

The following is a summary English language translation of the original Asset Management Report available in Japanese on our website. No assurance or warranties are given with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this summary English language translation. The Japanese original shall prevail in the case of any discrepancies between this summary English language translation and the Japanese original.

Hulic Reit, Inc.

Asset Management Report

Fiscal period ended August 31, 2020 (March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

I. To Our Unitholders

First of all, I would like to express my deepest condolences to those who have passed away due to the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) or torrential rains in various areas, and my sympathies to those who have been infected with COVID-19 and those who have been struck by disasters.

I would also like to convey my sincere appreciation to you, our unitholders, for your continued support of Hulic Reit, Inc.

Hulic Reit, Inc. (“Investment Corporation”) was listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Securities Market (J-REIT Market) of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in February 2014, and we have steadily built a track record since then. We have now successfully completed our 13th fiscal period (fiscal period ended August 31, 2020). This is entirely due to the strong support of our unitholders, and for this I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude.

I am pleased to report here an overview of our asset management and our operating results for the 13th fiscal period (fiscal period ended August 31, 2020).

In March 2020, we acquired the four properties of the Hulic Ryogoku Building, which was developed (reconstruction) by our sponsor Hulic Co., Ltd., Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori, Hulic Mejiro and Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building (total acquisition price: ¥23,672 million), and transferred Gate City Ohsaki (transfer price: ¥4,800 million) in the same month. As a result, the number of properties held by the Investment Corporation at the end of the 13th fiscal period (as of August 31, 2020) was 58 at an asset size (total acquisition price) of ¥351,449 million. Furthermore, the occupancy rate of the entire portfolio has remained at a high level to end the 13th fiscal period (as of August 31, 2020) at 99.8%.

With respect to the properties held, we strived to maintain high occupancy rates and upwardly revise rental fees through utilizing our sponsor’s property operation and leasing capabilities. As a result, for our 13th fiscal period, we recorded operating revenues of ¥10.5 billion, operating profit of ¥5.7 billion, profit of ¥5.0 billion, and distributions per unit came to ¥3,876 (including distributions in excess of earnings).

We will continue to work to maximize unitholder value by maintaining and growing profits over the medium to long term and increasing the size and value of our portfolio through the support of the Hulic Group.

We ask for the continued support of our unitholders.

Hulic Reit, Inc.

Eiji Tokita, Executive Officer

(Reference)

Composition of Unitholders

(As of the end of the 13th fiscal period (fiscal period ended August 31, 2020))

Category	Individuals	Financial institutions	Securities firms	Other corporations	Foreign individuals	Total
Number of Unitholders by Type (persons)	7,829	146	23	218	227	8,443
Percentage (Note) (%)	92.7	1.7	0.3	2.6	2.7	100.0
Number of Investment Units by Unitholder Type (units)	63,148	790,207	59,206	165,924	233,515	1,312,000
Percentage (Note) (%)	4.8	60.2	4.5	12.6	17.8	100.0

(Note) Percentages shown are rounded to one decimal place.

II. Asset Investment Report

1. Summary of Asset Management

(1) Changes in investment performance, etc. of the Investment Corporation

Fiscal period	Unit	9th fiscal period (From March 1, 2018 to August 31, 2018)	10th fiscal period (From September 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019)	11th fiscal period (From March 1, 2019 to August 31, 2019)	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)	13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)
Operating revenues	Millions of yen	8,101	8,944	9,137	9,642	10,591
[Of the above, real estate leasing business revenues]	Millions of yen	[7,712]	[8,750]	[9,137]	[9,642]	[10,060]
Operating expenses	Millions of yen	3,525	3,948	4,153	4,373	4,809
[Of the above, expenses related to real estate leasing business]	Millions of yen	[2,519]	[2,924]	[3,099]	[3,278]	[3,515]
Operating profit	Millions of yen	4,576	4,995	4,983	5,268	5,782
Ordinary profit	Millions of yen	4,044	4,399	4,362	4,634	5,083
Profit	Millions of yen	4,043	4,398	4,361	4,633	5,082
Total assets	Millions of yen	283,817	322,661	330,710	349,732	370,487
[Change from the previous fiscal period]	%	[+3.0]	[+13.7]	[+2.5]	[+5.8]	[+5.9]
Net assets	Millions of yen	145,761	167,202	167,165	178,412	178,860
[Change from the previous fiscal period]	%	[(0.1)]	[+14.7]	[(0.0)]	[+6.7]	[+0.3]
Unitholders' capital	Millions of yen	141,717	162,803	162,803	173,778	173,778
Total number of investment units issued	Units	1,110,000	1,251,000	1,251,000	1,312,000	1,312,000
Net assets per unit	Yen	131,316	133,655	133,625	135,984	136,326
Total distributions	Millions of yen	4,043	4,398	4,362	4,633	5,085
Payout ratio (Note 2)	%	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
Basic earnings per unit (Note 3)	Yen	3,643	3,654	3,486	3,554	3,873
Distributions per unit	Yen	3,643	3,516	3,487	3,532	3,876
[Of the above, distributions of earnings per unit]	Yen	[3,643]	[3,516]	[3,487]	[3,531]	[3,874]
[Of the above, distributions in excess of earnings per unit]	Yen	[-]	[-]	[-]	[1]	[2]
Equity ratio [Change from the previous (Note 4) fiscal period]	%	51.4 [(1.6)]	51.8 [+0.4]	50.5 [(1.3)]	51.0 [+0.5]	48.3 [(2.7)]
Return on equity [Annualized] (Note 5)	%	2.8 [5.5]	2.8 [5.7]	2.6 [5.2]	2.7 [5.4]	2.8 [5.6]
[Other reference information]						
Number of properties	Properties	46	50	51	55	58
Total leasable area	m ²	265,569.79	288,230.96	292,664.40	309,712.83	322,981.97
Occupancy rate at end of period	%	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.8

(Note 1) The amount does not include consumption tax and local consumption tax.

(Note 2) Payout ratio is calculated with the following formula and rounded down to one decimal place.

Payout ratio = total distributions (excluding distributions in excess of earnings) / profit × 100

(Note 3) Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing profit by the average number of investment units for the period.

Average number of investment units is 1,110,000 units for the 9th fiscal period, 1,203,546 units for the 10th fiscal period, 1,251,000 units for the 11th fiscal period, 1,303,374 units for the 12th fiscal period and 1,312,000 units for the 13th fiscal period.

(Note 4) Equity ratio is calculated with the following formula:

Equity ratio = net assets at end of period / total assets at end of period × 100

(Note 5) Return on equity is calculated with the following formula:

Return on equity (profit to net assets ratio) = profit / [(net assets at beginning of period + net assets at end of period) / 2] × 100

The value in brackets of return on equity is the value calculated with number of business days (9th fiscal period: 184 days; 10th fiscal period: 181 days; 11th fiscal period: 184 days; 12th fiscal period: 182 days; 13th fiscal period: 184 days) converted into annual values.

(2) Transition of the Investment Corporation for the fiscal period under review

The Investment Corporation was established on November 7, 2013, with Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Asset Manager”), which is entrusted with the management of the assets of the Investment Corporation, as the organizer under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan (hereinafter referred to as the “Investment Trust Act”). On November 25, 2013, the Investment Corporation was registered with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau (registration number: Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau No. 88). The Investment Corporation issued new investment units through a public offering with the payment date on February 6, 2014, which were listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Securities (J-REIT) Market of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (Securities code: 3295) on February 7, 2014. New investment units were issued through a third-party allotment on March 7, 2014. The Investment Corporation recently carried out capital increases through its sixth public offering after its listing on September 26, 2019 and a third-party allotment on October 11, 2019. As a result, the number of investment units issued at the end of the reporting period was 1,312,000.

The Investment Corporation primarily invests in and manages office buildings and retail facilities.

i) Investment environment and investment performance

Investment environment: During the reporting period, the Japanese economy was moving in the direction of recovery, despite the ongoing difficult circumstances due to the adverse impact of COVID-19. In the rental office market, the vacancy rate has begun to rise, though still remaining at a low level due to the aforementioned impact of COVID-19. Conditions for retail properties and hotels are also moving toward recovery since the lifting of the state of emergency, but their situation still remains difficult.

Investment performance: During the reporting period, the Investment Corporation acquired four properties, Hulic Ryogoku Building, Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori, Hulic Mejiro and Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building (total acquisition price: ¥23,672 million) in March 2020, and transferred Gate City Ohsaki (transfer price: ¥4,800 million) in the same month. As a result, the number of properties held by the Investment Corporation as of the end of the reporting period was 58, and the total acquisition price was ¥351,449 million (rounded to the nearest ¥1 million). The occupancy rate of the entire portfolio has remained at a high level to end the reporting period at 99.8%.

Based on the belief that consideration for the environment, society and governance leads to the maximization of medium- to long-term unitholder value, the Asset Manager formulated the “Sustainability Policy” in March 2016 and has implemented initiatives related to environmental consideration, improvement in tenants’ satisfaction and contribution to local communities.

The Investment Corporation has participated in the Real Estate Assessment of Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) (Note 1) from the fiscal period ended August 31, 2016. In the GRESB Real Estate Assessment conducted in 2019, the Investment Corporation was awarded a “Green Star” for the third consecutive year for its initiatives in environmental awareness and sustainability, having received strong recognition in both the areas of “Management & Policy” and “Implementation & Measurement.” At the same time, the Investment Corporation also received “4 Stars,” the 2nd-highest GRESB Rating for the third year in a row. In addition, the Investment Corporation has been working on acquisition of external certification relating to energy conservation and environmental performance of its owned properties, and as of October 14, 2020, it has acquired external certification for a total of 22 properties, as follows. Concerning DBJ Green Building Certification (Note 2), the Investment Corporation has acquired certification for 7 properties, with Ochanomizu Sola City, Shinagawa Season Terrace and Hulic Asakusabashi Building obtaining the highest ranking. As for BELS (Note 3), which is a public rating system that assesses the energy-conservation

performance of non-residential buildings, the Investment Corporation acquired certification for 8 properties, with Shinagawa Season Terrace and HULIC & New SHIBUYA obtaining the highest ranking. In December 2019, Shinagawa Season Terrace became the first office building with a floor area of 100 thousand m² or more that acquired ZEB Ready (Note 4) under the said rating system (Note 5). Concerning the real estate evaluation certification CASBEE (Note 6), the Investment Corporation has acquired certification for 6 properties, with HULIC Kamiyacho Building and Toranomon First Garden obtaining the highest ranking. In November 2019, the Investment Corporation acquired CASBEE-Wellness Office evaluation certification (Note 7) for HULIC Toranomon Building.

(Note 1) The “Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB)” is an annual benchmark assessment used to evaluate ESG considerations in the global real estate sector. It was established in 2009 primarily by major European pension fund groups, which led the Principles for Responsible Investment.

(Note 2) The “DBJ Green Building Certification” is a certification system created by Development Bank of Japan Inc. in April 2011 to support real estate properties with environmental and social awareness (“Green Building”). The certification system is said to evaluate and certify real estate properties in terms of their desirability for society and the economy based on a comprehensive evaluation, which includes not only environmental performance, but also responsiveness to various stakeholder needs such as consideration for emergency preparedness and the community, and to support these efforts.

(Note 3) The “BELS” is a building energy-efficiency labeling system that was started with the aim of having third-party institutions implement accurate evaluation and labeling of energy-conservation performance in non-residential buildings in accordance with the guidelines set forth in October 2013 by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in “Evaluation Guidelines for Energy-efficiency Labeling for Non-residential Buildings (2013).”

(Note 4) “ZEB Ready” refers to a state-of-the-art building designed with ZEB (Net Zero Energy Building: building aiming at annual net zero primary energy consumption balance) in mind. It is equipped with cladding of high thermal insulation and highly efficient energy saving facilities (to be ZEB Ready, the building must meet a reduction in consumption of primary energy by 50% or more from the standard primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy(*)).

(*) The scope of the amount of renewable energy is limited to renewable energy produced on-site, including both the part of it that is sold and the part that is consumed on-site.

(Note 5) According to data published by Housing Performance Assessment/Labeling Association, as of December 2019, the only office building with a floor area of 100 thousand m² or more that acquired “ZEB Ready” certification was Shinagawa Season Terrace.

(Note 6) “CASBEE” (Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency) is a method for evaluating and rating the environmental performance of buildings. CASBEE is a system that comprehensively evaluates the quality of buildings by giving consideration not only to the environment in regard to the use of materials that have good energy conservation and small environmental loads, but also to the comfort inside the buildings and to the landscapes. Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation (IBEC) promotes the adoption of the system and operates the assessment and certification. The real estate evaluation certification CASBEE evaluates the environmental performance of existing buildings with one or more years of use after completion.

(Note 7) The “CASBEE-Wellness Office evaluation certification” is a method for evaluating specifications, performance and approaches of buildings that support maintenance and enhancement of the health and comfort of building users. The system evaluates not only the direct impact on the health and comfort of workers who inhabit offices in the building but also other performance factors such as contribution to intellectual productivity improvement as well as security and safety. IBEC promotes the adoption of the system and operates the assessment and certification.

ii) Status of financing

During the reporting period, in addition to the refinancing of short-term borrowings of ¥3,960 million, the Investment Corporation procured ¥10,750 million in long-term borrowings on August 31, 2020, refinanced long-term borrowings of ¥3,559 million that was due for repayment on the same date, and repaid ¥7,200 million as an early partial repayment of short-term borrowings of ¥19,200 million.

As a result, as of the end of the reporting period, interest-bearing debt totaled ¥172,776 million (comprising ¥18,960 million in short-term borrowings, ¥15,680 million in current portion of long-term borrowings, ¥126,136 million in long-term borrowings and ¥12,000 million in investment corporation bonds), resulting in a loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of 46.6%.

Issuer credit ratings of the Investment Corporation as of the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Credit rating agency	Contents of credit rating
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.	Long-term issuer rating: AA-, Rating outlook: Positive

iii) Overview of financial results and distributions

As a result of the above asset management, operating revenues for the reporting period were ¥10,591 million (up 9.8% compared with the previous fiscal period), operating profit was ¥5,782 million (up 9.8% compared with the previous fiscal period), ordinary profit after deducting interest expenses for borrowings, etc. was ¥5,083 million (up 9.7% compared with the previous fiscal period), and profit was ¥5,082 million (up 9.7% compared with the previous fiscal period).

Furthermore, in accordance with the distribution policy set forth in the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Investment Corporation has decided to pay distributions for the reporting period in an amount roughly equal to unappropriated retained earnings, with the aim of including distributions of profits in tax deductible expenses pursuant to special measures for the taxation system for investment corporations (Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation). Consequently, distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings) came to ¥3,874.

In addition to this, pursuant to the policy for distribution of cash in an amount in excess of earnings prescribed in Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Investment Corporation has decided to distribute ¥2,624,000 as distribution of allowance for temporary difference adjustments with distributions in excess of earnings per investment unit being ¥2, in consideration of effects of discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment in the case of excess income in association with expenses related to asset retirement obligations (as prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 2, Item 30 (a) of the Regulation on Accountings of Investment Corporations) on distributions.

Consequently, distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings per investment unit of ¥2) for the reporting period came to ¥3,876.

(3) Status of capital increase, etc.

Capital increase, etc. from the establishment of the Investment Corporation to the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Date	Event	Total number of investment units issued (Units)		Total unitholders' capital (Millions of yen)		Remarks
		Change	Balance	Change	Balance	
November 7, 2013	Incorporation through private placement	2,000	2,000	200	200	(Note 1)
February 6, 2014	Capital increase through public offering	617,500	619,500	64,355	64,555	(Note 2)
March 7, 2014	Capital increase through third-party allotment	32,500	652,000	3,387	67,943	(Note 3)
November 6, 2014	Capital increase through public offering	122,860	774,860	17,785	85,728	(Note 4)
November 21, 2014	Capital increase through third-party allotment	6,140	781,000	888	86,617	(Note 5)
March 29, 2016	Capital increase through public offering	167,600	948,600	29,444	116,061	(Note 6)
April 13, 2016	Capital increase through third-party allotment	8,400	957,000	1,475	117,537	(Note 7)
October 3, 2016	Capital increase through public offering	83,800	1,040,800	13,821	131,358	(Note 8)
October 26, 2016	Capital increase through third-party allotment	4,200	1,045,000	692	132,051	(Note 9)
October 31, 2017	Capital increase through public offering	61,800	1,106,800	9,190	141,241	(Note 10)
November 20, 2017	Capital increase through third-party allotment	3,200	1,110,000	475	141,717	(Note 11)
October 31, 2018	Capital increase through public offering	134,200	1,244,200	20,068	161,786	(Note 12)
November 19, 2018	Capital increase through third-party allotment	6,800	1,251,000	1,016	162,803	(Note 13)
September 26, 2019	Capital increase through public offering	58,000	1,309,000	10,435	173,238	(Note 14)
October 11, 2019	Capital increase through third-party allotment	3,000	1,312,000	539	173,778	(Note 15)

(Note 1) At the incorporation of the Investment Corporation, investment units were issued with an issue value per unit of ¥100,000.

(Note 2) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥108,000 (issue value: ¥104,220) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.

(Note 3) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥104,220.

(Note 4) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥150,150 (issue value: ¥144,760) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.

(Note 5) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥144,760.

(Note 6) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥181,837 (issue value: ¥175,682) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.

(Note 7) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥175,682.

(Note 8) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥170,625 (issue value: ¥164,937) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.

(Note 9) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥164,937.

(Note 10) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥153,757 (issue value: ¥148,710) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.

(Note 11) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥148,710.

- (Note 12) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥154,537 (issue value: ¥149,544) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.
- (Note 13) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥149,544.
- (Note 14) New investment units were issued through public offering with an issue price per unit of ¥185,932 (issue value: ¥179,924) in order to raise funds for the acquisition of new properties, etc.
- (Note 15) New investment units were issued through a private placement allocated to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. with an issue value per unit of ¥179,924.
- (Note 16) Changes in total unitholders' capital in connection with the implementation of distributions in excess of earnings related to allowance for temporary difference adjustments have not been taken into consideration.

<Changes in market price of investment unit>

The highest and lowest unit prices (closing price) of the investment securities of the Investment Corporation by fiscal period on the J-REIT Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange are as follows:

Highest and lowest unit prices by fiscal period (Closing price)	Fiscal period	9th fiscal period ended August 31, 2018	10th fiscal period ended February 28, 2019	11th fiscal period ended August 31, 2019	12th fiscal period ended February 29, 2020	13th fiscal period ended August 31, 2020
	Highest (Yen)	172,900	180,800	194,700	209,900	185,600
	Lowest (Yen)	156,500	158,500	176,500	182,100	85,000

(4) Distributions, etc.

Distributions for the fiscal period under review (the 13th fiscal period) are ¥3,874 per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings). The Investment Corporation, with the aim of applying special measures for the taxation system for investment corporations (Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation) to deduct an amount equivalent to distributions of earnings from the taxable income of the Investment Corporation as a tax deductible expense, will pay distributions for the fiscal period under review in an amount roughly equal to unappropriated retained earnings.

In addition to this, pursuant to the policy for distribution of cash in an amount in excess of earnings prescribed in Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Investment Corporation has decided to distribute ¥2,624,000 as distribution of allowance for temporary difference adjustments with distributions in excess of earnings per investment unit being ¥2, in consideration of effects of discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment in the case of excess income in association with expenses related to asset retirement obligations (as prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 2, Item 30 (a) of the Regulation on Accountings of Investment Corporations) on distributions.

Consequently, distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings per investment unit of ¥2) for the reporting period came to ¥3,876.

Fiscal period	9th fiscal period (From March 1, 2018 to August 31, 2018)	10th fiscal period (From September 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019)	11th fiscal period (From March 1, 2019 to August 31, 2019)	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)	13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)
Total unappropriated retained earnings	¥4,044,077 thousand	¥4,399,204 thousand	¥4,362,498 thousand	¥4,633,369 thousand	¥5,082,828 thousand
Accumulated earnings	¥347 thousand	¥688 thousand	¥261 thousand	¥697 thousand	¥140 thousand
Total amount of cash distributions (Distributions per unit)	¥4,043,730 thousand (¥3,643)	¥4,398,516 thousand (¥3,516)	¥4,362,237 thousand (¥3,487)	¥4,633,984 thousand (¥3,532)	¥5,085,312 thousand (¥3,876)
Of the above, total amount of distributions of earnings (Distributions of earnings per unit)	¥4,043,730 thousand (¥3,643)	¥4,398,516 thousand (¥3,516)	¥4,362,237 thousand (¥3,487)	¥4,632,672 thousand (¥3,531)	¥5,082,688 thousand (¥3,874)
Of the above, total amount of refunds of unitholders' capital (Refunds of unitholders' capital per unit)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	¥1,312 thousand (¥1)	¥2,624 thousand (¥2)
Of the total amount of refunds of unitholders' capital, total amount of distributions from allowance for temporary difference adjustments (Of the refunds of unitholders' capital per unit, distributions from allowance for temporary difference adjustments per unit)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	¥1,312 thousand (¥1)	¥2,624 thousand (¥2)
Of the total amount of refunds of unitholders' capital, total amount of distributions from distribution on reduction of unitholders' capital for taxation purposes (Of the refunds of unitholders' capital per unit, distributions from distributions on reduction of unitholders' capital for taxation purposes)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

(5) Future investment policies and issues to address

The Japanese economy going forward is expected to continue picking up as the level of socio-economic activity is gradually raised while taking measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The rental office market is forecasted to remain firm, but the Investment Corporation will closely observe changes in office needs as a result of downsizing of offices due to factors such as the deterioration of corporate earnings, as well as the spread of working-from-home arrangements, and other developments. Furthermore, in retail properties and hotels, despite consumer sentiment showing signs of picking up due to the effects of various measures, it is necessary to ascertain the business condition of tenants and properly respond to them.

Against this backdrop, the Investment Corporation will focus on Tokyo Commercial Properties (Note 1), aiming to maximize unitholder value over the medium to long term, and invest in Next-Generation Assets Plus (Note 2), aiming to support stable earnings over the long term. As part of these efforts to maximize unitholder value over the medium to long term, the Investment Corporation will implement efforts combining the Asset Manager's own measures to drive external and internal growth while using the support of the Hulic Group. The Investment Corporation will maintain and grow profits over the medium to long term and increase the size and value of the asset portfolio.

In terms of financing strategy, the Investment Corporation will seek to maintain the LTV ratio at an appropriate level and shift to loans with longer terms with fixed interest rates and staggered repayment dates in order to maintain a stable and healthy financial position.

(Note 1) "Tokyo Commercial Properties" are office properties and retail properties under a concept specific to the Investment Corporation that comprehensively includes properties consistent with the basic philosophy of the Investment Corporation. Specifically, office properties are those in Tokyo and government-ordinance-designated cities in the surrounding areas that are in principle located within a five-minute walking distance from the nearest train station, in areas where the office properties are sufficiently competitive. Retail properties are those located in Tokyo and major cities in the surrounding areas that are in principle located within a five-minute walking distance from the nearest train station or in areas with a high concentration of retail activities. Such retail properties are also highly visible in public and have the potential to generate demand from prospective tenants that offer products and services suitable for the characteristics of their respective retail areas.

(Note 2) "Next-Generation Assets Plus" are properties specified for investment by the Investment Corporation based on its basic philosophy. Specifically, they are lease properties for which the Investment Corporation deems that firm demand can be anticipated even in the future and stable long-term earnings can be obtained, or that it will contribute to the maximization of unitholder value over the medium to long term, and in principle, the Investment Corporation stringently selects investment targets after carefully examining the individual properties' profitability, characteristics of the location and competitiveness of the location. The Investment Corporation classifies private nursing homes, network centers and hotels, as well as office properties and retail properties that do not fall under the category of Tokyo Commercial Properties, as Next-Generation Assets Plus.

(6) Significant events after the reporting period

Not applicable.

(Reference information)

(A) Acquisitions of properties

On October 14, 2020, the Investment Corporation executed a purchase and sale agreement regarding the acquisition of the beneficiary rights of real estate in trust shown in the table of <Assets Planned for Acquisition> below (2 properties; the total of anticipated acquisition prices: ¥8,100 million. Hereinafter referred to as the “Asset Planned for Acquisition” (individually) or “Assets Planned for Acquisition” (collectively)). The anticipated acquisition price provided does not include expenses incurred on the acquisition of such Assets Planned for Acquisition (including acquisition expenses, settlement of fixed asset tax and city planning tax and consumption taxes), and is equal to the acquisition price stated on the agreement for sales of beneficial interests in trust.

<Assets Planned for Acquisition>

Property name	Location	Scheduled date of acquisition	Anticipated acquisition price (Millions of yen)	Seller
Hulic Nakano Building	Nakano-ku, Tokyo	October 16, 2020	3,200	Hulic Co., Ltd.
Hulic Hachioji Building	Hachioji-shi, Tokyo	October 16, 2020	4,900	Hulic Co., Ltd.
Total	—	—	8,100	—

(B) Transfer of properties

On October 14, 2020, the Investment Corporation executed a purchase and sale agreement regarding the transfer of the beneficiary rights of real estate in trust shown in the table of <Assets Planned for Transfer> below (3 properties; the total of anticipated transfer prices: ¥12,045 million. Hereinafter referred to as the “Asset Planned for Transfer” (individually) or “Assets Planned for Transfer” (collectively)). The anticipated transfer price provided does not include expenses incurred on the transfer of such Assets Planned for Transfer (including transfer expenses, settlement of fixed asset tax and city planning tax and consumption taxes), and is equal to the transfer price stated on the agreement for sales of beneficial interests in trust.

<Assets Planned for Transfer>

Property name	Location	Scheduled date of transfer	Quasi co-ownership interest planned for transfer (Note 1)	Anticipated transfer price (Millions of yen)	Transferee
Hulic Nihonbashi Honcho 1 Chome Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	October 15, 2020	50%	4,450	Undisclosed (Note 2)
Orchid Square	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	October 16, 2020	50%	1,945	Hulic Co., Ltd.
		March 1, 2021	50%	1,945	
Hulic Omori Building	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	October 16, 2020	100%	3,705	Hulic Co., Ltd.
Total	—	—	—	12,045	—

(Note 1) “Quasi co-ownership interest planned for transfer” shows the percentage of quasi co-ownership interest of the assets held by the Investment Corporation that is planned for transfer on the scheduled date. The Investment Corporation holds 50% quasi co-ownership interest of Hulic Nihonbashi Honcho 1 Chome Building, and upon transfer, it plans to transfer all the interest that it holds.

(Note 2) Although the transferee is a business company in Japan, the transferee is not disclosed because the transferee’s consent regarding disclosure has not been obtained.

(C) Early partial repayment of borrowings

On October 14, 2020, the Investment Corporation decided to make an early partial repayment of ¥1,000 million (provisional) on October 30, 2020 for the following borrowings (hereinafter referred to as the “Early Partial Repayment”) by using the amount received for the transfer from the transferee for the asset swap of (A) and (B) above less the acquisition price paid to the seller, topped up with cash reserves.

Lender	Borrowing amount (Millions of yen)	Interest rate	Drawdown date	Repayment date	Repayment method	Remarks
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	12,000 (Note)	Base rate of interest (JBA one-month Japanese Yen TIBOR) +0.300%	March 26, 2020	February 28, 2021	Lump-sum repayment	Unsecured and unguaranteed

(Note) The borrowing amount is the amount after reflecting the borrowings in the amount of ¥19,200 million made on March 26, 2020, and early partial repayment of ¥7,200 million made on August 31, 2020. The balance of borrowings after the Early Partial Repayment is ¥11,000 million.

2. Overview of the Investment Corporation

(1) Status of unitholders' capital

	9th fiscal period As of August 31, 2018	10th fiscal period As of February 28, 2019	11th fiscal period As of August 31, 2019	12th fiscal period As of February 29, 2020	13th fiscal period As of August 31, 2020
Total number of authorized investment units	20,000,000 units	20,000,000 units	20,000,000 units	20,000,000 units	20,000,000 units
Total number of investment units issued	1,110,000 units	1,251,000 units	1,251,000 units	1,312,000 units	1,312,000 units
Unitholders' capital	¥141,717 million	¥162,803 million	¥162,803 million	¥173,778 million	¥173,778 million
Number of unitholders	7,893	8,174	7,416	7,228	8,443

(2) Matters regarding investment units

The top 10 unitholders based on the percentage of investment units owned to total investment units issued as of the end of the fiscal period under review are as follows:

Name	Number of investment units owned (Units)	Percentage of investment units owned to total investment units issued (%)
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	314,155	23.94
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	192,711	14.68
Hulic Co., Ltd.	143,770	10.95
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment accounts)	59,531	4.53
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Securities investment trust account)	30,572	2.33
NOMURA BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.	24,432	1.86
Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.	22,983	1.75
SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	21,455	1.63
STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	17,100	1.30
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	11,227	0.85
Total	837,936	63.86

(Note) Percentage of investment units owned to total investment units issued is rounded down to two decimal places. The same applies hereinafter.

(3) Matters relating to officers, etc.

i) Executive Officers, Supervisory Officers and Independent Auditor for the fiscal period under review are as follows:

Title and post	Name	Major concurrent post, etc.	Total amount of compensation for each position during the fiscal period under review
Executive Officer	Eiji Tokita	President and CEO of Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.	¥— thousand
Supervisory Officer (Note 1)	Kunio Shimada	Representative Partner of Shimada, Hamba and Osajima (law firm)	¥3,000 thousand
	Shigeru Sugimoto	Representative of Sakura Horwath Audit Corporation	¥3,000 thousand
Independent Auditor	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC	—	¥12,650 thousand (Note 2)

(Note 1) Although the Supervisory Officers may be officers in corporations other than the ones indicated above, there is no conflict of interest between the Investment Corporation and such corporations, including those indicated above.

(Note 2) Compensation to the Independent Auditor includes compensation for auditing English financial statements.

ii) Policy regarding the dismissal or non-reappointment of the Independent Auditor

Dismissal or non-reappointment of the Independent Auditor shall be examined at the Investment Corporation's Board of Directors, pursuant to the provisions of the Investment Trust Act in the case of dismissal, or in light of a comprehensive consideration of quality of auditing, amount of compensation for auditing and various other circumstances in the case of non-reappointment.

(4) Asset Manager, Asset Custodian and Administrative Agents

The names of the Asset Manager, Asset Custodian, and Administrative Agents at the end of the fiscal period under review are as follows:

Consignment classification	Name
Asset Manager	Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.
Asset Custodian	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Administrative Agents (administration of the unitholders' registry, etc.)	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Administrative Agents (accounting work, etc.)	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Administrative Agents (administration related to institutional management)	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Administrative Agents (administration of investment corporation bonds)	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

3. Status of Portfolio of the Investment Corporation

(1) Composition of the assets of the Investment Corporation

Type of assets	Category	Region (Note 1)	12th fiscal period (As of February 29, 2020)		13th fiscal period (As of August 31, 2020)	
			Total amount held (Millions of yen) (Note 2)	Percentage to total assets (%) (Note 3)	Total amount held (Millions of yen) (Note 2)	Percentage to total assets (%) (Note 3)
Real estate	Tokyo Commercial Properties	Six central wards of Tokyo	¥ 4,801	1.4	¥ 4,813	1.3
		Other wards of Tokyo	—	—	—	—
		Other	—	—	—	—
		Total	¥ 4,801	1.4	¥ 4,813	1.3
	Next- Generation Assets Plus	Six central wards of Tokyo	¥ —	—	¥ —	—
		Other wards of Tokyo	—	—	—	—
		Other	—	—	—	—
		Total	¥ —	—	¥ —	—
	Total real estate		¥ 4,801	1.4	¥ 4,813	1.3
Real estate in trust	Tokyo Commercial Properties	Six central wards of Tokyo	¥ 238,398	68.2	¥ 233,661	63.1
		Other wards of Tokyo	21,871	6.3	38,586	10.4
		Other	4,640	1.3	4,615	1.2
		Total	¥ 264,910	75.7	¥ 276,862	74.7
	Next- Generation Assets Plus	Six central wards of Tokyo	¥ 22,769	6.5	¥ 29,679	8.0
		Other wards of Tokyo	23,086	6.6	22,989	6.2
		Other	14,735	4.2	14,641	4.0
		Total	¥ 60,590	17.3	¥ 67,310	18.2
	Total real estate in trust		¥ 325,501	93.1	¥ 344,173	92.9
	Total real estate and real estate in trust		¥ 330,303	94.4	¥ 348,987	94.2
Deposits and other assets		¥ 19,428	5.6	¥ 21,500	5.8	
Total assets		¥ 349,732	100.0	¥ 370,487	100.0	

(Note 1) Six central wards of Tokyo refer to Chiyoda ward (Chiyoda-ku), Chuo ward (Chuo-ku), Minato ward (Minato-ku), Shinjuku ward (Shinjuku-ku), Shibuya ward (Shibuya-ku) and Shinagawa ward (Shinagawa-ku).

(Note 2) Total amount held represents the balance sheet carrying amount (for real estate and real estate in trust, book value less depreciation expenses), rounded down to the nearest million yen.

(Note 3) Percentage to total assets represents the ratio of each asset held to total assets, rounded to one decimal place.

(2) Major assets held

An overview of the major assets held by the Investment Corporation as of the end of the fiscal period under review (top 10 properties by book value at the end of the fiscal period) is as follows:

Property name	Book value (Thousands of yen)	Leasable area (m ²) (Note 1)	Leased area (m ²) (Note 2)	Occupancy rate (%) (Note 3)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)	Primary asset class
Hulic Kamiyacho Building	¥ 55,584,282	32,487.06	32,487.06	100.0	14.1	Office property
Ochanomizu Sola City (Note 5)	36,658,527	13,923.42	13,923.42	100.0	(Note 6)	Office property
Hulic Ginza 7 Chome Building (Note 5)	21,191,262	11,405.68	11,405.68	100.0	5.5	Office property
Hulic Toranomom Building	17,928,998	8,574.65	8,574.65	100.0	4.8	Office property
Sotetsu Fresa Inn Ginza 7 Chome	11,427,877	6,984.32	6,984.32	100.0	2.4	Hotel
Hulic Kudan Building (Land)	11,191,213	3,351.07	3,351.07	100.0	2.6	Office property
Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#2)	9,451,063	14,485.66	14,485.66	100.0	3.1	Retail property
Toranomon First Garden (Note 5)	8,149,164	5,689.97	5,689.97	100.0	3.1	Office property
Hulic Shimura-sakaue	7,474,767	11,528.34	11,528.34	100.0	2.5	Retail property
Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building	6,989,642	4,740.31	4,740.31	100.0	(Note 6)	Hotel
Total	¥186,046,799	113,170.48	113,170.48	100.0	—	

(Note 1) Leasable area is equivalent to gross leasable space, based on the lease agreements or floor plans of buildings of each asset held. With respect to properties of which ownership is only for land, leasable area is the leasable area of the land as described in the applicable land lease agreements or land plans.

(Note 2) Leased area is equivalent to total floor area of leased space set out in the relevant lease agreements for buildings of each asset held. For the portion for which there is a Pass-through Master Lease Agreement, under which rents are directly received from end-tenants in principle, the actual total area leased under each sublease agreement entered into with end-tenants corresponding to that portion is provided; and for the portion for which there is a Fixed-type Master Lease Agreement, under which a certain amount of rent is received regardless of fluctuations in rents for end-tenants, the total area corresponding to that portion is provided. For the property of which ownership is only for land, the area of the land is provided.

(Note 3) Occupancy rate is calculated with the following formula, rounded to one decimal place: leased area ÷ leasable area × 100

(Note 4) Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues shows the percentage obtained by dividing the real estate leasing business revenues of each property by the aggregate amount for all properties.

(Note 5) The leasable area, leased area and occupancy rate of Ochanomizu Sola City show figures equivalent to the quasi co-ownership interest of property held by the Investment Corporation (21.7%). For Hulic Ginza 7 Chome Building, leasable area, leased area and occupancy rate show figures equivalent to the quasi co-ownership interest of property held by the Investment Corporation (95.0%). For Toranomom First Garden, leasable area shows figures equivalent to the Investment Corporation's partial ownership in the building (including some of co-ownership portion). (For the co-ownership portion, the figures calculated on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the co-ownership interests owned by the Investment Corporation are listed.) On the other hand, a master lease is served on the whole building together with the exclusively owned portions owned by other unit owners, and as income and expenditure of the property is allocated according to the ratio of ownership interest of the partial ownership owned by each unit owner, the figure shown for occupancy rate is that of the entire building. Leased area shows amounts equivalent to the ratio of ownership interest of the partial ownership in the building held by the Investment Corporation (approximately 81.4%).

(Note 6) The Investment Corporation has not obtained permission from the end-tenant or other relevant party of these properties to disclose the relevant information.

(3) Details of assets incorporated into the portfolio, such as real estate

An overview of real estate and beneficial interests in real estate trust invested in by the Investment Corporation as of the end of the fiscal period under review is as follows:

Category		Property name	Location (Note 1)	Asset type	Book value at end of period (Millions of yen)	Assessed value at end of period (Millions of yen) (Note 2)
Tokyo Commercial Properties	Office properties	Hulic Kamiyacho Building	4-3-13 Toranomom, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	¥ 55,584	¥ 66,100
		Hulic Kudan Building (Land)	1-13-5 Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	11,191	13,100
		Toranomon First Garden	1-7-12 Toranomom, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	8,149	12,400
		Rapiros Roppongi	6-1-24 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	6,720	10,400
		Hulic Takadanobaba Building	3-19-10 Takada, Toshima-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,750	5,120
		Hulic Kanda Building	1-16-5 Kandasudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,557	4,380
		Hulic Kandabashi Building	1-21-1 Kandanshikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,464	3,060
		Hulic Kakigaracho Building	1-28-5 Nihonbashikakigaracho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,161	3,030
		Ochanomizu Sola City	4-6-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	36,658	45,353
		Hulic Higashi Ueno 1 Chome Building	1-7-15 Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,749	3,200
		Tokyo Nishi Ikebukuro Building	1-7-7 Nishi Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,596	2,020
		Hulic Toranomom Building	1-1-18 Toranomom, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	17,928	22,000
		Hulic Shibuya 1 chome Building	1-3-9 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,084	5,700
		Hulic Higashi Nihonbashi Building	1-1-5 Higashinihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,456	3,760
		Hulic Jimbocho Building	2-2-31 Kanda Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,552	1,710
		Hulic Ginza 7 Chome Building	7-3-5 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	21,191	21,280
		Shinagawa Season Terrace	1-2-70 Kounan, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,969	6,225
		Hulic Gotanda Yamate-dori Building	1-21-8 Nishigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Real estate	3,571	3,530
		Hulic Nihonbashi Honcho 1 Chome Building	1-9-4 Nihonbashihoncho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	4,004	4,310
		Bancho House	29-1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,759	3,180
		Ebisu Minami Building	2-12-18 Ebisuminami, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,423	2,550
		Hulic Iidabashi Building	2-6-6 Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,460	1,490
		Hulic Asakusabashi Building	1-22-16 Asakusabashi, Taito-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	4,931	4,970
		Hulic Ebisu Building	3-15-7 Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,284	1,350

Category		Property name	Location (Note 1)	Asset type	Book value at end of period (Millions of yen)	Assessed value at end of period (Millions of yen) (Note 2)
Tokyo Commercial Properties	Office properties	Hulic Ryogoku Building	4-31-11 Ryogoku, Sumida-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,616	5,778
		Hulic Asakusabashi Edo- dori	1-30-9 Asakusabashi, Taito-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,501	5,598
	Retail properties	Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#2)	5-20-1 Higashi-Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	9,451	11,900
		Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#1)	5-18-1 Higashi-Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	6,247	7,230
		Dining Square Akihabara Building	1-16-2 Kandasakumacho, Chiyoda- ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,169	3,990
		Hulic Jingu-Mae Building	5-17-9 Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,646	3,600
		Hulic Shinjuku 3 Chome Building	3-17-2 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust and real estate	6,791	8,040
		Yokohama Yamashitacho Building	36-1, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	4,615	5,160
		Orchid Square	1-2-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,474	3,870
		Hulic Todoroki Building	3-5-2 Todoroki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,227	1,380
		Hulic Omori Building	6-28-12 Minamioi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,361	3,700
		HULIC &New SHIBUYA	31-1 Udagawa-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,113	3,410
		HULIC &New SHINBASHI	2-11-10 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,044	3,390
		Hulic Shimura-sakaue	3-20-1 Maeno-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, etc.	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	7,474	7,770
		Hulic Mejiro	3-4-11 Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,737	5,830
Next-Generation Assets Plus	Private nursing homes	Aria Matsubara	5-34-6 Matsubara, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,125	4,280
		Trust Garden Yoganomori	1-3-1 Yoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	5,269	6,850
		Trust Garden Sakurashinmachi	2-11-1 Tsurumaki, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,807	3,660
		Trust Garden Suginami Miyamae	2-11-10 Miyamae, Suginami-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,707	3,550
		Trust Garden Tokiwamatsu	4-4-10 Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,981	3,300
		SOMPO Care La vie Re Kita-Kamakura	2713-2 Aza Takano, Ofuna, Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,743	1,770
		Charm Suite Shinjukutoyama	7-26-48 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,370	3,530
		Charm Suite Shakujiikoen	5-13-7 Takanodai, Nerima-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	3,254	3,280
	Network centers	Ikebukuro Network Center	4-30-17 Kami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	4,475	5,220
		Tabata Network Center	6-2-8 Tabata, Kita-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,350	1,520
		Hiroshima Network Center	2-6-6 Hikari-machi, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,025	1,210

Category		Property name	Location (Note 1)	Asset type	Book value at end of period (Millions of yen)	Assessed value at end of period (Millions of yen) (Note 2)
Next-Generation Assets Plus	Network centers	Atsuta Network Center	20-1 Hatano-cho, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	972	1,070
		Nagano Network Center	1600-12, Oaza Tsuruga Aza Naemahira, Nagano-shi, Nagano	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	296	363
		Chiba Network Center	1-1-1 Muzaigakuendai, Inzai-shi, Chiba	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	6,913	7,270
		Sapporo Network Center	2-4-1, Kita 9 Jonishi, Kita-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	2,511	2,540
		Keihanna Network Center	113-1, Kumomura Kizu, Kizugawa-shi, Kyoto	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	1,178	1,300
	Hotels	Sotetsu Fresa Inn Ginza 7 Chome	7-11-12 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	11,427	12,200
		Sotetsu Fresa Inn Tokyo- Roppongi	3-10-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	4,910	5,000
		Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building	3-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	6,989	7,270
Total					¥348,987	¥406,047

(Note 1) “Location” shows the property’s street address in principle. However, in cases where the property does not yet have a street address, the building’s location as registered in the property registry has been provided (in cases of multiple buildings, only one location has been provided).

(Note 2) The figures for assessed value at end of period show the appraisal price stated on the real estate appraisal report created by the real estate appraisers of Daiwa Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd., Japan Real Estate Institute, CBRE K.K. and The Tanizawa Sōgō Appraisal Co., Ltd. based on the methods and standards for asset appraisal set forth in the Investment Corporation’s Articles of Incorporation and the rules set forth by The Investment Trusts Association, Japan.

The trends of the leasing business by real estate and beneficial interests in real estate trust invested in by the Investment Corporation are as follows:

Category		Property name	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)				13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)			
			Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)	Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)
Tokyo Commercial Properties	Office properties	Hulic Kamiyacho Building	1	97.2	¥1,459,798	15.1	1	100.0	¥1,419,019	14.1
		Hulic Kudan Building (Land)	1	100.0	265,002	2.7	1	100.0	265,002	2.6
		Toranomon First Garden	1	100.0	308,840	3.2	1	100.0	307,543	3.1
		Rapiros Roppongi	1	100.0	310,840	3.2	1	100.0	330,632	3.3
		Hulic Takadanobaba Building	1	100.0	174,186	1.8	1	100.0	172,619	1.7
		Hulic Kanda Building	1	100.0	137,666	1.4	1	100.0	145,684	1.4
		Hulic Kandabashi Building	1	100.0	88,423	0.9	1	100.0	87,576	0.9
		Hulic Kakigaracho Building	1	100.0	107,425	1.1	1	100.0	103,521	1.0
		Ochanomizu Sola City	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Hulic Higashi Ueno 1 Chome Building	1	100.0	99,934	1.0	1	100.0	99,267	1.0
		Tokyo Nishi Ikebukuro Building	1	100.0	56,750	0.6	1	100.0	57,026	0.6

Category		Property name	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)				13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)			
			Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)	Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)
Tokyo Commercial Properties	Office properties	Gate City Ohsaki	2	100.0	168,245	1.7	—	—	9,627	0.1
		Hulic Toranomom Building	1	100.0	476,920	4.9	1	100.0	479,784	4.8
		Hulic Shibuya 1 chome Building	1	100.0	133,365	1.4	1	100.0	132,393	1.3
		Hulic Higashi Nihonbashi Building	1	93.9	114,147	1.2	1	93.9	101,121	1.0
		Hulic Jimbocho Building	1	100.0	44,397	0.5	1	100.0	47,541	0.5
		Hulic Ginza 7 Chome Building	1	100.0	540,655	5.6	1	100.0	553,703	5.5
		Shinagawa Season Terrace	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Hulic Gotanda Yamate-dori Building	1	100.0	118,789	1.2	1	100.0	117,765	1.2
		Hulic Nihonbashi Honcho 1 Chome Building	1	100.0	108,184	1.1	1	100.0	105,973	1.1
		Bancho House	1	83.8	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Ebisu Minami Building	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Hulic Iidabashi Building	1	100.0	45,369	0.5	1	100.0	44,671	0.4
		Hulic Asakusabashi Building	1	100.0	104,833	1.1	1	100.0	214,185	2.1
		Hulic Ebisu Building	1	100.0	14,419	0.1	1	100.0	37,012	0.4
		Hulic Ryogoku Building	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	130,749	1.3
		Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	120,995	1.2
	Retail properties	Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#2)	1	100.0	312,000	3.2	1	100.0	312,000	3.1
		Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#1)	1	100.0	218,931	2.3	1	100.0	218,931	2.2
		Dining Square Akihabara Building	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Hulic Jingu-Mae Building	1	100.0	86,253	0.9	1	100.0	80,671	0.8
		Hulic Shinjuku 3 Chome Building	2	100.0	182,290 (Note 5)	1.9 (Note 5)	2	100.0	179,198 (Note 5)	1.8 (Note 5)
		Yokohama Yamashitacho Building	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Orchid Square	1	100.0	96,625	1.0	1	65.1	97,095	1.0
		Hulic Todoroki Building	1	100.0	53,419	0.6	1	100.0	52,797	0.5
		Hulic Omori Building	1	100.0	106,157	1.1	1	100.0	105,311	1.0
		HULIC &New SHIBUYA	1	100.0	71,808	0.7	1	100.0	69,373	0.7
		HULIC &New SHINBASHI	1	100.0	84,905	0.9	1	100.0	80,779	0.8
		Hulic Shimura-sakaue	1	100.0	260,707	2.7	1	100.0	256,179	2.5
		Hulic Mejiro	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	126,145	1.3
Next-Generation Assets Plus	Private nursing homes	Aria Matsubara	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Trust Garden Yoganomori	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Trust Garden Sakurashinmachi	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Trust Garden Suginami Miyamae	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Trust Garden Tokiwamatsu	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)

Category		Property name	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)				13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)			
			Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)	Number of tenants at end of period (Tenants) (Note 1)	Occupancy rate at end of period (%) (Note 2)	Real estate leasing business revenues during the period (Thousands of yen) (Note 3) (Note 4)	Percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues (%) (Note 4)
Next-Generation Assets Plus	Private nursing homes	SOMPO Care La vie Re Kita-Kamakura	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Charm Suite Shinjukutoyama	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
		Charm Suite Shakujiikoen	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
	Network centers	Ikebukuro Network Center	1	100.0	130,176	1.4	1	100.0	130,176	1.3
		Tabata Network Center	1	100.0	43,285	0.4	1	100.0	43,285	0.4
		Hiroshima Network Center	1	100.0	42,091	0.4	1	100.0	42,091	0.4
		Atsuta Network Center	1	100.0	35,273	0.4	1	100.0	35,273	0.4
		Nagano Network Center	1	100.0	16,708	0.2	1	100.0	16,708	0.2
		Chiba Network Center	1	100.0	221,293	2.3	1	100.0	214,701	2.1
		Sapporo Network Center	1	100.0	80,358	0.8	1	100.0	80,358	0.8
		Keihanna Network Center	1	100.0	45,166	0.5	1	100.0	45,166	0.4
	Hotels	Sotetsu Fresa Inn Ginza 7 Chome	1	100.0	240,000	2.5	1	100.0	240,000	2.4
		Sotetsu Fresa Inn Tokyo- Roppongi	1	100.0	108,000	1.1	1	100.0	108,400	1.1
		Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	(Note 4)	(Note 4)
Total			57	99.5	¥9,642,162	100.0	59	99.8	¥10,060,473	100.0

(Note 1) Number of tenants is stated as 1 when a master lease agreement has been concluded with a master lease company.

Moreover, the number of tenants is stated as 1 for Hulic Kudan Building (Land). The number of tenants for Gate City Ohsaki is stated as 2 because master lease agreements were concluded with the respective master lease companies of the business/commercial tower and the residential tower, respectively. For Shinagawa Season Terrace, the number of tenants is stated as 1, because NTT Urban Development Corporation receives rent from each end-tenant for the entire building. For Hulic Shinjuku 3 Chome Building, the number of tenants is stated as 2, because in addition to the master lease agreement concluded for the building, a part of the land is being leased to the building owner.

(Note 2) Occupancy rate is calculated with the following formula, rounded to one decimal place: leased area ÷ leasable area × 100

(Note 3) Real estate leasing business revenues during the period shows the sum total of the real estate leasing business revenues during the period for each real estate, etc.

(Note 4) Real estate leasing business revenues during the period and percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues are not disclosed because the Investment Corporation has not obtained permission from the end-tenant or other relevant party of these properties to disclose the relevant information.

(Note 5) The Investment Corporation has not obtained permission from the tenant, end-tenant or other relevant party of Hulic Shinjuku 3 Chome Building to disclose information on the partial right of land additionally acquired on February 13, 2020. Accordingly, the contracted rent relating to the partial right of land is excluded from the calculation of real estate leasing business revenues during the period and percentage to total real estate leasing business revenues.

(4) Status of outstanding contracted amount and fair value of specified transactions

The status of the contracted amount and fair value of specified transactions outstanding for the Investment Corporation as of August 31, 2020 is as follows:

Category	Type	Contracted amount (Millions of yen)		Fair value (Millions of yen) (Note 2)
		(Note 1)	Portion due after 1 year (Note 1)	
Off-market- transaction	Interest rate swap transaction Payment: fixed interest rate Receipt: floating interest rate	¥ 87,933	¥ 72,253	¥ —
Total		¥ 87,933	¥ 72,253	¥ —

(Note 1) Contracted amount for interest rate swap transaction is shown based on the assumed principal.

(Note 2) Of these transactions, the statement of the fair value has been omitted for those transactions that satisfy requirements of special treatment based on accounting standards for financial instruments.

(5) Status of other assets

Beneficial interests in real estate trust, etc. owned by the Investment Corporation are stated together in “(3) Details of assets incorporated into the portfolio, such as real estate” above.

There are no major specified assets incorporated into the portfolio that are a major investment target by the Investment Corporation other than those listed in the aforementioned “(3),” as of the end of the fiscal period under review.

(6) Status of asset holding by country and region

Not applicable for countries and regions other than Japan.

4. Capital Expenditures for Properties Held

(1) Schedule of capital expenditures

For each asset held by the Investment Corporation as of August 31, 2020, the main capital expenditures for renovation work, etc. scheduled as of August 31, 2020 (the end of the 13th fiscal period) are as below. Estimated capital expenditure for work mentioned below includes parts that are charged to expenses.

Property name	Location	Purpose	Scheduled period	Estimated capital expenditure for work (Millions of yen)		
				Total amount	Payment during the period	Total amount paid
Hulic Kakigaracho Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Renewal work for air-conditioning units	From November 2020 to December 2020	¥ 23	¥ –	¥ –
Hulic Higashi Nihonbashi Building	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Renovation work for mechanical parking lot	From January 2021 to April 2021	126	–	–
Oimachi Redevelopment Building (#2)	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	Renewal work for cooling tower	From October 2020 to January 2021	50	–	–

(2) Capital expenditures during the period

An overview of the construction work corresponding to capital expenditures during the reporting period is as below. Capital expenditures during the reporting period were ¥365,535 thousand and repair expenses were ¥222,304 thousand. In aggregate, construction work in the amount of ¥587,840 thousand was carried out during the period.

Property name	Location	Purpose	Period	Capital expenditure for work (Millions of yen)
Hulic Kamiyacho Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Renewal work for the rooms for rent	From December 2019 to June 2020	¥ 124
Hulic Kamiyacho Building	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Renewal work for heat pump chiller	From May 2020 to August 2020	62
Hulic Todoroki Building	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	Renewal work for elevator	From June 2020 to July 2020	21
Other				157
Total				¥ 365

(3) Money accumulated for long-term repair plan

Not applicable.

5. Status of Expenses and Liabilities

(1) Details of expenses relating to asset management, etc.

Item	12th fiscal period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)	13th fiscal period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)
(a) Asset management fee	¥915,009 thousand	¥1,083,340 thousand
(b) Asset custody fee	¥14,604 thousand	¥15,056 thousand
(c) Administrative service fees	¥45,961 thousand	¥47,342 thousand
(d) Remuneration for directors (and other officers)	¥6,000 thousand	¥6,000 thousand
(e) Other operating expenses	¥113,430 thousand	¥141,576 thousand
Total	¥1,095,005 thousand	¥1,293,316 thousand

(Note) Other than the amount stated above, asset management fee includes the portion of compensations associated with a property acquisition factored into the book value of the individual properties (the 12th fiscal period: ¥48,270 thousand; the 13th fiscal period: ¥59,180 thousand) and the portion of compensations associated with a property transfer deducted from gain on sales of real estate properties of the individual properties (the 13th fiscal period: ¥24,000 thousand).

(2) Status of borrowings

Status of borrowings of the Investment Corporation as of the end of the fiscal period under review is as follows:

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Short-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 8, 2019	¥ 1,980	¥ —	0.3164%	August 7, 2020	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,386	—					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		594	—					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	December 20, 2019	1,500	1,500	0.3625%	December 18, 2020			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,050	1,050					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		450	450					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (Note 4)	March 26, 2020	—	12,000	0.3618%	February 28, 2021			
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 7, 2020	—	1,980	0.3473%	August 6, 2021			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		—	1,386					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		—	594					
Subtotal		¥ 6,960	¥ 18,960						
Long-term borrowings	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	March 9, 2015	¥ 2,000	¥ —	0.4810%	August 31, 2020	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 29, 2016	1,000	—	0.1700%	August 31, 2020			
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		150	—					
	The Norinchukin Bank		409	—					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2014	2,560	2,560	1.1713%	February 7, 2021			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,950	1,950					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,060	1,060					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		1,050	1,050					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		1,660	1,660					
	Resona Bank, Limited		270	270					

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 27, 2015	2,800	2,800	0.6750%	August 31, 2021	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		2,110	2,110					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		830	830					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		790	790					
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.		300	300					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		300	300					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 27, 2015	2,385	2,385	0.7730%	February 28, 2022			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,710	1,710					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,055	1,055					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		800	800					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		1,400	1,400					
	Resona Bank, Limited		200	200					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2017	150	150	0.4173%	February 28, 2022			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		75	75					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		75	75					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		72	72					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		128	128					
	The Norinchukin Bank		500	500					
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	February 7, 2014	2,450	2,450	1.6100%	August 7, 2022			
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2015	1,144	1,144	0.7488%	August 31, 2022			
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		710	710					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		549	549					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		414	414					
	The Norinchukin Bank		414	414					
	Resona Bank, Limited		125	125					
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	August 31, 2015	414	414	0.7550%	August 31, 2022			
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2017	650	650	0.5538%	August 31, 2022			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		500	500					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		200	200					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		450	450					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		445	445					
	The Norinchukin Bank		445	445					
Resona Bank, Limited	150		150						
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 29, 2016	1,350	1,350	0.4099%	February 28, 2023				
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		800	800						
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		550	550						
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		530	530						
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		400	400						
The Norinchukin Bank		400	400						
Resona Bank, Limited		243	243						
Shinkin Central Bank		141	141						
Aozora Bank, Ltd.		141	141						

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2017	1,500	1,500	0.6031%	February 28, 2023	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,200	1,200					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		300	300					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		450	450					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		245	245					
	The Norinchukin Bank		245	245					
	Resona Bank, Limited		150	150					
	Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc.	February 7, 2019	500	500	0.4100%	February 28, 2023			
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited		500	500					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 29, 2016	1,377	1,377	0.4620%	August 31, 2023			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		839	839					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		565	565					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		546	546					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		409	409					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		141	141					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2017	1,863	1,863	0.6564%	August 31, 2023			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,411	1,411					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		600	600					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		917	917					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		500	500					
	The Norinchukin Bank		500	500					
	Resona Bank, Limited		302	302					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2020	—	200	0.2665%	August 31, 2023			
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		—	350					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		—	300					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2014	400	400	1.8188%	February 7, 2024			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		300	300					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		300	300					
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	February 29, 2016	809	809	0.5188%	February 29, 2024			
	Nippon Life Insurance Company		500	500					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2017	1,000	1,000	0.6485%	February 29, 2024			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,977	1,977					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,719	1,719					
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	600		600						
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	569		569						
The Norinchukin Bank	569		569						
Nippon Life Insurance Company	February 7, 2019	500	500	0.4600%	February 29, 2024				
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	February 27, 2015	1,900	1,900	1.1738%	August 30, 2024				
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	February 29, 2016	500	500	0.5932%	August 30, 2024				

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2017	1,754	1,754	0.7800%	August 30, 2024	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2017	1,400	1,400	0.5913%	August 30, 2024			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,048	1,048					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		705	705					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		622	622					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		610	610					
	The Norinchukin Bank		520	520					
	Resona Bank, Limited		215	215					
	Shinkin Central Bank		140	140					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		140	140					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.		February 28, 2020	350					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	220		220					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	110		110					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	100		100					
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	500		500					
	The 77 Bank, Ltd.	500		500					
	The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	500		500					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 27, 2015	250	250	1.4600%	February 28, 2025			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		125	125					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		125	125					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 29, 2016	250	250	0.7275%	February 28, 2025			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		125	125					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	125	125						
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	February 7, 2017	969	969	0.8500%	February 28, 2025			
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2017	1,725	1,725	0.6574%	February 28, 2025			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,203	1,203					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		753	753					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		722	722					
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.		1,010	1,010					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		682	682					
	The Norinchukin Bank		400	400					
	Resona Bank, Limited		215	215					
	Shinkin Central Bank		140	140					
Shinsei Bank, Limited	140		140						
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2019	200	200	0.4133%	February 28, 2025				
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		200	200						
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		200	200						
The Norinchukin Bank		450	450						
Resona Bank, Limited		140	140						
Shinsei Bank, Limited		150	150						
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	August 31, 2020	–	2,000	0.4145%	February 28, 2025				

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2017	1,531	1,531	0.7246%	August 29, 2025	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,267	1,267					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		577	577					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		475	475					
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.		410	410					
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.		280	280					
	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company		230	230					
	Nippon Life Insurance Company		230	230					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2019	500	500	0.5700%	August 29, 2025			
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.		1,200	1,200					
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.		600	600					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 28, 2020	170	170	0.2845%	August 29, 2025			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		150	150					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		100	100					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		120	120					
	The Norinchukin Bank		780	780					
	Shinkin Central Bank		550	550					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		390	390					
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited		210	210					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2019	2,910	2,910	0.4800%	February 27, 2026			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,700	1,700					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		850	850					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		1,100	1,100					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		700	700					
	The Norinchukin Bank		1,410	1,410					
	Resona Bank, Limited		880	880					
Shinsei Bank, Limited	450		450						
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 7, 2019	3,420	3,420	0.5840%	August 31, 2026				
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		2,700	2,700						
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,600	1,600						
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		1,050	1,050						
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		300	300						
The Norinchukin Bank		1,000	1,000						
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 27, 2015	150	150	1.7500%	February 26, 2027				
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		75	75						
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		75	75						

Category	Lender	Loan execution date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Average interest rate (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 30, 2019	1,000	1,000	0.4225%	February 26, 2027	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		960	960					
	The Norinchukin Bank		600	600					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		550	550					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		500	500					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		300	300					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		300	300					
	Shinkin Central Bank		200	200					
	Resona Bank, Limited		170	170					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 28, 2020	980	980	0.3920%	February 26, 2027			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		400	400					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		340	340					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		330	330					
	The Norinchukin Bank		1,280	1,280					
	Resona Bank, Limited		140	140					
	Shinkin Central Bank		930	930					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		510	510					
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited		290	290					
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	February 28, 2020	1,795	1,795	0.4430%	August 31, 2027			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,260	1,260					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.		150	150					
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		610	610					
	The Norinchukin Bank		1,140	1,140					
	Shinkin Central Bank		820	820					
	Shinsei Bank, Limited		600	600					
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	February 28, 2020	490	490	0.4430%	August 31, 2027			
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	August 31, 2020	—	1,000	0.4787%	August 31, 2027			
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2020	—	1,240	0.5325%	February 29, 2028			
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		—	290					
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		—	700					
The Norinchukin Bank	—		400						
Resona Bank, Limited	—		500						
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	—		1,000						
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	August 31, 2020	—	900	0.6346%	August 31, 2028				
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.		—	1,600						
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.		—	270						
	Subtotal		¥ 134,625	¥ 141,816					
	Total		¥ 141,585	¥ 160,776					

(Note 1) Average interest rate shows the weighted average rate during the period or for the lender, and the amount has been rounded to four decimal places. Moreover, for borrowings hedged using interest rate swaps to avoid interest rate fluctuation risks, an interest rate that considers the effect of the interest rate swap is shown.

(Note 2) Long-term borrowings are borrowings that carry fixed interest. (Includes borrowings that have had the interest fixed by using interest rate swaps.)

(Note 3) The borrowings were funds to purchase beneficial interests in real estate trust, etc. (including ancillary expenses) and repay borrowings.

(Note 4) The Investment Corporation borrowed ¥19,200 million on March 26, 2020, and it made early partial repayment on August 31, 2020.

(3) Investment corporation bonds

Issuance of investment corporation bonds of the Investment Corporation as of the end of the fiscal period under review is as follows:

Bond name	Issuance date	Balance at beginning of period (Millions of yen)	Balance at end of period (Millions of yen)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Remarks
First Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	August 31, 2015	¥ 2,000	¥ 2,000	0.950	August 29, 2025	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 1)	Unsecured (Note 2)
Third Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	December 13, 2016	1,000	1,000	0.490	December 11, 2026	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 1)	Unsecured (Note 2)
Fourth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	August 30, 2018	7,000	7,000	0.770	August 30, 2028	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 1)	Unsecured (Note 2)
Fifth Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	December 11, 2019	2,000	2,000	0.570	December 11, 2029	Lump-sum repayment	(Note 1)	Unsecured (Note 2)
Total		¥ 12,000	¥ 12,000					

(Note 1) Specific use of the proceeds is to be allocated to repayment of borrowings, etc.

(Note 2) Corporation bond with pari passu conditions among specified investment corporations.

(4) Short-term investment corporation bonds

Not applicable.

(5) Investment unit options

Not applicable.

6. Status of Trading During the Period

(1) Status of trading, etc. of real estate, etc., asset-backed securities, etc., infrastructure assets, etc., and infrastructure-related assets

Type of assets	Property name	Acquisition		Transfer			
		Acquisition date	Acquisition value (Millions of yen) (Note)	Transfer date	Transfer value (Millions of yen) (Note)	Book value (Millions of yen)	Gain (loss) on transfer (Millions of yen)
Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Ryogoku Building	March 26, 2020	¥ 5,610	—	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori	March 26, 2020	5,420	—	—	—	—
Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Mejiro	March 26, 2020	5,670	—	—	—	—
Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building	March 26, 2020	6,972	—	—	—	—
Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Gate City Ohsaki	—	—	March 6, 2020	4,800	4,446	530
Total		—	¥ 23,672	—	¥ 4,800	¥ 4,446	¥ 530

(Note) Acquisition value or transfer value shows the amount that does not include expenses incurred on the acquisition or transfer of the said real estate, etc., which is equivalent to the trading price stated on the sales agreements.

(2) Status of trading, etc. of other assets

The main other assets outside the above-mentioned real estate, etc., asset-backed securities, etc., infrastructure assets, etc., and infrastructure-related assets, are mostly bank deposits and bank deposits within assets in trust.

(3) Investigation of the prices, etc. of specified assets

i) Real estate, etc.

Acquisition / Transfer	Type of assets	Property name	Transaction date	Acquisition value / transfer value (Millions of yen) (Note 1)	Appraisal value (Millions of yen) (Note 2)	Appraisal agency	Valuation date
Acquisition	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Ryogoku Building	March 26, 2020	¥ 5,610	¥ 5,742	Japan Real Estate Institute	February 1, 2020
Acquisition	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori	March 26, 2020	5,420	5,544	Japan Real Estate Institute	February 1, 2020
Acquisition	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Mejiro	March 26, 2020	5,670	5,810	Japan Real Estate Institute	February 1, 2020
Acquisition	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building	March 26, 2020	6,972	7,250	Japan Real Estate Institute	February 1, 2020
Transfer	Beneficial interests in real estate trust	Gate City Ohsaki	March 6, 2020	4,800	4,780	Japan Real Estate Institute	August 31, 2019
Total				¥ 28,472	¥ 29,126	—	—

(Note 1) “Acquisition value / transfer value” shows the amount that does not include expenses incurred on the acquisition or transfer of the said real estate, etc., which is equivalent to the trading price stated on the sales agreements.

(Note 2) The real estate appraisal is conducted by applying Real Property Appraisal Standards Practical Theory Chapter 3: Appraisal of the Prices of Securitized Properties.

ii) Other

Not applicable.

(4) Status of transactions with interested person, etc.

i) Status of transactions

Category	Transaction amount (Note)	
	Purchase price	Sale price
Total	¥23,672 million	¥4,800 million
Breakdown of transactions with interested person, etc.		
Hulic Co., Ltd.	¥23,672 million (100.0%)	¥— million (—%)
Total	¥23,672 million (100.0%)	¥— million (—%)

(Note) Transaction amount is rounded to the nearest million yen.

ii) Amount of service fees, etc. paid

Category	Total amount of service fees paid (A) (Thousands of yen)	Transactions with interested person, etc.		Percentage to total amount B/A (%)
		Payee	Payment amount (B) (Thousands of yen)	
Property management fees	¥ 577,347	Hulic Building Management Co., Ltd.	¥ 142,508	24.7
		Tokyo Fudosan Kanri Co., Ltd.	¥ 82,417	14.3
Other expenses related to leasing business	¥ 372,608	Hulic Building Management Co., Ltd.	¥ 7,517	2.0
		Tokyo Fudosan Kanri Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,025	0.3

(Note 1) Interested person, etc. are the interested person, etc. of the asset management company that have concluded an asset management agreement with the Investment Corporation as prescribed under Article 123 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan and Article 26, Item 27 of the Regulations for Asset Investment Reports by Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of the Investment Trusts Association, Japan.

(Note 2) Other than the above-mentioned service fees, etc. paid, payment amounts concerning repairs, etc. ordered to interested person, etc. during the fiscal period under review are as follows:

Hulic Build Co., Ltd.	¥193,560 thousand
Tokyo Fudosan Kanri Co., Ltd.	¥17,700 thousand
Hulic Building Management Co., Ltd.	¥3,909 thousand

(5) Transactions with Asset Manager pertaining to its business other than asset management

There are no applicable transactions because the Asset Manager of the Investment Corporation (Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.) does not engage in any other businesses, such as Type I Financial Instruments Business, Type II Financial Instruments Business, Real Estate Brokerage Business (excluding a real estate brokerage business directly related to the investment management business that was commissioned by the investment corporation), or Real Estate Specified Joint Enterprise.

7. Financial Information

(1) Assets, liabilities, principal, and profit and loss

Please refer to “Balance Sheets,” “Statements of Income and Retained Earnings,” “Statements of Changes in Net Assets” and “Notes to Financial Statements” below.

(2) Changes in the calculation method of depreciation expenses

Not applicable.

(3) Changes in the evaluation method of real estate, etc., and infrastructure assets, etc.

Not applicable.

(4) Beneficiary certificates of investment trusts, etc. set up by the Corporation

Not applicable.

(5) Disclosure regarding corporation holding overseas real estate

Not applicable.

(6) Disclosure regarding real estate owned by corporation holding overseas real estate

Not applicable.

8. Other

(1) Announcements

i) General Meeting of Unitholders

Not applicable.

ii) Meeting of Board of Directors of the Investment Corporation

The outline of conclusions or amendments to major agreements, etc. approved at meetings of the Board of Directors of the Investment Corporation during the fiscal period under review is as follows:

Date of Board of Directors meeting	Approved items	Outline
June 4, 2020	Comprehensive resolution on issuance of investment corporation bonds and associated consignment of general administrative duties	The Board of Directors made a comprehensive resolution relating to the issuance of investment corporation bonds with a total issue amount to be within ¥15,000 million and an issuance period from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The Board of Directors approved candidate companies for consignment of administrative duties relating to offering the investment corporation bonds as well as administrative duties relating to receiving requests relating to exercise of rights of investment corporation bonds and other applications from investment corporation bondholders, and operations during the term of the investment corporation bonds (including duties of the fiscal agent, issuing agent and paying agent). The Board of Directors delegated selection of the consignee for general administrative duties relating to the investment corporation bonds and decision making on the scope and the specific consignment conditions of consignment of general administrative duties, and all the necessary matters related to the consignment of administrative operations to the executive officer.

(2) Others

Unless otherwise stated, monetary amounts have been rounded down and percentage figures have been rounded off to the nearest indicated unit in this report.

9. Risk Factors

An investment in our units involves significant risks. The principal risks with respect to investment in Hulic Reit, Inc. are as follows.

Property and Business Risks

- The spread of COVID-19 may adversely impact the performance of our properties, particularly our retail and hotel properties, and negatively affect our overall results of operations, business and financial condition.
- Any adverse conditions in the Japanese economy, including those resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak and the measures implemented to prevent the spread of the virus, could adversely affect our business.
- We may not be able to acquire properties to execute our growth and investment strategy in a manner that is accretive to earnings.
- We may not be able to close future acquisitions of properties after they are announced.
- Illiquidity in the real estate market may limit our ability to grow or adjust our portfolio.
- The past experience of Hulic Co., Ltd. in the Japanese real estate market is not an indicator or guarantee of our future results.
- Our reliance on Hulic Co., Ltd. and other Hulic Group companies could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- We may not be able to successfully acquire the properties for which Hulic Co., Ltd. has granted us preferential negotiation rights, particularly where other private REITs have preferential negotiation rights for the same properties that may be superior to the rights granted to us.
- There are potential conflicts of interest between us and certain Hulic Group companies, including the Asset Manager.
- We may decide to acquire our own units on the market but there can be no assurance that we will successfully acquire such units to the extent planned or at all or be able to cancel or dispose of any such units in a manner beneficial to us.
- We face significant competition in seeking tenants and it may be difficult to find replacement tenants.
- Increases in prevailing market interest rates may increase our interest expense and may result in a decline in the market price of our units.
- We may suffer large losses if any of our properties incurs damage from a natural or man-made disaster.
- Most of the properties in our portfolio are concentrated in Tokyo and the surrounding areas.
- Investments in next generation assets (private nursing homes, network centers and hotels) expose us to risks that are not associated with other real estate classes.
- The recent addition of hotels as an investment target exposes us to new risks associated with the hotel industry, such as revenue volatility and potentially high capital expenditure and maintenance requirements.
- Any inability to obtain financing for future acquisitions could adversely affect the growth of our portfolio.
- Liquidity and other limitations on our activities under debt financing arrangements may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- A high LTV ratio may increase our exposure to changes in interest rates and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.
- We may suffer impairment losses relating to our properties.

- Decreases in tenant leasehold deposits and/or security deposits may increase our funding costs.
- Our lack of control over operating costs may adversely affect our business.
- We may lose rental revenues in the event of lease terminations, decreased lease renewals, or the default of a tenant as a result of financial difficulty or insolvency, and are exposed to the risk of careless or imprudent management of properties by tenants.
- Master lease agreements expose us to the risk of becoming an unsecured creditor of Hulic Co., Ltd. as our master lessee in the event of its insolvency.
- Our cost of complying with regulations applicable to our properties could adversely affect the results of our operations.
- Any property defect or failure of our properties to conform to contractual or other requirements may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We rely on expert appraisals and engineering, environmental and seismic reports, which are subject to significant uncertainties.
- We rely on industry and market data that are subject to significant uncertainties.
- Our buildings may violate earthquake resistance or other building codes, and any such buildings may collapse in even minor earthquakes or may be required to be strengthened or demolished by us at significant expense.
- The environmental assessments of our properties made prior to our ownership may not uncover all environmental liabilities, and Japanese laws subject property owners to strict environmental liabilities.
- Entering into forward commitment contracts or contracts to purchase properties under development may expose us to contractual penalties and market risks.
- We may be exposed to regulatory and financial risks related to climate change.
- Our success depends on the performance of service providers to which we are required to assign various key functions.
- Our performance depends on the efforts of key personnel of the Asset Manager.
- J-REITs and their asset managers are subject to tight supervision by the regulatory authorities.

Taxation Risks

- Our failure to satisfy a complex series of requirements pursuant to Japanese tax regulations would disqualify us from certain taxation benefits and significantly reduce our cash distributions to our unitholders.
- If the Japanese tax authorities disagree with our interpretations of the Japanese tax laws and regulations for prior periods, we may be forced to pay additional taxes for those periods.
- We may not be able to benefit from reductions in certain real estate taxes enjoyed by qualified J-REITs.
- Changes in Japanese tax laws may significantly increase our tax burden.
- We expect to be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
- Unitholders may be subject to U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) withholding tax after 2016.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

- Any failure by the officers and employees of the Asset Manager to comply with insider trading regulations may damage our reputation and harm the interest of our unitholders.

- Our ownership rights in some of our properties may be declared invalid or limited.
- We may lose our rights in a property if the purchase of the property is recharacterized as a secured financing.
- Our leasehold or subleasehold rights may be terminated or may not be asserted against a third party in some cases.
- Our properties for which third parties hold leasehold interests in the land but own the buildings thereupon may subject us to various risks.
- We lease certain properties from third parties and sublease such properties to one or more tenants, which subjects us to various risks relating to these lease arrangements.
- We co-lease parts of our properties with third parties to one or more tenants, which subjects us to various risks relating to these co-lease arrangements.
- Some of our properties are held in the form of partial ownership (*kubun shoyū*), and our rights relating to such properties may be affected by the intentions of other owners.
- Some of our properties are held in the form of a property or trust co-ownership interest, and our rights relating to such properties may be affected by the intentions of other owners.
- We may hold interests in some properties through preferred shares of special purpose companies (*tokutei mokuteki kaisha*) in the future, and illiquidity in the market for such shares may limit our ability to sell our interest, and our rights relating to the properties held by such special purpose companies may be limited.
- Some of our properties are subject to preferential negotiation rights of others.
- We may hold interests in some properties through Japanese anonymous association (*tokumei kumiai*) agreements, and our rights relating to such properties may be limited.
- We own all of our properties through trust beneficiary interests and may suffer losses as a trust beneficiary.
- There are important differences regarding the rights of unitholders in a J-REIT compared to those of shareholders in a corporation.
- Our distributions may decrease if we are required to apply our profit to the reversal of the allowance for temporary difference adjustments.
- The AIFMD may negatively affect our ability to market our units in the EEA and increase our compliance costs associated with the marketing of our units in the EEA.
- Our units may be deemed to constitute “plan assets” for ERISA purposes, which may lead to the rescission of certain of our transactions, tax or fiduciary liability and our being held in violation of ERISA requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Hulic Reit, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hulic Reit, Inc. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at August 31, 2020, and the statements of income and retained earnings, changes in unitholders' equity, cash distributions, and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Supervisory Director 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Supervisory Director is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

We communicate with the Executive Director regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Executive Director with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

November 24, 2020

江下 聖 

Sei Eshita
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

井上 裕人 

Hiroto Inoue
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

III. Financial Statements

(1) Balance Sheets

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits (Notes 4 and 13)	12,245,579	10,149,008
Cash and deposits in trust (Notes 4 and 13)	7,701,626	7,331,270
Operating accounts receivable	171,014	218,667
Prepaid expenses	43,705	39,115
Consumption taxes receivable	—	328,769
Other	—	1,417
Total current assets	20,161,925	18,068,249
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 5)		
Buildings	670,500	670,500
Accumulated depreciation	(31,201)	(22,977)
Buildings, net	639,298	647,523
Land	1,831,442	1,811,416
Buildings in trust	73,144,898	67,380,509
Accumulated depreciation	(9,024,783)	(7,993,387)
Buildings in trust, net	64,120,115	59,387,122
Structures in trust	402,327	391,060
Accumulated depreciation	(140,483)	(132,983)
Structures in trust, net	261,843	258,077
Machinery and equipment in trust	363,851	322,763
Accumulated depreciation	(179,780)	(158,945)
Machinery and equipment in trust, net	184,070	163,817
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	90,203	78,908
Accumulated depreciation	(27,680)	(22,844)
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net	62,522	56,063
Land in trust	270,737,589	256,846,528
Construction in progress in trust	22,312	—
Total property, plant and equipment	337,859,195	319,170,549
Intangible assets		
Leasehold interests in land	2,343,025	2,343,025
Land leasehold interests in trust	8,784,984	8,790,287
Total intangible assets	11,128,010	11,133,313
Investments and other assets		
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	360,302	360,302
Long-term prepaid expenses	864,175	859,966
Deferred tax assets (Note 6)	26	41
Total investments and other assets	1,224,504	1,220,311
Total noncurrent assets	350,211,711	331,524,173
Deferred assets		
Investment unit issuance costs	43,623	65,006
Investment corporation bond issuance costs	70,314	75,094
Total deferred assets	113,938	140,100
Total assets	370,487,574	349,732,524

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Operating accounts payable	686,557	518,769
Short-term borrowings (Notes 7 and 13)	18,960,000	6,960,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 7 and 13)	15,680,000	12,109,000
Accounts payable - other	1,287,412	1,095,726
Accrued expenses	37,689	36,351
Income taxes payable	1,140	1,391
Accrued consumption taxes	228,380	74,816
Advances received	1,713,009	1,641,023
Deposits received	362	—
Total current liabilities	38,594,551	22,437,078
Noncurrent liabilities		
Investment corporation bonds (Notes 8 and 13)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Long-term borrowings (Notes 7 and 13)	126,136,000	122,516,000
Leasehold and guarantee deposits received	131,075	131,075
Leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust	14,482,762	13,954,009
Asset retirement obligations (Notes 6 and 21)	282,922	282,245
Total noncurrent liabilities	153,032,760	148,883,329
Total liabilities	191,627,311	171,320,408
Net assets (Note 9)		
Unitholders' equity (Note 10)		
Unitholders' capital	173,778,746	173,778,746
Deduction from unitholders' capital		
Allowance for temporary difference adjustments (Note 22)	(1,312)	—
Total deduction from unitholders' capital	(1,312)	—
Unitholders' capital, net	173,777,434	173,778,746
Surplus		
Unappropriated retained earnings (Note 11)	5,082,828	4,633,369
Total surplus	5,082,828	4,633,369
Total unitholders' equity	178,860,262	178,412,115
Total net assets (Note 9)	178,860,262	178,412,115
Total liabilities and net assets	370,487,574	349,732,524

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(2) Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
Operating revenues		
Leasing business revenue (Note 12)	9,610,701	9,120,841
Other leasing business revenues (Note 12)	449,771	521,321
Gain on sales of real estate properties (Note 12)	530,987	—
Total operating revenues	10,591,461	9,642,162
Operating expenses		
Expenses related to leasing business (Note 12)	3,515,691	3,278,634
Asset management fee	1,083,340	915,009
Asset custody fee	15,056	14,604
Administrative service fees	47,342	45,961
Remuneration for directors (and other officers)	6,000	6,000
Other operating expenses	141,576	113,430
Total operating expenses	4,809,008	4,373,640
Operating profit	5,782,453	5,268,522
Non-operating income		
Interest income	81	73
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	310	680
Interest on tax refund	1,300	—
Total non-operating income	1,692	753
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	479,024	437,278
Interest expenses on investment corporation bonds	44,627	41,623
Borrowing related expenses	151,032	127,893
Amortization of investment unit issuance costs	21,382	22,534
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance costs	4,780	5,474
Total non-operating expenses	700,847	634,804
Ordinary profit	5,083,298	4,634,472
Profit before income taxes	5,083,298	4,634,472
Income taxes - current (Note 6)	1,152	1,402
Income taxes - deferred (Note 6)	15	(38)
Total income taxes	1,167	1,363
Profit (Note 18)	5,082,130	4,633,108
Retained earnings brought forward	697	261
Unappropriated retained earnings	5,082,828	4,633,369

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(3) Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Unitholders' equity (Note 10)							Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital				Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
	Unit-holders' capital	Deduction from unitholders' capital		Unit-holders' capital, net	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total surplus		
		Allowance for temporary difference adjustments	Total deduction from unitholders' capital					
Balance at the beginning of the period	173,778,746	—	—	173,778,746	4,633,369	4,633,369	178,412,115	178,412,115
Changes during the period								
Dividends of surplus	—	—	—	—	(4,632,672)	(4,632,672)	(4,632,672)	(4,632,672)
Distributions in excess of earnings from allowance for temporary difference adjustments	—	(1,312)	(1,312)	(1,312)	—	—	(1,312)	(1,312)
Profit	—	—	—	—	5,082,130	5,082,130	5,082,130	5,082,130
Total changes during the period	—	(1,312)	(1,312)	(1,312)	449,458	449,458	448,146	448,146
Balance at the end of the period	173,778,746	(1,312)	(1,312)	173,777,434	5,082,828	5,082,828	178,860,262	178,860,262

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Unitholders' equity (Note 10)				Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital	Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total surplus		
Balance at the beginning of the period	162,803,382	4,362,498	4,362,498	167,165,880	167,165,880
Changes during the period					
Issuance of new investment units	10,975,364	—	—	10,975,364	10,975,364
Dividends of surplus	—	(4,362,237)	(4,362,237)	(4,362,237)	(4,362,237)
Profit	—	4,633,108	4,633,108	4,633,108	4,633,108
Total changes during the period	10,975,364	270,871	270,871	11,246,235	11,246,235
Balance at the end of the period	173,778,746	4,633,369	4,633,369	178,412,115	178,412,115

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(4) Statements of Cash Flows

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	5,083,298	4,634,472
Depreciation and amortization	1,216,061	1,057,617
Amortization of investment unit issuance costs	21,382	22,534
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance costs	4,780	5,474
Interest income	(81)	(73)
Interest expenses	523,651	478,901
Decrease (increase) in operating accounts receivable	47,653	(107,488)
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable	328,769	(328,769)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(4,589)	11,520
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	268,737	(236,281)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - other	199,797	53,406
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	153,563	(323,394)
Increase (decrease) in advances received	71,986	88,522
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	362	(9,004)
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	(4,208)	(75,950)
Decrease in property, plant and equipment in trust due to sales	4,446,592	—
Other, net	3,461	(2,802)
Subtotal	12,361,218	5,268,685
Interest received	81	73
Interest paid	(524,680)	(477,900)
Income taxes (paid) refund	(1,391)	(658)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	11,835,227	4,790,199
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(28,517)	(1,213,631)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment in trust	(24,426,243)	(16,921,157)
Purchase of intangible assets in trust	—	(478,135)
Payments of leasehold and guarantee deposits	—	(350,000)
Proceeds from refund of leasehold and guarantee deposits	—	10,000
Refund of leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust	(208,044)	(194,373)
Proceeds from leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust	736,797	958,659
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(23,926,008)	(18,188,637)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	23,160,000	10,225,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(11,160,000)	(7,225,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	10,750,000	16,815,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(3,559,000)	(12,790,000)
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bonds	—	1,981,218
Redemption of investment corporation bonds	—	(2,000,000)
Proceeds from issuance of investment units	—	10,943,146
Distributions paid	(4,633,293)	(4,362,204)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	14,557,706	13,587,161
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,466,926	188,723
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,480,278	17,291,555
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note 4)	19,947,205	17,480,278

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(5) Notes to Financial Statements

For the periods from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 and from September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020

1. Organization

Hulic Reit, Inc. (“the Investment Corporation”) was incorporated by Hulic REIT Management Co., Ltd. (the Investment Corporation’s Asset Manager) on November 7, 2013 with ¥200 million in capital (2,000 units), and registration was approved based on Article 187 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan (the “Investment Trust Act”) on November 25, 2013 (Registration No. 88 filed with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau). Subsequently, the Investment Corporation issued new investment units through a public offering (617,500 units) on February 6, 2014. Those units were listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on February 7, 2014 (Securities Code: 3295). On March 7, 2014, the Investment Corporation further issued new investment units through an allocation to a third-party. Following the recent issuances of new investment units during the previous period through the Investment Corporation’s sixth public offering (58,000 units) after its listing and through the allocation to a third-party (3,000 units), the total number of investment units outstanding was 1,312,000 units as of August 31, 2020.

The Investment Corporation’s real estate portfolio as of August 31, 2020 was comprised of 58 properties under management with a total leasable floor area of 322,981.97 m². The Investment Corporation has already invested ¥351,449 million (based on acquisition price) into this portfolio. The occupancy rate as of August 31, 2020 was 99.80%.

2. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Investment Corporation have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”), including provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, the Investment Trust Act, the Companies Act of Japan and related regulations, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The accompanying financial statements are basically a translation of the financial statements of the Investment Corporation, which were prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and were presented in the Securities Report of the Investment Corporation filed with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made to the financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a format which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. Amounts less than one thousand yen have been rounded down. As a result, the totals shown in the financial statements and notes thereto do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts. The Investment Corporation does not prepare consolidated financial statements, as the Investment Corporation has no subsidiaries.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Property, plant and equipment (including assets in trust) and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes the purchase price and related costs for acquisition, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging as stated below:

Buildings	3 to 64 years
Structures	4 to 20 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	3 to 15 years

(2) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Software for internal use is amortized over the estimated useful life of five years.

(3) Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives.

(4) Investment corporation bond issuance costs

Investment corporation bond issuance costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the redemption period.

(5) Investment unit issuance costs

Investment unit issuance costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over three years.

(6) Accounting for property taxes

For property tax, city planning tax and depreciable asset tax, the Investment Corporation charges the amount of property taxes assessed and determined applicable to the current period to expenses related to leasing business.

Registered owners of properties in Japan as of January 1 are responsible for paying property taxes for the calendar year based on assessments by local governments. Therefore, registered owners who sold properties to the Investment Corporation were liable for property taxes for the calendar year, including the period from the date of the acquisition by the Investment Corporation until the end of the year. The Investment Corporation reimbursed sellers of properties for the equivalent amount of property taxes and included the amount in the acquisition cost of real estate. The amounts equivalent to property taxes included in the cost of acquisition of real estate are ¥80,411 thousand and ¥15,144 thousand for the periods from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 and from September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020, respectively.

(7) Hedge accounting method

(a) Hedge accounting method

Deferred hedge accounting is adopted for interest rate swap transactions. However, special treatment is adopted for interest rate swaps when the requirements for special treatment are fulfilled.

(b) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments: Interest rate swap transactions

Hedged items: Interest payments on borrowings

(c) Hedging policy

The Investment Corporation conducts derivative transactions to hedge risks as stipulated in the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the Investment Corporation's risk management policy.

(d) Method for assessing the effectiveness of hedging

An assessment of the effectiveness of hedging is omitted for interest rate swaps because they fulfill the requirements for special treatment.

(8) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand and cash in trust; deposits and deposits in trust that can be withdrawn at any time; and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible to cash and bear only an insignificant risk of price fluctuation.

(9) Accounting for beneficial interests in real estate trust

For beneficial interests in real estate trust owned by the Investment Corporation, all accounts of assets and

liabilities within the assets in trust as well as all accounts of revenues generated and expenses incurred from the assets in trust are recognized in the relevant accounts of the balance sheet and the statement of income and retained earnings.

The following material items of the assets in trust recognized in the relevant accounts are separately listed on the balance sheet.

- (a) Cash and deposits in trust
- (b) Buildings in trust; Structures in trust; Machinery and equipment in trust; Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust; Land in trust and Construction in progress in trust
- (c) Land leasehold interests in trust
- (d) Leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust

(10) Consumption taxes

Transactions subject to consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes. Non-deductible consumption taxes related to the acquisition of assets are treated as the cost of applicable assets.

(11) Accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

- Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (Accounting Standards Board Japan (“ASBJ”) Statement No. 29, issued on March 31, 2020)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Guidance No. 30, issued on March 31, 2020)
- Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, issued on March 31, 2020)

(i) Overview

The International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) have jointly developed a comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition and issued it as converged guidance on recognizing revenue in contracts with customers in May 2014 as IFRS 15 (IASB) and Topic 606 (FASB), respectively. To respond to both IFRS 15 and Topic 606 effective from the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and December 15, 2017, respectively, ASBJ has developed a comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition and issued it with the respective implementation guidance.

In developing the accounting standard for revenue recognition, ASBJ basically integrated the core principle of IFRS 15 from a comparability point of view of the financial statements, which is one of the benefits of ensuring consistency with IFRS 15. ASBJ, on the other side, considered additional alternative treatments where current practices under Japanese GAAP are to be reflected as far as such treatments would not significantly impair international comparability.

(ii) Effective date

The above standards are scheduled to be applied from the beginning of the fiscal period ending February 28, 2022.

(iii) Effects of application of the standards

The effects of the application of the above standard and guidance on the financial statements are currently being assessed.

- Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Statement No. 30, issued on July 4, 2019)
- Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, issued on July 4, 2019)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, issued on July 4, 2019)
- Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, issued on March 31, 2020)

(i) Overview

IASB and FASB both stipulate detailed guidance on fair value measurement as IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” (IFRS) and Topic 820 “Fair Value Measurement” (FASB), respectively. To enhance the comparability with these international accounting standards, ASBJ has issued the above Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement after thorough deliberation on implementation guidance and disclosure requirements in the standard for fair value mainly of financial instruments.

ASBJ’s basic policy in developing the accounting standard for fair value measurement was to adopt entire IFRS 13 with the unified measurement methodology for a better comparability of the financial statements of domestic and foreign enterprises. ASBJ, on the other side, specified other alternative treatments in individual items considering the current practices under Japanese GAAP as far as such treatments would not significantly impair international comparability.

(ii) Effective date

The above standards are scheduled to be applied from the beginning of the fiscal period ending February 28, 2022.

(iii) Effects of application of the standards

The effects of the application of the above standard and guidance on the financial statements are currently being assessed.

- Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates (ASBJ Statement No. 31, issued on March 31, 2020)

(i) Overview

Paragraph 125 of International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” issued by IASB in 2003 requires disclosure of “Sources of estimation uncertainty.” As this information was considered highly useful to users of financial statements, there were requests for discussion on implementation of such disclosure requirement in Japanese GAAP. Accordingly, ASBJ developed and issued the “Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates.”

ASBJ’s basic policy in developing this accounting standard was to refer to requirements of Paragraph 125 of IAS 1. The standard was intended not to enhance existing note disclosure requirements, but to require enterprises to specify the purposes of disclosure and to determine what to disclose according to such purposes.

(ii) Effective date

The above standard is scheduled to be applied from the end of the fiscal period ending August 31, 2021.

- Accounting Standard for Accounting Policy Disclosures, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (ASBJ Statement No. 24, issued on March 31, 2020)

(i) Overview

In response to suggestions to discuss improving the note disclosure of “principle and procedure applied to accounting treatments when related accounting standards are undefined,” ASBJ accordingly revised the “Accounting Standard for Accounting Policy Disclosures, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.”

To avoid conflict with the current practices of disclosure when related accounting standards are undefined, in adopting this standard, it should be noted that Paragraph 1-2 of annotations of Accounting Principles for Business Enterprises is still effective.

(ii) Effective date

The above standard is scheduled to be applied from the end of the fiscal period ending August 31, 2021.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020 consist of the following balance sheet items:

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Cash and deposits	¥ 12,245,579	¥ 10,149,008
Cash and deposits in trust	7,701,626	7,331,270
Total cash and cash equivalents	¥ 19,947,205	¥ 17,480,278

5. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The following table shows the summary of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as of August 31, 2020:

(Unit: thousands of yen)

Type of asset			Balance at the beginning of the period	Amount of increase during the period	Amount of decrease during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Accumulated depreciation /Accumulated amortization		Net balance at the end of the period	Remarks
								Depreciation and amortization		
Property, plant and equipment	Real estate	Buildings	¥ 670,500	¥ –	¥ –	¥ 670,500	¥ 31,201	¥ 8,224	¥ 639,298	
		Land	1,811,416	20,026	–	1,831,442	–	–	1,831,442	
		Subtotal	¥ 2,481,916	¥ 20,026	¥ –	¥ 2,501,942	¥ 31,201	¥ 8,224	¥ 2,470,740	
	Beneficial interests in trust	Buildings in trust	¥ 67,380,509	¥ 6,937,453	¥ 1,173,064	¥ 73,144,898	¥ 9,024,783	¥ 1,160,836	¥ 64,120,115	Acquisition of property
		Structures in trust	391,060	18,912	7,645	402,327	140,483	13,815	261,843	
		Machinery and equipment in trust	322,763	41,165	77	363,851	179,780	20,912	184,070	
		Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	78,908	13,639	2,344	90,203	27,680	6,293	62,522	
		Land in trust	256,846,528	17,291,810	3,400,749	270,737,589	–	–	270,737,589	Acquisition of property
		Construction in progress in trust	–	22,312	–	22,312	–	–	22,312	
		Subtotal	¥ 325,019,771	¥ 24,325,293	¥ 4,583,882	¥ 344,761,182	¥ 9,372,728	¥ 1,201,856	¥ 335,388,454	
	Total		¥ 327,501,687	¥ 24,345,320	¥ 4,583,882	¥ 347,263,125	¥ 9,403,929	¥ 1,210,081	¥ 337,859,195	
Intangible assets	Leasehold interests in land	¥ 2,343,025	¥ –	¥ –	¥ 2,343,025	¥ –	¥ –	¥ 2,343,025		
	Land leasehold interests in trust	8,792,939	–	–	8,792,939	7,954	5,302	8,784,984		
	Total	¥ 11,135,965	¥ –	¥ –	¥ 11,135,965	¥ 7,954	¥ 5,302	¥ 11,128,010		

(Note) The amount of increase during the period is mainly due to the acquisition of four properties, Hulic Ryogoku Building, Hulic Asakusabashi Edo-dori, Hulic Mejiro and Hulic Tsukiji 3 Chome Building.
The amount of decrease during the period is due to the transfer of Gate City Ohsaki.

6. Income Taxes

(1) Significant components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(Deferred tax assets)

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Enterprise tax payable	¥ 26	¥ 41
Excess depreciation	1,794	598
Asset retirement obligations	89,007	88,794
Total deferred tax assets	90,828	89,433
Valuation allowance	(90,802)	(89,392)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 26	¥ 41

(2) Reconciliation of significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate

	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Statutory tax rate	31.46%	31.51%
(Adjustments)		
Deductible cash distribution	(31.47)%	(31.51)%
Others	0.03%	0.03%
Effective tax rate	0.02%	0.03%

7. Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Borrowings

Summary information regarding short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings as of August 31, 2020 is as follows:

Classifi- cation	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thous- ands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thous- ands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks
Short-term borrowings	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	¥1,980,000	¥ –	¥1,980,000	¥ –	0.3164	August 7, 2020	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,386,000	–	1,386,000	–				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	594,000	–	594,000	–				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,500,000	–	–	1,500,000	0.3625	December 18, 2020		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,050,000	–	–	1,050,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	450,000	–	–	450,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	–	19,200,000	7,200,000	12,000,000	0.3618	February 28, 2021		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	–	1,980,000	–	1,980,000	0.3473	August 6, 2021		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	–	1,386,000	–	1,386,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	–	594,000	–	594,000				
	Subtotal	¥6,960,000	¥23,160,000	¥11,160,000	¥18,960,000				
Long-term borrowings	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	¥2,000,000	¥ –	¥2,000,000	¥ –	0.4810	August 31, 2020	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	–	0.1700	August 31, 2020		
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	150,000	–	150,000	–				
	The Norinchukin Bank	409,000	–	409,000	–				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,560,000	–	–	2,560,000	1.1713	February 7, 2021		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,950,000	–	–	1,950,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,060,000	–	–	1,060,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,050,000	–	–	1,050,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,660,000	–	–	1,660,000				

Classification	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks		
Long-term borrowings	Resona Bank, Limited	270,000	—	—	270,000	1.1713	February 7, 2021	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,800,000	—	—	2,800,000	0.6750	August 31, 2021				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	2,110,000	—	—	2,110,000						
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	830,000	—	—	830,000						
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	790,000	—	—	790,000						
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.	300,000	—	—	300,000						
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	300,000	—	—	300,000					0.7730	February 28, 2022
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,385,000	—	—	2,385,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,710,000	—	—	1,710,000						
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,055,000	—	—	1,055,000						
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	800,000	—	—	800,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	1,400,000	—	—	1,400,000	0.4173	February 28, 2022				
	Resona Bank, Limited	200,000	—	—	200,000						
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	150,000	—	—	150,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	75,000	—	—	75,000						
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	75,000	—	—	75,000						
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	72,000	—	—	72,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	128,000	—	—	128,000	1.6100	August 7, 2022				
	The Norinchukin Bank	500,000	—	—	500,000						
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	2,450,000	—	—	2,450,000					0.7488	August 31, 2022
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,144,000	—	—	1,144,000						
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	710,000	—	—	710,000						
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	549,000	—	—	549,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	414,000	—	—	414,000						
	The Norinchukin Bank	414,000	—	—	414,000	0.7550	August 31, 2022				
	Resona Bank, Limited	125,000	—	—	125,000						
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	414,000	—	—	414,000					0.5538	August 31, 2022
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	650,000	—	—	650,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	500,000	—	—	500,000						
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	200,000	—	—	200,000						
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	450,000	—	—	450,000						
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	445,000	—	—	445,000						
The Norinchukin Bank	445,000	—	—	445,000	0.4099	February 28, 2023					
Resona Bank, Limited	150,000	—	—	150,000							
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,350,000	—	—	1,350,000							
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	800,000	—	—	800,000							
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	550,000	—	—	550,000							
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	530,000	—	—	530,000							
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	400,000	—	—	400,000	0.4099	February 28, 2023					
The Norinchukin Bank	400,000	—	—	400,000							
Resona Bank, Limited	243,000	—	—	243,000							

Classification	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Shinkin Central Bank	141,000	—	—	141,000	0.4099	February 28, 2023	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.	141,000	—	—	141,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000	0.6031	February 28, 2023		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,200,000	—	—	1,200,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	300,000	—	—	300,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	450,000	—	—	450,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	245,000	—	—	245,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	245,000	—	—	245,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	150,000	—	—	150,000	0.4100	February 28, 2023		
	Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc.	500,000	—	—	500,000				
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	500,000	—	—	500,000	0.4620	August 31, 2023		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,377,000	—	—	1,377,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	839,000	—	—	839,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	565,000	—	—	565,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	546,000	—	—	546,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	409,000	—	—	409,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	141,000	—	—	141,000	0.6564	August 31, 2023		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,863,000	—	—	1,863,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,411,000	—	—	1,411,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	600,000	—	—	600,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	917,000	—	—	917,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	500,000	—	—	500,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	500,000	—	—	500,000	0.2665	August 31, 2023		
	Resona Bank, Limited	302,000	—	—	302,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	—	200,000	—	200,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	—	350,000	—	350,000	1.8188	February 7, 2024		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	—	300,000	—	300,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	400,000	—	—	400,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	300,000	—	—	300,000	0.5188	February 29, 2024		
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	300,000	—	—	300,000				
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	809,000	—	—	809,000	0.6485	February 29, 2024		
	Nippon Life Insurance Company	500,000	—	—	500,000				
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000					
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,977,000	—	—	1,977,000					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,719,000	—	—	1,719,000					
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	600,000	—	—	600,000					
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	569,000	—	—	569,000	0.4600	February 29, 2024			
The Norinchukin Bank	569,000	—	—	569,000					
Nippon Life Insurance Company	500,000	—	—	500,000	1.1738	August 30, 2024			
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	1,900,000	—	—	1,900,000					

Classification	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	500,000	—	—	500,000	0.5932	August 30, 2024	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,754,000	—	—	1,754,000	0.7800	August 30, 2024		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,400,000	—	—	1,400,000	0.5913	August 30, 2024		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,048,000	—	—	1,048,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	705,000	—	—	705,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	622,000	—	—	622,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	610,000	—	—	610,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	520,000	—	—	520,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	215,000	—	—	215,000				
	Shinkin Central Bank	140,000	—	—	140,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	140,000	—	—	140,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	350,000	—	—	350,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	220,000	—	—	220,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	110,000	—	—	110,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	100,000	—	—	100,000				
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	500,000	—	—	500,000				
	The 77 Bank, Ltd.	500,000	—	—	500,000				
	The Nishi-Nippon City Bank, Ltd.	500,000	—	—	500,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	250,000	—	—	250,000	1.4600	February 28, 2025		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	125,000	—	—	125,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	125,000	—	—	125,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	250,000	—	—	250,000	0.7275	February 28, 2025		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	125,000	—	—	125,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	125,000	—	—	125,000	0.8500	February 28, 2025		
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	969,000	—	—	969,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,725,000	—	—	1,725,000	0.6574	February 28, 2025		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,203,000	—	—	1,203,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	753,000	—	—	753,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	722,000	—	—	722,000				
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	1,010,000	—	—	1,010,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	682,000	—	—	682,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	400,000	—	—	400,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	215,000	—	—	215,000				
Shinkin Central Bank	140,000	—	—	140,000					
Shinsei Bank, Limited	140,000	—	—	140,000					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	200,000	—	—	200,000	0.4133	February 28, 2025			
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	200,000	—	—	200,000					
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	200,000	—	—	200,000					
The Norinchukin Bank	450,000	—	—	450,000					
Resona Bank, Limited	140,000	—	—	140,000					
Shinsei Bank, Limited	150,000	—	—	150,000					

Classification	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	—	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	0.4145	February 28, 2025	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,531,000	—	—	1,531,000	0.7246	August 29, 2025		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,267,000	—	—	1,267,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	577,000	—	—	577,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	475,000	—	—	475,000				
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	410,000	—	—	410,000				
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.	280,000	—	—	280,000				
	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	230,000	—	—	230,000				
	Nippon Life Insurance Company	230,000	—	—	230,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	500,000	—	—	500,000	0.5700	August 29, 2025		
	Development Bank of Japan Inc.	1,200,000	—	—	1,200,000				
	Aozora Bank, Ltd.	600,000	—	—	600,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	170,000	—	—	170,000	0.2845	August 29, 2025		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	150,000	—	—	150,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	100,000	—	—	100,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	120,000	—	—	120,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	780,000	—	—	780,000				
	Shinkin Central Bank	550,000	—	—	550,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	390,000	—	—	390,000				
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	210,000	—	—	210,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	2,910,000	—	—	2,910,000	0.4800	February 27, 2026		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,700,000	—	—	1,700,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	850,000	—	—	850,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,100,000	—	—	1,100,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	700,000	—	—	700,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	1,410,000	—	—	1,410,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	880,000	—	—	880,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	450,000	—	—	450,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	3,420,000	—	—	3,420,000	0.5840	August 31, 2026		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	2,700,000	—	—	2,700,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,600,000	—	—	1,600,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1,050,000	—	—	1,050,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	300,000	—	—	300,000				
The Norinchukin Bank	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	150,000	—	—	150,000					
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	75,000	—	—	75,000	1.7500			February 26, 2027	
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	75,000	—	—	75,000					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000					
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	960,000	—	—	960,000	0.4225	February 26, 2027			
The Norinchukin Bank	600,000	—	—	600,000					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	550,000	—	—	550,000					

Classification	Lender	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of increase during the period (thousands of yen)	Amount of decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Repayment date	Use	Remarks
Long-term borrowings	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	500,000	—	—	500,000	0.4225	February 26, 2027	(Note 3)	Unsecured and unguaranteed
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	300,000	—	—	300,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	300,000	—	—	300,000				
	Shinkin Central Bank	200,000	—	—	200,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	170,000	—	—	170,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	980,000	—	—	980,000	0.3920	February 26, 2027		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	400,000	—	—	400,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	340,000	—	—	340,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	330,000	—	—	330,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	1,280,000	—	—	1,280,000				
	Resona Bank, Limited	140,000	—	—	140,000				
	Shinkin Central Bank	930,000	—	—	930,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	510,000	—	—	510,000				
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	290,000	—	—	290,000				
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,795,000	—	—	1,795,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,260,000	—	—	1,260,000				
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	150,000	—	—	150,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	610,000	—	—	610,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	1,140,000	—	—	1,140,000				
	Shinkin Central Bank	820,000	—	—	820,000				
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	600,000	—	—	600,000	0.4430	August 31, 2027		
	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	490,000	—	—	490,000	0.4787	August 31, 2027		
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	0.5325	February 29, 2028		
	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	—	1,240,000	—	1,240,000				
	Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	—	290,000	—	290,000				
	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	—	700,000	—	700,000				
	The Norinchukin Bank	—	400,000	—	400,000				
Resona Bank, Limited	—	500,000	—	500,000	0.6346	August 31, 2028			
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000					
Aozora Bank, Ltd.	—	900,000	—	900,000					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	—	1,600,000	—	1,600,000	0.6540	February 28, 2029			
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	—	270,000	—	270,000					
	Subtotal	¥134,625,000	¥10,750,000	¥3,559,000	¥141,816,000				
	Total	¥141,585,000	¥33,910,000	¥14,719,000	¥160,776,000				

(Note 1) The average interest rate shows the weighted average rate rounded to four decimal places. Moreover, for borrowings hedged using interest rate swaps to avoid interest rate fluctuation risks, a weighted average that accounts for the effect of the interest rate swap is shown.

(Note 2) Long-term borrowings are borrowings that carry fixed interest (including borrowings where the interest rate is fixed by using interest rate swaps).

(Note 3) The borrowings were funds to purchase beneficial interests in real estate trust (including ancillary expenses) and to repay borrowings, etc.

(Note 4) Repayment of long-term borrowings scheduled for each year within 5 years after the date of the balance sheet is as follows:

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years
Long-term borrowings	¥ 15,680,000	¥ 17,610,000	¥ 20,465,000	¥ 21,077,000	¥ 22,069,000

8. Investment Corporation Bond

Summary information regarding investment corporation bonds as of August 31, 2020 is as follows:

Issue	Issuance date	Balance at the beginning of the period (thousands of yen)	Decrease during the period (thousands of yen)	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)	Interest rate (%)	Repayment date	Repayment method	Use	Collateral
1st Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	August 31, 2015	¥ 2,000,000	¥ –	¥ 2,000,000	0.950	August 29, 2025	Lump-sum repayment	Repayment of borrowings	None (Note 1)
3rd Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	December 13, 2016	1,000,000	–	1,000,000	0.490	December 11, 2026	Lump-sum repayment	Repayment of borrowings	None (Note 1)
4th Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	August 30, 2018	7,000,000	–	7,000,000	0.770	August 30, 2028	Lump-sum repayment	Repayment of borrowings	None (Note 1)
5th Series Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	December 11, 2019	2,000,000	–	2,000,000	0.570	December 11, 2029	Lump-sum repayment	Repayment of borrowings	None (Note 1)
Total		¥ 12,000,000	¥ –	¥ 12,000,000					

(Note 1) With limited inter-bond pari passu clause.

(Note 2) Repayment of investment corporation bonds scheduled for each year within 5 years after the date of the balance sheet is as follows:

(Unit: thousands of yen)					
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years
Investment corporation bonds	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ 2,000,000

9. Net Assets

The Investment Corporation is required to maintain net assets of at least ¥50 million pursuant to the Investment Trust Act.

10. Unitholders' Equity

	Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
Total number of authorized investment units	20,000,000 units	20,000,000 units
Number of investment units issued	1,312,000 units	1,312,000 units

11. Distributions

Pursuant to the distribution policy prescribed in Article 35, Paragraph 1 of the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the distribution amount shall be in excess of an amount equivalent to 90% of earnings available for distributions as defined in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation, but not in excess of the amount of earnings. Based on this policy, the Investment Corporation has declared the total distributions to be ¥5,082,688,000, which is the largest integral multiple of the number of investment units issued and outstanding (1,312,000 units).

Furthermore, pursuant to the distribution policy for distributions of cash in an amount in excess of earnings prescribed in Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Investment Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Investment Corporation has declared the distributions of allowance for temporary difference adjustments to be ¥2,624,000, in consideration of effects of discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment in the case of excess income in association with expenses related to asset retirement obligations (as prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 2, Item 30 (a) of the Regulation on Accountings of Investment Corporations) on distributions.

	Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
I Unappropriated retained earnings	¥ 5,082,828,695	¥ 4,633,369,968
II Distributions in excess of earnings	¥ 2,624,000	¥ 1,312,000
Of which, allowance for temporary difference adjustments	¥ 2,624,000	¥ 1,312,000
III Distribution amount	¥ 5,085,312,000	¥ 4,633,984,000
[Distributions per unit]	[¥ 3,876]	[¥ 3,532]
Of which, distributions of earnings	¥ 5,082,688,000	¥ 4,632,672,000
[Of which, distributions of earnings per unit]	[¥ 3,874]	[¥ 3,531]
Of which, allowance for temporary difference adjustments (Note)	¥ 2,624,000	¥ 1,312,000
[Of which, distributions in excess of earnings per unit (allowance for temporary difference adjustments)]	[¥ 2]	[¥ 1]
IV Retained earnings brought forward	¥ 140,695	¥ 697,968

(Note) Additional information regarding the provision and reversal of allowance for temporary difference adjustments is as follows:

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

(1) Reasons, related assets and amount of allowance

Related assets	Reasons for allowance	(Unit: thousands of yen) Amount of allowance
Buildings in trust	Discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment associated with excess depreciation due to asset retirement obligations	¥ 2,624

(2) Method of reversal

The corresponding amount is scheduled to be reversed upon retirement of the related assets.

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

(1) Reasons, related assets and amount of allowance

Related assets	Reasons for allowance	(Unit: thousands of yen) Amount of allowance
Buildings in trust	Discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment associated with excess depreciation due to asset retirement obligations	¥ 1,312

(2) Method of reversal

The corresponding amount is scheduled to be reversed upon retirement of the related assets.

12. Breakdown of Property-related Revenues and Expenses

(1) Breakdown of property operating profit

		(Unit: thousands of yen)	
		Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
A.	Property operating revenues		
	Leasing business revenue		
	Rent	¥ 8,569,658	¥ 8,081,682
	Land rent	265,026	265,026
	Common area revenue	776,016	774,132
		9,610,701	9,120,841
	Other leasing business revenues		
	Utilities revenue	301,472	356,306
	Other revenue	148,299	165,014
		449,771	521,321
	Total property operating revenues	¥ 10,060,473	¥ 9,642,162
B.	Property operating expenses		
	Expenses related to leasing business		
	Property management fees	¥ 577,347	¥ 574,024
	Utilities	326,295	351,978
	Property and other taxes	791,128	726,677
	Insurance premium	9,945	9,793
	Maintenance and repairs	222,304	121,912
	Depreciation	1,216,061	1,057,617
	Other expenses related to leasing business	372,608	436,630
		3,515,691	3,278,634
	Total property operating expenses	¥ 3,515,691	¥ 3,278,634
C.	Property operating profit (A – B)	¥ 6,544,781	¥ 6,363,528

(2) Breakdown of gain on sales of real estate properties

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

Gate City Ohsaki		(Unit: thousands of yen)
Proceeds from sales of real estate properties	¥	4,800,000
Cost of sales of real estate properties		4,237,807
Other expenses for the sales		31,205
Gain on sales of real estate properties	¥	530,987

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Not applicable.

(3) Transactions with major unitholders

		(Unit: thousands of yen)	
		Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
From operating transactions			
Leasing business revenue	¥	843,996	¥ 843,996

13. Financial Instruments

(1) Overview

(i) Policy for financial instruments

The Investment Corporation procures essential funds for acquiring properties, repairs and repayment of debt mainly through loans from financial institutions, issuance of investment corporation bonds and issuance of investment units and other means. In procuring interest-bearing debt, the Investment Corporation takes into account a balance between flexibility in procurement of funds and financial stability.

Furthermore, the Investment Corporation uses derivatives only for the purpose of hedging fluctuation risk of interest rates for borrowings and others and does not enter into derivative transactions for any speculative purposes.

(ii) Types of financial instruments, related risks, and risk management

Deposits are used for investment of the Investment Corporation's surplus funds. As they are exposed to credit risk such as bankruptcy of the depository financial institutions, deposits are carried out with safety and redeemability taken into consideration and are limited to short-term deposits.

Borrowings and investment corporation bonds are conducted mainly for the purpose of acquiring properties and refinancing of existing borrowings. Of these borrowings, those with floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. To avoid this fluctuation risk, the Investment Corporation uses derivative transactions (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments, which, in effect, converts fluctuating interest rates into fixed interest rates.

For the method of hedge accounting, hedging instruments and hedged items, hedging policy and the method of assessing hedge effectiveness, please refer to "(7) Hedge accounting method" in "3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" above.

(iii) Supplemental explanation of the fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are based on their market prices, if available. If there is no available market price for certain financial instruments, such fair value is based on the value reasonably estimated. Since variable factors are reflected in estimating the fair value, different assumptions could result in a different fair value. The contract amounts related to derivatives mentioned in "Derivative transactions" below do not represent the value of the market risk associated with the derivative transactions.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts on the balance sheet, fair values, and the differences between the two values as of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020 are as follows:

		(Unit: thousands of yen)					
		Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)			Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)		
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(i)	Cash and deposits	¥ 12,245,579	¥ 12,245,579	¥ –	¥ 10,149,008	¥ 10,149,008	¥ –
(ii)	Cash and deposits in trust	7,701,626	7,701,626	–	7,331,270	7,331,270	–
	Total	¥ 19,947,205	¥ 19,947,205	¥ –	¥ 17,480,278	¥ 17,480,278	¥ –
(i)	Short-term borrowings	¥ 18,960,000	¥ 18,960,000	¥ –	¥ 6,960,000	¥ 6,960,000	¥ –
(ii)	Current portion of long-term borrowings	15,680,000	15,747,979	67,979	12,109,000	12,196,483	87,483
(iii)	Investment corporation bond	12,000,000	11,991,800	(8,200)	12,000,000	12,109,700	109,700
(iv)	Long-term borrowings	126,136,000	123,779,084	(2,356,915)	122,516,000	121,251,107	(1,264,892)
	Total	¥ 172,776,000	¥ 170,478,863	¥ (2,297,136)	¥ 153,585,000	¥ 152,517,291	¥ (1,067,708)
	Derivative transactions	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –

(Note 1) Methods to determine the fair values of financial instruments and matters regarding derivative transactions

Assets

- (i) Cash and deposits, and (ii) Cash and deposits in trust

As these are settled within a short period of time, the fair value is approximately the same as the carrying amount and is thus stated at that carrying amount.

Liabilities

- (i) Short-term borrowings

As these are settled within a short period of time with variable interest rates, the fair value is approximately the same as the carrying amount and is thus stated at that carrying amount.

- (ii) Current portion of long-term borrowings, and (iv) Long-term borrowings

Since long-term borrowings that carry floating interest rates are reviewed on a short-term interval to reflect market interest rates, and the Investment Corporation's credit standing did not change significantly after the execution of the loans, their fair value is considered approximate to the carrying amounts. Therefore, the carrying amounts are used as the fair value of these liabilities. (However, for long-term borrowings with floating interest rates to which special treatment for interest rate swaps is applied (Please refer to "Derivative transactions" below.), the fair value is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interest, which are treated in combination with the said interest rate swap, at a reasonable rate estimated for a similar new loan that is made corresponding to the remaining period.)

The fair value of long-term borrowings carrying fixed interest rates is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interest at a reasonable rate estimated for a similar new loan that is made corresponding to the remaining period.

- (iii) Investment corporation bond

The fair value is calculated based on reference indicative prices of sale/purchase transactions provided by financial institutions, etc.

(Note 2) Redemption schedule for monetary claims as of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020

	(Unit: thousands of yen)					
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
As of August 31, 2020						
Cash and deposits	¥ 12,245,579	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –
Cash and deposits in trust	7,701,626	–	–	–	–	–
Total	¥ 19,947,205	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –

	(Unit: thousands of yen)					
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
As of February 29, 2020						
Cash and deposits	¥ 10,149,008	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –
Cash and deposits in trust	7,331,270	–	–	–	–	–
Total	¥ 17,480,278	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –

(Note 3) Redemption schedule for investment corporation bonds, long-term borrowings and other interest-bearing debt as of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020

	(Unit: thousands of yen)					
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
As of August 31, 2020						
Short-term borrowings	¥ 18,960,000	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –
Investment corporation bond	–	–	–	–	2,000,000	10,000,000
Long-term borrowings	15,680,000	17,610,000	20,465,000	21,077,000	22,069,000	44,915,000
Total	¥ 34,640,000	¥ 17,610,000	¥ 20,465,000	¥ 21,077,000	¥ 24,069,000	¥ 54,915,000

	(Unit: thousands of yen)					
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year, but within 2 years	Due after 2 years, but within 3 years	Due after 3 years, but within 4 years	Due after 4 years, but within 5 years	Due after 5 years
As of February 29, 2020						
Short-term borrowings	¥ 6,960,000	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –
Investment corporation bond	–	–	–	–	–	12,000,000
Long-term borrowings	12,109,000	15,680,000	18,705,000	19,213,000	22,133,000	46,785,000
Total	¥ 19,069,000	¥ 15,680,000	¥ 18,705,000	¥ 19,213,000	¥ 22,133,000	¥ 58,785,000

14. Derivative Transactions

(1) Derivative transactions not applying hedge accounting

As of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020

Not applicable.

(2) Derivative transactions applying hedge accounting

The contracted amount or principal amount equivalent set forth in the contract as of August 31, 2020 and February 29, 2020 for each hedge accounting method is as follows:

(Unit: thousands of yen)

As of August 31, 2020						
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative transaction	Major hedged item	Contracted amount		Fair value	Measurement method for fair value
				Portion due after 1 year		
Special treatment of interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transaction Payment: fixed interest rate Receipt: floating interest rate	Long-term borrowings	¥ 87,933,000	¥ 72,253,000	*	—

(Unit: thousands of yen)

As of February 29, 2020						
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative transaction	Major hedged item	Contracted amount		Fair value	Measurement method for fair value
				Portion due after 1 year		
Special treatment of interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap transaction Payment: fixed interest rate Receipt: floating interest rate	Long-term borrowings	¥ 82,642,000	¥ 70,533,000	*	—

* Interest rate swap transactions to which special treatment is applied are accounted for as an integral part of long-term borrowings, the hedged item. Thus, their fair values are included in the fair value of long-term borrowings. (Please refer to the preceding “13. Financial Instruments, (2) Fair value of financial instruments, (Note 1) Methods to determine the fair values of financial instruments and matters regarding derivative transactions, Liabilities (ii) Current portion of long-term borrowings, and (iv) Long-term borrowings.”)

15. Leases

Operating lease transactions (Lessor)

Future minimum lease payments under noncancelable operating lease transactions

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Due within 1 year	¥ 8,682,814	¥ 8,589,037
Due after 1 year	40,597,951	37,329,775
Total	¥ 49,280,765	¥ 45,918,812

16. Investment and Rental Properties

The Investment Corporation owns rental office buildings and other properties in Tokyo and other regions for rent revenue. The balance sheet carrying amounts, changes during the fiscal period under review, and fair values of these rental properties are as follows:

	(Unit: thousands of yen)			
	Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)		Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)	
Carrying amount				
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥	330,303,862	¥	312,335,267
Changes during period		18,683,343		17,968,594
Balance at the end of the period	¥	348,987,206	¥	330,303,862
Fair value at the end of the period	¥	406,212,000	¥	387,353,000

(Note 1) The balance sheet carrying amount is the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

(Note 2) The main reasons for increases in the investment and rental properties during the reporting period and the previous period are the acquisition of beneficial interests in real estate trust of four properties (¥23,959,757 thousand) in the reporting period and real estate and beneficial interests in real estate trust of six properties (¥18,762,173 thousand) in the previous period. The decrease during the reporting period is mainly due to transfer of beneficial interests in real estate trust of one property and depreciation (¥4,446,592 thousand and ¥1,215,384 thousand, respectively). The decrease during the previous period is mainly due to depreciation (¥1,057,278 thousand).

(Note 3) The fair value at the end of the period is the appraisal value provided by an independent real estate appraiser. Concerning the fair value at end of the reporting period, the fair value of Hulic Nihonbashi Honcho 1 Chome Building, Orchid Square and Hulic Omori Building therein is based on the transfer prices stated on the trust beneficiary right sales agreement entered into on October 14, 2020. The profit or loss for the period under review concerning investment and rental properties is indicated under “12. Breakdown of Property-related Revenues and Expenses.”

17. Related-Party Transactions

(1) Parent company, major corporate unitholders and other

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

Type	Name	Location	Share capital or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Business or occupation	Percentage of voting rights held	Relationship		Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen)	Account item	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)
						Inter-locking officers	Business relationship				
Major corporate unitholder	Hulic Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	¥62,718,573	Real estate business	(directly) 10.95%	—	Rent and management of real estate	Purchase of beneficial interests in real estate trust	¥23,672,000	—	¥ —
								Keeping of leasehold and guarantee deposits	¥ 732,116	Leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust	¥12,133,708
								Repayment of leasehold and guarantee deposits	¥ 200,412		
								Earning of rent revenue, etc.	¥ 843,996	Advances received	¥ 150,316

(Note 1) Transaction terms are determined based on current market prices.

(Note 2) Consumption taxes are not included in amount of transaction but are included in balance at the end of the period.

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Type	Name	Location	Share capital or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Business or occupation	Percentage of voting rights held	Relationship		Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen)	Account item	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)
						Inter-locking officers	Business relationship				
Major corporate unitholder	Hulic Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	¥62,718,573	Real estate business	(directly) 10.95%	—	Rent and management of real estate	Purchase of beneficial interests in real estate trust	¥ 17,028,000	—	¥ —
								Keeping of leasehold and guarantee deposits	¥ 955,006	Leasehold and guarantee deposits received in trust	¥11,602,004
								Repayment of leasehold and guarantee deposits	¥ 192,181		
								Earning of rent revenue, etc.	¥ 843,996	Advances received	¥ 150,316

(Note 1) Transaction terms are determined based on current market prices.

(Note 2) Consumption taxes are not included in amount of transaction but are included in balance at the end of the period.

(2) Affiliated companies and other

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020) and previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Not applicable.

(3) Fellow subsidiary companies and other

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

Type	Name	Location	Share capital or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Business or occupation	Percentage of voting rights held	Relationship		Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen)	Account item	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)
						Inter-locking officers	Business relationship				
Companies whose majority of voting rights are owned by major (corporate) unitholder	Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	¥ 200,000	Asset management for investment corporations	—	1	Consignment of asset management	Payment of asset management fees	¥ 1,166,520	Accounts payable - other	¥ 1,191,674

(Note 1) The asset management fees for the reporting period include management fees of ¥59,180 thousand relating to the acquisitions that are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost for the individual real property and ¥24,000 thousand relating to the transfer that is deducted from the gain on sales of the individual real properties.

(Note 2) Transaction terms are determined based on current market prices.

(Note 3) Consumption taxes are not included in amount of transaction but are included in balance at the end of the period.

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Type	Name	Location	Share capital or investments in capital (thousands of yen)	Business or occupation	Percentage of voting rights held	Relationship		Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction (thousands of yen)	Account item	Balance at the end of the period (thousands of yen)
						Inter-locking officers	Business relationship				
Companies whose majority of voting rights are owned by major (corporate) unitholder	Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	¥ 200,000	Asset management for investment corporations	—	1	Consignment of asset management	Payment of asset management fees	¥ 963,279	Accounts payable - other	¥ 1,011,693

(Note 1) The asset management fees for the reporting period include management fees of ¥48,720 thousand relating to the acquisitions that are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost for the individual real property.

(Note 2) Transaction terms are determined based on current market prices.

(Note 3) Consumption taxes are not included in amount of transaction but are included in balance at the end of the period.

(4) Directors, major individual unitholders and other

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020) and previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Transactions carried out by Eiji Tokita, Executive Officer of the Investment Corporation, as the Representative of a third party (Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd.) are as shown above in transactions with Hulic Reit Management Co., Ltd. in “(3) Fellow subsidiary companies and other.”

18. Per Unit Information

		(Unit: yen)	
		Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
Net assets per unit		¥ 136,326	¥ 135,984
Basic earnings per unit		¥ 3,873	¥ 3,554

(Note 1) Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing profit by the daily weighted average number of investment units during the period. Fully diluted earnings per unit has not been stated as there are no potentially dilutive investment units.

(Note 2) The following is the basis for calculating basic earnings per unit:

		Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)	Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)
Profit	(thousands of yen)	¥ 5,082,130	¥ 4,633,108
Amount not attributable to common unitholders	(thousands of yen)	¥ —	¥ —
Profit attributable to common investment units	(thousands of yen)	¥ 5,082,130	¥ 4,633,108
Average number of investment units during the period	(units)	1,312,000	1,303,374

19. Segment and Related Information

[Segment information]

Disclosure is omitted as the Investment Corporation is comprised of a single reportable segment engaged in the real estate leasing business.

[Related information]

Reporting period (From March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020)

(1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from external customers within a single product/service category accounts for over 90% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(2) Information about each geographical area

(i) Operating revenues

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from external customers in Japan exceeded 90% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted as the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan exceeded 90% of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3) Information about major customers

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from a single external customer did not exceed 10% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

Previous period (From September 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

(1) Information about each product and service

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from external customers within a single product/service category accounts for over 90% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(2) Information about each geographical area

(i) Operating revenues

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from external customers in Japan exceeded 90% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure is omitted as the amount of property, plant and equipment located in Japan exceeded 90% of property, plant and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3) Information about major customers

Disclosure is omitted as operating revenues from a single external customer did not exceed 10% of operating revenues on the statement of income and retained earnings.

20. Commitment Line Contracts

The Investment Corporation has commitment line contracts with banks and other financial institutions.

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Total amount of commitment line contracts	¥ 12,000,000	¥ 12,000,000
Borrowings outstanding	—	—
Remaining available amount	¥ 12,000,000	¥ 12,000,000

21. Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations reported on balance sheets

(1) Summary of the asset retirement obligations

The Investment Corporation recognizes the original state restoration obligations assumed under the fixed-term business-purpose land sub-leasehold agreement as the asset retirement obligations in connection with Hulic Asakusabashi Building acquired on December 20, 2019.

(2) Method of calculating asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations are calculated based on a discount rate of 0.48% after the useful life has been estimated to be 45 years and 1 month based on the time period from the date of acquisition to the expiration of the agreement.

(3) Changes in the amount of respective asset retirement obligations consisted of the following:

	(Unit: thousands of yen)	
	Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)	Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥ 282,245	¥ —
Addition due to acquisition of property, plant and equipment	—	281,906
Accretion adjustment	677	338
Balance at the end of the period	¥ 282,922	¥ 282,245

22. Allowance for Temporary Difference Adjustments

Reporting period (As of August 31, 2020)

(1) Reasons for addition and reversal, related assets, and amount of allowance

(Unit: thousands of yen)							
Related assets	Reasons for allowance	Initial amount	Balance at the beginning of the period	Amount of additions during the period	Amount of reversals during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Reason for reversal
Buildings in trust	Discrepancies in tax and accounting treatment associated with excess depreciation due to asset retirement obligations	¥ 1,312	¥ —	¥ 1,312	¥ —	¥ 1,312	—

(2) Method of reversal

The corresponding amount is scheduled to be reversed upon retirement of the related assets.

Previous period (As of February 29, 2020)

Not applicable.

23. Subsequent Events

Not applicable.