

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

## **TOKYU REIT, Inc. (security code: 8957)**

### <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-  
Outlook: Stable  
Bonds: AA-

### *Rationale*

- (1) TOKYU REIT, Inc. ("TOKYU REIT") is a J-REIT sponsored by TOKYU CORPORATION ("TOKYU"). Under the investment policy of "investment in highly competitive properties in areas with strong growth potential," TOKYU REIT invests in office buildings, retail facilities, residences, etc. located in the Tokyo metropolitan area, especially in the five central Tokyo wards and the areas along Tokyu rail network (the "Tokyu Areas"). Also, in collaboration with its sponsor TOKYU, it indicates to realize "Capital Re-investment Model" with an aim to achieve growth through value enhancement of the Tokyu Areas. The current portfolio consists of 34 properties, including 20 office buildings and 9 retail facilities, with a total acquisition price of 248.6 billion yen.
- (2) Due to the impact of turmoil caused by COVID-19 pandemic, severe business environment is continuing mainly for urban retail facilities. Despite the fact, the occupancy rates and average contracted rents unlikely drop significantly over the short term for office buildings given TOKYU REIT's tenant diversification status and track record of stable operation, etc. In addition, TOKYU REIT has taken a certain measure against decline in rents as the ratio of fixed rents reaches nearly 100% in the retail facilities. Although attention needs to be paid continuously to the operation status, etc. as the end of the COVID-19 infection is still unforeseeable, JCR views that TOKYU REIT has a certain resilience against the downside risk of cash flow from the portfolio. As for the financial perspective, JCR can confirm TOKYU REIT's continued sound financial management from its conservative LTV control, movement of unrealized gain, details of debt finance, etc. Based on the above, JCR affirmed the rating on TOKYU REIT with Stable outlook.
- (3) As for external growth, TOKYU REIT has been changing properties in the portfolio based on its investment policy and others. After the fiscal period ended January 2021, TOKYU REIT acquired OKI Business Center No. 5 (an office building/acquisition price of 11.9 billion yen) in September 2020, STYLIO FIT Musashikosugi (a residential property/acquisition price of 1.5 billion yen) in January 2021 and Hulic Shibuya Miyashita Koen Building (an office building/acquisition price of 6 billion yen) in March 2021. On the other hand, TOKYU REIT disposed OKI System Center (land with leasehold interest) on an installment basis for 6.85 billion yen (disposed 40% of co-ownership in September 2020, will dispose 30% of co-ownership in December 2021 and 30% of co-ownership in February 2022) and is scheduled to dispose Shonan Mall Fill (land with leasehold interest) for 7.7 billion yen. In the current portfolio, properties acquired with the sponsor's support, including the sponsor pipeline, account for around 70% of the total acquisition price. JCR will continuously watch TOKYU REIT's portfolio management by leveraging the close relationship with the sponsor group, etc. For internal growth, it maintained a high occupancy rate at 98.8% as of March 31, 2021. Although it has been taking measures for reducing rent or exempting or giving moratorium for rent payment for some retail facilities, the impact given to entire cash flow remains limited. JCR will monitor the status of leasing and rent revision under the pandemic in the future as well.

- (4) Total assets LTV has changed from 41.9% as of the end of the fiscal period ended January 2020 to 44.0% as of the end of the fiscal period ended January 2021. Since the listing, LTV has been controlled at less than 50%, which is set as upper limit on an ongoing basis by the asset management company. The unrealized gain, which will work as a financial buffer, stood at 81.6 billion yen (ratio of unrealized gain: 36.3%) as of the end of the fiscal period ended January 2021. With regards to debt finance, TOKYU REIT keeps good business relations with financial institutions, and it has realized an average remaining period of interest-bearing debt of 4.31 years, long-term fixed interest rate ratio of 93.5%, average interest rate of 0.87%, etc. JCR considers that there are no particular concerns over its financials given the prolongation of term of loans, adoption of fixed interest rates and also diversification of repayment periods.

Takanori Akiyama, Hiroshi Kawagoe

## Rating

Issuer: TOKYU REIT, Inc.

### <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Bonds no. 6	JPY 1	Oct. 24, 2019	Oct. 24, 2029	0.540%	AA-
Bonds no. 7	JPY 1	Oct. 24, 2019	Oct. 24, 2039	1.000%	AA-
Bonds no. 8	JPY 3	Oct. 29, 2020	Oct. 29, 2030	0.510%	AA-

Rating Assignment Date: May 25, 2021

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

## Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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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:	TOKYU REIT, Inc.
Rating Publication Date:	May 28, 2021

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. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

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. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

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.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

## 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 public or private 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.

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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
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 11, 2013	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 15, 2014	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 8, 2015	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 27, 2016	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 19, 2017	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 22, 2018	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 10, 2019	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 19, 2020	AA-	Stable
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Bonds No.6	October 17, 2019	AA-	
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Bonds No.6	June 19, 2020	AA-	
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Bonds No.7	October 17, 2019	AA-	
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Bonds No.7	June 19, 2020	AA-	
TOKYU REIT, Inc.	Bonds no.8	October 23, 2020	AA-	



## Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g7

I, Yoshinori Namioka, 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.

清岡 由典

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General Manager of Structured Finance Department II

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