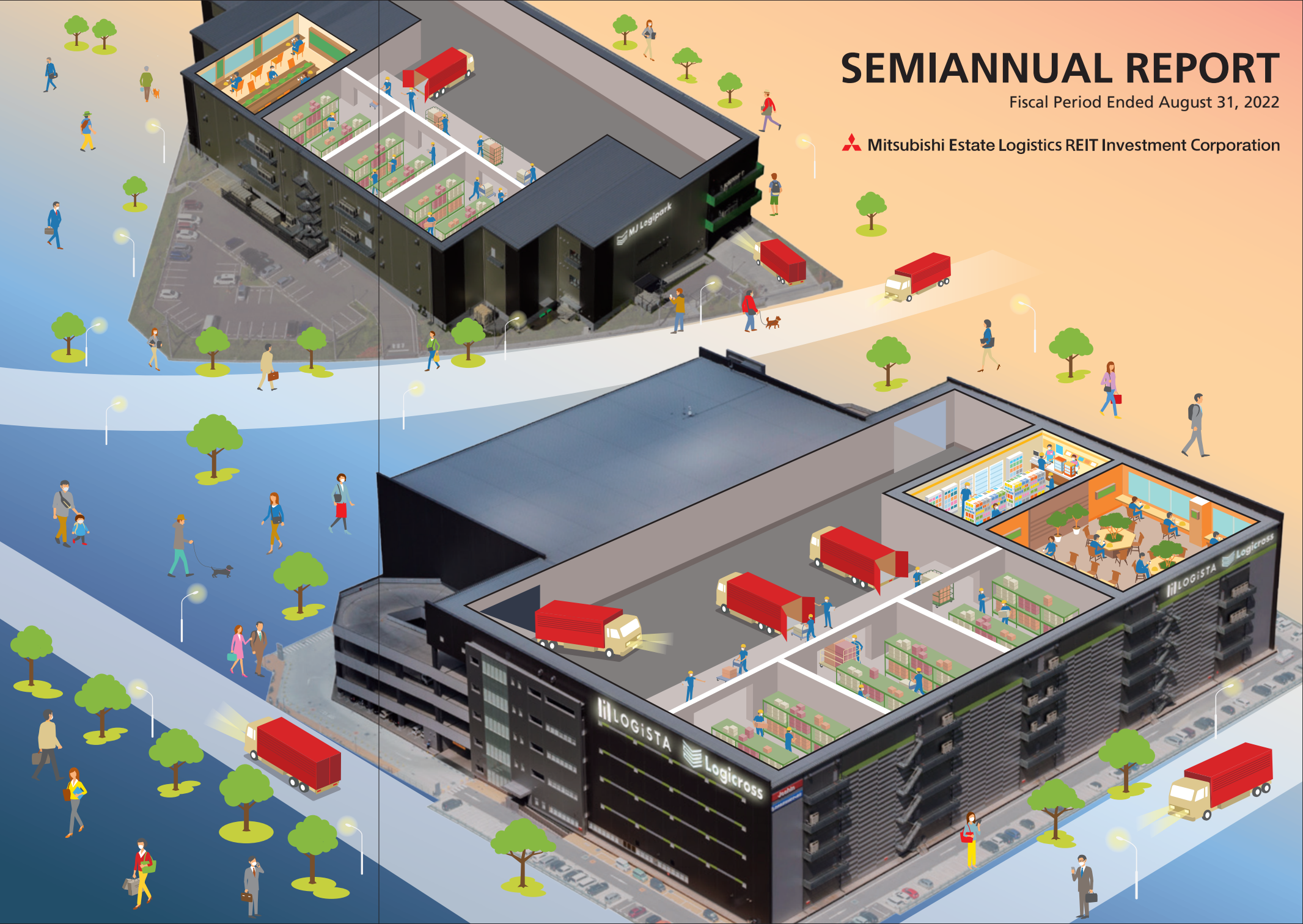


SEMIANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Period Ended August 31, 2022

 Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation



Overview

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Distributions Per Unit (FP Ended Aug. 2022 Actual) | Distributions Per Unit (FP Ending Feb. 2023 Forecast) | Distributions Per Unit (FP Ending Aug. 2023 Forecast) | |
| 7,353 yen | 7,628 yen | 7,832 yen | |
| Operating Revenues (FP Ended Aug. 2022 Actual) | Net Income (FP Ended Aug. 2022 Actual) | Loan-to-Value Ratio (Forecasted Aug. 2023) | Average Debt Cost (As of Dec. 14, 2022) |
| 6,276 mn yen | 2,979 mn yen | 38.2 % | 0.49 % |
| Credit Rating (JCR) | No. of Properties (As of Dec. 1, 2022) | Asset Size (As of Dec. 1, 2022) | Average Occupancy (As of Aug. 31, 2022) |
| AA (Stable) | 32 properties | 261.6 bn yen | 100.0 % |

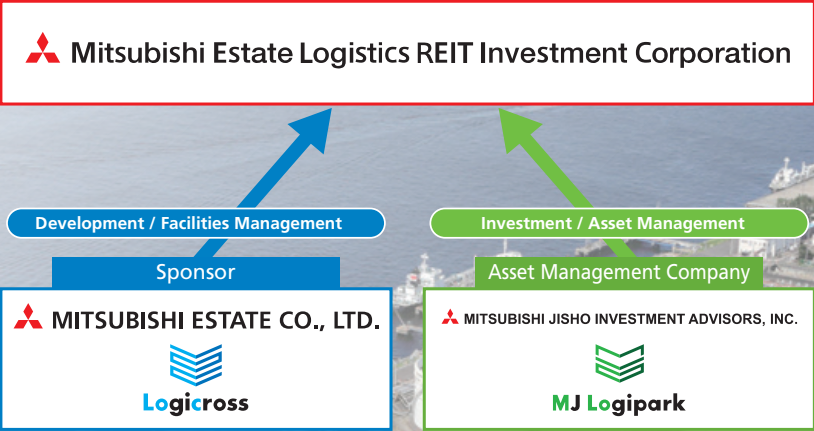
Basic Policy

MEL mainly invests in logistics facilities for the ultimate purpose of maximizing unitholder value through management utilizing the comprehensive strengths of the MEC Group and also in order to contribute to the realization of an affluent society through development of logistics functions that support the lives of people.

Growth Strategy

1. Building **a Long-term Stable Portfolio** in order to Maximize Unitholder Value
2. **HYBRID External Growth** Utilizing the Strength of Both MEC and The Asset Management Company (MJIA)
3. **HYBRID Internal Growth** Supporting Stable Growth of MEL
4. **Long-term Stable Financial Management** with Emphasis on Soundness
5. Development of **a Solid Governance Structure** Focusing on Improving Unitholder Value

Hybrid Model



CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| To Our Unitholders | 2 |
| Q & A | 3 |
| Operating Highlights | 6 |
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| HYBRID Internal Growth | 10 |
| ESG Initiatives | 11 |
| Portfolio | 16 |
| Unitholder Information | 17 |
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| Other Information | 48 |



Ken Takanashi
Ken Takanashi

Executive Director of Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation
Executive Officer, General Manager of Logistics REIT Management Department, Mitsubishi Jisho Investment Advisors, Inc.

We would like to express heartfelt appreciation to all our unitholders for continued support of MEL.

We are pleased to present our Semiannual Report for 12th fiscal period ended August 31, 2022 successfully and would like to express our sincere gratitude for supports of our stakeholders.

During the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, we successfully acquired 2 properties (total acquisition price: 45.8 billion yen) through global offering at the beginning of this period, bringing the asset size has expanded to 24 properties, 216.2 billion yen at the end of this fiscal period.

In October, we conducted our second global offering this year and acquired 8 properties (total acquisition price: 45.4 billion yen). As a result, the asset size has expanded to 32 properties, 261.6 billion yen and achieved strong DPU growth.

In terms of internal growth, the occupancy rate at the end of this fiscal period was 100.0%, maintaining high occupancy rate, and also achieved rent growth for the tenth consecutive period under the strong market conditions driven by accelerating growth of EC market and steady operation of MEL.

As a result, DPU is 7,353 yen (up 179 yen from the previous fiscal period and up 46 yen from the forecast), achieved DPU growth for eighth consecutive period.

MEL announced its management policy based on the “Three Pillars” in April 2019, as a management plan designed to maximize unitholder value in the medium-to-long term. The management policy is intended to gather the entire MEC Group to work together in order to improve unitholder value of MEL, focusing on the following three pillars: Alignment (align interest with unitholders), Discipline (disciplined growth) and Hybrid (enhance MEL’s unique strategy, the hybrid model). We will continue to endeavor maximizing our unitholder value by growing through dialogues with our unitholders following our management policy, “Three Pillars”.

We sincerely appreciate your continued support to MEL and MEC Group and look forward to reporting our further progress in the months and years ahead.



Q1 Please tell us about the public offering announced in October 2022.

A1 This was the second global offering this year (sixth after listing). Asset size expanded to 261.6 billion yen for 32 properties.

► Hybrid external growth combining properties developed by the Sponsor and properties sourced by the Asset Management Company (MJIA)

In this offering, we were able to improve the portfolio quality while generally maintaining the average NOI (Net Operating Income) yield level by leveraging hybrid external growth model, combining properties developed by the Sponsor and properties sourced by MJIA with relatively high yields based on an ingenious and unique strategy. All properties are fully occupied, and the average building age of these properties is 2.7 years, which is expected to generate stable cash flow.

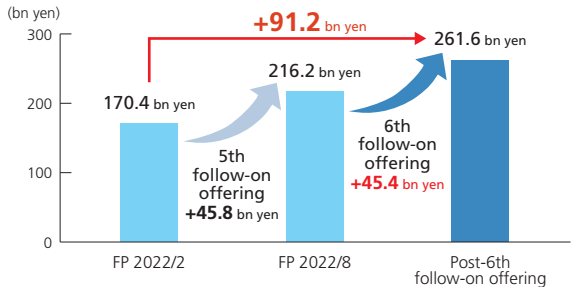
| Sponsor-developed (Jointly) | | Sponsor-developed (Independently) |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| LOGISTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (A) (45% co-ownership interest) | LOGISTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (B) (45% co-ownership interest) | Logicross Yokohama Kohoku |
| MJIA-sourced (PDP) | | |
|  |  |  |
| MJ Logipark Funabashi 2 | MJ Logipark Takatsuki 1 | MJ Logipark Inzai 1 |

► Achieved DPU growth of 6.0% (vs Pre-offering), 13.3% (YoY) on a stabilized basis

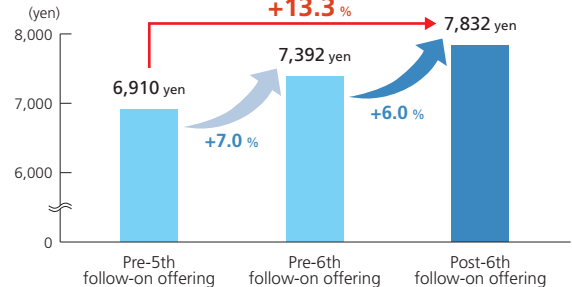
Through the 6th follow-on offering, MEL acquired 8 properties for 45.4 billion yen, including 3 modern and state-of-the-art properties developed by the Sponsor and 5 properties sourced by MJIA. Through continuous external growth, the asset size expanded by 91.2 billion yen per year, and the stabilized DPU is expected to grow by 6.0% from pre-6th follow-on offering, and 13.3% on a year-on-year basis, together with the 5th follow-on offering in March this year. LTV (Loan-to-Value ratio) after the 6th follow-on offering is expected to be 38.2%, which will remain at a low level. We will continue to aim to increase unitholder value through disciplined property acquisitions by leveraging our LTV capacity and abundant pipeline properties (please refer to page 8).

Effect of 6th follow-on offering

Asset Size



Tax-stabilized DPU



Q2 Concern about inflation is occurred globally, how will this affect MEL?

A2 We believe the impact will be limited due to our portfolio with inflation resistance and long-term stability

► Impact on rental revenues

Multi-tenant facilities leased to multiple tenants mainly have relatively short-term contracts with remaining lease term of less than five years, so MEL intends to increase rent at the time of re-signing or replacement. On the other hand, single-tenant facilities and land are mainly under relatively long-term contracts, contributing to the long-term stable cash flow. In the future, MEL will also aim to reduce the impact of inflation by negotiating for the introduction of incorporating clauses in the lease agreements with such tenants which allow for rent revision during contract periods. In this way, by emphasizing a balance between short-term and long-term contracts, MEL has been able to achieve rent growth for tenth consecutive periods on the background of strong demand in the current leasing market for logistics facilities (please refer to page 10).

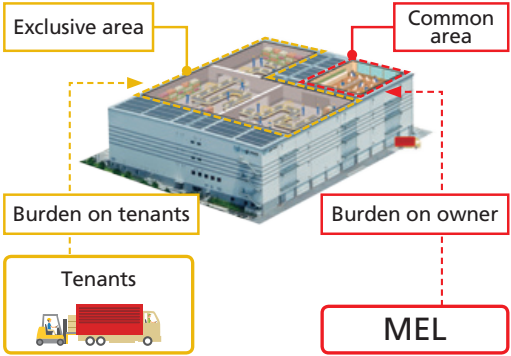
► The impact of inflation on our Utility Costs

For single-tenant facilities, all utilities cost for the facility are borne by the tenant, and therefore, MEL has not experienced any impact. On the other hand, even for multi-tenant facilities, the impact is expected to be limited as MEL only incur utility costs generated from the common areas, so the costs for which MEL is responsible are limited to 4.6% of the floor area. Although the current utilities Profit/Loss has worsened due to soaring energy prices, the percentage of such Profit/Loss in NOI is small, and therefore, the impact on MEL is limited. Going forward, we will seek to improve profitability by reviewing the unit price and billing method for tenants, revising the electricity supply and demand contract, reducing the amount of electricity used, and introducing self-consumption of solar power.

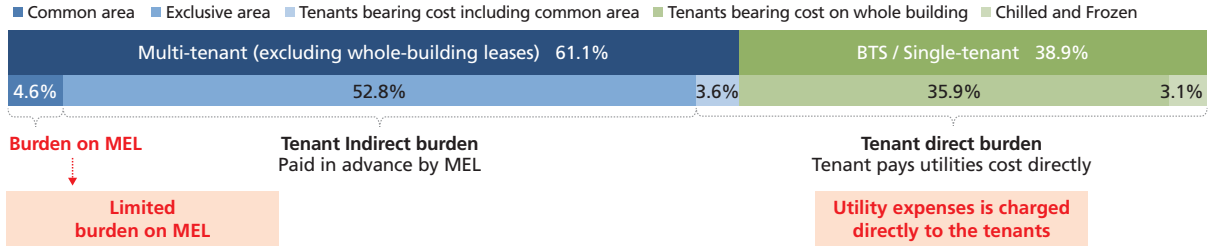
Utility Costs

- Mainly electricity costs are borne by tenants
- Limited impact, including cost increases in common areas

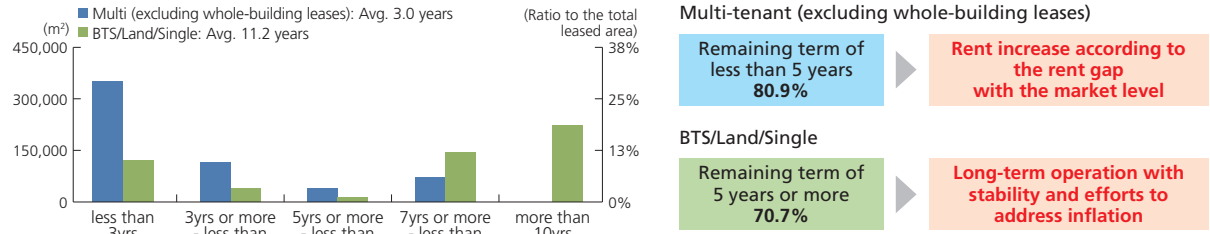
Image of Cost Burden for Multi-tenant facilities



Classification of Utility Cost Burden by Property Type (Based on total floor area)



Remaining Lease Term by Property Type (Based on Leased Area)



Operating Highlights



POINT

1 Property and Equipment

Increased by 45.3 billion yen from the previous fiscal period, mainly due to the acquisition of 2 properties during fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2022.

POINT

2 Interest-bearing Debt

Interest-bearing debt at the end of the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2022 was 82,074 million yen and LTV was 36.0%, due to the execution of borrowings to fund the acquisition of the assets acquired during the period.

POINT

3 Unitholders' Capital, Net

Increased by 22.8 billion yen from the previous fiscal period, due to the public offering for funding the acquisition of assets acquired during the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2022.

Balance Sheet (summary)

(Millions of yen)

| Item | FP Ended Aug. 2022 |
|--|--------------------|
| Assets | |
| Current assets | 14,661 |
| Of which, cash and deposits (including cash and deposits in trust) | 12,788 |
| Fixed assets | 213,511 |
| Of which, property and equipment | 213,459 |
| Total assets | 228,173 |

Liabilities and net assets

| | |
|---|---------|
| Current liabilities | 8,330 |
| Of which, Short-term loans payable | 2,700 |
| Of which, long-term loans payable due within one year | 3,310 |
| Non-current liabilities | 80,220 |
| Of which, investment corporation bonds | 2,000 |
| Of which, long-term loans payable | 74,064 |
| Total liabilities | 88,550 |
| Unitholders' capital, net | 136,643 |
| Surplus | 2,980 |
| Total net assets | 139,623 |
| Total liabilities and net assets | 228,173 |

Statement of Income (summary)

(Millions of yen)

| Item | FP Ended Aug. 2022 |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Operating revenues | 6,276 |
| Operating expenses | 2,946 |
| Operating income | 3,329 |
| Ordinary income | 2,980 |
| Net income | 2,979 |

Distributions

(yen)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Distributions per unit (including SCD) | 7,353 |
| Distributions per unit (excluding SCD) | 6,623 |
| Surplus cash distributions (SCD) per unit | 730 |

POINT

4 Operating Revenues

Increased by 1,247 million yen from the previous fiscal period due to the contribution of rental revenues from the 2 properties acquired during the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2022 and rent growth from existed properties.

POINT

5 Operating Expenses

Increased by 558 million yen from the previous fiscal period due to an increase in depreciation and facility management fee for 2 properties acquired during the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 2022 property taxes for assets acquired in 2021 that began to be expensed in the period, and an increase in expenses for existing properties due to utilities costs and other factors.

POINT

6 Net Income


Increased by 439 million yen from the previous fiscal period due to the increase in operating revenue as described in POINT 4, although non-operating expenses increased due to an increase in interest expenses and investment unit issuance expenses.

MITSUBISHI ESTATE CO., LTD.

- Capability to develop logistics facilities independently based on extensive land information
- Capability to co-develop facilities backed by MEC's ability and credibility for development

Sponsor-developed properties with expected preferential negotiation right

Mitsubishi Estate Logistics



Logicross
Brand of logistics facilities that MEC develops throughout Japan

| Mitsubishi Estate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Yokohama Kohoku (16,000 m²) Completed in 2019</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Hasuda (79,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>LOGISTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (A) (45% co-ownership interest) (108,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>LOGISTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (B) (45% co-ownership interest) (31,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |
|  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Kasukabe (39,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Funabashi (23,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Zama Komatsubara (44,000 m²) Completed in 2022</p> |  <p>Pre-leased 100%</p> <p>Logicross Osaka Katano (20,000 m²) To be completed in 2022</p> |
|  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Zama (178,000 m²) To be completed in 2023</p> |  <p>Occupancy 100%</p> <p>Logicross Sagami (170,000 m²) To be completed in 2023</p> |  <p>NEW</p> <p>Logicross Misato* (53,000 m²) To be completed in 2025</p> |  <p>NEW</p> <p>Osaka Suminoe Shibatani Cold Storage Project* (42,000 m²) To be completed in 2025</p> |

* Tentative name
Note: As of Oct. 14, 2022

12 properties

Other multiple

REIT Investment Corporation



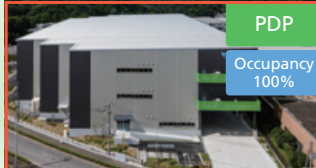







MJ Logipark
Properties which MEL acquired or intends to acquire from 3rd parties

MITSUBISHI JISHO INVESTMENT ADVISORS, INC.

- Capability to assess properties backed by experience in continuously acquiring properties from 2001
- Flexible and diversified property acquisition strategy by leveraging the capability to manage real estate funds

MJIA-sourced and operated properties with expected preferential negotiation right

| Bridge Fund / 3rd Party Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  <p>CRE Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Higashi Osaka 1 (10,000 m²) Completed in 1991</p> |  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Takatsuki 1 (20,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Inzai 1 (20,000 m²) Completed in 2021</p> |  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Aisai 1* (10,000 m²) Completed in 2022</p> |
|  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Funabashi 2 (19,000 m²) Completed in 2022</p> |  <p>CRE Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Industrial Park Kawanishi (Land) (9,000 m²)</p> |  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Kakogawa 1* (33,000 m²) Completed in 2022</p> |  <p>PDP Occupancy 100%</p> <p>MJ Logipark Daito 1* (11,000 m²) Completed in 2022</p> |

PDP (Partnership Development Program)

- Development bridge scheme in which MJIA takes the initiative
- MJIA leads the project in a manner that compensates the needs of partner companies such as developers, construction companies and real estate brokers each other
- MEL can preferentially consider acquisition after the building is completed and leased up

708,000m²

projects

Properties (to be) Acquired on Oct. 25, 2022 and Dec. 1, 2022.

HYBRID Internal Growth

► Portfolio Summary

(As of Aug. 31, 2022)

Average occupancy since IPO

99% or more

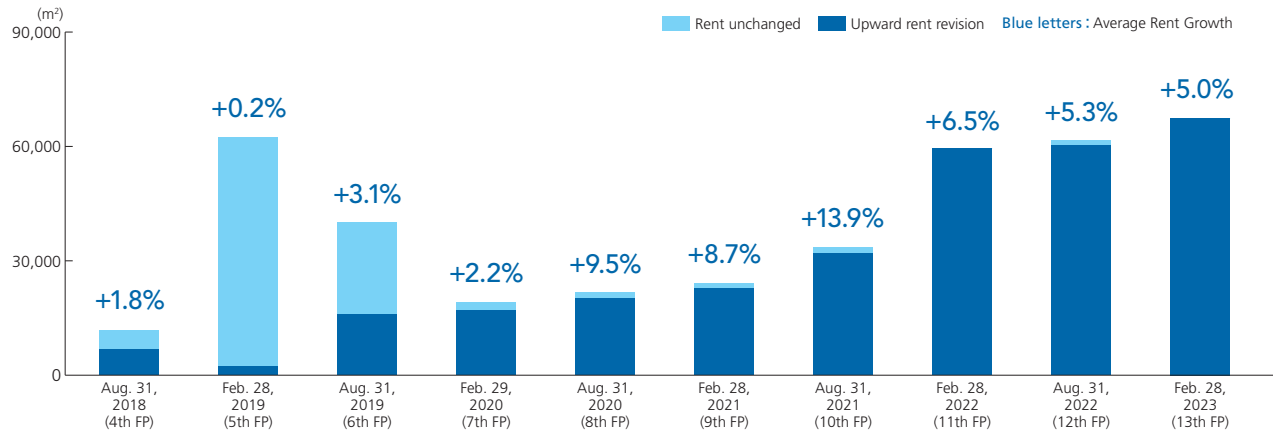
Fixed-term lease

100%

Weighted average lease remaining expiry

6.0 years

► Rent Revision Track Record



Financial Strategy

► Financial Highlights

(As of Dec. 14, 2022)

Long-term Debt Ratio

93.1%

Fixed Interest Rate Ratio

91.3%

Average Remaining Debt Duration

5.4 years

Average Debt Cost

0.49%

Credit Rating (JCR)

AA (Stable)

Forecasted LTV(FP 2023/8)

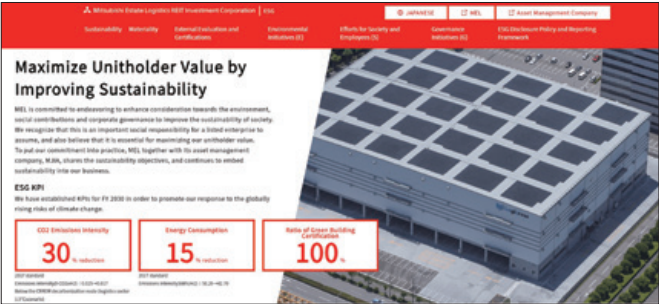
38.2%

ESG Initiatives

► Update of website dedicated to ESG and publication of the second Sustainability Report

We updated the website dedicated to ESG and published the second Sustainability Report to explain to all stakeholders our approach to ESG and related initiatives

Dedicated ESG website



Sustainability Report



Initiatives

Proactive Participation in CSR Activities

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Participation in flower bed maintenance activities of community near Logicross Atsugi



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Register for Disaster Cooperation Building (LOGIPORT Hashimoto, LOGIPORT Osaka Taisho, LOGIPORT Sagamihara, Logicross Nagoya Kasadera)



15 LIFE ON LAND Cleanup activities around our office



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Renovation of cafeteria (LOGIPORT Sagamihara)



Initiatives for Climate Change

9 INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE Energy Saving Initiatives



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Use of Renewable Energy Installation of solar panels



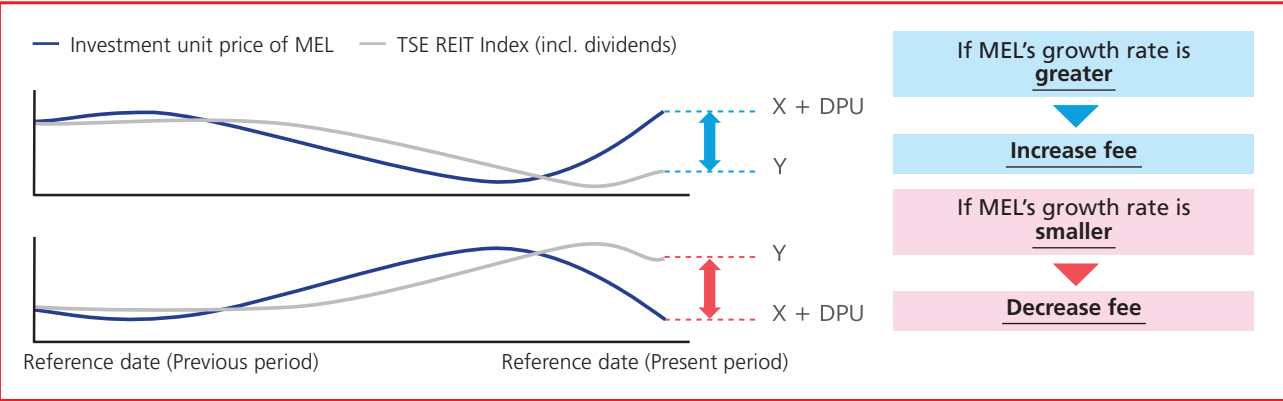
LOGIPORT Kawasaki Bay Introducing RE100 (MJ Logipark Sendai 1)



► Asset Management Fee Structure

Introduced an asset management fee structure reflecting the performance of investment unit price for the purpose of aligning interest with unitholders

| | |
|--|--|
| Asset management fee I (AUM-linked) | Total assets as of the end of the previous period × 0.2% (upper limit) |
| Asset management fee II (Real estate profit-linked) | Adjusted NOI × 5.0% (upper limit) |
| Asset management fee III (unitholder interest-linked) | Adjusted net income before tax × net income before tax per unit × 0.001% (upper limit) <div>“Fee linked to Investment Unit Price” Performance against TSE REIT Index ((a) - (b)) × market cap (for fiscal period of each term) × 0.1% (upper limit) (a): Fluctuations in MEL’s investment unit price (incl. dividends) (b): Fluctuations in the TSE REIT Index (incl. dividends)</div> <div>First among J-REITs</div> |





Continued Investment by the Sponsor
(As of Aug. 31, 2022)

Capital Contribution Ratio
Approx. **4.1 %**

► Cumulative Investment for Employees

Introduced cumulative investment for officers and employees of the Sponsor and MJIA with the aim of continuous increase in unitholder’s value and provision of benefits to officers and employees

► Promotion of Green Portfolio

| Ratio of Green Properties in Portfolio (Total Floor Area basis) 84.7 % | Building-Housing Energy-Efficiency Labeling System (BELS) | Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE) |
|---|--|---|
| | Evaluate and indicate energy conservation performance of new and existing buildings  14 properties | Evaluate comprehensively environmental performance of buildings, incl. reduction of environmental burden and consideration for scenery  16 properties |
| Logicross Fukuoka Hisayama | — | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Atsugi | ★★★★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Kobe Sanda | ★★★★ | A Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Osaka | ★★★★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Nagoya Kasadera | ★★★★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Narashino | ★★★★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Atsugi II | ★★★★★ (ZEB Ready) | S Rank for real estate |
| Logicross Yokohama Kohoku | — | B- Rank for Yokohama |
| LOGIPORT Sagamihara | ★★★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| LOGIPORT Hashimoto | ★★ | S Rank for real estate |
| LOGIPORT Osaka Taisho | ★★★★★ (ZEB Ready) | S Rank for real estate |
| LOGIPORT Kawasaki Bay | ★★★★★ (ZEB) | A Rank for new construction |
| LOGiSTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (A) | ★★★★★ | A Rank for Osaka Mirai |
| LOGiSTA-Logicross Ibaraki Saito (B) | ★★★★★ (ZEB Ready) | A Rank for Osaka Mirai |
| MJ Logipark Kasugai 1 | — | S Rank for real estate |
| MJ Logipark Kazo 1 | ★★★★★ | — |
| MJ Logipark Fukuoka 1 | ★★★★★ (ZEB Ready) | S Rank for real estate |

► Progress toward Goal Achievements by FY2030

KPIs / Targets

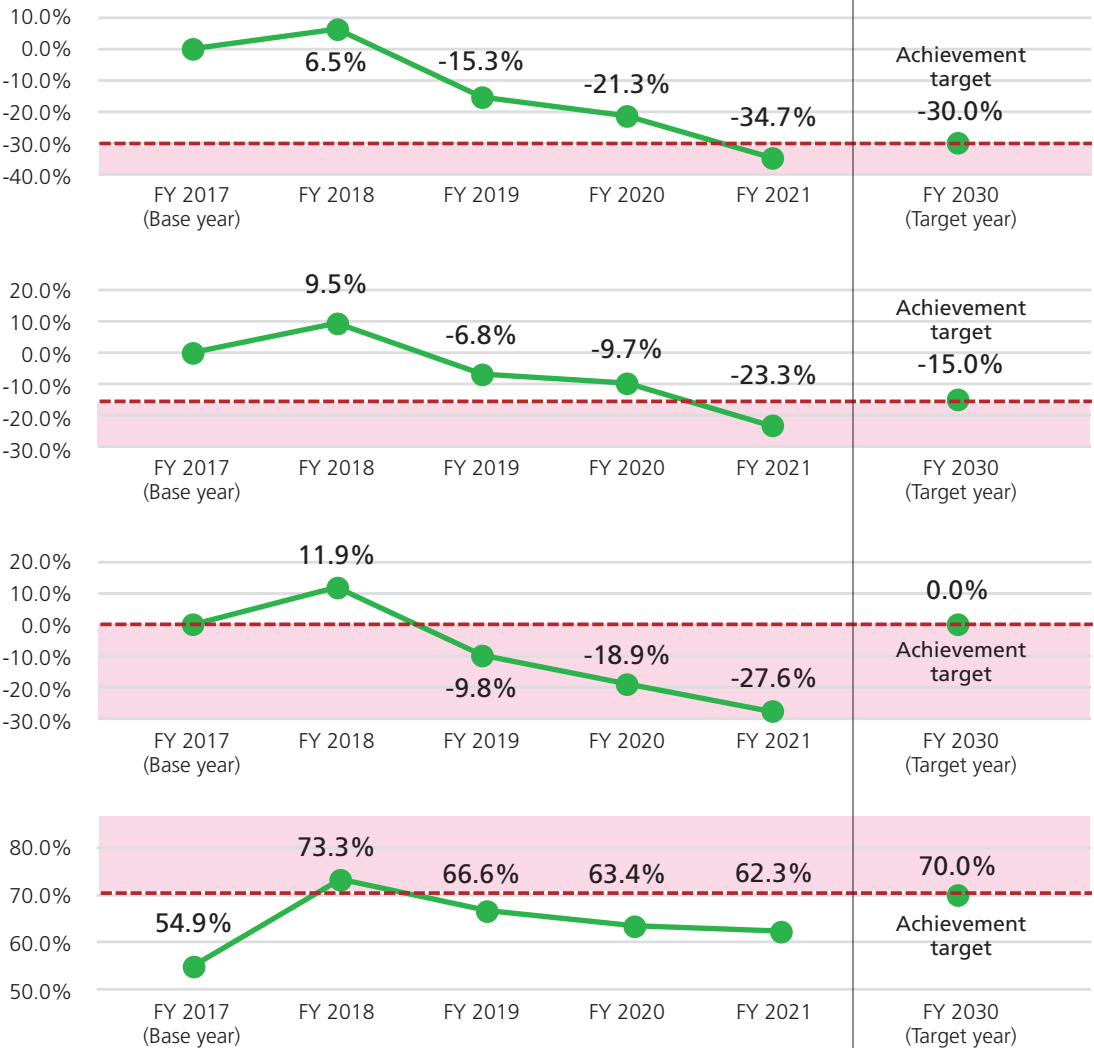
CO₂ emission intensity ^(Note 1)
30% reduction

Energy consumption
intensity ^(Note 1)
15% reduction

Water consumption
intensity ^(Note 1)
Not increase

Waste recycling ^(Note 2)
70%

KPI's track record



Initiatives to reduce environmental burden (Examples)

Installation of LED lighting and motion sensor

Renewal of air-conditioning equipment

Promotion of appropriate temperature setting in air conditioner

Installation of solar panels

Purchase of non-fossil fuel

Installation of water-saving toilets and sound-imitating devices

Water saving with tenants

Installation of smart watering systems

Promotion of Recycling

Implementation of trash sorting procedures

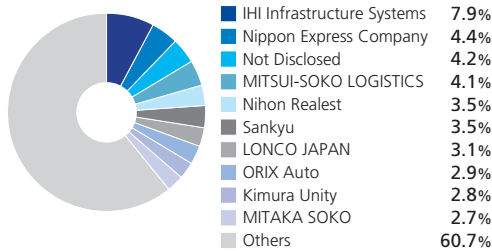
(Note 1) Achievement target: by FY2030, compared with FY2017
(Note 2) Achievement target: by FY2030

► Portfolio Summary

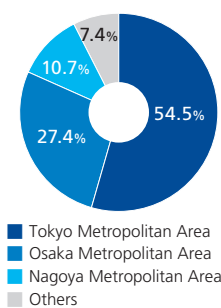
| No. of Properties | Total Acquisition Price | Total Appraisal Value | Average Property Age | Appraisal NOI Yield |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 32 properties | 261.6 bn yen | 296.7 bn yen | 6.7 years | 4.7 % |

► Diversification Summary

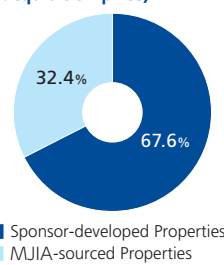
Tenant Diversification (Based on leased area)



Area Diversification (Based on acquisition price)



Sponsor-developed Properties / MJIA-sourced Properties (Based on acquisition price)



► Main Portfolio

Sponsor-Developed Properties



Logicross Atsugi II

Acquisition price 9,838 million yen
Occupancy rate 100.0%
BELS ★★★★★ (ZEB Ready)
CASBEE S Rank for Real Estate



Logicross Narashino

Acquisition price 11,851 million yen
Occupancy rate 100.0%
BELS ★★★★★
CASBEE S Rank for Real Estate



LOGIPORT Kawasaki Bay (45% co-ownership interest)

Acquisition price 36,000 million yen
Occupancy rate 99.9%
BELS ★★★★★ (ZEB)
CASBEE A Rank for New Construction

MJIA-Sourced Properties



MJ Logipark Osaka 1

Acquisition price 6,090 million yen
Occupancy rate 100.0%



MJ Logipark Funabashi 2

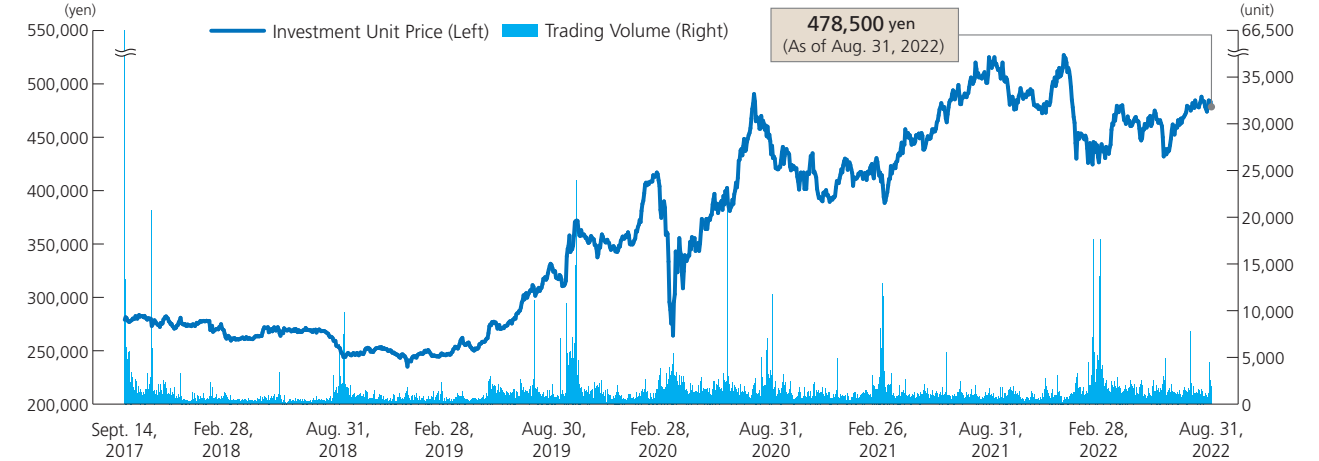
Acquisition price 4,880 million yen
Occupancy rate 100.0%



MJ Logipark Atsugi 1

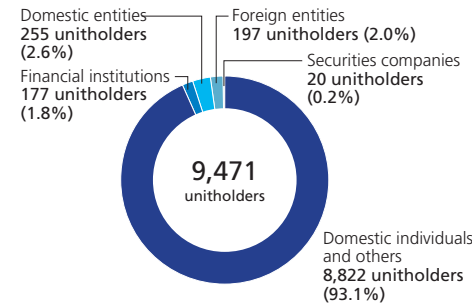
Acquisition price 6,653 million yen
Occupancy rate 100.0%

► Change in Investment Unit Price

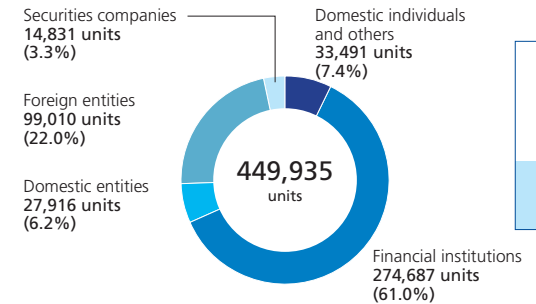


► Unitholders Composition (As of Aug. 31, 2022)

Breakdown by Unitholders



Breakdown by Units



Investment
in MEL by MEC
(As of Aug. 31, 2022)

18,350 units (4.1%)

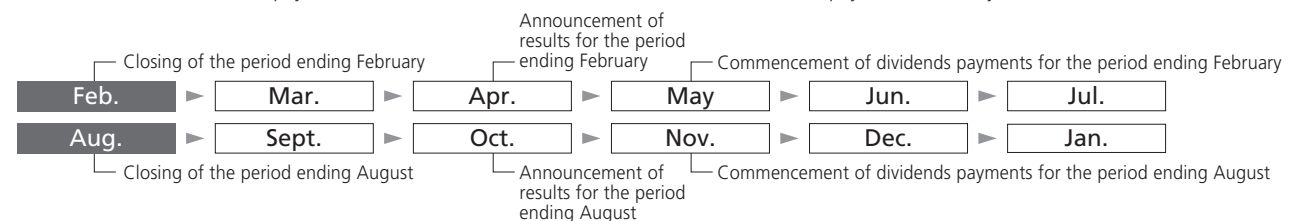
► IR Calendar

12th fiscal period

Fiscal period ended August 31, 2022
(March 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022)
Announcement of results: October 14, 2022
Commencement of dividends payments: November 21, 2022

13th fiscal period

Fiscal period ending February 28, 2023
(September 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023)
Announcement of results: middle of April 2023 (to be announced)
Commencement of dividends payments: late May 2023 (to be announced)



BALANCE SHEET

| | Thousands of yen | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | As of | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Current assets: | | | | |
| Cash and deposits (Notes 3, 5) | ¥ | 5,380,624 | ¥ | 4,241,958 |
| Cash and deposits in trust (Notes 3, 5) | | 6,836,890 | | 8,546,883 |
| Operating accounts receivable | | 38,457 | | 70,995 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 22,284 | | 24,771 |
| Consumption taxes receivable | | - | | 1,777,083 |
| Other current assets | | 1,890 | | - |
| Total current assets | | 12,280,146 | | 14,661,691 |
| Fixed assets: | | | | |
| Property and equipment (Notes 4, 6) | | | | |
| Buildings in trust (Note 12) | | 69,433,894 | | 88,264,585 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | | (5,420,209) | | (6,468,958) |
| Buildings in trust, net | | 64,013,685 | | 81,795,626 |
| Structures in trust (Note 12) | | 2,415,040 | | 3,253,880 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | | (150,817) | | (182,807) |
| Structures in trust, net | | 2,264,223 | | 3,071,073 |
| Machinery and equipment in trust | | 202,323 | | 210,718 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | | (35,872) | | (47,632) |
| Machinery and equipment in trust, net | | 166,450 | | 163,085 |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust | | 33,200 | | 50,345 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | | (7,116) | | (10,610) |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net | | 26,083 | | 39,735 |
| Land in trust | | 101,608,148 | | 128,389,735 |
| Total property and equipment | | 168,078,592 | | 213,459,256 |
| Intangible assets (Note 4) | | | | |
| Software | | 1,085 | | 135 |
| Other intangible assets | | 541 | | 491 |
| Total intangible assets | | 1,626 | | 626 |
| Investments and other assets | | | | |
| Deferred tax assets (Note 13) | | 14 | | 11 |
| Long-term prepaid expenses | | 33,339 | | 42,022 |
| Security deposit | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Total investments and other assets | | 43,354 | | 52,033 |
| Total fixed assets | | 168,123,573 | | 213,511,916 |
| Total assets | ¥ | 180,403,720 | ¥ | 228,173,608 |

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

BALANCE SHEET, continued

| | Thousands of yen | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | As of | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | | |
| Operating accounts payable | ¥ | 189,127 | ¥ | 313,482 |
| Short-term loans payable (Notes 5,11) | | - | | 2,700,000 |
| Long-term loans payable due within one year | | 3,310,000 | | 3,310,000 |
| Accounts payable | | 12,754 | | 12,075 |
| Distributions payable | | 4,632 | | 5,065 |
| Accrued expenses | | 647,119 | | 745,555 |
| Income taxes payable | | 904 | | 835 |
| Consumption taxes payable | | 281,822 | | - |
| Advances received | | 876,143 | | 1,107,517 |
| Deposits received | | 83 | | 125,235 |
| Others | | - | | 10,337 |
| Total current liabilities | | 5,322,587 | | 8,330,104 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | |
| Investment corporation bonds (Note 5,11) | | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| Long-term loans payable (Notes 5, 11) | | 53,064,000 | | 74,064,000 |
| Tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust (Note 5) | | 3,712,060 | | 4,156,439 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 58,776,060 | | 80,220,439 |
| Total liabilities | | 64,098,648 | | 88,550,544 |
| NET ASSETS | | | | |
| Unitholders' equity | | | | |
| Unitholders' capital | | | | |
| Units authorized: | | | | |
| 10,000,000 units as of February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022 | | | | |
| Units issued and outstanding: | | | | |
| 449,935 units as of August 31, 2022, 391,135 units as of February 28, 2022 | | | | |
| Unitholders' capital, gross | | 115,191,501 | | 138,335,652 |
| Deduction from unitholders' capital | | (1,427,014) | | (1,692,595) |
| Unitholders' capital, net | | 113,764,487 | | 136,643,057 |
| Surplus | | | | |
| Retained earnings | | 2,540,583 | | 2,980,006 |
| Total surplus | | 2,540,583 | | 2,980,006 |
| Total unitholders' equity | | 116,305,071 | | 139,623,063 |
| Total net assets (Note 10) | | 116,305,071 | | 139,623,063 |
| Total liabilities and net assets | ¥ | 180,403,720 | ¥ | 228,173,608 |

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

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

| | Thousands of yen | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | For the fiscal period ended | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Operating revenues: | | | | |
| Operating rental revenues (Note 7) | ¥ | 4,798,577 | ¥ | 5,934,447 |
| Other rental revenues (Note 7) | | 230,320 | | 342,352 |
| Total operating revenues | | 5,028,898 | | 6,276,799 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Expenses related to property rental business (Note 7) | | 1,744,322 | | 2,221,313 |
| Asset management fee | | 475,962 | | 527,144 |
| Asset custody fee | | 1,570 | | 1,690 |
| Administrative service fee | | 17,686 | | 18,860 |
| Directors' compensation | | 2,400 | | 2,400 |
| Commission paid | | 102,961 | | 136,112 |
| Other operating expenses | | 43,502 | | 39,366 |
| Total operating expenses | | 2,388,405 | | 2,946,887 |
| Operating income | | 2,640,493 | | 3,329,911 |
| Non-operating income: | | | | |
| Interest income | | 57 | | 58 |
| Compensation income for damage or loss | | 36,387 | | - |
| Reversal of cash distribution payable | | 737 | | 529 |
| Total non-operating income | | 37,182 | | 587 |
| Non-operating expenses: | | | | |
| Interest expenses | | 111,309 | | 175,254 |
| Interest expenses on Investment corporation bonds | | 6,916 | | 7,038 |
| Borrowing related expenses | | 2,899 | | 4,328 |
| Investment unit issuance expenses | | - | | 163,186 |
| Loss on reduction of tangible fixed assets | | 15,157 | | - |
| Total non-operating expenses | | 136,283 | | 349,807 |
| Ordinary income | | 2,541,392 | | 2,980,692 |
| Income before income taxes | | 2,541,392 | | 2,980,692 |
| Income taxes-current (Note 13) | | 913 | | 844 |
| Income taxes-deferred (Note 13) | | (3) | | 3 |
| Total income taxes | | 909 | | 847 |
| Net income | | 2,540,482 | | 2,979,844 |
| Retained earnings brought forward | | 101 | | 162 |
| Unappropriated retained earnings | ¥ | 2,540,583 | ¥ | 2,980,006 |

Net income per unit (Note 14)

| | Yen | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | For the fiscal period ended | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| | ¥ | 6,495 | ¥ | 6,623 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the fiscal period ended February 28, 2022

| | Thousands of yen | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Unitholders' equity | | | | | Total unitholders' equity | Total net assets |
| | Unitholders' capital | | Surplus | | | | |
| | Unitholders' capital, gross | Deduction from unitholders' capital | Unitholders' capital, net | Unappropriated retained earnings | Total surplus | | |
| Balance as of September 1, 2021 (Note 10) | ¥115,191,501 | ¥ (1,162,998) | ¥114,028,503 | ¥2,381,722 | ¥2,381,722 | ¥116,410,225 | ¥116,410,225 |
| Change during the fiscal period | | | | | | | |
| Distributions in excess of retained earnings | - | (264,016) | (264,016) | - | - | (264,016) | (264,016) |
| Surplus cash distributions | - | - | - | (2,381,621) | (2,381,621) | (2,381,621) | (2,381,621) |
| Net income | - | - | - | 2,540,482 | 2,540,482 | 2,540,482 | 2,540,482 |
| Total change during the fiscal period | - | (264,016) | (264,016) | 158,861 | 158,861 | (105,154) | (105,154) |
| Balance as of February 28, 2022 (Note 10) | ¥115,191,501 | ¥ (1,427,014) | ¥113,764,487 | ¥2,540,583 | ¥2,540,583 | ¥116,305,071 | ¥116,305,071 |

For the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022

| | Thousands of yen | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Unitholders' equity | | | | | Total unitholders' equity | Total net assets |
| | Unitholders' capital | | Surplus | | | | |
| | Unitholders' capital, gross | Deduction from unitholders' capital | Unitholders' capital, net | Unappropriated retained earnings | Total surplus | | |
| Balance as of March 1, 2022(Note 10) | ¥115,191,501 | ¥(1,427,014) | ¥113,764,487 | ¥2,540,583 | ¥2,540,583 | ¥116,305,071 | ¥116,305,071 |
| Change during the fiscal period | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of new investment units | 23,144,150 | - | 23,144,150 | - | - | 23,144,150 | 23,144,150 |
| Distributions in excess of retained earnings | - | (265,580) | (265,580) | - | - | (265,580) | (265,580) |
| Surplus cash distributions | - | - | - | (2,540,421) | (2,540,421) | (2,540,421) | (2,540,421) |
| Net income | - | - | - | 2,979,844 | 2,979,844 | 2,979,844 | 2,979,844 |
| Total change during the fiscal period | 23,144,150 | (265,580) | 22,878,569 | 439,422 | 439,422 | 23,317,992 | 23,317,992 |
| Balance as of August 31, 2022 (Note 10) | ¥138,335,652 | ¥(1,692,595) | ¥136,643,057 | ¥2,980,006 | ¥2,980,006 | ¥139,623,063 | ¥139,623,063 |

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | Thousands of yen | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | For the fiscal period ended | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | | |
| Income before income taxes | ¥ | 2,541,392 | ¥ | 2,980,692 |
| Depreciation | | 887,512 | | 1,096,994 |
| Investment unit issuance expenses | | - | | 163,186 |
| Interest income | | (57) | | (58) |
| Interest expenses | | 111,309 | | 175,254 |
| Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds | | 6,916 | | 7,038 |
| Reversal of cash distribution payable | | (737) | | (529) |
| Compensation income for damage or loss | | (36,387) | | - |
| Loss on reduction of tangible fixed assets | | 15,157 | | - |
| Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable | | 4,954 | | (32,537) |
| Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes receivable | | 594,077 | | (1,777,083) |
| Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses | | (306) | | (2,487) |
| Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses | | 8,371 | | (8,682) |
| Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable | | (58,169) | | 37,838 |
| Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable | | 1,595 | | (679) |
| Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses | | 83,773 | | 84,203 |
| Increase (Decrease) in consumption taxes payable | | 281,822 | | (281,822) |
| Increase (Decrease) in advances received | | (1,248) | | 231,374 |
| Others | | (44,444) | | 137,379 |
| Subtotal | | 4,395,532 | | 2,810,080 |
| Interest received | | 57 | | 58 |
| Interest paid | | (121,243) | | (168,059) |
| Income taxes paid | | (835) | | (913) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | | 4,273,511 | | 2,641,165 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment in trust | | (175,529) | | (46,390,140) |
| Proceeds from tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust | | 35,200 | | 475,849 |
| Repayments from tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust | | (14,179) | | (31,470) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | | (154,509) | | (45,945,761) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | | |
| Proceeds from short-term loans payable | | - | | 3,800,000 |
| Repayments of short-term loans payable | | (1,400,000) | | (1,100,000) |
| Proceeds from long-term loans payable | | 2,711,000 | | 21,000,000 |
| Repayments of long-term loans payable | | (2,211,000) | | - |
| Proceeds from issuance of new investment units | | - | | 22,980,964 |
| Payment of distributions of retained earnings | | (2,381,210) | | (2,539,745) |
| Payment of distributions in excess of retained earnings | | (263,864) | | (265,296) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | | (3,545,074) | | 43,875,923 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 573,927 | | 571,327 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal period | | 11,643,587 | | 12,217,514 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period (Note 3) | ¥ | 12,217,514 | ¥ | 12,788,842 |

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, 2022, MEL held in the form of trust beneficiary interest in 24 properties (aggregate acquisition price: 216,242 million yen), and an occupancy rate remained 100% 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) 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 | 2-63 years |
| Structures | 10-58 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 8-12 years |
| Tools, furniture and fixtures | 3-15 years |

c) Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets, including intangible assets in trust, is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives.

d) Long-term Prepaid Expenses

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

e) Investment Unit Issuance Expenses

Investment unit issuance expenses are recorded as expenses when incurred.

f) 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.

g) 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 and tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust.

h) 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. 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 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | As of | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Cash and deposits | ¥ | 5,380,624 | ¥ | 4,241,958 |
| Cash and deposits in trust | | 6,836,890 | | 8,546,883 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | ¥ | 12,217,514 | ¥ | 12,788,842 |

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property and equipment and intangible assets as of August 31, 2022 are as follows:

| | | Thousands of yen | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---------|--|
| Type of assets | | Balance as of March 1, 2022 | Increase during the fiscal period | Decrease during the fiscal period | Balance as of August 31, 2022 | Depreciation | | Net balance as of August 31, 2022 | Remarks | |
| | | | | | | Accumulated depreciation | Depreciation for the fiscal period | | | |
| Property and equipment | Buildings in trust | ¥ 69,433,894 | ¥ 18,830,691 | ¥ - | ¥ 88,264,585 | ¥ 6,468,958 | ¥ 1,048,749 | ¥ 81,795,626 | (Note) | |
| | Structures in trust | 2,415,040 | 838,839 | - | 3,253,880 | 182,807 | 31,990 | 3,071,073 | (Note) | |
| | Machinery and equipment in trust | 202,323 | 8,395 | - | 210,718 | 47,632 | 11,760 | 163,085 | - | |
| | Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust | 33,200 | 17,145 | - | 50,345 | 10,610 | 3,493 | 39,735 | - | |
| | Land in trust | 101,608,148 | 26,781,587 | - | 128,389,735 | - | - | 128,389,735 | (Note) | |
| Total property and equipment | | ¥173,692,607 | ¥ 46,476,658 | ¥ - | ¥220,169,265 | ¥6,710,009 | ¥1,095,994 | ¥213,459,256 | - | |
| Intangible assets | Software | ¥ 9,500 | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ 9,500 | ¥ 9,365 | ¥ 950 | ¥ 135 | - | |
| | Other intangible assets | 1,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 508 | 50 | 491 | - | |
| Total intangible assets | | ¥ 10,500 | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ 10,500 | ¥ 9,873 | ¥ 1,000 | ¥ 626 | - | |

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

5. 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

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, 2022 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 | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ 3,316,298 | ¥ 6,298 |
| (2) | Investment corporation bonds | 2,000,000 | 1,973,800 | (26,200) |
| (3) | Long-term loans payable | 53,064,000 | 53,888,893 | 824,893 |
| Total liabilities | | ¥ 58,374,000 | ¥ 59,178,991 | ¥ 804,991 |

(Note1) 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.

(Note2) Repayment schedule for debt after February 28, 2022

| | Thousands of yen | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | As of February 28, 2022 | | | | | |
| | 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 | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - |
| Investment corporation bonds | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000,000 |
| Long-term loans payable | - | 6,540,000 | 4,550,000 | 6,320,000 | 5,010,000 | 30,644,000 |
| Total | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ 6,540,000 | ¥ 4,550,000 | ¥ 6,320,000 | ¥ 5,010,000 | ¥32,644,000 |

The book value, fair value, and differences between the values as of August 31, 2022 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 | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ 3,311,351 | ¥ 1,351 |
| (2) Investment corporation bonds | 2,000,000 | 1,950,000 | (50,000) |
| (3) Long-term loans payable | 74,064,000 | 75,026,006 | 962,006 |
| Total liabilities | ¥ 79,374,000 | ¥ 80,287,357 | ¥ 913,357 |

(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) Repayment schedule for debt after August 31, 2022

| | Thousands of yen | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | As of August 31, 2022 | | | | | |
| | 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 | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - | ¥ - |
| Investment corporation bonds | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000,000 |
| Long-term loans payable | - | 6,540,000 | 5,900,000 | 5,970,000 | 7,910,000 | 47,744,000 |
| Total | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ 6,540,000 | ¥ 5,900,000 | ¥ 5,970,000 | ¥ 7,910,000 | ¥49,744,000 |

6. 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 ended | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Book value (Note 1) | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the fiscal period | ¥ | 168,848,938 | ¥ | 168,078,592 |
| Changes during the fiscal period (Note 2) | | (770,346) | | 45,380,664 |
| Balance at the end of the fiscal period | ¥ | 168,078,592 | ¥ | 213,459,256 |
| Fair value at the end of the fiscal period (Note 3) | ¥ | 191,520,000 | ¥ | 246,147,500 |

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

(Note 2) The increase for the fiscal period ended February 28, 2022 was primarily a result of the recognition of CAPEX which amounted 131,323 thousand yen. The decrease was primarily a result of the recognition of depreciation, which amounted to 886,512 thousand yen. The increase for the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022 was primarily a result of acquiring Real estate beneficiary interests for a total of 46,294,212 thousand yen. The decrease was primarily a result of the recognition of depreciation, which amounted to 1,095,994 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 “7. PROPERTY-RELATED REVENUES AND EXPENSES.”

7. 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, 2022 and August 31, 2022.

| | Thousands of yen | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | For the fiscal period ended | | | |
| | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| A. Property-related revenues | | | | |
| Operating rental revenues | | | | |
| Rental revenues | ¥ | 4,606,378 | ¥ | 5,682,416 |
| Common area charges | | 192,198 | | 252,030 |
| Total | ¥ | 4,798,577 | ¥ | 5,934,447 |
| Other rental revenues | | | | |
| Received utilities cost | ¥ | 151,770 | ¥ | 220,513 |
| Others | | 78,550 | | 121,839 |
| Total | ¥ | 230,320 | ¥ | 342,352 |
| Total property-related revenues | ¥ | 5,028,898 | ¥ | 6,276,799 |
| B. Property-related expenses | | | | |
| Rental expenses | | | | |
| Facility management fee | ¥ | 212,078 | ¥ | 275,605 |
| Property and other taxes | | 407,631 | | 475,490 |
| Insurance | | 7,202 | | 10,631 |
| Repair and maintenance | | 62,387 | | 105,563 |
| Utilities cost | | 144,931 | | 231,154 |
| Depreciation | | 886,512 | | 1,095,994 |
| Custodian fee | | 3,710 | | 4,047 |
| Others | | 19,867 | | 22,826 |
| Total rental expenses | ¥ | 1,744,322 | ¥ | 2,221,313 |
| C. Operating income from property leasing (A-B) | ¥ | 3,284,575 | ¥ | 4,055,485 |

8. REVENUE RECOGNITION

- a) Breakdown information on revenue from contracts with customers
The previous period (the fiscal period from September 1, 2021 to February 28, 2022)

| | Thousands of yen | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Revenue from contracts with customers | Net sales to external customers |
| Revenue from utilities charge | ¥ 151,770 | ¥ 151,770 |
| Others | - | 4,877,127 |
| Total | ¥ 151,770 | ¥ 5,028,898 |

(Note1) Rental business revenue, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," and transfers of real estate, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 15, "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.

(Note2) Received utilities cost 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 fiscal period (the fiscal period from March 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022)

| | Thousands of yen | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Revenue from contracts with customers | Net sales to external customers |
| Revenue from utilities charge | ¥ 220,513 | ¥ 220,513 |
| Others | - | 6,056,286 |
| Total | ¥ 220,513 | ¥ 6,276,799 |

(Note1) Rental business revenue, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," and transfers of real estate, etc. subject to ASBJ Statement No. 15, "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.

(Note2) Received utilities cost 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, 2021 to February 28, 2022 | For the fiscal period from March 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022 |
| Claims generated from contracts with customers (balance at beginning of the fiscal period) | ¥ 32,553 | ¥ 29,511 |
| Claims generated from contracts with customers (balance at end of the fiscal period) | 29,511 | 59,153 |
| 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
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.

9. 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, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Due within one year | ¥ | 8,951,097 | ¥ | 10,998,039 |
| Due after one year | | 55,564,422 | | 61,448,292 |
| Total | ¥ | 64,515,520 | ¥ | 72,446,331 |

10. 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 ended | |
| | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| I. Unappropriated retained earnings | ¥ 2,540,583,889 | ¥ 2,980,006,749 |
| II. Distributions in excess of retained earnings | | |
| Deduction from unitholders' capital | 265,580,665 | 328,452,550 |
| III. Distributions | 2,806,002,490 | 3,308,372,055 |
| (Distributions per unit) | (7,174) | (7,353) |
| Of which, distributions of retained earnings | 2,540,421,825 | 2,979,919,505 |
| (Of which, distributions in retained earnings per unit) | (6,495) | (6,623) |
| Of which, distributions in excess of retained earnings | 265,580,665 | 328,452,550 |
| (Of which, distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit) | (679) | (730) |
| IV. Retained earnings carried forward | ¥ 162,064 | ¥ 87,244 |

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 amounts of 2,540,421,825 yen and 2,979,919,505 yen for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022, respectively. These amounts were equivalent to the maximum integral multiples of number of investment units issued and outstanding as of the end of each 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), defined as distributions in excess of retained earnings, as a return of unitholders’ capital, each fiscal period on a continuous basis.

Accordingly, for the fiscal period ended February 28, 2022, MEL declared SCD of 265,580,665 yen, as a return of unitholders’ capital, which was the amount equivalent to approximately 30.0% of depreciation expense. For the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, MEL declared SCD of 328,452,550 yen, as a return of unitholders’ capital, which was the amount equivalent to approximately 30.0% of depreciation expense.

11. 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, 2022 and August 31, 2022.

| | | | Thousands of yen | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | As of | |
| Classification | Repayment date | Weighted-average interest rate | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| Short-term loans payable | March 1, 2023 (Note 1) | 0.1523% | ¥ - | ¥ 2,700,000- |
| Total short-term loans payable | | | ¥ - | ¥ 2,700,000- |
| Long-term loans payable due within one year | September 14, 2022 | 0.3575% | ¥ 430,000 | ¥ 430,000 |
| | | | 2,050,000 | 2,050,000 |
| | September 14, 2022 | 0.2400% | 830,000 | 830,000 |
| | | | | |
| Total Long-term loans payable due within one year | | | ¥ 3,310,000 | ¥ 3,310,000 |
| Long-term loans payable | September 2, 2023 | 0.2500% | ¥ 3,000,000 | ¥ 3,000,000 |
| | September 14, 2023 | 0.3913% | 1,760,000 | 1,760,000 |
| | | | 1,330,000 | 1,330,000 |
| | | | 450,000 | 450,000 |
| | September 1, 2024 | 0.2000% | 1,150,000 | 1,150,000 |
| | September 14, 2024 | 0.4288% | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| | October 9, 2024 | 0.1800% | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| | | | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| | March 9, 2025 | 0.2100% | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 |
| | September 1, 2025 | 0.2000% | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| | | 0.2663% | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| | | 0.2000% | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| | September 14, 2025 | 0.4675% | 620,000 | 620,000 |
| | | 0.3950% | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| | October 9, 2025 | 0.2160% | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | | 0.2413% | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| | 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 |
| | March 1, 2027 | 0.2500% | - | 2,000,000 |
| | March 9, 2027 | 0.3663% | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| | September 14, 2027 | 0.5500% | 1,340,000 | 1,340,000 |
| | | | 1,340,000 | 1,340,000 |
| | | | 880,000 | 880,000 |

| | | | Thousands of yen | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | As of | |
| Classification | Repayment date | Weighted-average interest rate | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| | | | 880,000 | 880,000 |
| | October 9, 2027 | 0.2400% | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 |
| | March 1, 2028 | 0.4575% | - | 500,000 |
| | March 9, 2028 | 0.4313% | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| | | | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| | March 19, 2028 | 0.3963% | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| | September 1, 2028 | 0.4238% | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| | | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | 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 |
| | October 10, 2028 | 0.4200% | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| | March 1, 2029 | 0.5263% | - | 500,000 |
| | | | - | 500,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | March 1, 2029 | 0.5263% | - | 500,000 |
| | | | - | 500,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | 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 |
| | 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 |
| | March 1, 2030 | 0.5662% | - | 1,000,000 |
| | March 9, 2030 | 0.5549% | 1,050,000 | 1,050,000 |
| | August 30, 2030 | 0.4683% | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| | | 0.5000% | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | March 1, 2031 | 0.6340% | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 500,000 |
| | March 7, 2031 | 0.6176% | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | March 1, 2032 | 0.7025% | - | 2,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |

| Classification | Repayment date | Weighted-average interest rate | Thousands of yen | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | As of | |
| | | | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | 0.5000% | - | 1,000,000 |
| | | 0.7125% | - | 2,000,000 |
| | March 9, 2033 | 0.6500% | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total long-term loans payable | | | ¥ 53,064,000 | ¥ 74,064,000 |
| Total | | | ¥ 56,374,000 | ¥ 80,074,000 |

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, 2022 and August 31, 2022 are disclosed in “5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS”.

(Note 1) The short-term loans payable of 1,100,000 thousand yen was repaid on April 1, 2022, in a short-term loan payable of 3,800,000 thousand yen which MEL borrowed on March 1, 2022.

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, 2022 and August 31, 2022

| | | | Thousands of yen | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | As of | | | |
| Classification | Maturity | Interest rate | February 28, 2022 | | August 31, 2022 | |
| Total Short-term investment corporation bonds | | | ¥ | - | ¥ | - |
| Series 1 | April 14, 2036 | 0.7000% | ¥ | 2,000,000 | ¥ | 2,000,000 |
| Total Long-term investment corporation bonds | | | ¥ | 2,000,000 | ¥ | 2,000,000 |

12. REDUCTION ENTRY

The amount of reduction entry of property and equipment as of February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022 are as follows:

| | Thousands of yen | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | As of | |
| | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| Buildings in trust | ¥ 31,220 | ¥ 31,220 |
| Structures in trust | ¥ 22,166 | ¥ 22,166 |

13. 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, 2022 and August 31, 2022 are as follows:

| | Thousands of yen | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | As of | |
| | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| Enterprise tax payable | ¥ 14 | ¥ 11 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 14 | 11 |
| Net deferred tax assets | ¥ 14 | ¥ 11 |

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, 2022 and August 31, 2022 are as follows:

| | For the fiscal period ended | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| Statutory tax rate | 31.46% | 31.46% |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Deductible cash distributions | (31.45%) | (31.45%) |
| Other | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Actual effective income tax rate | 0.04% | 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.

14. PER UNIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes per unit information for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022.

| | Yen | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | For the fiscal period ended | |
| | February 28, 2022 | August 31, 2022 |
| Net income per unit | | |
| Basic net income per unit | ¥ 6,495 | ¥ 6,627 |
| Weighted average number of units outstanding | 391,135 | 449,600 |
| Net assets per unit | ¥ 297,352 | ¥ 310,318 |

(Note) 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.

15. 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, 2022 and August 31, 2022.
- b) Transactions and account balances with affiliates
There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022.
- c) Transactions and account balances with companies under common control
There were no transactions and account balances for the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022.
- 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, 2022 and August 31, 2022.

16. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

(For the fiscal periods ended February 28, 2022 and August 31, 2022)

- 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.

17. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Issuance of New Investment Units

MEL issued new investment units based on the resolution made by the board of directors on October 14, 2022 and October 19, 2022 and the payment was completed on October 25, 2022 and November 22, 2022 for the issuance of new investment units through public offering and third-party allotment, respectively.

<Issuance of New Investment Units through Public Offering>

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Number of units issued | : 51,000 units |
| Issue price | : 394,875 yen per unit |
| Total amount issued | : 20,138,625,000 yen |
| Issue amount | : 381,996 yen per unit |
| Net proceeds | : 19,481,796,000 yen |
| Payment date | : October 25, 2022 |

<Issuance of New Investments Units through the Third-Party Allotment>

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Number of units issued | : 2,550 units |
| Issue amount | : 381,996 yen per unit |
| Net proceeds | : 974,089,800 yen |
| Payment date | : November 22, 2022 |
| Allotee | : Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. |

Independent Auditor’s Report

The Board of Directors
Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at August 31, 2022, 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, 2022, 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, 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 the 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.

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.
- 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.

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, related safeguards.

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 29, 2022

/s/ Koichi Yanai
Koichi Yanai
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/s/ Teruyo Okubo
Teruyo Okubo
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Remuneration Policy for the Asset Management Company’s Directors, Corporate Auditors and Employees

i) Remuneration for Asset Management Company’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 corporate performance, bonuses may be paid to directors upon resolution of the Board of Directors.

ii) Remuneration for Asset Management Company’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 Asset Management Company’s Employees

- *Remuneration system based on skill development.* The Asset Management Company’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 Management Company has (i) a performance-based bonus system that rewards the employee based on the performance of the Asset Management Company as well as the employee’s performance taking into account the employee’s contribution to the performance of the Asset Management Company 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 promotion the employee, in each case based on the employee’s performance and work ethic.
- *Evaluation of employees based on ESG criteria.* All employees are evaluated once a year on their ESG 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 Management Company 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 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 Asset Management Company’s Directors and Corporate Auditors

April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

| | 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 | 6 | ¥68,050,000 | 1 | ¥1,200,000 | 7 | ¥69,250,000 |

Notes: 1. Remuneration for directors is as per the Companies Act of Japan, Article 361, Paragraph 1, Item 1.
2. Mitsubishi Jisho Investment Advisors, Inc. had four directors (one director served as a part-time role) and two corporate auditors (part-time) as of February 28, 2022.

Remuneration for Asset Management Company’s Employees

April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

| | All employees (Note 1) | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Number of employees | Remuneration | | |
| | | Total | Fixed | Variable (Note 2) |
| Remuneration based on compensation rules | 98 | ¥905,119,333 | ¥605,005,176 | ¥300,114,157 |

Note: 1. Total number of employees of the Asset Management Company who received remuneration during the fiscal year, excluding 15 employees dispatched from several companies, to which the Asset Management Company paid ¥160,179,998 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 Management Company’s Employees” above.

There are potential conflicts of interest between MEL and the Asset Management Company with respect to remuneration for the Asset Management Company’s directors, corporate auditors and employees. We believe that the above remuneration policy mitigates such potential conflicts. In addition, the Asset Management Company has adopted an internal set of rules that apply to all related-party transactions, such as transactions between MEL and the Asset Management Company. These rules require strict compliance by the Asset Management Company 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 2022 (March 1, 2022 to August 31, 2022))

None.

Risk Factors

An investment in MEL’s units 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;
- Scaling back of monetary policies by the United States, Japan and other major countries 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 Management Company manages multiple REITs and property funds and there are potential conflicts of interest between MEL and other property funds managed by the Asset Management Company;
- There are potential conflicts of interest between MEL and certain Mitsubishi Estate Group companies, including the Asset Management Company;
- 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 Management Company;
- 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 losses 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 Management Company’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 caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine; and
- risks related to sharp rise in oil, electricity, water and other commodity prices.

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 Management Company”), to manage and operate the properties in MEL’s portfolio. The Asset Management Company 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 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? | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| <div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> 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</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</div> |
| <div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</div> | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</div> |

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

Headed by our sponsor, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. (together 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 Environment, Diversity & Inclusion, Innovation and Resilience. Pursuant to the Mitsubishi Estate Group’s long-term management vision, Mitsubishi Estate Group Sustainable Development Goals 2030, the Mitsubishi Estate Group is working to contribute to achieving a sustainable society by addressing environmental, social and governance, or ESG, issues while providing significant and growing value to a wider range of stakeholders.

We follow the Mitsubishi Estate Group’s ESG management principles, and we proactively implement ESG initiatives. Following its establishment of an ESG policy in February 2019, the Asset Management Company, in collaboration with the Mitsubishi Estate Group, has implemented the following ESG initiatives. Our ESG policy includes our basic policy on how we can contribute to the environment, improve our work environment, ensure effective compliance and governance, achieve transparent ESG disclosure and collaborate with each stakeholder on ESG matters.

- *Environmental initiatives – climate change response.* We implement energy-saving measures and take steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our portfolio. Towards these ends, we have installed LED lighting and rooftop solar panels in our properties. We also track energy consumption, solar power generation and CO₂ emission levels in our portfolio. Furthermore, we display posters that raise awareness on energy-saving measures in common areas of our 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 our properties. Moreover, we strive to reduce waste in cooperation with tenants by promoting 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) waste programs.
- *Environmental initiatives - certification of our properties.* To track the environmental performance of our 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. Our 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 our 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 Management Company 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 CO₂ emissions.* We aim to reduce CO₂ emissions by 30% by FY2030 from a base year of FY2017. We classify our annual CO₂ emissions into three categories: scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3. In addition to tracking our CO₂ emissions, we also track CO₂ emission intensity, the latter of which decreased by 7.1% from FY2019 to FY2020 and by 17.0% from FY2020 to FY2021. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, as a part of our ongoing implementation of environmental initiatives, we installed LED lighting and solar power generation equipment for self-consumption to properties in our portfolio as needed, discussed how to better utilize renewable energy and reviewed our electricity purchase agreements. Furthermore, we switched to RE100, meaning 100% of electricity used is generated from renewable energy, at MJ Logipark Sendai 1 in February 2022 and procured a certain amount electricity (2,900,320kWh) used in FY2021 at Logicross Nagoya Kasadera by purchasing Non-Fossil Value Certificate, which certifies that the electricity purchased is generated by non-fossil fuel energy sources and carries environmental value.
- *Environmental initiatives – reduction of energy consumption.* We aim to reduce energy consumption 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 3.2% from FY2019 to FY2020, and by 15.0% from FY2020 to FY2021. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, as a part of our ongoing implementation of environmental initiatives, we installed LED lighting to properties in our portfolio as needed, discussed how to better utilize renewable energy and reviewed our electricity purchase agreements.
- *Environmental initiatives – water management.* We have set a target 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 10.1% from FY2019 to FY2020 and by 10.8% from FY2020 to FY2021. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, we engaged in reducing our water consumption by introducing automated water meter reader, water-saving toilets and smart irrigation equipment.

- *Environmental initiatives – waste management.* We aim to achieve a recycling rate of 70% or higher by FY2030. The recycling rate was 63.4%, in FY2020 and 62.3%, in FY2021, respectively. In addition to tracking our recycling rate, we also track the amount of waste discharged by weight. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, as a part of our ongoing waste management initiative, we implemented our thorough waste recycling management at each property of our portfolio.
- *Environmental initiatives - certification of our 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, 2022, 79.1% of our properties were Green Buildings based on gross floor area. As of August 31, 2022, 87.6% of our properties were Green Buildings based on gross floor area. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, as a part of our ongoing environmental initiatives, we continued improving environmental performance of our properties and obtaining environmental certificates at our properties by enhancing energy efficiency and utilizing renewable energy.
- *Social initiatives – tenants.* We conduct surveys on a regular basis to measure satisfaction amongst our 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 have introduced thermal cameras and AEDs in Logicross Nagoya Kasadera, as well as measures to prevent damage to property caused by birds in MJ Logipark Sendai 1. In addition, we consider and integrate our tenant’s needs and feedbacks in renovations of our 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. While we conduct tenant satisfaction surveys on a regular basis, we did not conduct such surveys during the fiscal periods ended August 31, 2022 and February 28, 2022. However, we have continuously improved our properties in order to enhance our tenants’ satisfaction. In the fiscal period ended February 28, 2022, we implemented the following measures;

| Property Name | Measure |
|----------------------------|---|
| Logicross Fukuoka Hisayama | Installing bird nets |
| Logicross Nagoya Kasadera | Implementing advertising digital signage and AI camera, which monitors utilization status of smoking room in five smoking rooms |

| Property Name | Measure |
|---------------------------|---|
| LOGIPORT Sagamihara | (i) implementing measures against bird damage, (ii) switching to LED in three tenant-exclusive areas, (iii) redesigning north and south break rooms, and (iv) installing of shatter-resistant panels in north and south break rooms |
| LOGIPORT Hashimoto | Switching to LED in eight tenant-exclusive areas |
| MJ Logipark Kazo 1 | Introducing LED street lights |
| MJ Logipark Osaka 1 | Conducting road line paving work |
| MJ Logipark Fukuoka 1 | Switching to LED in one tenant-exclusive area |
| MJ Logipark Nishinomiya 1 | Switching to LED in the entire tenant-exclusive area and common area |
| MJ Logipark Sendai 1 | Renovating the break room |

In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, we implemented the following measures;

| Property Name | Measure |
|--------------------------|--|
| All logistics facilities | Distributing salt candy for tenants in properties as a preventive measure for heatstroke |
| MJ Logipark Kasugai 1 | Switching to LED in the common area |

- *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 our properties with local residents and around our office with local workers, and the designation by municipalities of our properties as disaster evacuation sites such as disaster cooperation building and tsunami evacuation building. In the fiscal period ended February 28, 2022, we conducted clean-up projects around the neighborhood of the Asset Management Company's office and redesigned break rooms of LOGIPORT Sagamihara.
- *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 13.6% as of April 1, 2022. From July 2022 to August 2022, we hired a third party survey agency and conducted an employee satisfaction survey on an anonymous basis, of which results showed 89% of our employees were satisfied or moderately satisfied with overall working conditions at the Asset Management Company. 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. In FY2022, we held our annual training on harassment prevention in August 2022. Furthermore, we continuously work to keep our

employees informed and up-to-date on the Asset Management Company'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 August 2022. 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, the latter of which stand at 7.2% for FY2021 and 100% as of April 1, 2022, 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 such objectives?*
Not applicable.
- *How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause 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 investment assets, exposure to energy-inefficient investment 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 assets.* We do not invest in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
- *Exposure to energy-inefficient investment assets.* We consider properties other than those that we consider to be Green Buildings to be energy-inefficient. As of August 31, 2022, 12.4% of our properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area, as compared to 20.9% as of February 28, 2022. We implement as appropriate measures to reduce their environmental impact following acquisition, including by obtaining environmental certifications such as DBJ, BELS or CASBEE. We are steadily working toward acquiring such certifications so that 100% of our logistics properties will be Green Buildings.

- *Energy consumption intensity.* Energy consumption intensity of the properties in our portfolio was 46.78 kWh/m² in FY2019, 45.30 kWh/m² in FY2020 and 38.49 kWh/m² in FY2021.

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 our portfolio.

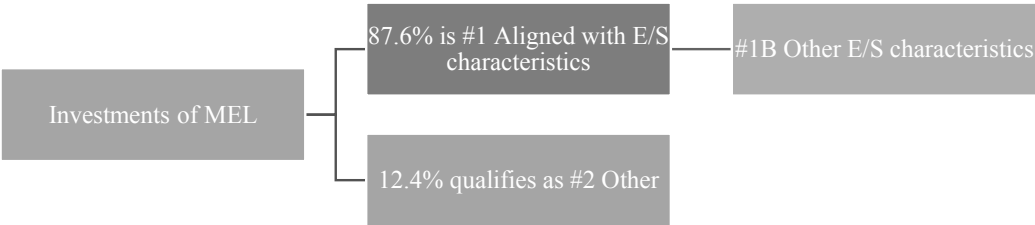
What were the top investments of this financial product?

| Largest investments | Sector | % Assets (based on acquisition price) | Country |
|----------------------|-------------|--|---------|
| Logistics facilities | Real estate | 94.3% | Japan |
| Others | Real estate | 5.7% | Japan |

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

As of February 28, 2022, 79.1% of the properties in the portfolio were Green Buildings, and 20.9% were nonqualified assets based on gross floor area. As of August 31, 2022, 87.6% of the properties in the portfolio were Green Buildings, and 12.4% were nonqualified assets based on gross floor area. In the fiscal period ended August 31, 2022, 2022, we continued improving environmental performance of our properties and obtaining environmental certificates at our properties by enhancing energy efficiency and utilizing renewable energy. Our target is to achieve a portfolio of which 100% (excluding properties where we own 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 our 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 our portfolio, and for other types of properties related to or compatible with logistics facilities to make up no more than 20% of our 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 our portfolio, and for properties located elsewhere in Japan to make up no more than 50% of our 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?*

Not applicable. 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, 2022, 20.9% of our properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area. As of August 31, 2022, 12.4% of our properties were not Green Buildings based on gross floor area. The Asset Management Company’s investment decision-making process involves assessment of material ESG-related risks and opportunities to ensure that our sustainable

investment strategy is implemented. ESG-related risks that are assessed include risks pertaining to earthquakes, flooding, soil contamination and hazardous substances. With each acquisition opportunity, the Asset Management Company and we review ESG-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 ESG-conscious because we regularly acquire properties from the Mitsubishi Estate Group, which emphasizes ESG 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 our properties including the following:

- Reduction of CO₂ emissions;
- Reduction of energy consumption;
- Water and waste management; and
- Certification of our properties.

As described in greater detail above and our website, we implement various social initiatives at our 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 indicators to 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.