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January 7, 2016

To All Concerned Parties

REIT Issuer:

TUETT ISSUET.		
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Notice Concerning Forecasts of Financial Results for the Fiscal Periods Ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017

LaSalle LOGIPORT REIT ("LLR") announced its financial results forecasts for the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 (from October 9, 2015 to August 31, 2016) and February 28, 2017 (from September 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017).

(Expressed in millions of yen unless otherwise noted)	Operating revenues	Operating income	Ordinary income	Net income	Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit) (yen)	Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit (yen)
Fiscal period ending August 2016 (1 st fiscal period)	4,892	2,886	1,840	1,839	1,672	189
Fiscal period ending February 2017 (2 nd fiscal period)	4,765	2,832	2,505	2,504	2,276	159

Reference:

For the fiscal period ending August 31, 2016:

Assumed number of investment units outstanding at the end of the period: 1,100,000 units

Forecast net income per unit: 1,672 yen



For the fiscal period ending February 28, 2017:

Assumed number of investment units outstanding at the end of the period: 1,100,000 units Forecast net income per unit: 2,276 yen

Notes:

- LLR's fiscal periods are from March 1 to August 31 and from September 1 to the end of February of the following year. However, LLR's first fiscal period is from the date of LLR's incorporation (October 9, 2015) to August 31, 2016. LLR's actual operating period during the first fiscal period is expected to be from February 17, 2016, the expected acquisition date of the initial portfolio, to August 31, 2016.
- 2. The forecast information above is calculated based on an assumed offer price of 100,000 yen per investment unit.
- 3. The forecast information above is calculated based on the assumptions provided in the annex "Forecast Assumptions for the Fiscal Periods Ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017". Therefore, actual operating revenues, operating income, ordinary income, net income, distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit) and distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit may change due to factors, such as additional acquisitions or dispositions of real estate properties, changes in rent revenues attributable to tenant or lease conditions, changes in the operating environment including unexpected repairs, changes in interest rates, actual number of new units issued and the issue price of such units, and any additional issuance of new investment units in the future. Therefore, these forecasts do not guarantee the above amounts of distributions.
- 4. The above forecast information may be revised if the degree of deviation with subsequent estimates exceeds a certain level.
- 5. The investment units of LLR are scheduled to be listed on the Real Estate Investment Trust Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. ("TSE") on February 17, 2016.
- 6. The figures have been truncated to the relevant digit.
- * Recipients of this notice: the Kabuto Club, the press club of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the press club for construction industry newspapers at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

This notice is an English translation of the Japanese announcement dated January 7, 2016. No assurance or warranties are made regarding the completeness or accuracy of this English translation. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail.



Item	Assumptions
Calculation period	 The 1st fiscal period: October 9, 2015 to August 31, 2016 (328 days) The 2nd fiscal period: September 1, 2016 to February 28, 2017 (181 days) LLR's actual operating period during the first fiscal period is expected to be from February 17, 2016, the expected acquisition date of the initial portfolio, to August 31, 2016 (197 days).
Property portfolio	 LLR assumed that it would acquire the trust beneficiary interests in real estate for 8 properties in total (the "Anticipated Assets") on February 17, 2016 after the issuance of new investment units, as determined at the meeting of LLR's board of directors held today, and that there will be no changes in the property portfolio (e.g. any acquisition of new properties or any disposal of existing properties) to the end of the fiscal period ending February 28, 2017. LLR's property portfolio may change due to acquisitions of new properties other than the Anticipated Assets or the disposal of existing properties, etc.
Operating revenues	 Operating revenues are derived from the leasing revenues generated from the Anticipated Assets. Rental revenues from the leasing of the Anticipated Assets is calculated based on information provided by the current owners of each property, lease agreements for the Anticipated Assets in effect as of the acquisition date and other factors, including expectations based on market trends. With respect to Operating revenues, there is an underlying assumption that tenants will fully pay their contractual rents without delinquency.
Operating expenses	 Leasing-related expenses other than depreciation expenses are calculated based on information provided by the current owners of each property, and these costs reflect fluctuations in the expenses based on historical data and outsourcing agreements concluded by the seller (transferor) as of the date of the acquisition. Depreciation expenses, including ancillary costs, are calculated using a straight-line depreciation method, and LLR assumed that depreciation expenses of 696 million yen and 585 million yen are assumed for the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017, respectively. While property taxes and city planning taxes are typically calculated pro-rata based on the actual number of days as to which the properties are owned and were settled at the time of acquisition, the settlement amount will not be expensed during the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017, because it is included in LLR's acquisition costs. Accordingly, for the Anticipated Assets, property taxes and city planning taxes for the fiscal year 2017 will be expensed from the fiscal period ending August 31, 2017. The total amount of property taxes and city planning taxes for the fiscal year 2017 will be expensed from the fiscal period ending August 31, 2017. The total amount of property taxes and city planning taxes on the Anticipated Assets, which is included in the acquisition cost, is assumed to be 703 million yen (equivalent to the tax expenses for 319 days). If LLR was to expense such property-related taxes during the fiscal

[Annex] Forecast Assumptions for the Fiscal Periods Ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017



	periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017, LLR would expense 434
	million yen and 399 million yen, respectively, for such fiscal periods.
	• Repair and maintenance expenses are calculated based on a repair and
	maintenance plan prepared by the asset manager (LaSalle REIT Advisors K.K.),
	for items viewed as necessary for each property. Actual repair and maintenance
	expenses may be significantly different from the expected amount due to various
	factors around certain unexpected repairs, the tendency for significant variations
	in the amount depending on each fiscal period, and the fact that repair expenses
	do not generally arise on a periodic basis.
	• Expenses related to the new investment unit issuance, as determined at the
	meeting of LLR's board of directors held today, the TSE listing and the offering
	are expected to be 542 million yen in total, and expenses related to the
	establishment of LLR is 36 million yen in total. LLR expects to recognize such
	expenses in the amounts of 546 million yen and 3 million yen for the fiscal
	periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017, respectively. LLR plans
Non-operating	to immediately expense the costs associated with the new unit issuance and the
expenses	TSE listing and amortize the costs associated with the establishment of LLR over
expenses	60 months using a straight-line amortization method.
	• Interest expenses and other debt-related costs are expected to be 460 million yen
	and 323 million yen for the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February
	28, 2017, respectively. Debt-related amortization expense, which is included in
	other debt-related costs and non-cash items, is expected to be 131 million yen and
	26 million yen for the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28,
	2017, respectively.
	• LLR assumed that it would borrow a total of 68,038 million yen on February 17,
	2016 from qualified institutional investors as provided for in Article 2, Paragraph
	3, Item 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan. LLR also
	assumed that a portion of the debt would be repaid during the fiscal period ending
	August 31, 2016 with the net proceeds from the issuance of new investment units
	(maximum of 47,700 units) through third-party allotment, as explained in
	"Investment units" below.
Borrowings	• LLR assumed that it would repay 4,454 million yen of debt by the end of
Donowings	December 2016 with the source of capital coming from a consumption tax refund
	received primarily in connection with the acquisition of the Anticipated Assets
	and other expenses to be paid during the fiscal period ending February 28, 2017.
	• The LTV ratio as at the end of the period ending August 31, 2016 is expected to
	be around 36.4%.
	The LTV ratio is calculated by the following formula:
	[LTV = total interest-bearing liabilities \div total assets \times 100]
	• The LTV ratio may change due to the issue price and number of units issued in



	this new unit issuance.
Investment units	 1,500 units issued and outstanding as of today plus 1,098,500 units (the sum of 1,050,800 units to be issued from this initial public offering and up to 47,700 units to be issued through a third-party allotment (and assuming the overallotment option is exercised in full), as determined at the meeting of LLR's board of directors held today). The forecast is on the assumption that there will be no additional new issuance before the end of the 2nd fiscal period, ending February 28, 2017. Distributions per unit are calculated assuming that 1,100,000 units will be issued and outstanding as of the end of the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017.
Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit)	 Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit) are calculated in accordance with the distribution policy provided in LLR's Articles of Incorporation. Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit) may change materially due to factors such as additional acquisitions or dispositions of real estate properties, changes in rental revenues attributable to tenant replacements, changes in the operating environment including unexpected repairs, changes in interest rates, actual number of new investment units issued and the issue price of such units, and any additional issuance of new investment units in the future.
Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit	 Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit are calculated in accordance with the distribution policy in LLR's Articles of Incorporation and internal policies of the asset manager. Distributions in excess of retained earnings for the fiscal periods ending August 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017 are assumed to be equal to approximately 30% of depreciation expenses for such fiscal period, which are assumed to be 208 million yen and 175 million yen, respectively. Depreciation expenses may vary from the current assumed amount due to a change in portfolio assets, the amount of incidental expenses incurred, the amount of capital expenditures, and the pro-rata allocation of acquisition costs attributed to each asset and their respective useful life adopted for each asset. The total amount of distributions in excess of retained earnings, which will be based on depreciation expenses, may also vary accordingly. LLR expects to make distributions in excess of retained earnings on a regular basis within an appropriate level for maintaining financial soundness and stability, after careful consideration is given to alternative uses of cash, such as execution of repair plans, capital expenditures, repayment of debts along with potential property acquisitions, and will make such distributions equal to 30% of the depreciation expense for the relevant fiscal period. Unexpected factors, such as increases in repair expenses, may cause distributions in excess of retained



	 earnings per unit to materially differ from the forecasted amount. If the appraisal LTV (set forth below) exceeds 60%, LLR may decide not to make any distributions in excess of retained earnings after considering factors such as economic or real estate conditions, credit rating or financial conditions. LLR does not plan to make distributions in excess of retained earnings to the extent doing so would cause what LLR calls its "Appraisal LTV", as calculated below, to exceed 60%:
	Appraisal LTV(%) = $A/B \times 100$
	A = interest-bearing debt (inclusive of long term corporate bonds and short-term corporate bonds but excluding subordinated debt) + tenant leasehold deposits
	(excluding the amount reserved by the trustees of LLR's properties as tenant
	leasehold deposits and the amount reserved as tenant leasehold deposits in
	LLR's relevant reserve account (this account is for the refund obligation which
	LLR has as the lessor to various tenants))
	B = total appraised real estate value of LLR's portfolio + the amount of cash
	deposits in LLR's bank accounts (excluding reserve accounts for tenant leasehold
	deposits) + cash and deposits in trust (excluding the amount reserved by the
	trustees of our properties as tenant leasehold deposits) - the total amount of
	distributions for the immediately prior fiscal period - the total amount of
	distributions in excess of retained earnings for the immediately prior fiscal period.
	In addition, the total amount of distributions and distributions in excess of retained
	earnings (with respect to the return of capital invested) depends upon the figures
	for the most recent fiscal period.
	• As an underlying premise, LLR assumes that any revision that will have an
	impact on the forecast information above will be made in accordance with
	applicable laws and regulations (including tax laws), accounting standards, listing
Other	rules of the TSE and the standards set by the Investment Trusts Association,
	Japan.
	• As an underlying premise, LLR assumes that there are no unexpected material
	change to general economic trends and real estate market conditions.