

To All Concerned Parties

September 8, 2016

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Notice Concerning Operating Forecasts for the Fiscal Periods Ending February 2017 and August 2017

Sakura Sogo REIT (hereinafter the "Investment Corporation") announces its operating forecasts for the first fiscal period (from April 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017) and for the second fiscal period (from March 1, 2017 to August 31, 2017) as follows.

	Operating revenue (mm yen)	Operating income (mm yen)	Ordinary income (mm yen)	Net income (mm yen)	Distributions per Unit (Yen) (excluding Distributions in Excess of Earnings)	Distributions in Excess of Earnings per Unit (Yen)
Fiscal period ending February 2017 (First Fiscal Period)	2,291	910	101	101	305	0
Fiscal period ending August 2017 (Second Fiscal Period)	2,418	1,090	953	953	2,863	0

(Reference) Fiscal period ending February 2017: Number of investment units forecast to be issued: 333,001 units, forecast net income per unit: 305 yen

Fiscal period ending August 2017: Number of investment units forecast to be issued: 333,001 units, forecast net income per unit: 2,863 yen

- (Note 1) Fiscal periods of the Investment Corporation are from March 1 to August 31 and from September 1 to the end of February of the following year for every year. However, the first fiscal period is from April 1, 2016 (date of establishment) to February 28, 2017. The substantial first fiscal period is from September 9, 2016, which is a planned date for property acquisition, to February 28, 2017 (173 days).
- (Note 2) The operating forecasts for the fiscal periods ending February 2017 and August 2017 are figures based on currently available information calculated based on the assumptions described in the attachment "Assumptions for Operating Forecasts for the First Fiscal Period Ending February 2017 and the Second Fiscal Period Ending August 2017." The actual operating revenue, operating income, ordinary income, net income and distributions per unit excluding distributions in excess of earnings are subject to change as a result of deviation from assumptions caused by factors such as additional acquisition/disposition of real estate, fluctuations in rent income accompanying changes of lessees, changes in management environment



including occurrence of unexpected repair, fluctuations in interest rates, and additional issuance of new investment units in the future. In addition, the Investment Corporation does not guarantee any actual cash distribution amount by announcing the forecast figures.

(Note 3) The forecasts may be subject to revision when a disparity beyond a certain degree is expected between the above forecasts and actual figures.

(Note 4) Amounts are rounded down to the nearest specified unit.

This material is to be distributed to the Kabuto Club, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Press Club, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Press Club for Construction Purposes.

Sakura Sogo REIT website address: http://sakurasogoreit.com/en/



[Attachment]

Assumptions for Operating Forecasts for the First Fiscal Period Ending February 2017 and the

	Second Fiscal Period Ending August 2017			
Item	Assumptions			
Calculation period	 Fiscal Period Ending February 2017 (First Fiscal Period) (From April 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017) (334 days) Fiscal Period Ending August 2017 (Second Fiscal Period) (From March 1, 2017 			
Investment Assets	to August 31, 2017) (184 days) It is assumed that the real estate trust beneficiary interests of the properties (18 properties in total) to be newly acquired (hereinafter "Assets to be Acquired") using the funds procured through the issuance of new investment units and borrowings, which were resolved at the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Investment Corporation held on August 5, 2016 and August 31, 2016, will be acquired on September 9, 2016, and that there will be no change (acquisition of new properties, disposition of portfolio properties, etc.) to the investment assets through to the end of the fiscal period ending August 2017. Change may arise in the event of acquisition of new properties other than the Assets to be Acquired or disposition of portfolio properties, etc.			
Operating revenue	Rental revenues from the Assets to be Acquired are calculated based on the lease agreements provided by the current beneficial owners, past tenants, market trends, etc., and contents of lease agreements which will take effect on the planned acquisition date, while taking into account assumed occupancy rates and rent fluctuation projection, based on forecasts of move-ins and outs of tenants and rent level after the acquisition. The forecast of operating revenues is made on the assumption that no tenants will delay or default rental payments.			
Operating expenses	 The main items of operating expenses are as follows (rounded down to the nearest specified unit; the same shall apply hereinafter): First Fiscal Period Second Fiscal Period Expenses related to 963 million yen 1,125 million yen leasing business [Total] Management fees 279 million yen 296 million yen Of which: 201 million yen 214 million yen Maintenance and management fee Of which: Property 77 million yen 82 million yen management fee Of which: Property 77 million yen 82 million yen management fee Repair expenses 17 million yen 202 million yen Depreciation 226 million yen 203 million yen Depreciation 226 million yen 204 million yen Depreciation 226 million yen 207 million yen dusiness [Total] Asset management 108 million yen 127 million yen fee Of expenses related to the leasing business of the Assets to be Acquired, which are the main operating expenses, expenses other than depreciation are calculated on a historical data basis based on information provided by the current beneficial owners and by reflecting variable factors. 			

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	expenses, are projected to be 226 million yen for the fiscal period ending February 2017 and 245 million yen for the fiscal period ending August 2017
	Prespectively. Upon transactions of real estate and other properties, it is a general practice to calculate and reimburse the pro rata portion of fixed property taxes, city planning taxes and other public charges based on the number of days of ownership to the current owner and settle them at the time of acquisition. However, in case of the Investment Corporation, the settled amount is included in the acquisition cost and thus is not recorded as expenses in the fiscal period of the acquisition. Therefore, fixed property taxes, city planning taxes and other public charges charged in 2016 for the Assets to be Acquired will not be recorded as operating expenses, but part of the fixed property taxes, etc. to be charged in 2017 will be recorded as operating expenses in the fiscal period ending February 2017 and the fiscal period ending August 2017, for the amount corresponding to the period from January 1, 2017 to the end of the calculation period of the latter fiscal period, respectively. As for the Assets to be Acquired, the total amount of fixed property taxes, city planning taxes and other public charges to be included in the acquisition cost is projected to be 126 million yen. Regarding repair expenses, the asset management company, Sakura Real Estate Funds Management, Inc. (hereinafter the "Asset Management Company") records the amount assumed to be necessary in each fiscal period for each property as expenses. However, due to reasons such as an increase in repair expenses or additional repairs that may occur from unforeseeable causes, the amount generally varies considerably depending on the fiscal year, and because it is
	not an amount that arises periodically, each fiscal period's repair expenses may differ materially from the forecast amount.
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	arrived at when the total of expenses related to the leasing business (excluding depreciation and loss on retirement of non-current assets) is subtracted from the total of leasing business revenue on the statement of income for the relevant fiscal period of the Investment Corporation) is multiplied by the fee rate



	separately agreed upon between the Investment Corporation and the Asset Management Company of no more than 3%.
Non-operating expenses	 Deferred organization expenses of 59 million yen and expenses associated with issuance of new investment units and listing of investment units of 415 million yen are projected as one-time expenses for the fiscal period ending February 2017. The deferred organization expenses and expenses associated with issuance of new investment units and listing of investment units are scheduled to be amortized in a lump sum. Interest expenses and other borrowing related expenses are projected to be 332 million yen for the fiscal period ending February 2017 and 136 million yen
	for the fiscal period ending August 2017.
	The total of interest-bearing liabilities outstanding is assumed to be 30,900 million yen at the end of the fiscal period ending February 2017 and 29,000 million yen at the end of the fiscal period ending August 2017.
Debt financing	It is assumed that borrowings of 30,900 million yen in total will be made on September 9, 2016 from the qualified institutional investors defined under Article 2 Paragraph 3 item 1 of Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.
	Regarding the expected refund of consumption taxes associated with the acquisition of the Assets to be Acquired and payment of various expenses in the fiscal period ending August 2017, it is assumed that the refund will be used as the source of funds for repayment of borrowings in the amount of 1,000
	 million yen during the fiscal period ending August 2017. LTV at end of the fiscal period ending February 2017 (First Fiscal Period) is projected to be about 48.8% and LTV at the end of the fiscal period ending August 2017 (Second Fiscal Period) is projected to be about 46.6%. The following formula is used in the calculation of LTV. LTV = Total interest-bearing liabilities ÷ Total assets x 100
Investment units	It is assumed that there will be no changes to 333,001 units of investment units issued and outstanding as of today due to issuance of new investment units, etc. through to the end of the fiscal period ending August 2017.
	Distribution per unit (excluding distribution in excess of earnings) is calculated on the assumption that distribution will be made in accordance with the cash distribution policy provided in the Articles of Incorporation of the Investment Corporation.
Distribution per Unit (excluding Distributions in Excess of Earnings)	Distribution per unit (excluding distribution in excess of earnings) may vary due to various factors, including fluctuations in leasing revenue accompanying changes in assets under management, changes in tenants and other events, and occurrence of unexpected repairs.
	 Distribution per unit for the First Fiscal Period is projected to be 305 yen due to the effect of one-time non-operating expenses such as deferred organization expenses accompanying establishment of the Investment Corporation and expenses associated with issuance of new investment units and listing of investment units as mentioned above. Distribution per unit for the Second Fiscal Period is projected to be 2,863 yen due to expensing of fixed property taxes and city planning taxes in the Second Fiscal Period and onward.



Distributions in Excess of Earnings per Unit	The Articles of Incorporation of the Investment Corporation enable it to provide for distribution in excess of earnings, but considering the ratio of capital expenditures to depreciation and in an aim to conduct conservative financial management, no distribution in excess of earnings is scheduled to be implemented for the time being.
Other	 Forecasts are based on the assumption there will be no material changes in laws, regulations, taxation systems, accounting standards, public listing requirements or rules of the investment trust association that could impact the forecasts presented herein. Forecasts are based on the assumption there will be no unforeseen material changes in general economic and real estate market conditions.