

<http://www.pic-reit.co.jp/en>

Premier Investment Corporation is a J-REIT
that manages a portfolio comprised of office
buildings and residential properties primarily
in the Tokyo Economic Bloc.

(Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange - securities code: 8956)



SEMIANNUAL REPORT

29TH FISCAL PERIOD
ENDED APRIL 30, 2017

1. Comprehensive Support from **NTT Urban Development**, the Main Sponsor



- Abundant track record of development and pipelines for office buildings
- Operating capability in real estate rental business
- Fund-raising capability based on its high credibility

2. A **Compound Portfolio** of Office Buildings and Residential Properties as Investment Targets



Advantages of Managing a Compound Portfolio

- Mitigates the impact of economic fluctuations by combining asset types that have low correlation of fluctuations in market rents with each other
- Diversifies tenants into different types such as corporations and individuals

Exerts strengths when the economy is recovering

Tenant demand and rent trends are prone to be affected by business cycles and other economic trends

Stability

Stable demands even in a receding economy

Tenant demand and rent trends are relatively resistant to changes in economic and social conditions

3. Focused Investment on Assets in the **Tokyo Economic Bloc**

- Focuses investments in Greater Tokyo, which enjoys an established economic base due to a high concentration of population and industry
- Partially expands the target investment area to Major Regional Cities (strengthening ties with NTTUD)



Potential Tenant Needs

More Efficiency by Concentrating Investment Areas

MESSAGE TO OUR UNITHOLDERS



Takahiro Okuda

Executive Director
Premier Investment Corporation (PIC)

President and CEO
Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd. (PRA)
[Consolidated subsidiary of NTT Urban Development Corporation]



On behalf of Premier Investment Corporation (PIC), I would like to express our sincere gratitude for your loyal patronage.

As of April 1, 2017, I assumed the office of Executive Director of PIC, concurrently with the assignment of President and CEO of Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd. (PRA), the asset management company of PIC, in which I have been engaged since June 2013. Taking this opportunity, I would like to deliver an address to the unitholders, representing the two corporations.

PIC has continued to grow steadily through close collaboration with NTT Urban Development Corporation (NTTUD), the main sponsor.

During the 29th fiscal period ended April 2017, PIC conducted a property swap transaction with NTTUD in December 2016, in an effort to further reinforce collaboration with the sponsor.

Specifically, PIC acquired an office building in Osaka City from NTTUD for 4.6 billion yen, while simultaneously transferring an office building (land with leasehold interest) it owned in Osaka City to NTTUD for 6.7 billion yen.

This brought PIC's owned assets as of April 30, 2017 to 59 properties in total, comprising 28 office buildings and 31 residential properties and asset size standing at 234.0 billion yen. The

occupancy rate of the entire portfolio was 95.4% as of that date.

For the 29th fiscal period, PIC posted operating revenues of 8,443 million yen, an increase of 0.2% from the previous fiscal period, and net income of 3,318 million yen, a decrease of 0.5% from the previous fiscal period.

As for distribution per unit, PIC secured 2,520 yen that surpassed the forecast for the period (2,450 yen) announced in the Financial Report for the Fiscal Period Ended October 31, 2016 dated December 16, 2016.

Furthermore, PIC also focuses on acquiring properties from third parties other than the sponsors. In June 2017, it acquired a large office building (67.0% quasi co-ownership interest) in central Tokyo at an acquisition price of 15.0 billion yen. With the acquisition, its asset size has grown to 249.0 billion yen.

Going forward, we will continue our endeavors to further expand the asset size while working to enhance the quality of the portfolio and aim to achieve stable management over the medium to long term. In doing so, we will put forth our utmost efforts to meet the expectations of our unitholders. We appreciate and request your continued support and encouragement of PIC.

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29TH FISCAL PERIOD PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Results Highlights

Distribution per Unit <small>(Note 1)</small>	28th Fiscal Period (ended October 2016)	¥ 2,533	(Note 1) Number of outstanding investment units at end of period: 28th Fiscal Period: 1,316,995 units 29th Fiscal Period: 1,316,995 units 30th Fiscal Period: 1,316,995 units (forecast)
	29th Fiscal Period (ended April 2017)	¥ 2,520	
	30th Fiscal Period (ending October 2017) <small>(Note 2)</small>	¥ 2,450 (forecast)	

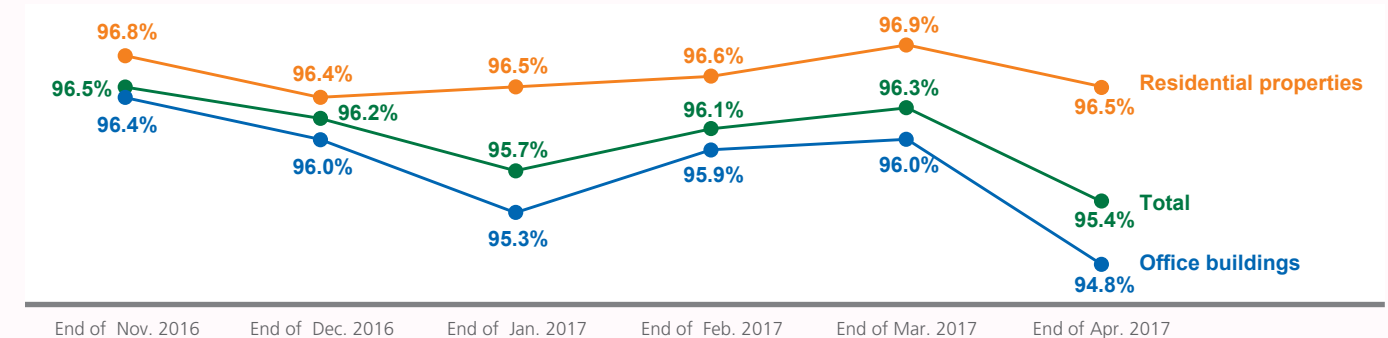
(Note 2) The figure is based on what was announced in the Financial Report for the 29th Fiscal Period Ended April 30, 2017 (November 1, 2016 – April 30, 2017) dated June 16, 2017.

(mm yen)

	28th Fiscal Period (ended October 2016)	29th Fiscal Period (ended April 2017)
Operating Revenues	8,423	8,443
Operating Income	3,840	3,781
Ordinary Income	3,338	3,320
Net Income	3,335	3,318
Total Assets	239,284	235,918
Net Assets	123,946	123,929
Net Assets Ratio	51.8%	52.5%
Net Assets per Unit	94,113 yen	94,100 yen
LTV (Note)	Unitholders' capital basis	46.7%
	Market value basis	42.8%

(Note) LTV (Unitholders' capital basis) = interest-bearing liabilities / (interest-bearing liabilities + unitholders' capital) × 100
LTV (Market value basis) = interest-bearing liabilities / appraisal value, etc. of owned assets (including preferred securities) × 100

Monthly Occupancy Rate for the 29th Fiscal Period



(Note) The value related to the property backing the preferred securities of an SPC is not included in the calculation of the occupancy rate for respective asset types.

Property Transactions in the 29th Fiscal Period

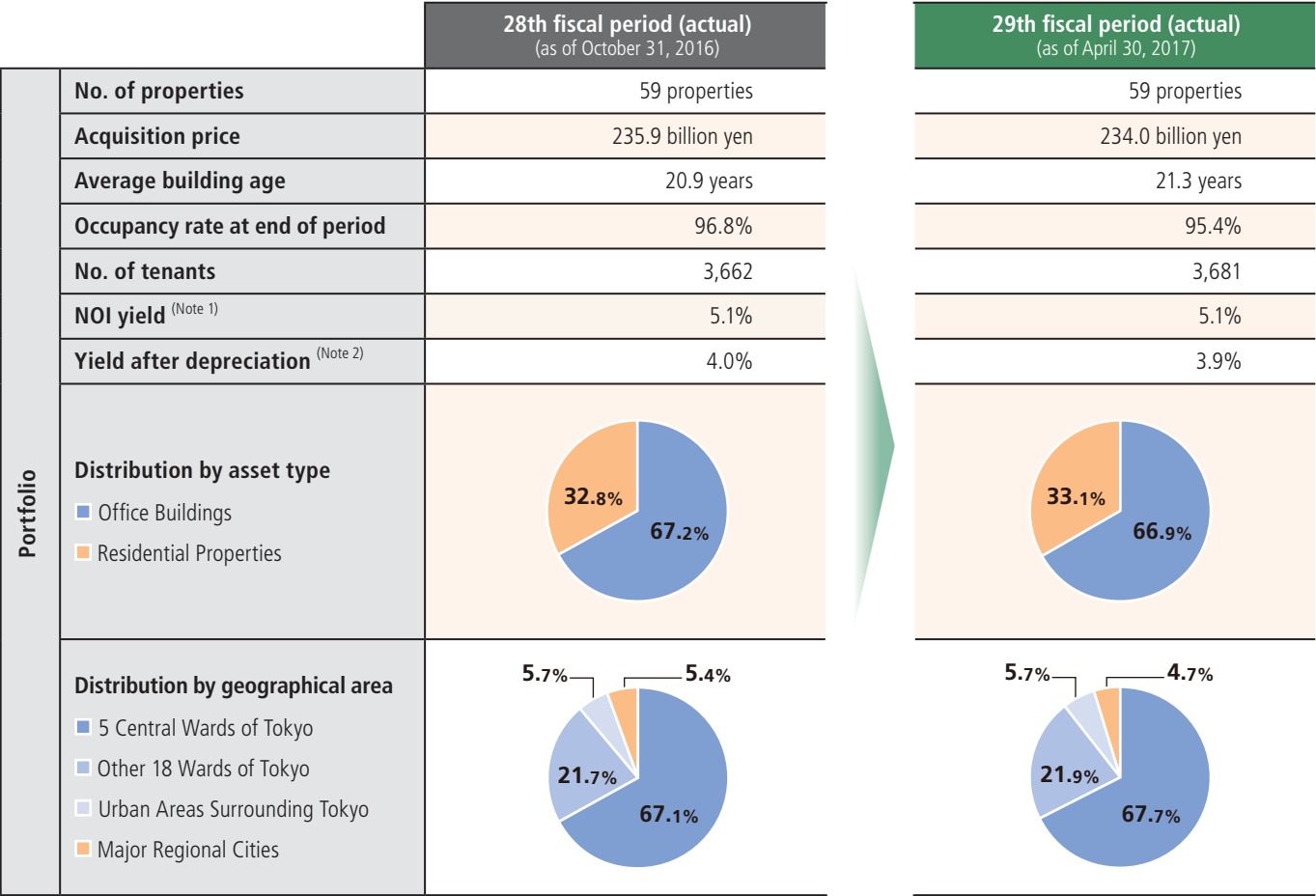
Property Acquisition

PIC acquired Urban Ace Higobashi Building (Nishi Ward, Osaka City) for 4,600 million yen.

Property Transfer

PIC sold Tradepia Yodoyabashi (Land) (Chuo Ward, Osaka City) for 6,700 million yen.

Portfolio Status



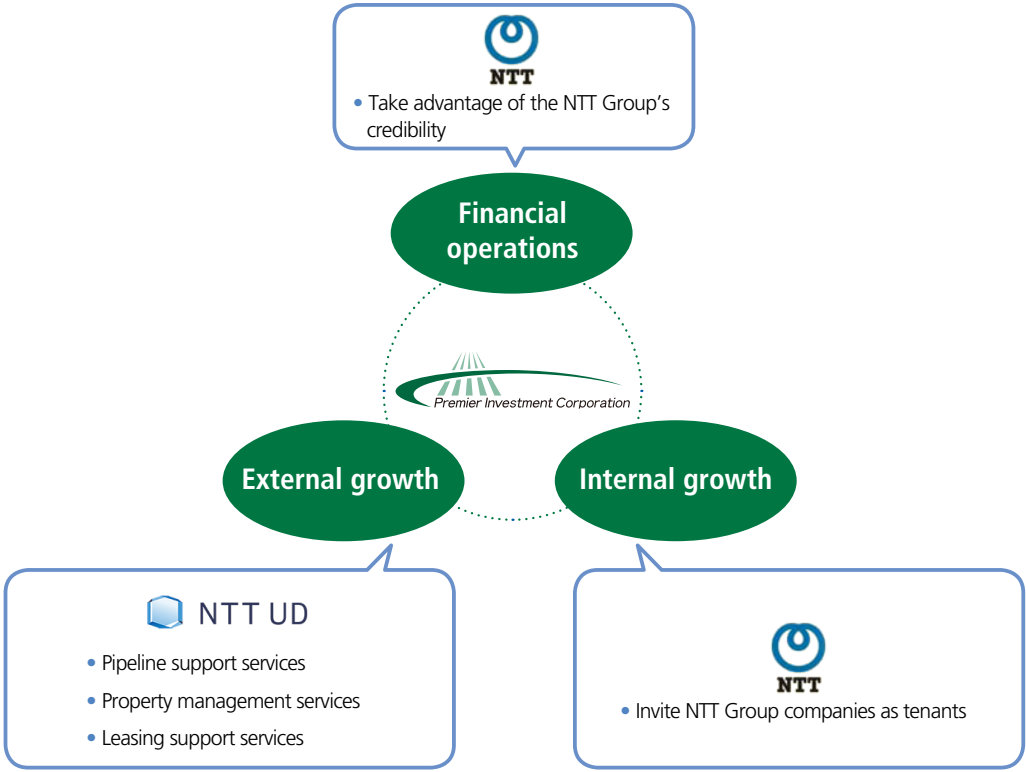
(Note 1) NOI yield is calculated by using the following formulas.
NOI yield = annualized rental NOI (*) / investment value (**) x 100
* Annualized rental NOI = sum total of [(real estate rental income + depreciation + dividend income from preferred securities) x 2] of owned properties (including preferred securities) for each fiscal period
** Investment value = sum total of book value as of the end of each fiscal period of owned properties (including preferred securities) for each fiscal period

(Note 2) Yield after depreciation is calculated by using the following formulas.
Yield after depreciation = annualized real estate rental income (*) / investment value (**) x 100
* Annualized real estate rental income = sum total of [(real estate rental income + dividend income from preferred securities) x2] for owned properties (including preferred securities) for each fiscal period
** Investment value = sum total of book value as of the end of each fiscal period of owned properties (including preferred securities) for each fiscal period

COLLABORATION WITH THE NTT GROUP

Multi-faceted Collaboration with the NTT Group

PIC works in collaboration with NTTUD and other NTT Group companies.



Top 10 Tenants Occupying PIC's Office Buildings (as of April 30, 2017)

NTT Group				
Rank	Tenant name	Leased floor space	Ratio ^(Note)	Property
1	NTT Facilities, Inc.	10,681m ²	6.6%	Urban Ace Higobashi Building, etc.
2	DOCOMO CS, Inc.	8,773m ²	5.4%	Urbannet Ikebukuro Building
3	NTT Business Associe East Co., Ltd.	7,488m ²	4.6%	Urbannet Omori Building
4	Sumitomo Osaka Cement Co., Ltd.	6,872m ²	4.2%	Rokubancho Building
5	NTT DATA Corporation	5,530m ²	3.4%	Urbannet Mita Building
6	NTT Finance Corporation	5,417m ²	3.3%	Urbannet Ikebukuro Building
7	Fields Corporation	4,882m ²	3.0%	KN Shibuya No.3
8	NTT Learning Systems Corporation	4,801m ²	2.9%	Urbannet Azabu Building
9	Japan Display Inc.	4,140m ²	2.5%	Landic Shimbashi 2 Building
10	Itoki Corporation	4,037m ²	2.5%	Urbannet Irifune Building
Total		62,625m ²	38.4%	

(Note) The ratio represents the percentage of the leased floor space of the relevant tenants to the gross area under lease of floors practically used for offices.

REINFORCED COLLABORATION WITH THE MAIN SPONSOR

Two-Way Transaction with NTTUD

In December 2016, PIC conducted a transaction with NTTUD to swap properties located in the Osaka area.

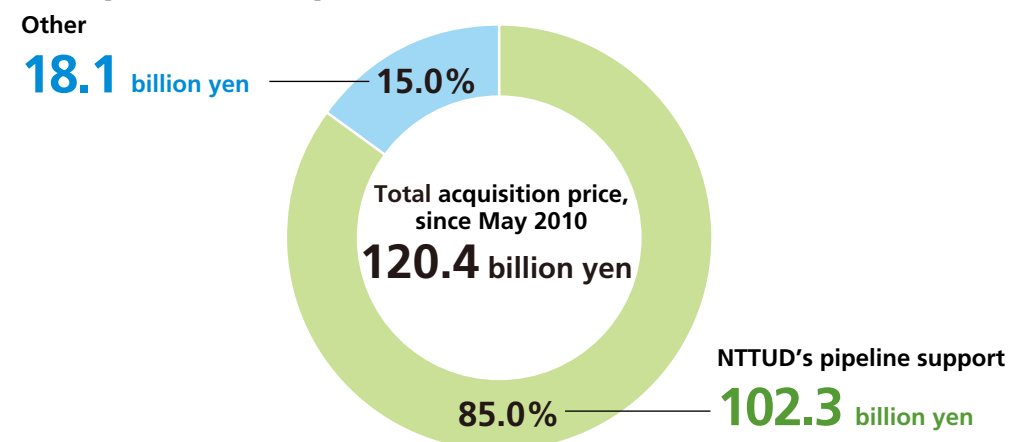
Acquired from NTTUD		Transferred to NTTUD	
Property name (location)	Urban Ace Higobashi Building (Osaka City)	Property name (location)	Tradepia Yodoyabashi (Land) (Osaka City)
Use of building	Office	Use of building	Office
Acquisition price	4,600 million yen	Sale price	6,700 million yen
(Appraisal value upon acquisition)	4,810 million yen	Gain on sale	138 million yen
Land area	1,665m ²	Land area	6,517m ²
Total floor space (Note)	11,561m ² (exclusive areas)	Occupancy rate (at end of 28th fiscal period)	100%
Building age (at end of 29th fiscal period)	20.0 years	Rental NOI yield (28th fiscal period)	4.0%
Occupancy rate (at end of 29th fiscal period)	100%		
Rental NOI yield (29th fiscal period)	8.1%		



(Note) The property is a compartmentalized ownership building, and PIC acquired the exclusive areas for the office sections of the 15-storied building with 2 basement floors.

NTTUD's Pipeline Support

PIC has acquired 18 properties (totaling 102.3 billion yen) from NTTUD over approximately seven years since May 2010 (16th fiscal period) through the end of April 2017 (29th fiscal period).



TOPICS IN THE 30TH FISCAL PERIOD

Property Acquisition from a Third Party

In June 2017, PIC acquired a large-scale office building located in Tennozu Isle, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo.

Sphere Tower Tennozu (67% quasi co-ownership interest)	
Use of building	Office
Seller	Harbor Capital Tokutei Mokuteki Kaisha
Acquisition date	June 21, 2017
Acquisition price	15,000 million yen
Appraisal value	15,300 million yen
Location	Higashi Shinagawa, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo
Land area	6,106m ²
Total floor space	① Office and retail tower: 43,477m ² ② Local air conditioning facilities: 3,674m ²
Structure	① Steel, reinforced concrete and steel framed reinforced concrete structure with a flat-topped roof, 27 stories with 2 basement floors ② Reinforced concrete structure with a flat-topped roof, 4 basement floors
Building age (upon acquisition)	① 24 years ② 27 years
Occupancy rate (as of March 31, 2017)	88.1%
Appraisal NOI yield (Note)	4.3%

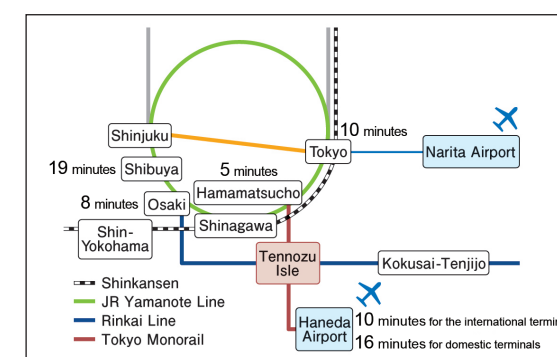
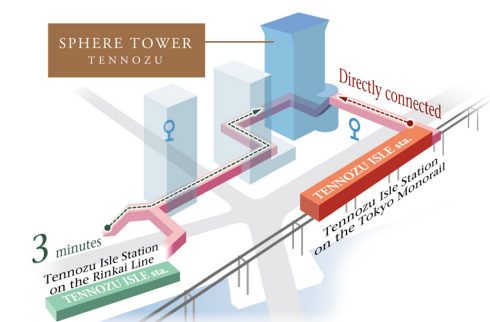
(Note) Appraisal NOI yield = net operating income by direct capitalization method indicated in the real estate appraisal report / acquisition price × 100

Property Features

- High-rise office building located in Tennozu Isle, a large-scale redevelopment zone in the bay area of Shinagawa that is home to many large office buildings as well as hotel and retail properties.
- Very close to 2 train lines – Tokyo Monorail and Rinkai Line. Excellent access to Haneda Airport and Tokyo Station, as well as Shinjuku and Shibuya.
- Completed a major renovation of common areas including the entrance and elevator banks in 2015.

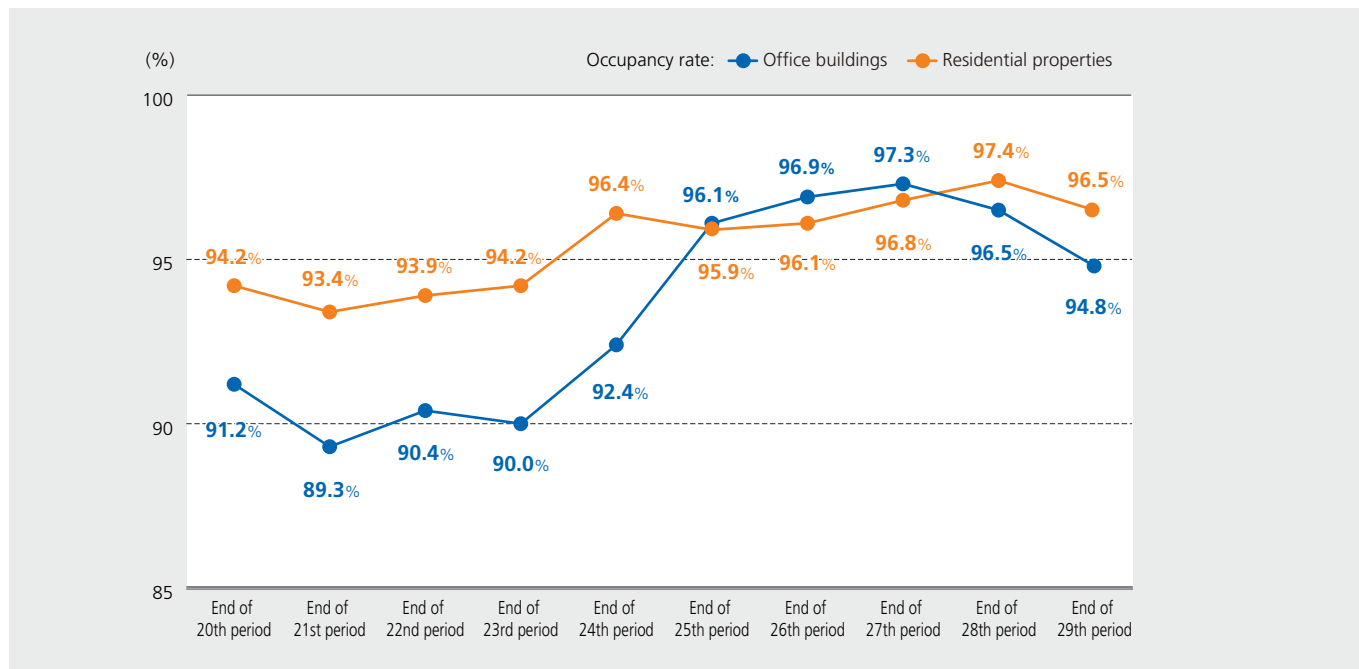


Access from the Closest Station

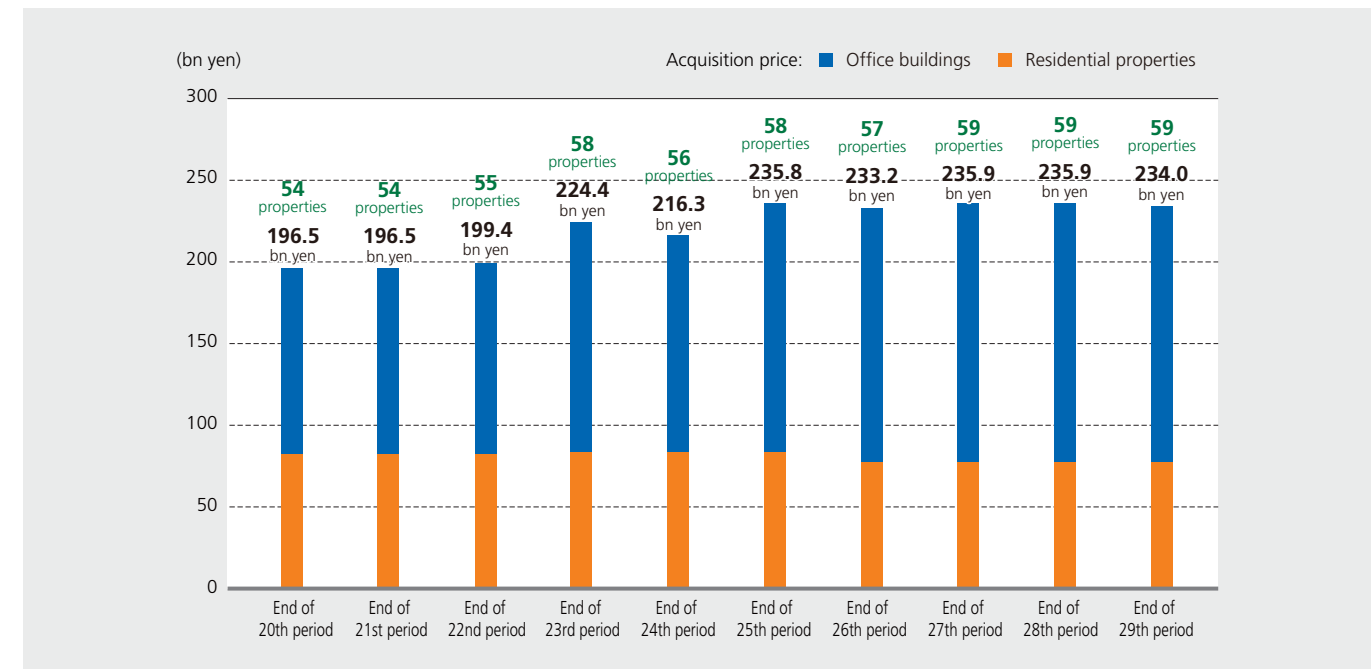


MANAGEMENT STATUS IN THE 29TH FISCAL PERIOD

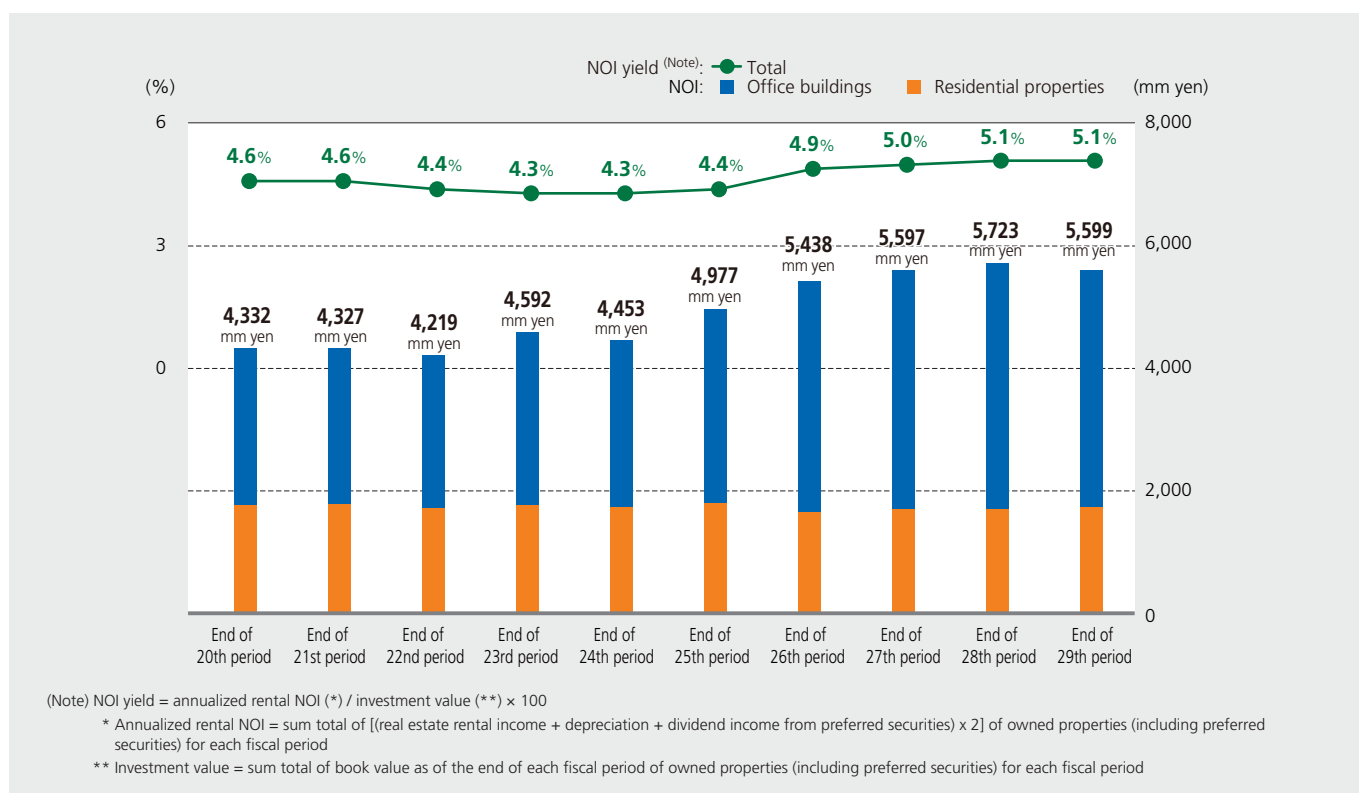
Changes in Occupancy Rates



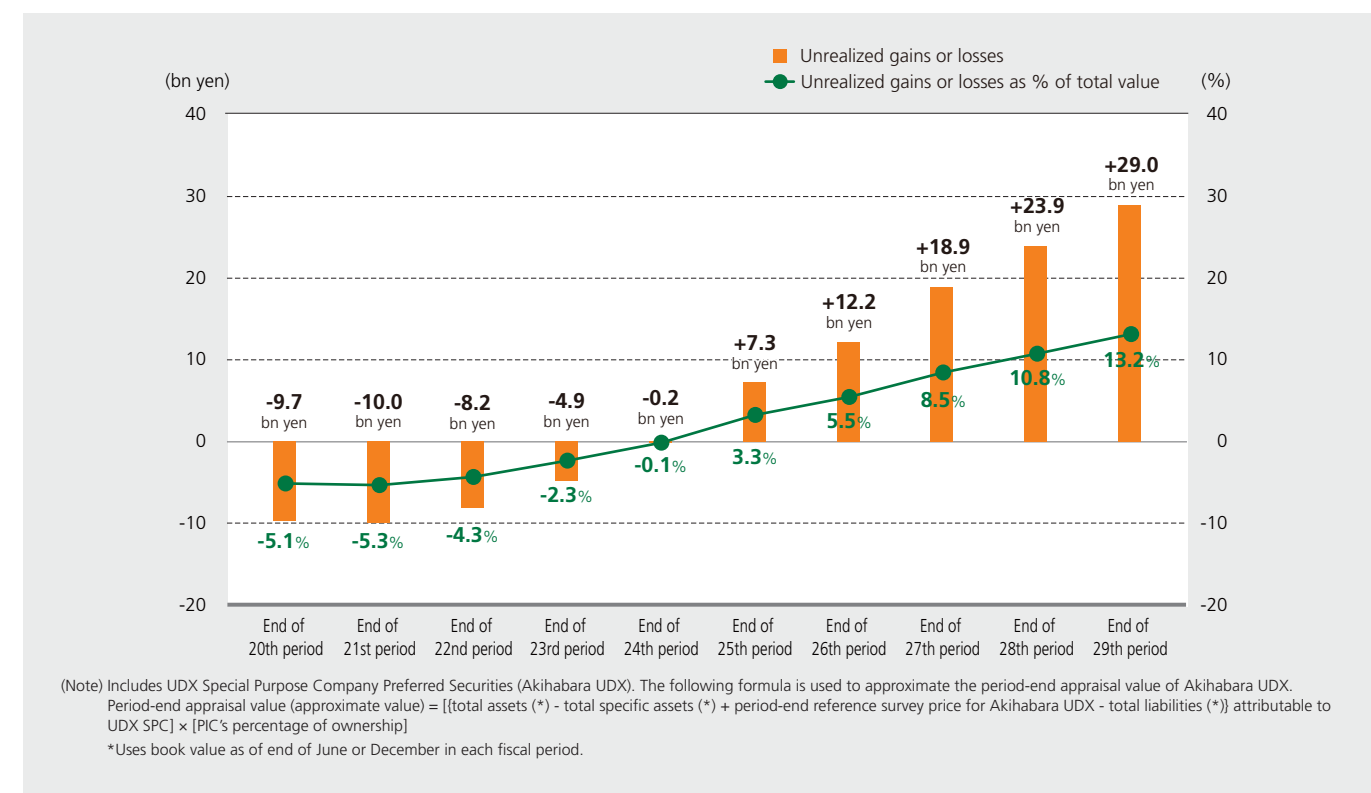
Growth in Asset Size



Changes in NOI and NOI Yields



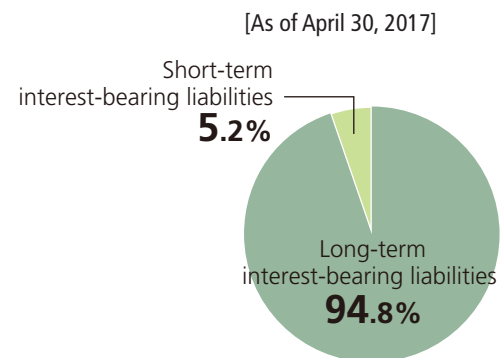
Changes in Unrealized Gains or Losses



FINANCIAL STATUS IN THE 29TH FISCAL PERIOD

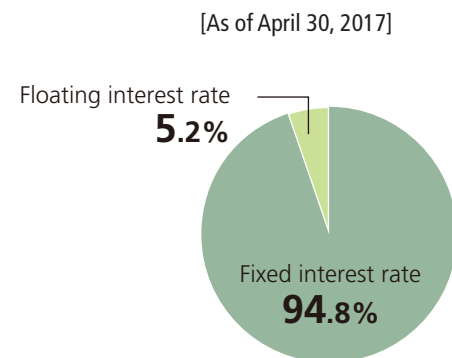
Status of Interest-Bearing Liabilities

Ratios of Long-Term and Short-Term Borrowings (Note)

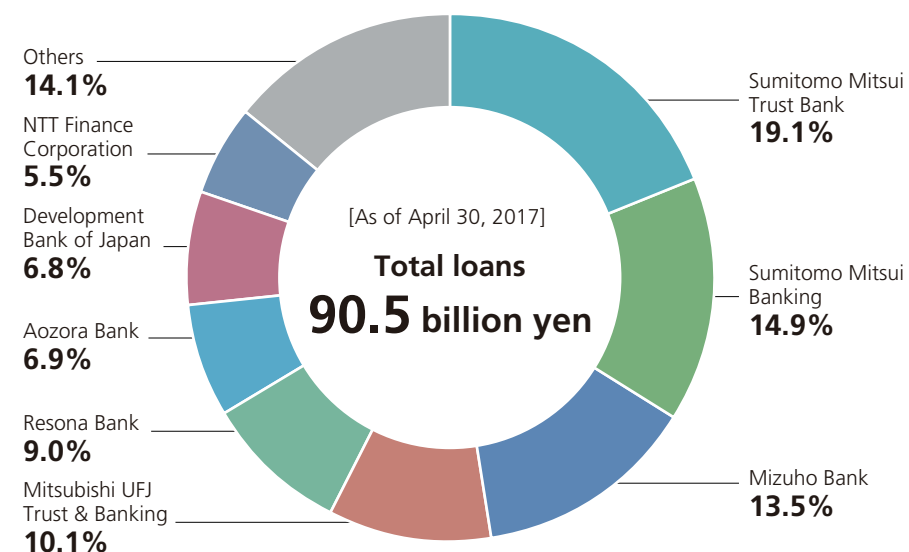


(Note) Classification is made by the periods from the drawdown dates for loans and from the issue dates for corporate bonds.

Ratios of Fixed and Floating Interest Rate Borrowings



Breakdown of Lenders

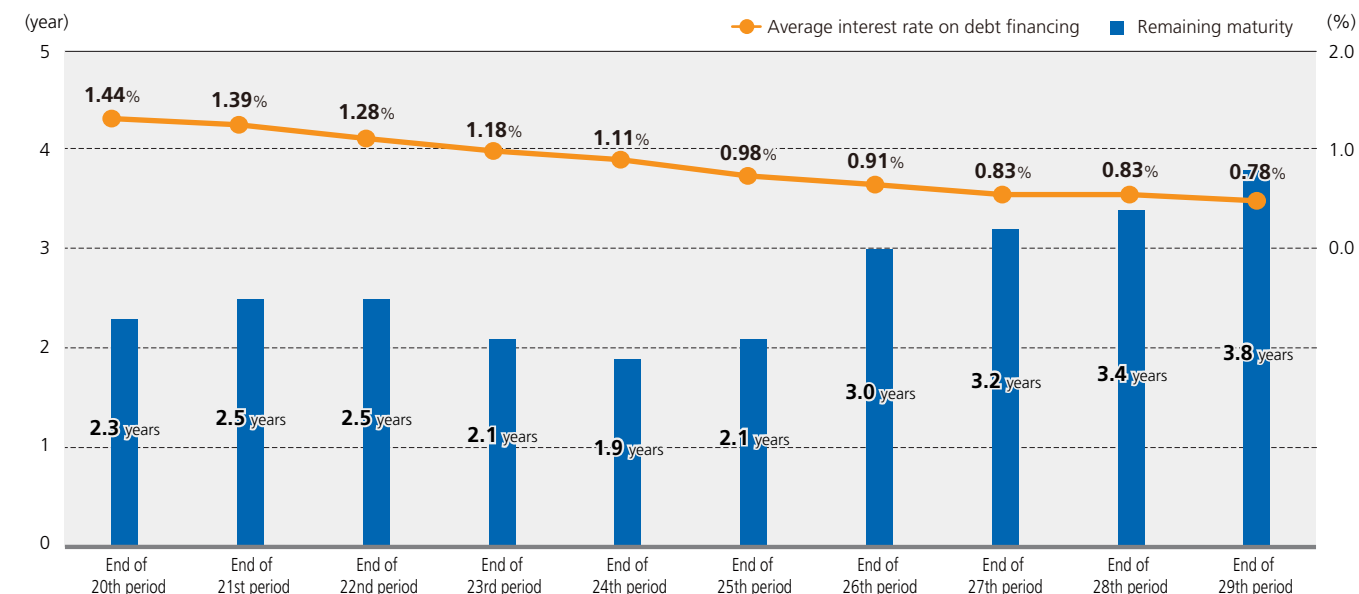


Changes in LTV

	As of October 31, 2016	As of April 30, 2017
LTV (Unitholders' capital basis)	46.7 %	46.1 %
LTV (Market value basis)	42.8 %	41.4 %

Changes in the Average Interest Rate and Average Remaining Period to Maturity

PIC achieved lower costs of interest-bearing liabilities while working to extend borrowing periods.



(Note) Average interest rate is an average weighted for balances outstanding as of the end of the period for each nominal interest rate.

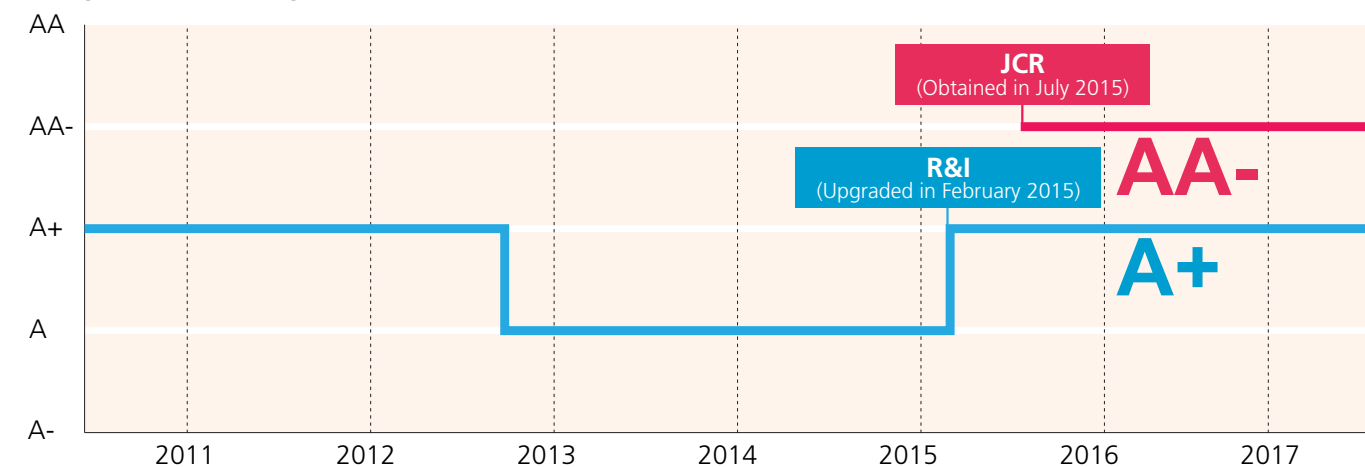
Credit Rating Status

As of July 8, 2015, PIC was granted the issuer rating of AA- by Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR).

List of PIC's Ratings

Rating agency	Issuer rating	(Rating outlook)
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	AA-	Stable
Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I)	A+	Stable

Changes in Credit Ratings



[29th Fiscal Period (as of April 30, 2017)]

No.	Area	Property Name (Note 1)	Acquisition Price (mm yen) (Note 2)	Share (%) (Note 3)	Period End Occupancy Rate (%)	Real Estate Rental Income			PML Value (%) (Note 4)
						Revenues (mm yen)	Expenses (mm yen)	Income (mm yen)	
Office Buildings									
A01	5 Central Wards of Tokyo	Landic Shimbashi Building	6,341	2.7	100.0	198	81	116	10.6
A02		Landic Shimbashi 2 Building	7,045	3.0	100.0	211	95	115	12.9
A03		Premier Dogenzaka Building	1,727	0.7	87.7	65	33	31	5.5
A04		KN Shibuya No.3	5,348	2.3	100.0	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	130	10.6
A05		Takadanobaba Center Building	5,118	2.2	100.0	249	102	146	2.0
A06		Rokubancho Building	7,860	3.4	100.0	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	149	10.8
A07		Ougaku Building	1,796	0.8	100.0	63	25	37	14.2
A08		Premier Kaigan Building	5,100	2.2	100.0	134	160	-25	10.6
A10		Urbannet Mita Building	10,300	4.4	100.0	299	120	179	7.2
A11		Urbannet Azabu Building	5,000	2.1	100.0	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	85	10.5
A12		Urbannet Ichigaya Building	1,650	0.7	100.0	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	33	7.0
A14		Urbannet Irifune Building	2,900	1.2	100.0	(Note 5)	(Note 5)	97	10.8
A15		Granpark	11,490	4.9	99.2	446	232	213	12.0
A16		Urbannet Kojimachi Building	3,600	1.5	100.0	161	58	103	10.0
B02	Other 18 Wards of Tokyo	Premier Toyochō Building	4,310	1.8	100.0	106	64	42	16.2
B03		Ueno TH Building	4,380	1.9	100.0	121	63	57	12.8
B04		Gotanda NT Building	4,100	1.8	100.0	91	44	47	14.3
B05		Ueno Tosei Building	5,900	2.5	57.8	149	94	54	10.7
B06		Urbannet Ikebukuro Building	13,600	5.8	100.0	734	279	454	13.0
B07		Urbannet Omori Building	4,800	2.1	100.0	251	112	139	6.8
C01	Urban Areas Surrounding Tokyo	Premier Yokohama Nishiguchi Building	3,558	1.5	100.0	129	69	59	10.2
C02		The Kanagawa Science Park R&D Building	6,556	2.8	78.4	385	259	125	10.4
C04		NU Kannai Building	3,300	1.4	81.3	127	138	-10	14.3
G02	Major Regional Cities	NTT CRED Okayama Building	3,600	1.5	82.9	238	203	35	14.4
G03		Urbannet Shizuoka Ote-machi Building	1,628	0.7	100.0	106	36	69	9.0
G04		Urbannet Shizuoka Building	1,119	0.5	100.0	76	26	49	9.0
G05		Urban Ace Higobashi Building	4,600	2.0	100.0	178	61	116	6.3
Subtotal			136,726	58.4	94.8	5,363	2,704	2,658	-

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(cont'd)

No.	Area	Property Name <small>(Note 1)</small>	Acquisition Price (mm yen) <small>(Note 2)</small>	Share (%) <small>(Note 3)</small>	Period End Occupancy Rate (%)	Real Estate Rental Income			PML Value (%) <small>(Note 4)</small>
						Revenues (mm yen)	Expenses (mm yen)	Income (mm yen)	
Residential Properties									
D01	5 Central Wards of Tokyo	Park Axis Yotsuya Stage	5,208	2.2	96.4	153	80	73	7.4
D02		Park Axis Meiji-Jingumae	2,604	1.1	97.9	54	19	34	9.9
D04		Cabin Arena Akasaka	1,330	0.6	97.4	41	17	24	10.1
D05		Cabin Arena Minami-Aoyama	1,070	0.5	93.8	35	22	13	11.2
D06		Bureau Kioicho	1,840	0.8	100.0	37	14	22	11.6
D08		Roppongi Green Terrace	4,678	2.0	96.2	128	68	60	10.3
D09		Premier Stage Shibakoen II	2,181	0.9	95.6	58	28	29	11.5
D11		Langue Tower Kyobashi	927	0.4	100.0	36	15	21	12.5
D12		Premier Stage MitaKeidaimae	1,580	0.7	96.6	53	18	35	14.3
D13		Premier Rosso	1,662	0.7	89.9	53	23	30	14.0
D14		Premier Blanc Yoyogikouen	2,330	1.0	97.2	65	33	31	13.1
D15		Premier Stage Uchikanda	1,723	0.7	95.2	59	23	35	13.8
D16		Premier Stage Ichigayakawadacho	1,460	0.6	96.9	45	18	26	13.1
D17		Walk Akasaka	2,043	0.9	100.0	50	31	19	13.9
D18		Premier Stage Shibakoen	1,585	0.7	93.3	44	20	23	16.1
D19		MEW	1,556	0.7	100.0	36	21	14	13.9
D20		Shibaura Island Air Tower	7,590	3.2	97.4	337	242	95	11.2
D21		Storia Akasaka	3,930	1.7	95.9	89	41	47	11.7
D22		Renai Shinjuku-Gyoen Tower	6,500	2.8	95.8	183	102	81	7.2
D23		Shibaura Island Bloom Tower	5,500	2.3	98.4	275	168	107	10.0
D24		Questcourt Harajuku	4,500	1.9	93.8	147	55	91	12.7
D25		Urbancourt Ichigaya	1,385	0.6	94.7	59	24	35	12.0
E01	Other 18 Wards of Tokyo	B-Site Osaki	1,072	0.5	100.0	29	11	17	12.1
E02		Premier Garden Hongo	975	0.4	100.0	31	15	15	12.1
E03		Premier Grande Magome	1,560	0.7	94.5	42	21	20	15.7
E04		Premier Nozze Yutenji	1,525	0.7	92.5	40	21	18	13.6
E05		Premier Stage Yushima	1,803	0.8	93.1	52	30	22	17.2
E06		Premier Stage Komagome	1,830	0.8	94.2	53	48	4	18.0
E07		Premier Stage Otsuka	1,310	0.6	94.0	42	21	20	22.5
E08		Premier Stage Honjo-Azumabashi	2,640	1.1	98.2	82	40	41	14.7
E09		Premier Stage Ryogoku	1,496	0.6	97.7	47	28	18	12.8
Subtotal			77,394	33.1	96.5	2,467	1,333	1,134	-

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(cont'd)

No.	Area	Property Name (Note 1)	Acquisition Price (mm yen) (Note 2)	Share (%) (Note 3)	Period End Occupancy Rate (%)	Real Estate Rental Income			PML Value (%) (Note 4)
						Revenues (mm yen)	Expenses (mm yen)	Income (mm yen)	
Preferred Securities (Office Building)									
Z01	—	UDX Special Purpose Company Preferred Securities (Akihabara UDX) (Note 6)	19,940	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			19,940	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total			234,060	100.0	95.4	7,830	4,038	3,792	7.9

(Note 1) PIC owns properties in the form of either beneficiary interests in real estate trust or preferred securities.

(Note 2) The acquisition price represents the transaction price before taxes, not including various expenses (such as transaction brokerage fees and real estate taxes) required for the acquisition of the property.

(Note 3) The indicated shares represent the ratio of the acquisition price of respective properties to the total acquisition price of all properties.

(Note 4) PIC acquired earthquake risk reports for real estate in trust from Takenaka Corporation. However, the earthquake risk reports are only the expression of opinions, and do not guarantee the correctness of the statements. The Probable Maximum Loss (PML) values of individual properties are defined as the loss rate from earthquake damage for individual properties, evaluated based on the strength of a probable earthquake of maximum magnitude that could cause the greatest damage to buildings and is assumed to happen once every 475 years. However, the PML values do not consider damage to equipment, furniture or inventories, damage by water or fire, compensation to victims, or losses due to work closures. In assessing the PML of the portfolio, the correlation of damages to multiple properties is considered. As such, the loss rates as a whole (total damage/price to reacquire all buildings) are obtained from the sum of the damage generated simultaneously among buildings that comprise the portfolio when an earthquake that happens once every 475 years occurs at a certain epicenter, and the maximum figure of the values has been set as the PML value of the portfolio.

(Note 5) The rental revenues from a leasing contract with a single major tenant constitute more than 80% of the total rental revenues for this property, and the major tenant has not agreed to disclose the rental revenues. Accordingly, PIC does not indicate these figures due to this unavoidable reason.

(Note 6) The property owned by UDX Special Purpose Company, the issuer of the preferred securities, comprises an entire office building and its site, and the property name is Akihabara UDX.

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Working to Realize Sustainable Environment and Society and Enhance the Unitholder Value

Sustainability Policy and Acquisition of Environmental Certifications from Third Party Institutions

PRA, the asset management company for PIC, established the Sustainability Policy in November 2015 from the perspective of placing investors’ interests as its top priority over the medium to long term. Based on this Policy, PRA will reflect ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) awareness in all aspects of its real estate investment and management operations.

GRESB (Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark)

GRESB is an assessment system for measuring annually the environmental, social and governance awareness of real estate. It was developed in 2009 by major European pension funds and others.

Characteristically, the GRESB Real Estate Assessment, in which PIC has been recognized, evaluates the initiatives on sustainability of real estate companies and funds as a whole, instead of solely investigating individual real estate properties.

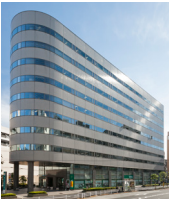



[Assessment results]
As a result of the GRESB real estate assessment implemented in 2016, PIC was selected Sector Leader (1st place) in the Asian mixed-use sector (residential and office).
PIC also received 2 stars under the 5-star GRESB rating system (5 being the highest).

CASBEE (Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency)


CASBEE is a system for evaluating the environmental performance of buildings being developed in Japan. The system operates under the guidance of Japan’s Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Urbannet Omori Building
(Ota ward, Tokyo)





CASBEE for Real Estate Rank **S**


Urbannet Ikebukuro Building
(Toshima ward, Tokyo)



Urbannet Kojimachi Building
(Chiyoda ward, Tokyo)





CASBEE for Real Estate Rank **A**


BELS (Building Energy-efficiency Labeling System)

BELS is a system for the assessment and labeling, performed by a third party, of the energy efficiency of non-residential buildings, based on the 2013 Evaluation Guideline for Energy-efficiency Performance of Non-residential Buildings.

Ueno Tosei Building (Taito ward, Tokyo)







Low-Carbon Small and Medium-Sized Model Building Certified by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

The Low-Carbon Small and Medium-Sized Model Building Certified by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government is an assessment index for low-carbon buildings (low-carbon building benchmark) announced in May 2012 by the Metropolis of Tokyo with the aim to form a real estate market where low-carbon buildings with little CO₂ emissions are valued.

Rokubancho Building (Chiyoda ward, Tokyo)





Features of PIC

Characteristics and Basic Policy of PIC

Integrates Know-How in Real Estate and Finance

PIC conducts asset management that takes advantage of the expertise and experience nourished primarily by NTTUD, which operates the real estate development and leasing businesses, etc. and serves as the main sponsor of PRA as well as other major sponsors comprising Kenedix, Inc., one of Japan's leading real estate asset management companies, SOHGOH REAL ESTATE Group, which conducts comprehensive real estate businesses including sale of residences, and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited, which boasts a first-rate track record in real estate-related businesses in Japan.

Aims to Maximize Real Estate Value

Real estate is an important asset indispensable for the national economy. PIC aims to maximize the interests of its unitholders by enhancing the profitability of such real estate.

Firmly Holds a Dynamic and Sound Financial Balance

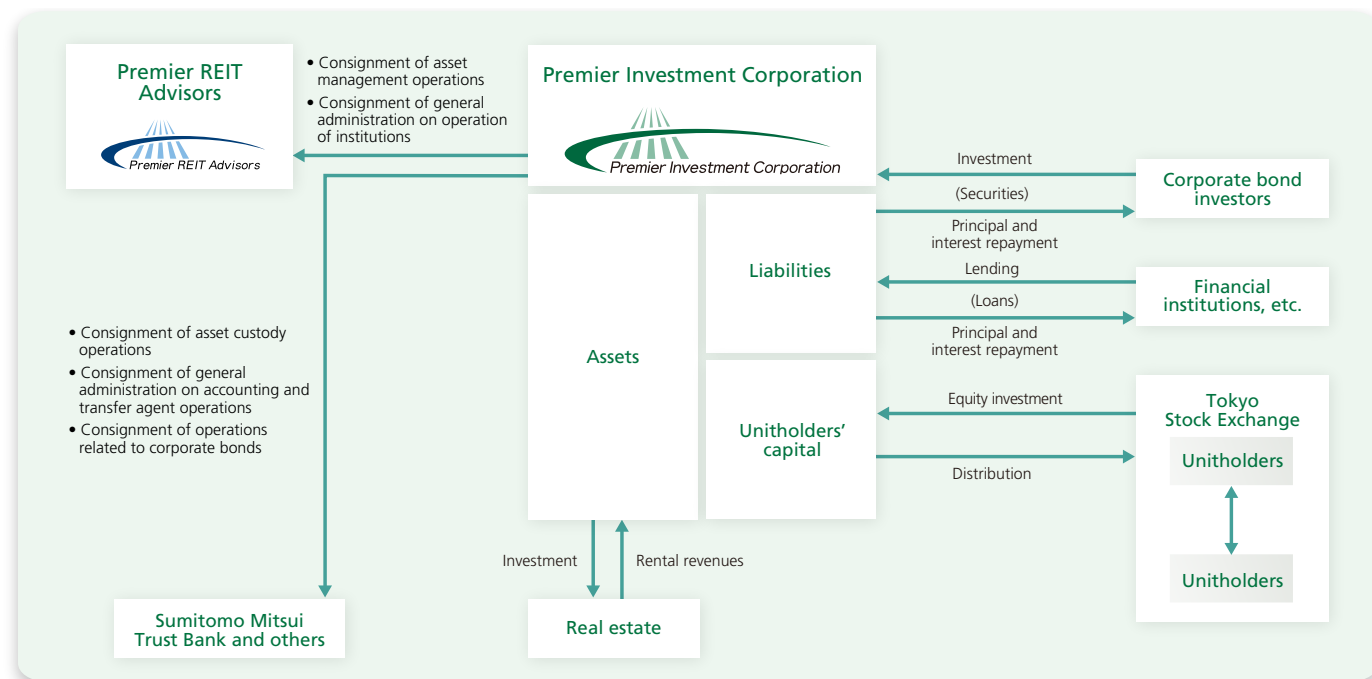
PIC has executed basic agreements on loans with various financial institutions including Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited to establish a framework that allows dynamic financing (fund procurement) in line with property acquisitions. In addition, PIC makes it a basic policy to keep its LTV ^(Note) at 60% or lower, giving consideration to possible issuance of new investment units in a stable manner and other financing activities. Through this and other measures, PIC firmly holds a sound financial standing.

(Note) LTV (Loan to Value) = interest-bearing liabilities / (interest-bearing liabilities + unitholders' capital) x 100

Endeavors to Disclose Information in a Timely and Appropriate Manner

PIC believes that its top priority mission is to conduct appropriate business management and return profits stably to the satisfaction of its unitholders. PIC will endeavor to proactively conduct information disclosure and IR activities so that a larger number of unitholders can fully understand the characteristics of its management policies and strategies on investment target areas.

Structure of PIC



(Note) The above chart shows the major part of PIC's structure.

Company Overview

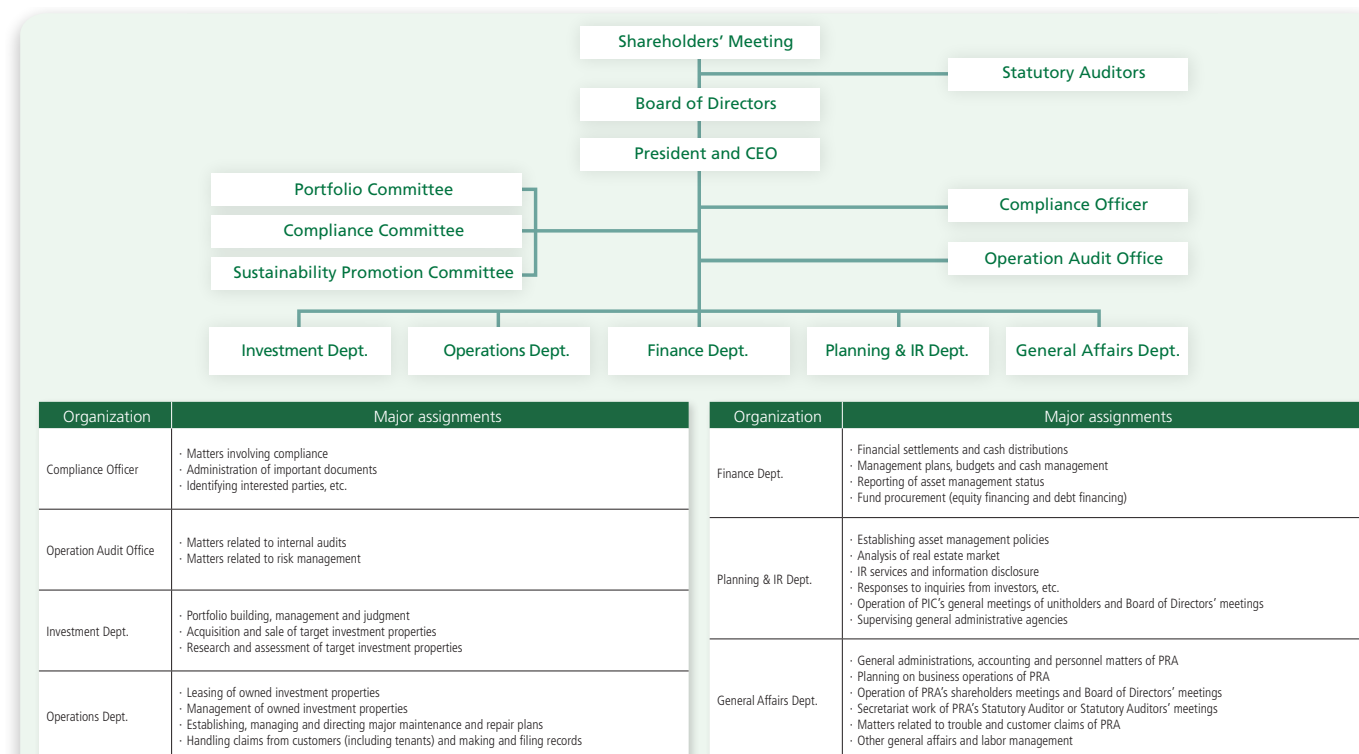
Trade name	Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd.
Paid-in capital	300 million yen (as of March 31, 2017)
Line of business	Investment management business in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act
Shareholder composition	NTT Urban Development Corporation (53.1%), Kenedix, Inc. (30.0%), SOHGOH REAL ESTATE CO., LTD. (10.0%), Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited (4.9%) and Nikko Properties Co., Ltd. (2.0%)

Corporate History

July 17, 2001	Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd. established
August 31, 2001	Obtained license as real estate transaction agent
October 29, 2001	Obtained license as discretionary transaction agent under the Building Lots and Building Transactions Business Act
February 19, 2002	Obtained license as asset management agent for investment corporations under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations prior to the revision by the Act for Partial Revision of the Securities and Exchange Act (Act No. 65 of 2006)
July 26, 2007	Obtained approval of subsidiary business for affairs related to the operation of the administrative instruments of investment corporations under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations prior to the revision by the Act for Partial Revision of the Securities and Exchange Act
September 30, 2007	Acquired deemed registration for investment management business under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act ^(Note)
May 14, 2010	Became a consolidated subsidiary of NTT Urban Development Corporation

(Note) Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd. is deemed to have been registered for investment management business as of September 30, 2007, under the Article 159-1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act for Partial Revision of the Securities and Exchange Act.

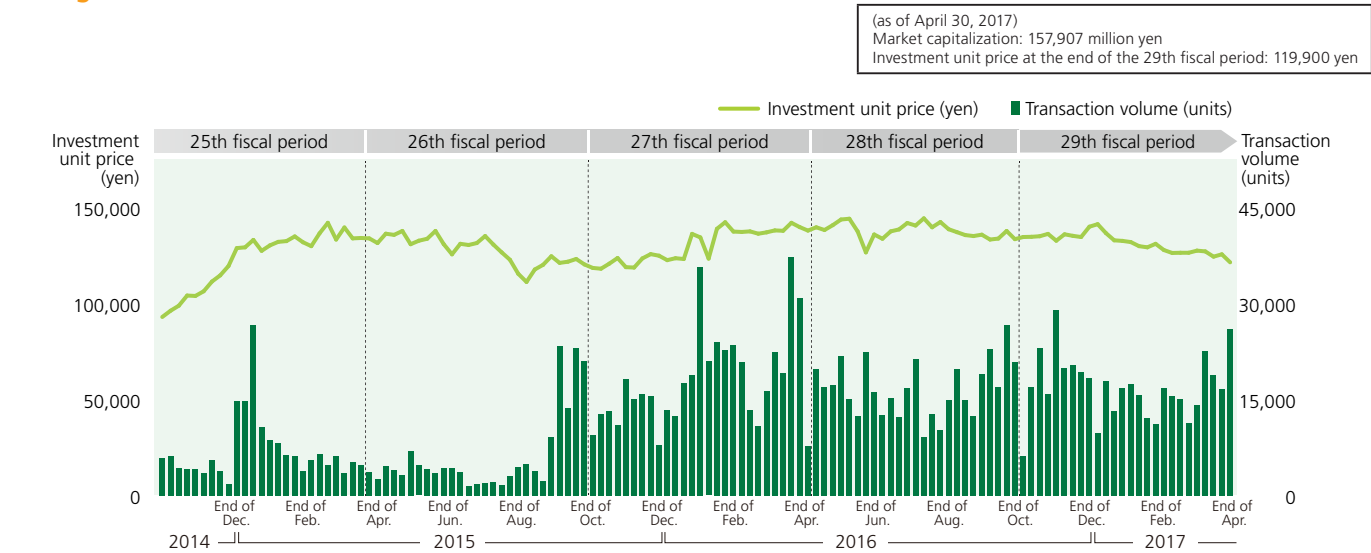
Organization of PRA



INFORMATION FOR UNITHOLDERS

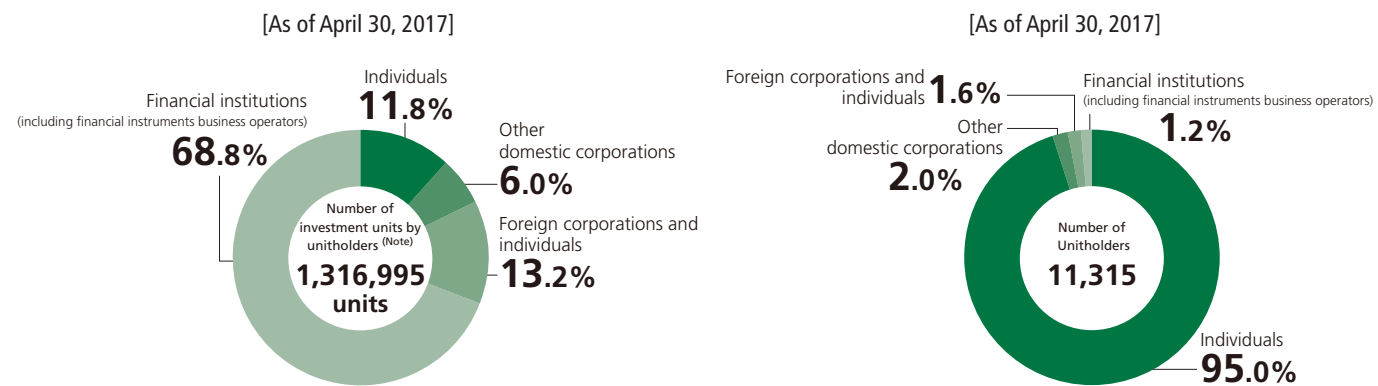
Investment Unit Status

Changes in Investment Unit Price of PIC



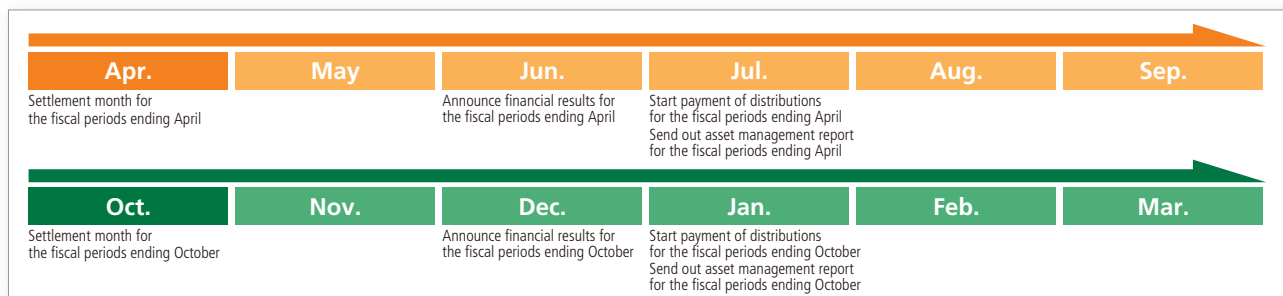
(Note) In consideration of the 5-for-1 split of the investment units with November 1, 2015 set as the effective date, modifications have been made to the investment unit price and transaction volume figures on or before October 27, 2015, which was the final trading date at the pre-split price.

Number of Investment Units by Unitholders and Number of Unitholders



(Note) The investment unit ratio has been rounded down to the first decimal place.

Annual Schedule



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Premier Investment Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Premier Investment Corporation (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at April 30, 2017, and the profit and loss statement, statement of changes in unitholders’ equity and cash flow statement for the six months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, 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 comply with ethical requirements and 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 our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control 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, while the objective of the financial statement audit is not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the six months period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note-19 to the financial statements, which states that the Company acquired a new property and borrowed funds.

KPMG AZSA LLC

July 27, 2017
Tokyo, Japan

KPMG AZSA LLC, a limited liability audit corporation incorporated under the Japanese Certified Public Accountants Law and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and deposits (Note-3) (Note-14)	¥ 3,279,390	¥ 3,396,008
Cash and deposits held in trust (Note-3) (Note-14)	12,073,797	11,381,647
Tenant receivables	136,185	110,304
Prepaid expenses	122,925	158,545
Income taxes refund receivables	92,425	86,970
Consumption taxes refund receivables	-	26,009
Deferred tax assets (Note-10)	1,600	3,099
Other current assets	1,846	1,410
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	15,708,170	15,163,995
LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Property and equipment		
Buildings held in trust (Note-4)	83,518,555	85,556,752
Structures held in trust (Note-4)	1,856,111	1,888,539
Tools, furniture and fixtures held in trust (Note-4)	235,494	261,633
Less accumulated depreciation (Note-4)	(22,982,666)	(24,336,069)
Land held in trust (Note-4)	138,175,378	134,578,677
Total property and equipment, net	200,802,873	197,949,534
Intangible fixed assets		
Leasehold held in trust (Note-4)	1,777,602	1,777,602
Other intangible fixed assets held in trust (Note-4)	2,053	1,659
Other intangible fixed assets	12,556	11,107
Total intangible fixed assets	1,792,212	1,790,369
Investment and other assets		
Investment securities (Note-14) (Note-15)	20,035,175	20,035,175
Other deposits	10,000	10,000
Long-term prepaid expenses	275,402	319,443
Other deposits held in trust	623,220	623,220
Total investment and other assets	20,943,797	20,987,838
TOTAL LONG-TERM ASSETS	223,538,883	220,727,742
Deferred assets		
New investment unit issuance costs	8,593	4,910
Corporate bond issuance costs	28,476	22,143
Total deferred assets	37,070	27,054
TOTAL ASSETS	¥ 239,284,124	¥ 235,918,792

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	¥ 1,124,210	¥ 954,469
Short-term loans payable (Note-7) (Note-14)	7,900,000	5,400,000
Long-term loans payable due within one year (Note-7) (Note-14)	14,000,000	15,900,000
Accrued expenses	145,734	139,084
Distributions payable	12,132	12,532
Income taxes payable	605	1,304
Consumption taxes payable	160,656	-
Business office taxes payable	5,041	9,339
Rents received in advance	1,000,882	979,318
Deposits received	75,590	76,661
Total current liabilities	24,424,852	23,472,709
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term loans payable (Note-7) (Note-14)	71,100,000	69,200,000
Corporate bonds (Note-6) (Note-14)	12,500,000	12,500,000
Tenant security deposits held in trust	7,312,310	6,816,166
Total long-term liabilities	90,912,310	88,516,166
TOTAL LIABILITIES	115,337,163	111,988,876
NET ASSETS		
UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note-5)		
Unitholders' capital	120,350,148	120,350,148
Units authorized – 2,000,000 units as of October 31, 2016 – 10,000,000 units as of April 30, 2017		
Units issued and outstanding – 1,316,995 units as of October 31, 2016 – 1,316,995 units as of April 30, 2017		
Surplus		
Reserve for reduction entry	260,208	260,208
Unappropriated retained earnings	3,336,604	3,319,559
Total unitholders' equity	123,946,961	123,929,916
TOTAL NET ASSETS	123,946,961	123,929,916
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	¥ 239,284,124	¥ 235,918,792

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

		Thousands of yen	
		October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
Operating revenues			
Rental revenues	(Note-8)	¥ 7,013,968	¥ 6,998,534
Other rental revenues	(Note-8)	956,557	874,105
Gains from sale of properties	(Note-9)	-	138,726
Dividend income		452,552	432,361
Operating expenses			
Property operating expenses	(Note-8)	4,020,802	4,060,150
Asset management fees		342,381	341,193
Directors' compensation		9,000	8,200
Custodian fees		11,146	11,021
Administration fees		82,581	88,546
Audit fees		8,500	8,500
Other expenses		107,893	144,486
Operating income		3,840,774	3,781,629
NON-OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
Non-operating revenues			
Interest income		97	74
Return of unclaimed distribution		988	1,061
Other non-operating revenues		143	55
Non-operating expenses			
Interest expenses		446,403	409,006
Interest expenses on corporate bonds		41,836	41,343
Amortization of corporate bond issuance costs		6,332	6,332
Amortization of new investment unit issuance costs		6,938	3,682
Other non-operating expenses		2,441	2,418
Ordinary income		3,338,051	3,320,037
Income before income taxes		3,338,051	3,320,037
Income taxes	(Note-10)		
Current		605	2,633
Deferred		1,562	(1,499)
Net income		3,335,884	3,318,903
Income carried forward		720	655
UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS		¥ 3,336,604	¥ 3,319,559

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

	Thousands of yen						
	Unitholders' Equity						Total Net Assets
	Unitholders' Capital (Note-1)	Surplus				Total Unitholders' Equity	
		Voluntary Retained Earnings		Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Total Surplus		
Reserve for Reduction Entry		Total Voluntary Retained Earnings					
BALANCE AT APRIL 30, 2016	¥ 120,350,148	¥ 260,208	¥ 260,208	¥ 3,240,527	¥ 3,500,736	¥ 123,850,884	¥ 123,850,884
Changes during the period							
Cash distributions paid				(3,239,807)	(3,239,807)	(3,239,807)	(3,239,807)
Net income				3,335,884	3,335,884	3,335,884	3,335,884
Total changes during the period	-	-	-	96,076	96,076	96,076	96,076
BALANCE AT OCTOBER 31, 2016	¥ 120,350,148	¥ 260,208	¥ 260,208	¥ 3,336,604	¥ 3,596,812	¥ 123,946,961	¥ 123,946,961
Changes during the period							
Cash distributions paid				(3,335,948)	(3,335,948)	(3,335,948)	(3,335,948)
Net income				3,318,903	3,318,903	3,318,903	3,318,903
Total changes during the period	-	-	-	(17,045)	(17,045)	(17,045)	(17,045)
BALANCE AT APRIL 30, 2017	¥ 120,350,148	¥ 260,208	¥ 260,208	¥ 3,319,559	¥ 3,579,767	¥ 123,929,916	¥ 123,929,916

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income taxes	¥ 3,338,051	¥ 3,320,037
Depreciation	1,322,482	1,355,804
Amortization of corporate bond issuance costs	6,332	6,332
Amortization of new investment unit issuance costs	6,938	3,682
Interest income	(97)	(74)
Refund of unpaid distributions	(988)	(1,061)
Interest expenses	488,239	450,350
Decrease (increase) in tenant receivables	(38,228)	25,880
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	103,788	(81,039)
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes refund receivables	-	(26,009)
Increase (decrease) in consumption taxes payable	125,331	(160,656)
Increase (decrease) in rents received in advance	(34,263)	(21,563)
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	(12,888)	1,070
Decrease in carrying amounts of property and equipment due to sale	-	6,558,342
Other	(14,408)	(23,857)
SUBTOTAL	5,290,289	11,407,238
Interest received	97	74
Interest paid	(512,981)	(507,505)
Income taxes (paid) refund	(13,010)	3,521
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,764,395	10,903,330
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchases of property and equipment held in trust	(387,363)	(5,148,231)
Payments for purchases of intangible fixed assets	(13,707)	-
Proceeds from tenant security deposits held in trust	158,117	433,592
Payments of tenant security deposits held in trust	(128,919)	(929,737)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(371,872)	(5,644,375)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term loans payable	7,900,000	-
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	6,650,000	9,000,000
Repayments of short-term loans payable	(7,900,000)	(2,500,000)
Repayments of long-term loans payable	(7,650,000)	(9,000,000)
Payments of distributions	(3,238,982)	(3,334,486)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(4,238,982)	(5,834,486)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	153,540	(575,531)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	15,199,646	15,353,187
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	(Note-3) ¥ 15,353,187	¥ 14,777,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

Note-1. Organization and basis of presentation

(a) Organization – Premier Investment Corporation (hereinafter, “PIC”) is an investment corporation established in May 2002 under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations (hereinafter, “Investment Trusts Act”) with an initial capital of 200,000 thousand yen (400 units), and it is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Premier REIT Advisors Co., Ltd., is the asset manager of PIC.

Overview of PIC’s equity financing in the past five years is as follows:

Date	Description	Total Number of Investment Units Issued and Outstanding (units)		Unitholders' Capital (millions of yen)	
		Increase (Decrease)	Balance	Increase (Decrease)	Balance
November 7, 2013	Capital increase through public offering	20,900	217,599	7,942	93,587
December 4, 2013	Capital increase through third-party allotment	1,100	218,699	418	94,005
January 21, 2015	Capital increase through public offering	42,500	261,199	25,048	119,053
February 18, 2015	Capital increase through third-party allotment	2,200	263,399	1,296	120,350
November 1, 2015	Splitting 5-for-1 investment units	1,053,596	1,316,995	-	120,350

As of April 30, 2017, PIC had total unitholders’ capital of 120,350,148 thousand yen with 1,316,995 units outstanding.

As of April 30, 2017, PIC owned a portfolio of 27 office buildings, 31 residential properties and preferred securities of an SPC (59 properties in total). Total acquisition costs of those properties were 234,060 million yen.

(b) Basis of presentation – The financial statements of PIC have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other related regulations of Japan and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accompanying financial statements are a translation of the audited financial statements that were prepared for Japanese domestic purposes from the accounts and records maintained by PIC and were filed with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Certain items presented in the financial statements have been reclassified for the convenience of readers outside Japan. PIC does not prepare consolidated financial statements as PIC has no subsidiaries.

PIC’s fiscal period is six months, which respectively ends in April and October of each year.

Amounts less than 1 thousand yen have been omitted. As a result, the total shown in the financial statements and notes thereto do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual account balances.

Note-2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits, cash and deposits held in trust, and short-term investments. Short-term investments are highly liquid, readily convertible to cash, have an insignificant risk of change in value, and an original maturity of three months or less.

(b) Valuation standard and method for securities –

Available-for-sale securities – Private securities without fair market value are stated at cost being determined by the moving average method.

(c) Depreciation and amortization –

Property and equipment – Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of property and equipment, except for land, is computed by using the straight-line method at rates based on estimated useful lives.

The ranges of useful lives used in the computation of depreciation are generally as follows:

Buildings held in trust	3-68 years
Structures held in trust	3-50 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures held in trust.....	3-15 years

In accordance with the amended Japanese tax law, properties and equipment acquired on or after April 1, 2007 are depreciated with the residual value of one yen recognized at the end of the useful life.

Properties and equipment acquired before March 31, 2007 are depreciated with the residual value of 5% of acquisition costs over taxable lives.

However, in accordance with the amended Japanese tax law, such properties and equipment are depreciated with the residual value of one yen over five years from the following fiscal year after they are depreciated to the residual value of 5% of acquisition costs.

Prepaid expenses – Prepaid expenses are amortized using the straight-line method, and are mainly comprised of deferred financing costs for corporate bonds, loans, and insurance.

New investment unit issuance costs – New investment unit issuance costs are amortized using the straight-line method over three years.

Corporate bond issuance costs – Corporate bond issuance costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the period through the redemption of the bonds.

(d) Income taxes – Income taxes are accounted for financial reporting purposes. The tax effect of temporary differences for the carrying amount of assets and liabilities between book basis and tax basis is recognized as deferred taxes.

(e) Property-related taxes – Property-related taxes (i.e., property tax, city planning tax and depreciable property tax) are imposed on properties on a calendar year basis. The amount of taxes paid in the period is charged to income as property operating expenses. In accordance with Japanese business practice, at the time of disposal, the seller of the property is generally liable for property-related 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 reimbursed by the purchaser of the property for the accrued property-related tax liabilities, and the amount of the settlement reflects this adjustment. PIC is allocated the portion of the property-related taxes for the period from 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 those properties. There were no capitalized property-related taxes for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and capitalized property-related taxes totaled 1,302 thousand yen for the six months ended April 30, 2017.

(f) Method of hedge accounting – Special accounting is applied for interest rate swap transactions that satisfy the requirements for special accounting.

Hedging instruments and hedged items – Hedging instruments: interest rate swap transactions, Hedged items: interest expenses on loans payable.

Hedging policy – PIC conducts derivative transactions to hedge interest rate fluctuation risks for loans payable with floating interest rates based on the “Asset Management Target and Policies” provided in its Articles of Incorporation and the risk management regulations on derivative transactions.

Method for assessing the effectiveness of hedging – Assessment of the effectiveness of hedging is omitted as requirements are satisfied for special accounting for interest rate swap transactions.

(g) Revenue recognition – PIC owns and operates office buildings and residential properties that are rented to tenants. Revenues from leasing the office and residential spaces is recognized on an accrual basis based on the lease agreements. Rental revenues include fixed rental revenues, recoveries of utility charges, and other income.

(h) Accounting treatment of beneficiary interest in trust accounts, including real estate – For beneficiary interests in real estate trust, which are commonly utilized in the ownership of commercial properties in Japan and through which PIC holds all of its properties, all accounts of assets and liabilities held in trust, as well as all income generated and expenses incurred from assets in trust, are recognized in the relevant balance sheet and income statement accounts.

(i) Accounting for consumption taxes – The national and local consumption taxes are excluded from business transaction amounts. Consumption taxes receivable and consumption taxes payable are netted, and the net amount is recorded as consumption taxes refund receivables or consumption taxes payable on the balance sheets.

Note-3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Cash and deposits	¥ 3,279,390	¥ 3,396,008
Cash and deposits held in trust	12,073,797	11,381,647
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	¥ 15,353,187	¥ 14,777,655

Note-4. Schedule of property and equipment and intangible fixed assets held in trust

Property and equipment and intangible fixed assets held in trust as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

	Thousands of yen					
	October 31, 2016			April 30, 2017		
	Acquisition costs	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Acquisition costs	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Property and equipment held in trust						
Buildings and structures						
Buildings	¥ 83,518,555	¥ 21,955,318	¥ 61,563,236	¥ 85,556,752	¥ 23,249,913	¥ 62,306,839
Structures	1,856,111	878,217	977,894	1,888,539	922,852	965,687
Tools, furniture and fixtures	235,494	149,130	86,363	261,633	163,303	98,330
Land	138,175,378	-	138,175,378	134,578,677	-	134,578,677
SUBTOTAL	223,785,540	22,982,666	200,802,873	222,285,603	24,336,069	197,949,534
Intangible fixed assets held in trust						
Leasehold	1,777,602	-	1,777,602	1,777,602	-	1,777,602
Other intangible fixed assets	6,469	4,416	2,053	6,469	4,810	1,659
SUBTOTAL	1,784,072	4,416	1,779,655	1,784,072	4,810	1,779,261
TOTAL	¥ 225,569,612	¥ 22,987,082	¥ 202,582,529	¥ 224,069,675	¥ 24,340,879	¥ 199,728,796

A government subsidy of 19,834 thousand yen, granted for the capital expenditures at The Kanagawa Science Park R&D Building in 2006, has been deducted from the acquisition cost of the building in trust.

Note-5. Unitholders’ equity

PIC issues investment units in accordance with the Investment Trusts Act. All the proceeds from the issuance of new units are designated as stated capital. PIC maintains minimum net assets of at least 50,000 thousand yen as required by the Investment Trusts Act.

Note-6. Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Thousands of yen		Interest rate (%)
	October 31, 2016 (Amount)	April 30, 2017 (Amount)	
Unsecured bond No.4 (issued on July 25, 2013 and due on July 25, 2018)	¥ 7,500,000	¥ 7,500,000	0.72
Unsecured bond No.5 (issued on March 6, 2014 and due on March 6, 2019)	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.45
Unsecured bond No.6 (issued on March 6, 2014 and due on March 5, 2021)	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.72
TOTAL	¥ 12,500,000	¥ 12,500,000	-

* The anticipated maturities of corporate bonds for the following five years (excluding the corporate bonds payable due within one year) beginning May 1, starting in 2017 are as follows:

(thousands of yen)			
More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less
¥ 10,000,000	-	2,500,000	-

Note-7. Short-term and long-term loans

Short-term and long-term loans as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

Lender	Thousands of yen				Average interest rate ^{*1} (%)	Repay-ment	Remarks
	October 31, 2016 (Amount)	Increase	Decrease	April 30, 2017 (Amount)			
SHORT-TERM LOANS							
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	¥ 2,250,000	¥ -	¥ 710,000	¥ 1,540,000	0.22959	Jul. 31, 2017	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Floating rate
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,110,000	-	350,000	760,000			
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	795,000	-	250,000	545,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	345,000	-	110,000	235,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	2,120,000	-	670,000	1,450,000	0.22733	Sep. 29, 2017	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Floating rate
Resona Bank, Limited.	850,000	-	270,000	580,000			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	430,000	-	140,000	290,000			
SUBTOTAL	7,900,000	-	2,500,000	5,400,000			
LONG-TERM LOANS ^{*2 *3}							
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-	1.43375	Dec. 8, 2016	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	1.21000	Sep. 5, 2018	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Resona Bank, Limited.	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000			
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000			
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	750,000	-	-	750,000			
The Bank of Fukuoka	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.95375	Sep. 5, 2017	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
The 77 Bank, Ltd.	600,000	-	-	600,000			
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.	600,000	-	-	600,000			
HIGASHI-NIPPON BANK, Ltd.	600,000	-	-	600,000			
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	600,000	-	-	600,000			
THE KAGAWA BANK Ltd.	300,000	-	-	300,000			
The Tokyo Tomin Bank, Limited	300,000	-	-	300,000			
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	750,000	-	-	750,000			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	750,000	-	-	750,000	0.98250	Nov. 16, 2017	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	750,000	-	-	750,000			
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	750,000	-	-	750,000			
Resona Bank, Limited.	1,850,000	-	-	1,850,000			
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1.02875	Feb. 28, 2019	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	2,600,000	-	-	2,600,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	0.88250	Mar. 27, 2018	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000			
Resona Bank, Limited.	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000			
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	1,100,000	-	-	1,100,000			
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000			
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.71625	Sep. 30, 2019	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.71625	Sep. 30, 2019	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.71625	Sep. 30, 2019	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000	0.91125	Sep. 30, 2021	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,050,000	-	-	1,050,000	0.87000	Mar. 31, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate

(continued on next page)

(cont.)

Lender	Thousands of yen				Average interest rate ^{*1} (%)	Repay-ment	Remarks
	October 31, 2016 (Amount)	Increase	Decrease	April 30, 2017 (Amount)			
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	650,000	-	-	650,000	0.69000	Mar. 31, 2020	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,950,000	-	-	1,950,000	0.91375	Apr. 28, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,950,000	-	-	1,950,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000	0.86625	Jul. 29, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000			
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	0.80125	Aug. 31, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
The Norinchukin Bank	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000			
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	0.73875	Nov. 30, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
NTT Finance Corporation	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	0.72875	Nov. 30, 2022	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Resona Bank, Limited.	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000			
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000			
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000			
NTT Finance Corporation	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	0.41375	Jan. 29, 2021	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	0.52380	Aug. 30, 2024	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	550,000	-	-	550,000			
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	700,000	-	-	700,000	0.52380	Aug. 30, 2024	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,040,000	-	-	2,040,000	0.62380	Oct. 30, 2026	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,140,000	-	-	1,140,000			
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	1,220,000	-	-	1,220,000	0.62380	Oct. 30, 2026	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	0.73500	Nov. 30, 2026	Unsecured and non-guaranteed Fixed rate
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000			
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000			
SUBTOTAL	85,100,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	85,100,000			
TOTAL	¥ 93,000,000	¥ 9,000,000	¥ 11,500,000	¥ 90,500,000			

*1 Floating interest rates in the table above represent the weighted average interest rates for the period. For loans for which PIC conducted interest rate swap transactions in order to reduce the interest rate fluctuation risk, the fixed rate interests obtained by taking into account the effect of the interest rate swaps are indicated.
*2 Long-term loans payable due within one year on the balance sheets are included in long-term loans in the table above for the purpose of indicating the loans in accordance with respective loan agreements.
*3 The anticipated maturities of long-term loans for the following five years (excluding long-term loans payable due within one year) beginning May 1, starting in 2017 are as follows:

(thousands of yen)				
More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less	
¥ 10,850,000	7,850,000	2,000,000	7,350,000	

Note-8. Rental revenues and expenses

Rental revenues and expenses for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
REAL ESTATE RENTAL REVENUES		
Rental revenues		
Rents	¥ 5,847,274	¥ 5,814,552
Common area charge	1,166,694	1,183,981
Subtotal	7,013,968	6,998,534
Other rental revenues		
Parking fees	217,674	224,238
Facility fees	61,373	61,285
Incidental revenues	547,814	482,046
Miscellaneous income	129,695	106,534
Subtotal	956,557	874,105
TOTAL REAL ESTATE RENTAL REVENUES	7,970,526	7,872,639
REAL ESTATE RENTAL EXPENSES		
Property operating expenses		
Property management fees	952,651	985,789
Utilities	550,501	512,928
Real estate taxes	578,079	561,753
Insurance	15,589	21,836
Maintenance and repairs	400,812	418,859
Trust fees	35,684	35,254
Depreciation	1,321,001	1,354,356
Miscellaneous expenses	166,482	169,372
TOTAL REAL ESTATE RENTAL EXPENSES	4,020,802	4,060,150
REAL ESTATE RENTAL INCOME	¥ 3,949,723	¥ 3,812,489

Note-9. Gains from sale of properties

Gains from sale of properties for the six months ended October 31, 2016 was not applicable.

Gains from sale of properties for the six months ended April 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	April 30, 2017	
	Tradepia Yodoyabashi (land)	
Revenues from sale of properties	¥ 6,700,000	
Cost of properties	6,558,342	
Other expenses for sale	2,931	
GAINS FROM SALE OF PROERTIES	¥ 138,726	

Note-10. Income taxes

Income taxes in Japan applicable to PIC consist of corporate income tax, enterprise tax, and inhabitant tax. The following is reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate in Japan and the effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying financial statements for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017:

	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Statutory tax rate	31.74%	31.74%
Adjustments		
Deductible cash distributions	(31.70)	(31.73)
Other	0.02	0.02
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	0.06%	0.03%

Under PIC's distribution policy, cash distributions are made in excess of 90% of distributable income as defined in the Special Taxation Measures Law of Japan for the fiscal period to qualify for conditions as set forth in the Special Taxation Measures Law to achieve a deduction of cash distributions for income tax purposes. Based on such policy, PIC treated the cash distributions as tax deductions as allowed in the Special Taxation Measures Law.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in net deferred tax assets or liabilities as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Deferred tax assets		
Enterprise taxes	¥ 1,600	¥ 3,099
Total of deferred tax assets	1,600	3,099
NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	¥ 1,600	¥ 3,099

Note-11. Per unit information

The following table summarizes the net assets per unit as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 and the net income per unit for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017:

	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Net assets per unit*	¥ 94,113	¥ 94,100
Net income per unit*	2,532	2,520

The net income per unit is calculated by dividing the net income by the weighted-average number of units outstanding for the respective six-month period.

Diluted net income per unit is not presented since no warrants and convertible bonds were outstanding during the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017.

The basis for calculating net income per unit was as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Net income	¥ 3,335,884	¥ 3,318,903
Amount not attributable to ordinary unitholders	-	-
Net income related to ordinary units	3,335,884	3,318,903
Average number of units during the period	1,316,995 units	1,316,995 units

Note-12. Leases

PIC leases some properties to tenants under non-cancellable operating leases. As of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017, the future lease revenues under the non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	Thousands of yen	
	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Due within one year	¥ 446,318	¥ 437,238
Due after one year	2,333,663	2,233,310
TOTAL	¥ 2,779,981	¥ 2,670,549

Note-13. Distribution information

Pursuant to the distribution policy set forth in Article 13, Paragraph 1 of PIC’s Article of Incorporation, the maximum distribution amount cannot exceed the unappropriated retained earnings, and this amount must exceed 90% of the “distributable income” which is defined in Article 67-15 of the Special Taxation Measures Law of Japan. No cash distributions exceeding the unappropriated retained earnings as set forth in Article 13, Paragraph 2 of the PIC’s Article of Incorporation were made.

[October 31, 2016]

In accordance with this policy, PIC declared a total distribution of 3,335,948,335 yen as distribution of income for the 28th fiscal period (payment to start on January 16, 2017), which was the maximum value arrived at when the number of units outstanding (1,316,995 units) was multiplied by an integer, within the limit of the unappropriated retained earnings for the 28th fiscal period.

[April 30, 2017]

In accordance with this policy, PIC declared a total distribution of 3,318,827,400 yen as distribution of income for the 29th fiscal period (payment to start on July 7, 2017), which was the maximum value arrived at when the number of units outstanding (1,316,995 units) was multiplied by an integer, within the limit of the unappropriated retained earnings for the 29th fiscal period.

Income carried forward after the distributions for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 were as follows:

	October 31, 2016	April 30, 2017
Unappropriated retained earnings	¥ 3,336,604,286	¥ 3,319,559,261
Cash distributions declared	3,335,948,335	3,318,827,400
(Cash distribution declared per unit)	(2,533)	(2,520)
INCOME CARRIED FORWARD	¥ 655,951	¥ 731,861

Note-14. Financial instruments

(a) Items concerning the current status of financial instruments -

Policies on financial instruments - PIC procures funds for acquiring properties, conducting maintenance and repairs, repaying interest-bearing liabilities and for other purposes primarily through borrowings from financial institutions, issuing corporate bonds or issuing new investment units.

With regard to temporary surplus funds, tenant security deposits held in trust, etc., PIC manages them as bank deposits in consideration of such factors as safety and liquidity.

Moreover, PIC owns investment securities (preferred securities backed by the cash flow gained from real estate) as part of its real estate investment.

As for derivative transactions, PIC may use them only to hedge against interest rate fluctuation risks arising from liabilities.

Description of financial instruments, their respective risks and risk management structure - Short-term loans, long-term loans and corporate bonds are means of fund procurement primarily for acquiring trust beneficiary interests and repaying interest-bearing liabilities. Although loans and corporate bonds are exposed to liquidity risk upon the arrival of repayment dates, PIC manages the risk by such measures as working to maintain and enhance its ability to procure funds from the capital market through issuing investment units, by controlling the ratio of interest-bearing liabilities to total assets within a range considered appropriate, creating fund procurement plans as early as possible by regularly checking liquidity on hand through making monthly cash payment schedules, etc., and preparing necessary funds based on such plans.

In addition, although loans with floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk, PIC manages the risk by adjusting the ratio of the balance of loans with floating interest rates to the entire loans in accordance with the financing environment, as well as utilizing derivative transactions (interest rate swap transactions) as hedging instruments.

The investment securities (preferred securities backed by the cash flow gained from real estate) are exposed to liquidity risk, credit risk of the issuer, etc., in addition to investment risks specific to real estate. However, PIC will manage such risks by maintaining the ratio of the investment securities to its total assets at a certain level, and by employing such measures as assessing the financial status on a regular basis.

Supplemental explanation on items concerning fair value of financial instruments - The fair value of financial instruments includes market prices and, in the event market prices are not available, prices that are rationally calculated. Since such calculation uses certain assumptions and conditions, the calculated prices may differ if different assumptions and conditions are used. As for the contract amount and other conditions of derivative transactions indicated in “(b) Items concerning fair value of financial instruments” below, the contract amount is not an indicator of the market risks related to such derivative transactions.

(b) Items concerning fair value of financial instruments - The book values recorded on the balance sheet, fair values and their difference as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Thousands of yen					
	October 31, 2016			April 30, 2017		
	Book value	Fair value	Difference	Book value	Fair value	Difference
ASSETS						
(1) Cash and deposits	¥ 3,279,390	¥ 3,279,390	¥ -	¥ 3,396,008	¥ 3,396,008	¥ -
(2) Cash and deposits held in trust	12,073,797	12,073,797	-	11,381,647	11,381,647	-
TOTAL ASSETS	¥ 15,353,187	¥ 15,353,187	¥ -	¥ 14,777,655	¥ 14,777,655	¥ -
LIABILITIES						
(3) Short-term loans payable	¥ 7,900,000	¥ 7,900,000	¥ -	¥ 5,400,000	¥ 5,400,000	¥ -
(4) Long-term loans payable due within one year	14,000,000	14,065,627	65,627	15,900,000	15,986,623	86,623
(5) Long-term loans payable	71,100,000	72,031,165	931,165	69,200,000	69,766,529	566,529
(6) Corporate bonds	12,500,000	12,640,150	140,150	12,500,000	12,605,150	105,150
TOTAL LIABILITIES	¥ 105,500,000	¥ 106,636,943	¥ 1,136,943	¥ 103,000,000	¥ 103,758,303	¥ 758,303
(7) Derivative Transactions	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -

*1 The following methods are used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:
(1) Cash and deposits, and (2) cash and deposits held in trust - Book values of these instruments are used to determine their fair values, as the fair values are considered to approximate the book values because these instruments are settled over the short term.
(3) Short-term loans payable - Book values of these instruments are used to determine their fair values, as the fair values are considered to approximate the book values because these instruments are settled over the short term.
(4) Long-term loans payable due within one year and (5) long-term loans payable - For long-term loans payable with floating interest rates, book values are used to determine their fair values as the fair values are considered to approximate the book values because these instruments reflect market interest rates over the short term. However, fair values of certain long-term loans payable with floating interest rates that qualify for the special accounting of interest rate swaps (refer to Note 16. Derivative Transactions below) are based on the method of calculating by discounting the sum of their principal and interest payments net of any cash flows from the interest-rate swap by estimated rates assumed in the event that PIC borrows new loans corresponding to the remaining periods. Moreover, fair values of long-term loans payable with fixed interest rates are based on the method of calculating by discounting the sum of their principal and interest by the rates assumed in the event that PIC borrows new loans corresponding to the remaining periods.
(6) Corporate bonds - Fair values of these instruments are calculated based on their market prices.
(7) Derivative Transactions - Refer to Note 16. Derivative Transactions below.
*2 Financial instruments for which it is recognizably very difficult to estimate the fair value:
Investment securities - The preferred securities (recorded on the Balance Sheets at 20,035,175 thousand yen as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017, respectively) do not have any market price and do not allow estimation of their future cash flows. Thus, it is recognized to be very difficult to estimate their fair value, and they are excluded from the disclosure of fair value of financial instruments.

(Notes to Financial Statements cont.)

*3 Planned redemption amount of monetary claims as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Thousands of yen					
	October 31, 2016					
	Within one year	More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less	More than five years
(1) Cash and deposits	¥ 3,279,390	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
(2) Cash and deposits held in trust	12,073,797	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	¥ 15,353,187	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -

	Thousands of yen					
	April 30, 2017					
	Within one year	More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less	More than five years
(1) Cash and deposits	¥ 3,396,008	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
(2) Cash and deposits held in trust	11,381,647	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	¥ 14,777,655	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -

*4 Planned repayment and redemption amounts of loans and corporate bonds as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Thousands of yen					
	October 31, 2016					
	Within one year	More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less	More than five years
(3) Short-term loans payable	¥ 7,900,000	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
(4) Long-term loans payable due within one year	14,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Long-term loans payable	-	18,900,000	10,050,000	650,000	4,400,000	37,100,000
(6) Corporate bonds	-	7,500,000	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-
TOTAL	¥ 21,900,000	¥ 26,400,000	¥ 12,550,000	¥ 650,000	¥ 6,900,000	¥ 37,100,000

	Thousands of yen					
	April 30, 2017					
	Within one year	More than one year and two years or less	More than two years and three years or less	More than three years and four years or less	More than four years and five years or less	More than five years
(3) Short-term loans payable	¥ 5,400,000	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
(4) Long-term loans payable due within one year	15,900,000	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Long-term loans payable	-	10,850,000	7,850,000	2,000,000	7,350,000	41,150,000
(6) Corporate bonds	-	10,000,000	-	2,500,000	-	-
TOTAL	¥ 21,300,000	¥ 20,850,000	¥ 7,850,000	¥ 4,500,000	¥ 7,350,000	¥ 41,150,000

Note-15. Investment securities

Investment securities represent the preferred securities issued by UDX Special Purpose Company, which are backed by cash flows from Real Estate Property managed by UDX Special Purpose Company. PIC owns 53,580 units (19.0% equity) of the preferred securities (282,000 units in total) as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 respectively.

These securities do not have a readily available market price. Additionally, due to lack of the transparency of cash flow information from the underlying properties, there is inherent difficulty in estimating fair value, and accordingly they are excluded from the disclosure of fair value.

Note-16. Derivative transactions

- (a) Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied - Not applicable for the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017.
- (b) Derivatives to which hedge accounting is applied - For the six months ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017, the following table shows the contract amount or amount equivalent to the principal provided in the contract as of the closing date for each method of hedge accounting.

Type of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions, etc.	Major hedged item	Thousands of yen			
			October 31, 2016			
			Contract amount, etc.	Of which, exceeding one year	Fair value	Calculation method for the fair value
Special accounting for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transaction Receivable floating; payable fixed	Long-term loans payable	¥ 36,980,000	¥ 36,980,000	*	-

Type of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions, etc.	Major hedged item	Thousands of yen			
			April 30, 2017			
			Contract amount, etc.	Of which, exceeding one year	Fair value	Calculation method for the fair value
Special accounting for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transaction Receivable floating; payable fixed	Long-term loans payable	¥ 45,980,000	¥ 45,980,000	*	-

* Transactions for which special accounting for interest rate swaps is applied are combined with long-term loans payable for accounting purposes. Accordingly, their fair value is included in the fair value of the relevant long-term loans payable.

Note-17. Rental property

PIC owns office buildings and residential properties for rental purposes mainly in the 23 wards of Tokyo. The book values of these rental properties recorded on the balance sheets as of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017, the changes during the fiscal period and their fair values are as follows:

	Thousands of yen							
	October 31, 2016				April 30, 2017			
	Book value at May 1, 2016 ^{*1}	Increase and Decrease during the period ^{*2}	Book value at October 31, 2016 ^{*1}	Fair value at October 31, 2016 ^{*3}	Book value at November 1, 2016 ^{*1}	Increase and Decrease during the period ^{*2}	Book value at April 30, 2017 ^{*1}	Fair value at April 30, 2017 ^{*3}
Office buildings	¥ 134,080,914	¥ (412,946)	¥ 133,667,967	¥ 145,160,000	¥ 133,667,967	¥ (2,289,189)	¥ 131,378,777	¥ 145,492,000
Residential properties	69,464,998	(550,436)	68,914,561	73,342,000	68,914,561	(564,543)	68,350,018	74,432,000
TOTAL	¥ 203,545,912	¥ (963,383)	¥ 202,582,529	¥ 218,502,000	¥ 202,582,529	¥ (2,853,733)	¥ 199,728,796	¥ 219,924,000

*1 The book values recorded on the balance sheets represent the amounts obtained by deducting the accumulated depreciation from the acquisition prices (including incidental expenses accompanying the acquisitions).

*2 Of the increases and decreases in rental properties during the period, major increases in the fiscal period ended October 31, 2016 are due to the capital expenditures (359,991 thousand yen) and major decreases are due to the depreciation (1,321,001 thousand yen). Major increases in the fiscal period ended April 30, 2017 are due to the acquisition of Urban Ace Higobashi Building (4,628,294 thousand yen) and the capital expenditures (432,011 thousand yen), and major decreases are due to the sale of Tradepia Yodoyabashi (land) (6,558,342 thousand yen) and the depreciation (1,354,356 thousand yen).

*3 The fair values at the end of the fiscal periods in the above table are appraisal values based on external real estate appraisers.

In addition, the operating revenues and expenses of the rental properties for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Thousands of yen					
	October 31, 2016			April 30, 2017		
	Real estate rental revenues	Real estate rental expenses	Real estate rental income	Real estate rental revenues	Real estate rental expenses	Real estate rental income
Office buildings	¥ 5,525,250	¥ 2,685,422	¥ 2,839,828	¥ 5,405,182	¥ 2,726,757	¥ 2,678,424
Residential properties	2,445,276	1,335,380	1,109,895	2,467,457	1,333,393	1,134,064
TOTAL	¥ 7,970,526	¥ 4,020,802	¥ 3,949,723	¥ 7,872,639	¥ 4,060,150	¥ 3,812,489

* The real estate rental revenues and real estate rental expenses are rental revenues and corresponding expenses (depreciation, property management fees, utilities, etc.), and are recorded in "Operating revenues" and "Operating expenses", respectively.

Note-18. Segment information

- (a) Segment information - Description has been omitted because the real estate business constitutes PIC’s sole business segment.
- (b) Related information -
- (i) Information by product/service category - Description has been omitted because operating revenues from external customers in a single product/service category account for over 90% of the operating revenues on the profit and loss statements.
- (ii) Information on geographical area -
- Operating revenues - Description has been omitted because operating revenues from external customers in Japan account for over 90% of the operating revenues on the profit and loss statements.
- Property and equipment - Description has been omitted because the amount of property and equipment located in Japan accounts for over 90% of the amount of property and equipment on the balance sheets.
- (iii) Information by major customer - Description has been omitted because the operating revenues from a single external customer accounts for less than 10% of the operating revenues on the profit and loss statements.

Note-19. Subsequent events

(a) Acquisition of property - Pursuant to the basic investment policy and other policies, PIC acquired the following property:

Sphere Tower Tennozu	
OVERVIEW OF THE PROPERTY ACQUISITION	
Type of property *1	Quasi co-ownership of beneficiary interest in a trust (real estate) (ownership ratio: 67%)
Acquisition price *2	15,000 million yen
Appraisal value	15,300 million yen (as of April 30, 2017) [Appraiser] Aoyama Realty Advisors Inc.
Date of conclusion	June 16, 2017
Acquisition date	June 21, 2017
OVERVIEW OF THE PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST	
Location (residential indication)	2-2-8 Higashi Shinagawa, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo
Use of building *3	(1) Office, store and parking lot (2) Machine room (local air conditioning facilities)
Area *4	Land 6,106.11m²
	Total floor space (1) 43,477.68m² (exclusively-owned sections) (2) 3,674.04m²
	Total leasable space *4 17,909.32m²
Structure of building	(1) Steel, steel framed reinforced concrete and steel and steel framed reinforced concrete structure with a flat-topped roof, 27 stories with 2 basement floors (2) Steel framed reinforced concrete with a flat-topped roof, 4 basement floors
Construction completion	(1) April 1993 (2) June 1991

*1 The acquired property represents the quasi co-ownership of beneficiary interest in a trust (ownership ratio: 67%) of the following real estate for Sphere Tower Tennozu as trust property.
Land: Fee simple ownership
Building: (1) Fee simple ownership
(2) Co-ownership of fee simple ownership (co-ownership interest of 3,444/ 10,000) for the portion co-owned by the owner of the land adjacent to the north of the site and the trustee

*2 The acquisition price represents the transaction price before taxes, not including various expenses (such as real estate taxes) required for the acquisition of the property.

*3 The use of buildings is described based on the information indicated in the certificate of registered matters.

*4 The total leasable space indicates the figure obtained by multiplying the figure of the entire real property by the ratio of quasi co-ownership (67/100), which PIC acquired, of the beneficiary interest in a trust.

(b) Borrowing of funds - PIC borrowed funds, as described below, in order to finance the acquisition of Sphere Tower Tennozu, as described in (a)
Acquisition of property above, as well as part of the expenses related to the acquisition:

Lenders	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	NTT Finance Corporation	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
Amount of Debt Finance	3,200 million yen	1,800 million yen	2,700 million yen	4,000 million yen	3,300 million yen
Drawdown Date	June 21, 2017				
Repayment Date	May 31, 2021	May 31, 2021	May 31, 2023	May 31, 2024	May 30, 2025
Repayment Method	Lump-sum repayment upon maturity				
Interest Rate (p.a.), etc.	Fixed rate: 0.24000%	Fixed rate: 0.24000%	Fixed rate: 0.42875%*	Fixed rate: 0.53250%*	Fixed rate: 0.59880%*
Collateral / Guarantee	Unsecured and non-guaranteed				

* As PIC has conducted an interest rate swap transaction for the balance of the loan in order to reduce the interest rate fluctuation risk, the fixed rate interest obtained by taking into account the effect of the interest rate swaps is indicated.

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2016 AND APRIL 30, 2017

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1. Capital Expenditures

PIC plans to incur capital expenditures for scheduled renovations, etc. of the portfolio it owns, including the following material expenditures.

Name	Address	Purpose	Scheduled Period	Planned Construction Expenditures (thousands of yen)		
				Total	Amount Paid during the 29th Fiscal Period	Amount Paid before the 29th Fiscal Period
NU Kannai Building	Yokohama City, Kanagawa	Renovation of air conditioning systems	May 2015 – April 2018	352,578	39,693	241,695
Urbannet Omori Building	Ota Ward, Tokyo	Renewal of air conditioning systems	June 2016 – April 2019	96,768	-	21,358
Urbannet Shizuoka Otemachi Building	Shizuoka City, Shizuoka	Renovation of sanitary facilities	May 2017 – January 2019	70,784	-	-
Renai Shinjuku-Gyoen Tower	Shinjuku Word, Tokyo	Renovation of common spaces	May 2017 – July 2017	66,903	-	-
NTT CRED Okayama Building	Okayama City, Okayama	Renewal of central monitor device	March 2017 – August 2017	45,000	-	-
Urbannet Omori Building	Ota Ward, Tokyo	Renewal of Security systems	May 2017 – October 2017	20,000	-	-

2. Capital Expenditures during the 29th Fiscal Period

The following is an overview of major construction classified as capital expenditures during the 29th fiscal period (November 1, 2016 – April 30, 2017) for the portfolio owned by PIC. Capital expenditures during the period totaled 432,011 thousand yen. This amount, combined with maintenance and repair expenditures of 418,859 thousand yen, was classified as operating expenses for the period, aggregating a total of 850,870 thousand yen representing renovation expenditures.

Name	Address	Purpose	Period	Amount Paid (thousands of yen)
The Kanagawa Science Park R&D Building	Kawasaki City, Kanagawa	Renewal of air conditioning systems	July 2016 – February 2017	117,879
Urbannet Ikebukuro Building	Toshima Ward, Tokyo	Renewal of automatic fire alarm systems	November 2016 – April 2017	79,254
NU Kannai Building	Yokohama City, Kanagawa	Renovation of air conditioning systems	November 2016 – April 2017	39,693
The Kanagawa Science Park R&D Building	Kawasaki City, Kanagawa	Renewal of waste water treatment equipment	July 2016 – February 2017	35,010
Granpark	Minato Ward, Tokyo	Renewal of hot-water supply equipment	April 2016 – November 2016	18,858
Urbannet Ichigaya Building	Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo	Renewal of air conditioning systems	December 2016 – April 2017	11,000
Takadanobaba Center Building	Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo	Renovation of mechanical parking system	November 2016 – February 2017	10,450
Other construction	-	-	-	119,865
Total				432,011

3. Amounts Reserved for Long-Term Maintenance and Repair Plans

Item \ Fiscal Period	Thousands of yen	
	28th Fiscal Period (May 1, 2016 – October 31, 2016)	29th Fiscal Period (November 1, 2016 – April 30, 2017)
Deposits at end of the preceding period	474,811	489,134
Deposits made during the period	14,323	14,323
Amounts used from deposits during the period	-	-
Deposits carried forward to the next period	489,134	503,457

OVERVIEW OF FUND PROCUREMENT

1. Borrowing of Funds, Etc.

(1) PIC refinanced the 9,000 million yen in a long-term loan borrowed on December 8, 2011 into a long-term loan on December 8, 2016. The following table shows the breakdown, including the lenders, of the 9,000 million yen in the long-term loan.

Lenders	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
Amount of Debt Finance	4,000 million yen	3,000 million yen	2,000 million yen
Drawdown Date	December 8, 2016		
Repayment Date	November 30, 2026		
Repayment Method	Lump-sum repayment upon maturity		
Interest Rate (p.a.), etc.	Fixed rate: 0.73500% *		
Collateral/Guarantee	Unsecured and non-guaranteed		

* As PIC has conducted an interest rate swap transaction for the balance of the loan in order to reduce the interest rate fluctuation risk, the fixed rate interest obtained by taking into account the effect of the interest rate swaps is indicated.

(2) On December 30, 2016, PIC made partial early repayment of 2,500 million yen for the short-term loans totaling 7,900 million yen borrowed on July 29, 2016 and September 30, 2016, by using part of the proceeds obtained from the transfer of an office building (Tradepia Yodoyabashi (land)) that it sold on December 20, 2016 as well as cash on hand.

(Breakdown of repayment of borrowings)

- Early repayment of 1,420 million yen for the 4,500 million yen in short-term loans borrowed on July 29, 2016
- Early repayment of 1,080 million yen for the 3,400 million yen in short-term loans borrowed on September 30, 2016

As a result of the above, PIC’s interest-bearing liabilities totaled 103,000 million yen as of April 30, 2017. The breakdown is as follows: 5,400 million yen in short-term loans, 85,100 million yen in long-term loans (including long-term loans due within one year) and 12,500 million yen in corporate bonds. Of the total interest-bearing liabilities, long-term interest-bearing liabilities accounted for 94.8%.

2. Credit Ratings

PIC has been granted the following issuer and bond credit ratings.

Rating Agency	Rating	
	Issuer rating (Rating outlook)	Bond rating *
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	AA- (Stable)	-
Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I)	A+ (Stable)	A+

*The bond credit rating has been granted to the Unsecured bonds No. 4, 5 and 6.

STRATEGIC POLICIES

I. INVESTMENT POLICY

1. Basic Policy

Premier Investment Corporation (PIC) shall invest in real estate located primarily in the Tokyo metropolitan area and comprising buildings primarily for office and residential uses and their lots, as well as in securities and other assets that are backed by the said real estate. PIC shall conduct management with an aim to ensure solid growth of assets it owns and stable earnings from medium- to long-term perspectives.

Premier REIT Advisors, Co., Ltd. (PRA), the asset manager of PIC, has established Asset Management Guidelines as its internal rules for conducting asset management of PIC.

PRA has established such Asset Management Guidelines based on the belief that they should be most suited to the basic policy for managing the assets of PIC in light of the existing market environment and economic conditions. The following is a summary of the Guidelines:

2. Portfolio Management Standards Based on Basic Policy

1. Holding Period

In principle, all investment assets are held for the medium to long term. No assets will be acquired solely for the purpose of divestiture after a short period of time.

2. Acquisition Standards

A) Acquisition Standards

In acquiring investment assets in which PIC invests, PRA shall comprehensively investigate the real estate market situation over the medium to long term, the investment returns assumed from the acquisition

prices of and the expected income from relevant investment assets, fluctuations in asset values and their forecasted fluctuations, prospects and stability of areas where the properties are located, building size, building and facility specifications, earthquake resistance performance, status of rights, tenants, property management conditions, environment and soil quality, current responses to deterioration or obsolescence of real estate, projected future capital expenditures thereof, status of insurance and other factors, and select investments after considering the importance of these assets in the portfolio structure. In doing so, steps shall be taken to construct a portfolio that clearly classifies the strategic position of these investment assets.

B) Use

- a. PIC shall invest in real estate, its leasehold interest or surface rights (chijo-ken), real estate in trust underlying its beneficial interests, its leasehold interest or surface rights, and real estate underlying equity investments in real estate backed securities or anonymous partnerships (hereinafter, “Real Estate Backed Securities, etc.”), its leasehold interests or surface rights (collectively referred to as “Investment Real Estate”), all of which shall be primarily for office and residential uses. However, such properties may in some cases be used partially for retail or other purposes. Consequently, the office buildings and residential properties acquired by PIC may include properties that are partially used for retail or other purposes.
- b. In consideration of the characteristics of each real estate use indicated in the table on page 41, PIC works to ensure diversification of property uses by investing primarily in

both office buildings and residential properties while assigning a relatively high importance to office buildings, aiming to minimize the adverse effects of changes in economic and social conditions on PIC’s earnings and ensure creation of stable cash flow over the medium to long term.

- c. PIC aims to maintain a portfolio ratio of office buildings to residential properties of around 6:4 (based on acquisition price) over the medium to long term. PIC plans to acquire investment assets based on this policy in the future. However, there is no guarantee that PIC will be able to smoothly acquire the investment assets as planned.

C) Areas

- a. As noted above, PIC’s investments are focused primarily in the Tokyo Economic Bloc, which is characterized by high concentrations of people and industries and an established economic foundation, and in Major Regional Cities.
- b. Specifically, by dividing the investment target areas into the categories of the 5 Central Wards of Tokyo, the Other 18 Wards of Tokyo, the Urban Areas Surrounding Tokyo and the Major Regional Cities, and by considering the balance between those categories while concentrating on the 5 Central Wards, PIC seeks to achieve a portfolio diversified by asset type comprising office buildings and residential properties. The targeted ratio of office buildings to residential properties is stated above. Based on the abovementioned basic policy, PIC diversifies its investment targeting to achieve a geographical split as indicated in the table on page 42 for both office buildings and residential properties (each of which is set at 100% in the table).

Use

Use	Key Investment Points <small>(Note 1)</small>
Office Buildings	<div><div>a.</div><div>In the real estate market of Japan, office buildings are relatively less individualized and are available in a greater stock compared to real estate provided for other uses, and therefore may be considered relatively superior with respect to market scale and liquidity. For these reasons, PIC has positioned office buildings as its primary investment target.</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Demand from tenants (lessees) for office buildings may fluctuate, impacted by business cycles and other economic trends. This might adversely affect PIC's profitability with regard to its office buildings. However, compared to real estate for other uses, office buildings are generally expected to provide relatively higher levels of profitability.</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>PIC will consider acquisition of large-scale office buildings with great care, after thoroughly investigating future supply and demand trends and location characteristics.</div></div>
Residential Properties	<div><div>a.</div><div>PIC invests in Japanese rental residential properties commanding relatively high quality in terms of designs of exteriors, entrances and other areas, specifications of story height, exterior walls and other items, total floor space, floor plans and other aspects.</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Rental residential properties are relatively resistant to the adverse effects of changes in economic and social conditions compared to real estate for other uses, and thus are expected to yield relatively stable earnings. Due to such characteristics, PIC has positioned rental residential properties as part of the main investment target for the purpose of stabilizing cash flow and diversifying investment assets.</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>As of the date of this document, PRA expects that the market for rental residential properties in the Tokyo Economic Bloc will expand and diversify over the medium to long term due to the effects of the recent demand for returning to city centers and lifestyle changes. However, if PRA determines that the aforementioned characteristics have been damaged due to changes in the market or other reasons, different investment decisions may be made.</div></div> <div><div>d.</div><div>Since tenants of rental residential properties are particularly selective about geographical areas, and different markets are formed for different types of residential properties, PIC invests in said properties based on the following analyses and understandings of the future supply and demand trends and other factors in accordance with the characteristics of respective property types.</div></div>
<div>(Classification by type of residential properties)</div> <div>Wide</div>	<div><div>a.</div><div>This type refers to residential properties specially planned and designed for expatriates (i.e., persons dispatched or set off from abroad to offices established in the Tokyo Economic Bloc by Western and multinational companies) under limited location conditions in accordance with their lifestyles.</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Recently, the tenant demand for these properties has increased among wealthy Japanese families as well. Like those described in a. above, these tenants have higher creditworthiness than those of other types of residences, and the risk of delinquent rent and similar problems with regard to such tenants appears to be low.</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>Because the properties with this type of units are in shorter supply than office buildings, residential properties intended for Japanese residents and real estate for other uses, stable income is expected due to its scarcity and other features. Also, depending on the quality of management performance, differences in profitability may arise regarding investments in these properties.</div></div>
Family	<div><div>a.</div><div>This type refers to residential properties intended for mean-income Japanese families (especially families with three or more members, including children), and are designed to meet their lifestyles.</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Generally, these families tend to place emphasis on neighborhood scenes and living environments; thus, they tend to prefer locations away from the center of Tokyo. These properties are expected to yield relatively high levels of profitability.</div></div>
DINKs	<div><div>a.</div><div>This type refers to residential properties intended for young households (without children) where both partners work, and are designed to meet their lifestyles. (DINK is the acronym for "Double Income, No Kids.")</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Demand of these tenants tends to focus on areas with convenient commuter access to the center of Tokyo. Since those properties appear to be in short supply in such areas and said households of DINKs earn high levels of income, these properties have a scarcity value, and are expected to yield relatively high profitability.</div></div>
Single	<div><div>a.</div><div>This type refers to residential properties intended for persons living alone, and are designed to meet their lifestyles.</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Together with diversifying lifestyles, the market for more spacious and higher-quality residential properties targeting singles is growing steadily, and such properties are expected to continue yielding stable profitability going forward.</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>Since the 5 Central Wards of Tokyo, especially Minato, Shinjuku and Shibuya Wards, enjoy higher average rents and more stable demand with respect to these properties compared to other areas, investments in properties located in these wards may increase cash flow.</div></div>

(Note 1) The “Key Investment Points” in the table above reflect the current views of PRA as of the date of this document. These points may change due to future economic and real estate market trends. Moreover, they provide no guarantee of future trends regarding the degree of importance of properties for different uses, future earnings yield thereon or other considerations.

(Note 2) The 5 Central Wards of Tokyo in this Semiannual Report refer to Chiyoda, Chuo, Minato, Shinjuku and Shibuya Wards (hereinafter the same).

D) Asset Size by Property

▶see table below

a. Office buildings

In principle, office buildings with leasable floor space of approximately 2,000m² or more, and standard floor sizes of approximately 300m² or more, are the investment targets.

b. Residential properties

In principle, residential properties of the sizes indicated in the table below are the investment targets (in accordance with the classifications by unit type).

For both office buildings and residential properties, PIC will determine the appropriate size of each property based on the standards above and by considering the regional characteristics of the location and the compatibility of asset size with the location.

E) Due Diligence ▶see table on page 43

PIC decides on whether or not it will acquire investment assets in a comprehensive manner after conducting economic, physical and legal inspections of the assets. The table on page 43

lists the items that are, in principle, investigated in conducting such economic, physical and legal inspections. However, since the importance of each item listed in the table in deciding on the acquisition of investment assets may differ depending on the use of the Investment Real Estate or the type and nature of the investment assets, PIC will not necessarily examine all of the said items before acquiring the investment assets. In addition, the investment assets acquired by PIC may not in the end satisfy all of the standards of such items, which are intended for the inspections and investigations for deciding on the acquisition of the investment assets.

F) Standards for Tenant Selection

▶see table below

a. Credit, as well as other information, is checked regarding prospective tenants in line with the attribute classifications indicated in the table below. With respect to checks of corporate tenants, when their credit status cannot be determined from the materials obtained or when otherwise deemed neces-

sary, databases of outside research agencies and other materials will be used. When examination results of credit checks and other matters are recognized to be satisfactory, judgment will be made on the appropriateness of executing a lease agreement after comprehensively considering rent level, term of lease, amount of deposit, type of tenant business, balance with other tenants in the subject property, size and configuration of desired space, and other matters.

b. Concerning current tenants and new tenants with whom agreements have been concluded, PIC as a rule intends to maintain long-term relationships to the fullest extent possible. However, in Japan, the term of a lease agreement for both office buildings and residential properties is usually two years. Moreover, many agreements include provisions that allow tenants to cancel the agreement by providing notice in advance for a certain period of time. Such provisions are also included in many of the lease agreements for the investment assets of PIC.

Areas

Use \ Area	5 Central Wards of Tokyo	Other 18 Wards of Tokyo	Urban Areas Surrounding Tokyo	Major Regional Cities
Office buildings	50% or more	0% - 20%	0% - 40%	0% - 20%
Residential properties	50% or more	0% - 40%	0% - 20%	0% - 20%

(Note 1) Diversification ratios by area show the respective ratios of office buildings and residential properties. Since the figures in the table represent ranges, the total of such figures is not necessarily 100%. Although PIC makes investments by aiming to achieve the ratios above, the actual ratios may differ in the course of acquiring the investment assets.

(Note 2) The Major Regional Cities refers to such cities as Sapporo, Sendai, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Hiroshima, Okayama and Fukuoka (hereinafter the same).

Asset Size per Property

	Dedicated Use Area per Rental Unit	Number of Rental Units
Wide	80m² or more	10 or more
Family	60m² or more	20 or more
DINKs	40-80m²	20 or more
Single	25-40m²	30 or more

Standards for Tenant Selection

Classification	Check Items (Details)
Corporations	<div><div>1.</div><div>Business types, business history, financial details (i.e., financial soundness), etc.</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Purpose of lease (e.g., purpose of use, period)</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Existence or non-existence of joint and several guarantors and attributes of such guarantors</div></div>
Individuals	<div><div>1.</div><div>Office and details of employment, service years, etc.</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Annual income (and the proportion of the total amount of rent to annual income, etc.)</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>Purpose of lease (e.g., purpose of use, period and number of residents)</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>Existence or non-existence of joint and several guarantors and attributes of such guarantors (e.g., relationship with such individuals)</div></div> <div><div>5.</div><div>Age, gender, family structure, etc.</div></div>

Due Diligence

Item		Details
Economic Inspection	Tenant inspection	1. Financial credibility, status of rent collection, etc. of tenants 2. Tenants' business types, number of tenants, purposes of use, etc. (including household conditions for residential properties) 3. Past occupancy rates, rent trends and future expectations 4. Proportion occupied by each tenant, diversification of tenants, etc.
	Market research	1. Market rents, occupancy rates, trends in competing properties and tenant demand, etc.
	Income-related	1. Inspection of competitive strength, including ability to attract tenants and resale potential 2. Lease agreement levels, lease agreement structures, and possibility of renewal of such agreements 3. Expense levels, structures of agreements related to expenses, and possibility of renewal of such agreements 4. Inspection of appropriate levels of rents and expenses, and possibility of projected future expense burdens 5. Comparison of maintenance and repair plans with actual funds accumulated
Physical Inspection	Location	1. Condition of roadways, access to primary means of transport (e.g., passenger trains), numbers of users of primary means of transport 2. Location and accessibility of convenience facilities, commercial facilities, public offices, and recreational facilities, status of usage of neighboring and nearby land, and future indicators (all of which are specific to residential properties) 3. Status of sunlight, vistas, views, noise, etc. (all of which are specific to residential properties) 4. Area's name value, reputation, scale, etc.
	Construction, facilities and specifications	1. For both office buildings and residential properties: Design, primary structure, building age, construction companies, etc. 2. Conditions of interior and exterior components Office buildings: Configuration of rental floors, free-access floors (e.g., OA floors), subdivision measures, ceiling heights, electrical capacity, air-conditioning system, floor load, illuminance, security measures, water supply and drainage facilities, elevator facilities, parking, other common facilities, etc. Residential properties: Configuration of rental rooms, floor plans, ceiling heights, security measures, broadcast reception equipment, water supply and drainage facilities, elevator facilities, parking for cars and bicycles, assembly rooms, other common facilities, etc.
	Earthquake resistance	1. Achievement of abilities in line with new earthquake-resistant construction standards (the earthquake-resistant construction standards based on the Building Standards Act revised in 1981) or equivalent or higher standards 2. In principle, the probable maximum loss (PML) value caused by an earthquake should be less than 20%. Reinforcement work for earthquake resistance or other similar measures must be taken for a property with a PML of 20% or more for acquiring the property.
	Property management	1. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations (specifically, the Fire Service Act, City Planning Act and other building-related laws and regulations), etc. 2. Estimates of future maintenance and repair expenses (for the next ten years or so) based on building condition reports 3. Quality of property management, existence or non-existence of and terms of management bylaws, and the quality and financial credibility of a property management company
	Environment, ground characteristics, etc.	1. Status of use and management of hazardous materials such as asbestos, chlorofluorocarbons, and PCBs 2. Soil quality, land use history, status of soil contamination, etc.
		Matters relating to rights in a property, including the following items, will be carefully investigated, considering the reliability of titles of former owners and other parties. Particularly careful investigations are required with regard to properties with complex title arrangements such as those for which PIC does not hold any ownership or not hold ownership independently (e.g., properties for which PIC holds co-ownership or compartmentalized ownership or leased land).
Legal Inspection	Title, etc.	1. Completion or incompleteness of the perfection of a leasehold interest and review of other interests or rights superseding the leasehold interest 2. Existence or non-existence of registration of rights for a site where the building is located, existence or non-existence of (i) restrictions on separate disposition of a building and the right for a site where a property is located and (ii) registrations thereof, and (iii) proportions of ownership shares 3. Measures for securing the repayment of deposit money, and policies and measures concerning reserve funds accumulated for long-term maintenance and repair plans 4. Existence or non-existence of (i) special agreements prohibiting separation of co-ownership interest and (ii) registration thereof, appropriate measures concerning such matters as requests for separation of co-ownership interest and sales of said co-ownership interests, and obligations and rights between such owners 5. Compartmentability of compartmentalized ownership 6. Status of collateral established before acquisition of the property by PIC, terms of such collateral agreement, and whether any such collateral agreement is to be succeeded 7. Terms of agreements, special agreements, etc. which are executed with lessors of leasehold interests, compartmentalized owners, co-owners and other related parties (particularly, existence or non-existence of first refusal right, and details of such right) 8. Attributes of lessors of leasehold interests, compartmentalized owners, co-owners and other related parties (including whether they are corporations or individuals) 9. Terms of trust agreements in the case of trust beneficial interests of real estate in trust
	Property line inspection	1. Status of confirmation of boundaries, existence or non-existence of any assets extending beyond boundaries, and related circumstances
	Tenant attributes	1. Purpose of use by tenants, and formats of agreements with tenants 2. Existence or non-existence of any disputes with tenants

G) Amount of Investment

- a. From the standpoint of increasing the efficiency of asset and real estate management, the smallest amount of investment in each investment asset will be one billion yen (¥1,000,000,000) (which only covers the purchase price and excludes taxes, acquisition fees, etc.) as a rule.
- b. On the other hand, the maximum ratio of the investment amount of a single investment asset will, in principle, be 25% of the total amount invested in the investment assets after investing in that single asset, and an investment decision shall be made after considering the overall portfolio structure and effects of investments for diversification.

3. Sales Standards

- A) The basic policy is to hold the investment assets acquired by PIC over the medium to long term. In principle, PIC does not plan to sell the acquired investment assets over the short term.
- B) Considered in the medium to long term, however, PIC may investigate sales of its investment assets after the portfolio structure is strategically classified, comprehensively taking into consideration such factors as real estate market conditions, projected future earnings, current fluctuations and forecasted fluctuations in asset values, future prospects and stability of areas where the properties are located, and projected capital expenditures, etc. arising from the deterioration or obsolescence of the real estate. Moreover, while the sales policy for each investment asset will basically be determined in the annual asset management plan, this plan may be revised as necessary.

a. Strategic classifications

Classification	Strategic Significance
Core Assets	Assets with respect to which the basic policy is to carry over in the long term for the purpose of ensuring medium- to long-term stability of earnings.
Active Assets	The investment assets with higher liquidity, from which earnings based mainly on medium- to long-term rent income (income gains) are obtained, provided that the total returns (income gains plus capital gains) including earnings from sale (capital gains) based on the increased asset values (value enhancement) from the increase in the income gains after acquisition, are also intentionally and proactively sought.
1) The targets of the investment assets classified by PIC as active assets are as follows: The amount of investment per investment asset is four billion yen (¥4,000,000,000) or less for an office building and two billion yen (¥2,000,000,000) or less for a residential property. 2) The upper limit on active assets as a proportion of the portfolio shall be 20% as a rule.	
b. Specific cases where sale will be considered	
1) When a strategic sale would contribute to earnings of PIC: [Example] When the property value increases through improved profitability resulting from measures such as lower vacancy rates, higher rent income, or reduced expenses.	
2) When an investor offers an attractive purchase price: [Example] When the prospective purchaser indicates a strong intent to purchase, for instance, by making an attractive bid that exceeds appraisal value by 10% or more or otherwise exceeds the estimated value in the surrounding area due to such prospective purchaser's special circumstances.	
3) When the property has lost strategic importance: [Example 1] When the age of the property reduces its profitability, and it is determined that the targeted earnings will not	

- be achieved even with additional allocation of capital.
- [Example 2] When another investment asset with higher profitability has been acquired in the same area, or the fact that the marketability in the surrounding area has remarkably declined or other circumstances are judged to have led the asset to lose importance in the portfolio structure.
- 4) When the property is sold from a financial viewpoint:
[Example] When a reduction in the interest-bearing liabilities ratio is intended.

C) The Investment Real Estate related to the investment assets to be sold will be sold through measures such as the acceptance of competitive bids over a limited period and use of competitive real estate brokers and specialized agents, so that sales at high prices can be realized.

4. Policy for Investment in Development Projects

PIC shall, in principle, acquire investment assets that provide or promise stable rental income or similar earnings. PIC does not intend to acquire undeveloped land and construct buildings thereon. However, with regard to a property being constructed by a third party, PIC may decide on investing in it even before completion if, for example, it is determined that such property under construction is capable enough to securely attract tenants after completion and risks regarding completion and delivery have been minimized. In this case, the investment determination shall be made by comparing the benefits of acquiring such an investment asset with the negative impact of not earning rental income over the period until the asset begins to generate such income, as well as other risks possibly borne by PIC in connection with acquiring the investment asset.

5. Investment Policy for Real Estate Backed Securities, etc.

When PIC invests in the Real Estate Backed Securities, etc., the investment decision shall be made after additionally investigating the following items.

A) The Investment Real Estate underlying the Real Estate Backed Securities, etc. shall be assets compliant with the Targets and Policies of Asset Management stipulated in the Attachment to the Articles of Incorporation of PIC.

B) In principle, PIC shall be given an opportunity to acquire the underling Investment Real Estate when it is being sold.

C) The same policy as indicated in the above subparagraph shall be followed when PIC invests in the Real Estate Backed Securities, etc. of which the underlying Investment Real Estate is development properties.

6. Insurance Policy

Determination as to whether or not the investment assets should be insured against earthquake damage will be made by comparing the effects of such a disaster with the cost of casualty insurance premiums, using the PML value of the entire portfolio as a basis. If any individual property has a high PML value, taking out an earthquake insurance policy on such individual property will be considered.

(Note) Probable Maximum Loss (PML) refers to the maximum estimated rate of loss resulting from an earthquake. Although there is no single precise definition of PML, as used here, PML refers to the ratio (in terms of percentage) of projected construction costs to restore the damaged building to the state before suffering damage to total reconstruction work costs (replacement price) for the said building when there occurs the strongest earthquake (Probable Maximum Earthquake (PME): a major earthquake occurring once every 475 years with a 10% probability of occurrence during every fifty-year period) expected to occur in the area where the building is located. Furthermore, the PML value does not consider the impact of destruction of neighboring buildings or damages by water, fire or other causes.

7. Financial Policy

A) Loans and Corporate Bonds

a. In order to contribute to the steady growth of investment assets and efficient and stable operation of investments, PIC may borrow funds (including loans via the call market) or issue corporate bonds, by which funds will be raised to acquire or repair assets, pay distributions, fund PIC’s operation, or repay debts (including repayment of deposit money, loans and obligations of its corporate bonds (including short-term corporate bonds; hereinafter referred to as “Corporate Bonds)). However, the respective maximum limit of the loans and bond issuances shall be one trillion yen (¥1,000,000,000,000) and the combined amount shall not exceed one trillion yen (¥1,000,000,000,000) (Articles 14-1 and 14-3 of the Articles of Incorporation).

b. In the case of borrowing funds in accordance with above a), PIC shall select effective means of funding from the perspective of the term of the loan and the fixed or floating interest rate structures, and aim to raise funds at low costs after comprehensively considering the capital market and the financial environment, and after making projections concerning future changes in economic and social climates. Moreover, in order to flexibly respond to the capital needs for the acquisition of new investment assets, repayment of security deposits or other monies in custody for tenants, or other events, PIC may enter into agreements (e.g., commitment line agreements) by which a credit line will be established in advance or PIC may conclude agreements on the reservation of loans at any time it requires.

c. When borrowing funds in accordance with above a), the said funds shall only be borrowed from qualified institutional investors designated by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (hereinafter referred to as “FIEA”) (on the condition, however, that they are the institutional investors designated in the “Special Tax Measures for an Investment Corporation” under the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation).

d. PIC may offer its investment assets as collateral for borrowed funds or the issuance of corporate bonds.

e. PIC shall aim to maintain the ratio of the balance of loans and issued corporate bonds to total assets (Note) at 60% or less. However, in connection with the acquisition of new investment assets and other circumstances, this ratio may tentatively exceed 60% for a short period of time.

(Note) Total assets is the amount entered in the Assets section of the balance sheet at the end of the fiscal period nearest to the time of calculation of the loan-to-value ratio. However, as far as property and equipment are concerned, when there is a disparity between the value of such assets calculated based on the appraisal values obtained from appraisers and their book values at the end of the fiscal period, the difference shall be added to or subtracted from the book values of those assets at the end of the fiscal period to calculate total assets.

B) Issuance of Investment Units for Subscription

a. To raise funds, PIC may, upon approval of the Board of Directors, issue investment units for subscription.

b. Issuance of investment units for subscription shall be determined by considering PIC’s financial situation, including the loan-to-value ratio, and the dilution of the investment units.

3. Property Management Policy

A) In managing real estate, PIC intends to enhance the value and competitiveness of assets through continuous capital expenditures made from a medium to long-term perspective, and aims to achieve stable growth in investment returns through higher earnings (e.g., increases in rents, decreases in vacancy rates, and prolonging and fixing the terms of agreements) and reduced expenses (e.g., reduction in outsourcing fees, utility expenses and other fees and expenses).

B) PRA shall select the best possible party to contract with for the provision of property management services for each acquired investment property by consider-

ing the details of quantitative and qualitative analyses as described below, and past experience in relation to each acquired investment property. PRA shall negotiate with such service providers the particulars concerning services, payments and other matters. (Refer to the table below.)

C) PIC may accumulate a long-term maintenance and repair reserve, a reserve for payments, a reserve for distributions and other similar reserves and allowances as deemed necessary to maintain the investment assets or enhance their value.

D) PIC will endeavor to take measures such as maintaining appropriate allocation rates of investments and taking out insurance against losses (e.g., fire and general liability insurance) in order to avoid major declines and fluctuations in earnings caused by disasters, move-outs of tenants and other factors.

E) To secure stable earnings over the medium to long term, PIC shall, in principle, lease all of its Investment Real Estate (including facilities such as parking lots and signage). At the time of leasing, PIC may collect deposits and guarantees and other similar monies. The said monies shall be invested pursuant to the provisions of the Targets and Policies of Asset Management stipulated in the Attachment to the Articles of Incorporation of PIC. The occur-

rence of unforeseen events, such as drastic changes in funding conditions, general market conditions, and real estate market conditions, may prevent the operations described above.

4. Disclosure Policy

A) PIC’s policy is to disclose as much information as possible to investors, thus providing investors with a financial product that can be easily understood.

B) PIC will endeavor to arrange to provide, at all times, accurate and impartial information to all investors without delay.

C) PIC shall disclose information in accordance with the details and formats required by the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations (hereinafter “Investment Trusts Act”), the FIEA, guidelines of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and Investment Trusts Association of Japan, etc.

II. CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

1. Distribution of Profits

In principle, PIC shall make distributions based on the following policies:

- 1) Of the total cash amount to be distributed to unitholders, profits (the amount obtained by subtracting the sum total of unitholders’ capital and surplus from

the net assets amount appearing on the balance sheet of PIC; hereinafter the same) shall be calculated based on the Investment Trusts Act, corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan and other corporate accounting practices.

- 2) Where it is approved by tax-related laws and regulations in Japan to include the cash distributions to unitholders of PIC in deductible expenses under certain conditions, PIC must make cash distributions to its unitholders in a way that meets the requirements provided by the tax-related laws and regulations in Japan for approving the inclusion in deductible expenses.

2. Distributions in Excess of Earnings

When it is possible to reduce imposition of corporate tax and other taxes for PIC or is otherwise determined by the Board of Directors as appropriate, PIC shall be able to make cash distributions in excess of earnings based on the Statements of Cash Distributions approved by the Board of Directors, pursuant to the provisions of the Investment Trusts Act, on the condition that, however, the distribution amount shall not exceed the amount designated by the rules of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan, etc.

Standards for Selection of Property Manager

Item	Details
Details and achievements of business	1. Experience and achievements as a property manager 2. Reputation in the industry and consistency of management policies 3. Soundness of company finances
Capabilities and corporate system	1. Depth of knowledge of the market 2. Ability to find tenants and to connect to intermediaries' networks 3. Ability to perform accounting services and reporting with regard to the property
Fees	1. Fee structure and level
Conflicts of interest	1. Existence or non-existence of any competitive projects in the surrounding area

3. Distribution Method

Distributions provided in 1. and 2. above shall be paid in cash and, in principle, distributed within three months from the settlement date to the unitholders or registered investment unit pledgees who are listed or registered or recorded in the latest unitholders registry as of the settlement

date, in accordance with the number of investment units held by the unitholders or the number of investment units subject to the registered pledges of investment units.

4. Limitation on Cash Distributions

If the distributions specified in 1. and 2. above are unclaimed for a period of three

full years after the date on which such distributions first became payable, PIC shall be discharged from its payment obligation thereof. Furthermore, any distributions remaining unpaid shall bear no interest.

MEMO

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