

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Kenedix Residential NEXT Investment Corporation (security code: 3278)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+
Outlook: Stable
Bonds: A+

Rationale

- (1) Kenedix Residential NEXT Investment Corporation (“KDR”) merged with Japan Senior Living Investment Corporation (“JSL”) effective March 1, 2018. KDR changed its trade name to the current one to shift into a new type of a REIT that focuses on residential facilities but also invests in healthcare and lodging facilities. The asset management company Kenedix Real Estate Fund Management, Inc. (“KFM”) is sponsored by Kenedix, Inc., a company engaging in the real estate asset management business, and KFM seems to be facing no particular difficulties with its asset management operations after the merger.
- (2) Through merger with JSL, KDR acquired 14 healthcare facilities for 28.9 billion yen. Subsequently it acquired 5 residential facilities (of which 1 facility is to be acquired) and 7 healthcare facilities. As a result, its portfolio expanded to 140 properties with total acquisition price of 222.7 billion yen (as of the rating assignment date concerning this rating action). Through merger and subsequent property acquisition, portfolio composition changed and ratio of healthcare facilities in its portfolio increased to 20% based on acquisition price. KFM says that it has established a system that can enable it to conduct asset management as before by setting up a new division for specializing in investment and asset management operations for healthcare facilities and succeeding employees belonging to investment management division of JSL’s asset management company, etc. With the continuing strong performance of residential facilities, it keeps its sound operations of leasing management. KDR controls LTV at below 55%, the upper limit, on an ongoing basis, by raising funds at the time of acquisition of new property through public offering. Since listing, KDR has been investing in properties based on its assessment focused on potential earnings capacity of land, and will continue to acquire properties in accordance with the investment policy and appropriately control LTV. Taking the above into consideration, JCR affirmed the ratings for KDR with Stable outlook.
- (3) Its portfolio’s occupancy rate stood at a high 97.6% as of the end of the fiscal period ended July 31, 2018. The average occupancy rate for residential properties hit a record high of 97.0% during the fiscal period. KDR has been keeping this average occupancy rate above 95% on an ongoing basis. By area, regional areas account for a slightly high 32% of the total for residential facilities as one of the characteristics. Both the occupancy rate and unit rent have been stable. For healthcare facilities, KDR in principle enters into a fixed-rent long-term lease agreement with an operator, and their occupancy rate stood at 100% and that rate based on the end tenants stood at more than 85% as of July 31, 2018. These facilities have been performing relatively strongly. In response to progress of diversified operators, it has been making efforts to stabilize cash flows through monitoring system for operators and backup operation functions. Although there are currently no specific concerns about the healthcare facilities’ capabilities to bear rent burden and their operations have been stable, JCR will continue to closely watch KDR’s track records in stable operations of healthcare facilities and retention of good relations with operators in consideration of the expected increase of personnel expenses due to labor shortage in general in the healthcare industry.
- (4) KDR finances required funds in preparation for refinance risk and risk of rising interest rates. While the average remaining term to maturity for the interest-bearing debt, which stood at 5.0 years as of August 2018, has been made longer, the average interest rate has been steadily declining. The debt maturities have been well diversified and fixed-interest debt ratio stood at a high 90.9%. There have been no significant changes to the financial indicators and financial policies after the merger.

Rating

Issuer: Kenedix Residential NEXT Investment Corporation

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
bonds no.1	JPY 1	Aug. 30, 2016	Aug. 30, 2021	0.200%	A+
bonds no.2	JPY 1	Aug. 30, 2016	Aug. 28, 2026	0.540%	A+
bonds no.3	JPY 1	Aug. 30, 2016	Aug. 30, 2028	0.800%	A+
bonds no.4	JPY 1	Nov. 30, 2018	Nov. 30, 2023	0.410%	A+
bonds no.5	JPY 1	Nov. 30, 2018	Nov. 30, 2028	0.850%	A+

Rating Assignment Date: December 21, 2018

The criteria used for identifying matters which serve as assumptions for the assessment of the credit status, and the criteria used for setting of grades indicating the results of the assessments of the credit status are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "J-REIT" (July 3, 2017) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation
Rating Publication Date:	December 26, 2018

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and market environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Portfolios

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's portfolios - how they can be maintained/ enhanced into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a J-REIT might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions) including certainty of refinancing.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as sponsor, asset manager, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders

B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer or some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Portfolios

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of quality, competitive strength and diversification in the issuer's portfolios, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its investment strategies, tenants' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the portfolios is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's sponsor or asset manager, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile,

or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its portfolios, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets, of e.g. real estate or interest rates, inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's sponsor or asset manager, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Portfolios

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's portfolios and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of quality, competitive strength and diversification in the issuer's portfolios on some drastic change in the market environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but

possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its portfolios.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions including certainty of refinancing. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's sponsor or asset manager, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets of e.g. real estate or interest rates. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

14 Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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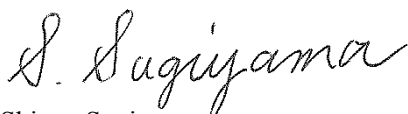
The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 8, 2013	A	Stable
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	October 30, 2014	A	Stable
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	November 13, 2015	A	Positive
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	November 15, 2016	A+	Stable
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	January 30, 2018	A+	Stable
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 1	August 23, 2016	A	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 1	November 15, 2016	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 1	January 30, 2018	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 2	August 23, 2016	A	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 2	November 15, 2016	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 2	January 30, 2018	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 3	August 23, 2016	A	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 3	November 15, 2016	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no. 3	January 30, 2018	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no.4	November 16, 2018	A+	
Kenedix Residential Next Investment Corporation	Bonds no.5	November 16, 2018	A+	

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Shigeo Sugiyama, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Shigeo Sugiyama

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