

JAPAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION ANNOUNCEMENT OF FIRST FISCAL PERIOD RESULTS

1. Summary of Financial Results

On May 27, 2002, Japan Real Estate Investment Corporation ("JRE", TSE: 8952) has announced financial results of its first fiscal period ended March 31, 2002.

For the first fiscal period, JRE reported gross revenues of 6,492 million yen, operating profits of 2,961 million yen, recurring profits of 2,405 million yen and net income of 2,403 million yen, or 14,983 yen per unit.

As of March 31, 2002, JRE's total asset balance was 161,809 million yen and its net worth was 83,663 million yen, or 521,591 yen per unit. On its balance sheet, JRE held real estate assets of 145,580 million yen and bore interest bearing debt of 64,000 million yen.

Although JRE's first fiscal reporting period was technically from May 11, 2001, when JRE was established, to March 31, 2002 (325 days), it actually began its business operations as a publicly-listed real estate investment trust on September 10, 2001 when it was listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Therefore, its practical investment period was from September 10, 2001 to March 31, 2002 (203 days).

2. First Fiscal Period Highlights

Establishment: On May 11, 2001, JRE was established by Japan Real Estate Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("J-Rea"), a licensed asset management company whose shareholders are Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. (40%), The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (30%) and The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company (30%). JRE's initial unitholders' capital was 200 million yen.

Initial Public Offering: On September 10, 2001, JRE was listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as one of the first real estate investment trusts in Japan (so-called "J-REITs"). Through this initial public offering of 160,000 units, JRE raised equity capital of 81,060 million yen.

Initial Portfolio: Following the IPO, JRE acquired 20 office buildings mainly from Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd., Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. and Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company, utilizing the IPO proceeds, as well as 24,000 million yen in bank loans. These 20 assets have formed the basis of JRE's well diversified portfolio (diversified in terms of geographic locations and tenancy). In addition, JRE subsequently increased its ownership stake in Urawa Dai-ichi Seimei Dowa Kasai Building (on October 11, 2001) and Midosuji Daiwa Building (February 28, 2002) to 100% (fee simple) at purchase prices of 1,342 million yen and 7,380 million yen, respectively.



Additionally Acquired Properties: During the first fiscal period, JRE aggressively explored external growth opportunities, acquiring four additional office buildings; Shibuya Cross Tower for 34,600 million yen (acquired on November 30, 2001), Kyoto Shijo Kawaramachi Building for 2,650 million yen (December 20, 2001), Ericsson Shin-Yokohama Building for 3,000 million yen (January 28, 2002) and co-ownership of 55.12762% of Kanazawa Park Building for 2,880 million yen (February 28, 2002).

Fiscal Year-end Portfolio Profile: As a result of these external growth activities, as of March 31, 2002, JRE's real estate portfolio has grown to 24 properties from 20 at an aggregate acquisition cost of 144,697 million yen, with an aggregate net rentable area of 201,884 m². The total number of tenants in the portfolio has reached 328. In addition, as a result of J-Rea's continuous leasing management efforts, the portfolio's occupancy rates have been maintained at approximately 94% throughout the fiscal period (as of March 31, 2002, the occupancy rate of the portfolio was 94.0%).

Debt Financing: JRE's acquisitions have been partially financed through bank borrowings. JRE has successfully achieved competitive pricing of these bank loans through negotiations with several financial institutions. As of March 31, 2002, JRE's balance of borrowings was 64,000 million yen, of which 24,000 million yen consisted of long-term bank loans and the remaining 40,000 million yen consisted of short-term loans.

Credit Rating: JRE obtained the first issuer credit ratings as a J-REIT, which is believed to help JRE diversify its sources of debt financing in the future:

<u>Agency Name</u> <u>Date of Rating</u> <u>Rating Summary</u>

Standard & Poor's February 14, 2002 Long-term: A+, Short-term: A-1, Outlook: Stable

Moody's March 15, 2002 Rating: A2, Outlook: Stable

Additional Equity Offering: On March 29, 2002, JRE launched a secondary offering of 65,000 units. This offering was closed on May 8, 2002 and JRE raised 30,892 million yen, which will be utilized to acquire additional assets or partially redeem existing debt.

3. Second Fiscal Period Forecast

Environment: Due to the ongoing corporate restructurings and current economic slump in Japan, demand for office space is expected to be soft for the near-term. At the same time, a significant supply of new office buildings is expected in the near future, the so-called "Year 2003 Problem". Also, as a result of severe restructuring activities arising from the corporate sector, a number of office buildings are expected to be up for sale.

Investment Strategies: Under such circumstances, J-Rea intends to manage JRE's portfolio, as follows:

- i. Strengthen and expand channels of information of properties for sale, and aggressively acquire good quality assets with attractive yields.
- ii. Maintain and improve the current tenancy by strengthening J-Rea's relationship with core tenants, satisfying them with the highest quality property management. As for the currently vacant space, J-Rea is taking various actions to lease-up such space as soon as possible.



- iii. Encourage core tenants to sign long-term/fixed-term lease contracts which will stabilize JRE's rental revenues over time.
- iv. Competitively supervise the in-place property management companies, and review each property's management procedures and their cost structure. J-Rea intends to reduce the amount of property management related expenses by 10% within 3 years from the date of acquisition.

Performance Forecast: For the second fiscal period from April 1, 2002 to September 30, 2002, JRE forecasts gross revenues of 7,700 million yen, recurring profits of 2,800 million yen and net income of 2,800 million yen, or 12,400 yen per unit. For the third fiscal period from October 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003, JRE forecasts total revenues of 7,800 million yen, recurring profits of 3,000 million yen and net income of 3,000 million yen, or 13,600 yen per unit.

JRE and J-Rea believe that the above forecast is based on reasonable assumptions of portfolio operations and the new acquisition of MD Kanda Building (described below), but these numbers are not a guarantee of JRE's future performances and are subject to changes/adjustments which may arise from uncontrollable events in the future.

Mitsui & Co.: On May 27, 2002, J-Rea announced that Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be the fourth shareholder of J-Rea on May 31, 2002, by purchasing 10% ownership from the existing shareholders. As a result, J-Rea's shareholders will be Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. (36%), Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (27%), Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company (27%) and Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (10%).

New Acquisition: On May 27, 2002, JRE announced that it will acquire MD Kanda Building from Mitsui & Co., Ltd. for 9,520 million yen. This property is a 10-story office building with 6,334 m² net rentable area. Its current occupancy rate is 100%.

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JAPAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

For the Period from May 11, 2001 to March 31, 2002

	(In thousands of yen)
I. Operating Revenues and Expenses	
Revenues	6,492,518
Rental revenues	6,427,133
Other rental revenues	65,384
Operating Expenses	3,530,762
Property-related expenses	2,859,570
Asset management fees	
Fees of asset custody consignment	23,123
Fees of outsourcing administrative tasks	123,590
Salaries of directors	6,603
Other operating expenses	128,425
Operating Profits	2,961,756
1. Non-Operating Revenues	2,848
II. Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses	
Interest received	•
Other non-operating revenues	
2. Non-Operating Expenses	
Interest expenses	·
New unit-issuance costs	
Unit-listing expenses	
Deferred start-up costs	
Other non-operating expenses	
Recurring Profits	
Income before Income Taxes	
Taxes	
Deferred Taxes	·
Net Income	2,403,333
Retained Earnings	2,403,333



JAPAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

As of March 31, 2002

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AS	SETS	
I.	Current Assets	
	Cash and deposits	4,542,693
	Entrusted cash and deposits	10,781,217
	Rental receivables	59,274
	Consumption tax refundable	714,493
	Other current assets	64,361
	Total current assets	16,162,039
II.	Fixed Assets	
	1. Property and equipment, at cost	
	Buildings	21,075,829
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	(454,129)
	Structures	156,812
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	(1,948)
	Machinery and equipment	273,155
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	
	Land	41,755,392
	Entrusted buildings	
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	(585,548)
	Entrusted structures	105,777
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	(1,317)
	Entrusted machinery and equipment	671,602
	Less-Accumulated depreciation	(42,470)
	Entrusted land	57,858,757
	Net property and equipment	145,135,400
	2. Intangible fixed assets	
	Entrusted leasehold rights	444,160
	Other intangible fixed assets	453
	Total intangible fixed assets	444,614
	3. Investment and others	
	Lease deposits	
	Long-term prepaid expenses	53,684
	Total investment and others	67,784
	Total fixed assets	145,647,799
Tot	tal Assets	161,809,838



JAPAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION **BALANCE SHEET**

As of March 31, 2002

	(In thousands of yen)				
LIABILITIES					
I.	Current Liabilities				
	Accounts payable				
	Short-term borrowings				
	Other payable				
	Accrued expenses				
	Accrued taxes				
	Rent received in advance				
	Other current liabilities				
	Total current liabilities				
II.	Long-Term Liabilities				
	Long-term borrowings				
	Deposits from tenants				
	Total long-term liabilities				
Tot	al Liabilities				
UN	ITHOLDERS' EQUITY				
I.	Unitholders' Equity				
	Unitholders' capital				
II.	Surplus				
	Retained earnings				
	Total surplus				
Tot	al Unitholders' Equity				
Tot	al Liabilities and Unitholders' Equity				



JAPAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION PORTFOLIO SUMMARY As of March 31, 2002

Area		Name	Acquisition Price (MM yen)	% of Portfolio	NRA(m²)	Occupancy Rate(%)
		Mitsubishi Soken Building	27,267	18.8%	18,006	97.4%
		Kodenmacho Shin-Nihonbashi Building	3,173	2.2%	3,897	87.3%
		Shiba 2chome Daimon Building	4,859	3.4%	9,622	89.3%
		Cosmo Kanasugibashi Building	2,808	1.9%	4,062	87.7%
	23 Wards	Takanawadai Building	2,738	1.9%	4,091	100.0%
T-1		JTS Building	1,362	0.9%	3,383	100.0%
Tokyo Metropolitan		Omori-Eki Higashiguchi Building	5,123	3.5%	7,708	95.7%
Area		Otsuka Higashi-Ikebukuro Building	3,541	2.4%	7,114	98.6%
Arca		Ikebukuro 2chome Building	1,728	1.2%	2,475	59.2%
		Shibuya Cross Tower	34,600	23.9%	28,501	95.8%
	Excluding 23 Wards	Urawa Dai-Ichi-Seimei Life Dowa Kasai Building	1,232 1,342	1.8%	4,510	95.0%
		Kawasaki Isago Building	3,375	2.3%	6,831	86.0%
		Ericsson Shin-Yokohama Building	3,000	2.1%	6,964	100.0%
		Sendai Honcho Honma Building	2,924	2.0%	5,829	100.0%
	ner Major Cities	Niigata Ishizuecho Nishi-Bandaibashi Building	1,010	0.7%	4,383	83.7%
		Kanazawa Minamicho Building	1,331	0.9%	3,773	87.0%
		Kanazawa Park Building	2,880	2.0%	13,030	91.5%
		Nagoya Hirokoji Building	14,533	10.0%	21,605	98.6%
Other Mai		Kyoto Shijo Kawaramachi Building	2,650	1.8%	6,800	76.3%
Other Major Cities		Midosuji Daiwa Building	6,934	9.9%	20,449	100.0%
			7,380			
		Fukusuke Sakaisujihonmachi Building	2,264	1.6%	5,337	91.6%
		Kobe Itomachi Building	1,436	1.0%	3,478	92.3%
		Hinode Tenjin Building	3,657	2.5%	5,944	100.0%
		Tosei Tenjin Building	1,550	1.1%	4,080	80.4%
24 Properties Total / Average		144,697		201,884	94.0%	