



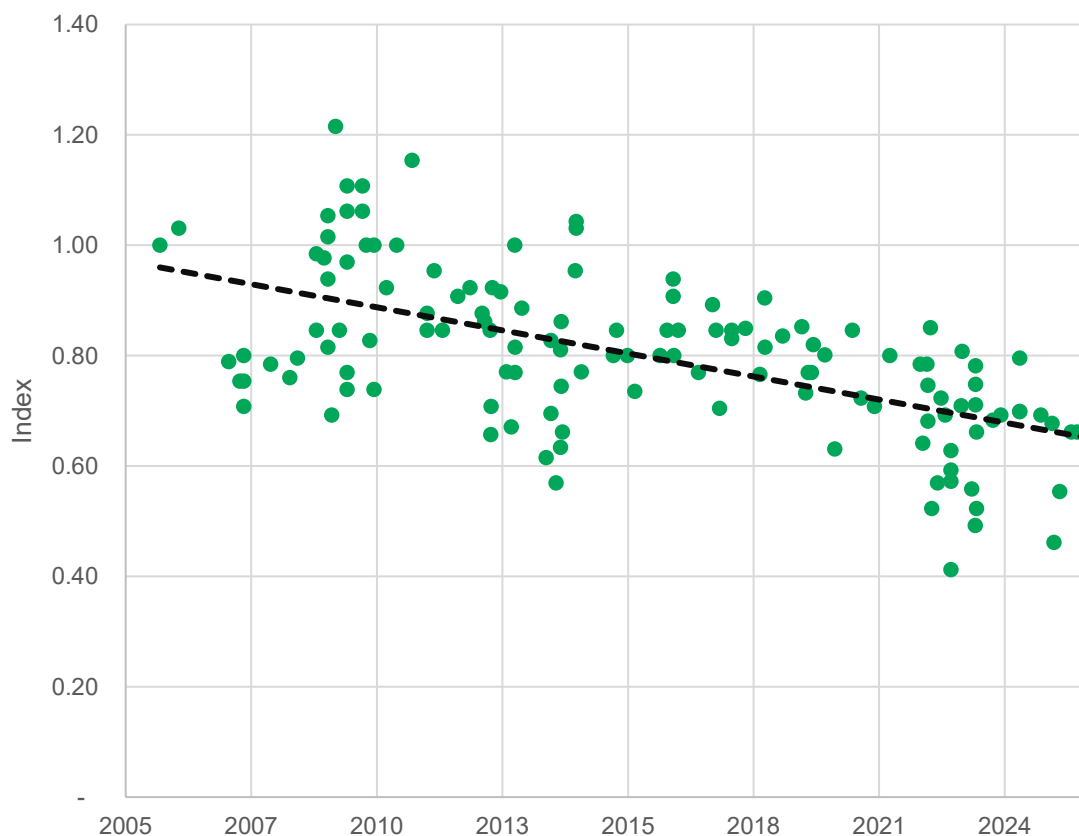
Valuing forestry assets under climate and carbon uncertainty

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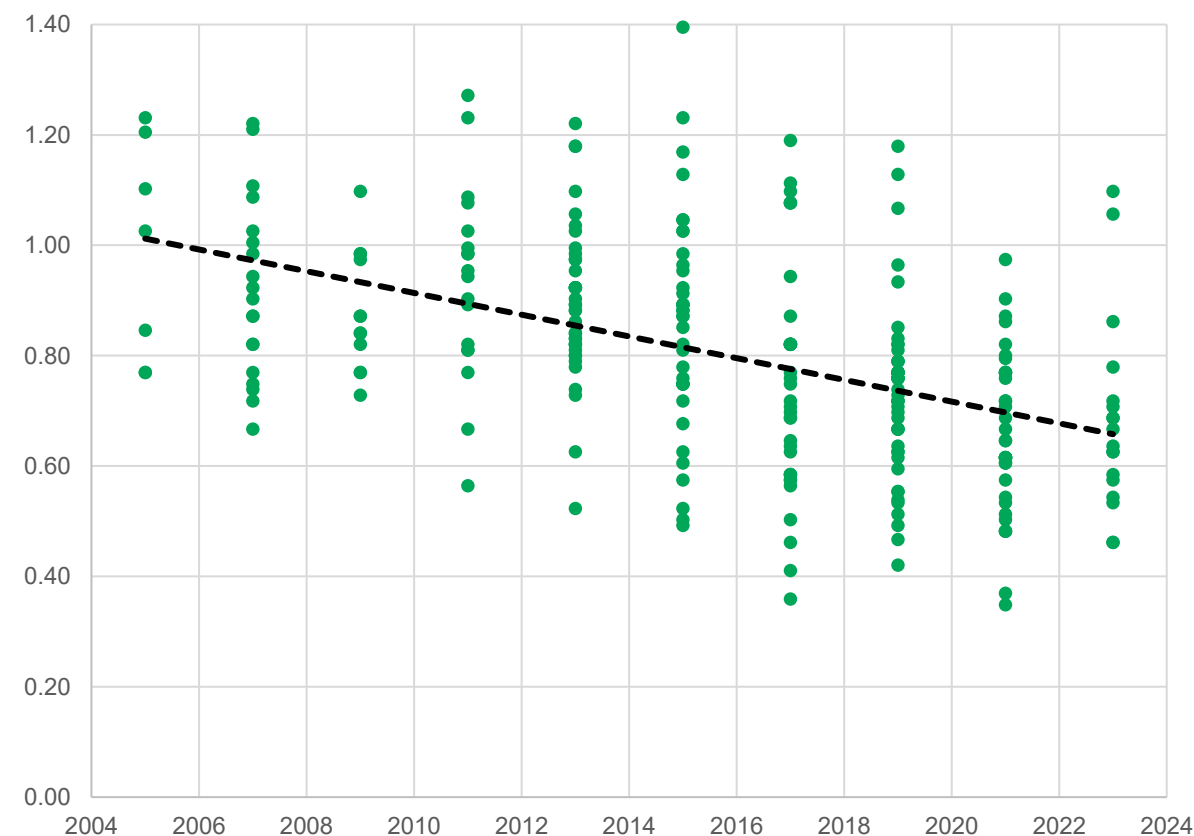
Transaction evidence points to steady downward trend in discount rates and increased dispersion

Lower rates (higher values) do not necessarily reflect a shift in return expectations or perceived risk

Index of implied discount rates from transactions in the US South¹
2005 = 1.00



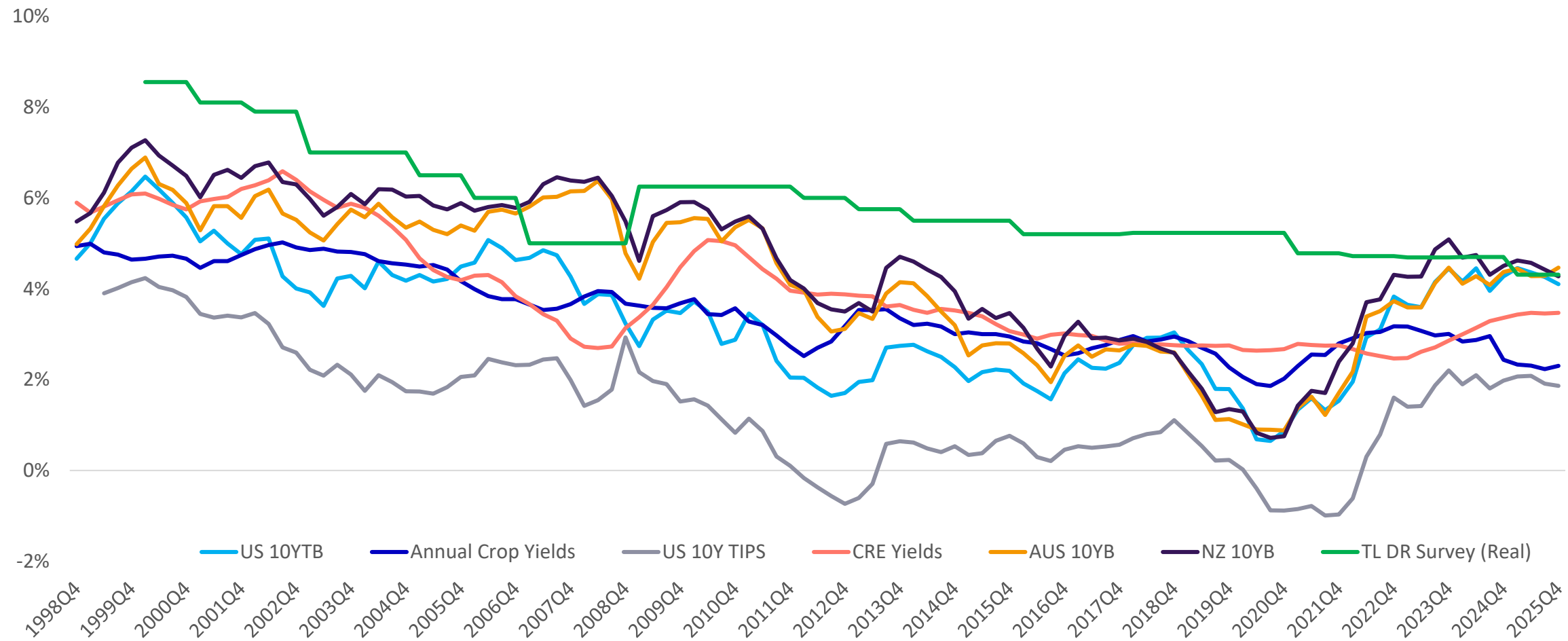
Index of implied discount rates from transactions in Australia and New Zealand²
2005 = 1.00



Source: 1. Manulife Investment Management Research, March 2026, 2. Manulife Investment Management and Bruce Manley

Timberland discount rates hold while yields for other assets rise

Real Timberland Discount Rates, Cash Yields for Government Bonds, US Annual Crops & US Commercial Real Estate

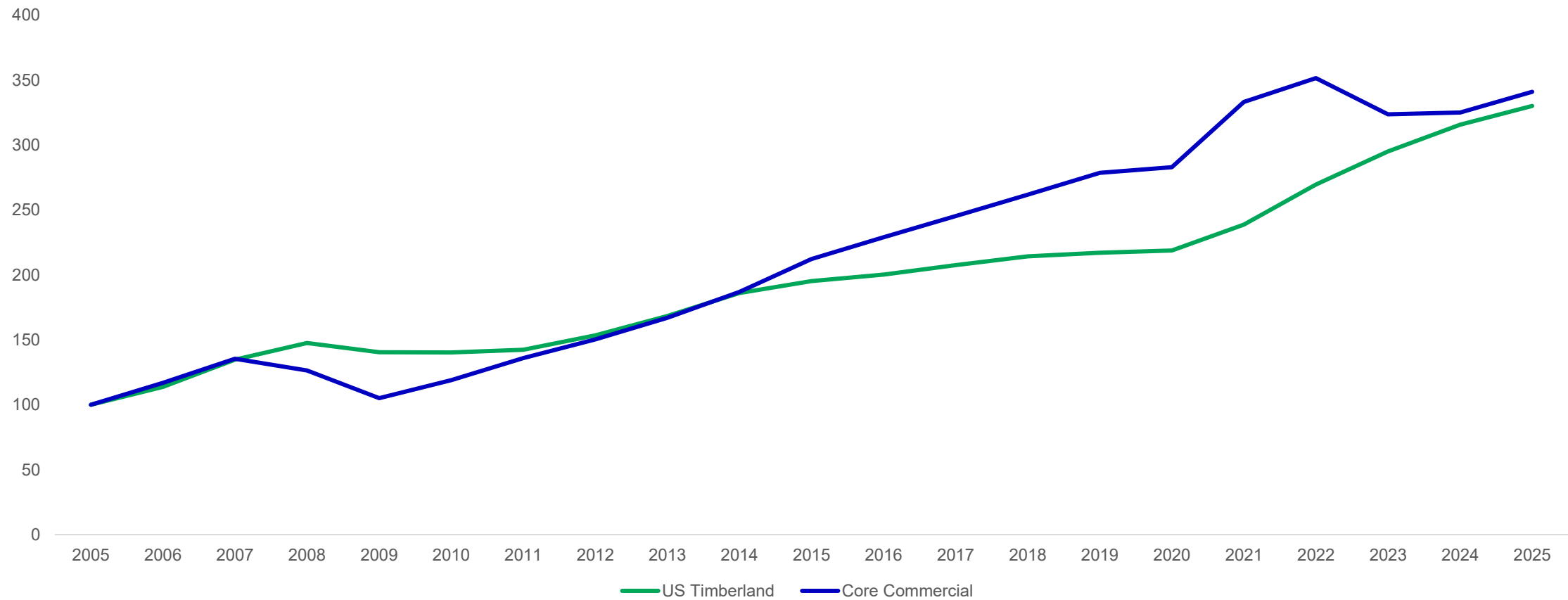


Sources: Macrobond as of January 2026, NCREIF, as of January 2026. Note: NCREIF Farmland as of January 2026. CRE October 2026; TL Surveys MBG, January 2026

Steady US timberland returns keep pace with commercial real estate

Relative Value of Private Timberland vs. Commercial Real Estate

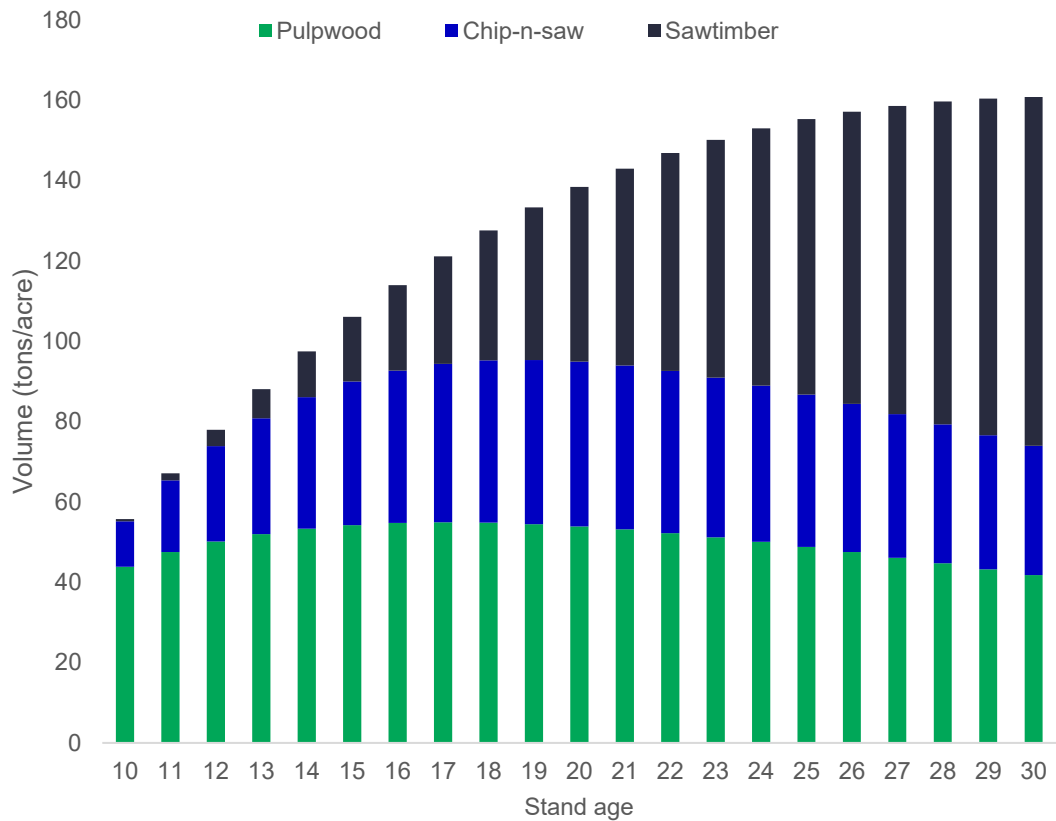
Cumulative performance of U.S. Timberland and U.S. Commercial Real Estate based on NCREIF total returns (Index = 100 in 2005)



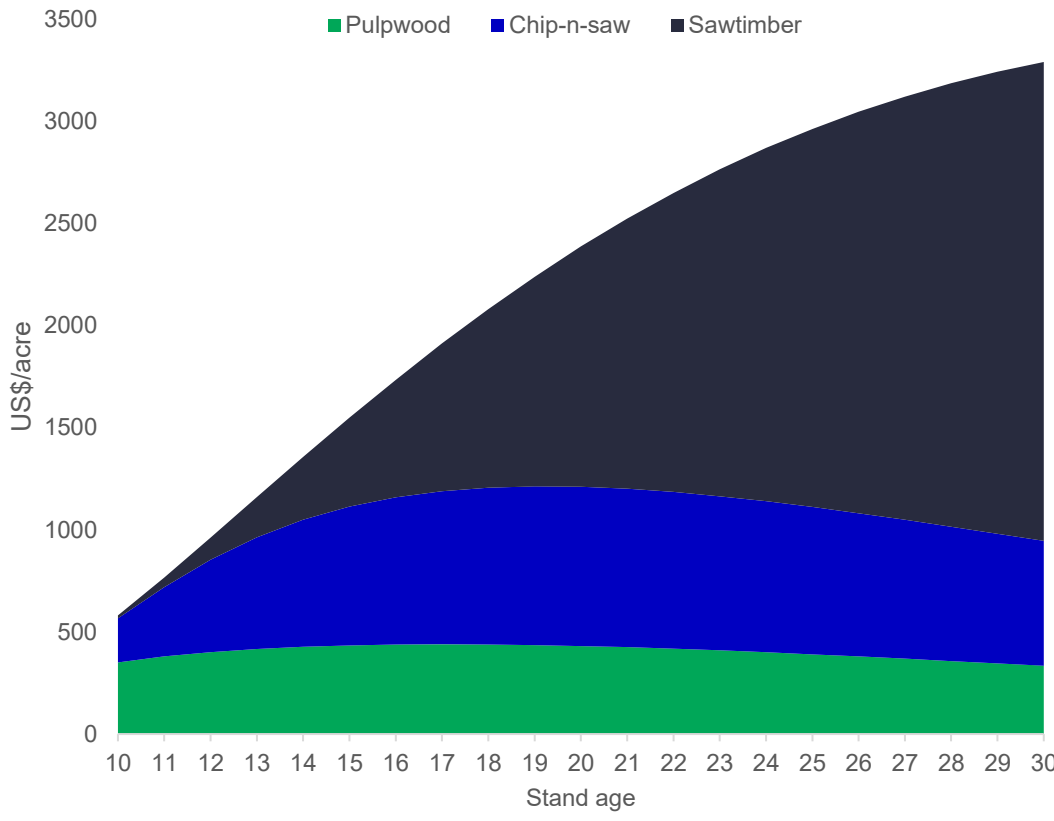
Source: NCREIF, Manulife IM Research, as of January 2026.

Timberland’s biological characteristics bolster long-term value and add optionality

Biological growth expands timber volume



Timber increases in volume and value



Source: Manulife Investment Management Timberland sample U.S. south timberland property model assumes flat prices of \$8/tonne for pulpwood, \$19/tonne for chip-n-saw, and \$27/ton for sawtimber. As of September 29, 2023.

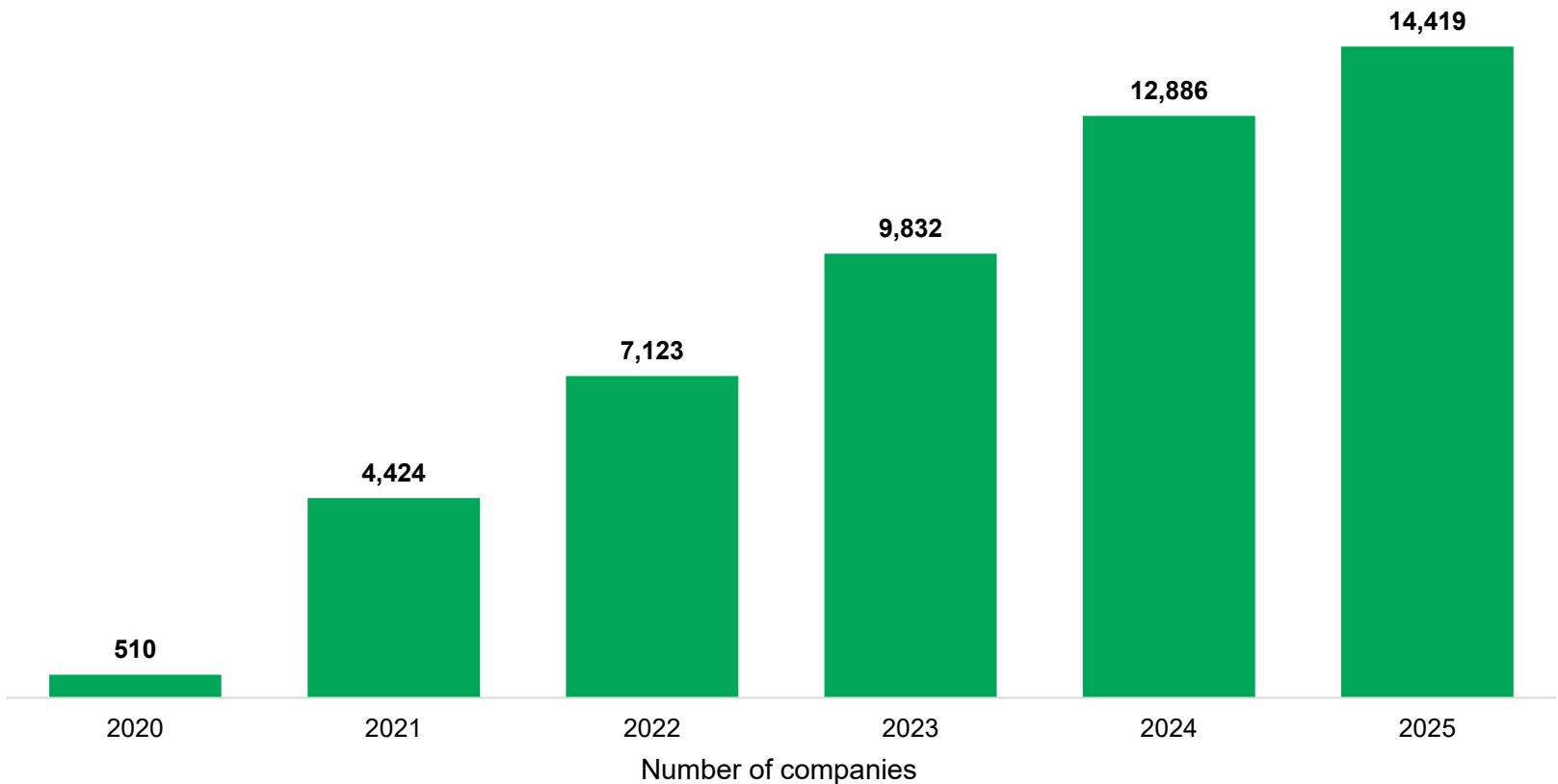
Timberland is strategically well positioned to capitalize on global megatrends

				
Decarbonization	Demographics	Digitization	De-Globalization	Democratization
Timberland and agriculture are nature-based climate solutions, offering carbon sequestration and climate-smart practices that align with global sustainability goals and unlock new revenue streams.	Aging populations and rising global food demand are driving investment in sustainable land use, succession planning, and yield-enhancing technologies to meet long-term consumption needs.	Precision technologies like AI-driven forest analytics, drones, and soil sensors are enhancing yield, sustainability, and transparency. Digital platforms are unlocking new markets for ecosystem services.	Regionalization is reshaping supply chains, elevating the importance of domestic food and fiber production. Managers must navigate tariff risks, labor constraints, and local policy shifts to ensure resilience.	New fund structures and digital platforms are expanding access to timberland and agriculture, making natural capital a core allocation option for DC plans, retail investors, and smaller institutions.

For illustrative purposes only.

The private sector is committing to climate goals, often with unclear pathways for achievement

Private sector net zero commitments¹



Sources: 1. “Join the Race, Who’s In”; January 2026, available at <https://www.climatechampions.net/campaigns/race-to-zero/whos-in/>. 2. Climate Impact Partners 2024, references Fortune 500 companies committed to carbon neutral, net zero, near term Science Based Targets or RE100 targets, available at <https://explore.climateimpact.com/quiet-climate-action-2024>. 3. “Companies Taking Action”, January 2026, available at <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action>. 4. “Net Zero Tracker, Data Explorer”, January 2026, available at <https://zerotracker.net/#data-explorer>. Companies represent percentage of 3,096 companies responding with published plan for achieving net zero. There can be no assurance that net zero will be reached by the companies that make a commitment to net zero or that commitments to net zero will continue to increase.

69%
of Fortune 500
companies²

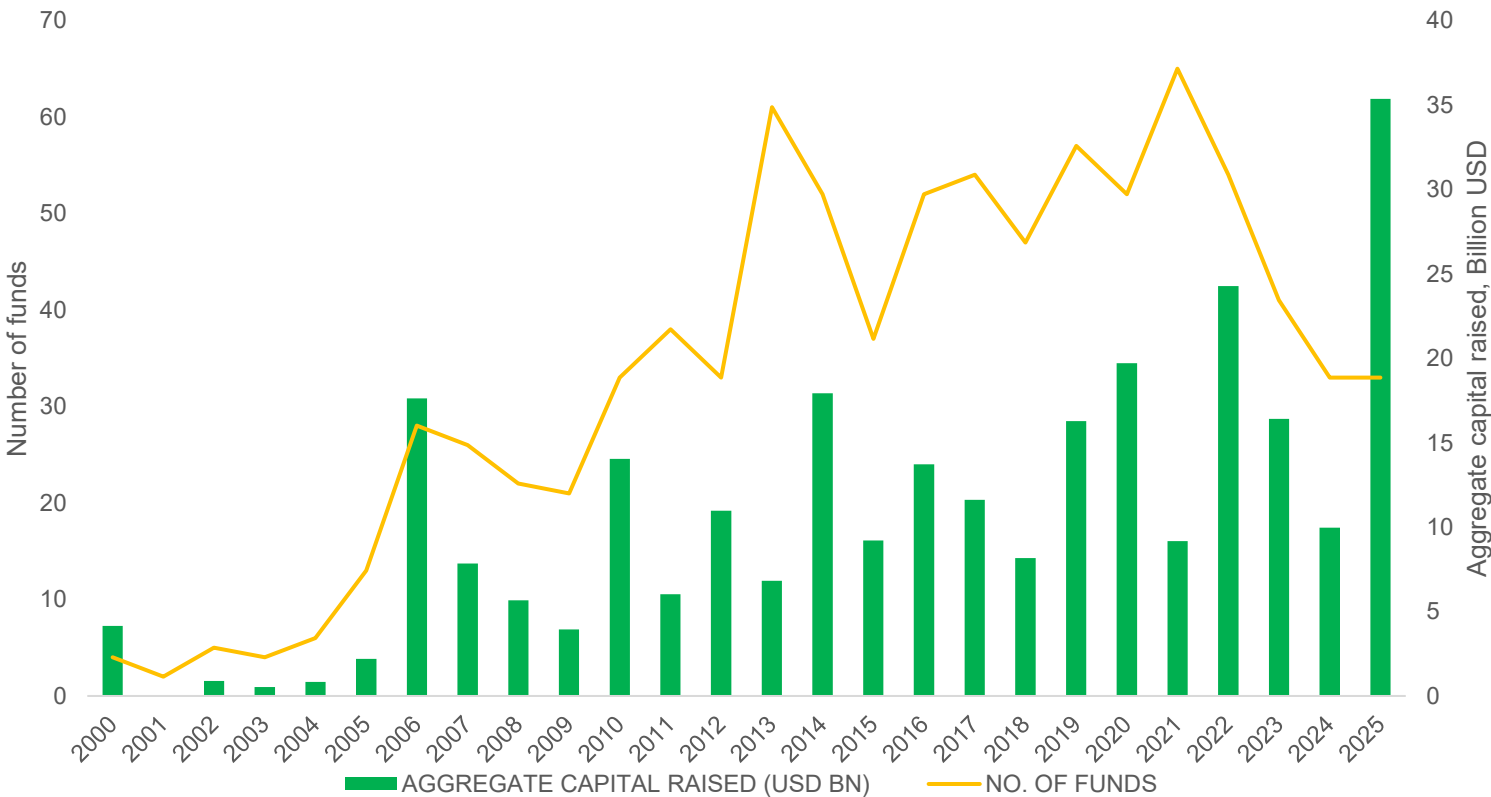
575
financial institutions have
set a climate
commitment¹

12,000+
companies have set
emissions reductions targets
through SBTi³

>30%
of companies don’t
have a detailed
climate plan⁴

Natural capital investing continues to expand with diversified investment objectives across a wider base of investors

Capital raised for timberland, farmland, diversified natural resources and water continues to grow



Natural capital as an asset class attracts increasing interest as it offers attractive risk-adjusted returns and potentially offers low correlation to traditional assets²

Natural capital offers investors an expanding set of opportunities to generate value and financial returns while incorporating specific environmental or societal outcomes in their business model, putting them at the center of their strategy

The increasing recognition of these opportunities is changing investor composition
Manulife IM is seeing the entry of new investor types, corporates, which differ from the traditional institutional investor

1. Preqin Pro. 2. Financial Review. Why your modern portfolio should be investing in Australian farmland. <https://www.afr.com/markets/debt-markets/how-natural-capital-stacks-up-to-modern-portfolio-theory>



Expanding set of value creation opportunities enhance nature-positive benefits while bolstering returns

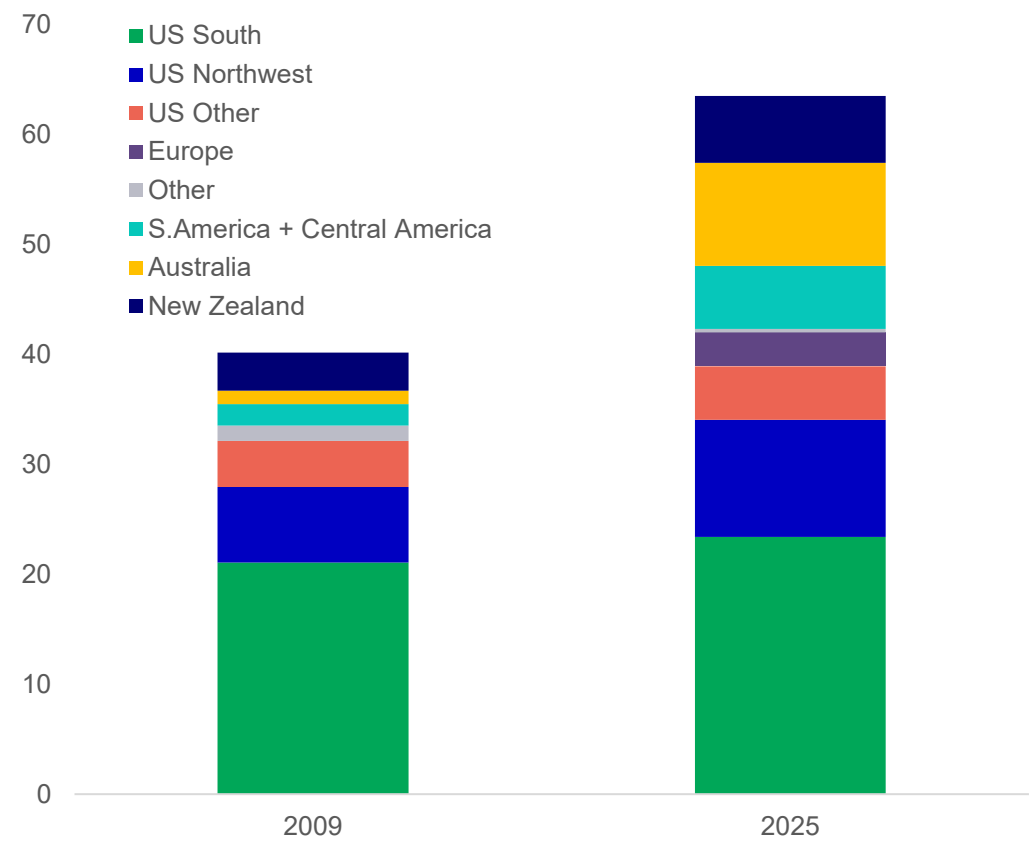
- Manage forests for multiple nature-based products—carbon, bioenergy, maple syrup, biochar, pine straw, honey, wildlife
- Lease land for solar, wind, and recreation
- Capture value through conservation and sale of easements
- Growing opportunity set and optionality of land management



Global TIMO AUM expands with more diversified geographic footprint and investor base with varied objectives and focus

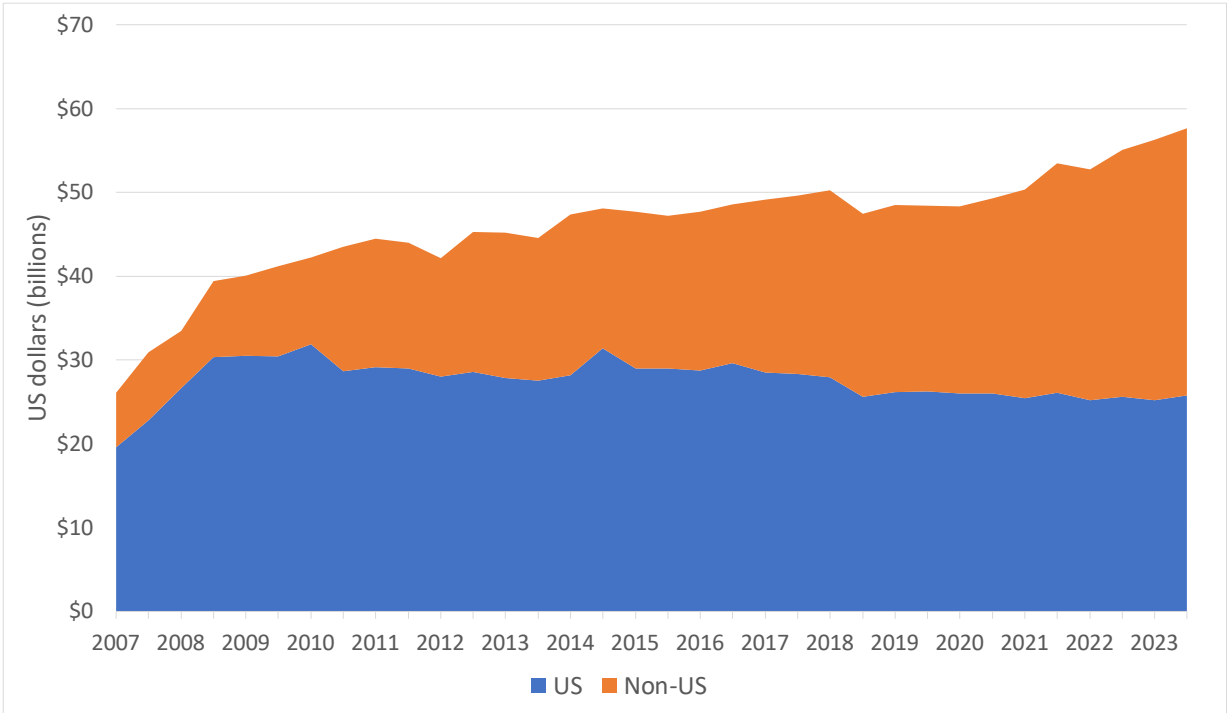
TIMO global AUM up nearly 60% since 2009 with increased geographic diversification

TIMO AUM by major investment region, Billion USD



Timberland investor base expands outside of the U.S.

TIMO AUM by investor domicile, Billion USD



TIMO = Timberland Investment Management Organization. Source: TimberLink as of June 2025, Manulife IM Research, as of January 2026.



Where do we go from here?

Making the case for adjusting traditional valuation techniques (DCF perpetuity models, comparable sales analysis, and the cost approach) and/or or considering alternatives



Growing disconnect between DCF and comparable sales

- Potential factors
 - Expanding demand base/investor pool
 - Varied strategic objectives and timberland management plans
 - Increasing dollar value assigned to an expanding set of bespoke timberland value creation opportunities
 - Comp sales are inherently backward looking

Are we undervaluing land and other non-traditional timber income streams and opportunities?

Is this time truly different...Could these adjustments “correct” or account for the current divergence with treasuries and other real assets?

Thought Leadership Disclosure

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