



SEMIANNUAL  
R E P O R T

**25th** Fiscal  
Period

MAY 1, 2017-OCTOBER 31, 2017

# ABOUT **KDO**

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation (KDO) is a dynamic and proven J-REIT focusing on investments in mid-sized office buildings in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. Since listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (8972), KDO has deployed tactful property acquisition strategies in accordance with the real estate market environment. Through steady expansion, KDO's portfolio has grown from 31 properties with a total acquisition price of ¥69.1 billion to 98 properties with a total acquisition price of ¥392.9 billion in October 2017.

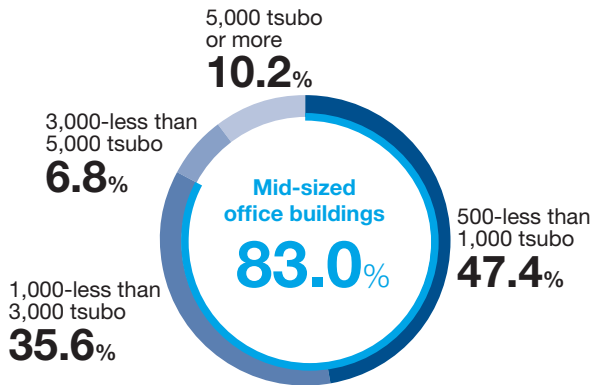
As the No.1 J-REIT focusing on mid-sized office buildings, we will continue raising portfolio quality through asset reshuffle and other initiatives, while advancing performance with internal growth, backed by sound financial management.

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## Characteristics of mid-sized office building market

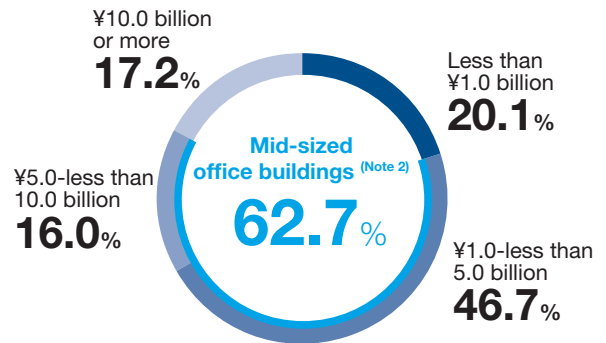
### Office market by total floor area (proportion of number of buildings) <sup>(Note 1)</sup>



Source: Based on the survey CBRE conducted at the request of the Asset Management Company.

Note 1: The above data is the proportion of number of buildings based on size. It covers rental office buildings located in Tokyo central 5 wards that were surveyed by CBRE (as of the end of September 2016).

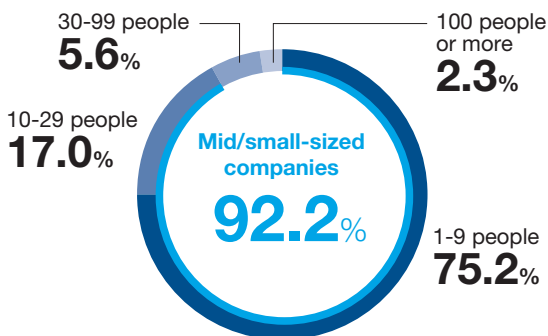
### # of office building transactions by transaction price



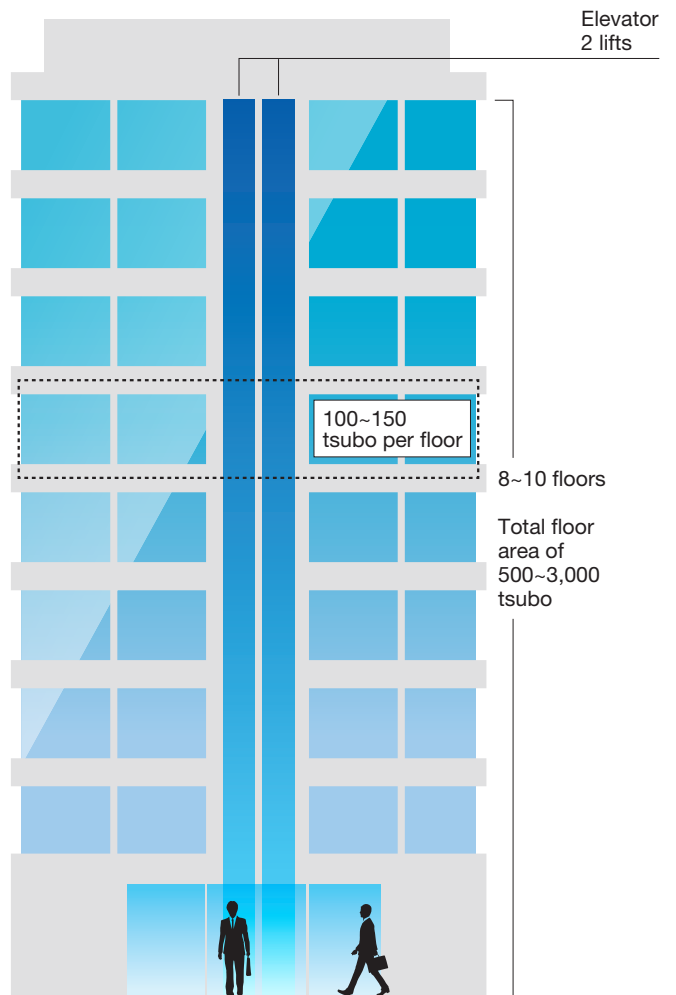
Source: Compiled by the Asset Management Company based on "the number of office building transactions by transaction size (FY2006-FY2016)" from "Real Estate Transactions Study" by Urban Research Institute Corporation, a think tank of Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Note 2: The transaction prices of mid-sized office buildings are generally around ¥1.0 billion to ¥10.0 billion.

### Business office by the number of employees (Tokyo)



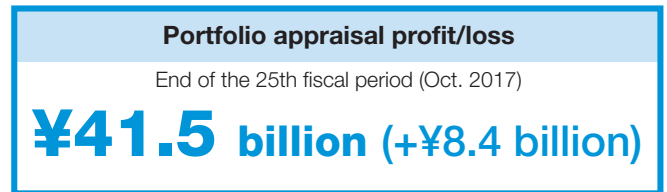
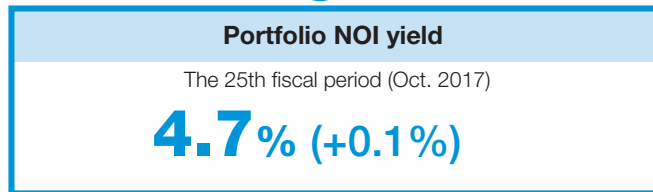
Source: Compiled by the Asset Management Company based on "2014 Economic Census for Business Frame Tokyo (revised results) (as of March 27, 2017)".



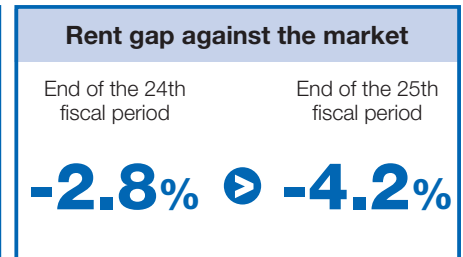
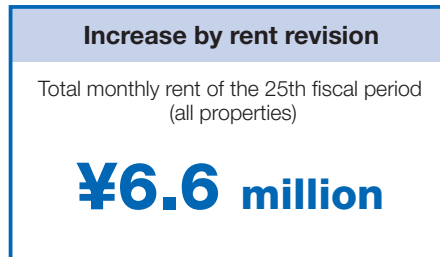
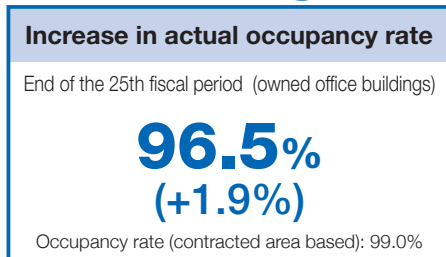
## AT A GLANCE

Percent figures in brackets indicate period over period changes.

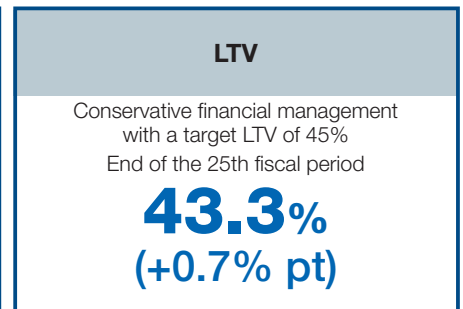
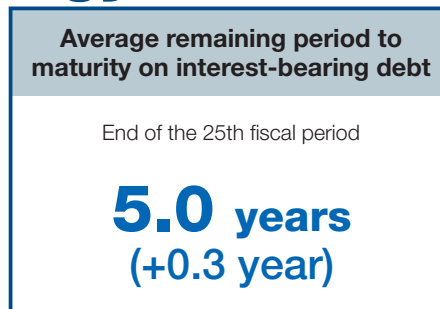
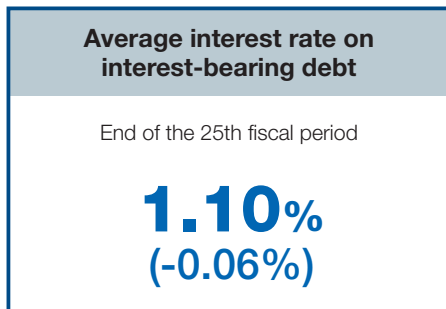
# External growth



# Internal growth

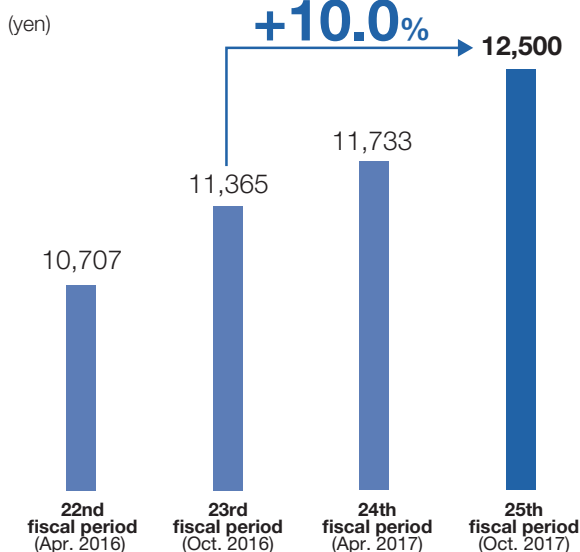


# Financial strategy

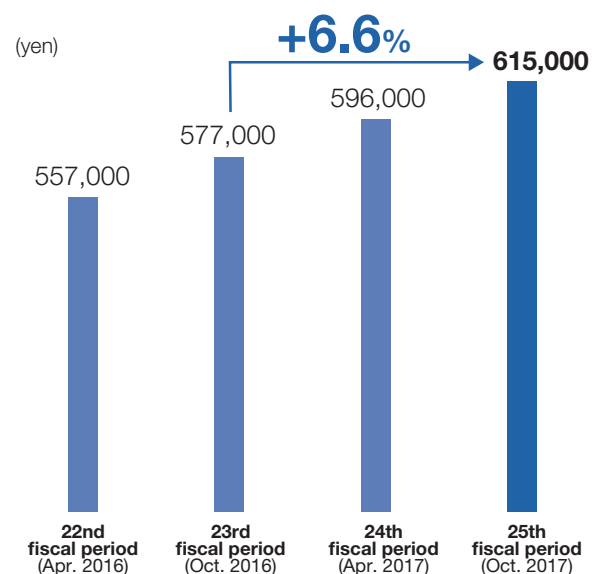


## DPU history

Raised dividend by 10% year by year in the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017).

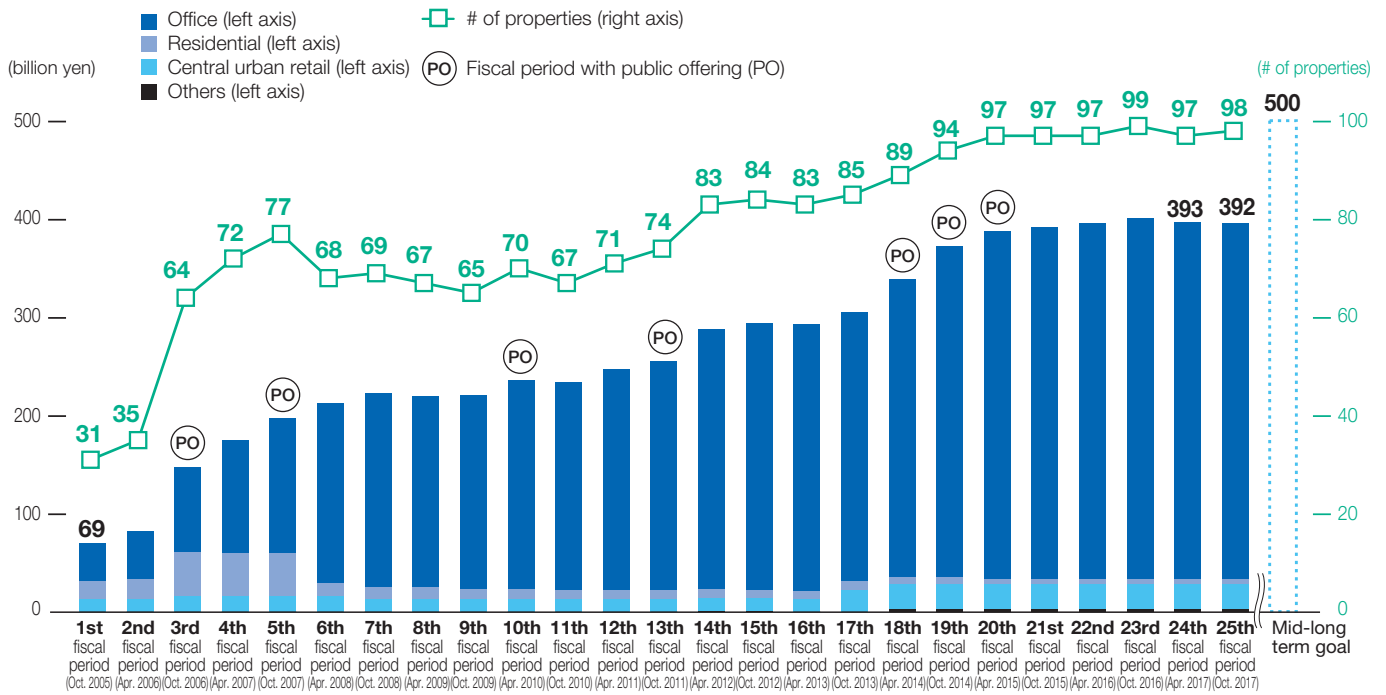


## Changes in NAV per unit <sup>(Note)</sup>



Note: NAV per unit is truncated to the nearest thousand yen after subtracting the amount of DPU.

## Portfolio growth (based on total acquisition price) and the number of properties (Note)

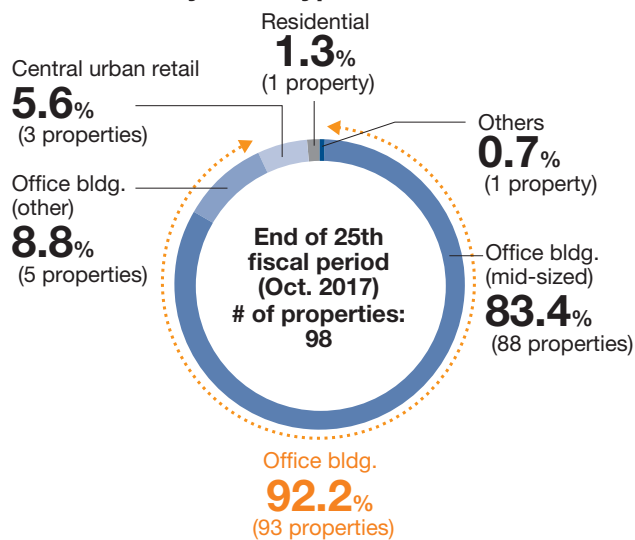


Note: The amount and the number of properties are shown as of the end of each fiscal period. Figures are truncated to the nearest billion yen.

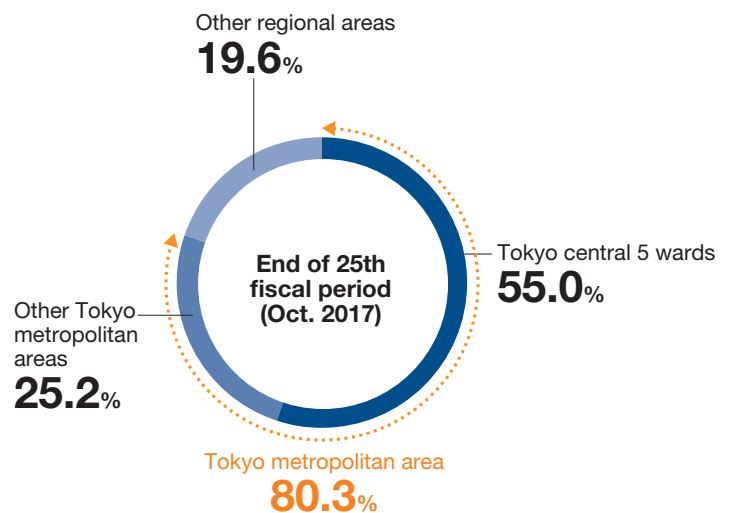
## Portfolio diversification

Portfolio mainly consisted of mid-sized office buildings with advanced tenant diversification. Plan to maintain approx. 80% investment ratio in Tokyo metropolitan area.

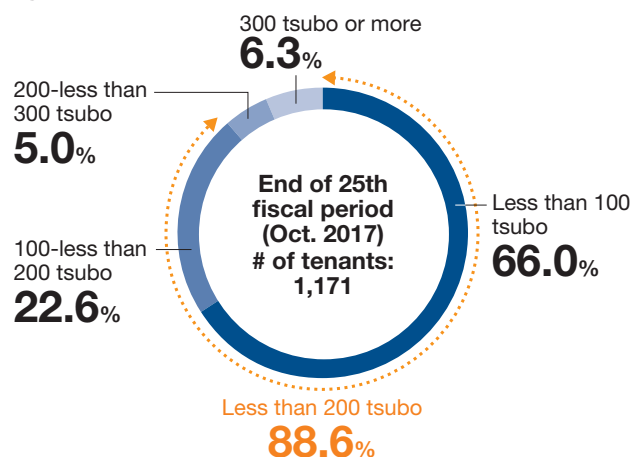
### Breakdown by asset type (Note 1)



### Breakdown by region (Note 2)



### Breakdown of the number of tenants by leased floor area (Note 3)



Note 1: Portfolio breakdown by asset type based on acquisition price (truncated to the first decimal place).  
 Note 2: Portfolio breakdown by region based on acquisition price (truncated to the first decimal place).  
 Note 3: Based on the number of tenants in each office building. Tenants leasing more than one property are counted as 1 tenant for each building without aggregating by name-base.

## Build a Portfolio with Robust Profitability to Realize Sustained Growth

### Performance Overview of the 25th Fiscal Period (Oct. 2017)

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation (KDO) continued to progress well in its 25th fiscal period, the six months ended October 31, 2017, delivering solid results. We boosted cash distributions 10% from a year earlier, positioning ourselves for even further growth down the track.

During the fiscal period, we endeavored to drive external growth by continuing to invest selectively and reshuffle assets. We reshuffled assets in Shibuya and Yokohama, invested selectively in Sapporo, and divested a non-core residential property. These efforts, extending through the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018), aim to enhance portfolio profitability, and have enabled us to expand distributions and bolster appraisal profit.

Regarding internal growth, revenues for existing properties have predictably continued to trend upward as the prime near-term driver for distribution expansion.

The contracted-area-based occupancy rate at the end of October 31, 2017, was 99.0%, the highest level since our listing. As in the previous fiscal period, rents rose steadily upon revisions with existing tenants.

In view of market rent levels, there is still scope for contracted rents to keep rising. We thus look to revise rents upward over the foreseeable future, with revenues continuing to increase.

For financial strategy, we issued our first investment corporation bonds since our credit rating was raised to AA-. We also refinanced to cut interest costs and lengthen borrowings to take advantage of low interest rates. In addition, we maintained our interest-bearing debt ratio at a conservative 43.3% at the end of the fiscal period.

Distributions per unit for the fiscal period under review were ¥12,500, or 2.5% higher than initial forecast of ¥12,200, reflecting the use of a portion of the reserve for reduction entry with respect to the loss on sale of real estate. We have a policy to use the reserve for reduction entry for stable and sustained growth of distributions.



**NAOKATSU UCHIDA**

Director & COO, Head of Office REIT Department  
Kenedix Real Estate Fund Management, Inc.

### **Initiatives for Next Fiscal Periods**

To propel external growth, we continue to invest selectively and reshuffle assets.

Our stance on the office building transaction market basically remains the same as half a year ago, and we recognize that transaction prices are still high. We are accordingly focusing on finding and buying properties that match our criteria. While acquisition opportunities are infrequent, we continue employing diverse purchasing approaches and invest selectively. We also continue reshuffling assets to further enhance portfolio assets and profitability.

For internal growth, we will boost revenue from existing properties. Office demand remains strong among our tenant base of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and sole proprietorships while supply is limited, so we believe that supply and demand in the mid-sized office rental market should remain favorable over the foreseeable future.

As specific efforts, we will renovate and construct facilities to maintain and improve the competitiveness of our properties.

We will harness capital expenditures effectively and expand our growth scope to materialize the profit potential of our properties. As well, we will strive to improve tenant satisfaction while endeavoring to continue increasing unit rents.

Our financial strategy is to maintain a conservative financial management approach and cut interest costs. Some of our interest-bearing debt carries relatively high interest rates, so for the time being we should be able to contribute to distributions through refinancing and others to lower interest expenses.

As for interest-bearing debt, we seek to retain conservative levels while capitalizing on opportunities to acquire properties.

We will continue investing selectively in new acquisition of properties and reshuffling assets while further increasing revenues from existing properties and, interest rate trends permitting, lowering interest expenses.

All of these efforts should drive distribution growth. Still, in view of the prevailing business climate we will continue to focus on boosting internal growth, thereafter drawing on external growth and interest expense cuts to contribute to distributions.

### **Looking Ahead**

We have amassed a wealth of asset management expertise in investing heavily in mid-sized office buildings. In addition, we have improved the quality of our portfolio as well as our profitability by constantly enhancing our operations while strategically reshuffling assets. We are proud that our numbers reflect such achievements.



We would also like to note that in addition to engaging in environmentally friendly operations we accord priority to the health and welfare of office workers. In recent times, workplaces have diversified in response to workstyle reforms.

We have seen the emergence of shared and satellite office spaces as part of what seems to be a trend away from large, centralized sites toward small or mid-sized ones or offices in dispersed locations.

As such, we will apply findings from tenant satisfaction surveys while identifying the disparate needs of SMEs and sole proprietorships to further improve comfort and productivity. We will also endeavor to become an owner of mid-sized office buildings that can offer entirely new office concepts in the years ahead.



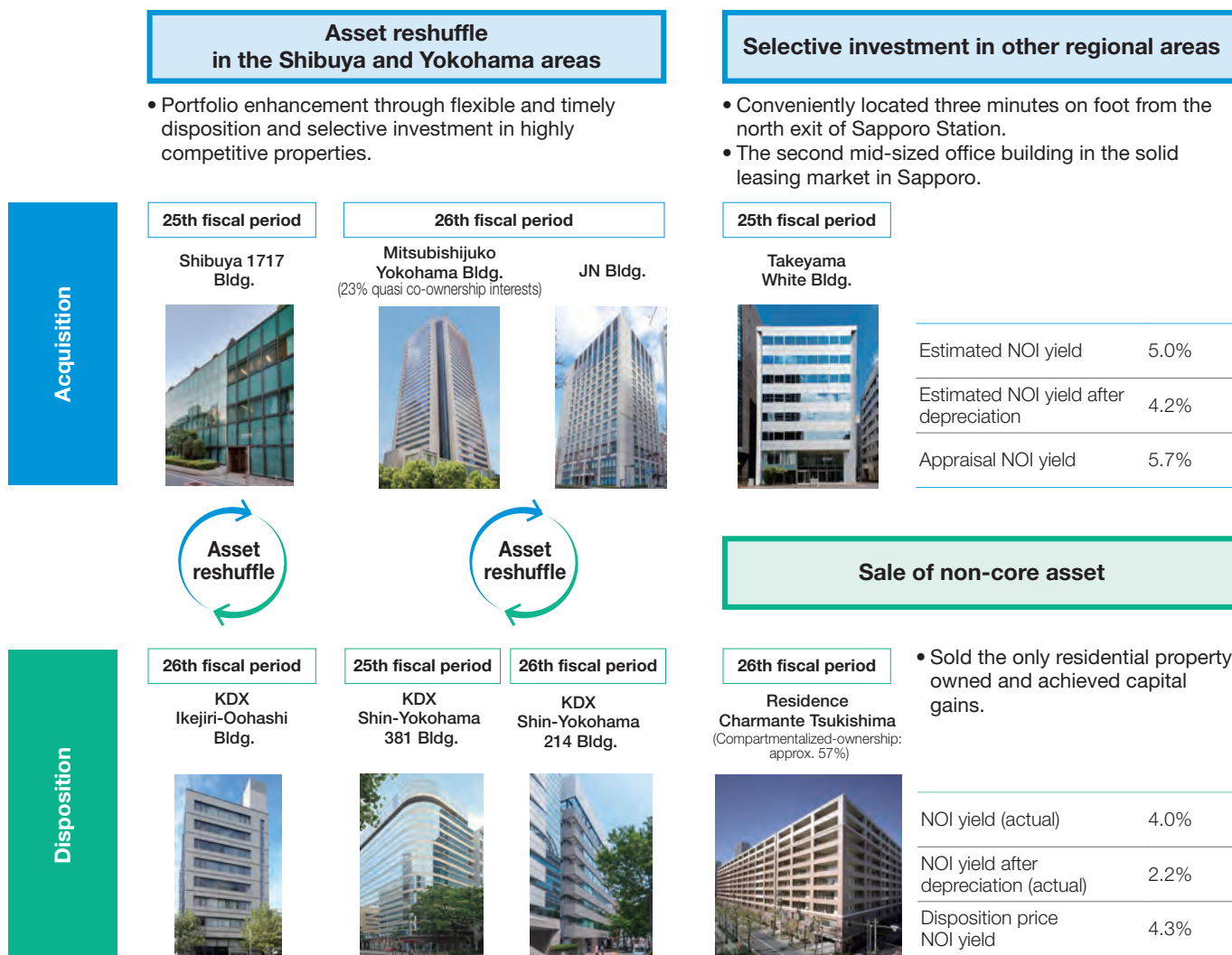


# External Growth

- A series of initiatives in and after the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017)
- Strategic asset reshuffle in the Shibuya area
- Strategic asset reshuffle in the Yokohama area

## A series of initiatives in and after the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017)

Continued to improve portfolio quality and profitability by selective investment and asset reshuffle.  
Increased dividend and enhanced appraisal profit/loss.



Under the tight market conditions where transaction prices are still high, we have succeeded in enhancing portfolio quality and profitability by selective investment and flexible asset reshuffle.

Total acquired	Total sold
Acquisition price <b>¥29.5 billion</b>	Acquisition price <b>¥15.7 billion</b>
Estimated NOI yield after depreciation <b>3.3%</b>	Actual NOI yield after depreciation <b>2.6%</b>
Total appraisal profit <b>¥0.8 billion</b> <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	Total appraisal loss <b>¥1.1 billion</b> <sup>(Note 1)</sup>

### Effects of a series of initiatives

Growth of DPU (Mid-long term estimate) <b>+¥580/period</b> <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	Enhancement of appraisal profit/loss <b>+¥1.9 billion</b> <sup>(Note 1)</sup>
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Note 1: Appraisal profit/loss is the difference between the appraisal value as of the date of acquisition and the acquisition price for properties acquired, and the difference between the appraisal value as of the date of disposition and the estimated book value (the book value for KDX Shin-Yokohama 381 building) for properties sold. Amount of enhancement of appraisal profit/loss is calculated by the sum of total appraisal profit of properties acquired and the total appraisal loss of properties sold.

Note 2: The amount of DPU growth is calculated by subtracting the actual NOI yield after depreciation of properties sold and the financial cost for debt borrowed to acquire properties (¥10.5 billion) from the estimated NOI yield after depreciation of properties acquired, then dividing that by the total number of investment units issued as of the end of the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017) (truncated to the nearest ten yen).

## Strategic asset reshuffle in the Shibuya area

Acquired Shibuya 1717 Bldg., located within walking distance from Shibuya Station and is in strong demand from apparel and IT-related companies. This asset reshuffle enhanced both profitability and appraisal profit/loss by replacing with a better-located property in the area.

### Property acquired

#### Shibuya 1717 Bldg.

(Acquired on August 10, 2017)

Location	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Acquisition price	¥3,500 million
Appraisal value (as of July 1, 2017)	¥3,710 million



### Property sold

#### KDX Ikejiri-Oohashi Bldg.

(Sold on December 28, 2017)

Location	Meguro-ku, Tokyo
Disposition price	¥2,400 million
Appraisal value (as of October 31, 2017)	¥1,740 million



### Increase in NOI yield after depreciation

Property sold (actual) **2.8%** ➤ Property acquired (estimated) **3.2%**

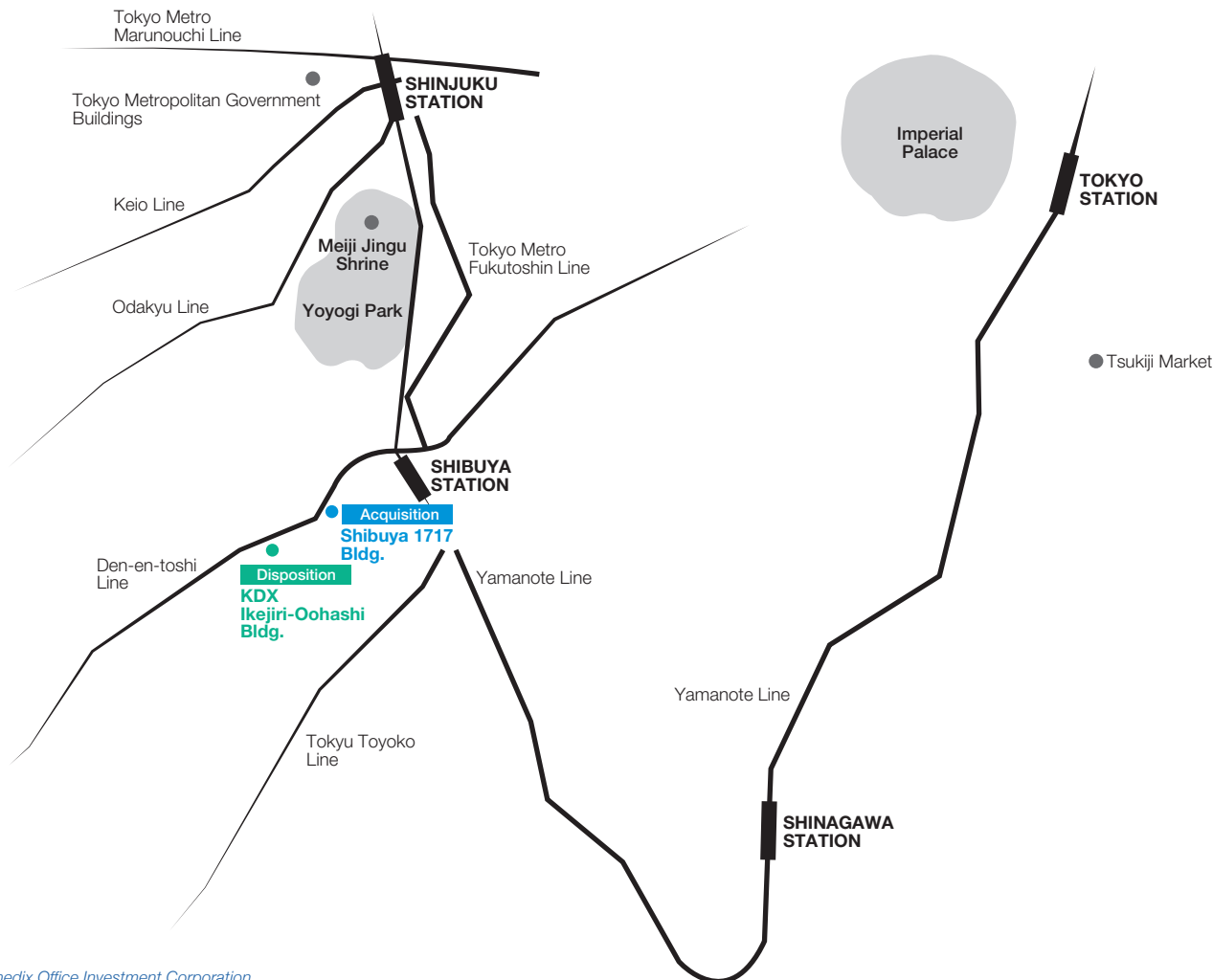
### Enhancement of appraisal profit/loss

Appraisal profit/loss **+¥0.8 billion**

### Rejuvenation of building age <sup>(Note)</sup>

Property sold **29.3 years** ➤ Property acquired **14.0 years**

Note: Building age is calculated based on the sale date of KDX Ikejiri-Oohashi Bldg., which is December 28, 2017 (rounded to the first decimal place).



## Strategic asset reshuffle in the Yokohama area

Selectively invested in Mitsubishijuko Yokohama Bldg., which is expected to generate stable earnings over the long term and JN Bldg., a highly competitive property in the Kannai area.  
Sold two properties in the Shin-Yokohama area at a price approx. 9.4% higher than appraisal value.

### Properties acquired

#### Mitsubishijuko Yokohama Bldg.

(Acquired on December 7, 2017)

Location	Yokohama, Kanagawa
Acquisition price	¥14,720 million
Appraisal value (as of October 31, 2017)	¥14,900 million



#### JN Bldg.

(Acquired on January 31, 2018)

Location	Yokohama, Kanagawa
Planned acquisition price	¥9,500 million
Appraisal value (as of December 1, 2017)	¥9,860 million



### Properties sold

#### KDX Shin-Yokohama 381 Bldg.

(Sold on October 31, 2017)

Location	Yokohama, Kanagawa
Disposition price	¥4,900 million
Appraisal value (as of April 30, 2017)	¥4,310 million



#### KDX Shin-Yokohama 214 Bldg.

(Sold on December 28, 2017)

Location	Yokohama, Kanagawa
Disposition price	¥2,430 million
Appraisal value (as of October 31, 2017)	¥2,390 million

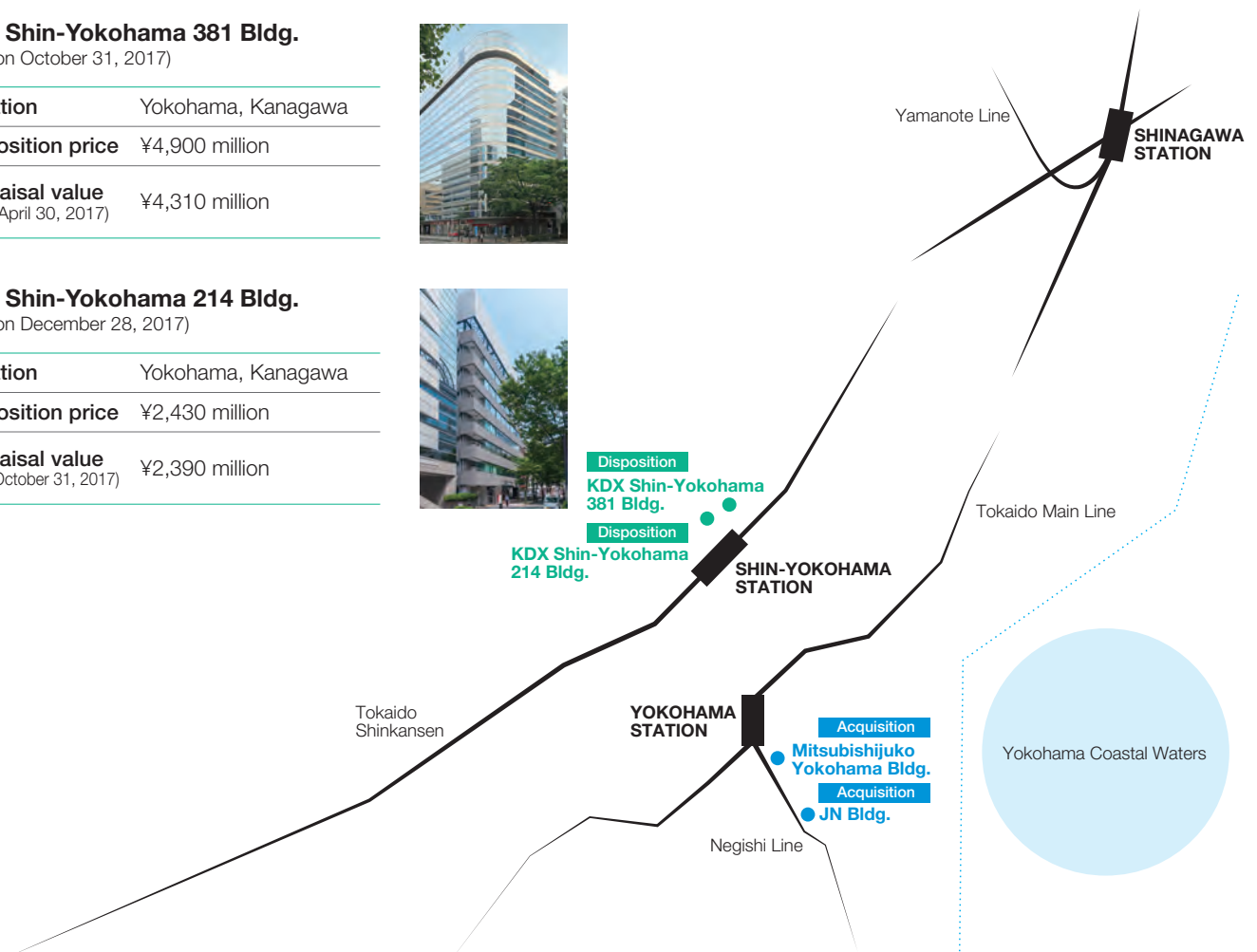


Increase in NOI yield after depreciation	
Properties sold (actual) <b>2.7%</b>	➤ Properties acquired (estimate) <b>3.3%</b>

Enhancement of appraisal profit/loss	
Appraisal profit/loss	<b>+¥1.4 billion</b>

Rejuvenation of building age <sup>(Note)</sup>	
Properties sold <b>29.4 years</b>	➤ Properties acquired <b>18.6 years</b>

Note: Building age is calculated from the acquisition date of JN Bldg., which is January 31, 2018 (rounded to the first decimal place).



99.0%

97.8%

# Internal Growth

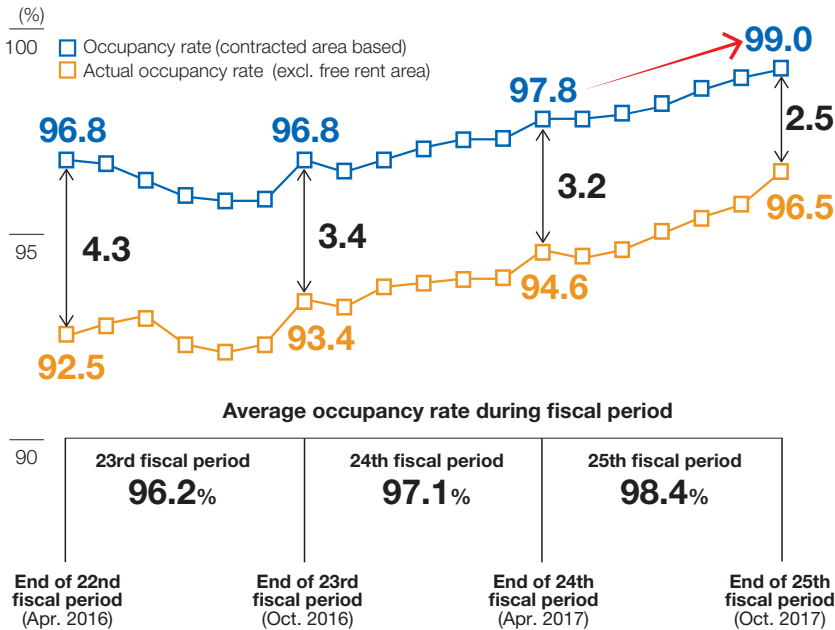
- Changes in occupancy and turnover ratio for office buildings
- Overview of the 7th CS survey results (Aug. 2017)
- Rent trend upon tenant turnover for office buildings
- Status of rent revisions with existing tenants
- Construction expense (actual/budget)

# Changes in occupancy and turnover ratio for office buildings

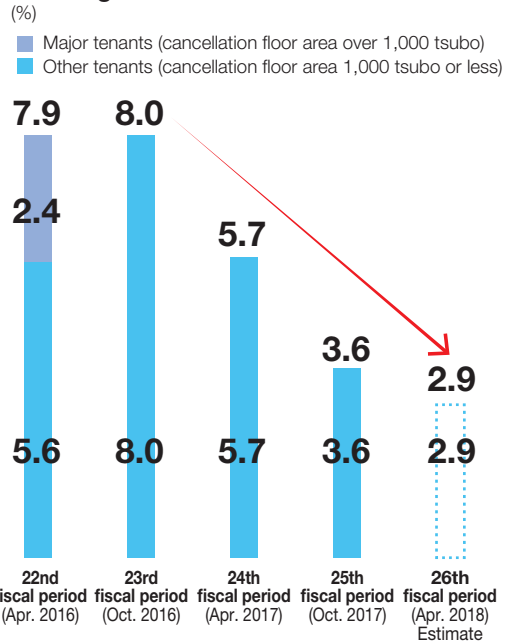
Period-end occupancy rate has improved by 1.2% pt from the previous fiscal periods, backed by steady progress in filling vacancies.

Actual occupancy rate is expected to improve further with expiration of free rent periods and decreasing turnover ratio.

## Occupancy rate performance of office buildings (Note 1)



## Turnover ratio (annualized) of office buildings (Note 2) (Note 3)



Note 1: Occupancy rate (contracted area based) is calculated by dividing contract-based leased area by leasable area and actual occupancy rate (excl. free rent area) is calculated by dividing leased area subtracting free rent area by leasable area. The figures are rounded to the first decimal place.

Average occupancy rate during each fiscal period is a simple average of month-end occupancy rates of owned buildings during each period. Note 2: Annualized turnover ratio is calculated and annualized as follows: (Total leased area of the end-tenants who cancelled the lease agreements during the six-month period from the beginning to the end of each period) / (Average leased area of all office buildings owned by KDO as of each month-end during the relevant fiscal period) x 2. Figures are rounded to the first decimal place.

Note 3: The estimate for the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018) is based on the cancellation notice, etc., received by November 30, 2017.

## Overview of the 7th CS survey results (Aug. 2017)

High intention for continuous occupancy.  
Competitiveness dependent on timely equipment upgrade and renovation.

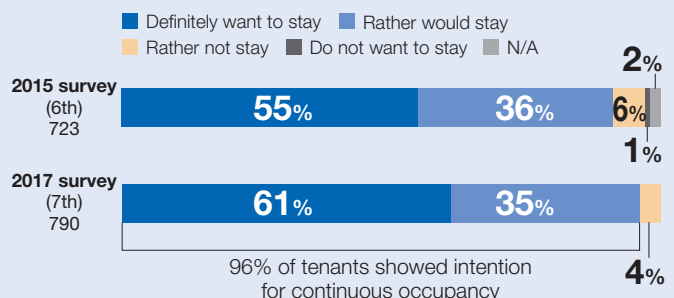
### CS survey overview

- Together with J.D. Power Asia Pacific, we implement a CS survey on hardware (e.g., facility and equipment) and software (e.g., response to tenants) for existing tenants in office buildings (people in charge of general affairs and employees) on a biennial basis.

Timing	6th survey August 2015 (21st fiscal period)	7th survey August 2017 (25th fiscal period)
# of properties	85 properties	89 properties
# of distributions	Persons in charge: 884 Employees: 4,736	Persons in charge: 973 Employees: 5,052
Collection rate	Persons in charge: 82% Employees: 78%	Persons in charge: 81% Employees: 81%

### Intention for continuous occupancy (Note)

- The ratio of tenants with intention for continuous occupancy increased by 5% from the previous survey.

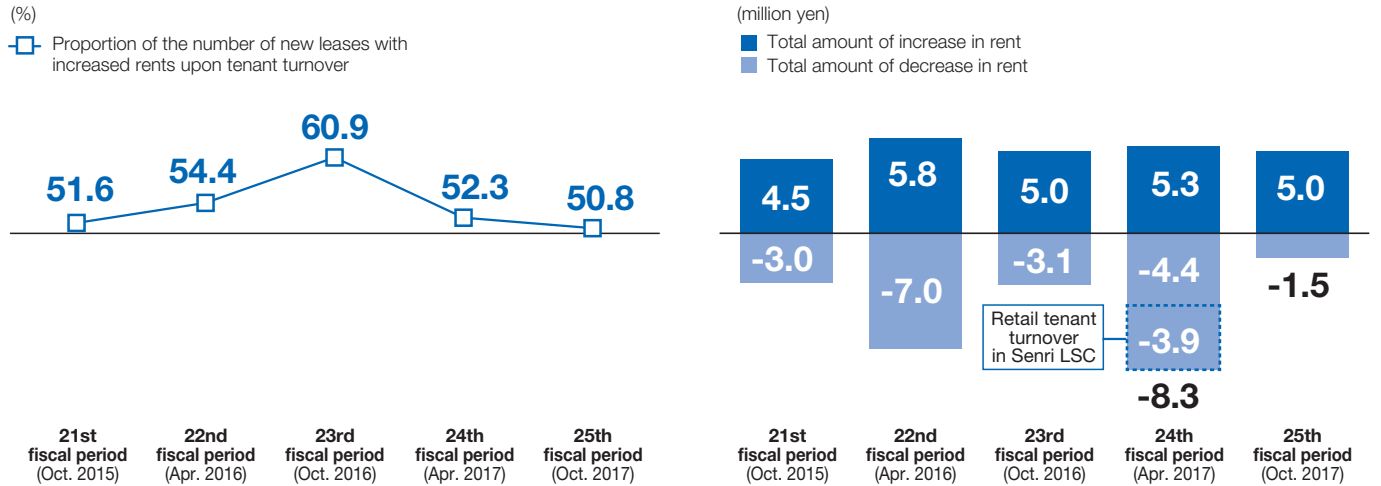


Note: Result on survey that interviewed people in charge of general affairs

# Rent trend upon tenant turnover for office buildings

More than half of the new tenants have agreed to rents higher than previous rents upon tenant turnover, continued for five consecutive fiscal periods.

## Increase/decrease in monthly rent upon tenant turnover (Note)



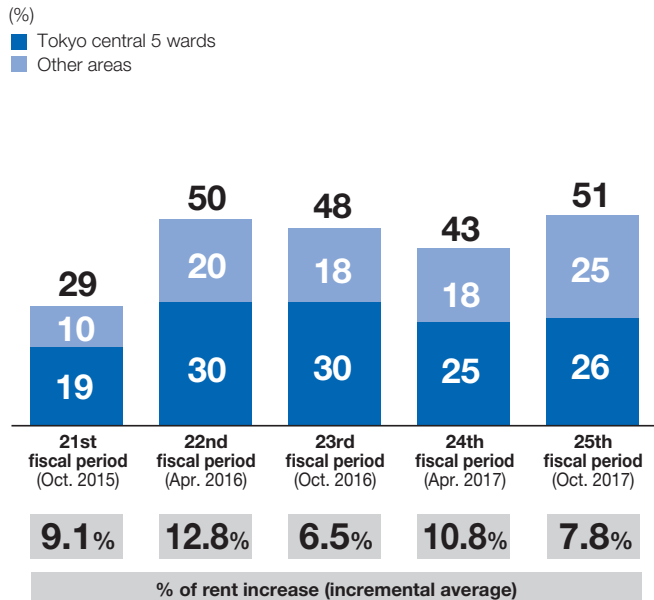
Note : Total amount of increases/decreases in monthly rent before and after rent revision for each fiscal period is respectively aggregated for the spaces where the rents paid by new/previous tenants can be compared.

# Status of rent revisions with existing tenants

Upward rent trend has continued, with more than 50 upward rent revisions. This trend has also been observed in areas other than Tokyo central 5 wards.

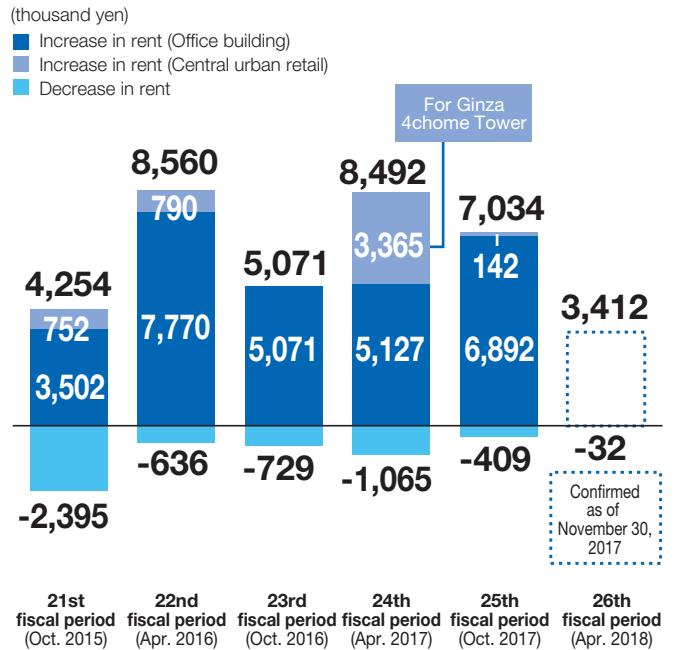
## Changes in number of rent increase and % of rent increase (Note 1)

- Number of rent increase was prominent in areas other than Tokyo central 5 wards.



## Changes in rent upon rent revisions (based on monthly rent) (Note 2)

- Steady rent increase as a result of proactive upward rent negotiations.



Note 1: Calculated by aggregating the actual rent increase of the office buildings and central urban retail properties in our portfolio. Rent increase rate is calculated by dividing the sum of increase in monthly rent by the sum of monthly rent before revision. Figures are rounded to the first decimal place.

Note 2: Total amount of increases/decreases in monthly rent before and after rent revisions for each fiscal period is aggregated, respectively. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand yen.



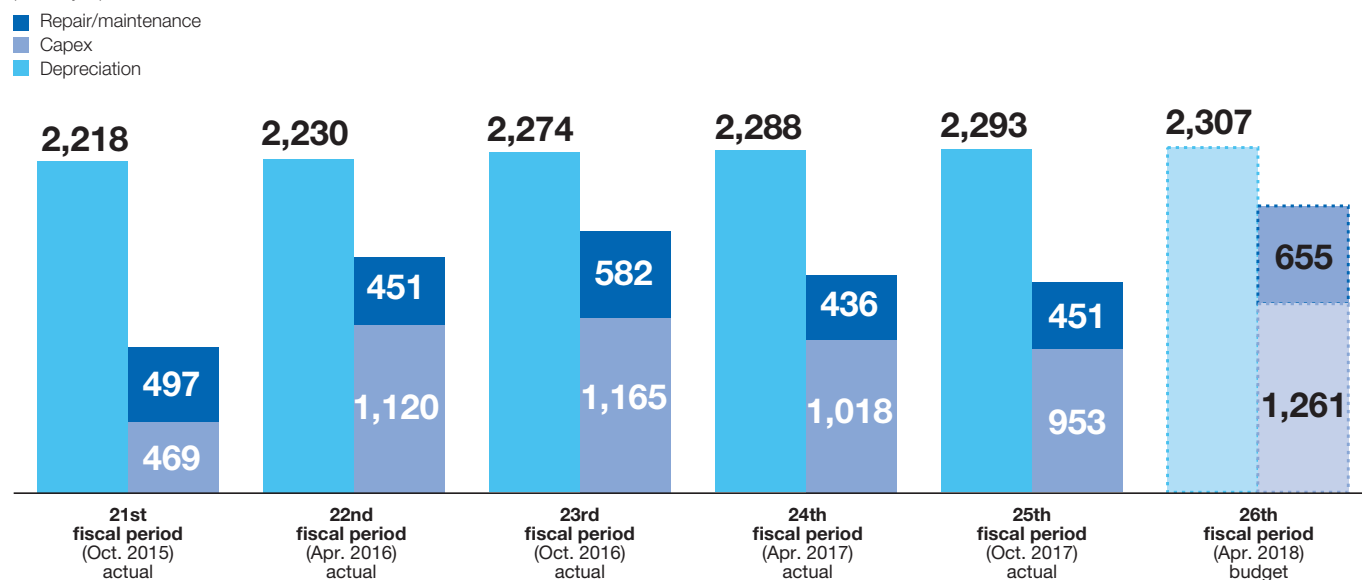
## Construction expense (actual/budget)

Reinforce property competitiveness by flexibly implementing appropriate measures to improve property value. Increase construction budget for the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018), and proactively conduct value-upgrading works.

### Changes in depreciation and construction expense (actual/budget)

- Increase both repair expenses and capital expenditure budgets as KDO plans to proactively conduct value-upgrading works in the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018).

(million yen)



### Repair/renovation work budget for the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018) (Note)

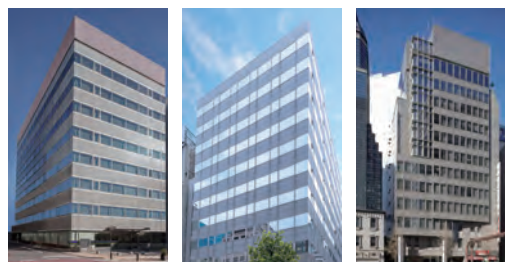
Items	Estimated amount (million yen)	Percentage of total expense (%)
Value-upgrading works (including common areas)	581	30.3
Improvement / replacement works	Air-conditioning facilities	14.4
	Other major facilities	23.7
Installation of LED lightings, etc.	110	5.8
Outer wall repair	84	4.4
Maintenance / repair works	410	21.4
	<b>26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018) total</b>	<b>Percentage to depreciation expense (%)</b>
	1,917	83.1

Note: Figures are approximate estimates as of the date in which repair plan was prepared.

### Properties to undergo major repair/renovation for the 26th fiscal period (Apr. 2018)

- Value-upgrading works (renovation of common areas, restrooms, etc.):

KDX Omiya Building, KDX Funabashi Building,  
 KDX Shinjuku 286 Building, KDX Shinjuku Building,  
 KDX Hachioji Building, Shin-toshin Maruzen Building,  
 KDX Nishi-Shinbashi Building, KDX Ginza East Building,  
 Toshin 24 Building, Pentel Building,  
 KDX Sakura-dori Building, KDX Takadanobaba Building



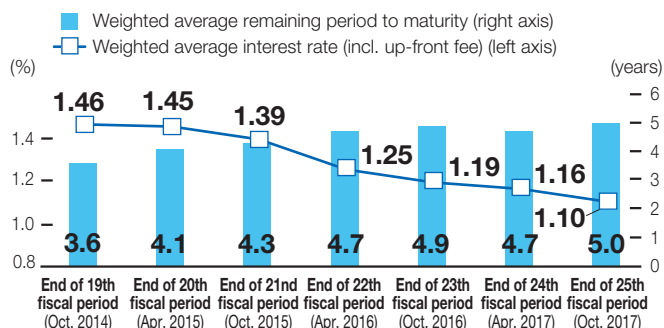
## Status of debt financing

Issued the first investment corporation bonds post credit rating upgrade, and continued to reduce financial cost while extending remaining period to maturity through refinancing, etc.

### Refinance record for the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017) (Total amount of ¥14.0 billion) (Note 1)

	Conditions before refinancing	Conditions after refinancing
Average interest rate	1.30%	0.82%
Average borrowing period	4.2 years	7.9 years

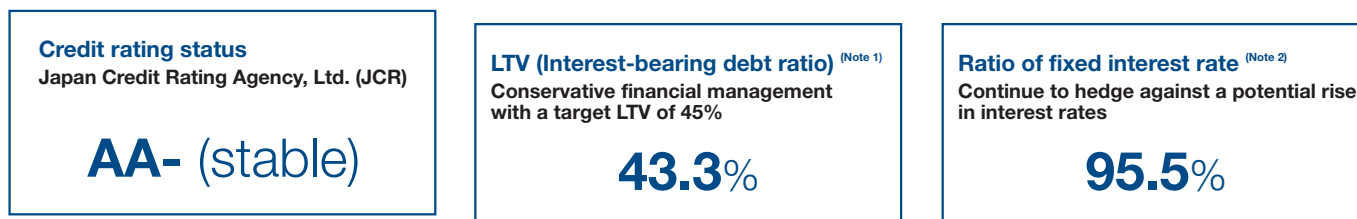
### Average remaining period to maturity and interest rate (Note 2)



Note 1: The average interest rate and borrowing period are the weighted averages of the interest rate (incl. up-front fees) and borrowing period based on the balance of borrowings, respectively (with the average interest rate rounded to the second decimal place and the average borrowing period rounded to the first decimal place).

Note 2: The average remaining period to maturity and interest rate are the weighted averages based on the balance of borrowings, respectively (with the average remaining period to maturity rounded to the first decimal place and the average interest rate rounded to the second decimal place).

## Major indices of financial stability as of the end of the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017)



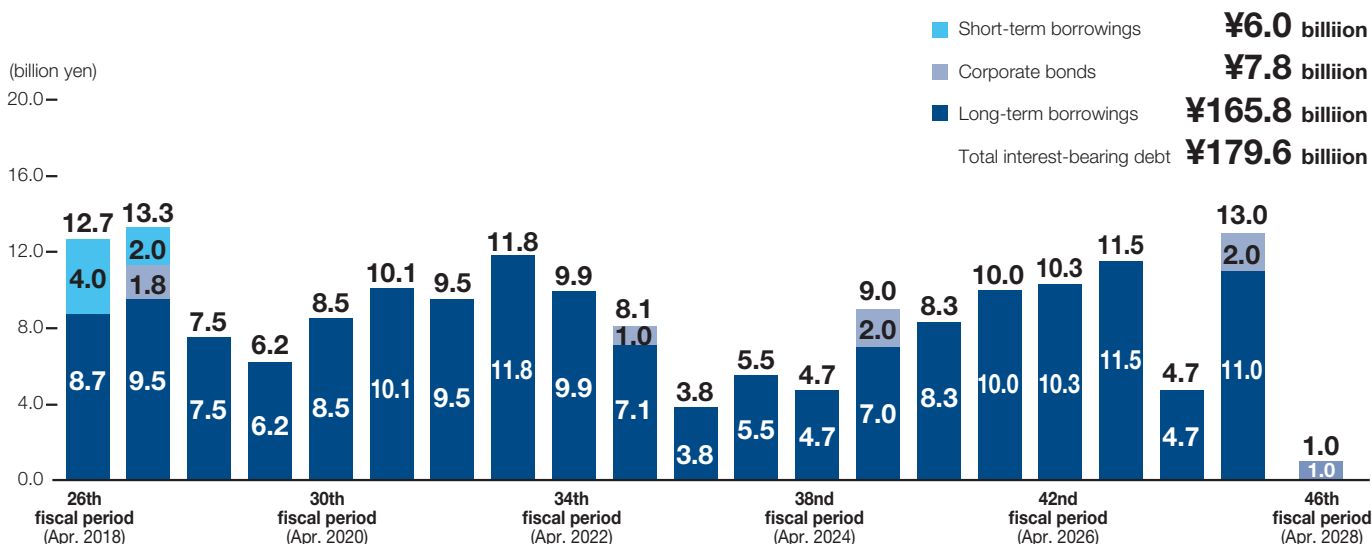
Note 1: LTV is calculated by dividing the balance of interest-bearing debt by the amount of total assets as of the end of the fiscal period, rounded to the first decimal place.

Note 2: Includes borrowings with floating interest rates fixed by interest rate swaps but excludes those hedged by interest rate caps, rounded to the first decimal place.

## Diversification of debt maturities

Reduced refinancing risk through extension of remaining period to maturity and diversification of debt maturities.

### Balance of interest-bearing debt by maturity as of October 31, 2017





Chisei Kaji

Akimitsu Uezu

Naokatsu Uchida

Tetsushi Ichikawa

Jiro Takeda

## MANAGEMENT TEAM

(As of October 31, 2017)

### Naokatsu Uchida

#### Director & COO, Head of Office REIT Department

- Worked for Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation for approx. 17 years (Real Estate Division, Real Estate Project Origination Division)
- After working as CEO for Joint Asset Management Co., Ltd., joined Kenedix Office Partners, Inc. and was a member of the Financial Planning Department for approx. 2 years
- Appointed Executive Officer of Kenedix Office Investment Corporation (to the present) after serving as President & CEO of Kenedix Office Partners, Inc.
- Appointed Director & COO, Head of Office REIT Department on October 1, 2013

### Akimitsu Uezu

#### Head of Asset Investment Division, Office REIT Department

- Joined Investment Management Division, Kenedix REIT Management, Inc. in July 2006 and worked for 2 years after having engaged in real estate transactions at judicial scrivener's office and real estate company
- Appointed Head of Asset Investment Division, Office REIT Department on March 1, 2016 after having worked as Head of Asset Investment Division, Kenedix Residential Partners, Inc. and Director of Space Design, Inc.

### Chisei Kaji

#### Head of Asset Management Division, Office REIT Department

- Worked for Mitsui Fudosan Building Management for approx. 9 years (Sales Division and others)
- Joined Kenedix Real Estate Fund Management, Inc. after having engaged in asset management for approx. 10 years at Tokyo Realty Investment Management Inc.
- Appointed Head of Asset Management Division, Office REIT Department on March 1, 2016 after having worked in Investment Management Division, Office REIT Department for approx. 1 year

### Jiro Takeda

#### Head of Planning Division, Office REIT Department

- Worked for Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited for approx. 7 years
- After working for Sanko Estate Co., Ltd., GMAC Commercial Mortgage Japan K.K., and Hudson Japan K.K., joined Kenedix and served as Head of Fund Management Division I for approx. 3 years
- Appointed Head of Planning Division, Office REIT Department on March 29, 2017

### Tetsushi Ichikawa

#### Head of Finance & Accounting Department, Business Administration Department

- Worked for Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited for approx. 15 years (engaged in real estate finance, etc.)
- Joined Kenedix after having engaged in real estate investment banking and having served as director responsible for asset management business at Touchstone Capital Securities Co., Ltd.
- Appointed Head of Finance & Accounting Department, on October 1, 2013 after serving as Head of Finance Group for Kenedix Residential Partners, Inc.
- Appointed Head of Business Administration Department on April 1, 2015 (concurrent)

**PORTFOLIO** (As of October 31, 2017)

The properties acquired during the 25th fiscal period are marked with a red box.

The properties sold during the 26th fiscal period are marked with a yellow box.

No.	Property Name	Location	Acquisition Price (mn yen) (Note 1)	Year Built (Note 2)	Occupancy Rate (Note 3)
A-1	KDX Nihonbashi 313 Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	5,940	Apr. 1974	100.0%
A-3	Higashi-Kayabacho Yuraku Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	4,450	Jan. 1987	100.0%
A-4	KDX Hatchobori Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	3,680	Jun. 1993	100.0%
A-5	KDX Nakano-Sakaue Building	Nakano-ku, Tokyo	2,533	Aug. 1992	96.5%
A-6	Harajuku F.F. Building	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	2,450	Nov. 1985	100.0%
A-7	KDX Minami Aoyama Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	2,270	Nov. 1988	100.0%
A-8	Kanda Kihara Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	1,950	May 1993	100.0%
A-13	KDX Kojimachi Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	5,950	May 1994	100.0%
A-14	KDX Funabashi Building	Funabashi, Chiba	2,252	Apr. 1989	91.1%
A-16	Toshin 24 Building	Yokohama, Kanagawa	5,300	Sep. 1984	94.1%
A-17	KDX Ebisu Building	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	4,640	Jan. 1992	100.0%
A-19	KDX Hamamatsucho Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	3,460	Sep. 1999	100.0%
A-20	KDX Kayabacho Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,780	Oct. 1987	100.0%
A-21	KDX Shinbashi Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	3,728	Feb. 1992	100.0%
A-22	KDX Shin-Yokohama Building	Yokohama, Kanagawa	2,520	Sep. 1990	100.0%
A-26	KDX Kiba Building	Koto-ku, Tokyo	1,580	Oct. 1992	100.0%
A-27	KDX Kajicho Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,350	Mar. 1990	100.0%
A-29	KDX Higashi-Shinjuku Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	2,950	Jan. 1990	100.0%
A-30	KDX Nishi-Gotanda Building	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	4,200	Nov. 1992	100.0%
A-31	KDX Monzen-Nakacho Building	Koto-ku, Tokyo	1,400	Sep. 1986	100.0%
A-32	KDX Shiba-Daimon Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	6,090	Jul. 1986	100.0%
A-33	KDX Okachimachi Building	Taito-ku, Tokyo	2,000	Jun. 1988	100.0%
A-34	KDX Hon-Atsugi Building	Atsugi, Kanagawa	1,305	May 1995	77.9%
A-35	KDX Hachioji Building	Hachioji, Tokyo	1,155	Dec. 1985	100.0%
A-37	KDX Ochanomizu Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	6,400	Aug. 1982	100.0%
A-38	KDX Nishi-Shinjuku Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	1,500	Oct. 1992	100.0%
A-41	KDX Shinjuku 286 Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	2,300	Aug. 1989	100.0%
A-46	Hiei Kudan-Kita Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	7,600	Mar. 1988	100.0%
A-48	KDX Kawasaki-Ekimae Hon-cho Building	Kawasaki, Kanagawa	3,760	Feb. 1985	100.0%
A-50	KDX Ikejiri-Oohashi Building	Meguro-ku, Tokyo	2,400	Sep. 1988	100.0%
A-51	KDX Hamacho Nakanohashi Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,310	Sep. 1988	100.0%
A-55	Shin-toshin Maruzen Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	2,110	Jul. 1990	83.1%
A-56	KDX Jimbocho Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,760	May 1994	100.0%
A-59	KDX Iwamoto-cho Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	1,864	Mar. 2008	100.0%
A-60	KDX Harumi Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	10,250	Feb. 2008	100.0%
A-61	KDX Hamamatsucho Dai-2 Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	2,200	Apr. 1992	100.0%
A-62	Koishikawa TG Building	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	3,080	Nov. 1989	100.0%
A-63	KDX Gotanda Building	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	2,620	Apr. 1988	100.0%
A-64	KDX Nihonbashi 216 Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,010	Oct. 2006	100.0%
A-66	KDX Shinjuku Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	6,800	May 1993	96.4%
A-67	KDX Ginza 1chome Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	4,300	Nov. 1991	100.0%
A-68	KDX Nihonbashi Honcho Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	4,000	Jan. 1984	100.0%
A-71	KDX Iidabashi Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	4,670	Mar. 1990	100.0%
A-72	KDX Higashi-Shinagawa Building	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	4,590	Jan. 1993	100.0%
A-73	KDX Hakozaki Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,710	Nov. 1993	100.0%
A-74	KDX Shin-Nihonbashi Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,300	Nov. 2002	100.0%
A-78	KDX Tachikawa Ekimae Building	Tachikawa, Tokyo	1,267	Feb. 1990	100.0%
A-83	KDX Fuchu Building	Fuchu, Tokyo	6,120	Mar. 1996	99.1%
A-84	KDX Kasuga Building	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	2,800	Jun. 1992	100.0%
A-85	KDX Nakameguro Building	Meguro-ku, Tokyo	1,880	Oct. 1985	100.0%
A-86	KDX Omiya Building	Saitama, Saitama	2,020	Apr. 1993	100.0%
A-87	Itopia Nihonbashi SA Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	2,200	Jul. 1995	100.0%
A-88	KDX Shinjuku 6-chome Building	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	1,900	Mar. 1990	100.0%
A-89	KDX Takanawadai Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	5,250	Oct. 1985	94.0%
A-90	KDX Ikebukuro Building	Toshima-ku, Tokyo	3,900	Mar. 2009	100.0%
A-91	KDX Mita Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	3,180	Mar. 1993	100.0%

	No.	Property Name	Location	Acquisition Price (mn yen) (Note 1)	Year Built (Note 2)	Occupancy Rate (Note 3)
Office Building (Tokyo Metropolitan Area)	A-92	KDX Akihabara Building	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,600	Dec. 1973	100.0%
	A-93	KDX Iidabashi Square	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	4,350	Jan. 1994	100.0%
	A-94	KDX Musashi-Kosugi Building	Kawasaki, Kanagawa	12,000	May 2013	100.0%
	A-95	KDX Toyosu Grand Square	Koto-ku, Tokyo	8,666	Apr. 2008	98.0%
	A-96	KDX Takadanobaba Building	Toshima-ku, Tokyo	3,650	Oct. 1988	92.0%
	A-99	KDX Ikebukuro West Building	Toshima-ku, Tokyo	1,934	Jul. 1988	100.0%
	A-101	KDX Yokohama Building	Yokohama, Kanagawa	7,210	Mar. 1994	100.0%
	A-102	KDX Yokohama Nishiguchi Building	Yokohama, Kanagawa	2,750	Oct. 1988	100.0%
	A-103	KDX Shin-Yokohama 214 Building	Yokohama, Kanagawa	2,200	Nov. 1989	100.0%
	A-107	KDX Ginza East Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	3,600	Aug. 1991	100.0%
	A-108	Pentel Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	3,350	Nov. 1990	100.0%
	A-109	KDX Hamamatsucho Center Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	3,950	Dec. 1985	100.0%
	A-112	KDX Toranomon 1chome Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	15,550	Oct. 2013	100.0%
	A-113	KDX Shin-Nihonbashi Ekimae Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	3,829	May 1992	100.0%
	A-114	KDX Nihonbashi Edo-dori Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	1,350	Mar. 1985	100.0%
	A-115	ARK Mori Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	4,169	Mar. 1986	100.0%
	A-116	KDX Nishi-Shinbashi Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	8,400	Aug. 1992	100.0%
	A-117	BR Gotanda	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	2,200	Sep. 1991	100.0%
	A-119	Shibuya 1717 Building	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	3,500	Dec. 2003	100.0%
Office Building (Other Regional Areas)	A-12	Portus Center Building	Sakai, Osaka	5,570	Sep. 1993	100.0%
	A-42	KDX Karasuma Building	Kyoto, Kyoto	5,400	Oct. 1982	96.7%
	A-44	KDX Sendai Building	Sendai, Miyagi	2,100	Feb. 1984	100.0%
	A-53	KDX Hakata-Minami Building	Fukuoka, Fukuoka	4,900	Jun. 1973	99.5%
	A-54	KDX Kitahama Building	Osaka, Osaka	2,220	Jul. 1994	89.2%
	A-58	KDX Nagoya Sakae Building	Nagoya, Aichi	7,550	Apr. 2009	100.0%
	A-69	KDX Kobayashi-Doshomachi Building	Osaka, Osaka	2,870	Jul. 2009	100.0%
	A-70	KDX Sapporo Building	Sapporo, Hokkaido	2,005	Oct. 1989	100.0%
	A-79	KDX Nagoya Ekimae Building	Nagoya, Aichi	7,327	Apr. 1986	100.0%
	A-82	KDX Higashi Umeda Building	Osaka, Osaka	2,770	Jul. 2009	95.5%
	A-97	KDX Utsunomiya Building	Utsunomiya, Tochigi	2,350	Feb. 1999	100.0%
	A-98	KDX Hiroshima Building	Hiroshima, Hiroshima	1,300	Jan. 1990	100.0%
	A-100	Senri Life Science Center Building	Toyonaka, Osaka	13,000	Jun. 1992	99.8%
	A-104	KDX Minami-Honmachi Building	Osaka, Osaka	2,200	Dec. 2009	100.0%
	A-106	KDX Sakura-dori Building	Nagoya, Aichi	5,900	Aug. 1992	100.0%
	A-110	KDX Shin-Osaka Building	Osaka, Osaka	4,550	May 1992	100.0%
	A-111	KDX Nagoya Nichigin-mae White Building	Nagoya, Aichi	3,500	Sep. 2006	100.0%
	A-118	Takeyama White Building	Sapporo, Hokkaido	1,800	Sep. 1992	100.0%
<b>Office Building Subtotal (93 properties)</b>				<b>362,555</b>	<b>Avg. 23.7 years</b>	<b>99.0%</b>
Central Urban Retail Properties	C-1	Frame Jinnan-zaka	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	9,900	Mar. 2005	96.5%
	C-2	KDX Yoyogi Building	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	2,479	Aug. 1991	100.0%
	C-4	Ginza 4chome Tower	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	9,800	Nov. 2008	100.0%
	<b>Central Urban Retail Properties Subtotal (3 properties)</b>				<b>22,179</b>	<b>Avg. 12.4 years</b>
Residential Property	B-19	Residence Charmante Tsukishima	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	5,353	Jan. 2004	100.0%
	<b>Residential Property Subtotal (1 property)</b>				<b>5,353</b>	<b>Avg. 13.8 years</b>
Others	D-2	Shinjuku 6chome Building (Land)	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	2,880	—	100.0%
	<b>Others Subtotal (1 property)</b>				<b>2,880</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total (98 properties)</b>				<b>392,968</b>	<b>Avg. 22.9 years</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
<b>Investment Security</b>	G.K. KRF 43 Silent Partnership Equity Interest		Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	1,107	Dec. 1979	

Note 1: Acquisition price is only the acquisition (investment) price of the trust beneficiary interests, etc. (excl. any expenses, taxes, etc.) acquired by KDO. Figures are truncated to the nearest million yen.

Note 2: Year built shows the completion date recorded in the real estate register. The average value shown in the subtotal or total section is a weighted average number calculated based on acquisition price with a base date of October 31, 2017. Figures are truncated to the first decimal place.

Note 3: Occupancy rate is calculated by dividing leased area as of October 31, 2017 by leasable area and is rounded to the first decimal place. The subtotal and total lines show the figures calculated by dividing the subtotal (total) of the leased area for the property associated with each subtotal and total by the subtotal (total) of the leasable area. For the Pentel Building, this includes the leasable area associated with the land (land interest) specified in the lease agreement. For the Shinjuku 6chome building (Land), the calculation is based on the leasable area of the land specified in the lease agreement.

Kenedix Real Estate Fund Management, Inc. (KFM), the asset management company for KDO, contributes to society through investment management and creation of real estate value, working on sustainability-conscious investment management and various ESG initiatives.

## Environment and Society

### Certifications

#### Rating from GRESB <sup>(Note 1)</sup>

- Acquired “Green Star” rating, the highest rating, for 6 consecutive years as a result of our efforts for improving sustainability performance, and earned the highest-rated “5 Stars” (five-star scale).
- Participated from 2011 as the first J-REIT participant.



#### DBJ Green Building Certification <sup>(Note 2)</sup>

- A total of 17 properties in our portfolio were awarded DBJ Green Building Certification, including KDX Toranomon 1chome Bldg., which earned the certification for a property with the best class environmental and social awareness (five stars).



#### Certification for CASBEE for Real Estate <sup>(Note 3)</sup>

- ARK Mori Bldg., KDX Toranomon 1chome Bldg. and KDX Kobayashi-Doshomachi Bldg. were ranked S, the highest rating, by CASBEE.



#### BELS Certification <sup>(Note 4)</sup>

- In October 2014, KDX Musashi-Kosugi Bldg. was awarded a BELS Certification for the first time in history as a J-REIT owned property.



Note 1: GRESB (Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark) is a benchmark to evaluate the sustainability performance of private and listed real estate portfolio, etc. from environmental and social perspectives.

Note 2: The DBJ Green Building Certification System is a system certifying real estate with environmental and social considerations (Green Building) using a scoring model originally developed by Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) in order to select and certificate buildings that meet the demands of the time. The certification has the following 5 ranks: “five stars”, “four stars”, “three stars”, “two stars” and “one star”.

Note 3: CASBEE is an evaluation system for rating the environmental performance of buildings, developed under the auspices of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The system rates the overall environmental performance of buildings from two perspectives; the evaluation of the environmental quality and performance of buildings themselves, and the external environmental load of buildings.

Note 4: BELS (Building-Housing Energy-efficiency Labeling System) is the third-party certification system to rate houses and buildings in accordance with the obligation to make effort to label energy-saving performance as stipulated in the Act on Improving Energy Consumption Performance for Architectural Structures.

## Specific Efforts

### Converting emergency guide lights and lighting to LEDs



We are encouraging the reduction of electricity consumption at each of our owned properties from the perspective of environmental consideration and cost reduction. Our efforts include converting emergency guide lights, lighting in common-use areas/leased areas, etc. to LEDs for actively promoting reduction of light bulb replacement costs and electricity expenses.

### Disaster prevention-related renovations as responsibility towards our stakeholders

- Placed a box storing emergency kit in each elevator since the 24th fiscal period (Apr. 2017) as a result of an increase of tenants' anti-disaster consciousness.
- Of 98 properties owned by KDO, placed total 152 kits in 75 properties as of the end of the 25th fiscal period (Oct. 2017).



### Cooperating with communities in bicycle sharing for social contribution

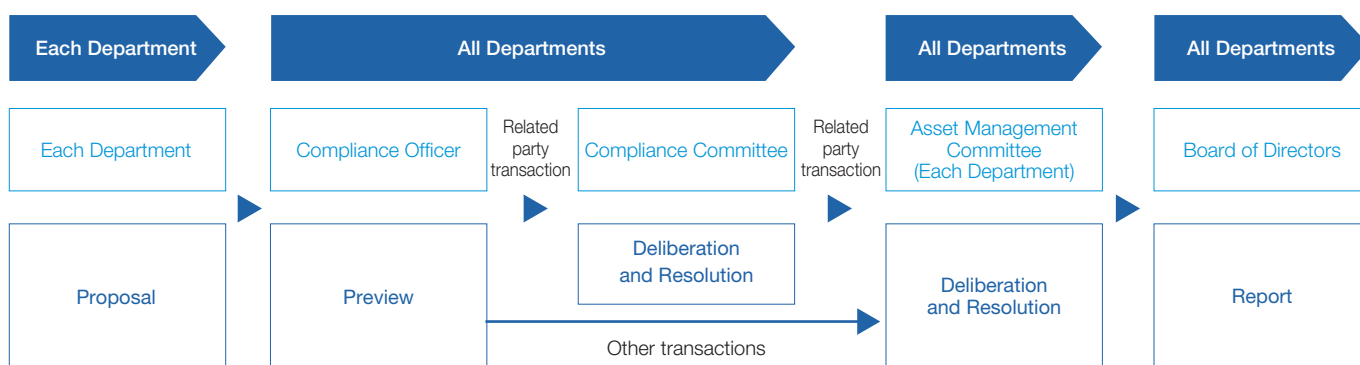
We have offered portions of five property sites to serve as bicycle parking for bicycle sharing. Such cooperation enhances convenience for tenants and local residents as well as serves the public interest.



## Governance

### Approval Process with Proper Corporate Governance

Where deemed appropriate or in the case of a related-party transaction, the compliance officer submits proposals to the compliance committee for its review and approval to meet proper corporate governance.



Note: Transactions concerning each REIT, for which the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations (the Investment Trusts Act) or the internal rules specify as requiring approval by the Board of Directors, must also be approved by the Board of Directors of the REIT (excluding transactions within the scope of insignificance criteria under the laws and regulations).

### Rules Concerning Conflicts of Interest

Since KFM manages multiple REITs and private real estate investment funds, it has established a pipeline committee and adopted internal guidelines, in order to prevent the improper allocation of acquisition opportunities or the violation of the fiduciary duties it owes to the funds.

## Financial Section

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	<b>26</b>	Balance Sheets
	<b>27</b>	Statements of Income and Retained Earnings
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### FINANCIAL SUMMARY (UNAUDITED)

Historical Operating Trends  
For the 21st–25th Fiscal Periods

Period	Unit	21st Period (as of Oct. 31, 2015)	22nd Period (as of Apr. 30, 2016)	23rd Period (as of Oct. 31, 2016)	24th Period (as of Apr. 30, 2017)	25th Period (as of Oct. 31, 2017)
Operating revenues	millions of yen	13,740	14,362	13,491	15,039	<b>13,901</b>
(Rental revenues)	millions of yen	13,226	12,812	13,429	13,327	<b>13,840</b>
Operating expenses	millions of yen	7,800	8,260	7,703	9,137	<b>8,244</b>
(Property-related expenses)	millions of yen	6,668	6,533	6,754	6,527	<b>6,720</b>
Operating income	millions of yen	5,940	6,102	5,788	5,901	<b>5,657</b>
Ordinary income	millions of yen	4,565	4,816	4,603	4,751	<b>4,590</b>
Net income (a)	millions of yen	4,564	4,815	4,601	4,750	<b>4,588</b>
Total assets (b)	millions of yen	407,217	408,813	413,031	410,166	<b>414,933</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(−0.1)	(+0.4)	(+1.0)	(−0.7)	<b>(+1.2)</b>
Interest-bearing debt (c)	millions of yen	174,100	175,100	178,100	174,600	<b>179,600</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(−0.3)	(+0.6)	(+1.7)	(−2.0)	<b>(+2.9)</b>
Unitholders' equity (d)	millions of yen	211,914	212,555	212,825	212,986	<b>212,851</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(−0.0)	(+0.3)	(+0.1)	(+0.1)	<b>(−0.1)</b>
Unitholders' capital	millions of yen	206,199	206,199	206,199	206,199	<b>206,199</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	<b>(0.0)</b>
Number of investment units issued and outstanding (e)	unit	404,885	404,885	404,885	404,885	<b>404,885</b>
Unitholders' equity per unit (d)/(e)	yen	523,394	524,977	525,644	526,041	<b>525,708</b>
Total distribution (f)	millions of yen	4,170	4,335	4,601	4,750	<b>5,061</b>
Distribution per unit (f)/(e)	yen	10,300	10,707	11,365	11,733	<b>12,500</b>
(Earnings distributed per unit)	yen	10,300	10,707	11,365	11,733	<b>12,500</b>
(Distribution in excess of earnings per unit)	yen	—	—	—	—	<b>—</b>
Return on assets (annualized) (Notes 1 and 2)	%	1.1 (2.2)	1.2 (2.4)	1.1 (2.2)	1.2 (2.3)	<b>1.1 (2.2)</b>
Return on net assets (annualized) (Notes 2 and 3)	%	2.2 (4.3)	2.3 (4.6)	2.2 (4.3)	2.2 (4.5)	<b>2.2 (4.3)</b>
Net assets ratio at end of period (d)/(b)	%	52.0	52.0	51.5	51.9	<b>51.3</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(+0.1)	(−0.0)	(−0.5)	(+0.4)	<b>(−0.6)</b>
Interest-bearing debt ratio at end of period (c)/(b)	%	42.8	42.8	43.1	42.6	<b>43.3</b>
(Period-on-period change)	%	(−0.1)	(+0.1)	(+0.3)	(−0.6)	<b>(+0.7)</b>
Payout ratio (Note 4) (f)/(a)	%	91.3	90.0	99.9	99.9	<b>110.2</b>

#### Other references

Number of properties	properties	97	97	99	97	<b>98</b>
Total leasable floor area	m <sup>2</sup>	453,681.06	457,774.90	462,533.92	459,567.57	<b>456,932.16</b>
Occupancy ratio at end of period	%	94.9	96.9	96.9	97.9	<b>99.1</b>
Depreciation expenses for the period	millions of yen	2,218	2,230	2,274	2,288	<b>2,293</b>
Capital expenditures for the period	millions of yen	469	1,120	1,165	1,018	<b>953</b>
Leasing NOI (Net Operating Income) (Note 5)	millions of yen	8,775	8,509	8,949	9,088	<b>9,413</b>
FFO (Funds From Operation) (Note 6)	millions of yen	6,487	6,302	6,877	7,034	<b>7,451</b>
FFO per unit (Note 7)	yen	16,023	15,565	16,985	17,373	<b>18,404</b>

Notes: 1. Return on assets = Ordinary income / ((Total assets at beginning of period + Total assets at end of period) / 2) × 100

2. Annualized values for the 21st Fiscal Period are calculated based on a period of 184 days, 182 days for the 22nd Fiscal Period, 184 days for the 23rd Fiscal Period, 181 days for the 24th Fiscal Period, 184 days for the 25th Fiscal Period.

3. Return on net assets = Net income / ((Total net assets at beginning of period + Total net assets at end of period) / 2) × 100

4. Payout ratio is rounded down to the first decimal place.

5. Leasing NOI = Rental revenues – Property-related expenses + Depreciation expenses for the period

6. FFO = Net income + Depreciation expenses for the period – Gain on sale of real estate property + Loss on sale of real estate property

7. FFO per unit = FFO / Number of investment units issued and outstanding (figures below ¥1 rounded down)



## Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors  
Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenedix Office Investment Corporation, which comprise the balance sheet as at October 31, 2017, and the statements of income and retained earnings, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the six-month period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenedix Office Investment Corporation as at October 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

*Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC*

January 30, 2018  
Tokyo, Japan

## BALANCE SHEETS

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation  
As of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017

	In thousands of yen	
	As of October 31, 2017	As of April 30, 2017
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and bank deposits (Notes 3 and 13)	¥ 29,725,877	¥ 23,832,680
Operating accounts receivable	314,766	329,429
Consumption taxes receivable	90,895	—
Other current assets (Note 8)	126,323	85,513
Total current assets	30,257,862	24,247,623
<b>Property, plant and equipment, at cost (Notes 4 and 15):</b>		
Buildings and structures (Note 6)	134,818,107	136,208,100
Machinery and equipment	2,155,302	2,078,516
Tools, furniture and fixtures	546,868	535,315
Accumulated depreciation	(32,209,258)	(30,793,020)
Land	276,130,664	274,731,449
Construction in progress	1,142	2,183
Net property, plant and equipment	381,442,828	382,762,544
<b>Investments and other assets:</b>		
Leasehold right (Note 15)	638,330	639,104
Investment securities (Note 13)	1,096,423	1,087,688
Investment corporation bond issuance costs	48,526	31,016
Investment unit issuance costs	—	19,277
Other assets	1,449,691	1,379,132
<b>Total investments and other assets</b>	<b>3,232,972</b>	<b>3,156,218</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>¥414,933,663</b>	<b>¥410,166,386</b>
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Operating accounts and other payables	¥ 1,519,529	¥ 1,414,407
Short-term loans payable and current portion of long-term loans payable (Notes 5, 13 and 14)	24,250,000	26,750,000
Current portion of investment corporation bonds (Notes 5 and 13)	1,800,000	1,500,000
Deposits received	31,647	69,924
Advances received	2,240,535	2,170,062
Other current liabilities	221,446	673,815
Total current liabilities	30,063,159	32,578,209
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>		
Investment corporation bonds (Notes 5 and 13)	6,000,000	4,800,000
Long-term loans payable (Notes 5, 13 and 14)	147,550,000	141,550,000
Tenant leasehold and security deposits	18,469,097	18,251,916
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>172,019,097</b>	<b>164,601,916</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>202,082,256</b>	<b>197,180,125</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		
<b>Unitholders' equity:</b>		
Unitholders' capital	206,199,945	206,199,945
Units authorized: 2,000,000 units		
Units issued and outstanding: 404,885 units		
As of October 31, 2017, and April 30, 2017, respectively		
<b>Surplus:</b>		
Voluntary retained earnings		
Reserve for reduction entry	2,024,673	2,024,673
Unappropriated retained earnings	4,589,238	4,750,760
Total surplus	6,613,911	6,775,433
Total unitholders' equity	212,813,857	212,975,379
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Deferred gains or losses on hedges (Note 14)	37,549	10,882
Total valuation and translation adjustments	37,549	10,882
<b>Total net assets (Note 9)</b>	<b>212,851,406</b>	<b>212,986,261</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>¥414,933,663</b>	<b>¥410,166,386</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

For the period from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 and the period from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017

	In thousands of yen	
	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
<b>Operating revenues:</b>		
Rent revenue - real estate (Note 11)	¥13,840,486	¥13,327,605
Gain on sale of real estate property (Note 11)	—	1,662,787
Dividends income	61,007	48,643
Total operating revenues	13,901,494	15,039,036
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Expenses related to rent business (Note 11)	6,720,726	6,527,688
Loss on sale of real estate property (Note 11)	568,160	1,657,160
Asset management fees	757,285	766,673
Administrative service and custodian fees	77,465	78,232
Other operating expenses	120,457	107,363
Total operating expenses	8,244,096	9,137,118
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>5,657,398</b>	<b>5,901,917</b>
<b>Non-operating expenses:</b>		
Interest expenses	870,409	885,690
Financing-related expenses	152,051	153,773
Amortization of investment unit issuance costs	19,277	34,882
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance costs	5,072	5,481
Others, net	20,460	70,319
Total non-operating expenses	1,067,272	1,150,147
<b>Ordinary income</b>	<b>4,590,125</b>	<b>4,751,770</b>
Income before income taxes	4,590,125	4,751,770
Income taxes (Note 8)	1,131	1,248
<b>Net income</b>	<b>4,588,993</b>	<b>4,750,521</b>
<b>Retained earnings brought forward</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Unappropriated retained earnings</b>	<b>¥ 4,589,238</b>	<b>¥ 4,750,760</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

For the period from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 and the period from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017

	In thousands of yen						Valuation and translation adjustments	Total net assets
	Unitholders' equity					Deferred gains or losses on hedges		
	Unitholders' capital	Surplus		Total surplus	Total unitholders' equity			
		Voluntary retained earnings	Unappropriated retained earnings					
	Reserve for reduction entry							
<b>Balance as of October 31, 2016</b>	<b>¥206,199,945</b>	<b>¥2,024,673</b>	<b>¥4,601,756</b>	<b>¥6,626,429</b>	<b>¥212,826,375</b>	<b>¥ (977)</b>	<b>¥212,825,397</b>	
Changes during the fiscal period								
Dividends of surplus	—	—	(4,601,518)	(4,601,518)	(4,601,518)	—	(4,601,518)	
Net income	—	—	4,750,521	4,750,521	4,750,521	—	4,750,521	
Net changes of items other than unitholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—	11,859	11,859	
Total changes during the fiscal period	—	—	149,003	149,003	149,003	11,859	160,863	
<b>Balance as of April 30, 2017</b>	<b>¥206,199,945</b>	<b>¥2,024,673</b>	<b>¥4,750,760</b>	<b>¥6,775,433</b>	<b>¥212,975,379</b>	<b>¥10,882</b>	<b>¥212,986,261</b>	
Changes during the fiscal period								
Dividends of surplus	—	—	(4,750,515)	(4,750,515)	(4,750,515)	—	(4,750,515)	
Net income	—	—	4,588,993	4,588,993	4,588,993	—	4,588,993	
Net changes of items other than unitholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—	26,667	26,667	
Total changes during the fiscal period	—	—	(161,521)	(161,521)	(161,521)	26,667	(134,854)	
<b>Balance as of October 31, 2017</b>	<b>¥206,199,945</b>	<b>¥2,024,673</b>	<b>¥4,589,238</b>	<b>¥6,613,911</b>	<b>¥212,813,857</b>	<b>¥37,549</b>	<b>¥212,851,406</b>	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

For the period from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 and the period from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017

	In thousands of yen	
	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Income before income taxes	¥ 4,590,125	¥ 4,751,770
<b>Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	2,467,053	2,479,628
Interest income	(35)	(35)
Interest expenses	870,409	885,690
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities:</b>		
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	14,663	1,346
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable	(90,895)	—
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	(444,631)	254,234
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts and other payables	269,626	(278,398)
Increase (decrease) in advances received	70,473	24,264
Decrease in property and equipment due to sale	5,398,413	19,474,995
Others, net	(281,444)	75,620
Subtotal	12,863,759	27,669,115
Interest income received	35	35
Interest expenses paid	(877,086)	(885,563)
Income taxes paid	(799)	(843)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>11,985,908</b>	<b>26,782,743</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(6,327,541)	(15,667,977)
Purchases of intangible assets	—	(293,196)
Proceeds from tenant leasehold and security deposits	784,232	1,350,759
Payments of tenant leasehold and security deposits	(776,876)	(949,034)
Payments of restricted bank deposits in trust	—	(289,809)
Proceeds from restricted bank deposits in trust	73,936	—
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(6,246,248)</b>	<b>(15,849,258)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Increase in short-term loans payable	2,000,000	4,000,000
Decrease in short-term loans payable	—	(1,500,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	15,500,000	6,200,000
Repayments of long-term loans payable	(14,000,000)	(9,200,000)
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	2,977,416	—
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	(1,500,000)	(3,000,000)
Dividends paid	(4,749,942)	(4,601,179)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>227,473</b>	<b>(8,101,179)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,967,133	2,832,305
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	22,668,339	19,836,034
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (Note 3)</b>	<b>¥ 28,635,473</b>	<b>¥ 22,668,339</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

For the period from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 and the period from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### Organization

Kenedix Office Investment Corporation (“the Investment Corporation”) is a real estate investment corporation whose units are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Investment Corporation is engaged in ownership and operation of selected office buildings, residential and retail properties in Japan, with a focus on mid-sized office buildings in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. The Investment Corporation was incorporated on May 6, 2005 as an investment corporation under the Law Concerning Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan, or the Investment Trust Law. On July 21, 2005, the Investment Corporation was listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange with a total of 75,400 investment units issued and outstanding (Securities Code: 8972). Subsequently, the Investment Corporation raised funds through seven public offerings and other means including global offerings. Pursuant to the Investment Trust Law, the Investment Corporation is externally managed by a registered asset management company, Kenedix Real Estate Fund Management, Inc. (“the Asset Management Company”), a subsidiary of Kenedix, Inc. (“Kenedix”). In concert with the Asset Management Company, the Investment Corporation strives to maximize cash distribution to investors by securing stable earnings and sustainable investment growth. To this end, the Investment Corporation adopts a dynamic and flexible investment stance that accurately reflects its environment and market trends, and endeavors to ensure a timely response to each and every opportunity.

During the period ended April 30, 2017, the Investment Corporation acquired three office buildings (ARK Mori Building: acquisition price of ¥4,169 million, Nishi-Shinbashi TS Building: acquisition price of ¥8,400 million, and BR Gotanda: acquisition price of ¥2,200 million) and sold five office buildings (BUREX Toranomon: initial acquisition price of ¥1,750 million, KDX Nihonbashi Kabutocho Building: initial acquisition price of ¥11,270 million, KDX Roppongi 228 Building: initial acquisition price of ¥3,300 million, KDX Kanda Misaki-cho Building: initial acquisition price of ¥1,380 million, and KDX Gobancho Building: initial acquisition price of ¥1,951 million (with a total disposition price of ¥19,910 million)).

During the period ended October 31, 2017, the Investment Corporation acquired two office buildings (Takeyama White Building: acquisition price of ¥1,800 million, and Shibuya 1717

Building: acquisition price of ¥3,500 million) and sold one office building (KDX Shin-Yokohama 381 Building: initial acquisition price of ¥5,800 million (with a disposition price of ¥4,900 million)). At the end of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal periods, the Investment Corporation had total unitholders’ capital of ¥206,199 million with 404,885 investment units outstanding, respectively. The Investment Corporation owned a portfolio of 97 properties (consisting of 92 office buildings, one residential property, three central urban retail properties and one other property), and 98 properties (consisting of 93 office buildings, one residential property, three central urban retail properties and one other property) with total acquisition prices of ¥393,468 million and ¥392,968 million at the end of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal periods, respectively. The occupancy ratios were approximately 97.9% and 99.1% at the end of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth fiscal periods, respectively.

#### Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Investment Trust Act of Japan, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan and related regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards or accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements are basically a translation of the audited financial statements that were prepared for Japanese domestic purposes from the accounts and records maintained by the Investment Corporation and filed with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, relevant notes have been added and certain reclassifications have been made to the financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan. The Investment Corporation’s fiscal period is a six-month period that ends at the end of April and the end of October each year. The Investment Corporation does not prepare consolidated financial statements because it has no subsidiaries.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (A) Securities

Non-marketable securities classified as other securities are carried at cost. Cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method. Concerning silent partnership (tokumei kumiai,

“TK”) interests, the method of incorporating the amount of equity equivalent to the portion that corresponds to the net gain or loss of the TK is adopted.

#### (B) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging as stated below:

	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
Buildings and structures	2-49 years	2-49 years
Machinery and equipment	3-17 years	3-17 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	3-20 years	3-20 years

**(C) Investment Unit Issuance Costs**

Investment unit issuance costs are amortized over a period of three years under the straight-line method.

**(D) Investment Corporation Bond Issuance Costs**

Investment corporation bond issuance costs are amortized over a maturity period under the straight-line method.

**(E) Accounting Treatment of Trust Beneficiary Interests in Real Estate**

For trust beneficiary interests in real estate, which are commonly utilized in the ownership of commercial properties in Japan, all assets and liabilities in trust are recorded in the relevant balance sheets and statements of income and retained earnings.

**(F) Leasehold Right**

Fixed-term leaseholds on the building and special agreements on building sales are amortized over a contractual period of 48 years and 9 months under the straight-line method.

**(G) Revenue Recognition**

Operating revenues consist of rental revenues including base rents, common area charges, and other operating revenues, which include utility charge reimbursements, parking space rental revenues and other miscellaneous revenues. Rental revenues are generally recognized on an accrual basis over the life of each lease. Utility charge reimbursements are recognized when earned and their amounts can be reasonably estimated. Reimbursements from tenants including utility charge reimbursements are recorded on a gross basis and such amounts are recorded both as revenues and expenses during the fiscal period.

**(H) Taxes on Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property-related taxes including property taxes, city planning taxes and depreciable property taxes are imposed on properties on a calendar year basis. These taxes are generally charged to operating expenses for the period, for the portion of such taxes corresponding to the said period. Under Japanese tax rules, the seller of property at the time of disposal is liable for these taxes on the property from the date of disposal to the end of the calendar year in which the property is disposed. The seller, however, is generally reimbursed by the purchaser for these accrued property-related tax liabilities.

When the Investment Corporation purchases properties, it typically allocates the portion of the property-related taxes related to the period following the purchase date of each property through the end of the calendar year. The amounts of those allocated portions of the property-related taxes are capitalized as part of the acquisition costs of the related properties. Capitalized property-related taxes amounted to ¥26,264 thousand and ¥32,698 thousand as of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively. In subsequent calendar years, such property-related taxes are charged as operating expenses in the fiscal period to which the installments of such taxes correspond.

**(I) Income Taxes**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based on the difference between the financial statements and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the statutory tax rates.

**(J) Consumption Taxes**

Transactions subject to consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes. Non-deductible consumption taxes applicable to the acquisition of assets are included in the cost of acquisition for each asset.

**(K) Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Investment Corporation utilizes interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap contracts as derivative financial instruments only for the purpose of hedging its exposure to changes in interest rates. The Investment Corporation deferred recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap contracts because these contracts met the criteria for deferral hedging accounting. However, the Investment Corporation adopted special treatment for interest-swap and interest-rate cap contracts if they met the criteria for hedging accounting under this treatment, whereby the net amount to be paid or received under the interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap and cap contract was executed. The hedge effectiveness for the interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap contract is assessed each fiscal period except for those that meet the criteria of special treatment.

**(L) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits placed with banks and short-term investments which are highly liquid, readily convertible to cash and with insignificant risk of market value fluctuation, with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

**(M) Rounding of Amounts Presented**

Amounts of less than one thousand yen have been truncated in the Japanese financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with regulatory authorities in Japan. Unless otherwise noted, amounts of the twenty-fifth fiscal and twenty-fourth fiscal period are rounded down, respectively, and ratios are rounded off in the accompanying financial statements.

Totals shown in the accompanying financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sums of the individual amounts.

### 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following as of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017.

	In thousands of yen	
	As of October 31, 2017	As of April 30, 2017
Cash and bank deposits	¥29,725,877	¥23,832,680
Restricted bank deposits in trust (Note)	(1,090,403)	(1,164,340)
Cash and cash equivalents in trust	¥28,635,473	¥22,668,339

Note: Restricted bank deposits in trust are retained for repayment of tenant leasehold and security deposits in trust.

### 4. SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	In millions of yen					
	As of October 31, 2017			As of April 30, 2017		
	Acquisition costs	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Acquisition costs	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings and structures	¥134,818	¥30,842	¥103,975	¥136,208	¥29,506	¥106,701
Machinery and equipment	2,155	1,055	1,099	2,078	992	1,085
Tools, furniture and fixtures	546	311	235	535	293	242
Land	276,130	—	276,130	274,731	—	274,731
Construction in progress	1	—	1	2	—	2
Total	¥413,652	¥32,209	¥381,442	¥413,555	¥30,793	¥382,762

### 5. SHORT-TERM LOANS PAYABLE, LONG-TERM LOANS PAYABLE AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION BONDS

The following summarizes short-term loans payable, long-term loans payable and investment corporation bonds outstanding as of October 31, 2017:

Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Short-term loans payable	November 30, 2016	November 30, 2017	0.33%	¥ 2,000
	December 28, 2016	December 28, 2017	0.33%	500
	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2018	0.33%	500
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	0.33%	1,000
	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2018	0.33%	1,000
	August 31, 2017	August 31, 2018	0.28%	1,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	November 12, 2010	November 12, 2017	2.02%	2,300
	December 1, 2010	November 12, 2017	2.21%	700
	December 28, 2012	December 28, 2017	1.09%	500
	December 28, 2012	December 29, 2017	1.09%	500
	January 16, 2017	January 31, 2018	0.28%	500
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2018	0.75%	2,250
	March 26, 2013	March 26, 2018	1.04%	1,000
	March 26, 2013	March 26, 2018	1.04%	1,000
	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2018	0.56%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	1,000
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	1,000
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.97%	500
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	700
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	500
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	300
	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2018	1.25%	2,500
October 31, 2013	October 31, 2018	0.89%	500	
October 31, 2016	October 31, 2018	0.33%	1,000	
Subtotal				24,250
Long-term loans payable	March 28, 2012	March 28, 2019	1.77%	¥ 1,400
	March 28, 2012	March 28, 2019	1.77%	1,000
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2020	1.42%	1,500
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2019	1.06%	1,800
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2019	1.06%	900

Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Long-term loans payable	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2018	0.82%	¥ 1,000
	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2020	1.07%	2,000
	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2020	1.07%	500
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2018	0.84%	200
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2020	1.12%	1,000
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2020	1.12%	900
	January 10, 2014	January 31, 2021	1.21%	1,300
	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2020	0.93%	3,700
	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2021	1.13%	2,300
	March 12, 2014	March 31, 2019	0.78%	450
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2020	0.92%	1,800
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2023	1.36%	1,800
	March 20, 2014	March 12, 2020	0.91%	3,000
	March 20, 2014	September 20, 2021	1.01%	4,000
	March 20, 2014	March 20, 2022	1.20%	3,000
	March 20, 2014	March 12, 2023	1.35%	2,000
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2019	0.76%	2,500
	April 22, 2014	October 31, 2020	0.95%	2,900
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2019	0.64%	500
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2021	0.90%	2,000
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2021	0.90%	500
	July 14, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.68%	1,000
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.62%	1,000
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2020	0.74%	2,700
	July 31, 2014	October 31, 2020	0.76%	300
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2022	1.01%	2,200
	August 29, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.65%	1,000
	September 1, 2014	August 31, 2021	0.89%	800
	September 1, 2014	August 31, 2021	0.89%	500
	September 3, 2014	August 31, 2022	0.98%	1,000
	September 3, 2014	August 31, 2022	0.98%	950
	September 22, 2014	September 30, 2020	0.80%	2,700
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2021	0.89%	1,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2021	0.80%	3,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.07%	2,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.13%	1,500
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.07%	1,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2024	1.26%	2,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2024	1.26%	1,000
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2021	0.71%	1,500
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2025	1.16%	1,500
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2022	0.91%	1,250
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2022	0.91%	350
	February 18, 2015	February 29, 2024	1.16%	1,700
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.31%	1,250
	February 27, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.15%	2,100
	March 12, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.22%	1,000
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2025	1.27%	2,500
	April 30, 2015	April 30, 2022	0.83%	2,300
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500	
August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500	
August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500	
August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500	
August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500	
September 30, 2015	September 30, 2024	1.07%	2,000	
October 30, 2015	October 31, 2024	0.99%	1,000	
October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	1,500	
October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	2,000	
October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	2,500	



Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Long-term loans payable	October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.12%	¥ 2,500
	November 12, 2015	November 30, 2025	1.17%	1,000
	January 29, 2016	January 31, 2022	0.59%	2,500
	January 29, 2016	January 31, 2022	0.64%	500
	January 29, 2016	January 29, 2026	1.07%	2,000
	January 29, 2016	January 29, 2026	1.02%	1,800
	February 18, 2016	February 18, 2026	1.00%	1,000
	February 18, 2016	February 18, 2026	1.00%	500
	March 30, 2016	March 31, 2019	0.17%	1,000
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2026	0.90%	1,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2024	0.65%	2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2026	0.84%	2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2026	0.87%	1,000
	July 29, 2016	July 31, 2026	0.61%	1,500
	August 2, 2016	July 31, 2026	0.54%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2024	0.67%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.88%	2,500
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.76%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.73%	4,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.83%	1,500
	December 12, 2016	November 30, 2026	0.98%	500
	December 28, 2016	December 28, 2026	0.95%	1,500
	January 16, 2017	January 31, 2027	0.86%	500
	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2027	0.85%	700
	March 28, 2017	March 31, 2027	0.85%	500
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2027	0.85%	1,500
	August 10, 2017	July 28, 2027	0.80%	3,500
	August 31, 2017	August 31, 2023	0.54%	1,000
	September 21, 2017	March 31, 2024	0.56%	1,000
	September 21, 2017	September 30, 2025	0.68%	1,500
	September 21, 2017	March 31, 2027	0.73%	1,000
	September 21, 2017	September 21, 2027	0.87%	1,000
	September 21, 2017	September 30, 2027	0.85%	2,500
October 31, 2017	October 31, 2027	0.81%	2,500	
Subtotal				147,550
Current portion of Investment corporation bonds	September 12, 2013	September 12, 2018	1.00%	¥ 1,800
Subtotal				1,800
Investment corporation bonds	July 25, 2014	July 25, 2024	1.18%	¥ 2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 28, 2028	0.90%	1,000
	July 19, 2017	July 19, 2022	0.26%	1,000
	July 19, 2017	July 16, 2027	0.64%	2,000
Subtotal				6,000
Total				¥179,600

The following summarizes short-term loans payable, long-term loans payable and investment corporation bonds outstanding as of April 30, 2017:

Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Short-term loans payable	November 30, 2016	November 30, 2017	0.33%	¥ 2,000
	December 28, 2016	December 28, 2017	0.33%	500
	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2018	0.33%	500
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	0.33%	1,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	June 29, 2012	June 30, 2017	1.29%	1,500
	July 29, 2016	July 31, 2017	0.38%	1,000
	August 2, 2016	August 31, 2017	0.38%	1,000
	August 2, 2016	August 31, 2017	0.23%	1,000
	September 21, 2012	September 21, 2017	1.16%	5,000
	September 21, 2012	September 21, 2017	1.16%	1,000
	September 21, 2012	September 21, 2017	1.16%	1,000
October 31, 2012	October 31, 2017	1.10%	2,500	

Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Current portion of long-term loans payable	November 12, 2010	November 12, 2017	2.02%	¥ 2,300
	December 1, 2010	November 12, 2017	2.21%	700
	December 28, 2012	December 28, 2017	1.09%	500
	December 28, 2012	December 29, 2017	1.09%	500
	January 16, 2017	January 31, 2018	0.28%	500
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2018	0.75%	2,250
	March 26, 2013	March 26, 2018	1.04%	1,000
	March 26, 2013	March 26, 2018	1.04%	1,000
Subtotal				26,750
Long-term loans payable	March 28, 2012	March 28, 2019	1.77%	¥ 1,400
	March 28, 2012	March 28, 2019	1.77%	1,000
	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2018	1.25%	2,500
	July 31, 2013	July 31, 2018	0.56%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	1,000
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	1,000
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.97%	500
	August 19, 2013	August 19, 2018	0.95%	500
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	700
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	500
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2018	1.08%	300
	August 30, 2013	August 31, 2020	1.42%	1,500
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2019	1.06%	1,800
	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2019	1.06%	900
	October 31, 2013	October 31, 2018	0.89%	500
	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2018	0.82%	1,000
	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2020	1.07%	2,000
	November 12, 2013	November 12, 2020	1.07%	500
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2018	0.84%	200
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2020	1.12%	1,000
	November 29, 2013	November 30, 2020	1.12%	900
	January 10, 2014	January 31, 2021	1.21%	1,300
	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2020	0.93%	3,700
	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2021	1.13%	2,300
	March 12, 2014	March 31, 2019	0.78%	450
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2020	0.92%	1,800
	March 12, 2014	March 12, 2023	1.36%	1,800
	March 20, 2014	March 12, 2020	0.91%	3,000
	March 20, 2014	September 20, 2021	1.01%	4,000
	March 20, 2014	March 20, 2022	1.20%	3,000
	March 20, 2014	March 12, 2023	1.35%	2,000
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2019	0.76%	2,500
	April 22, 2014	October 31, 2020	0.95%	2,900
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2019	0.64%	500
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2021	0.90%	2,000
	July 10, 2014	July 10, 2021	0.90%	500
	July 14, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.68%	1,000
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.62%	1,000
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2020	0.74%	2,700
	July 31, 2014	October 31, 2020	0.76%	300
	July 31, 2014	July 31, 2022	1.01%	2,200
	August 29, 2014	July 31, 2019	0.65%	1,000
	September 1, 2014	August 31, 2021	0.89%	800
	September 1, 2014	August 31, 2021	0.89%	500
	September 3, 2014	August 31, 2022	0.98%	1,000
	September 3, 2014	August 31, 2022	0.98%	950
September 22, 2014	September 30, 2020	0.80%	2,700	
September 30, 2014	September 30, 2021	0.89%	1,000	
October 31, 2014	October 31, 2021	0.80%	3,000	
October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.07%	2,000	

Classification	Drawdown date	Last repayment date	Weighted-average interest rate	Balance (In millions of yen)
Long-term loans payable	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.13%	¥ 1,500
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2023	1.07%	1,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2024	1.26%	2,000
	October 31, 2014	October 31, 2024	1.26%	1,000
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2021	0.71%	1,500
	January 30, 2015	January 31, 2025	1.16%	1,500
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2022	0.91%	1,250
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2022	0.91%	350
	February 18, 2015	February 29, 2024	1.16%	1,700
	February 18, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.31%	1,250
	February 27, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.15%	2,100
	March 12, 2015	February 28, 2025	1.22%	1,000
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2025	1.27%	2,500
	April 30, 2015	April 30, 2022	0.83%	2,300
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2022	0.87%	500
	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2024	1.07%	2,000
	October 30, 2015	October 31, 2024	0.99%	1,000
	October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	2,500
	October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.12%	2,500
	October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	2,000
	October 30, 2015	October 30, 2025	1.11%	1,500
	November 12, 2015	November 30, 2025	1.17%	1,000
	January 29, 2016	January 31, 2022	0.59%	2,500
	January 29, 2016	January 31, 2022	0.64%	500
	January 29, 2016	January 29, 2026	1.07%	2,000
	January 29, 2016	January 29, 2026	1.02%	1,800
	February 18, 2016	February 18, 2026	1.00%	1,000
	February 18, 2016	February 18, 2026	1.00%	500
	March 30, 2016	March 31, 2019	0.17%	1,000
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2026	0.90%	1,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2024	0.65%	2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2026	0.84%	2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 30, 2026	0.87%	1,000
	July 29, 2016	July 31, 2026	0.61%	1,500
	August 2, 2016	July 31, 2026	0.54%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2018	0.33%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2024	0.67%	1,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.73%	4,000
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.88%	2,500
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.83%	1,500
	October 31, 2016	October 31, 2026	0.76%	1,000
	December 12, 2016	November 30, 2026	0.98%	500
December 28, 2016	December 28, 2026	0.95%	1,500	
January 16, 2017	January 31, 2027	0.86%	500	
January 31, 2017	January 31, 2027	0.85%	700	
March 28, 2017	March 31, 2027	0.85%	500	
Subtotal				141,550
Current portion of Investment corporation bonds	March 8, 2012	September 8, 2017	2.00%	¥ 1,500
Subtotal				1,500
Investment corporation bonds	September 12, 2013	September 12, 2018	1.00%	¥ 1,800
	July 25, 2014	July 25, 2024	1.18%	2,000
	April 28, 2016	April 28, 2028	0.90%	1,000
Subtotal				4,800
Total				¥174,600

## 6. REDUCTION ENTRY

The amount of reduction entry of property, plant and equipment acquired by government subsidy is as follows:

	In thousands of yen	
	As of October 31, 2017	As of April 30, 2017
Buildings and structures	¥26,230	¥26,230

## 7. PER UNIT INFORMATION

	Yen	
	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
Net asset value per unit	¥525,708	¥526,041
Net income per unit	¥ 11,334	¥ 11,733
Weighted-average number of units (units)	404,885	404,885

The weighted-average number of units outstanding of 404,885 as of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively, was used for the computation of the amount of net income per unit. Net income per unit after adjusting for residual units is not included because there were no residual investment units.

## 8. INCOME TAXES

The Investment Corporation is subject to corporate income taxes at a regular statutory rate of approximately 32%. However, the Investment Corporation may deduct from its taxable income amounts distributed to its unitholders, provided the requirements are met under the Special Taxation Measures Law of Japan. Under this law, the Investment Corporation must meet a number of tax requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute in excess of 90% of its net income for the fiscal period in order to be able to deduct such amounts. If the Investment Corporation does not satisfy all of the requirements, the entire taxable income of the Investment Corporation will be subject to regular corporate

income taxes. The Investment Corporation distributed in excess of 90% of its distributable income in the form of cash distributions totaling ¥5,061 million and ¥4,750 million for the periods ended October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively. Therefore, such distributions were treated as deductible distributions for purposes of corporate income taxes. The effective tax rate on the Investment Corporation's income was 0.02% and 0.03% for the fiscal periods ended October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017, respectively. The following table summarizes the significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate.

	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
Statutory tax rate	31.74%	31.74%
Deductible cash distributions	(35.00)	(31.73)
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	3.26	—
Others	0.02	0.02
Effective tax rate	0.02%	0.03%

The significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	In thousands of yen	
	As of October 31, 2017	As of April 30, 2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Enterprise tax payable	¥ 25	¥ 30
Amortization of leasehold rights	3,383	3,154
Subtotal deferred tax assets	3,409	3,185
Valuation allowance	(3,383)	(3,154)
Total deferred tax assets	¥ 25	¥ 30

## 9. NET ASSETS

The Investment Corporation issues only non-par value units in accordance with the Investment Trust Act. The entire amount of the issue price of new units is designated as stated capital. The Investment Corporation is required to maintain net assets of at least ¥50 million as required by the Investment Trust Act.

## 10. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### (A) Parent Company, Major Corporate Unitholders' and Other

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017) and Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017):  
Not applicable

### (B) Affiliated Companies and Other

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017) and Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017):  
Not applicable

### (C) Fellow Subsidiary Companies and Other

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017) and Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017):  
Not applicable

### (D) Directors, Major Individual Unitholders' and Other

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017) and Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017):  
Not applicable

## 11. BREAKDOWN OF RENTAL AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES, PROPERTY-RELATED EXPENSES, AND GAIN AND LOSS ON SALE OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY

Rent revenue - real estate, expenses related to rent business, and gain and loss on sale of real estate property for the periods from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017 and from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017 consist of the following:

	In thousands of yen	
	From May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017	From November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017
<b>Rental and other operating revenues:</b>		
Rent revenue - real estate:		
Rental revenues	¥ 9,997,791	¥ 9,701,842
Common area charges	1,847,673	1,870,827
Subtotal	11,845,464	11,572,669
Others:		
Parking space rental revenues	520,035	499,611
Utility charge reimbursement	1,176,012	978,129
Miscellaneous	298,973	277,195
Subtotal	1,995,021	1,754,936
Total rent revenue - real estate	¥13,840,486	¥13,327,605
<b>Property-related expenses:</b>		
Expenses related to rent business:		
Property management fees and facility management fees	¥ 1,325,156	¥ 1,315,879
Depreciation	2,293,789	2,288,632
Utilities	1,176,914	1,006,582
Taxes	1,141,603	1,122,460
Insurance	18,785	18,202
Repairs and maintenance	451,239	436,606
Trust fees	33,580	32,832
Others	279,656	306,493
Total expenses related to rent business	¥ 6,720,726	¥ 6,527,688
<b>Gain on sale of real estate property:</b>		
Revenue from sale of investment property	—	¥14,840,000
Cost of investment property	—	12,839,023
Other sales expenses	—	338,188
Gain on sale of real estate property	—	¥ 1,662,787
<b>Loss on sale of real estate property:</b>		
Revenue from sale of investment property	¥ 4,900,000	¥ 5,070,000
Cost of investment property	5,419,438	6,635,971
Other sales expenses	48,722	91,189
Loss on sale of real estate property	¥ 568,160	¥ 1,657,160

## 12. LEASES

The Investment Corporation, as lessor, has entered into leases whose fixed monthly rents are due in advance with lease terms of generally two years for office buildings and residential properties and with lease terms ranging from two to ten years for retail properties. The future minimum rental revenues under existing non-cancelable operating leases as of October 31, 2017 and April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	In thousands of yen	
	As of October 31, 2017	As of April 30, 2017
Due within one year	¥ 1,794,970	¥ 1,679,760
Due after one year	9,036,969	9,345,602
Total	¥10,831,939	¥11,025,363

## 13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017)

### (A) Overview

#### (1) Policy for financial instruments

The Investment Corporation procures essential funds for acquiring properties and undertaking the repayment of loans primarily through bank loans and the issuance of investment corporation bonds and new investment units. The Investment Corporation uses derivatives for the purpose of hedging its exposure to changes in interest rates and does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. Management of surplus funds is undertaken in a prudent manner that considers fully such factors as safety, liquidity, interest rate conditions and cash flows.

#### (2) Types of financial instruments and related risk

Investment securities, which are Japanese silent partnership (tokumei kumiai, "TK") interests, are exposed to credit risk of the issuer and risk of fluctuation of value of its property.

Loans payable and investment corporation bonds are used primarily for procuring funds necessary for the acquisition of properties and have a redemption date of a maximum of approximately 10 years and 6 months following the accounting date. Although a certain portion of said liabilities are subject to interest rate fluctuation risk, the Investment Corporation utilizes derivatives (interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions) in order to reduce such risk.

Interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions are used as derivative financial instruments. Utilizing interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions, the Investment Corporation fixes its interest expense for long-term loans payable bearing interest at a variable rate. With regard to hedge accounting methods, hedging instruments and hedged items, hedge policy, and the assessment of the effectiveness of hedging activities, please see Note 2 (K) "Derivative Financial Instruments."

### (B) Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments on the balance sheet as of October 31, 2017 and estimated fair value are shown in the following table. The following table does not include financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value (Refer to \*2 below).

	In thousands of yen		
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and bank deposits	¥ 29,725,877	¥ 29,725,877	¥ —
Subtotal	29,725,877	29,725,877	—
(1) Short-term loans payable	6,000,000	6,000,000	—
(2) Current portion of investment corporation bonds	1,800,000	1,810,728	10,728
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	18,250,000	18,283,972	33,972
(4) Investment corporation bonds	6,000,000	6,048,100	48,100
(5) Long-term loans payable	147,550,000	148,148,063	598,063
Subtotal	¥179,600,000	¥180,290,864	¥690,864
Derivative transactions (*)	37,549	37,549	—

(\*) The value of assets and liabilities arising from derivatives is shown at net value and with the amount in parentheses representing net liability position.

**\*1: Methods to determine the estimated fair value of financial instruments and other matters related to securities and derivative transactions**

**Assets**

(1) Cash and bank deposits

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

**Liabilities**

(1) Short-term loans payable

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

(2) Current portion of investment corporation bonds and (4) Investment corporation bonds

The fair value of investment corporation bonds is based on quoted market prices.

(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (5) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest discounted by the interest rate to be applied if similar new loans were entered into. The fair value of long-term loans payable bearing interest at a variable rate, which is subject to fixed interest rates resulting from interest-rate swaps and special treatment applied to said swaps, is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest, which is handled together with the applicable interest-rate swaps, discounted by the interest rate to be applied if similar loans were entered into.

**Derivative Transactions**

Please refer to Note 14 "DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS."

**\*2: Financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value**

Classification	Carrying value (In thousands of yen)
Investment securities	¥1,096,423

Because no quoted market price is available and it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value, the above TK interests are not included in the preceding table.

**\*3: Redemption schedule for receivables**

	Due within 1 year or less (In thousands of yen)
Cash and bank deposits	¥29,725,877
Total	¥29,725,877

**\*4: Redemption schedule for loans payable and investment corporation bonds**

	Due within 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 2 years	Due after 2 years through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 4 years	Due after 4 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years
Short-term loans payable	¥ 6,000,000	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Investment corporation bonds	1,800,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	5,000,000
Long-term loans payable	18,250,000	13,750,000	18,600,000	21,300,000	17,050,000	76,850,000
Total	¥26,050,000	¥13,750,000	¥18,600,000	¥21,300,000	¥18,050,000	¥81,850,000

Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017)

**(A) Overview**

**(1) Policy for financial instruments**

The Investment Corporation procures essential funds for acquiring properties and undertaking the repayment of loans primarily through bank loans and the issuance of investment corporation bonds and new investment units. The Investment Corporation uses derivatives for the purpose of hedging its exposure to changes in interest rates and does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. Management of surplus funds is undertaken in a prudent manner that considers fully such factors as safety, liquidity, interest rate conditions and cash flows.

**(2) Types of financial instruments and related risk**

Investment securities, which are Japanese silent partnership (tokumei kumiai, "TK") interests, are exposed to credit risk of the issuer and risk of fluctuation of value of its property.

Loans payable and investment corporation bonds are used primarily for procuring funds necessary for the acquisition of properties and have a redemption date of a maximum of approximately 11 years following the accounting date. Although a certain portion of said liabilities are subject to interest rate fluctuation risk, the Investment Corporation utilizes derivatives (interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions) in order to reduce such risk.

Interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions are used as derivative financial instruments. Utilizing interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions, the Investment Corporation fixes its interest expense for long-term loans payable bearing interest at a variable rate. With regard to hedge accounting methods, hedging instruments and hedged items, hedge policy, and the assessment of the effectiveness of hedging activities, please see Note 2 (K) "Derivative Financial Instruments."

### (3) Risk management for financial instruments

#### (a) Monitoring of market risk (the risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates and others)

The Investment Corporation uses interest-rate swap and interest-rate cap transactions in order to minimize risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates on funds procured. The Investment Corporation periodically reviews the value of the property and financial condition of the issuer with regard to investment securities.

#### (b) Monitoring of liquidity risk (the risk that the Investment Corporation may not be able to meet its obligations on scheduled due dates) associated with procurement of funds

Although loans and other liabilities are subject to liquidity risk, the Investment Corporation reduces such risk by spreading out payment due dates and by using diversified fund procurement methods. Liquidity risk is also managed by such means as regularly checking the balance of cash reserves.

### (B) Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments on the balance sheet as of April 30, 2017 and estimated fair value are shown in the following table. The following table does not include financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value (Refer to \*2 below).

	In thousands of yen		
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and bank deposits	¥ 23,832,680	¥ 23,832,680	¥ —
Subtotal	23,832,680	23,832,680	—
(1) Short-term loans payable	4,000,000	4,000,000	—
(2) Current portion of investment corporation bonds	1,500,000	1,508,940	8,940
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	22,750,000	22,791,356	41,356
(4) Investment corporation bonds	4,800,000	4,874,082	74,082
(5) Long-term loans payable	141,550,000	142,700,464	1,150,464
Subtotal	¥174,600,000	¥175,874,843	¥1,274,843
Derivative transactions (*)	10,882	10,882	—

(\*) The value of assets and liabilities arising from derivatives is shown at net value and with the amount in parentheses representing net liability position.

#### \*1: Methods to determine the estimated fair value of financial instruments and other matters related to securities and derivative transactions

##### Assets

###### (1) Cash and bank deposits

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

##### Liabilities

###### (1) Short-term loans payable

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

###### (2) Current portion of investment corporation bonds and (4) Investment corporation bonds

The fair value of investment corporation bonds is based on quoted market prices.

###### (3) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (5) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest discounted by the interest rate to be applied if similar new loans were entered into. The fair value of long-term loans payable bearing interest at a variable rate, which is subject to fixed interest rates resulting from interest-rate swaps and special treatment applied to said swaps, is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest, which is handled together with the applicable interest-rate swaps, discounted by the interest rate to be applied if similar loans were entered into.

##### Derivative Transactions

Please refer to Note 14 "DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS."

### (4) Supplementary explanation of the estimated fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price, if available. When there is no quoted market price available, fair value is reasonably estimated. Since various assumptions and factors are reflected in estimating the fair value, different assumptions and factors could result in a different fair value.



**\*2: Financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value**

Classification	Carrying value (In thousands of yen)
Investment securities	¥1,087,688

Because no quoted market price is available and it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value, the above TK interests are not included in the preceding table.

**\*3: Redemption schedule for receivables**

	Due within 1 year or less (In thousands of yen)
Cash and bank deposits	¥23,832,680
Total	¥23,832,680

**\*4: Redemption schedule for loans payable and investment corporation bonds**

	Due within 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 2 years	Due after 2 years through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 4 years	Due after 4 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years
Short-term loans payable	¥ 4,000,000	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Investment corporation bonds	1,500,000	1,800,000	—	—	—	3,000,000
Long-term loans payable	22,750,000	17,050,000	14,700,000	19,600,000	21,700,000	68,500,000
Total	¥28,250,000	¥18,850,000	¥14,700,000	¥19,600,000	¥21,700,000	¥71,500,000

**14. DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS**

The following summarizes the contracted amount and the fair value of interest-rate swap and the interest-rate cap contracts as of October 31, 2017:

- (1) Hedge accounting not applied  
Not applicable
- (2) Hedge accounting applied

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative transactions	Hedged items	Contracted amount (In thousands of yen)		Fair value (In thousands of yen)	Calculation method for applicable fair value
				Maturing after 1 year		
Principle method	Interest-rate swaps: Receive/floating and pay/fixed	Long-term loans payable	¥ 12,200,000	¥ 12,200,000	¥37,549	Based on the amount provided by counterparty financial institutions
Special treatment of interest-rate swaps	Interest-rate swaps: Receive/floating and pay/fixed	Long-term loans payable	99,650,000	93,900,000	*	
Special treatment of interest-rate caps	Interest-rate caps transaction	Long-term loans payable	500,000	—	*	
Total			¥112,350,000	¥106,100,000	¥37,549	

(\*) Interest-rate swaps and interest-rate caps for which the special treatment is applied are accounted for together with the underlying hedged item. As a result, their fair value is included in the fair value of the hedged long-term loans payable.

The following summarizes the contracted amount and the fair value of interest-rate swap and the interest-rate cap contracts as of April 30, 2017:

(1) Hedge accounting not applied

Not applicable

(2) Hedge accounting applied

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative transactions	Hedged items	Contracted amount (In thousands of yen)		Fair value (In thousands of yen)	Calculation method for applicable fair value
				Maturing after 1 year		
Principle method	Interest-rate swaps: Receive/floating and pay/fixed	Long-term loans payable	¥ 3,700,000	¥ 3,700,000	¥10,882	Based on the amount provided by counterparty financial institutions
Special treatment of interest-rate swaps	Interest-rate swaps: Receive/floating and pay/fixed	Long-term loans payable	102,150,000	97,400,000	*	
Special treatment of interest-rate caps	Interest-rate caps transaction	Long-term loans payable	500,000	500,000	*	
<b>Total</b>			<b>¥106,350,000</b>	<b>¥101,600,000</b>	<b>¥10,882</b>	

(\* Interest-rate swaps and interest-rate caps for which the special treatment is applied are accounted for together with the underlying hedged item. As a result, their fair value is included in the fair value of the hedged long-term loans payable.

## 15. INVESTMENT AND RENTAL PROPERTIES

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017)

The Investment Corporation owns real estate for rental purposes mainly in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area for the purpose of generating rental revenues.

The carrying value in the balance sheets and corresponding fair value of those properties are as follows:

Carrying Value (In thousands of yen)			Fair value
As of April 30, 2017	Net change	As of October 31, 2017	As of October 31, 2017 (In thousands of yen)
¥383,401,649	¥(1,320,490)	¥382,081,158	¥424,323,000

\*1: The carrying value represents the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

\*2: Fair value at the end of the fiscal period is the appraisal value determined by outside appraisers. Fair value at the end of the fiscal period under review of Residence Charmante Tsukishima that was sold on December 1, 2017 is calculated based on the sale price (¥4,900 million) in the transaction agreement on October 30, 2017. Those of KDX Ikejiri-Oohashi Building and KDX Shin-Yokohama 214 Building that were sold on December 28, 2017 are calculated based on the anticipated sale price (KDX Ikejiri-Oohashi Building: ¥2,400 million; and KDX Shin-Yokohama 214 Building: ¥2,430 million) in the transaction agreements on December 14, 2017.

\*3: Among changes in the amount of real estate for rental purposes that occurred during the fiscal period under review, principal increase/decrease factors were the acquisition of 2 properties totaling ¥5,405,572 thousand, the sales of 1 property totaling ¥5,419,438 thousand and depreciation amounting to ¥2,293,789 thousand.

Income and loss in the fiscal period ended October 31, 2017 for real estate for rental purposes is listed in Note 11 "BREAKDOWN OF RENTAL AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES, PROPERTY-RELATED EXPENSES, AND GAIN AND LOSS ON SALE OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY".

Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017)

The Investment Corporation owns real estate for rental purposes mainly in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area for the purpose of generating rental revenues.

The carrying value in the balance sheets and corresponding fair value of those properties are as follows:

Carrying Value (In thousands of yen)			Fair value
As of October 31, 2016	Net change	As of April 30, 2017	As of April 30, 2017 (In thousands of yen)
¥389,197,020	¥(5,795,370)	¥383,401,649	¥416,550,000

\*1: The carrying value represents the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

\*2: The fair value is the appraisal value or the survey value determined by outside appraisers.

\*3: Among changes in the amount of real estate for rental purposes that occurred during the fiscal period under review, principal increase/decrease factors were the acquisition of 3 properties totaling ¥14,942,506 thousand, the sales of 5 properties totaling ¥19,474,995 thousand and depreciation amounting to ¥2,288,632 thousand.

Income and loss in the fiscal period ended April 30, 2017 for real estate for rental purposes is listed in Note 11 "BREAKDOWN OF RENTAL AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES, PROPERTY-RELATED EXPENSES, AND GAIN AND LOSS ON SALE OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTY".

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## 16. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

Twenty-fifth Fiscal Period (from May 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017)

### (A) Segment Information

Disclosure is omitted because the real estate leasing business is the Investment Corporation's sole business and it has no reportable segment subject to disclosure.

### (B) Related Information

#### (1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers for a single product/service category account for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

#### (2) Information about each geographic area

##### (a) Net sales

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers in Japan account for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

##### (b) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted because the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan accounts for over 90% of the amount of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

#### (3) Information about each major customer

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to a single external customer account for less than 10% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

Twenty-fourth Fiscal Period (from November 1, 2016 to April 30, 2017)

### (A) Segment Information

Disclosure is omitted because the real estate leasing business is the Investment Corporation's sole business and it has no reportable segment subject to disclosure.

### (B) Related Information

#### (1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers for a single product/service category account for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

#### (2) Information about each geographic area

##### (a) Net sales

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to external customers in Japan account for over 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

##### (b) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted because the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan accounts for over 90% of the amount of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

#### (3) Information about each major customer

Disclosure is omitted because net sales to a single external customer account for less than 10% of the operating revenue on the statement of income and retained earnings.

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## 17. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Not applicable

## Kenedix Office Investment Corporation

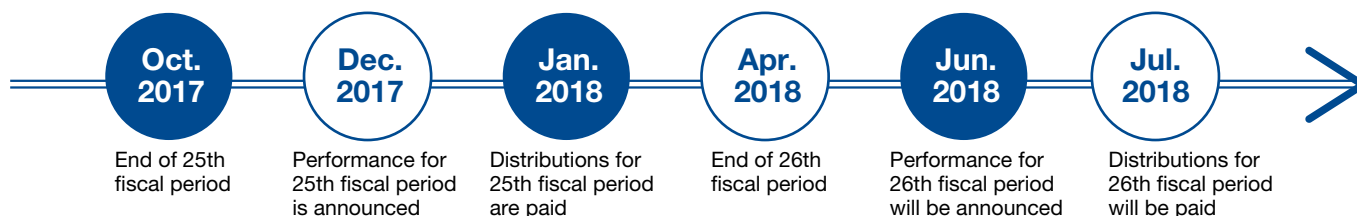
**Fiscal Periods:** Six months ending April 30 and October 31

**Stock Listing:** Real Estate Investment Trust Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (Securities Code: 8972)

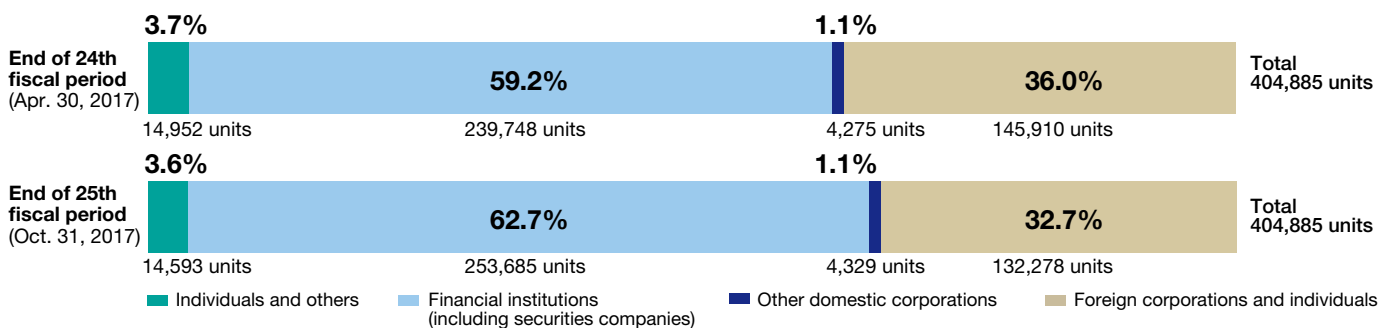
**Transfer Agent:** Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

**Auditor:** Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

### IR Schedule (25th and 26th fiscal periods)



### General Breakdown of Unitholders <sup>(Note)</sup>

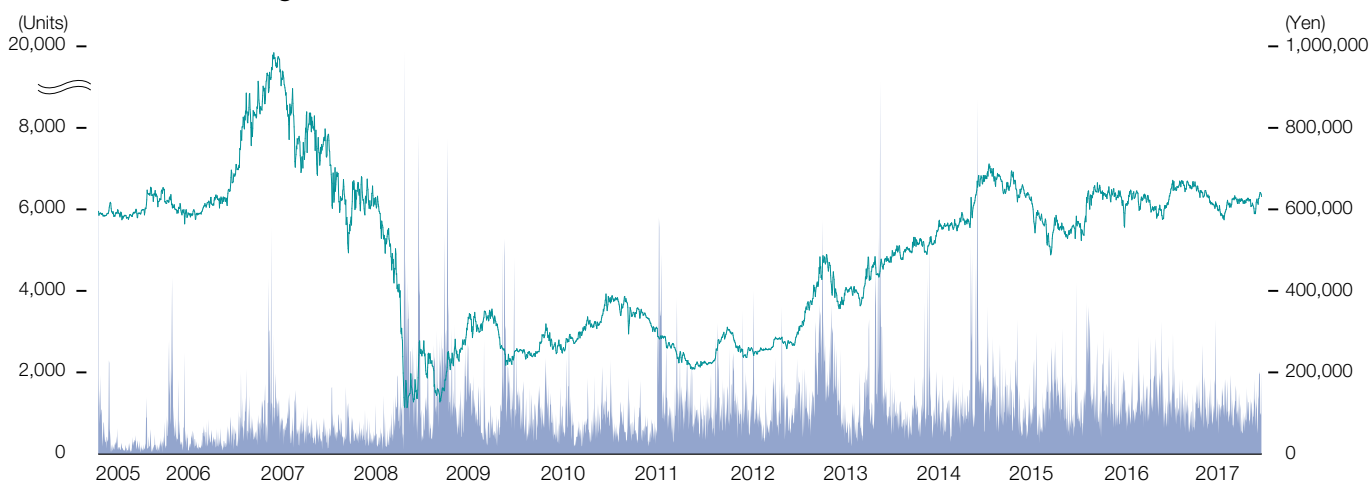


### Top Ten Unitholders (As of October 31, 2017)

Name	# of Units Held (Unit)	Percentage Share <sup>(Note)</sup>
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Acct.)	84,715	20.9%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Acct.)	72,813	18.0%
Trust and Custody Services Bank, Ltd. (Securities Investment Trust Acct.)	34,297	8.5%
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment Trust Acct.)	21,179	5.2%
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505012	11,742	2.9%
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505223	8,240	2.0%
State Street Bank and Trust Company	6,455	1.6%
DFA International Real Estate Securities Portfolio	6,064	1.5%
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV 10	5,752	1.4%
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505001	5,491	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,748</b>	<b>63.4%</b>

Note: Ratios are rounded to the first decimal place.

### Unit Price and Trading Volume





[www.kdo-reit.com/en/](http://www.kdo-reit.com/en/)

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