

For Immediate Release

Real Estate Investment Trust Securities Issuer 1-6-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

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Asset Management Company

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Notice Concerning Revisions to Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending February 29, 2020, and Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending August 31, 2020

Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation ("MEL") today revised its forecast for the fiscal period ending Feb. 29, 2020 (Sept. 1, 2019 to Feb. 29, 2020), as noted in "Summary of Financial Results for the Fiscal Period Ended February 28, 2019 (REIT)," dated Apr. 15, 2019, and announced its new forecast for the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020 (Mar. 1, 2020 to Aug. 31, 2020). The revisions and calculations are described below. There is no change in the forecast for the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2019 (Mar. 1, 2019 to Aug. 31, 2019) as noted in "Summary of Financial Results for the Fiscal Period Ended February 28, 2019 (REIT)," dated Apr. 15, 2019.

Reasons for Revision and Announcement

A resolution was reached at MEL's board of directors meeting held today concerning the issuance of new investment units to appropriate the portion of funds for acquiring the Four New Properties (as defined in "Assets Under Management" in the Attachment, "Forecast Assumptions for the Fiscal Periods Ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020."). The forecast of operating results for the fiscal period ending Feb. 29, 2020, announced on Apr. 15, 2019, has been revised due to changes in the assumptions underlying the calculation of estimated operating revenues, which are expected to change by 10% or more, estimated ordinary profits and net profits, which are each expected to change by 30% or more, and estimated distributions per unit, which are expected to change by 5% or more. In addition, MEL is announcing a new forecast of operating results for the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020, based on these assumptions.

Revised Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending Feb. 29, 2020, and Announcement of Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending Aug. 31, 2020

(1) Details of the Revised Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending Feb. 29, 2020 (7th fiscal period) (Sept. 1, 2019 to Feb. 29, 2020)

	Operating Revenues (Millions of yen)	Operating Income (Millions of yen)	Ordinary Income (Millions of yen)	Net Income (Millions of yen)	Distributions per Unit (including SCD) (Yen)	Distributions per Unit (excluding SCD) (Yen)	SCD per Unit (Yen)
Previously Announced Forecast (A)	2,531	1,268	1,204	1,203	5,492	4,897	595
Revised Forecast (B)	3,213	1,743	1,610	1,609	5,839	5,263	576
Net Change (C) ((B)-(A))	682	474	405	405	347	366	(19)
Rate of Change (C) / (A)	27.0%	37.4%	33.7%	33.7%	6.3%	7.5%	(3.2)%

^{*}SCD stands for the "Surplus Cash Distributions."

Note: This press release has been prepared for the purpose of announcing to the public certain matters relating to the revisions to the forecasts for the fiscal period ending February 29, 2020, and forecast for the fiscal period ending August 31, 2020, and has not been prepared for the purpose of soliciting investment.

(2) Details of the Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending Aug. 31, 2020 (8th fiscal period) (Mar. 1, 2020 to Aug. 31, 2020)

	Operating Revenues (Millions of yen)	Operating Income (Millions of yen)	Ordinary Income (Millions of yen)	Net Income (Millions of yen)	Distributions per Unit (including SCD) (Yen)	Distributions per Unit (excluding SCD) (Yen)	SCD per Unit (Yen)
Forecast for the Fiscal Period Ending Aug. 31, 2020 (8th fiscal period)	3,349	1,716	1,632	1,631	5,933	5,334	599

(Reference)

Fiscal period ending Feb. 29, 2020: Expected number of investment units outstanding at the end of the period: 305,815 units; Expected Net income per unit: 5,263 yen

Fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020: Expected number of investment units outstanding at the end of the period: 305,815 units; Expected Net income per unit: 5,334 yen

Notes:

- 1. The forecast information is calculated based on the assumptions described in the Attachment, "Forecast Assumptions for the Fiscal Periods Ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020". Actual operating revenues, operating income, ordinary income, net income, distributions per unit (including surplus cash distributions), distributions per unit (excluding surplus cash distributions) and surplus cash distributions per unit may vary due to acquisitions or dispositions of properties, changes in rent revenues attributable to tenant movements etc., changes in the property management environment due to unexpected repairs etc., changes in interest rates, the actual number of new units issued and the issue price of such units, or the issuance of additional investment units etc. These forecasts should not be deemed a commitment or guarantee of the amount of cash distributions and surplus cash distributions.
- 2. These forecasts may be revised if a substantial variation from the current forecast information is anticipated.
- 3. The figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen or yen, and ratios are rounded to the nearest tenth.

This material is distributed to the Tokyo Stock Exchange (Kabuto Club) Press Club; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Press Club; and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Press Club for Construction Publications.

For more information about Mitsubishi Estate Logistics REIT Investment Corporation, please visit: https://mel-reit.co.jp/en/

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[Attachment]

Forecast Assumptions for the Fiscal Periods Ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020

Items		As	sumption						
	>	Fiscal period ending Feb. 29, 2020 (7th fiscal period): From Sept. 1, 2019 to Feb. 29, 2020 (182							
Accounting Period		days)							
Periou	A								
		It is assumed that MEL will acquire the real e							
		(the "Four New Properties") on Oct. 9, 2019, in addition to its 11 properties (the "Current							
		Properties") it holds as of today. For details about Four New Properties, please refer to the press							
		release "Notice Concerning Acquisition of Domestic Real Estate Trust Beneficiary Interests and Lease Contracts with New Tenants," dated today. It is also assumed that there will be no change in							
Assets Under			=	_					
Management		the operational status of the properties hel	•						
		until Aug. 31, 2020. Changes include acquisitions of new properties and dispositions of existing properties.							
	>	 The actual results may change due to the acquisition of new properties in addition to Four New 							
		Properties or the disposition of existing properties, etc.							
	>	Operating rental revenues take into account factors such as market trends and the							
Operating		competitiveness, etc. of each property based	d on information provided	by the current owner of the					
Operating Revenues		Four New Properties and operating results	for the Current Propert	ies held by Mitsubishi Jisho					
Nevenues		Investment Advisors, Inc. (the "Asset Manag							
	>	It is assumed that tenants will not be delinqu		payments.					
		Main items regarding operating expenses are	e as follows:	(NA:II: f)					
			Fiscal Daried Ending	(Millions of yen) Fiscal Period Ending					
			Fiscal Period Ending Feb. 29, 2020	Aug. 31, 2020					
		Total Operating Rental Expenses	1,103	1,212					
		Facility Management Fee	79	84					
		Property Management Fee	18	19					
		Utilities Cost	116	115					
		Repair and Maintenance	22	31					
		Property Taxes	216	314					
		Depreciation	587	610					
Operating		Total General and Administrative Expenses	366	420					
Expenses		Asset Management Fee	249	290					
		Sponsor Support Fee	53	57					
		Of operating rental expenses, which is the main operating expense, expenses except depreciation							
		are calculated by taking into account various factors based on historical data provided by the							
		current owner etc., in the case of MJ Logipark Tsuchiura 1 acquired on Sept. 2, 2019 and the Fo							
		New Properties, and historical data after acquisition in the case of the Current Properties. Property taxes and city planning taxes are generally included in the purchase price of properties on							
		a pro-rata basis of the calendar year and will begin to be expensed from the following calendar							
		year. Accordingly, property taxes and city planning taxes for MJ Logipark Tsuchiura 1 and the Fou							
		lew Properties will be expensed starting from the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020.							
	\triangleright	For building repair expenses, the amount assumed to be necessary for each property is based on							
		the repair and maintenance plans of the Asset Management Company. However, repair expenses							
		may differ substantially from the anticipated	•						
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		non-operating expenses, which includes 76 million yen for interest expenses and other							
Non-operating	debt-related costs, 6 million yen as amortization of organization expenses and 49 million yen in								
Expenses	relation to the offerings of the new investment units. For the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020, it is assumed that 84 million yen will be inc								
		non-operating expenses, which includes 78 million yen for interest expenses and other							
			ed costs and 6 million yen as amortization of organization expenses.						
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	The balance of MEL's interest-bearing debt on an accounting basis as of today is 26,924 million
Interest-bearing Debt	 yen. It is assumed that, on Oct. 9, 2019, MEL will obtain a loan of up to 11,600 million yen for the purpose of allocating a portion of such funds to acquire the Four New Properties described in "Assets Under Management" above. In addition, it is assumed that, MEL will obtain a third-party allotment loan of 851 million yen on Oct. 9, 2019 for the purpose of allocating a portion of such funds to acquire the Four New Properties, which it plans to repay in full using the proceeds from the third-party allotment or cash reserves. It is assumed that MEL will refinance the entire long-term debt of 4,000 million yen due on Sept. 30, 2019. As a result, the total expected amount of interest-bearing debt at the end of the fiscal periods ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020 is estimated to be 38,524 million yen and 37,424 million yen, respectively. LTV at the end of the fiscal periods ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020 is estimated to be 31.7% and 31.0%, respectively. For LTV calculation, please refer to the following formula. The ratios are rounded to the nearest tenth:
	 LTV (%) = interest-bearing debt / total assets × 100 (%) However, the total expected amount of interest-bearing debt and the actual LTV may differ considerably from this assumption, depending on the final number of investment units to be issued and the final issue amount.
Investment Units	 It is assumed that, in addition to the 245,815 investment units that are issued and outstanding as of today, all of the 60,000 investment units to be newly issued, which will comprise 57,150 investment units to be issued through a primary offering based on a resolution of MEL's board of directors adopted at a meeting held today and 2,850 investment units (maximum) through a third-party allotment, will be issued. In addition to the above, it is assumed that there will be no change to the number of investment units through new issuance of investment units by the end of the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020 or by other means. Distributions per unit (excluding surplus cash distributions) and surplus cash distributions per unit for the fiscal periods ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020 are calculated based on 305,815 investment units, which is the total number of investment units expected to be issued and outstanding at the end of the fiscal periods ending Feb. 29, 2020 and Aug. 31, 2020, including 60,000 investment units, which is the maximum number of the investment units to be newly issued according to the above.
Distributions Per Unit (excluding surplus cash	 Distributions per unit (excluding surplus cash distributions) are calculated based on the assumption that the distributions will be distributed in accordance with the distribution policy of the Articles of Incorporation of MEL. Distributions per unit (excluding surplus cash distributions) may change due to various factors including any additional acquisitions or dispositions of properties, changes in rent revenues
distributions)	 attributable to tenant moves, changes in the property management environment including unexpected repair etc. Surplus cash distributions per unit are calculated based on the assumption that the cash
Surplus Cash Distributions Per Unit	distributions will be distributed in accordance with the fund distribution policy of the Articles of Incorporation of MEL. It is assumed that the surplus cash distributions (on an ongoing basis) in the fiscal period ending Feb. 29, 2020 will be 176 million yen, assuming that an amount equivalent to 30.0% of depreciation of the period will be distributed. In addition, it is assumed that the surplus cash distributions (surplus cash distributions on an ongoing basis) in the fiscal period ending Aug. 31, 2020, will be equal to 30% of depreciation expenses for the fiscal period, which is assumed to be 183 million yen. These are investment refunds categorized as a distribution from unitholders' capital for tax purposes and there are no refunds from the distribution of the allowance for temporary difference adjustments. The amount of depreciation expenses may change depending on the amount of total assets under management, ancillary costs, capital expenditure, the allocation method of purchase price for each asset and depreciable life, etc. Surplus cash distributions, which will be based on the amount of depreciation expenses, may change accordingly.

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- ➤ MEL may implement cash distributions in excess of the distributable amount to unitholders based on the financial statements related to cash distribution approved under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations (Act No. 198 of June 4, 1951, as amended) if the board of directors of MEL deems such distribution to be appropriate (1) in light of the economic environment, real estate market, lease market or other trends; (2) when the amount of income fails to meet the amount equivalent to 90% of distributable income; (3) when the distribution amount fails to meet the requirements for the Special Provisions for Taxation on Investment Corporations; or (4) in other ways to maximize the interests of unitholders. When MEL implements cash distributions in excess of the distributable amount, the distribution is limited to the total amount of income for the relevant operating period and the amount set forth under laws and ordinances (including the rules of the Investment Trusts Association, Japan, etc.).
- Currently, MEL intends to target a level of surplus cash distributions on an ongoing basis at an amount equivalent to approximately 30% of the depreciation expense for the relevant fiscal period.
 - Furthermore, to maintain the stability of MEL's distributions per unit in the event that the amount of distributions per unit temporarily decreases due to a series of financing activities such as the issuance of new investment units (including investment unit third-party allotment) or large scale repair and maintenance, which may result in a temporary dilution of investment units or incurrence of large expenses, MEL may make distributions as one-time surplus cash distributions. However, MEL may decide not to make any surplus cash distributions in a fiscal period based on a consideration of factors such as economic or real estate market conditions, MEL's financial condition or the amount of anticipated profitability, which includes capital gains in connection with property dispositions.
- > In addition, in the event that MEL needs to allocate its cash to emergency capital expenditures for unexpected damages on MEL's assets, etc., surplus cash distributions per unit may be reduced. In order to continue stable financial management, MEL does not plan to pay surplus cash distributions where such payment would cause the Appraisal LTV (Note), as defined below, to exceed 60%.

(Note) Appraisal LTV (%) = A /B (%)

- A = Total interest-bearing liabilities on the balance sheet for the relevant fiscal period (excluding consumption tax loans) + Reversal from security deposit reserves (excluding cases where security deposits are refunded according to leasing agreements with tenants)
- B = Total assets on the balance sheet for the relevant fiscal period Book value after depreciation of real estate held in the relevant fiscal period + Total appraisal value of real estate held in the fiscal period in question – Total cash distributions to be paid in the following operating period - Total surplus cash distributions to be paid in the following operating period

Others

- It is assumed that no revision that will have an impact on the forecast information above will be made with regard to the laws and regulations, tax system, accounting standards, listing rules of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and rules of the Investment Trusts Association, Japan, etc.
- It is assumed that no unexpected material change will arise in overall economic trends and real estate market conditions, etc.

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