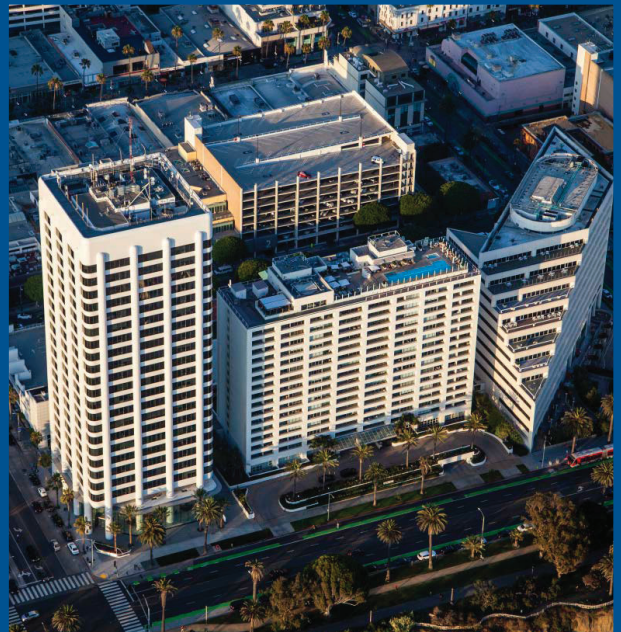


**Douglas
Emmett**

**20
22**



ANNUAL REPORT

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

For Douglas Emmett, 2022 was a year of real accomplishments in the face of notable challenges.

In our markets, as the impacts of the pandemic dissipated during the first three quarters, we leased approximately 3 million square feet of office space while utilization rates in our office buildings rebounded to over 80%. However, as economic concerns grew during the fourth quarter, we saw a slowdown in large tenant office demand.

During 2022, the straight-line value of our commercial leases increased by 5.8% over the prior lease for the same space. Overall, our office absorption was slightly negative for the year, reflecting the slowdown in leasing during the fourth quarter and space we recaptured from nonpaying commercial tenants as local eviction moratoriums expired.

Our multifamily business continued to prosper and grow during 2022. Our residential rents on new leases signed during the year increased an average of 7.8%, and we grew our residential portfolio by 14% to over 5,000 units. This year, we completed and leased over 60% of the Landmark Los Angeles, our new 376 unit luxury high-rise apartment building located in Brentwood. We acquired 1221 Ocean Avenue, a 120 unit apartment property overlooking the beach in Santa Monica. Finally, we have now converted over 70% of our office space to residential units at Bishop Place in Honolulu.

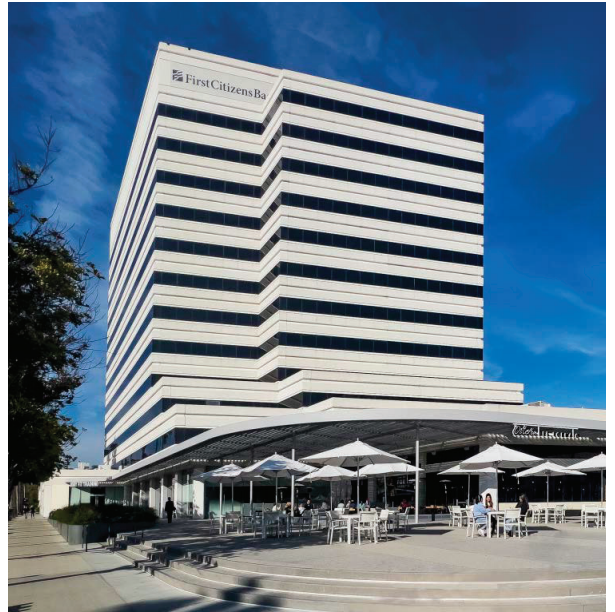
We are not immune to the current state of the national economy, which we expect to continue to be challenging in the near term. Remote work, oversupply, a reliance on large tenants, and concerns about reduced urban appeal seem to pose additional obstacles for some office CBDs. Fortunately, our markets' supply constraints, smaller tenants, short commutes, and low reliance on public transit supported relatively high leasing volume and utilization during the pandemic and should help our recovery as the economy improves. This, combined with our industry diversification and strong operating platform, gives us confidence in Douglas Emmett's long-term prospects.

As I do every year, I promise that Ken and I and the entire Douglas Emmett team will remain committed to the high standards and hard work ethic that have been our hallmark for over 30 years.

Sincerely,



Jordan L. Kaplan
President & CEO



DOUGLAS EMMETT, INC.

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Table of Contents

	Page
Glossary	2
Forward Looking Statements	5
Business	6
Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	13
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	15
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	30
Consolidated Financial Statements	31

2022 Annual Report Contents

This Annual Report includes certain sections from our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023, which is available on our website at www.douglasemmett.com. For more information see "Available Information" in the Business section on page 12.

This Annual Report contains certain non-GAAP financial measures within the meaning of Regulation G. The calculations of these non-GAAP financial measures may differ from those used by other REITs. The reasons for their use and reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Report.

Glossary

Abbreviations used in this Report:

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
ATM	At-the-Market
BOMA	Building Owners and Managers Association
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
COO	Chief Operating Officer
DEI	Douglas Emmett, Inc.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Earnings Per Share
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFO	Funds From Operations
Fund	Unconsolidated Institutional Real Estate Fund
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (United States)
JV	Joint Venture
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LTIP Units	Long-Term Incentive Plan Units
NAREIT	National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
OP Units	Operating Partnership Units
Operating Partnership	Douglas Emmett Properties, LP
Partnership X	Douglas Emmett Partnership X, LP
PCAOB	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)
QRS	Qualified REIT subsidiary(ies)
REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
Report	Annual Report
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
Securities Act	Securities Act of 1933, as amended
S&P 500	Standard & Poor's 500 Index
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
TRS	Taxable REIT Subsidiary(ies)
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VIE	Variable Interest Entity(ies)

Defined terms used in this Report:

Annualized Rent	Annualized cash base rent (excludes tenant reimbursements, parking and other revenue) before abatements under leases commenced as of the reporting date and expiring after the reporting date. Annualized Rent for our triple net office properties (in Honolulu and one single tenant building in Los Angeles) is calculated by adding expense reimbursements and estimates of normal building expenses paid by tenants to base rent. Annualized Rent does not include lost rent recovered from insurance and rent for building management use. Annualized Rent includes rent for our corporate headquarters in Santa Monica. We report Annualized Rent because it is a widely reported measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is used by some investors as a means to determine tenant demand and to compare our performance and value with other REITs. We use Annualized Rent to manage and monitor the performance of our office and multifamily portfolios.
Consolidated Portfolio	Includes all of the properties included in our consolidated results, including our consolidated JVs.
Funds From Operations (FFO)	We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by NAREIT by excluding gains (or losses) on sales of investments in real estate, gains (or losses) from changes in control of investments in real estate, real estate depreciation and amortization (other than amortization of right-of-use assets for which we are the lessee and amortization of deferred loan costs), and impairment write-downs of real estate from our net income (loss) (including adjusting for the effect of such items attributable to our consolidated JVs and our unconsolidated Fund, but not for noncontrolling interests included in our Operating Partnership). FFO is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure that we report because we believe it is useful to our investors. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Report for a discussion of FFO.
Leased Rate	The percentage leased as of the reporting date. Management space is considered leased. Space taken out of service during a repositioning or which is vacant as a result of a fire or other damage is excluded from both the numerator and denominator for calculating percentage leased. We report Leased Rate because it is a widely reported measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is also used by some investors as a means to determine tenant demand and to compare our performance with other REITs. We use Leased Rate to manage and monitor the performance of our office and multifamily portfolios.
Net Operating Income (NOI)	We calculate NOI as revenue less operating expenses attributable to the properties that we own and operate. NOI is calculated by excluding the following from our net income (loss): general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization expense, other income, other expenses, income from unconsolidated Fund, interest expense, gains (or losses) on sales of investments in real estate and net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests. NOI is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure that we report because we believe it is useful to our investors. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Report for a discussion of our Same Property NOI.
Occupancy Rate	We calculate Occupancy Rate by excluding signed leases not yet commenced from the Leased Rate. Management space is considered occupied. Space taken out of service during a repositioning or which is vacant as a result of a fire or other damage is excluded from both the numerator and denominator for calculating Occupancy Rate. We report Occupancy Rate because it is a widely reported measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is also used by some investors as a means to determine tenant demand and to compare our performance with other REITs. We use Occupancy Rate to manage and monitor the performance of our office and multifamily portfolios.
Recurring Capital Expenditures	Building improvements required to maintain revenues once a property has been stabilized, and excludes capital expenditures for (i) acquired buildings being stabilized, (ii) newly developed space, (iii) upgrades to improve revenues or operating expenses or significantly change the use of the space, (iv) casualty damage and (v) bringing the property into compliance with governmental or lender requirements. We report Recurring Capital Expenditures because it is a widely reported measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is used by some investors as a means to determine our cash flow requirements and to compare our performance with other REITs. We use Recurring Capital Expenditures to manage and monitor the performance of our office and multifamily portfolios.

Defined terms used in this Report (continued):

Rentable Square Feet	Based on the BOMA remeasurement and consists of leased square feet (including square feet with respect to signed leases not commenced as of the reporting date), available square feet, building management use square feet and square feet of the BOMA adjustment on leased space. We report Rentable Square Feet because it is a widely reported measure of the performance and value of equity REITs, and is also used by some investors to compare our performance and value with other REITs. We use Rentable Square Feet to manage and monitor the performance of our office portfolio.
Rental Rate	We present two forms of Rental Rates - Cash Rental Rates and Straight-Line Rental Rates. Cash Rental Rate is calculated by dividing the rent paid by the Rentable Square Feet. Straight-Line Rental Rate is calculated by dividing the average rent over the lease term by the Rentable Square Feet.
Same Properties	Our consolidated properties that have been owned and operated by us in a consistent manner, and reported in our consolidated results during the entire span of both periods being compared. We exclude from our same property subset any properties that during the comparable periods were (i) acquired, (ii) sold, held for sale, contributed or otherwise removed from our consolidated financial statements, (iii) that underwent a major repositioning project or were impacted by development activity, or suffered significant casualty loss that we believed significantly affected the properties' operating results. We also exclude rent received from ground leases.
Short-Term Leases	Represents leases that expired on or before the reporting date or had a term of less than one year, including hold over tenancies, month to month leases and other short-term occupancies.
Total Portfolio	Includes our Consolidated Portfolio plus the properties owned by our Fund.

Forward Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. You can find many (but not all) of these statements by looking for words such as “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “approximate”, “intend”, “plan”, “would”, “could”, “may”, “future” or other similar expressions in this Report. We claim the protection of the safe harbor contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements used in this Report, or those that we make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on our beliefs and assumptions, as well as information currently available to us. Actual outcomes will be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors beyond our control or ability to predict. Although we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, they are not guarantees of future performance and some will inevitably prove to be incorrect. As a result, our future results can be expected to differ from our expectations, and those differences may be material. Accordingly, investors should use caution when relying on previously reported forward-looking statements, which were based on results and trends at the time they were made, to anticipate future results or trends. Some of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include the following:

- adverse developments related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- adverse economic or real estate developments affecting Southern California or Honolulu, Hawaii;
- competition from other real estate investors in our markets;
- decreasing rental rates or increasing tenant incentive and vacancy rates;
- defaults on, early terminations of, or non-renewal of leases by tenants;
- increases in interest rates;
- increases in operating costs, including due to inflation;
- insufficient cash flows to service our outstanding debt or pay rent on ground leases;
- difficulties in raising capital;
- inability to liquidate real estate or other investments quickly;
- adverse changes to rent control laws and regulations;
- environmental uncertainties;
- natural disasters;
- fire and other property damage;
- insufficient insurance, or increases in insurance costs;
- inability to successfully expand into new markets and submarkets;
- difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and failure to complete acquisitions successfully;
- failure to successfully operate acquired properties;
- risks associated with property development;
- risks associated with JVs;
- conflicts of interest with our officers and reliance on key personnel;
- changes in zoning and other land use laws;
- adverse results of litigation or governmental proceedings;
- failure to comply with laws, regulations and covenants that are applicable to our business;
- possible terrorist attacks or wars;
- possible cyber attacks or intrusions;
- adverse changes to accounting rules;
- weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting;
- failure to maintain our REIT status under federal tax laws; and
- adverse changes to tax laws, including those related to property taxes.

For further discussion of these and other risk factors see Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. This Report and all subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Report.

Business

Overview

Douglas Emmett, Inc. is a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed REIT. We are one of the largest owners and operators of high-quality office and multifamily properties located in premier coastal submarkets in Los Angeles and Honolulu. Through our interest in our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries, our consolidated JVs, and our unconsolidated Fund, we focus on owning, acquiring, developing and managing a substantial market share of top-tier office properties and premier multifamily communities in neighborhoods with significant supply constraints, high-end executive housing and key lifestyle amenities. Our properties are located in the Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Burbank, Century City, Olympic Corridor, Santa Monica, Sherman Oaks/Encino, Warner Center/Woodland Hills and Westwood submarkets of Los Angeles County, California, and in Honolulu, Hawaii. We intend to increase our market share in our existing submarkets and may enter into other submarkets with similar characteristics where we believe we can gain significant market share. The terms "us," "we" and "our" as used in this Report refer to Douglas Emmett, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

At December 31, 2022, we owned a Consolidated Portfolio consisting of (i) a 17.7 million square foot office portfolio, (ii) 5,013 multifamily apartment units and (iii) fee interests in two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases. We also manage and own equity interests in our unconsolidated Fund which, at December 31, 2022, owned an additional 0.4 million square feet of office space. We manage our unconsolidated Fund alongside our Consolidated Portfolio, and we therefore present the statistics for our office portfolio on a Total Portfolio basis. For more information, see Item 2 "Properties" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, our portfolio consisted of the following (including ancillary retail space and excluding two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases):

	Consolidated Portfolio	Total Portfolio
<u>Office</u>		
Wholly-owned properties	53	53
Consolidated JV properties	16	16
Unconsolidated Fund properties	—	2
Total	69	71
<u>Multifamily</u>		
Wholly-owned properties	12	12
Consolidated JV properties	2	2
Total	14	14
Total	83	85

Business Strategy

We employ a focused business strategy that we have developed and implemented over the past four decades:

- **Concentration of High Quality Office and Multifamily Properties in Premier Submarkets.**

First we select submarkets that are supply constrained, with high barriers to entry, key lifestyle amenities, proximity to high-end executive housing and a strong, diverse economic base. Virtually no entitled Class A office space is currently under construction in our targeted submarkets. Our submarkets are dominated by small, affluent tenants, whose rents are very small relative to their revenues and often not the paramount factor in their leasing decisions. At December 31, 2022, our office portfolio median size tenant was approximately 2,500 square feet. Our office tenants operate in diverse industries, including among others legal, financial services, entertainment, real estate, accounting and consulting, health services, retail, technology and insurance, reducing our dependence on any one industry. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, no tenant accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues.

- **Disciplined Strategy of Acquiring Substantial Market Share In Each Submarket.**

Once we select a submarket, we follow a disciplined strategy of gaining substantial market share to provide us with extensive local transactional market information, pricing power in lease and vendor negotiations and an enhanced ability to identify and negotiate investment opportunities. As a result, we average approximately a 37% share of the Class A office space in our submarkets based on the square feet of exposure in our total portfolio to each submarket. See "Office Portfolio Summary" in Item 2 "Properties" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

- **Proactive Asset and Property Management.**

Our fully integrated and focused operating platform provides the unsurpassed tenant service demanded in our submarkets, with in-house leasing, proactive asset and property management and internal design and construction services, which we believe provides us with a competitive advantage in managing our property portfolio. Our in-house leasing agents and legal specialists allow us to lease a large property portfolio with a diverse group of smaller tenants, closing an average of approximately four office leases each business day, and our in-house construction company allows us to compress the time required for building out many smaller spaces, resulting in reduced vacancy periods. Our property management group oversees day-to-day property management of both our office and multifamily portfolios, allowing us to benefit from the operational efficiencies permitted by our submarket concentration.

Corporate Structure

Douglas Emmett, Inc. was formed as a Maryland corporation on June 28, 2005 to continue and expand the operations of Douglas Emmett Realty Advisors and its 9 institutional funds. All of our assets are directly or indirectly held by our Operating Partnership, which was formed as a Delaware limited partnership on July 25, 2005. As the sole stockholder of the general partner of our Operating Partnership, we generally have the exclusive power under the partnership agreement to manage and conduct the business of our Operating Partnership, subject to certain limited approval and voting rights of the other limited partners. Our interest in our Operating Partnership entitles us to share in the profits and losses and cash distributions in proportion to our percentage ownership.

JVs and Fund

At December 31, 2022, in addition to fifty-three office properties and twelve residential properties wholly-owned by our Operating Partnership, we manage and own equity interests in:

- four consolidated JVs, through which we and institutional investors own sixteen office properties in our core markets totaling 4.2 million square feet and two residential properties with 470 apartments, and in which we own a weighted average of 46% at December 31, 2022 based on square footage. We are entitled to (i) distributions based on invested capital as well as additional distributions based on cash net operating income, (ii) fees for property management and other services and (iii) reimbursement of certain acquisition-related expenses and certain other costs.
- one unconsolidated Fund through which we and institutional investors own two office properties in our core markets totaling 0.4 million square feet and in which we own 34% at December 31, 2022. We are entitled to (i) priority distributions, (ii) distributions based on invested capital, (iii) a carried interest if the investors' distributions exceed a hurdle rate, (iv) fees for property management and other services and (v) reimbursement of certain costs.

The financial data in this Report presents our JVs on a consolidated basis and our Fund on an unconsolidated basis in accordance with GAAP. See "Basis of Presentation" in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding the consolidation of our JVs. Most of the property data in this Report is presented for our Total Portfolio, which includes the properties owned by our JVs and our Fund, as we believe this presentation assists in understanding our business. See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our JV transactions.

Segments

We operate two business segments, our office segment and our multifamily segment. Our segments include the acquisition, development, ownership and management of office and multifamily real estate. The services for our office segment include primarily the rental of office space and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. The services for our multifamily segment include primarily the rental of apartments and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. See Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our segments.

Taxation

We believe that we qualify, and we intend to continue to qualify, for taxation as a REIT under the Code, although we cannot provide assurance that this has happened or will happen. See Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023 for the risks we face regarding taxation as a REIT. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions and related rules, and administrative and judicial interpretations. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we will generally not be required to pay federal corporate income taxes on the portion of our net income that is currently distributed to stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" (i.e., at the corporate and stockholder levels) that generally results from investment in a corporation. However, we will be required to pay federal income tax under certain circumstances.

The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association (i) which is managed by one or more trustees or directors; (ii) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares or certificates of beneficial interest; (iii) which would be taxable but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code as a domestic corporation; (iv) which is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to certain provisions of the Code; (v) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons; (vi) of which, during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals; and (vii) which meets certain other tests, described below, regarding the amount of its distributions and the nature of its income and assets. The Code requires that conditions (i) to (iv) be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (v) be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months.

There are two gross income requirements we must satisfy:

- i. at least 75% of our gross income (excluding gross income from "prohibited transactions" as defined below and qualifying hedges) for each taxable year must be derived directly or indirectly from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property or from certain types of temporary investment income, and
- ii. at least 95% of our gross income (excluding gross income from "prohibited transactions" and qualifying hedges) for each taxable year must be derived from income that qualifies under the 75% test or from other dividends, interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities. In general, a "prohibited transaction" is a sale or other disposition of property (other than foreclosure property) held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

We must satisfy five asset tests at the close of each quarter of our taxable year:

- i. at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by real estate assets including shares of stock of other REITs, debt instruments of publicly offered REITs, certain other stock or debt instruments purchased with the proceeds of a stock offering or long-term public debt offering by us (but only for the one-year period after such offering), cash, cash items and government securities,
- ii. not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those in the 75% asset class,
- iii. of the assets included in the 25% asset class, the value of any one issuer's securities owned by us may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets and we may not own more than 10% of the vote or value of the securities of any one issuer, in each case other than securities included under the 75% asset test above and interests in TRS or QRS, each as defined below, and in the case of the 10% value test, subject to certain other exceptions,
- iv. not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by securities of one or more TRS, and
- v. not more than 25% of the value of our total assets may be represented by nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends (other than capital gains dividends) to our stockholders equal to at least (A) the sum of (i) 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain) and (ii) 90% of the net income, if any (after tax), from foreclosure property, less (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income. The distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for such year, if paid on or before the first regular dividend payment date after such declaration and if we so elect and specify the dollar amount in our tax return. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net long-term capital gains or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, we will be required to pay tax thereon at the regular corporate tax rate. Furthermore, if we fail to distribute during each calendar year the sum of at least (i) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of our capital gains income for such year, and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be required to pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distributions over the amounts actually distributed.

We own interests in various partnerships and limited liability companies. In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership or a member of a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership under the Code, Treasury Regulations provide that for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests, the REIT will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership or limited liability company (determined in accordance with its capital interest in the entity), subject to special rules related to the 10% asset test, and will be deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership or limited liability company attributable to such share.

We own an interest in a subsidiary that is intended to be treated as a QRS. The Code provides that a QRS will be ignored for federal income tax purposes and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the QRS will be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income. We hold certain of our properties through subsidiaries that have elected to be taxed as REITs. We also wholly own an interest in a corporation which has elected to be treated as a TRS. A REIT may own more than 10% of the voting stock and value of the securities of a corporation that jointly elects with the REIT to be a TRS, provided certain requirements are met. A TRS generally may engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT and of others, except a TRS may not manage or operate a hotel or healthcare facility. A TRS is treated as a regular corporation and is subject to federal income tax and applicable state income and franchise taxes at regular corporate rates. In addition, a 100% tax may be imposed on a REIT if its rental, service or other agreements with its TRS, or the TRS agreements with the REIT's tenants, are not on arm's-length terms.

We may be required to pay state or local tax in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we own properties or otherwise transact business or reside. The state and local tax treatment of us and our stockholders may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. We may also be subject to certain taxes applicable to REITs, including taxes in lieu of disqualification as a REIT, on undistributed income, and on income from prohibited transactions.

In addition, if we acquire any asset from a corporation that is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which our tax basis in the asset is less than the fair market value of the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset, and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the five-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we generally will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the excess of (i) the fair market value of the asset over (ii) our adjusted tax basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset.

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, business interruption and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under blanket insurance policies. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss and the cost of the coverage and industry practice. See Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023 for the risks we face regarding insurance.

Competition

We compete with a number of developers, owners and operators of office and multifamily real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located. See Item 2 "Properties" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023 for more information about our properties. See Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023 for the risks we face regarding competition.

Regulation

Our properties are subject to various covenants, laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas, fire and safety requirements, various environmental laws, the ADA, eviction moratoriums related to COVID-19, and rent control laws. See Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023 for the risks we face regarding laws and regulations.

Environmental Sustainability

Our approach

We actively manage our operations in an environmentally sustainable manner. On an annual basis, our board of directors assesses material climate-related risks by assigning numeric values based on both the likelihood of occurrence and the potential impact, with mitigation approaches considered and evaluated. Throughout the year, our Corporate Sustainability Committee, led by the Chairman of our board of directors and our COO, oversees our policies and operational controls for environmental, health, safety and social risks, and monitors our progress and results. Every month, our Director of Engineering Services and our six Regional Engineers meet to monitor and implement the policies set by our Corporate Sustainability Committee. Our Regional Engineers hold monthly meetings with each Building Engineer in their respective regions to review specific building operating issues and opportunities for improvement. We also use external resources to provide critical expertise, tools and resources for our sustainability program.

We engage with our stakeholders to align sustainability efforts and improve the efficiency and health of our business and communities. We share our sustainability goals and standards with our tenants, vendors and suppliers and work closely with them to gather information, develop solutions, and implement technologies and programs to achieve our goals. In our communities, we seek input from other stakeholders and participate in local Business Improvement Districts. We have integrated sustainability into our property management practices, tenant improvement build-outs and meetings with existing and prospective tenants.

Our sustainability program covers four key areas:

- Energy Usage

Our actual energy consumption from year to year is impacted by many factors, such as weather, occupancy in our buildings and activities of our tenants. Many of these factors are beyond our control. However, we can and do seek to make our buildings more energy efficient.

Some of our initiatives to reduce our consumption include items such as real time energy monitoring software, LED lighting retrofitting, and new energy management systems. As a result of our efforts, 89% of our stabilized eligible office space as of December 31, 2021 qualified for "ENERGY STAR Certification" by the EPA as having energy efficiency in the top 25% of buildings nationwide (our 2022 ENERGY STAR scores were not yet available as of the date of this Report).

Our energy and electricity are provided by utility providers through the grid (LA Department of Water and Power, Southern California Edison, and Hawaii Electric Company). We estimate the percentage of renewable energy provided by our utility providers was approximately one-third in 2020 (the most recent available data).

- Water Usage

We have undertaken a number of initiatives to conserve water across our portfolio. Our buildings use low flow faucets and toilets, and we have also saved water by using waterless urinals. Where permitted, we try to recycle used water (by law, we cannot recycle most of the water used in our buildings since it must be fit for human consumption). In a few of our buildings where groundwater naturally seeps into our subterranean parking garages, we treat the water before pumping it back into the ground.

- Controlling Waste, including hazardous waste and recycling

Recycling: In partnership with our vendors and tenants, we have implemented business waste and e-waste recycling programs (we do not generate any production waste or packaging waste) at our properties.

Non-Hazardous Waste: Our routine operations only generate modest amounts of ancillary waste, primarily from typical operations in an office setting. A major source of our waste is the debris generated by refurbishment of our buildings, particularly in recurring tenant improvements that can be generated when a new tenant moves into a building. To minimize that waste, we attempt to construct tenant improvements that will be usable by future tenants, and to fit tenants into existing spaces without substantial refurbishment.

Hazardous Waste: Our operations only generate modest ancillary amounts of hazardous waste (mostly office supplies), which we dispose of in accordance with all applicable waste regulations. Similarly, our tenants are almost entirely limited by their leases to general office uses that prohibit the use of additional hazardous wastes and are required by their leases to comply with all applicable waste regulations.

- Air Emissions, including transportation

Although our operations do not create significant air emissions such as nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (Sox), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or particulate matter (PM), our Los Angeles properties produce a small amount of emissions from stationary sources such as natural gas boilers. We have been working to reduce those emissions by upgrading to lower emission models. We expect to reduce the indirect air emissions from our utility suppliers by reducing our per square foot electricity usage.

We also encourage sustainable transportation choices by our tenants: We have installed over 200 electric vehicle charging stations at our properties and have plans to add additional stations. All of our buildings provide ample bicycle parking.

- Development

Ground up development is a small but growing part of our business. So far, all our development projects have been adding additional density in existing office or apartment community sites we already owned. We are committed to selecting development sites that are not in environmentally protected areas or areas of high biodiversity, and strive to use brownfield sites instead of greenfield sites.

Community Impact

We have a long history of providing meaningful, and often transformational, support to the communities in which we operate. We also provide charitable support to key industry and professional organizations, often in the form of event sponsorships.

Part of our business strategy is owning very large concentrations of office buildings and residential communities in our target submarkets. Our large ownership share in many of these neighborhoods put us in a unique position to sometimes invest in outdoor enhancement projects that not only improve our properties but also provide a valuable amenity to the surrounding community. For example, at our recently completed residential development project in Brentwood we invested significant additional capital to build a one acre park on Wilshire Boulevard that is available to the public, providing urban green space as well as a valuable amenity to the surrounding properties and community.

Human Capital

Central to our long-term strategy is attracting, developing and retaining the best talent with the right skills to drive our success. Our ability to maintain our competitive position is largely dependent upon the skill and effort of our executive officers and key personnel, who have significant real estate industry experience, strong industry reputations and networks, and assist us in identifying acquisition, disposition, development and borrowing opportunities, negotiating with tenants and sellers of properties, and managing our development projects and the operations of our properties. As of December 31, 2022, we employed approximately 750 people.

We promote a culture of openness, respect and trust and bring a sense of teamwork and inclusion to all we do. We recognize that having a range of experiences, backgrounds and perspectives allows us to find new ways of doing things. We make sure to walk the talk in fostering a workplace culture that encourages and empowers all our employees to have a voice and fulfill their potential. We have programs that actively promote our culture, such as our Daily Exchange program, which provides employees with daily training regarding our vision statement and core values, and our quarterly employee recognition program, the Jane Joyce Award.

We value and advance the diversity and inclusion of the people with whom we work. We are committed to equal opportunity in workplaces that are free from discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, sex, color, ancestry, citizenship, marital status, family status, national or social origin, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identification or expression, medical condition, genetic information, military or veteran status, political opinion or any other status protected by applicable law. Recruitment, hiring, placement, development, training, compensation and advancement may not be based on any of these factors, but should instead be based on factors such as qualifications, performance, skills and experience.

We know that the first step in hiring and retaining the best talent is to create safe and inspiring workplaces where people feel valued. We offer competitive compensation and benefits to all regular full-time employees, including but not limited to paid holiday, vacation, and sick time, retirement savings plans and medical, dental, and vision coverage. We also offer a very generous equity compensation program that empowers our employees to act and feel like owners, not just employees. In 2022, we provided equity compensation to approximately half of our approximately 750 employees.

The health and safety of our employees, tenants, and vendors is of the utmost importance to us. We adhere to leading health and safety standards across our portfolio, and each year, we require all our employees to complete safety training. We have a wellness program that is designed to raise health awareness among our employees. Some of the program's activities include biometric screenings, flu shots, healthy snacks and employee walking challenges. The program provides many benefits including higher employee satisfaction, reduced healthcare costs, and improved employee performance.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on our human capital management during 2020, 2021 and 2022. We are deemed an essential business and we moved quickly to institute safety protocols and procedures to keep our properties open and to protect our tenants and employees who continued to work on site and at our headquarters. These measures included enhanced cleaning/sanitization practices, maximizing fresh air ventilation, and upgrading air filter efficiencies. These ventilation and filtration measures will have longer-term beneficial impacts on our indoor air quality well past the pandemic. We also implemented employee training and workforce guidelines for preventing the spread of COVID-19 at our properties.

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located in the building we own at 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 1000, Santa Monica, California 90401 (telephone 310-255-7700).

Available Information

We make available on our website at www.douglasemmett.com our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments thereto, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such reports with, or furnish them to, the SEC. See "Our Company - Investors - SEC Filings" on our website. Also available on our website, free of charge, are our governance documents, which includes our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and the charters of our board of directors and its committees. See "Our Company - Investors - Management" on our website. None of the information on or hyperlinked from our website is incorporated into this Report. For more information, please contact:

Stuart McElhinney
Vice President, Investor Relations
310-255-7751
smcelhinney@douglasemmett.com

Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market for Common Stock; Dividends

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol “DEI”. On December 30, 2022, the closing price of our common stock was \$15.68.

The table below presents the dividends declared for our common stock as reported by the NYSE:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2022				
Dividend declared	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.19
2021				
Dividend declared	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28

Holders of Record

We had 11 holders of record of our common stock on February 10, 2023. Many of the shares of our common stock are held in “street” name and accordingly, the number of beneficial owners of such shares is not known or included in the foregoing number.

Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

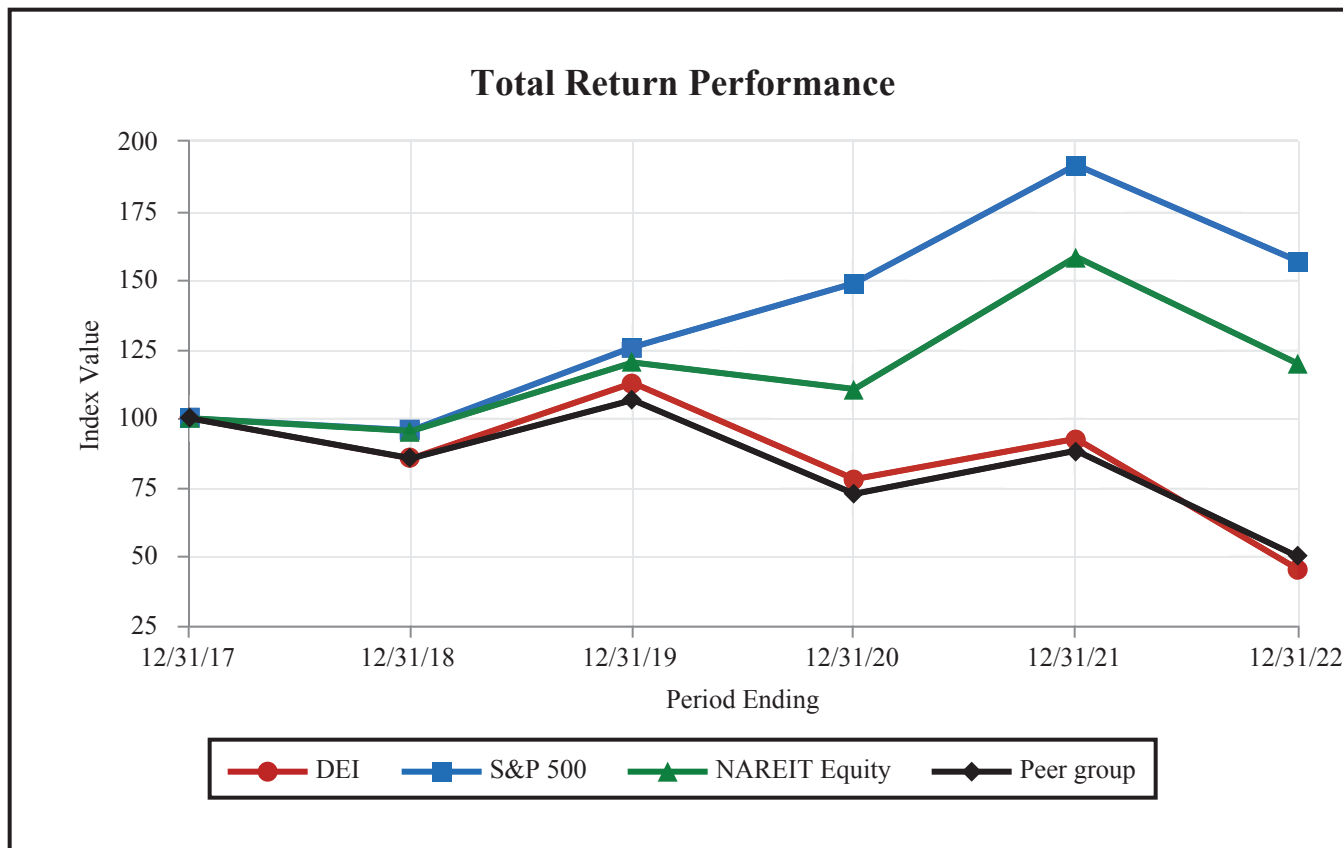
Repurchases of Equity Securities

None.

Performance Graph

The information below shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, other than as provided in Item 201 of Regulation S-K, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically request that such information be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporate it by reference into a filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The graph below compares the cumulative total return on our common stock from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2022 to the cumulative total return of the S&P 500, NAREIT Equity and an appropriate “peer group” index (assuming a \$100 investment in our common stock and in each of the indexes on December 31, 2017, and that all dividends were reinvested into additional shares of common stock at the frequency with which dividends are paid on the common stock during the applicable fiscal year). The total return performance presented in this graph is not necessarily indicative of, and is not intended to suggest, the total future return performance.



Index	Period Ending					
	12/31/17	12/31/18	12/31/19	12/31/20	12/31/21	12/31/22
DEI	100.00	85.46	112.77	77.97	92.59	45.48
S&P 500	100.00	95.62	125.72	148.85	191.58	156.88
NAREIT Equity ⁽¹⁾	100.00	95.38	120.17	110.56	158.36	119.77
Peer group ⁽²⁾	100.00	85.50	106.60	72.66	88.27	50.01

(1) FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs index.

(2) Consists of Boston Properties, Inc. (BXP), Kilroy Realty Corporation (KRC), SL Green Realty Corp. (SLG), Vornado Trust (VNO) and Hudson Pacific Properties, Inc (HPP).

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Forward Looking Statements disclaimer and our consolidated financial statements and related notes in this Report. During 2022, our results of operations were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation and capital transactions - see "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business" and "Acquisitions, Financings, Developments and Repositionings" further below.

Overview

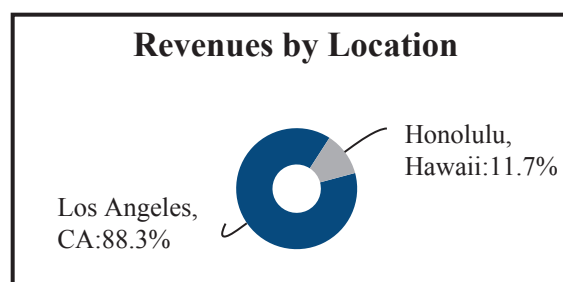
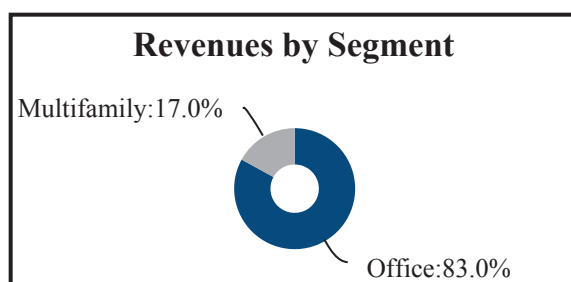
Douglas Emmett, Inc. is a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed REIT. Through our interest in our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries, our consolidated JVs and our unconsolidated Fund, we are one of the largest owners and operators of high-quality office and multifamily properties in Los Angeles County, California and in Honolulu, Hawaii. We focus on owning, acquiring, developing and managing a substantial market share of top-tier office properties and premier multifamily communities in neighborhoods that possess significant supply constraints, high-end executive housing and key lifestyle amenities. As of December 31, 2022, our portfolio consisted of the following (including ancillary retail space and excluding two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases):

	Consolidated Portfolio⁽¹⁾	Total Portfolio⁽²⁾
<u>Office</u>		
Class A Properties	69	71
Rentable Square Feet (in thousands) ⁽³⁾	17,681	18,067
Leased rate	87.1%	87.0%
Occupancy rate	83.7%	83.7%
<u>Multifamily</u>		
Properties	14	14
Units	5,013	5,013
Leased rate ⁽⁴⁾	99.4%	99.4%
Occupancy rate ⁽⁴⁾	98.1%	98.1%

- (1) Our Consolidated Portfolio includes the properties in our consolidated results. Through our subsidiaries, we wholly-own 53 office properties totaling 13.5 million square feet and 12 residential properties with 4,543 apartments. Through four consolidated JVs, we partially own an additional 16 office properties totaling 4.2 million square feet and two residential properties with 470 apartments. Our Consolidated Portfolio excludes two wholly-owned land parcels from which we receive ground rent from ground leases to the owners of a Class A office building and a hotel.
- (2) Our Total Portfolio includes our Consolidated Portfolio as well as two properties totaling 0.4 million square feet owned by our unconsolidated Fund, Partnership X. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information about Partnership X.
- (3) As of December 31, 2022, we removed approximately 406,000 Rentable Square Feet of vacant space at an office building that we are converting to residential apartments. See "Acquisitions, Financings, Developments and Repositionings" further below.
- (4) Calculations exclude 94 units temporarily unoccupied as a result of a fire and 376 units at a newly constructed property undergoing lease up.

Revenues by Segment and Location

During 2022, revenues from our Consolidated Portfolio were derived as follows:



Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business

Our buildings have remained open and available to our tenants throughout the pandemic. The governmental authorities in the jurisdictions in which we primarily operate, California, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills and Santa Monica, passed COVID-19 pandemic relief ordinances of varying duration and scope (residential, retail, and office), and with varying exemptions, that generally prohibit evictions, late fees and interest and allow rent deferral over certain periods. While improving, our rent collections continue to be negatively impacted by the remaining impact of these ordinances and the pandemic.

Our results of operations since 2020 have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our results of operations for 2022 generally compare favorably with 2021, primarily due to: (i) the gradual recovery, (ii) better collections from our tenants, (iii) lower write-offs of uncollectible tenant receivables, (iv) restoring certain office tenants to accrual basis accounting, (v) higher office parking income, (vi) a multifamily property we acquired in the second quarter of 2022, (vii) new units from our multifamily development projects, and (viii) higher rental rates for our multifamily portfolio. The favorable impacts were partly offset by the impact of inflation on our rental expenses.

The pandemic had a significant impact on our collections, although they improved in 2021 and 2022. Charges for uncollectible office tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables, which were primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced our office revenues by \$0.6 million and \$3.0 million for 2022 and 2021, respectively. We restored accrual basis accounting for certain office tenants that were previously determined to be uncollectible and accounted for on a cash basis of accounting, which increased our office revenues by \$3.6 million for 2022. See "Collectibility" in our revenue recognition accounting policy in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report regarding our accounting policy for collections. It is unclear how the pandemic will impact our future collections.

Other considerations that could impact our future leasing, rent collections, and revenue include:

- How long the pandemic continues;
- Whether governmental authorities authorize any new tenant protections;
- Whether more tenants stop paying rent if their business worsens;
- How attendance in our buildings changes and impacts parking revenue or rent collection; and/or
- How leasing activity and occupancy will evolve, including any long-term trends after the pandemic ends.

Overall, we expect the pandemic to continue to adversely impact many parts of our business, and those impacts have been, and will continue, to be material. For more information about the risks to our business, see "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, in our 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

Acquisitions, Financings, Developments and Repositionings

Acquisitions

Acquisition of 1221 Ocean Avenue

On April 26, 2022, we paid \$330.0 million, excluding acquisition costs, to acquire a luxury multifamily apartment building with 120 units, located at 1221 Ocean Avenue in Santa Monica. We acquired the property through a new consolidated JV that we manage and in which we own a 55% interest. We contributed \$99.0 million to the JV and an outside investor contributed \$81.0 million to the JV. The JV partly financed the acquisition with a \$175.0 million secured, non-recourse interest-only term loan that matures in April 2029. We swap-fixed the interest rate on the loan at 3.90% using interest rate swaps, which expire in May 2026. The acquired property's results of operations are included in our consolidated operating results from the date of acquisition. See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for the purchase price allocation.

Financings

During the first quarter of 2022:

- Interest rate swaps which hedged a \$300.0 million interest-only term loan for one of our consolidated wholly-owned subsidiaries expired, and were replaced with an interest rate swap that reduced the term-loan swap-fixed interest rate to 2.66% from 3.42%.

During the second quarter of 2022:

- A new consolidated JV that we manage and in which we own a fifty-five percent interest partly financed the purchase of a residential property with a new term loan, see "Acquisitions" above.
- Interest rate swaps that hedged a \$550.0 million floating-rate term loan that matures in June 2027 expired on June 1, 2022, so that the interest on that loan is currently floating.

During the third quarter of 2022:

- Interest rate swaps which hedged a \$450.0 million interest-only term loan for one of our consolidated JV's expired, and were replaced with existing interest rate swaps that were upsized. This reduced the term-loan swap-fixed interest rate to 2.26% from 3.04%.

During the fourth quarter of 2022:

- We did not have any financing transactions during the fourth quarter of 2022.

See Notes 3, 8 and 10 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our acquisitions, debt and derivatives, respectively.

Developments

- Residential High-Rise Tower, Brentwood, California - "The Landmark Los Angeles"

In West Los Angeles, we completed the construction of a 34-story high-rise apartment building with 376 apartments and placed it in service in 2022. The tower was built on a site that is directly adjacent to a 394 thousand square foot office building, a one acre park, and a 712 unit residential property, all of which we own.

- 1132 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii - "The Residences at Bishop Place"

In downtown Honolulu, we are converting a 25-story, 493 thousand square foot office tower into 493 rental apartments. This project is helping to address the severe shortage of rental housing in Honolulu and revitalize the central business district, where we own a significant portion of the Class A office space. As of December 31, 2022, we had delivered seventy-two percent of the planned units and leased all of the units delivered. The conversion will continue in phases through 2025 as the remaining office space is vacated, therefore, the expected timing of the remaining spending is uncertain.

Repositionings

We often strategically purchase properties with large vacancies or expected near-term lease roll-over and use our knowledge of the property and submarket to reposition the property for the optimal use and tenant mix. In addition, we may reposition properties already in our portfolio. The work we undertake to reposition a building typically takes months or even years, and could involve a range of improvements from a complete structural renovation to a targeted remodeling of selected spaces. During the repositioning, the affected property may display depressed rental revenue and occupancy levels that impact our results and, therefore, comparisons of our performance from period to period.

Rental Rate Trends - Total Portfolio

Office Rental Rates

Our office rental rates were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, 2021 and 2022, although the lower rental rates for the respective periods were partly offset by lower tenant improvement costs. The table below presents the average annual rental rate per leased square foot and the annualized lease transaction costs per leased square foot for leases executed in our total office portfolio during the respective periods:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Average straight-line rental rate ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$46.78	\$44.99	\$45.26	\$49.65	\$48.77
Annualized lease transaction costs ⁽³⁾	\$5.85	\$4.77	\$5.11	\$6.02	\$5.80

- (1) These average rental rates are not directly comparable from year to year because the averages are significantly affected from period to period by factors such as the buildings, submarkets, and types of space and terms involved in the leases executed during the respective reporting period. Because straight-line rent takes into account the full economic value during the full term of each lease, including rent concessions and escalations, we believe that it may provide a better comparison than ending cash rents, which include the impact of the annual escalations over the entire term of the lease.
- (2) Reflects the weighted average straight-line Annualized Rent.
- (3) Reflects the weighted average leasing commissions and tenant improvement allowances divided by the weighted average number of years for the leases. Excludes leases substantially negotiated by the seller in the case of acquired properties and leases for tenants relocated from space at the landlord's request.

Office Rent Roll

Our office rent roll continued to be adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2022. The table below presents the rent roll for new and renewed leases per leased square foot executed in our total office portfolio:

Rent Roll ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	Expiring Rate ⁽²⁾	New/Renewal Rate ⁽²⁾	Percentage Change
Cash Rent	\$49.19	\$45.66	(7.2)%
Straight-line Rent	\$44.21	\$46.78	5.8%

- (1) Represents the average annual initial stabilized cash and straight-line rents per square foot on new and renewed leases signed during the year compared to the prior leases for the same space. Excludes leases with a term of twelve months or less, leases where the prior lease was terminated more than a year before signing of the new lease, leases for tenants relocated at the landlord's request, leases in acquired buildings where we believe the information about the prior agreement is incomplete or where we believe the base rent reflects other off-market inducements to the tenant, and other non-comparable leases.
- (2) Our office rent roll can fluctuate from period to period as a result of changes in our submarkets, buildings and term of the expiring leases, making these metrics difficult to predict.

Multifamily Rental Rates

Our multifamily rental rates were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but improved in 2021 and 2022. The table below presents the average annual rental rate per leased unit for new tenants:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Average annual rental rate - new tenants ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 31,763	\$ 29,837	\$ 28,416	\$ 28,350	\$ 27,542

- (1) Calculations exclude 376 units at a newly constructed property undergoing lease up.
- (2) These average rental rates are not directly comparable from year to year because of changes in the properties and units included. For example:
 - (i) In 2019, the average was impacted by our acquisition of The Glendon where rental rates were higher than the average in our portfolio,
 - (ii) In 2020, the average was impacted by the addition of a significant number of units at our Bishop Place development in Honolulu, where the rental rates were higher than the average in our portfolio, and
 - (iii) In 2022, the average was impacted by the acquisition of 1221 Ocean Avenue, where the rental rates were higher than the average in our portfolio. See "Acquisitions, Financings, Developments and Repositionings" for more information regarding this acquisition.

Multifamily Rent Roll

The rent on leases subject to rent change during 2022 (new tenants and existing tenants undergoing annual rent review) was 6.4% higher on average than the prior rent on the same unit. This excludes leasing at a newly constructed property undergoing lease up.

Occupancy Rates - Total Portfolio

Our office occupancy rates were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, 2021 and 2022. Our multifamily occupancy rates were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, but recovered during 2021 and 2022. The tables below present the occupancy rates for our total office portfolio and multifamily portfolio:

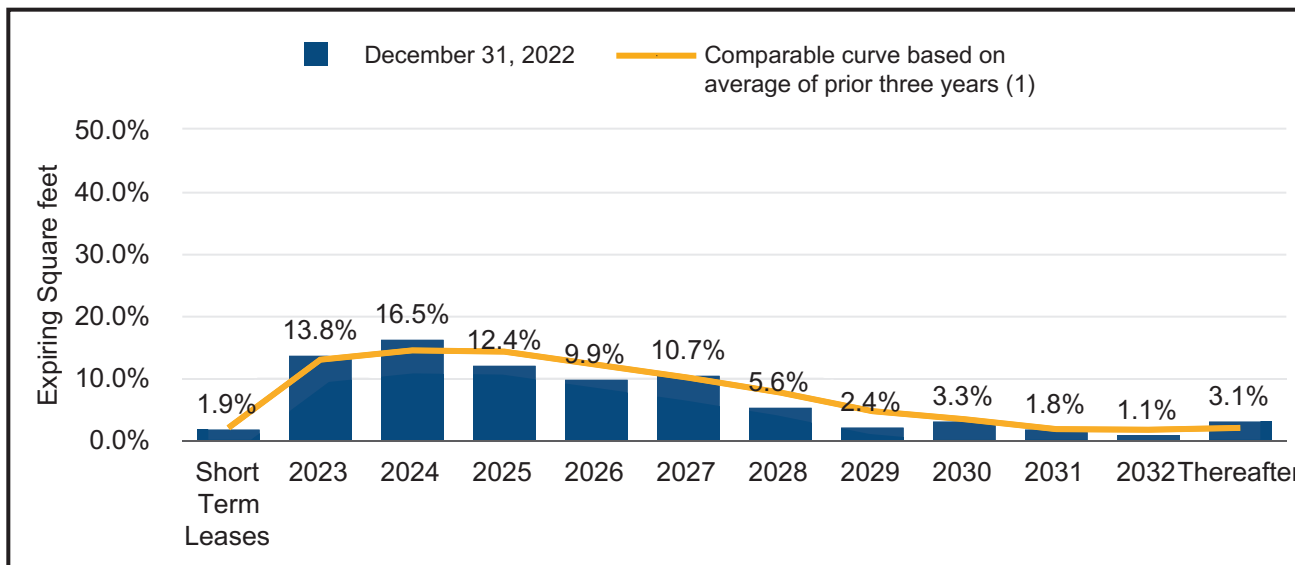
Occupancy Rates ⁽¹⁾ as of:	December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Office portfolio	83.7 %	84.9 %	87.4 %	91.4 %	90.3 %
Multifamily portfolio ⁽²⁾	98.1 %	98.0 %	94.2 %	95.2 %	97.0 %

Average Occupancy Rates ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ :	Year Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Office portfolio	84.2 %	85.7 %	89.5 %	90.7 %	89.4 %
Multifamily portfolio ⁽²⁾	97.9 %	96.8 %	94.2 %	96.5 %	96.6 %

- (1) Occupancy rates include the impact of property acquisitions, most of whose occupancy rates at the time of acquisition were below that of our existing portfolio.
- (2) Our Occupancy Rates may not be directly comparable from year to year, as they can be impacted by acquisitions, dispositions, development and redevelopment projects. Multifamily calculations exclude units temporarily unoccupied as a result of a fire at one property and all units at a newly constructed property undergoing lease up.
- (3) Average occupancy rates are calculated by averaging the occupancy rates at the end of each of the quarters in the period and at the end of the quarter immediately prior to the start of the period.

Office Lease Expirations

As of December 31, 2022, assuming non-exercise of renewal options and early termination rights, we expect to see expiring square footage in our total office portfolio as follows:



(1) Average of the percentage of leases at December 31, 2019, 2020, and 2021 with the same remaining duration as the leases for the labeled year had at December 31, 2022. Acquisitions are included in the prior year average commencing in the quarter after the acquisition.

Results of Operations

Comparison of 2022 to 2021

Our results of operations for 2022 and 2021 were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our results of operations for 2022 generally compare favorably with 2021 primarily due to: (i) the gradual recovery from the pandemic, (ii) better collections from our tenants, (iii) lower write-offs of uncollectible tenant receivables, (iv) restoring certain office tenants to accrual basis accounting, (v) higher office parking income, (vi) a multifamily property we acquired in the second quarter of 2022, (vii) new units from our multifamily development projects, and (viii) higher rental rates for our multifamily portfolio. The favorable impacts were partly offset by the impact of inflation on our rental expenses.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		<u>Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>		<u>Commentary</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>	
<u>(In thousands)</u>					
Revenues					
Office rental revenue and tenant recoveries	\$ 724,131	\$ 704,946	\$ 19,185	2.7 %	The increase was primarily due to better collections, lower write-offs of uncollectible receivables, and restoring certain tenants to accrual basis accounting. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in rental revenues due to a decrease in occupancy and lower accretion from below-market leases.
Office parking and other income	\$ 100,442	\$ 81,924	\$ 18,518	22.6 %	The increase was primarily due to an increase in parking income due to an increase in parking activity.
Multifamily revenue	\$ 169,079	\$ 131,527	\$ 37,552	28.6 %	The increase was primarily due to: (i) revenues from our 1221 Ocean Avenue property in Santa Monica which we purchased in the second quarter of 2022, (ii) higher rental rates, (iii) new units at our Landmark Los Angeles development project and our Bishop Place conversion project, and (iv) better collections.
Operating expenses					
Office rental expenses	\$ 284,522	\$ 265,376	\$ (19,146)	(7.2)%	The increase was primarily due to an increase in utility, janitorial, personnel, insurance and parking expenses. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in rental expenses at our Bishop Place conversion project and lower advocacy expenses.
Multifamily rental expenses	\$ 49,299	\$ 38,025	\$ (11,274)	(29.6)%	The increase was primarily due to: (i) rental expenses from our 1221 Ocean Avenue property in Santa Monica which we purchased in the second quarter of 2022, (ii) rental expenses from new units at our Bishop Place conversion project and Landmark Los Angeles development project, and (iii) an increase in utility and personnel expenses. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in property taxes.

	Year Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)		Commentary
	2022	2021	Change	%	
(In thousands)					
General and administrative expenses	\$ 45,405	\$ 42,554	\$ (2,851)	(6.7)%	The increase was primarily due to an increase in advocacy and leasing expenses. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in legal expenses and stock-based compensation expense.
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 372,798	\$ 371,289	\$ (1,509)	(0.4)%	The increase was primarily due to depreciation from the property we purchased in the second quarter, and depreciation from the Landmark Los Angeles development project. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in depreciation from our Bishop Place conversion project and a decrease in depreciation for our other properties.
<u>Non-Operating Income and Expenses</u>					
Other income	\$ 4,587	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,122	86.1 %	The increase was primarily due to an increase in interest income, partly offset by the recovery of transaction fees in 2021.
Other expenses	\$ (714)	\$ (937)	\$ 223	23.8 %	The decrease was primarily due to transaction expenses in 2021, partly offset by an increase in expenses related to services we provide to our unconsolidated fund, Partnership X.
Income from unconsolidated Fund	\$ 1,224	\$ 946	\$ 278	29.4 %	The increase was due to an increase in the net income of our unconsolidated fund, Partnership X, which was primarily due to: (i) an increase in rental revenues due to higher rental rates and (ii) an increase in parking income due to higher parking activity.
Interest expense	\$(150,185)	\$(147,496)	\$ (2,689)	(1.8)%	The increase was primarily due to higher debt and interest rates, partly offset by a decrease in loan costs.

Comparison of 2021 to 2020

See Item 7 of Part II in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on February 18, 2022 for a comparison of our results of operations for 2021 compared to 2020.

Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measure: FFO

Usefulness to Investors

We report FFO because it is a widely reported measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is also used by some investors to identify the impact of trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs from year to year, excluding the impacts from changes in the value of our real estate, and to compare our performance with other REITs. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure for which we believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. FFO has limitations as a measure of our performance because it excludes depreciation and amortization of real estate, and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions, nor the level of capital expenditures, tenant improvements and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effect and could materially impact our results from operations. FFO should be considered only as a supplement to net income as a measure of our performance and should not be used as a measure of our liquidity or cash flow, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends. Other REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to the FFO of other REITs. See "Results of Operations" above for a discussion of the items that impacted our net income.

Comparison of 2022 to 2021

During 2022, FFO increased by \$36.2 million, or 9.4%, to \$419.7 million, compared to \$383.5 million for 2021. The increase was primarily due to an increase in NOI from our multifamily and office portfolios, partly offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses and higher interest expense. The increase in NOI from our multifamily portfolio was primarily due to: (i) our acquisition of the 1221 Ocean Avenue property in Santa Monica in the second quarter of 2022, (ii) higher rental rates, (iii) new units at our Landmark Los Angeles development project and our Bishop Place conversion project, and (iv) better collections. The increase in NOI from our office portfolio was primarily due to: (i) better collections, lower write-offs of uncollectible receivables, and restoring certain tenants to accrual basis accounting, and (ii) an increase in parking income.

Comparison of 2021 to 2020

See Item 7 of Part II in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on February 18, 2022 for a comparison of our FFO for 2021 compared to 2020.

Reconciliation to GAAP

The table below reconciles our FFO (the FFO attributable to our common stockholders and noncontrolling interests in our Operating Partnership - which includes our share of our consolidated JVs and our unconsolidated Fund's FFO) to net income attributable to common stockholders (the most directly comparable GAAP measure):

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 97,145	\$ 65,267
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	372,798	371,289
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(605)	(9,136)
Adjustments attributable to unconsolidated Fund ⁽¹⁾	2,848	2,796
Adjustments attributable to consolidated JVs ⁽²⁾	(52,503)	(46,760)
FFO	\$ 419,683	\$ 383,456

(1) Adjusts for our share of Partnership X's depreciation and amortization of real estate assets.

(2) Adjusts for the net income (loss) and depreciation and amortization of real estate assets that is attributable to the noncontrolling interests in our consolidated JVs.

Non-GAAP Supplemental Financial Measure: Same Property NOI

Usefulness to Investors

We report Same Property NOI to facilitate a comparison of our operations between reported periods. Many investors use Same Property NOI to evaluate our operating performance and to compare our operating performance with other REITs, because it can reduce the impact of investing transactions on operating trends. Same Property NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure for which we believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. We report Same Property NOI because it is a widely recognized measure of the performance of equity REITs, and is used by some investors to identify trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs and to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs. Same Property NOI has limitations as a measure of our performance because it excludes depreciation and amortization expense, and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions, nor the level of capital expenditures, tenant improvements and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effect and could materially impact our results from operations. Other REITs may not calculate Same Property NOI in the same manner. As a result, our Same Property NOI may not be comparable to the Same Property NOI of other REITs. Same Property NOI should be considered only as a supplement to net income as a measure of our performance and should not be used as a measure of our liquidity or cash flow, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends.

Comparison of 2022 to 2021:

Our Same Properties for 2022 included 67 office properties, aggregating 17.6 million Rentable Square Feet, and 10 multifamily properties with an aggregate 3,449 units. The amounts presented below reflect 100% (not our pro-rata share).

Our Same Property results for 2022 and 2021 were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Same Property results for 2022 generally compare favorably with 2021 due to: (i) the gradual recovery from the pandemic, (ii) better collections from our tenants, (iii) lower write-offs of uncollectible tenant receivables, (iv) restoring certain office tenants to accrual basis accounting, (v) higher office parking income, and (vi) higher rental rates for our multifamily portfolio. These favorable impacts were partly offset by the impact of inflation on our rental expenses.

	Year Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)		Commentary
	2022	2021	Change	%	
	(In thousands)				
Office revenues	\$ 814,084	\$ 776,734	\$ 37,350	4.8 %	The increase was primarily due to: (i) better collections, a decrease in write-offs of uncollectible receivables, and restoring certain tenants to accrual basis accounting, and (ii) an increase in parking income. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in rental revenues due to a decrease in occupancy and lower accretion from below-market leases.
Office expenses	(279,653)	(258,262)	(21,391)	(8.3)%	The increase was primarily due to an increase in utility, janitorial, personnel, insurance and parking expenses. The increase was partly offset by lower advocacy expenses.
Office NOI	534,431	518,472	15,959	3.1 %	
Multifamily revenues	114,688	105,743	8,945	8.5 %	The increase was primarily due to an increase in rental revenues due to higher rental rates and better collections.
Multifamily expenses	(34,633)	(31,958)	(2,675)	(8.4)%	The increase was primarily due to an increase in utility and personnel expenses. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in property taxes.
Multifamily NOI	80,055	73,785	6,270	8.5 %	
Total NOI	\$ 614,486	\$ 592,257	\$ 22,229	3.8 %	

Reconciliation to GAAP

The table below presents a reconciliation of our Same Property NOI to net income attributable to common stockholders (the most directly comparable GAAP measure):

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Same Property NOI	\$ 614,486	\$ 592,257
Non-comparable office revenues	10,489	10,136
Non-comparable office expenses	(4,869)	(7,114)
Non-comparable multifamily revenues	54,391	25,784
Non-comparable multifamily expenses	(14,666)	(6,067)
NOI	659,831	614,996
General and administrative expenses	(45,405)	(42,554)
Depreciation and amortization	(372,798)	(371,289)
Other income	4,587	2,465
Other expenses	(714)	(937)
Income from unconsolidated Fund	1,224	946
Interest expense	(150,185)	(147,496)
Net income	96,540	56,131
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	605	9,136
Net income attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ 97,145</u>	<u>\$ 65,267</u>

Comparison of 2021 to 2020

See Item 7 of Part II in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on February 18, 2022 for a comparison of our same property NOI for 2021 compared to 2020.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Short-term liquidity

Our short-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary for our operating activities, development, repositioning projects and dividends and distributions. During 2022, we generated cash from operations of \$496.9 million. As of December 31, 2022, we had \$268.8 million of cash and cash equivalents, and we had no balance outstanding on our \$400.0 million revolving credit facility. Our earliest term loan maturity is December 2024. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our debt. Excluding acquisitions and debt refinancings, we expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements through cash on hand, cash generated by operations and our revolving credit facility.

Long-term liquidity

Our long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for acquisitions, development and debt refinancings. We do not expect to have sufficient funds on hand to cover these long-term cash requirements due to REIT federal tax rules which require that we distribute at least 90% of our income on an annual basis. We plan to meet our long-term liquidity needs through long-term secured non-recourse debt, the issuance of equity securities, including common stock and OP Units, as well as property dispositions and JV transactions. We have an ATM program which would allow us, subject to market conditions, to sell up to \$400.0 million of shares of common stock.

We only use non-recourse debt, secured by our properties. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 46% of our total office portfolio was unencumbered. To mitigate the impact of changing interest rates on our cash flows from operations, we generally enter into interest rate swap agreements with respect to our loans with floating interest rates. These swap agreements generally expire two years before the maturity date of the related loan, during which time we can refinance the loan without any interest penalty. See Notes 8 and 10 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our debt and derivative contracts, respectively. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in this Report regarding the impact of interest rate increases on our future operating results and cash flows.

Certain Contractual Obligations

See the following notes to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for information regarding our contractual commitments:

- Note 4 - minimum future ground lease payments;
- Note 8 - minimum future principal payments for our secured notes payable and revolving credit facility, and the interest rates that determine our future periodic interest payments; and
- Note 17 - contractual commitments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Unconsolidated Fund Debt

Our Fund, Partnership X, has its own secured non-recourse debt and interest rate swaps. We have made certain environmental and other limited indemnities and guarantees covering customary non-recourse carve-outs related to that loan, and we have also guaranteed the interest rate swaps. Partnership X has agreed to indemnify us for any amounts that we would be required to pay under these agreements. As of December 31, 2022, all of the obligations under the respective loan and swap agreements have been performed in accordance with the terms of those agreements. See "Guarantees" in Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information about our Fund's debt and swaps, and the respective guarantees.

Cash Flows

Comparison of 2022 to 2021

Our operating cash flows in both periods were adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and in 2022 by the effects of inflation.

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease) In Cash	%
	2022	2021		
	(In thousands)			
Net cash provided by operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 496,888	\$ 446,951	\$ 49,937	11.2 %
Net cash used in investing activities ⁽²⁾	\$ (560,953)	\$ (288,708)	\$ (272,245)	(94.3)%
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities ⁽³⁾	\$ (3,003)	\$ 5,246	\$ (8,249)	(157.2)%

- (1) Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily dependent upon the occupancy and rental rates of our portfolio, the collectibility of tenant receivables, the level of our operating and general and administrative expenses, and interest expense. The increase in cash from operating activities of \$49.9 million was primarily due to an increase in NOI from our multifamily and office portfolios, partly offset by higher interest expense and an increase in general and administrative expenses. The increase in NOI from our multifamily portfolio was primarily due to: (i) our acquisition of the 1221 Ocean Avenue property in Santa Monica in the second quarter of 2022, (ii) higher rental rates, (iii) new units at our Landmark Los Angeles development project and our Bishop Place conversion project, and (iv) better collections. The increase in NOI from our office portfolio was primarily due to: (i) better collections and (ii) an increase in parking income. For both portfolios, these improvements were partially offset by increases in expenses.
- (2) Our cash flows from investing activities is generally used to fund property acquisitions, developments and redevelopment projects, and Recurring and non-Recurring Capital Expenditures. The decrease in cash from investing activities of \$272.2 million was primarily due to a property acquisition of \$330.5 million and an increase in capital expenditures for improvements to real estate of \$53.9 million, partly offset by a decrease in capital expenditures for developments of \$108.8 million.
- (3) Our cash flows from financing activities are generally impacted by our borrowings and capital activities, as well as dividends and distributions paid to common stockholders and noncontrolling interests, respectively. The decrease in cash from financing activities of \$8.2 million was primarily due to a decrease in net borrowings of \$95.0 million and higher distributions paid to noncontrolling interests of \$4.1 million, partly offset by contributions from noncontrolling interests in our consolidated JVs of \$81.0 million and a decrease in loan cost payments of \$10.4 million.

Comparison of 2021 to 2020

See Item 7 of Part II in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on February 18, 2022 for a comparison of our cash flows for 2021 compared to 2020.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, which requires us to make estimates of certain items which affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. While we believe that our estimates are based upon reasonable assumptions and judgments at the time that they are made, some of our estimates could prove to be incorrect, and those differences could be material. Below is a discussion of our critical accounting policies, which are the policies we believe require the most estimate and judgment. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Report for the summary of our significant accounting policies.

Investment in Real Estate

Acquisitions and Initial Consolidation of VIEs

We account for property acquisitions as asset acquisitions. We allocate the purchase price for asset acquisitions, which includes the capitalized transaction costs, and for the properties upon the initial consolidation of VIEs not determined to be a business, on a relative fair value basis to: (i) land, (ii) buildings and improvements, (iii) tenant improvements and identifiable intangible assets such as in-place at-market leases, (iv) acquired above- and below-market ground and tenant leases, and if applicable (v) assumed debt, based upon comparable sales for land, and the income approach using our estimates of expected future cash flows and other valuation techniques, which include but are not limited to, our estimates of rental rates, revenue growth rates, capitalization rates and discount rates, for other assets and liabilities. We estimate the relative fair values of the tangible assets on an "as-if-vacant" basis. The estimated relative fair value of acquired in-place at-market leases are the estimated costs to lease the property to the occupancy level at the date of acquisition, including the fair value of leasing commissions and legal costs. We evaluate the time period over which we expect such occupancy level to be achieved and include an estimate of the net operating costs (primarily real estate taxes, insurance and utilities) incurred during the lease-up period. Above and below-market ground and tenant leases are recorded as an asset or liability based upon the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between the contractual amounts to be paid or received pursuant to the in-place ground or tenant leases, respectively, and our estimate of fair market rental rates for the corresponding in-place leases, over the remaining non-cancelable term of the leases. Assumed debt is recorded at fair value based upon the present value of the expected future payments and current interest rates.

These estimates require judgment, involve complex calculations, and the allocations have a direct and material impact on our results of operations because, for example, (i) there would be less depreciation if we allocate more value to land (which is not depreciated), or (ii) if we allocate more value to buildings than to tenant improvements, the depreciation would be recognized over a much longer time period, because buildings are depreciated over a longer time period than tenant improvements.

Cost capitalization

We capitalize development costs, including predevelopment costs, interest, property taxes, insurance and other costs directly related to the development of real estate. Indirect development costs, including salaries and benefits, office rent, and associated costs for those individuals directly responsible for and who spend their time on development activities are also capitalized and allocated to the projects to which they relate. Development costs are capitalized while substantial activities are ongoing to prepare an asset for its intended use. We consider a development project to be substantially complete when the residential units or office space is available for occupancy but no later than one year after cessation of major construction activity. Costs incurred after a project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, or after development activities have ceased, are expensed as incurred. Costs previously capitalized related to abandoned developments are charged to earnings. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The capitalization of development costs requires judgment, and can directly and materially impact our results of operations because, for example, (i) if we don't capitalize costs that should be capitalized, then our operating expenses would be overstated during the development period, and the subsequent depreciation of the developed real estate would be understated, or (ii) if we capitalize costs that should not be capitalized, then our operating expenses would be understated during the development period, and the subsequent depreciation of the real estate would be overstated. We capitalized development costs of \$59.7 million, \$185.4 million and \$186.4 million during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We assess our investment in real estate for impairment on a periodic basis, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of our investments in real estate may not be recoverable. If the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are less than the carrying value of the asset, and our evaluation indicates that we may be unable to recover the carrying value, then we would record an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the asset. Our estimates of future cash flows are based in part upon assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental revenues and operating costs, and could differ materially from actual results. We record real estate held for sale at the lower of carrying value or estimated fair value, less costs to sell, and similarly recognize impairment losses if we believe that we cannot recover the carrying value. Our evaluation of market conditions for assets held for sale requires judgment, and our expectations could differ materially from actual results. Impairment losses would reduce our net income and could be material. Based upon such periodic assessments we did not record any impairment losses for our long-lived assets and Fund during 2022, 2021 or 2020.

Revenue Recognition - Collectibility of lease payments from office tenants

In accordance with Topic 842, if collectibility of lease payments is not probable at the commencement date, then we limit the lease income to the lesser of the income recognized on a straight-line basis or cash basis. If our assessment of collectibility changes after the commencement date, we record the difference between the lease income that would have been recognized on a straight-line basis and cash basis as a current-period adjustment to lease income. We adopted the Topic 842 complete impairment model. Under this model, we no longer maintain a general reserve related to our receivables, and instead analyze, on a lease-by-lease basis, whether amounts due under the operating lease are deemed probable for collection. We write off tenant and deferred rent receivables as a charge against rental revenue in the period we determine the lease payments are not probable for collection. If we subsequently collect amounts that were previously written off then the amounts collected are recorded as an increase to our rental revenues and tenant recoveries.

Our assessment of the collectibility of lease payments requires judgment and could have a material impact on our results of operations. This assessment involves using a methodology that requires judgment and estimates about matters that are uncertain at the time the estimates are made, including tenant specific factors, specific industry conditions, and general economic trends and conditions.

During 2022, 2021 and 2020, our results of operations were materially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. See "Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business". Charges for uncollectible amounts related to tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables, which were primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced our rental revenues and tenant recoveries by \$0.6 million, \$3.0 million, and \$41.0 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. We restored accrual basis accounting for certain office tenants that were previously determined to be uncollectible and accounted for on a cash basis of accounting, which increased our office revenues by \$3.6 million in 2022.

Revenue Recognition for Tenant Recoveries

Our tenant recovery revenues for recoverable operating expenses are recognized as revenue in the period that the recoverable expenses are incurred. Subsequent to year-end, we perform reconciliations on a lease-by-lease basis and bill or credit each tenant for any differences between the estimated expenses we billed to the tenant and the actual expenses incurred. Estimating tenant recovery revenues requires an in-depth analysis of the complex terms of each underlying lease. Examples of estimates and judgments made when determining the amounts recoverable include:

- estimating the recoverable expenses;
- estimating the impact of changes to expense and occupancy during the year;
- estimating the fixed and variable components of operating expenses for each building;
- conforming recoverable expense pools to those used in the base year for the underlying lease; and
- judging whether an expense or capital expenditure is recoverable pursuant to the terms of the underlying lease.

These estimates require judgment and involve calculations for each of our office properties. If our estimates prove to be incorrect, then our tenant recovery revenues and net income could be materially and adversely affected in future periods when we perform our reconciliations. The impact of changing our current year tenant recovery billings by 5% would result in a change to our tenant recovery revenues and net income of \$2.2 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.6 million during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

We award stock-based compensation to certain employees and non-employee directors in the form of LTIP Units. We recognize the fair value of the awards over the requisite vesting period, which is based upon service. The fair value of the awards is based upon the market value of our common stock on the grant date and a discount for post-vesting restrictions.

Our estimate of the discount for post-vesting restrictions requires judgment. If our estimate of the discount is too high or too low it would result in the fair value of the awards that we make being too low or too high, respectively, which would result in an under- or over-expense of stock-based compensation, respectively, and this under- or over-expensing of stock-based compensation would result in our net income being overstated or understated, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense was \$21.0 million, \$20.9 million and \$21.4 million for 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The impact of changing the discount rate by 5% would result in a change to our stock-based compensation expense and net income of \$1.1 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Hedging our Floating Rate Borrowings

As of December 31, 2022, the interest rates for 89% of our consolidated borrowings were fixed or swap-fixed with interest rate swaps. Our use of these instruments exposes us to credit risk from the potential inability of our counterparties to perform under the terms of those agreements. We attempt to minimize this credit risk by contracting with a variety of financial counterparties with investment grade ratings. As of December 31, 2022, the interest expense for our floating rate borrowings that are not hedged would increase by \$5.6 million per year for every one hundred basis point increase in the related benchmark interest rate. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for the future swap expirations with a total notional amount of \$837.4 million in the first quarter of 2023. Higher interest rates would cause an increase in our future interest expense, which would reduce our future net income and cash flows from operations.

Market Transition to SOFR from USD-LIBOR

On March 5, 2021, the FCA announced that USD-LIBOR would no longer be published after June 30, 2023. This announcement has several implications, including setting the type of SOFR to which LIBOR is converted (e.g., Term SOFR, Daily Simple SOFR or Daily Compounded SOFR) and agreeing on a spread that may be applied when converting contracts from USD-LIBOR to SOFR. As of December 31, 2022, most of our floating rate borrowings and interest rate swaps are indexed to USD-LIBOR, and we currently expect that all of these loans and interest rate swaps will be converted to SOFR by July 1, 2023. We are evaluating issues relating to transitioning contracts to SOFR - which include, among other issues, the calculation of: (i) loan interest payments, (ii) swap interest payments, and (iii) the value of, and accounting for, loans and swaps. While we currently expect USD-LIBOR to be available in substantially its current form until at least June 30, 2023, it is possible that USD-LIBOR will become unavailable prior to that time. This could occur if, for example, sufficient banks decline to make submissions to the LIBOR administrator. In that case, the risks associated with the transition to SOFR will be accelerated and potentially magnified.

See Notes 8 and 10 to our consolidated financial statements in this Report for more information regarding our debt and interest rate swaps.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Douglas Emmett, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Our system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with US GAAP. Our management, including the undersigned CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022. In conducting its assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission on Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2022, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures, or our internal controls will prevent all error and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, as stated in their report appearing on page 35, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022.

/s/ JORDAN L. KAPLAN

Jordan L. Kaplan
President and CEO

/s/ PETER D. SEYMOUR

Peter D. Seymour
CFO

February 17, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Douglas Emmett, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Douglas Emmett, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 17, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Purchase price accounting

Description of the Matter

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company acquired 1221 Ocean Avenue, a multifamily apartment building in Santa Monica, through a new joint venture that the Company manages and owns a controlling 55% interest. As explained in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition, and as such, is recorded at the price to acquire the real estate property, including acquisition costs. The purchase price is allocated to land, buildings and improvements, and identifiable intangible assets such as in-place at-market leases and acquired below-market tenant leases liabilities, based upon the relative fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. The fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities were determined by the Company utilizing the sales comparison approach as it relates to land and the income approach which utilized discounted cash flows as it relates the other acquired assets and liabilities. Both approaches used market information available to the Company as inputs.

Auditing the Company's accounting for its acquisition was complex due to the significant estimation required by management in determining the fair value assigned to the acquired land, buildings and improvements, and intangible lease assets and liabilities. The significant estimation was primarily due to the judgmental nature of the inputs to the valuation models used to measure the fair value of the assets and liabilities as well as the sensitivity of the respective fair values to changes in the significant underlying assumptions. The more significant assumptions utilized included comparable land sales, rental rates, revenue growth rates, discount rates, and capitalization rates. These significant assumptions are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over management's accounting for the property acquisition, including controls over the Company's review of the assumptions underlying the purchase price allocation, the cash flow projections and the accuracy of the underlying data used. For example, we tested controls over the review of the valuation models and the underlying assumptions used to develop such estimates.

For the Company's property acquisition, we read the transaction agreement, and evaluated whether the Company had appropriately determined whether the transaction was accounted for as a business combination or asset acquisition. We also evaluated the significant assumptions and methods used in developing the fair value estimates of the tangible assets and intangible lease assets and liabilities. To test the estimated fair value of the land, building and intangible lease assets and liabilities, we performed audit procedures that included, among other procedures, evaluating the Company's use of the sales comparison and income approaches and testing the significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model, and testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data supporting the significant assumptions and estimates. For example, we agreed the contractual rents used in the cash flow projections to in-place tenant leases on a sample basis and evaluated the property operating expenses for reasonableness. We involved our valuation specialists to assist in evaluating the methodologies utilized by the Company as compared to standard valuation practices, performing procedures to corroborate the reasonableness of the significant assumptions utilized in developing the fair value estimates of the acquired land, building, and intangible lease assets and liabilities. For example, our valuation specialists (i) used independently identified data sources to evaluate the appropriateness of management's selected comparable land sales, and (ii) obtained market specific information (i.e., revenue growth rates, discount rates, market rental rates and capitalization rates) and compared it to the market information utilized by the Company.

Impairment of investment in real estate

Description of the Matter

The Company's net investment in real estate totaled \$9.0 billion as of December 31, 2022. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company assesses on a periodic basis whether there has been any impairment in the carrying value of its properties, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a property may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present for a property, management calculates the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the property and compares it to the property's carrying value to determine whether an impairment occurred.

Auditing the Company's evaluation of whether its real estate assets are recoverable was complex and involved a high degree of subjectivity in evaluating management's assumptions in estimating the future cash flows as they are based on assumptions about future market and economic conditions. The estimation required in the undiscounted future cash flow assumptions includes management's assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental revenues and operating costs.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's real estate asset impairment assessment process. For example, we tested controls over management's process for estimating and evaluating the assumptions used in the future undiscounted cash flow projections for the properties where impairment indicators existed.

For properties with identified indicators of impairment, we performed audit procedures over the Company's estimation of the properties' undiscounted future cash flows. For example, we compared the significant assumptions used to estimate future cash flows to the Company's historical accounting records or to available market data. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of management's forecasted cash flows. Additionally, for certain assumptions, we performed sensitivity analyses to evaluate the changes in the undiscounted cash flows of the properties that would result from changes in the assumptions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1995.

Los Angeles, California

February 17, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Douglas Emmett, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Douglas Emmett, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Douglas Emmett, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of Douglas Emmett, Inc. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes, and our report dated February 17, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 17, 2023

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share data)

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Assets		
Investment in real estate, gross	\$ 12,292,973	\$ 11,819,077
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,299,365)	(3,028,645)
Investment in real estate, net	8,993,608	8,790,432
Ground lease right-of-use asset	7,455	7,464
Cash and cash equivalents	268,837	335,905
Tenant receivables	6,879	13,127
Deferred rent receivables	114,980	115,148
Acquired lease intangible assets, net	3,536	4,168
Interest rate contract assets	270,234	15,473
Investment in unconsolidated Fund	47,976	46,594
Other assets	33,941	25,721
Total Assets	\$ 9,747,446	\$ 9,354,032
Liabilities		
Secured notes payable and revolving credit facility, net	\$ 5,191,893	\$ 5,012,076
Ground lease liability	10,848	10,860
Interest payable, accounts payable and deferred revenue	140,925	145,460
Security deposits	61,429	55,285
Acquired lease intangible liabilities, net	31,364	24,710
Interest rate contract liabilities	1,790	69,930
Dividends payable	33,414	49,158
Total Liabilities	5,471,663	5,367,479
Equity		
Douglas Emmett, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 750,000,000 authorized, 175,809,682 and 175,529,133 outstanding at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	1,758	1,755
Additional paid-in capital	3,493,307	3,488,886
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	187,063	(38,774)
Accumulated deficit	(1,119,714)	(1,035,798)
Total Douglas Emmett, Inc. stockholders' equity	2,562,414	2,416,069
Noncontrolling interests	1,713,369	1,570,484
Total Equity	4,275,783	3,986,553
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 9,747,446	\$ 9,354,032

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Revenues			
Office rental			
Rental revenues and tenant recoveries	\$ 724,131	\$ 704,946	\$ 680,359
Parking and other income	100,442	81,924	90,810
Total office revenues	824,573	786,870	771,169
Multifamily rental			
Rental revenues	152,314	116,095	107,011
Parking and other income	16,765	15,432	13,343
Total multifamily revenues	169,079	131,527	120,354
Total revenues	993,652	918,397	891,523
Operating Expenses			
Office expenses	284,522	265,376	268,259
Multifamily expenses	49,299	38,025	37,154
General and administrative expenses	45,405	42,554	39,601
Depreciation and amortization	372,798	371,289	385,248
Total operating expenses	752,024	717,244	730,262
Other income	4,587	2,465	16,288
Other expenses	(714)	(937)	(2,947)
Income from unconsolidated Fund	1,224	946	430
Interest expense	(150,185)	(147,496)	(142,872)
Gain on sale of investment in real estate	—	—	6,393
Net income	96,540	56,131	38,553
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	605	9,136	11,868
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 97,145	\$ 65,267	\$ 50,421
Net income per common share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.28

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net income	\$ 96,540	\$ 56,131	\$ 38,553
Other comprehensive income (loss): cash flow hedges	325,548	158,923	(183,521)
Comprehensive income (loss)	422,088	215,054	(144,968)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(99,106)	(40,526)	64,816
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ 322,982</u>	<u>\$ 174,528</u>	<u>\$ (80,152)</u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(In thousands, except dividend per share data)

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
Shares of Common Stock	Beginning balance	175,529	175,464	175,370
	Exchange of OP Units for common stock	281	65	94
	Ending balance	175,810	175,529	175,464
Common Stock	Beginning balance	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,754
	Exchange of OP Units for common stock	3	—	1
	Ending balance	\$ 1,758	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,755
Additional Paid-in Capital	Beginning balance	\$ 3,488,886	\$ 3,487,887	\$ 3,486,356
	Exchange of OP Units for common stock	4,597	1,056	1,535
	Repurchase of OP Units with cash	(176)	(57)	(4)
	Ending balance	\$ 3,493,307	\$ 3,488,886	\$ 3,487,887
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Beginning balance	\$ (38,774)	\$ (148,035)	\$ (17,462)
	Cash flow hedge adjustments	225,837	109,261	(130,573)
	Ending balance	\$ 187,063	\$ (38,774)	\$ (148,035)
Accumulated Deficit	Beginning balance	\$ (1,035,798)	\$ (904,516)	\$ (758,576)
	Net income attributable to common stockholders	97,145	65,267	50,421
	Dividends	(181,061)	(196,549)	(196,361)
	Ending balance	\$ (1,119,714)	\$ (1,035,798)	\$ (904,516)
Noncontrolling Interests	Beginning balance	\$ 1,570,484	\$ 1,558,928	\$ 1,658,862
	Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(605)	(9,136)	(11,868)
	Cash flow hedge adjustments	99,711	49,662	(52,948)
	Contributions	81,000	—	—
	Distributions	(58,969)	(54,919)	(60,392)
	Exchange of OP Units for common stock	(4,600)	(1,056)	(1,536)
	Repurchase of OP Units with cash	(161)	(65)	(3)
	Ending balance	\$ 1,713,369	\$ 1,570,484	\$ 1,558,928

Statement continues on the following page.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(In thousands, except dividend per share data)

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
Total Equity	Beginning balance	\$ 3,986,553	\$ 3,996,019	\$ 4,370,934
	Net income	96,540	56,131	38,553
	Cash flow hedge adjustments	325,548	158,923	(183,521)
	Repurchase of OP Units with cash	(337)	(122)	(7)
	Contributions	81,000	—	—
	Dividends	(181,061)	(196,549)	(196,361)
	Distributions	(58,969)	(54,919)	(60,392)
	Stock-based compensation	26,509	27,070	26,813
	Ending balance	\$ 4,275,783	\$ 3,986,553	\$ 3,996,019
Dividends declared per common share		\$ 1.03	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.12

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 96,540	\$ 56,131	\$ 38,553
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income from unconsolidated Fund	(1,224)	(946)	(430)
Gain from insurance recoveries for damage to real estate	—	—	(13,105)
Gain on sale of investment in real estate	—	—	(6,393)
Depreciation and amortization	372,798	371,289	385,248
Net accretion of acquired lease intangibles	(11,255)	(9,541)	(15,878)
Straight-line rent	169	1,051	18,733
Loan premium amortized and written off	(460)	(460)	(2,274)
Deferred loan costs amortized and written off	7,943	10,902	7,832
Amortization of stock-based compensation	21,025	20,887	21,365
Operating distributions from unconsolidated Fund	1,224	943	394
Change in working capital components:			
Tenant receivables	6,248	5,099	(11,645)
Interest payable, accounts payable and deferred revenue	(1,399)	(2,842)	5,557
Security deposits	4,832	(962)	(4,676)
Other assets	447	(4,600)	(3,063)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>496,888</u>	<u>446,951</u>	<u>420,218</u>
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures for improvements to real estate	(162,364)	(108,499)	(143,445)
Capital expenditures for developments	(75,754)	(184,592)	(154,153)
Insurance recoveries for damage to real estate	5,716	3,041	17,120
Property acquisition	(330,470)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of investment in real estate, net	—	—	20,658
Acquisition of additional interests in unconsolidated Fund	—	—	(6,591)
Capital distributions from unconsolidated Fund	1,919	1,342	1,236
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(560,953)</u>	<u>(288,708)</u>	<u>(265,175)</u>
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	245,000	1,345,000	674,000
Repayment of borrowings	(70,823)	(1,075,787)	(549,752)
Loan cost payments	(2,032)	(12,397)	(3,846)
Purchase of interest rate caps	(481)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of interest rate cap	444	—	—
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in consolidated JVs	81,000	—	—
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(58,969)	(54,919)	(60,392)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(196,805)	(196,529)	(196,333)
Repurchase of OP Units	(337)	(122)	(7)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(3,003)</u>	<u>5,246</u>	<u>(136,330)</u>
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(67,068)	163,489	18,713
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash - beginning balance	336,006	172,517	153,804
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash - ending balance	<u>\$ 268,938</u>	<u>\$ 336,006</u>	<u>\$ 172,517</u>

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

Reconciliation of Ending Cash Balance

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 268,837	\$ 335,905	\$ 172,385
Restricted cash	101	101	132
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 268,938</u>	<u>\$ 336,006</u>	<u>\$ 172,517</u>

Supplemental Cash Flows Information

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 141,427	\$ 136,999	\$ 136,823
Capitalized interest paid	\$ 9,101	\$ 8,814	\$ 4,810
Non-cash Investing Transactions			
Accrual for real estate and development capital expenditures	\$ 33,783	\$ 38,101	\$ 37,185
Capitalized stock-based compensation for improvements to real estate and developments	\$ 5,479	\$ 6,183	\$ 5,448
Removal of fully depreciated and amortized buildings, building improvements, tenant improvements and lease intangibles	\$ 100,050	\$ 157,325	\$ 73,045
Removal of fully amortized acquired lease intangible assets	\$ 1,438	\$ 442	\$ 372
Removal of fully accreted acquired lease intangible liabilities	\$ 11,900	\$ 23,725	\$ 20,649
Non-cash Financing Transactions			
Gain (loss) recorded in AOCI - consolidated derivatives	\$ 326,396	\$ 82,876	\$ (232,652)
Gain (loss) recorded in AOCI - unconsolidated Fund's derivatives (our share)	\$ 3,780	\$ 569	\$ (410)
Dividends declared	\$ 181,061	\$ 196,549	\$ 196,361
Exchange of OP Units for common stock	\$ 4,600	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,536

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Overview

Organization and Business Description

Douglas Emmett, Inc. is a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed REIT. We are one of the largest owners and operators of high-quality office and multifamily properties in Los Angeles County, California and Honolulu, Hawaii. Through our interest in our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries, consolidated JVs and unconsolidated Fund, we focus on owning, acquiring, developing and managing a substantial market share of top-tier office properties and premier multifamily communities in neighborhoods that possess significant supply constraints, high-end executive housing and key lifestyle amenities. The terms "us," "we" and "our" as used in the consolidated financial statements refer to Douglas Emmett, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

At December 31, 2022, our Consolidated Portfolio consisted of (i) a 17.7 million square foot office portfolio, (ii) 5,013 multifamily apartment units and (iii) fee interests in two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases. We also manage and own an equity interest in an unconsolidated Fund which, at December 31, 2022, owned an additional 0.4 million square feet of office space. We manage our unconsolidated Fund alongside our Consolidated Portfolio, and we therefore present the statistics for our office portfolio on a Total Portfolio basis. As of December 31, 2022, our portfolio consisted of the following (including ancillary retail space and excluding two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases):

	<u>Consolidated Portfolio</u>	<u>Total Portfolio</u>
Office		
Wholly-owned properties	53	53
Consolidated JV properties	16	16
Unconsolidated Fund properties	—	2
	<u>69</u>	<u>71</u>
Multifamily		
Wholly-owned properties	12	12
Consolidated JV properties	2	2
	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	<u>83</u>	<u>85</u>

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of Douglas Emmett, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including our Operating Partnership and our consolidated JVs. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

We consolidate entities in which we are considered to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE or have a majority of the voting interest of the entity. We are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE when we have (i) the power to direct the activities of that VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. We do not consolidate entities in which the other parties have substantive kick-out rights to remove our power to direct the activities, most significantly impacting the economic performance, of that VIE. In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary, we consider factors such as ownership interest, management representation, authority to control decisions, and contractual and substantive participating rights of each party.

We consolidate our Operating Partnership through which we conduct substantially all of our business, and own, directly and through subsidiaries, substantially all of our assets, and are obligated to repay substantially all of our liabilities. The consolidated debt, excluding our consolidated JVs, was \$3.41 billion, as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. See Note 8. We also consolidate four JVs through our Operating Partnership. See Note 3 for more information regarding our JV transactions. We consolidate our Operating Partnership and our four JVs because they are VIEs and we or our Operating Partnership are the primary beneficiary for each.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2022, our consolidated VIE entities, excluding our Operating Partnership, had:

- aggregate consolidated assets of \$3.94 billion (of which \$3.54 billion related to investment in real estate), and
- aggregate consolidated liabilities of \$1.89 billion (of which \$1.81 billion related to debt).

As of December 31, 2021, our consolidated VIE entities, excluding our Operating Partnership, had:

- aggregate consolidated assets of \$3.56 billion (of which \$3.28 billion related to investment in real estate), and
- aggregate consolidated liabilities of \$1.72 billion (of which \$1.64 billion related to debt).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC in conformity with US GAAP as established by the FASB in the ASC. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include, in our opinion, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial information set forth therein. Any references to the number or class of properties, square footage, per square footage amounts, apartment units and geography, are unaudited and outside the scope of our independent registered public accounting firm's audit of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make certain estimates that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Investment in Real Estate

Acquisitions and Initial Consolidation of VIEs

Acquisitions of properties generally do not meet the definition of a business and are accounted for as asset acquisitions, as substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. We include the acquired properties' results of operations in our results of operations from the respective acquisition date. We allocate the purchase price for asset acquisitions, which includes the capitalized transaction costs, and for the properties upon the initial consolidation of VIEs not determined to be a business, on a relative fair value basis to: (i) land, (ii) buildings and improvements, (iii) tenant improvements and identifiable intangible assets such as in-place at-market leases, (iv) acquired above- and below-market ground and tenant leases (including for renewal options), and if applicable (v) assumed debt and (vi) assumed interest rate swaps. The fair values are based upon comparable sales for land, and the income approach using our estimates of expected future cash flows and other valuation techniques, which include but are not limited to, our estimates of rental rates, revenue growth rates, capitalization rates and discount rates, for other assets and liabilities. We estimate the relative fair values of the tangible assets on an "as-if-vacant" basis. The estimated relative fair value of acquired in-place at-market leases are the estimated costs to lease the property to the occupancy level at the date of acquisition, including the fair value of leasing commissions and legal costs. We evaluate the time period over which we expect such occupancy level to be achieved and include an estimate of the net operating costs (primarily real estate taxes, insurance and utilities) incurred during the lease-up period. Above- and below-market ground and tenant leases are recorded as an asset or liability based on the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between the contractual amounts to be paid or received pursuant to the in-place ground or tenant leases, respectively, and our estimate of the fair market rental rates for the corresponding in-place leases, over the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. Assumed debt is recorded at fair value based upon the present value of the expected future payments and current interest rates. See Note 3 for our property acquisition disclosures.

Depreciation and Amortization

The assets and liabilities listed below are carried on our consolidated balance sheets net of the related accumulated depreciation or amortization/accretion, and any impairment charges. We accelerate depreciation for affected assets when we renovate our buildings or our buildings are impacted by new developments. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from our consolidated balance sheets with the resulting gains or losses, if any, reflected in our results of operations for the respective period.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Buildings and improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis using an estimated life of twenty-five to forty years for buildings and fifteen years for improvements.
- Tenant improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease, with any remaining balance depreciated in the period of any early lease termination.
- Acquired in-place leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the weighted average remaining term of the acquired in-place leases.
- Acquired lease intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over the related lease term, with any remaining balance amortized in the period of any early lease termination.
- Acquired above- and below-market tenant leases are amortized/accreted on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease and recorded as either an increase (for below-market leases) or a decrease (for above-market leases) to rental revenue.
- Acquired above- and below-market ground leases, from which we earn ground rent income, are amortized/accreted on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease and recorded either as an increase (for below-market leases) or a decrease (for above-market leases) to rental revenue.
- Acquired above- and below-market ground leases, for which we incur ground rent expense, are accreted/amortized over the life of the related lease and recorded either as an increase (for below-market leases) or a decrease (for above-market leases) to expense.

Real Estate Held for Sale

Properties are classified as held for sale on our consolidated balance sheets when they meet certain requirements, including the approval of the sale of the property, the marketing of the property for sale, and our expectation that the sale will likely occur within the next 12 months. Properties classified as held for sale are carried at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less costs to sell, and we also cease to depreciate the property. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we did not have any properties held for sale.

Dispositions

Recognition of gains or losses from sales of investments in real estate requires that we meet certain revenue recognition criteria and transfer control of the real estate to the buyer. The gain or loss recorded is measured as the difference between the sales price, less costs to sell, and the carrying value of the real estate when we sell it. See Note 3 for our property disposition disclosures.

Cost Capitalization

Costs incurred during the period of construction of real estate are capitalized. Cost capitalization of development and redevelopment activities begins during the predevelopment period, which we define as the activities that are necessary to begin the development of the property. We cease capitalization upon substantial completion of the project, but no later than one year from cessation of major construction activity. We also cease capitalization when activities necessary to prepare the property for its intended use have been suspended. Capitalized costs are included in Investment in real estate, gross, on our consolidated balance sheets. Demolition expenses and repairs and maintenance are recorded as expense when incurred. During 2022, 2021 and 2020, we capitalized \$59.7 million, \$185.4 million and \$186.4 million of costs related to our developments, respectively, which included \$9.1 million, \$8.8 million and \$4.8 million of capitalized interest, respectively.

Ground Lease

We account for our ground lease, for which we are the lessee, in accordance with Topic 842 "Leases". We classify the ground lease as an operating lease, and we recognize a right-of-use asset for the land and a lease liability for the future lease payments. We recognize the lease payments as expense, which is included in Office expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. See Note 4 for more information regarding this ground lease. See Note 14 for the fair value disclosures related to the ground lease liability.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Investment in Unconsolidated Fund

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we managed and owned an equity interest in one unconsolidated Fund. See Note 6. We account for our investment in our unconsolidated Fund using the equity method because we have significant influence but not control over the Fund. Under the equity method, we initially recorded our investment in our Fund at cost, which includes acquisition basis difference and additional basis for capital raising costs, and subsequently adjust the investment balance for: (i) our share of the Fund's net income or losses, (ii) our share of the Fund's other comprehensive income or losses, (iii) our cash contributions to the Fund and (iv) our distributions received from the Fund. If we sell our interest in the Fund, or if the Fund qualifies for consolidation, we would remove our investment in our unconsolidated Fund from our consolidated balance sheets.

Our investment in our unconsolidated Fund is included in Investment in unconsolidated Fund on the consolidated balance sheets. Our share of our Fund's accumulated other comprehensive income or losses is included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total investment basis difference included in our investment balance in our unconsolidated Fund was \$27.8 million and \$28.7 million, respectively. Our share of the net income or losses from our Fund is included in Income from unconsolidated Fund in our consolidated statements of operations.

We periodically assess whether there has been any impairment that is other than temporary in our investment in our unconsolidated Fund. An impairment charge would be recorded if events or changes in circumstances indicate that a decline in the fair value below the carrying value has occurred and the decline is other-than-temporary. Based upon such periodic assessments, no impairments occurred during 2022, 2021 or 2020.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We periodically assess whether there has been any impairment in the carrying value of our properties and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a property may not be recoverable. An impairment charge would be recorded if events or changes in circumstances indicate that a decline in the fair value below the carrying value has occurred and the decline is not recoverable. Recoverability of the carrying value of our properties is measured by a comparison of the carrying value to the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the property. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the property's carrying value and its fair value based on the estimated discounted future cash flows. Based upon such periodic assessments, no impairments occurred during 2022, 2021 or 2020.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider short-term investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Revenue RecognitionRental Revenues and Tenant Recoveries

We account for our rental revenues and tenant recoveries in accordance with Topic 842. We adopted a practical expedient which allows us to account for our rental revenues and tenant recoveries on a combined basis. Rental revenues and tenant recoveries from tenant leases are included in Rental revenues and tenant recoveries in our consolidated statements of operations. All of our tenant leases are classified as operating leases. For lease terms exceeding one year, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental revenue from month-to-month leases or leases with no scheduled rent increases or other adjustments is recognized on a monthly basis when earned.

Estimated tenant recoveries for real estate taxes, common area maintenance and other recoverable operating expenses, which are included in Rental revenues and tenant recoveries in our consolidated statements of operations, are recognized as revenue on a gross basis in the period that the recoverable expenses are incurred. Subsequent to year-end, in accordance with our policy, we perform reconciliations on a lease-by-lease basis and bill or credit each tenant for any differences between the estimated expenses we billed to the tenant and the actual expenses incurred.

Tenant receivables consist primarily of amounts due for contractual lease payments and reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses, property taxes, and other costs recoverable from tenants. Deferred rent receivables represent the amount by which the cumulative straight-line rental revenue recorded to date exceeds the cumulative cash rents billed to date under the lease agreement.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Lease Terminations

Lease termination fees, which are included in Rental revenues and tenant recoveries in our consolidated statements of operations, are recognized on a straight line basis over the new remaining lease term when the related lease is canceled. We recognized lease termination revenue of \$1.3 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.0 million during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Tenant Improvements

Tenant improvements constructed, and owned by us, and reimbursed by tenants are recorded as our assets, and the related revenue, which are included in Rental revenues and tenant recoveries in our consolidated statements of operations, is recognized over the related lease term. We recognized revenue for reimbursement of tenant improvements of \$4.8 million, \$5.8 million and \$5.9 million during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Collectibility

In accordance with Topic 842, we perform an assessment as to whether or not substantially all of the amounts due under a tenant's lease agreement is deemed probable of collection. This assessment involves using a methodology that requires judgment and estimates about matters that are uncertain at the time the estimates are made, including tenant specific factors, specific industry conditions, and general economic trends and conditions.

For leases where we have concluded it is probable that we will collect substantially all the lease payments due under those leases, we continue to record lease income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For leases where we have concluded that it is not probable that we will collect substantially all the lease payments due under those leases, we limit the lease income to the lesser of the income recognized on a straight-line basis or cash basis. If our conclusion of collectibility changes, we will record the difference between the lease income that would have been recognized on a straight-line basis and cash basis as a current-period adjustment to rental revenues and tenant recoveries. We write-off tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables as a charge against rental revenues and tenant recoveries in the period we conclude that substantially all of the lease payments are not probable of collection. Charges for uncollectible tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables, which were primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced our office revenues by \$0.6 million, \$3.0 million, and \$41.0 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively.

If we subsequently collect amounts that were previously written off then the amounts collected are recorded as an increase to our rental revenues and tenant recoveries in the period they are collected. We restored accrual basis accounting for certain office tenants that were previously determined to be uncollectible and accounted for on a cash basis of accounting, which increased our office revenues by \$3.6 million in 2022.

Lease Modifications

In April 2020, the FASB staff issued a question and answer document (the "Lease Modification Q&A") on the application of lease accounting guidance to lease concessions provided as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the existing lease accounting guidance, we would be required to determine on a lease-by-lease basis if a lease concession was the result of a new arrangement reached with the tenant (treated within the lease modification accounting framework) or if a lease concession was under the enforceable rights and obligations within the existing lease agreement (precluded from applying the lease modification accounting framework). The Lease Modification Q&A allows us, if certain criteria are met, to bypass the lease-by-lease analysis, and instead elect to either apply the lease modification accounting framework or not, with such election applied consistently to leases with similar characteristics and similar circumstances. We have availed ourselves of the election to avoid performing a lease-by-lease analysis and we have elected to apply the lease modification accounting framework for the lease concessions that meet the criteria.

Office Parking Revenues

Office parking revenues, which are included in office Parking and other income in our consolidated statements of operations, are within the scope of Topic 606 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Our lease contracts generally make a specified number of parking spaces available to the tenant, and we bill and recognize parking revenues on a monthly basis in accordance with the lease agreements, generally using the monthly parking rates in effect at the time of billing.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Office parking revenues were \$84.9 million, \$69.0 million and \$76.1 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Office parking receivables were \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are included in Tenant receivables on our consolidated balance sheets.

Insurance Recoveries

The amount by which insurance recoveries related to property damage exceeds any losses recognized from that damage are recorded as other income when payment has been received or confirmation of the amount of proceeds has been received.

In January 2020, there was a fire in one of our residential property buildings. We carry comprehensive liability and property insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under blanket insurance policies to cover these kinds of losses. We recorded \$3.9 million, \$4.8 million, and \$3.9 million of business interruption revenues during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which is included in Multifamily rental - Parking and other income in our consolidated statements of operations. In addition, we recorded a gain related to property damage of \$13.1 million during 2020, which is included in Other income in our consolidated statements of operations.

Interest Income

Interest income from our short-term money market fund investments is recognized on an accrual basis. Interest income is included in other income in our consolidated statements of operations.

Leasing Costs

We account for our leasing costs in accordance with Topic 842. In accordance with Topic 842, we capitalize initial direct costs of a lease, which are costs that would not have been incurred had the lease not been executed. Costs to negotiate a lease that would have been incurred regardless of whether the lease was executed, such as employee salaries, are not considered to be initial direct costs, and are expensed as incurred.

Loan Costs

Loan costs incurred directly with the issuance of secured notes payable and revolving credit facilities are deferred and amortized to interest expense over the respective loan or credit facility term. Any unamortized amounts are written off upon early repayment of the secured notes payable, and the related cost and accumulated amortization are removed from our consolidated balance sheets.

To the extent that a refinancing is considered an exchange of debt with the same lender, we account for loan costs based upon whether the old debt is determined to be modified or extinguished for accounting purposes. If the old debt is determined to be modified then we (i) continue to defer and amortize any unamortized deferred loan costs associated with the old debt at the time of the modification over the new term of the modified debt, (ii) defer and amortize the lender costs incurred in connection with the modification over the new term of the modified debt, and (iii) expense all other costs associated with the modification. If the old debt is determined to be extinguished then we (i) write off any unamortized deferred loan costs associated with the extinguished debt at the time of the extinguishment and remove the related cost and accumulated amortization from our consolidated balance sheets, (ii) expense all lender costs associated with the extinguishment, and (iii) defer and amortize all other costs incurred directly in connection with the extinguishment over the term of the new debt.

In circumstances where we modify or exchange our revolving credit facility with the same lender, we account for the loan costs based upon whether the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement is (a) equal to or greater than the borrowing capacity of the old arrangement, or (b) less than the borrowing capacity of the old arrangement (borrowing capacity is defined as the product of the remaining term and the maximum available credit). If the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement is greater than or equal to the borrowing capacity of the old arrangement, then we (i) continue to defer and amortize the unamortized deferred loan costs from the old arrangement over the term of the new arrangement and (ii) defer all lender and other costs incurred directly in connection with the new arrangement over the term of the new arrangement. If the borrowing capacity of the new arrangement is less than the borrowing capacity of the old arrangement, then we (i) write off any unamortized deferred loan costs at the time of the transaction related to the old arrangement in proportion to the decrease in the borrowing capacity of the old arrangement and (ii) defer all lender and other costs incurred directly in connection with the new arrangement over the term of the new arrangement.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Deferred loan costs are presented on the consolidated balance sheets as a deduction from the carrying amount of our secured notes payable and revolving credit facility. All loan costs expensed and deferred loan costs amortized are included in interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations. See Note 8 for our loan cost disclosures.

Debt Discounts and Premiums

Debt discounts and premiums related to recording debt assumed in connection with property acquisitions at fair value are generally amortized and accreted, respectively, over the remaining term of the related loan, which approximates the effective interest method. The amortization/accretion is included in interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Contracts

We make use of interest rate swap and cap contracts to manage the risk associated with changes in interest rates on our floating-rate debt and to satisfy certain lender requirements. When we enter into a floating-rate term loan, we generally enter into an interest rate swap agreement for the equivalent principal amount, for a period covering the majority of the loan term, which effectively converts our floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate basis during that time. We may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to hedge certain economics risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or we elect to not apply hedge accounting. We do not speculate in derivatives and we do not make use of any other derivative instruments.

When entering into derivative agreements, we generally elect to designate them as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. Changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), which is a component of equity outside of earnings. For our Fund's hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges, we record our share of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument in AOCI. Amounts recorded in AOCI related to our designated hedges are reclassified to Interest expense as interest payments are made on the hedged floating rate debt. Amounts reported in AOCI related to our Fund's hedges are reclassified to Income from unconsolidated Fund, as interest payments are made by our Fund on its hedged floating rate debt.

Our derivatives are presented on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value, on a gross basis, excluding accrued interest. The accrued interest is included in Interest Payable, accounts payable and deferred revenue on our consolidated balance sheets. Our share of the fair value of our Fund's derivatives is included in Investment in unconsolidated Fund on our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 10 for our derivative disclosures.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation, which includes grants of LTIP Units to certain employees and non-employee directors, using the fair value method of accounting. The estimated fair value of the awards is based upon the market value of our common stock on the grant date and a discount for post-vesting restrictions. The estimated fair value of LTIP Units granted, net of estimated forfeitures, is amortized over the vesting period, which is based upon service. See Note 13 for our stock-based compensation disclosures.

EPS

We calculate basic EPS by dividing the net income attributable to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the respective period. We calculate diluted EPS by dividing the net income attributable to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive instruments outstanding during the respective period using the treasury stock method. Unvested LTIP Units contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends and we account for them as participating securities and include them in the computation of basic and diluted EPS using the two-class method. See Note 12 for our EPS disclosures.

Segment Information

Segment information is prepared on the same basis that our management reviews information for operational decision-making purposes. We operate two business segments: the acquisition, development, ownership and management of office real estate, and the acquisition, development, ownership and management of multifamily real estate. The services for our office segment include primarily rental of office space and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. The services for our multifamily segment include primarily rental of apartments and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. See Note 15 for our segment disclosures.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Income Taxes

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code, commencing with our initial taxable year ended December 31, 2006. To qualify as a REIT, we are required (among other things) to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders and meet various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to matters such as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Provided that we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we are generally not subject to corporate-level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders that we derive from our REIT qualifying activities. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, all of our taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate.

We have elected to treat one of our subsidiaries as a TRS, which generally may engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to our tenants. A TRS is treated as a regular corporation and is subject to federal income tax and applicable state income and franchise taxes at regular corporate rates. We had two TRSs in 2020. Our TRSs did not have significant tax provisions or deferred income tax items for 2022, 2021 or 2020. Our subsidiaries (other than our TRS), including our Operating Partnership, are partnerships, disregarded entities, QRSs or REITs, as applicable, for federal income tax purposes. Under applicable federal and state income tax rules, the allocated share of net income or loss from disregarded entities or flow-through entities is reportable in the income tax returns of the respective owners. Accordingly, no income tax provision is included in our consolidated financial statements for these entities.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Changes to US GAAP are implemented by the FASB in the form of ASUs. We consider the applicability and impact of all ASUs. Other than the ASU discussed below, the FASB has not issued any other ASUs that we expect to be applicable and have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of ASU 2022-06 (Topic 848 - "Reference Rate Reform")

In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-06 to defer the sunset date for ASU No. 2020-04, Topic 848 - "Reference Rate Reform" to December 31, 2024 from December 31, 2022. ASU 2020-04 included practical expedients for reference rate reform related activities that impact debt, leases, derivatives and other contracts. In the first quarter of 2020 we elected to apply the hedge accounting expedients related to probability and the assessments of effectiveness for future LIBOR-indexed cash flows to assume that the index upon which future hedged transactions will be based matches the index on the corresponding derivatives. Application of these expedients maintains the presentation of derivatives consistent with past presentation. We adopted ASU 2022-06 in December 2022 and it did not impact our financial statements.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

3. Investment in Real Estate

The table below summarizes our investment in real estate:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,185,977	\$ 1,150,821
Buildings and improvements ⁽¹⁾	10,055,499	9,344,087
Tenant improvements and lease intangibles	981,460	935,639
Property under development ⁽¹⁾	70,037	388,530
Investment in real estate, gross	<u>\$ 12,292,973</u>	<u>\$ 11,819,077</u>

(1) During 2022, Property under development balances transferred to Land and Building and improvements for real estate placed into service were \$13.1 million and \$360.4 million, respectively. During 2021, Property under development balances transferred to Building and improvements for real estate placed into service were \$51.2 million.

2022 Property Acquisition

Acquisition of 1221 Ocean Avenue

On April 26, 2022, we paid \$330.0 million, excluding acquisition costs, to acquire a luxury multifamily apartment building with 120 units, located at 1221 Ocean Avenue in Santa Monica. We acquired the property through a new consolidated JV that we manage and in which we own a 55% interest. We accounted for the acquisition as an asset acquisition and the acquired property's operating results are included in our consolidated operating results from the date of acquisition. The table below summarizes the purchase price allocation for the acquisition. The contract price and the purchase price allocation total in the table below differ due to acquisition costs, prorations and similar adjustments:

(In thousands)	Purchase Price Allocation
Land	\$ 22,086
Buildings and improvements	319,666
Tenant improvements and lease intangibles	8,879
Acquired below-market leases	(18,542)
Other liabilities assumed	(1,619)
Net assets and liabilities acquired	<u>\$ 330,470</u>

2020 Property Disposition

In December 2020, we closed on the sale of an 80,000 square foot office property in Honolulu for a contract price of \$21.0 million in cash, resulting in a gain of \$6.4 million after transaction costs. The property sold was held by one of our consolidated JVs in which we owned a two-thirds capital interest. The JV was subsequently dissolved prior to December 31, 2020.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

4. Ground Lease

We pay rent under a ground lease located in Honolulu, Hawaii, which expires on December 31, 2086. The rent is fixed at \$733 thousand per year until February 28, 2029, after which it will reset to the greater of the existing ground rent or the market rent at that time.

As of December 31, 2022, the ground lease right-of-use asset carrying value was \$7.5 million, and the ground lease liability was \$10.8 million. Ground rent expense, which is included in Office expenses in our consolidated statements of operations, was \$733 thousand during 2022, 2021 and 2020.

The table below, which assumes that the ground rent payments will continue to be \$733 thousand per year after February 28, 2029, presents the future minimum ground lease payments as of December 31, 2022:

Year ending December 31:	(In thousands)
2023	\$ 733
2024	733
2025	733
2026	733
2027	733
Thereafter	43,246
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 46,911</u>

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Acquired Lease Intangibles

Summary of our Acquired Lease Intangibles

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Above-market tenant leases	\$ 4,968	\$ 6,406
Above-market tenant leases - accumulated amortization	(2,309)	(3,132)
Above-market ground lease where we are the lessor	1,152	1,152
Above-market ground lease - accumulated amortization	(275)	(258)
Acquired lease intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 3,536</u>	<u>\$ 4,168</u>
Below-market tenant leases	\$ 64,851	\$ 58,209
Below-market tenant leases - accumulated accretion	(33,487)	(33,499)
Acquired lease intangible liabilities, net	<u>\$ 31,364</u>	<u>\$ 24,710</u>

Impact on the Consolidated Statements of Operations

The table below summarizes the net amortization/accretion related to our above- and below-market leases:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net accretion of above- and below-market tenant lease assets and liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,272	\$ 9,558	\$ 15,895
Amortization of an above-market ground lease asset ⁽²⁾	(17)	(17)	(17)
Total	<u>\$ 11,255</u>	<u>\$ 9,541</u>	<u>\$ 15,878</u>

(1) Recorded as a net increase to office and multifamily rental revenues.

(2) Recorded as a decrease to office parking and other income.

The table below presents the future net accretion related to our above- and below-market leases at December 31, 2022.

Year ending December 31:	Net increase to revenues
	(In thousands)
2023	\$ 10,564
2024	7,993
2025	5,466
2026	2,665
2027	1,392
Thereafter	(252)
Total	<u>\$ 27,828</u>

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

6. Investment in Unconsolidated Fund

Description of our Fund

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we managed and owned an equity interest of 33.5% in an unconsolidated Fund, Partnership X, through which we and other investors in the Fund owned two office properties totaling 0.4 million square feet. We purchased an additional interest of 3.6% in Partnership X for \$6.6 million during 2020.

Partnership X pays us fees and reimburses us for certain expenses related to property management and other services we provide, which are included in Other income in our consolidated statements of operations. We also receive distributions based on invested capital and on any profits that exceed certain specified cash returns to the investors. The table below presents the cash distributions we received from Partnership X:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating distributions received	\$ 1,224	\$ 943	\$ 394
Capital distributions received	1,919	1,342	1,236
Total distributions received	<u>\$ 3,143</u>	<u>\$ 2,285</u>	<u>\$ 1,630</u>

Summarized Financial Information for Partnership X

The tables below present selected financial information for Partnership X. The amounts presented reflect 100% (not our pro-rata share) of amounts related to the Fund, and are based upon historical book value:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total assets	\$ 147,853	\$ 139,171
Total liabilities	\$ 119,038	\$ 117,668
Total equity	\$ 28,815	\$ 21,503

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Total revenues	\$ 18,561	\$ 17,185	\$ 15,744
Operating income	\$ 5,722	\$ 4,921	\$ 3,614
Net income	\$ 3,158	\$ 2,333	\$ 887

7. Other Assets

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Restricted cash	\$ 101	\$ 101
Prepaid expenses	19,871	15,936
Indefinite-lived intangibles	1,988	1,988
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	7,144	2,499
Other	4,837	5,197
Total other assets	<u>\$ 33,941</u>	<u>\$ 25,721</u>

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Secured Notes Payable and Revolving Credit Facility, Net

Description	Maturity Date ⁽¹⁾	Principal Balance as of December 31, 2022	Principal Balance as of December 31, 2021	Variable Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Swap Maturity Date
(In thousands)						
Consolidated Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries						
Term loan ⁽³⁾	3/3/2025	\$ 335,000	\$ 335,000	LIBOR + 1.30%	3.84%	3/1/2023
Fannie Mae loan ⁽³⁾	4/1/2025	102,400	102,400	LIBOR + 1.25%	2.76%	3/1/2023
Term loan ⁽³⁾	8/15/2026	415,000	415,000	LIBOR + 1.10%	3.07%	8/1/2025
Term loan ⁽³⁾	9/19/2026	400,000	400,000	LIBOR + 1.15%	2.44%	9/1/2024
Term loan ⁽³⁾	9/26/2026	200,000	200,000	LIBOR + 1.20%	2.36%	10/1/2024
Term loan ⁽³⁾	11/1/2026	400,000	400,000	LIBOR + 1.15%	2.31%	10/1/2024
Fannie Mae loan ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	6/1/2027	550,000	550,000	LIBOR + 1.37%	N/A	N/A
Term loan ⁽³⁾	5/18/2028	300,000	300,000	LIBOR + 1.40%	2.21%	6/1/2026
Term loan ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	1/1/2029	300,000	300,000	SOFR + 1.56%	2.66%	1/1/2027
Fannie Mae loan ⁽³⁾	6/1/2029	255,000	255,000	LIBOR + 0.98%	3.26%	6/1/2027
Fannie Mae loan ⁽³⁾	6/1/2029	125,000	125,000	LIBOR + 0.98%	3.25%	6/1/2027
Term loan ⁽⁶⁾	6/1/2038	28,502	29,325	N/A	4.55%	N/A
Revolving credit facility ⁽⁷⁾	8/21/2023	—	—	LIBOR + 1.15%	N/A	N/A
Total Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Debt		3,410,902	3,411,725			
Consolidated JVs						
Term loan ⁽³⁾	12/19/2024	400,000	400,000	LIBOR + 1.30%	3.47%	1/1/2023
Term loan ⁽³⁾⁽⁸⁾	5/15/2027	450,000	450,000	LIBOR + 1.35%	2.26%	4/1/2025
Term loan ⁽³⁾	8/19/2028	625,000	625,000	LIBOR + 1.35%	2.12%	6/1/2025
Term loan ⁽³⁾⁽⁹⁾	4/26/2029	175,000	—	SOFR + 1.25%	3.90%	5/1/2026
Fannie Mae loan ⁽³⁾	6/1/2029	160,000	160,000	LIBOR + 0.98%	3.25%	7/1/2027
Total Consolidated Debt⁽¹⁰⁾		5,220,902	5,046,725			
Unamortized loan premium, net ⁽¹¹⁾		3,547	4,007			
Unamortized deferred loan costs, net ⁽¹²⁾		(32,556)	(38,656)			
Total Consolidated Debt, net		\$ 5,191,893	\$ 5,012,076			

Except as noted below, our loans and revolving credit facility: (i) are non-recourse, (ii) are secured by separate collateral pools consisting of one or more properties, (iii) require interest-only monthly payments with the outstanding principal due upon maturity, and (iv) contain certain financial covenants which could require us to deposit excess cash flow with the lender under certain circumstances unless we (at our option) either provide a guarantee or additional collateral or pay down the loan within certain parameters set forth in the loan documents. Certain loans with maturity date extension options require us to meet minimum financial thresholds in order to extend the loan maturity date.

- (1) Maturity dates include extension options.
- (2) Effective rate as of December 31, 2022. Includes the effect of interest rate swaps, and excludes the effect of prepaid loan fees and loan premiums. See Note 10 for details of our interest rate swaps. See further below for details of our loan costs and loan premiums.
- (3) The loan agreement includes a zero-percent LIBOR or SOFR floor. If the loan is swap-fixed then the related swaps do not include such a floor.
- (4) The swaps expired on June 1, 2022.
- (5) The effective rate decreased from 3.42% to 2.66% on January 1, 2022 when a new swap replaced old swaps that expired.
- (6) The loan requires monthly payments of principal and interest. Principal amortization is based upon a 30-year amortization schedule.
- (7) \$400.0 million revolving credit facility. Unused commitment fees range from 0.10% to 0.15%. The facility has a zero-percent LIBOR floor.
- (8) The effective rate decreased from 3.04% to 2.26% on July 1, 2022 when existing swaps were upsized to replace swaps that expired.
- (9) We closed this loan during the second quarter of 2022 in connection with the acquisition of a residential property, see Note 3.
- (10) The table does not include our unconsolidated Fund's loan - see Note 17. See Note 14 for our debt fair value disclosures.
- (11) Balances are net of accumulated amortization of \$3.7 million and \$3.2 million at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.
- (12) Balances are net of accumulated amortization of \$54.1 million and \$46.3 million at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Debt Statistics

The table below summarizes our consolidated fixed and floating rate debt:

(In thousands)	Principal Balance as of December 31, 2022	Principal Balance as of December 31, 2021
Aggregate swapped to fixed rate loans	\$ 4,642,400	\$ 5,017,400
Aggregate fixed rate loans	28,502	29,325
Aggregate floating rate loans	550,000	—
Total Debt	<u>\$ 5,220,902</u>	<u>\$ 5,046,725</u>

The table below summarizes certain consolidated debt statistics as of December 31, 2022:

Statistics for consolidated loans with interest fixed under the terms of the loan or a swap	
Principal balance (in billions)	\$4.67
Weighted average remaining life (including extension options)	4.5 years
Weighted average remaining fixed interest period	2.4 years
Weighted average annual interest rate	2.82%

Future Principal Payments

At December 31, 2022, the minimum future principal payments due on our consolidated secured notes payable and revolving credit facility were as follows:

Year ending December 31:	Including Maturity Extension Options ⁽¹⁾
(In thousands)	
2023	\$ 862
2024	400,902
2025	438,343
2026	1,415,987
2027	1,001,033
Thereafter	1,963,775
Total future principal payments	<u>\$ 5,220,902</u>

(1) Some of our loan agreements require that we meet certain minimum financial thresholds to be able to extend the loan maturity.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Loan Premium and Loan Costs

The table below presents loan premium and loan costs, which are included in Interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Loan premium amortized and written off	\$ (460)	\$ (460)	\$ (2,274)
Deferred loan costs amortized and written off	7,943	10,902	7,832
Loan costs expensed	117	408	1,008
Total	<u>\$ 7,600</u>	<u>\$ 10,850</u>	<u>\$ 6,566</u>

9. Interest Payable, Accounts Payable and Deferred Revenue

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest payable	\$ 13,529	\$ 12,254
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	80,244	83,150
Deferred revenue	47,152	50,056
Total interest payable, accounts payable and deferred revenue	<u>\$ 140,925</u>	<u>\$ 145,460</u>

10. Derivative Contracts

Derivative Summary

The table below summarizes our derivative contracts as of December 31, 2022:

	Number of Interest Rate Swaps	Notional (In thousands)
<u>Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:</u>		
Consolidated derivatives - swaps ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	30	\$ 4,642,400
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives - swaps ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	2	\$ 115,000
<u>Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:</u>		
Consolidated derivatives - caps ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	5	\$ 1,100,000

- (1) The notional amount includes 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our consolidated JVs' derivatives.
- (2) The notional amount reflects 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our unconsolidated Fund's derivatives. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.
- (3) Our derivative contracts do not provide for right of offset between derivative contracts.
- (4) Includes four interest rate caps purchased with a notional amount of \$550.0 million and one interest rate cap sold with a notional amount of \$550.0 million.
- (5) See Note 14 for our derivative fair value disclosures.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

Certain of our swaps include credit-risk related contingent features. For example, we have agreements with certain of our interest rate swap counterparties that contain a provision under which we could be declared in default on our derivative obligations if repayment of the underlying indebtedness that we are hedging is accelerated by the lender due to our default on the indebtedness. As of December 31, 2022, there have been no events of default with respect to our interest rate swaps, our consolidated JVs' interest rate swaps, or our Fund's interest rate swaps. We do not post collateral for our interest rate swap contract liabilities. The fair value of our interest rate swap contract liabilities, including accrued interest and excluding credit risk adjustments, was as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Consolidated derivatives ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ 77,760
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives ⁽³⁾	\$ —	\$ —

-
- (1) The amounts include 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our consolidated JVs' derivatives.
(2) We did not have any consolidated swaps in a liability position as of December 31, 2022.
(3) Our unconsolidated Fund did not have any swaps in a liability position for the periods presented. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.

Counterparty Credit Risk

We are subject to credit risk from the counterparties on our interest rate swap and cap contract assets because we do not receive collateral. We seek to minimize that risk by entering into agreements with a variety of counterparties with investment grade ratings. The fair value of our interest rate swap and cap contract assets, including accrued interest and excluding credit risk adjustments, was as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Consolidated derivatives ⁽¹⁾	\$ 281,982	\$ 14,927
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives ⁽²⁾	\$ 12,863	\$ 1,889

-
- (1) The amounts include 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our consolidated JVs' derivatives.
(2) The amounts reflect 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our unconsolidated Fund's derivatives. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Impact of Hedges on AOCI and the Consolidated Statements of Operations

The table below presents the effect of our derivatives on our AOCI and the consolidated statements of operations:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:			
Consolidated derivatives:			
Gains (losses) recorded in AOCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	\$ 326,396	\$ 82,876	\$ (232,652)
(Gains) losses reclassified from AOCI to Interest Expense ⁽¹⁾	\$ (4,287)	\$ 75,358	\$ 49,435
Interest Expense presented in the consolidated statements of operations	\$ (150,185)	\$ (147,496)	\$ (142,872)
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives (our share)⁽²⁾:			
Gains (losses) recorded in AOCI before reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,780	\$ 569	\$ (410)
(Gains) losses reclassified from AOCI to Income from unconsolidated Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ (341)	\$ 120	\$ 106
Income from unconsolidated Fund presented in the consolidated statements of operations	\$ 1,224	\$ 946	\$ 430
Derivatives Not Designated as Cash Flow Hedges:			
Consolidated derivatives:			
Loss recorded as interest expense	\$ 38	\$ —	\$ —

(1) See Note 11 for our AOCI reconciliation.

(2) We calculate our share by multiplying the total amount for the Fund by our equity interest in the Fund. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.

Future Reclassifications from AOCI

At December 31, 2022, our estimate of the AOCI related to derivatives designated as cash flow hedges that will be reclassified to earnings during the next year as interest rate swap payments are made, is as follows:

	(In thousands)
Consolidated derivatives:	
Gains to be reclassified from AOCI to Interest Expense	\$ 132,805
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives (our share)⁽¹⁾:	
Gains to be reclassified from AOCI to Income from unconsolidated Fund	\$ 1,535

(1) We calculate our share by multiplying the total amount for our Fund by our equity interest in the Fund. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

11. Equity

Transactions

During 2022:

- We acquired 281 thousand OP Units in exchange for issuing an equal number of shares of our common stock to the holders of the OP Units.
- We acquired 10 thousand OP Units for \$337 thousand in cash.
- We acquired a multifamily apartment building through a new consolidated JV that we manage and in which we own a 55% interest. See Note 3 for more information regarding the property we purchased. We contributed \$99.0 million to the JV and an outside investor contributed \$81.0 million to the JV.

During 2021:

- We acquired 65 thousand OP Units in exchange for issuing an equal number of shares of our common stock to the holders of the OP Units.
- We acquired 4 thousand OP Units for \$122 thousand in cash.

During 2020:

- We acquired 94 thousand OP Units in exchange for issuing an equal number of shares of our common stock to the holders of the OP Units.
- We acquired 150 OP Units for \$7 thousand in cash.

Noncontrolling Interests

Our noncontrolling interests consist of interests in our Operating Partnership and consolidated JVs which are not owned by us. As of December 31, 2022, noncontrolling interests in our Operating Partnership owned 32.5 million OP Units and fully-vested LTIP Units, which represented approximately 15.6% of our Operating Partnership's total outstanding interests, and we owned 175.8 million OP Units (to match our 175.8 million shares of outstanding common stock).

A share of our common stock, an OP Unit and an LTIP Unit (once vested and booked up) have essentially the same economic characteristics, sharing equally in the distributions from our Operating Partnership. Investors who own OP Units have the right to cause our Operating Partnership to acquire their OP Units for an amount of cash per unit equal to the market value of one share of our common stock at the date of acquisition, or, at our election, exchange their OP Units for shares of our common stock on a one-for-one basis. LTIP Units have been granted to our employees and non-employee directors as part of their compensation. These awards generally vest over a service period and once vested can generally be converted to OP Units provided our stock price increases by more than a specified hurdle.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Changes in our Ownership Interest in our Operating Partnership

The table below presents the effect on our equity from net income attributable to common stockholders and changes in our ownership interest in our Operating Partnership:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 97,145	\$ 65,267	\$ 50,421
Transfers from noncontrolling interests:			
Exchange of OP Units with noncontrolling interests	4,600	1,056	1,535
Repurchase of OP Units from noncontrolling interests	(176)	(57)	(4)
Net transfers from noncontrolling interests	4,424	999	1,531
Change from net income attributable to common stockholders and transfers from noncontrolling interests	<u>\$ 101,569</u>	<u>\$ 66,266</u>	<u>\$ 51,952</u>

AOCI Reconciliation⁽¹⁾

The table below presents a reconciliation of our AOCI, which consists solely of adjustments related to derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss - Beginning balance	\$ (38,774)	\$ (148,035)	\$ (17,462)
Consolidated derivatives:			
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	326,396	82,876	(232,652)
Reclassification of (gains) losses from AOCI to Interest Expense	(4,287)	75,358	49,435
Unconsolidated Fund's derivatives (our share)⁽²⁾:			
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	3,780	569	(410)
Reclassification of (gains) losses from AOCI to Income from unconsolidated Fund	(341)	120	106
Net current period OCI	<u>325,548</u>	<u>158,923</u>	<u>(183,521)</u>
OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(99,711)	(49,662)	52,948
OCI attributable to common stockholders	<u>225,837</u>	<u>109,261</u>	<u>(130,573)</u>
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Ending balance	<u>\$ 187,063</u>	<u>\$ (38,774)</u>	<u>\$ (148,035)</u>

(1) See Note 10 for the details of our derivatives and Note 14 for our derivative fair value disclosures.

(2) We calculate our share by multiplying the total amount for our Fund by our equity interest in the Fund. For more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, see Note 6.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Dividends (unaudited)

Our common stock dividends paid during 2022 are classified for federal income tax purposes as follows:

Record Date	Paid Date	Dividend Per Share	Ordinary Income %	Capital Gain %	Return of Capital %	Section 199A Dividend %
12/31/2021	1/19/2022	\$ 0.28	44.5 %	— %	55.5 %	44.5 %
3/31/2022	4/19/2022	0.28	44.5 %	— %	55.5 %	44.5 %
6/30/2022	7/15/2022	0.28	44.5 %	— %	55.5 %	44.5 %
9/30/2022	10/18/2022	0.28	44.5 %	— %	55.5 %	44.5 %
Total / Weighted Average		\$ 1.12	44.5 %	— %	55.5 %	44.5 %

12. EPS

The table below presents the calculation of basic and diluted EPS:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Numerator (In thousands):			
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 97,145	\$ 65,267	\$ 50,421
Allocation to participating securities: Unvested LTIP Units	(912)	(876)	(830)
Net income attributable to common stockholders - basic and diluted	\$ 96,233	\$ 64,391	\$ 49,591
Denominator (In thousands):			
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	175,756	175,478	175,380
Net income per common share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.28

(1) Outstanding OP Units and vested LTIP Units are not included in the denominator in calculating diluted EPS, even though they may be exchanged under certain conditions for common stock on a one-for-one basis, because their associated net income (equal on a per unit basis to the Net income per common share - diluted) was already deducted in calculating Net income attributable to common stockholders. Accordingly, any exchange would not have any effect on diluted EPS. The table below presents the weighted average OP Units and vested LTIP Units outstanding for the respective periods:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
OP Units	29,756	28,643	28,288
Vested LTIP Units	1,120	1,439	815

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

13. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Incentive Plan

Plan description

The Douglas Emmett, Inc. 2016 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, our stock incentive plan (our "2016 Plan"), permits us to make grants of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, deferred stock awards, restricted stock awards, dividend equivalent rights and other stock-based awards. On May 28, 2020, our stockholders approved an amendment to the 2016 Plan to, among other things, increase the number of common shares for future awards by 9.5 million. We had an aggregate of 2.3 million shares available for grant as of December 31, 2022. Awards such as LTIP Units, deferred stock and restricted stock, which deliver the full value of the underlying shares, are counted against the Plan limits as two shares. Awards such as stock options and stock appreciation rights are counted as one share. The number of shares reserved under our 2016 Plan is also subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend or other change in our capitalization. Shares of stock underlying any awards that are forfeited, canceled or otherwise terminated (other than by exercise) are added back to the shares of stock available for future issuance under the 2016 Plan. For options exercised, our policy is to issue common stock on a net settlement basis - net of the exercise price and related taxes.

Plan administration

Our 2016 Plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors. The compensation committee may interpret our Plan and make all determinations necessary or desirable for the administration of our Plan. The committee has full power and authority to select the participants to whom awards will be granted, to make any combination of awards to participants, to accelerate the exercisability or vesting of any award and to determine the specific terms and conditions of each award, subject to the provisions of our Plan. All officers, employees, directors and other key personnel (including consultants and prospective employees) are eligible to participate in our 2016 Plan.

LTIP Units

We have made certain awards in the form of a separate series of units of limited partnership interests in our Operating Partnership called LTIP Units, which can be granted either as free-standing awards or in tandem with other awards under our 2016 Plan. Our LTIP Units are valued by reference to the value of our common stock at the time of grant, and are subject to such conditions and restrictions as the compensation committee may determine, including continued employment or service, and/or achievement of pre-established performance goals, financial metrics and other objectives. Once vested, LTIP Units can generally be converted to OP Units on a one for one basis, provided our stock price increases by more than a specified hurdle.

Employee Awards

We grant stock-based compensation in the form of LTIP Units as a part of our annual incentive compensation to various employees each year, a portion which vests at the date of grant, and the remainder which vests in three equal annual installments over the three calendar years following the grant date. Compensation expense for LTIP Units which are not vested at the grant date is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award. We have also made long-term grants in the form of LTIP Units to certain employees, which generally vest in equal annual installments over four to five calendar years following the grant date, and some of these grants include a portion which vests at the date of grant. In aggregate, we granted 2.2 million, 1.1 million, and 1.1 million LTIP Units to employees during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Non-Employee Director Awards

As annual fees for their services, each of our non-employee directors receives a grant of LTIP Units that vests on a quarterly basis during the year the services are rendered, which is the calendar year following the grant date. In aggregate, we granted 134 thousand, 52 thousand, and 55 thousand LTIP Units to our non-employee directors during 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Compensation Expense

See Note 2 regarding our accounting policy for stock based compensation. At December 31, 2022, the total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense for unvested LTIP Unit awards was \$19.2 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average term of 2 years. The table below presents our stock-based compensation expense:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Stock-based compensation expense, net	\$ 21,025	\$ 20,887	\$ 21,365
Capitalized stock-based compensation	\$ 5,479	\$ 6,183	\$ 5,448

Stock-Based Award Activity

The table below presents our unvested LTIP Units activity:

Unvested LTIP Units:	Number of Units (Thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Grant Date Fair Value (Thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	924	\$ 30.48	
Granted	1,190	\$ 21.12	\$ 25,175
Vested	(1,073)	\$ 24.58	\$ 26,369
Forfeited	(57)	\$ 28.20	\$ 1,623
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	984	\$ 25.71	
Granted	1,121	\$ 24.64	\$ 27,631
Vested	(1,073)	\$ 25.05	\$ 26,871
Forfeited	(17)	\$ 28.69	\$ 501
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	1,015	\$ 25.17	
Granted	2,310	\$ 11.69	\$ 26,987
Vested	(1,705)	\$ 15.72	\$ 26,794
Forfeited	(20)	\$ 29.20	\$ 587
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	1,600	\$ 15.73	

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

14. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our estimates of the fair value of financial instruments were determined using available market information and widely used valuation methods. Considerable judgment is necessary to interpret market data and determine an estimated fair value. The use of different market assumptions or valuation methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair values. The FASB fair value framework hierarchy distinguishes between assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity, and the reporting entity’s own assumptions about market-based inputs. The hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 - inputs utilize unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - inputs are observable either directly or indirectly for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level 3 - inputs are unobservable assumptions generated by the reporting entity.

As of December 31, 2022, we did not have any fair value estimates of financial instruments using Level 3 inputs.

Financial instruments disclosed at fair value

Short term financial instruments

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, tenant receivables, revolving credit line, interest payable, accounts payable, security deposits and dividends payable approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Secured notes payable

See Note 8 for the details of our secured notes payable. We estimate the fair value of our consolidated secured notes payable by calculating the credit-adjusted present value of the principal and interest payments for each secured note payable. The calculation incorporates observable market interest rates which we consider to be Level 2 inputs, assumes that the loans will be outstanding through maturity, and includes any maturity extension options. The table below presents the estimated fair value and carrying value of our secured notes payable (excluding our revolving credit facility), the carrying value includes unamortized loan premium and excludes unamortized deferred loan fees:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value	\$ 5,115,548	\$ 5,017,494
Carrying value	\$ 5,224,449	\$ 5,050,732

Ground lease liability

See Note 4 for the details of our ground lease. We estimate the fair value of our ground lease liability by calculating the present value of the future lease payments disclosed in Note 4 using our incremental borrowing rate. The calculation incorporates observable market interest rates which we consider to be Level 2 inputs. The table below presents the estimated fair value and carrying value of our ground lease liability:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value	\$ 4,466	\$ 8,861
Carrying value	\$ 10,848	\$ 10,860

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Derivative instruments

See Note 10 for the details of our derivatives. We present our derivatives on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value, on a gross basis, excluding accrued interest. We estimate the fair value of our derivative instruments by calculating the credit-adjusted present value of the expected future cash flows of each derivative. The calculation incorporates the contractual terms of the derivatives, observable market interest rates which we consider to be Level 2 inputs, and credit risk adjustments to reflect the counterparty's as well as our own nonperformance risk. Our derivatives are not subject to master netting arrangements. See Note 2 for our accounting policy for derivative instruments regarding the impact of the changes in fair value measurements on our financial statements.

The table below presents the estimated fair value of our derivatives:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Derivative Assets:		
Fair value - consolidated derivatives ⁽¹⁾	\$ 270,234	\$ 15,473
Fair value - unconsolidated Fund's derivatives ⁽²⁾	\$ 12,426	\$ 1,963
Derivative Liabilities:		
Fair value - consolidated derivatives ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,790	\$ 69,930
Fair value - unconsolidated Fund's derivatives ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Consolidated derivatives, which include 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our consolidated JVs' derivatives, are included in interest rate contracts on our consolidated balance sheets. The fair values exclude accrued interest which is included in interest payable on our consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) The amounts reflect 100%, not our pro-rata share, of our unconsolidated Fund's derivatives. Our pro-rata share of the amounts related to the unconsolidated Fund's derivatives is included in our Investment in unconsolidated Fund on our consolidated balance sheets. Our unconsolidated Fund did not have any derivatives in a liability position for the periods presented. See Note 6 for more information about our Fund, including our equity interest percentage, and see "Guarantees" in Note 17 regarding our Fund's derivatives.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

15. Segment Reporting

Segment information is prepared on the same basis that our management reviews information for operational decision-making purposes. We operate in two business segments: (i) the acquisition, development, ownership and management of office real estate and (ii) the acquisition, development, ownership and management of multifamily real estate. The services for our office segment primarily include rental of office space and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. The services for our multifamily segment include rental of apartments and other tenant services, including parking and storage space rental. Asset information by segment is not reported because we do not use this measure to assess performance or make decisions to allocate resources. Therefore, depreciation and amortization expense is not allocated among segments. General and administrative expenses and interest expense are not included in segment profit as our internal reporting addresses these items on a corporate level.

The table below presents the operating activity of our reportable segments:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
<u>Office Segment</u>			
Total office revenues	\$ 824,573	\$ 786,870	\$ 771,169
Office expenses	(284,522)	(265,376)	(268,259)
Office segment profit	540,051	521,494	502,910
<u>Multifamily Segment</u>			
Total multifamily revenues	169,079	131,527	120,354
Multifamily expenses	(49,299)	(38,025)	(37,154)
Multifamily segment profit	119,780	93,502	83,200
Total profit from all segments	<u>\$ 659,831</u>	<u>\$ 614,996</u>	<u>\$ 586,110</u>

The table below presents a reconciliation of the total profit from all segments to net income attributable to common stockholders:

(In thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Total profit from all segments	\$ 659,831	\$ 614,996	\$ 586,110
General and administrative expenses	(45,405)	(42,554)	(39,601)
Depreciation and amortization	(372,798)	(371,289)	(385,248)
Other income	4,587	2,465	16,288
Other expenses	(714)	(937)	(2,947)
Income from unconsolidated Fund	1,224	946	430
Interest expense	(150,185)	(147,496)	(142,872)
Gain on sale of investment in real estate	—	—	6,393
Net income	96,540	56,131	38,553
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	605	9,136	11,868
Net income attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ 97,145</u>	<u>\$ 65,267</u>	<u>\$ 50,421</u>

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Future Minimum Lease Rental Receipts

We lease space to tenants primarily under non-cancelable operating leases that generally contain provisions for a base rent plus reimbursement of certain operating expenses, and we own fee interests in two parcels of land from which we receive rent under ground leases. The table below presents the future minimum base rentals on our non-cancelable office tenant and ground leases for our consolidated properties at December 31, 2022:

Year ending December 31:	(In thousands)
2023	\$ 622,166
2024	534,721
2025	432,079
2026	332,733
2027	253,997
Thereafter	714,360
Total future minimum base rentals⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,890,056

(1) Does not include (i) residential leases, which typically have a term of one year or less, (ii) holdover rent, (iii) other types of rent such as storage and antenna rent, (iv) tenant reimbursements, (v) straight line rent, (vi) amortization/accretion of acquired above/below-market lease intangibles, and (vii) percentage rents. The amounts assume that early termination options held by tenants will not be exercised.

17. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are party to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Excluding ordinary, routine litigation incidental to our business, we are not currently a party to any legal proceedings that we believe would reasonably be expected to have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Concentration of Risk

Tenant Receivables

We are subject to credit risk with respect to our tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables related to our tenant leases. Our tenants' ability to honor the terms of their respective leases remains dependent upon economic, regulatory and social factors. We seek to minimize our credit risk from our tenant leases by: (i) targeting smaller, more affluent office tenants, from a diverse mix of industries, (ii) performing credit evaluations of prospective tenants, and (iii) obtaining security deposits or letters of credit from our tenants. During 2022, 2021 and 2020, no tenant accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues. See our "Rental Revenues and Tenant Recoveries" accounting policy in Note 2 for the charges to revenue for uncollectible amounts for tenant receivables and deferred rent receivables.

Geographic Risk

All of our properties, including our consolidated JVs and our unconsolidated Fund's properties, are located in Los Angeles County, California and Honolulu, Hawaii, and we are therefore susceptible to adverse economic and regulatory developments, as well as natural disasters, in those markets.

Derivative Counterparty Credit Risk

We are subject to credit risk with respect to our derivative counterparties. We do not post or receive collateral with respect to our derivative transactions. Our derivative contracts do not provide for right of offset between derivative contracts. See Note 10 for the details of our derivative contracts. We seek to minimize our credit risk by entering into agreements with a variety of counterparties with investment grade ratings.

Douglas Emmett, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Cash Balances

We have significant cash balances invested in a variety of short-term money market funds that are intended to preserve principal value and maintain a high degree of liquidity while providing current income. These investments are not insured against loss of principal and there is no guarantee that our investments in these funds will be redeemable at par value. We also have significant cash balances in bank accounts with high quality financial institutions with investment grade ratings. Interest bearing bank accounts at each U.S. banking institution are insured by the FDIC up to \$250 thousand.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Conditional asset retirement obligations represent a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement is conditional on a future event that may or may not be within our control. A liability for a conditional asset retirement obligation must be recorded if the fair value of the obligation can be reasonably estimated. Environmental site assessments have identified thirty-three buildings in our Consolidated Portfolio which contain asbestos, and would have to be removed in compliance with applicable environmental regulations if these properties are demolished or undergo major renovations.

As of December 31, 2022, the obligations to remove the asbestos from properties which are currently undergoing major renovations, or that we plan to renovate in the future, are not material to our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2022, the obligations to remove the asbestos from our other properties have indeterminable settlement dates, and we are unable to reasonably estimate the fair value of the associated conditional asset retirement obligations.

Contractual Commitments

Development Projects

In downtown Honolulu, we are converting a 25 story, 493,000 square foot office tower into approximately 493 apartments in phases over a number of years as the office space is vacated. As of December 31, 2022, we had an aggregate remaining contractual commitment for this development project and other development projects of approximately \$42.5 million.

Other Contractual Commitments

As of December 31, 2022, we had an aggregate remaining contractual commitment for repositionings, capital expenditure projects and tenant improvements of approximately \$26.5 million.

Guarantees

Unconsolidated Fund Guarantees

Our unconsolidated Fund, Partnership X, has a \$115.0 million floating-rate term loan that matures on September 14, 2028. Starting on October 1, 2021, the loan carries interest at LIBOR + 1.35% (with a zero-percent LIBOR floor), which has been effectively fixed at 2.19% until October 1, 2026 with interest rate swaps (which do not have zero-percent LIBOR floors). The loan is secured by two properties held by Partnership X and is non-recourse.

We have made certain environmental and other limited indemnities and guarantees covering customary non-recourse carve-outs for Partnership X's loan, and we have also guaranteed the related swaps. Partnership X has agreed to indemnify us for any amounts that we would be required to pay under these agreements. As of December 31, 2022, assuming that LIBOR does not decrease below zero-percent, the maximum future interest payments for the swaps were \$3.7 million.

As of December 31, 2022, all of the obligations under the related loan and swap agreements have been performed in accordance with the terms of those agreements. See Note 6 for more information regarding Partnership X.

OUR SENIOR MANAGEMENT

DAN A. EMMETT
Executive Chairman

JORDAN L. KAPLAN
President & Chief Executive Officer

KENNETH M. PANZER
Chief Operating Officer

PETER D. SEYMOUR
Chief Financial Officer

KEVIN A. CRUMMY
Chief Investment Officer

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

1299 Ocean Avenue
Suite 1000
Santa Monica, CA 90401
310.255.7700

INVESTOR INFORMATION

***For additional information,
please contact:***

Stuart McElhinney
Vice President, Investor Relations
smcelhinney@douglasemmett.com
310.255.7751

Our SEC Filings, including
our latest 10-K and proxy statement,
are available on our website at

www.douglasemmett.com

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAN A. EMMETT
Chairman of the Board

JORDAN L. KAPLAN
President & Chief Executive Officer

KENNETH M. PANZER
Chief Operating Officer

LESLIE E. BIDER
Retired Executive and Investor

DORENE C. DOMINGUEZ
Chairwoman & Chief Executive Officer
Vanir Group of Companies Inc.

DR. DAVID T. FEINBERG
Chairman, Oracle Health

RAY C. LEONARD
President, Sugar Ray Leonard Foundation

VIRGINIA A. MCFERRAN
Technology & Data Science Advisor

THOMAS E. O'HERN
Chief Executive Officer,
The Macerich Company

WILLIAM E. SIMON, JR.
Partner Emeritus, Simon Quick Advisors

SHIRLEY WANG
Founder & Chief Executive Officer,
Plastpro Inc.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The New York Stock Exchange – NYSE
Ticker Symbol – DEI

LEGAL COUNSEL

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shiver & Jacobson LLP
Washington D.C.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP
Los Angeles, CA

SHAREHOLDER ACCOUNT ASSISTANCE

Shareholder records are maintained by
Douglas Emmett's Transfer Agent:

Computershare Investor Services, LLC
312.588.4990

ANNUAL MEETING

Virtual shareholders meeting by live
webcast only*

*Please see our definitive proxy statement for our upcoming annual meeting for important instructions on how to register for, attend, participate in and vote at the annual meeting. There is no in person attendance at the annual meeting.

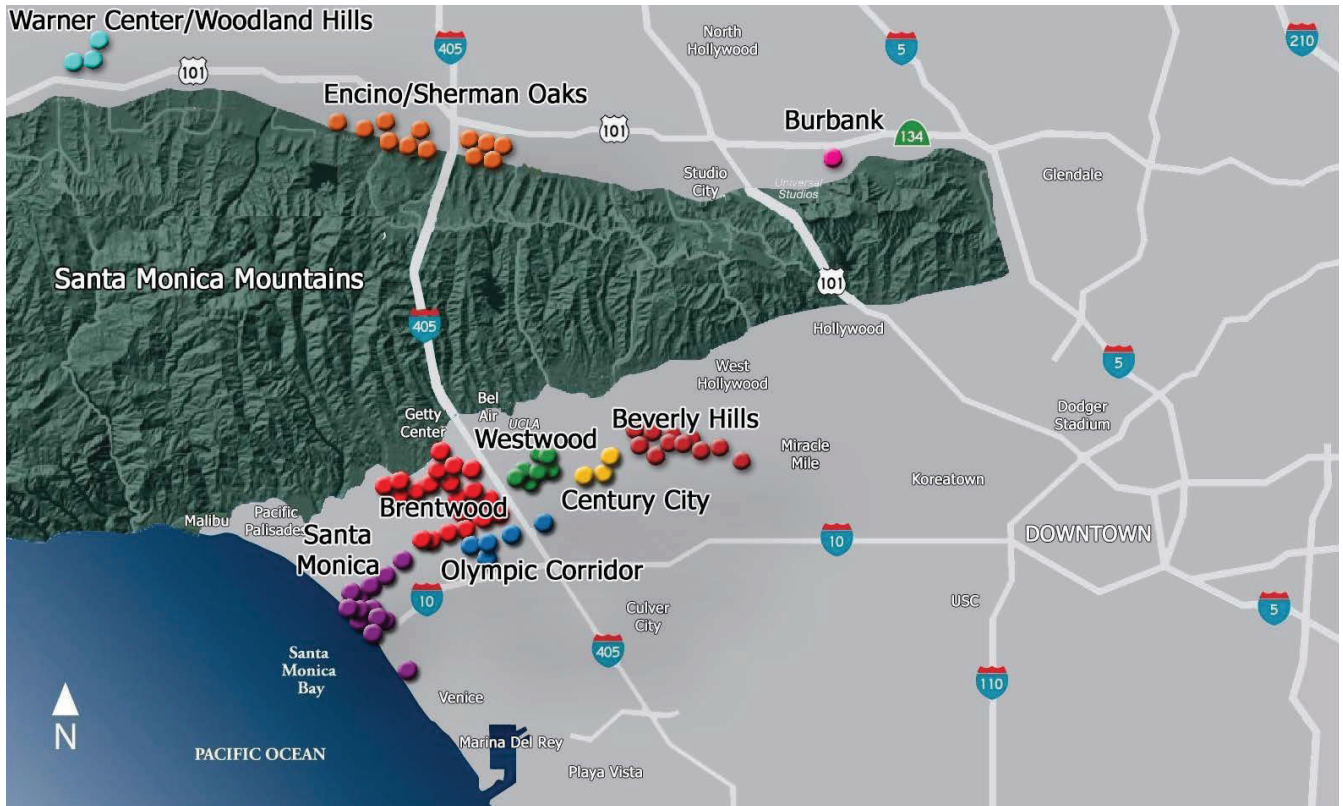


At Douglas Emmett concern for the environment is ingrained in our corporate culture. We are committed to implementing and maintaining financially responsible sustainability programs in our properties. Through the years we have proactively introduced conservation and sustainability measures across our portfolio that have significantly reduced our energy consumption, increased our operational efficiencies and reduced our carbon footprint. We engage our service providers, suppliers, and tenants to join our mission and work with them to pursue opportunities where cost savings and social responsibility merge.

At Douglas Emmett we know that sustainability is a yard stick for both social responsibility and fiscal management. Simply put, thoughtful implementation of sustainable initiatives is good business.

Douglas Emmett

Map of Office and Residential Properties



Los Angeles Submarkets

- Warner Center/Woodland Hills
- Santa Monica
- Beverly Hills
- Westwood
- Burbank
- Century City
- Brentwood
- Encino/Sherman Oaks
- Olympic Corridor



Honolulu Submarket

