



February 12, 2016

To All Concerned Parties

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**NIPPON BUILDING FUND INC.
ANNOUNCES 29th PERIOD (SECOND -HALF 2015) RESULTS**

**1. Financial Results for the Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2015
(from July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)**

(Values are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

(1) Operating Results

(Percentages indicate a rate of increase/decrease from the previous period)

Period ended	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%
December 31,2015	34,640	0.1	13,475	(0.7)	10,978	(0.2)	10,977	(0.2)
June 30,2015	34,593	(0.6)	13,573	(0.4)	10,996	1.4	10,995	1.4

Period ended	Net income per unit	Return on unitholders' equity	Ratio of ordinary income to total assets	Ratio of ordinary income to operating revenues
	yen	%	%	%
December 31, 2015	7,774	2.1	1.1	31.7
June 30, 2015	7,787	2.1	1.1	31.8

(Note) Net income per unit = Net income ÷ Weighted average number of units issued and outstanding during the period.



(2) Distributions

	Distribution per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Total Amount of Distributions (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Total of distributions in excess of earnings	Payout ratio	Ratio of distributions to net assets
Period ended	Yen	Yen in millions	Yen	Yen in millions	%	%
December 31, 2015	8,036	11,346	0	0	103.3	2.1
June 30, 2015	7,787	10,995	0	0	99.9	2.1

(Note1) The payout ratio is calculated by using the following formula. Value after one (1) decimal place is rounded down.

$$\text{Payout ratio} = \frac{\text{Total amount of distributions}}{\text{Net income}} \times 100$$

(Note2) Distribution per unit for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2015 is calculated by adding ¥370 million of reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation to undistributed earnings and then dividing it by the total number of investment units issued and outstanding.

(3) Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Ratio of unitholders' equity to total assets	Net assets per unit
Period ended	Yen in millions	Yen in millions	%	Yen
December 31, 2015	1,012,708	534,287	52.8	378,390
June 30, 2015	1,022,385	534,306	52.3	378,403

(Reference) Amount of unitholders' equity
as of the end of December 31, 2015 ¥534,287 million
as of the end of June 30, 2015: ¥534,306 million

(4) Cash Flow

	Cash flow from operating activities	Cash flow from investing activities	Cash flow from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period
Period ended	Yen in millions	Yen in millions	Yen in millions	Yen in millions
December 31, 2015	18,296	(2,421)	(21,368)	14,005
June 30, 2015	16,182	(7,900)	(10,222)	19,499



2. Forecasts for the 30th Fiscal Period (from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016)

(Percentages indicates rate of increase/decrease from the previous period)

Period ending	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Distributions per unit (excluding distribution in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings
	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%	Yen in millions	%	Yen	Yen
June 30, 2016	34,773	0.4	13,877	3.0	11,664	6.2	11,664	6.3	8,260	0

(Reference) Expected net income per unit (expected net income ÷ expected number of units at the end of the period) = ¥8,260

3. Others

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates or Restatements

- (i) Changes in Accounting Policies due to revisions to accounting standards and other regulations: None
- (ii) Changes in accounting policies due to reasons other than (i) above: None
- (iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None
- (iv) Restatements: None

(2) Number of Investment Units Issued and Outstanding

- (i) Number of investment units issued and outstanding at the end of the fiscal period including treasury units:
 - As of December 31, 2015 1,412,000 units
 - As of June 30, 2015 1,412,000 units
- (ii) Number of treasury units at end of period:
 - As of December 31, 2015 None
 - As of June 30, 2015 None

※ The Implementation Status of Statutory Audit

At the time of disclosure of this financial report, the audit procedures for the financial statements pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act had yet to be completed.

※ Explanation of the Appropriate Use of the Forecast of Results and Other Matters of Special Consideration

The forward-looking statements concerning performance results in these materials are based on information currently available to us and certain assumptions which we believe are reasonable. Actual operating performance may differ substantially due to various factors. Furthermore, these forecasts are not intended to guarantee the amount of cash distribution.

***NBF Portfolio Profile:***

As of December 31, 2015, NBF owned or had beneficiary interests in 74 office properties containing approximately 1,079,164 rentable square meters of office space. As of December 31, 2015, NBF leased office space to 1,199 tenants engaged in a variety of businesses, compared to 1,200 tenants at the close of the preceding fiscal period. The occupancy rate as of the end of the period was 97.8%, compared to 99.2% at the close of the preceding fiscal period.

Performance Results:

NBF conducted its investment activities in accordance with its basic policy of "investing in excellent office buildings which are highly competitive in terms of their location, size, facilities and infrastructure and are expected to have stable cash flow from rents".

NBF endeavored to increase revenues from its rental business with respect to its existing portfolio through measures such as the systematic implementation of operations and management, renovation work and new construction and so forth thereby striving to further improve the level of tenant satisfaction as well as correctly capturing market trends and setting rent amounts, increasing rents upon renewal of contracts with existing tenants and so forth.

Debt Financing:

NBF has conducted its financial management in a conservative manner with the targeted interest-bearing debt to value ratio (ratio of interest-bearing debt to total value, hereinafter the same) being between 36% and 46%, with 56% at the maximum.

Regarding funding through interest-bearing obligations such as loans etc., NBF took care to act in a financially prudent manner by utilizing highly flexible, unsecured, non-guaranteed corporate financing. With respect to such funding, on the one hand NBF mainly utilized long-term, fixed interest loans in order to reduce the risks of rising interest rates in the future with a view toward the long-term management of its assets while simultaneously utilizing short-term loans to provide agility in funding etc. for property acquisitions. In addition, NBF managed to avoid all such loans becoming due at one time by setting diversified repayment dates.

It has also established long-term commitment lines of credit in the maximum amount of ¥60 billion in order to provide stable sources of funding thereby flexibly procuring necessary funds and reducing risks of refinancing etc. Furthermore, NBF filed in January 2015 a shelf registration creating the possibility of issuing up to a maximum of ¥200 billion in NBF bonds through public offerings, with the unused balance being ¥200 billion as of December 31, 2015.



As the result of these activities, as of the end of the current period NBF's interest-bearing debt to value ratio was 41.3% and its long-term fixed interest-bearing debt ratio (ratio of "long-term fixed interest-bearing debt" procured at fixed rates with over-one-year repayment/redemption periods as of the time of loan agreements/issuances of bonds each such time representing the actual procurement of funds to "total interest-bearing debt."; hereinafter the same) was 95.2%.

Credit Ratings:

NBF was awarded the following issuer credit ratings as a J-REIT (opinions of the respective credit rating agencies on NBF's creditability).

Credit Rating Agency	Rating Summary
Standard & Poor's	Long-term: A+, Short-term: A-1, Outlook: stable
R&I	Issuer Rating: AA, Outlook: stable
JCR	Issuer Rating: AA+, Outlook: stable

Overview of Performance and Distribution:

As the result of above-explained operations, NBF's performance results during the reported period consisted of operating revenues of ¥34,640 million (a increase of ¥47 million, or 0.1%, compared to the previous period), operating income from leasing activities of ¥14,904 million (a decrease of ¥117 million, or 0.8%, compared to the previous period), operating income after asset management, custody and agent fees etc. of ¥13,475 million (a decrease of ¥97 million, or 0.7% compared to the previous period), ordinary income of ¥10,978 million (a decrease of ¥18 million, or 0.2%, compared to the previous period), and net income of ¥10,977 million (a decrease of ¥18 million, or 0.2%, compared to the previous period).

In accordance with the distribution policy prescribed in its Articles of Incorporation, NBF is to make cash distributions so that the preferential tax measures to investment corporations (Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation) will be applied. In addition, NBF decided to reverse part of the reserve for advanced depreciation (¥370 million) during the reported period by taking into consideration the temporary impact of a large tenant moving out. Thus, NBF has decided to distribute the entire amount arrived at by adding the amount of reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation to undistributed earnings, excluding fractions of the distribution per unit that are less than ¥1. As a result, the distribution per unit was ¥8,036.

NBF's Management Policy and Issues to be Dealt with for the Future:

NBF conducts proper management with the aim of achieving sustainable growth in portfolio value and stable profits on a mid-term and long-term basis in accordance with the following management



policies:

(a) Management Policies for Existing Properties

NBF intends to increase rental revenues by keeping a close watch on trends in the office rental market and responding flexibly to the market environment. For existing tenants, it continues to maintain good relations with them through its basic policy of improving the level of tenant satisfaction whereby it intends to maintain and improve the level of current rents, as well as to avoid contract cancellations.

As for capital investments in existing buildings, NBF will undertake appropriate and effective engineering work such as renovating facilities, improving their environmental compatibility (including compliance with environmental restrictions related to cutting CO2 emissions) or constructing new improvements, all of which will contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of their competitiveness as rental buildings.

(b) Investment Policies for Acquisition

Due to the facts that it has potent channels of information including Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd., that it has accumulated know-how through its experience with diversified acquisition methods, and that it has the largest combined assets among all listed investment corporations, NBF will maximize such advantages, properly manage risks, and invest in excellent properties based on vigorous screening which can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the entire portfolio in the medium and long terms.

NBF will also continue to make prudent investment decisions taking into full consideration the status of its financial management as well as keeping an eye on changes in financial and economic circumstances and trends in the real estate markets.

Furthermore, reviewing the structure of its entire portfolio based on the growth potential, stability, scale and location etc. of each property, NBF will implement replacement of assets from time to time.

(c) Financial Strategies etc.

With respect to fund procurement through debt financing, NBF will continue to focus on traditional long-term, fixed-interest financing with a view toward long-term asset management and the stability of fund procurement. At the same time, it plans to continue to issue NBF bonds with a view toward strengthening its financial base while keeping an eye on the market environment.

For the following period, the targeted interest-bearing debt-to-dvalue ratio, being between 36% and 46%, will be maintained for the time being, with 56% at the maximum. NBF will continue to conduct its financial management with the targeted long-term interest-bearing debt ratio for the time being of over 90%.

Furthermore, in addition to timely disclosure at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, NBF intends to actively



provide information deemed useful to those making investment decisions with respect to NBF such as various disclosure materials as well as information concerning properties, management situations and distributions etc. through enrichment of its on-line website.

(d) Compliance and Risk Management

In addition to compliance with all relevant laws and regulations including the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, NBF will, in response to its ever increasing assets as well as changes in social demands or external environments, further enhance its systems for compliance and risk management in order to ensure sound and proper business management.

Significant Subsequent Events:

Not applicable

Outline of Forecasts for the 30th and the 31st Periods

As required by the timely-disclosure requirements of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, NBF announced its forecasts for the 30th fiscal period commencing January 1, 2016 and ending June 30, 2016 and for the 31st fiscal period commencing July 1, 2016 and ending December 31, 2016 as a part of “Kessan-Tanshin”. With regard to the conditions of the forecasts, please refer to the original “Kessan-Tanshin” released on February 12, 2016. An outline of the forecasts for the 30th and the 31st periods is as follows:

Performance Forecasts:

The forecast for the 30th period is as follows:

Operating revenues:	¥34,773 million
Net income:	¥11,664 million
Cash distribution per unit:	¥8,260

The forecast for the 31st period is as follows:

Operating revenues:	¥35,032 million
Net income:	¥11,790 million
Cash distribution per unit:	¥8,350

(Note) The above-forecasted figures are calculated based on certain conditions as of the date of such calculation, and the actual amount of net income or cash distribution may change subject to changes of circumstances. Furthermore, these forecasts are not intended to guarantee the amount of cash distribution.



Disclaimer

This news release contains translations of selected information described in the Japanese original document (“Kessan-Tanshin”). “Kessan-Tanshin” has been prepared in accordance with Japanese accounting standards and Japanese laws.

Figures have been rounded down to eliminate amounts of less than one million yen.

Please note that this English translation of the Japanese original document is provided solely for informational purposes. In the event of any discrepancy between the Japanese original and this English translation, the Japanese original shall prevail.