025.

- *Environmental initiatives – water management*. We have set a target of not increasing our water consumption level until FY2030 from a base year FY2017. In addition to tracking our water supply usage, we also track our water consumption intensity, the latter of which decreased by 1.1pt from FY2023 to FY2024 and 3.5pt from FY2024 to FY2025.

- *Environmental initiatives – waste management*. We aim to achieve a recycling rate of 70% or higher by FY2030. The recycling rate was 65.6% in FY2024 and 59.7% in FY2025, respectively. In addition to tracking our recycling rate, we also track the amount of waste discharged by weight.

- *Environmental initiatives – environmental certification of MEL's properties*. We have set a target of achieving a portfolio of which 100% constitutes "Green Buildings" by FY2030. We consider a property to be a Green Building if it receives a CASBEE certification, a BELS certification or a DBJ Green Building certification. As of February 28, 2026 and August 31, 2026, 97.7% and 98.2% of MEL's properties, respectively, were Green Buildings based on gross floor area. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2026, as a part of our ongoing environmental initiatives, we continued improving environmental performance of MEL's properties and obtaining environmental certificates at MEL's properties by enhancing energy efficiency and utilizing renewable energy.

- *Social initiatives – tenants*. We conduct surveys on a regular basis to measure satisfaction among MEL's tenants. These surveys are conducted either in person or in the form of a questionnaire. These surveys help formulate future measures that will help improve tenant health, safety and comfort, and inform our decision-making on a day-to-day basis. For example, as a result of these surveys, we introduced thermal cameras and AEDs in Logicross Nagoya Kasadera and LOGIPORT Sagamihara, as well as measures to prevent damage to property caused by birds in Logicross Nagoya Kasadera, MJ Logipark Fukuoka 1 and some others. In addition, we consider and integrate the tenants' needs and feedback in renovations of MEL's properties. We conducted a separate survey among the tenants in MJ Logipark Fukuoka 1 before renovating the lounge. Based on the results of this survey, we installed amenities such as large TVs, microwave ovens and free Wi-Fi in the lounge area, and we also redesigned the layout of the lounge area to facilitate individual use. We conducted tenant satisfaction surveys during the fiscal periods ended February 29, 2024, of which results showed 92.3% of MEL's tenants were satisfied or moderately satisfied with its facilities. Moreover, we have continuously improved MEL's properties in order to

enhance tenants' satisfaction. In the fiscal period ended February 28, 2026, we implemented the following measures.

Property Name	Measure
LOGIPORT Hashimoto	Renovated the break room

We did not implement new measures in the fiscal period ended August 31, 2026.

- *Social initiatives - local communities*. We assess our performance in this area by looking at the frequency with which we implement community service programs and activities such as community clean-up events around MEL's properties with local residents and around our office with local workers, and the designation by municipalities of MEL's properties as disaster evacuation sites such as disaster cooperation building and tsunami evacuation building.

- *Social initiatives – employee satisfaction*. We conduct a survey to measure employee satisfaction on an annual basis and strive to increase our ratio of female managers, which stands at 18.9% as of April 1, 2026. Furthermore, we set a goal to increase the proportion of female managers to at least 30% by FY 2030. In September 2025, we hired a third-party survey agency and conducted an employee satisfaction survey on an anonymous basis, of which results showed 84% of our employees were satisfied or moderately satisfied with overall working conditions at the Asset Manager. As a part of our ongoing initiatives to improve employee satisfaction and communications with us, we encourage one-on-one check-ins between employees and their managers and conduct monthly survey on employee conditions, which we call condition pulse survey, and annual interview with the human resources department. As a measure to combat and eliminate workplace harassment, we provide annual training on harassment prevention to promote better understanding of workplace harassment and reporting policies among our management and employees, and to help create workplace environment where everyone can feel safe and comfortable while performing their job. We held our annual training on harassment prevention in July 2026. Furthermore, we continuously work to keep our employees informed and up-to-date on the Asset Manager's code of conduct guidelines, the "interpretation about code of conducts to implementing MJIA values," which contributes to forming common enterprise value among our employees. We held a training on this code of conduct guidelines in July 2025. Moreover, we have set an annual target of 90% of paid leave to be taken by our employees. In addition to tracking the rate of employees taking paid leave, we also track our employee turnover rate and our rate of employees returning to work after taking childcare leave, which stand at 5.2% and 100.0% for April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, respectively.

- ***…and compared to previous periods?***

  See above.

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to suchobjectives?***

  Not applicable.

- ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made notcause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

  Not applicable.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

We consider principal adverse impacts of our investment decisions on sustainability factors. To this end, we collect on an ongoing basis select information on our existing portfolio regarding the principal

adverse impact indicators, including exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets, exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets and energy consumption intensity. We aim to manage the risk connected to principal adverse impacts from our investment decisions in several ways, including general screening criteria and due diligence.

- *Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets.* MEL does not invest in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.

- *Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets.* We consider properties other than those that we consider to be Green Buildings to be energy-inefficient. As of August 31, 2026, 1.8% of MEL's properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area, 2.3% as of February 28, 2026. We implement appropriate measures to reduce their environmental impact following acquisition, including by obtaining environmental certifications such as DBJ Green Building, BELS or CASBEE. We are steadily working toward acquiring such certifications so that 100% of MEL's logistics properties will be Green Buildings.

- *Energy consumption intensity.* Energy consumption intensity of the properties in MEL's portfolio was 35.63 kWh/m^2 in FY2024 and 38.06 kWh/m^2 in FY2025.

We believe that investment decisions that negatively affect climate or other environment-related resources, or have negative implications for society, can have a significant impact on and present risks to unitholder value. To this end, we consider the principal adverse impacts of our investment decisions on the above sustainability factors to be a key factor in making a comprehensive investment decision and in the management process throughout the lifecycle of the properties in MEL's portfolio.

We consider, both at the entity-level (i.e., the Asset Manager) and at the fund-level (i.e., MEL), principal adverse impacts of our investment decisions on sustainability factors. Under the Investment Trust Act of Japan, we are prohibited from having any employees and are required to outsource the asset management function to a third party. Accordingly, as discussed in detail elsewhere, any consideration at the fund-level of principal adverse impacts of our investment decisions on sustainability is principally conducted by the Asset Manager, subject to approval of our Board of Directors. In addition to the Asset Manager's contractual obligations to us under the asset management agreement, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan provides that the Asset Manager owes us a fiduciary duty in conducting its activities, including making investment decisions informed by sustainability considerations.

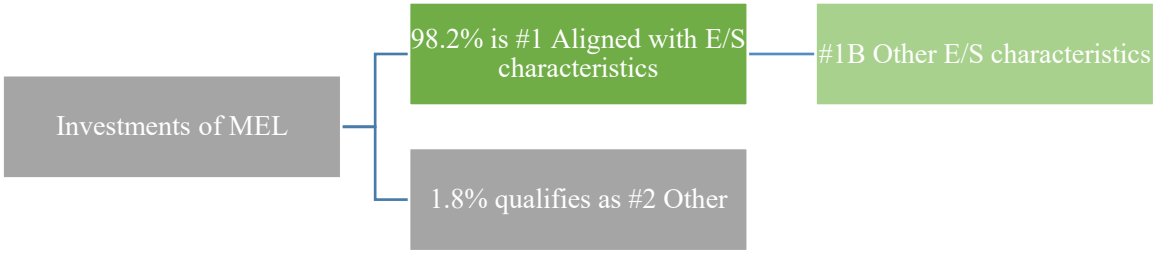
What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	**Sector**	**% Assets** (based on acquisition price)	**Country**
Logistics facilities	Real estate	93.7%	Japan
Others	Real estate	6.3%	Japan

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

As of February 28, 2026, 97.7% of the properties in the portfolio were Green Buildings, and 2.3% were nonqualified assets based on gross floor area. As of August 31, 2026, 98.2% of the properties in the portfolio were Green Buildings, and 1.8% were nonqualified assets based on gross floor area. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2026, we continued improving environmental performance of MEL's properties and obtaining/maintaining environmental certificates at MEL's properties by enhancing energy efficiency and utilizing renewable energy. Our target is to achieve a portfolio of which 100% (excluding properties where MEL owns only the underlying land) constitutes Green Buildings by FY2030, and we plan to further increase the number of such assets by continuing to acquire Green Building certifications for the buildings in MEL's properties.

- ***What was the asset allocation?***



- ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

We aim to build a stable and long-lasting portfolio through selective investments in highly competitive logistics facilities that meet tenant needs. It is our policy for logistics facilities to make up at least 80% of MEL's portfolio, and for other types of properties related to or compatible with logistics facilities to make up no more than 20% of MEL's portfolio based on acquisition price. It is also our policy for properties located in the Tokyo metropolitan area (which consists of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures) to make up at least 50% of MEL's portfolio, and for properties located elsewhere in Japan to make up no more than 50% of MEL's portfolio based on acquisition price.

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

- ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?***

No. MEL does not invest in real estate assets involved in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy-related activities.

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

Not applicable.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under "other," what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As of February 28, 2026, 2.3% of MEL's properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area. As of August 31, 2026, 1.8% of MEL's properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area. The Asset Manager's investment decision-making process involves assessment of material sustainability -

related risks and opportunities to ensure that our sustainable investment strategy is implemented. sustainability -related risks that are assessed include risks pertaining to earthquakes, flooding, soil contamination and hazardous substances. With each acquisition opportunity, the Asset Manager and we review sustainability -related due diligence findings and take into account the acquisition of environmental certifications or future potential to obtain them and energy efficiency assessment.

As we invest by comprehensively taking into account various factors including E/S, we may acquire properties that are not Green Buildings in exceptional cases. However, with respect to logistics properties, we have confirmed through due diligence that such properties are still sustainability -conscious because we regularly acquire properties from the Mitsubishi Estate Group, which emphasizes sustainability considerations in its investment strategy. When we acquire a logistics property that is not a Green Building, we implement appropriate measures to reduce the environmental impact following acquisition.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

As described in greater detail above, we implement various environmental initiatives at MEL's properties including the following:

- Reduction of GHG emissions;
- Reduction of energy consumption intensity;
- Water and waste management; and
- Environmental certification of MEL's properties.

As described in greater detail above and our website, we implement various social initiatives at MEL's properties including the following:

- Tenant satisfaction;
- Contribution to local communities;
- Employee satisfaction;
- Human resource development;
- Diversity and inclusion; and
- Human rights.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable. No specific index has been designated as reference benchmark to determine whether MEL is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

  Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicatorsto determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

  Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

  Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

  Not applicable.

Note Regarding the EU Taxonomy Regulation

As set out above, we promote certain environmental characteristics.

The Asset Manager is required, under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "EU Taxonomy Regulation"), to disclose whether its assets are aligned with the environmental objectives formulated in the EU Taxonomy regulation. The EU Taxonomy Regulation is complemented by technical standards and screening criteria. The technical screening criteria for the first two environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation) were adopted in December 2021 and amended in June 2023. The amended criteria apply as of January 1, 2024. The technical screening criteria for the other four environmental objectives (sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems) were adopted in June 2023. They apply as of January 1, 2024.

MEL invests in economic activities that are eligible under the EU Taxonomy Regulation in respect of climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation. This means that screening criteria for these investments have been or will be developed. The Asset Manager expressly states that in view of the fact that the regulations are still under development or have only recently been adopted and/or amended and the fact that, as a result thereof, data on alignment of our investments with these environmental objectives and climate related goals in line with EU Taxonomy Regulation are not sufficiently available, the Asset Manager is not currently in a position to disclose on an accurate and reliable basis to what extent our investments technically qualify as Taxonomy-aligned or "environmentally sustainable" within the specific meaning of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. MEL's investments may have a positive contribution to these environmental objectives and may therefore eventually be considered Taxonomy-aligned, but at this stage, the Asset Manager is required to state that there is no minimum proportion of our investments that qualify as such.

The Asset Manager further states that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that takes into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the other portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.