

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

Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation **(security code: 3249)**

<Affirmation>

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

Rationale

- (1) Established in March 2007 and listed on Tokyo Stock Exchange (Real Estate Investment Trust Section) in October that year, Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation (the "Corporation") is a J-REIT that invests in logistics facilities, manufacturing /R&D/ other non-logistics facilities and infrastructure facilities. Its asset management company (the "AM") is owned by Mitsubishi Corporation (51% ownership) and UBS AG (49% ownership). The two shareholders are regarded as the sponsors of the Corporation, while the AM is the parent company of MCUBS MidCity Inc., the asset management company of MCUBS MidCity Investment Corporation. The current portfolio consists of 48 properties located mainly in the Tokyo area -- 29 logistics facilities, 10 manufacturing/ R&D/ other non-logistics facilities and 9 infrastructure facilities -- with the total acquisition price of about 218.3 billion yen. The Corporation is scheduled to acquire "IIF Kazo Logistics Center" on September 1, 2016 for around 2.36 billion yen.
- (2) The Corporation has been actively working on the external growth, as shown in the fact that it acquired six properties for about 13.6 billion yen in and after the fiscal period ended December 2015. The six properties include "IIF Kakegawa Manufacturing Center (land with leasehold interest)," the first manufacturing facility handled by a J-REIT, and "IIF Urayasu Machinery Maintenance Center (land with leasehold interest)," indicating that the Corporation is building a track record in the manufacturing facility sector. It also acquired the additionally built facility of "IIF Nishinomiya Logistics Center" in May 2016 for around 860 million yen. Leveraging the situation where competition for property acquisitions is not harsh, the Corporation also works on acquisitions through negotiation transactions with proposals that respond to companies' CRE strategies, etc. These efforts lead to decent profitability as shown in the NOI yield on the basis of the annualized acquisition price being around 6% as of June 30, 2016. In addition, the portfolio's average occupancy rate was as high as 99.7% as of the same date and the Corporation's effort to increase rent at the time of the contract renewals has been successful to some degree. In August 2016, the tenant recruitment was completed for "IIF Shinagawa IT Solution Center." Meanwhile, attention should be paid to how the Corporation will deal with "IIF Shinonome R&D Center," for which the tenant has given notice of intention to move out on September 30, 2016. Even so, JCR expects the portfolio's cash flow to remain stable helped by the fact that the leasing contracts with most of the tenants are of relatively long-term and with fixed rents. The total asset-based book-value LTV remains stable, being 50.4% as of June 30, 2015 and 50.7% as of a year later. The portfolio's unrealized gains are increasing while the Corporation constantly works to stagger the repayment terms of the interest-bearing debts. With these factors JCR affirmed the ratings with outlook Stable.
- (3) The Corporation will continue to work on the external growth with the focus on manufacturing/ R&D/ other non-logistics facilities and infrastructure facilities, which are in less competition, and with possible new asset categories. JCR will keep watching how successfully the Corporation will acquire properties under these approaches, including the remaining 49% co-ownership interest for "IIF Osaka Konohana Logistics Center," for which the Corporation already has preferential negotiation right. For the maintenance/ enhancement of the earning power with the internal growth, JCR will focus on how the Corporation will deal with aging properties leveraging track record and know-how of the AM's engineering supervisory department and how smoothly it will find the replacing tenant and take other actions for "IIF Shinonome R&D Center".
- (4) For debt financing, the Corporation mainly deals with its three main banks and also seeks more diverse fund suppliers. It also continues to work to make the remaining debt period longer and

keeps the ratio of fixed-rate debts in consideration of ALM, and ensures liquidity with commitment lines involving the total borrowing ceiling of 20 billion yen. JCR will pay continuous attention to the appropriate leverage control, further reduction of financing cost and other future financial measures, and the achievements thereof.

Shigeo Sugiyama, Nobuyasu Matsuda

Rating

Issuer: Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
bonds no.1	Y5	Dec. 27, 2012	Dec. 27, 2016	0.56%	AA
bonds no.2	Y5	Dec. 27, 2012	Dec. 27, 2022	1.40%	AA
bonds no.3	Y2	June 26, 2014	June 26, 2024	0.890%	AA

Rating Assignment Date: August 18, 2016

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 Rating Policies on JCR's website (<http://www.jcr.co.jp/english/>).

Outline of methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "J-REIT" (June 2, 2014) in Structured Finance, Rating Methodology on JCR's website (<http://www.jcr.co.jp/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:	Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation
Rating Publication Date:	August 23, 2016

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 receive 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 prices 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.

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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:

<http://www.jcr.co.jp/english/nrsro/index.html>

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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 prices 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.

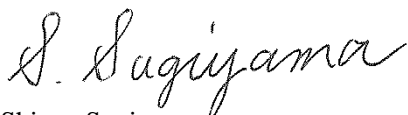
The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	January 18, 2012	AA-	Stable
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 8, 2012	AA-	Positive
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 6, 2013	AA	Stable
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 19, 2014	AA	Stable
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 20, 2015	AA	Stable
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.1	December 7, 2012	AA-	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.1	August 6, 2013	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.1	August 19, 2014	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.1	August 20, 2015	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.2	December 7, 2012	AA-	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.2	August 6, 2013	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.2	August 19, 2014	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.2	August 20, 2015	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.3	June 20, 2014	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.3	August 19, 2014	AA	
Industrial & Infrastructure Fund Investment Corporation	Bonds No.3	August 20, 2015	AA	

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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