

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 27, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 001-33824
Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)
Delaware 26-0508760
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

151 S El Camino Dr 90212
Beverly Hills, CA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(310) 887-6400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Common Stock, \$.0001 par value	NYSE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Based on the last sale at the close of business on June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of the registrant’s common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1,521,630,117.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of February 24, 2017 was 114,897,881.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this report incorporates certain information by reference from the registrant’s proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on or around June 15, 2017, which proxy statement will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements made by us in this report and in other reports and statements released by us that are not historical facts constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements are necessarily estimates reflecting the judgment of our senior management based on our current estimates, expectations, forecasts and projections and include comments that express our current opinions about trends and factors that may impact future operating results. Disclosures that use words such as “believe,” “may,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “could,” “plan,” “expect,” “project” or the negative of these, as well as similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, rely on a number of assumptions concerning future events, many of which are outside of our control, and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results, performance or achievement, or industry results, to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although we believe that our plans, intentions, expectations, strategies and prospects as reflected in or suggested by those forward-looking statements are reasonable, we do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact our future results, performance or transactions, please carefully read “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A below in addition to the following factors:

- disruptions in general economic and business conditions, particularly in geographies where our business may be concentrated;
- volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets, higher interest rates, higher loan costs, less desirable loan terms and a reduction in the availability of mortgage loans, all of which could increase costs and could limit our ability to acquire additional real estate assets;
- continued high levels of, or increases in, unemployment and general slowdowns in commercial activity;
- our leverage and ability to refinance existing indebtedness or incur additional indebtedness;
- an increase in our debt service obligations;
- our ability to generate a sufficient amount of cash to satisfy working capital requirements and to service our existing and future indebtedness;
- our ability to achieve improvements in operating efficiency;
- foreign currency fluctuations;
- performance of our foreign currency hedge instruments;
- adverse changes in the securities markets;
- our ability to retain our senior management and attract and retain qualified and experienced employees;
- our ability to retain major clients and renew related contracts;
- trends in use of large, full-service commercial real estate providers;
- changes in tax laws in the United States, Ireland, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy or Japan that reduce or eliminate deductions or other tax benefits we receive;
- our ability to repatriate investment funds in a tax-efficient manner;
- future acquisitions may not be available at favorable prices or upon advantageous terms and conditions; and
- costs relating to the acquisition of assets we may acquire could be higher than anticipated.

Any such forward-looking statements, whether made in this report or elsewhere, should be considered in the context of the various disclosures made by us about our businesses including, without limitation, the risk factors discussed in this Annual Report. Except as required under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), we do not have any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in assumptions, or otherwise. Please refer to “Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions” for definitions of certain terms used throughout this report.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Company Overview

Kennedy Wilson is a global real estate investment company. We own, operate, and invest in real estate both on our own and through our investment management platform. We focus on multifamily and commercial properties located in the Western United States, United Kingdom, Ireland and to a lesser extent Spain, Italy and Japan. To complement our investment business, the Company also provides real estate services primarily to financial services clients.

Our value is primarily derived from our ownership in income producing real estate assets. We have an ownership interest in approximately 39 million square feet of property globally, including 25,943 multifamily rental units. In addition to our core income producing real estate, we engage in development, redevelopment and value add initiatives through which we enhance cash flows or reposition asset to increase sale value. Additionally, our investment management and property services business ("IMRES") manages approximately \$17 billion of IMRES AUM, the majority of which we have an ownership interest in and the balance we manage for third parties.

We have over 500 employees in 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain, Italy and Japan and manage and work with approximately 6,000 operating associates.

The following is our business model:

• Identify countries and markets with an attractive investment landscape

• Establish operating platforms in our target markets

• Develop local intelligence and create long-lasting relationships, primarily with financial institutions

• Leverage relationships and local knowledge to drive proprietary investment opportunities with a focus on off-market transactions that we expect will result in above average cash flows and returns over the long term

• Acquire high quality assets, either on our own or with strategic partners, utilizing cash from our balance sheet (funded by cash flows from operations, refinancing of current investments, investments sales or the sale of equity or debt securities) and typically financing them on a long-term basis

• Reposition assets to enhance cash flows post-acquisition

• Explore development opportunities on underutilized portions of assets, primarily excess land with little or no basis that is adjacent to income producing properties

• Continuously evaluate and selectively harvest asset and entity value through strategic realizations utilizing both the public and private markets

• Utilize our services businesses to meet client needs, strengthen relationships with financial institutions, and position us as a valuable resource and partner to these institutions for any future real estate opportunities

Since going public on November 13, 2009 through December 31, 2016, the annualized total rate of return (including dividends) of our common stock (NYSE: KW) was 12.4%, compared to the return of the S&P 500 index of 12.9%.

Past stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

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The table below highlights some of the Company's performance metrics over the past five years:

(In millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Statements of operations data and dividends:					
Revenue	\$703.4	\$603.7	\$398.6	\$123.1	\$66.9
Net income (loss) to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings Inc. common shareholders	2.8	71.1	13.8	(14.5)	(3.9)
Basic (loss) income per share	0.01	0.66	0.14	(0.21)	(0.07)
Dividends declared per share of common stock	0.56	0.48	0.36	0.28	0.20
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	349.9	371.2	317.8	159.1	97.4
Adjusted EBITDA annual (decrease) increase	(6)%	17 %	100 %	63 %	%
Adjusted Fees ⁽¹⁾	108.9	158.2	121.0	72.4	55.7
Adjusted Fees annual increase (decrease)	(31)%	31 %	67 %	30 %	%
As of December 31,					
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$885.7	\$731.6	\$937.7	\$178.2	\$120.9
Total assets	7,659.1	7,595.6	6,297.6	1,786.8	1,270.4
Investment debt	3,956.1	3,627.5	2,175.7	400.2	234.2
Unsecured corporate debt	936.6	688.8	813.1	438.6	438.4
Kennedy Wilson equity	1,048.0	1,133.8	901.1	768.3	509.7
Noncontrolling interests	1,295.1	1,731.3	2,142.8	50.6	9.1
Total equity	2,343.1	2,865.1	3,043.9	818.9	518.8
Common shares outstanding	115.7	114.5	96.1	82.6	63.8

⁽¹⁾ See Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Non-GAAP measures" for a description of Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted fees and a reconciliation of these metrics to net income as reported under GAAP.

Business Segments

Our operations are defined by two core business units: KW Investments and KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES).

KW Investments invests our capital in real estate-related assets.

IMRES encompasses our fee-generating businesses and includes both our investment management platform as well as our third party services business. These businesses offer a comprehensive line of real estate services for the full lifecycle of real estate ownership to clients that include shareholders of KWE, financial institutions, institutional investors, insurance companies, developers, builders and government agencies. IMRES has five main lines of business: investment management, property services, research, brokerage, and auction and conventional sales.

Our segments have a symbiotic relationship and work closely together. IMRES plays a critical role in supporting our investment strategy by providing local market intelligence and real-time data for evaluating investments, generating proprietary transaction flow and creating value through efficient implementation of asset management or repositioning strategies. KW Investments provides clients the ability to utilize the capabilities of IMRES.

KW Investments

We invest our capital in real estate assets and loans secured by real estate either on our own or through our investment management platform. When we have partners, we are typically the general partner in the arrangement with a promoted interest in the profits of our investments beyond our ownership percentage. The Company has an average ownership interest across all investments of approximately 42% as of December 31, 2016. Our equity partners include public shareholders, financial institutions, foundations, endowments, high net worth individuals and other institutional investors.

The following are product types we invest in through the KW Investments segment:

Multifamily

We pursue multifamily acquisition opportunities where we believe we can unlock value through a myriad of strategies, including institutional management, asset rehabilitation, repositioning and creative recapitalization. We focus primarily on

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apartments in supply-constrained, infill markets. Additionally, through our Vintage Housing Holdings ("VHH") partnership, we also utilize low-income housing tax credit ("LIHTC") structures for income and age restricted properties. As of December 31, 2016, we hold investments in 25,943 multifamily apartment units across 141 properties primarily located in the Western United States, Ireland, United Kingdom and Japan.

Commercial

We source, acquire, and finance various types of commercial real estate which includes office, industrial, retail, and mixed-use assets. After acquisition, the properties are generally repositioned to enhance market value. Assets are either sold as part of property-specific investment strategies designed to deliver above-market returns to our clients and shareholders or held if producing above average cash flows. As of December 31, 2016, we hold investments in 258 commercial properties, totaling over 18.1 million square feet, located throughout the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Italy.

Loan Originations/Discounted Loan Purchases

We acquire and/or originate loans secured by real estate. Our acquisitions and originations include individual notes on all real estate property types as well as portfolios of loans purchased from financial institutions, corporations and government agencies. We deliver value through loan resolutions, discounted payoffs, and sales. We also convert certain loans into a direct ownership in the underlying real estate collateral. Our discounted loan pool portfolio as of December 31, 2016 had a current unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of \$217.3 million.

Our loan investment portfolio is principally related to loans acquired at a discount from their contractual balance due as a result of deteriorated credit quality of the borrower. Such loans are underwritten by us based on the value of the underlying real estate collateral. Due to the discounted purchase price, we seek and are generally able to accomplish near term realization of the loan in a cash settlement or by obtaining title to the property. Accordingly, the credit quality of the borrower is not of substantial importance to our evaluation of the risk of recovery from the investment.

Hotel

We acquire hotels in certain opportunistic situations in which we are able to purchase at a discount to replacement cost or can implement our value-add investment approach.

Residential and Other

In certain cases, we may pursue for sale housing acquisition opportunities, including land for entitlements, finished lots, urban infill housing sites and partially finished and finished housing projects. On certain income-producing acquisitions, there are adjacent land parcels to which we assign little or no basis and for which we may pursue entitlement activities or, in some cases, development or re-development opportunities.

Cash, marketable securities, and net hedge asset

This group includes our share of consolidated property level cash, marketable securities, and hedges on the Company's investments and our share of hedges held by KWE on its euro denominated investments.

While our core investments have been in the specific markets and locations listed above, we will evaluate opportunities to earn above market returns across many other segments and geographic locations.

Investment account

The investment account represents the Company's carrying value of equity invested before depreciation and amortization. In 2016, together with our equity partners, we acquired \$1.4 billion (Kennedy Wilson's share was \$620.7 million) of real estate and loans secured by real estate at purchase price. These acquisitions were comprised of the following: 56% multifamily, 43% commercial, and 1% residential and other.

At December 31, 2016, we and our equity partners held a real estate and real estate related investment portfolio with assets at a book value of approximately \$10.6 billion, with approximately 62% leverage to depreciated book value. The Company has an average ownership interest across all of its investments of approximately 42% as of December 31, 2016.

Included in our Western U.S. portfolio are six residential investments including Kohanaiki, Kona Village Resort, and a loan investment in Hawaii. Our investment account balance for our Hawaiian investments is \$173.4 million.

The Company's investment account increased during the year primarily due to the Company's increased ownership in KWE which led to a decrease in noncontrolling interest. The investment account also increased due to new joint

venture investments and higher cash balances at consolidated properties. These increases were offset by resolutions of loans, increased leverage on properties and hedge losses on hedges at KWE. Noncontrolling interest decreased during the year due to \$269.9 million in net distributions relating to the Company's acquisition of KWE shares, the Company's acquisition of noncontrolling interest from

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consolidated entities, distributions relating to property sales, and investing distributions from debt refinancings.

Foreign currency translation and hedge losses also decreased noncontrolling interests by \$237.2 million.

The following table depicts how our equity in the portfolio is derived from the financial statement captions in our audited consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate and acquired in-place lease values, gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$374.2 and \$248.5, respectively	\$ 6,188.5	\$6,046.0
Loan purchases and originations	87.7	299.7
Investment debt	(3,956.1)	(3,627.5)
Cash held by consolidated investments	625.5	549.0
Unconsolidated investments ⁽¹⁾ , gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$52.3 and \$55.8, respectively	596.5	487.8
Net hedge (liability) asset	(47.0)	15.2
Other ⁽²⁾	51.0	19.9
Consolidated investment account	3,546.1	3,790.1
Less:		
Noncontrolling interests on investments, gross of depreciation and amortization of \$168.3 and \$116.5, respectively	(1,463.4)	(1,847.8)
Investment account	\$ 2,082.7	\$ 1,942.3

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$15.9 million and \$12.9 million related to our investment in a servicing platform in Spain, as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes marketable securities, which are part of other assets, as well as net other assets of consolidated investments.

The following table breaks down our investment account information derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet, by investment type and geographic location as of December 31, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	Multifamily	Commercial	Loans Secured by Real Estate	Residential and Other	Hotel	Total
Western U.S.	\$ 562.9	\$ 310.7	\$ 12.4	\$ 247.8	\$92.3	\$1,226.1
United Kingdom	5.7	66.1	—	—	—	71.8
Ireland	67.1	63.1	—	—	79.6	209.8
Japan	6.1	—	—	—	—	6.1
Cash, marketable securities, and net hedge asset						123.6
Total excluding KWE	\$ 641.8	\$ 439.9	\$ 12.4	\$ 247.8	\$171.9	\$1,637.4
KWE:						
United Kingdom	8.8	176.7	4.6	—	4.2	194.3
Ireland	15.0	64.9	2.1	—	3.7	85.7
Italy	—	18.4	—	—	—	18.4
Spain	—	28.6	—	1.1	—	29.7
Other ⁽¹⁾						117.2
Total KWE	\$ 23.8	\$ 288.6	\$ 6.7	\$ 1.1	\$7.9	\$445.3
Grand Total	\$ 665.6	\$ 728.5	\$ 19.1	\$ 248.9	\$179.8	\$2,082.7

⁽¹⁾ Consists of \$133.0 million of KW's share of cash and \$(15.8) million of KW's share of hedges. KW's share of KWE's unsecured debt has been allocated to unencumbered KWE investments.

The following table breaks down our investment account information derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet, by investment type and geographic location as of December 31, 2015:

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(Dollars in millions)	Multifamily	Commercial	Loans			Total
			Secured by Real Estate	Residential and Other	Hotel	
Western U.S.	\$ 515.4	\$ 270.6	\$ 66.4	\$ 269.9	\$34.7	\$1,157.0
United Kingdom	11.2	83.8	0.6	1.8	—	97.4
Ireland	41.0	32.3	—	31.8	72.4	177.5
Japan	5.8	4.2	—	0.3	—	10.3
Cash and net hedge asset						68.2
Total excluding KWE	\$ 573.4	\$ 390.9	\$ 67.0	\$ 303.8	\$107.1	\$1,510.4
KWE:						
United Kingdom	9.9	221.6	34.4	8.4	7.7	282.0
Ireland	9.8	52.4	3.5	6.0	4.4	76.1
Spain	—	7.3	—	2.6	—	9.9
Italy	—	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Cash and net hedge asset						55.2
Total KWE	\$ 19.7	\$ 290.0	\$ 37.9	\$ 17.0	\$12.1	\$431.9
Grand Total	\$ 593.1	\$ 680.9	\$ 104.9	\$ 320.8	\$119.2	\$1,942.3

⁽¹⁾ Consists of \$55.3 million of KW's share of cash and \$(0.1) million of KW's share of hedges. KW's share of KWE's unsecured debt has been allocated to unencumbered KWE investments.

KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES)

IMRES includes both our investment management platform as well as our third party services business and offers a comprehensive line of real estate services for the full lifecycle of real estate ownership to clients that include shareholders of KWE, financial institutions, institutional investors, insurance companies, developers, builders and government agencies. IMRES has five main lines of business: investment management, property services, research, brokerage, and auction and conventional sales. These five business lines generate revenue for us through fees and commissions.

We manage approximately 59 million square feet of properties for the Company and its investment partners (including KWE) in the United States, Europe, and Asia, which includes assets we have ownership interests in and third party owned assets. With 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain, Italy and Japan, we have the capabilities and resources to provide property services to real estate owners as well as the experience, as a real estate investor, to understand client concerns. The managers of IMRES have an extensive track record in their respective lines of business and in the real estate community as a whole. Their knowledge and relationships are an excellent driver of business through the services business as well as on the investment front. Additionally, IMRES plays a critical role in supporting our investment strategy by providing local market intelligence and real-time data for evaluating investments, generating proprietary transaction flow and creating value through efficient implementation of asset management or repositioning strategies.

Investment Management

Our investment management platform utilizes a number of different investment vehicles for which we provide acquisition, asset management and financing, and other investment-related services, and typically includes a co-investment from us. We usually provide investment management services on our consolidated investment portfolio as well as investments with strategic partners many of whom have separate account agreements with us. Through our fund management business we have five closed end funds for which we seek to generate attractive, risk adjusted returns.

KWE

In 2014, we launched KWE, a closed end fund on the London Stock Exchange that specializes in investing in real estate and real estate related assets in Europe. We are the largest shareholder of KWE (23.6% as of December 31, 2016) and also externally manage it through one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, whom we refer to as KWE Manager, pursuant to an investment management agreement whereby we are entitled to receive certain management

and performance fees.

Commingled funds

We have five closed end funds that we manage and from which we receive investment management fees. Most recently, we completed fund-raising for our fifth value-add fund, Kennedy Wilson Fund V, a \$500 million private fund targeting the Western U.S. We are the largest investor in the fund with a 12% interest. As of December 31, 2016, Fund V had a portfolio of 15 investments with an aggregate purchase price of \$788.9 million, with \$175.0 million of undrawn commitments.

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Separate accounts

We have a few strategic equity partners that have separate account agreements with us. As part of the agreement we act as the general partner and receive investment management fees including potential performance fees.

Property Services

Our property services division manages commercial real estate for third-party clients, fund investors, and investments held by Kennedy Wilson. In addition to earning property management fees, consulting fees, leasing commissions, construction management fees, disposition fees, and accounting fees, the property services division gives us insight into local markets and potential acquisitions. Leveraging over 39 years of real estate experience, we approach property management from the perspective of an owner and are active in identifying and implementing value creation strategies. The division has a proven track record of success in managing stabilized as well as value-add investments.

Research

Meyers Research ("Meyers"), a Kennedy Wilson company, is a premier consulting practice and provider of data for residential real estate development and new home construction industry. Meyers' offers a national perspective as well as local expertise to homebuilders, multifamily developers, lenders and financial institutions. These relationships have led to investment opportunities with homebuilders in the Western U.S. region. We believe Zonda™, a Meyers innovation launched in October 2013, is the housing industry's most comprehensive solution for smart business analysis, real-time market data reporting and economic and housing data in one place and on-the-go.

Brokerage

Our brokerage division represents tenants and landlords on every aspect of site selection, negotiation and occupancy. The division also specializes in innovative marketing programs tailored to client objectives for all types of investment grade and income producing real estate. The division's property marketing programs combine proven techniques with its detailed market knowledge to create optimum results.

Auction and Conventional Sales

The auction and conventional sales division provides innovative marketing and sales strategies for all types of commercial and residential real estate, including single family homes, mixed-use developments, estate homes, multifamily dwellings, new home projects, and conversions. Generally, the division's auction sales business is countercyclical to the traditional sales real estate market and has been a bellwether for us in forecasting market conditions.

Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc (LSE: KWE)

KWE closed its initial public offering in February 2014 and a follow-on offering in October 2014, raising an aggregate of approximately \$2.2 billion in gross proceeds. KWE, whose ordinary shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange's main market and who is a member of the FTSE 250 Index, acquires real estate and real estate-related assets in Europe. As of December 31, 2016, KWE had 223 real estate assets with approximately 11.6 million square feet and totaling \$3.6 billion in portfolio value (primarily located in the U.K. and Ireland), which KWE currently expects to produce over \$200 million of annualized net operating income (net rental income for property portfolios, EBITDA for hotels and interest income for loan portfolios). As of December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson owned approximately 29.8 million ordinary shares of KWE or approximately 23.6% of the total issued share capital of KWE. KWE is externally managed by one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries whom we refer to as KWE Manager pursuant to an investment management agreement whereby we are entitled to receive certain management and performance fees. KWE Manager is entitled to an annual management fee (payable quarterly in arrears) equal to 1% of KWE's adjusted net asset value (reported by KWE to be \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2016) and certain performance fees. The management fee payable to KWE Manager is paid half in cash and half in shares of KWE. During the year ended December 31, 2016, KWH earned \$22.2 million in management fees.

We are also entitled to receive an annual performance fee equal to 20% of the lesser of (i) the excess of the shareholder return for the relevant year (defined as the change in KWE's adjusted net asset value per ordinary share plus dividends paid) over a 10% annual return hurdle, and (ii) the excess of year-end adjusted net asset value per ordinary share over a "high water mark." The performance fee is payable in shares of KWE that vest equally over a three-year period. The Company has not accrued an annual performance fee for the year ended December 31, 2016.

During the first quarter of 2016, \$41.2 million of performance fees relating to 2015 were paid to Kennedy Wilson in shares of KWE.

The compensation committee of our board of directors approved and reserved up to thirty percent (30%) of any performance fees earned by us to be allocated to certain employees. As of December 31, 2016, awards representing approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of the performance fees have been allocated to certain employees through individual award letters. The

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award letters provide that the employee's right to receive the RSUs is subject to the employee's continued employment with us through the applicable grant date, and that upon a termination of the employee's employment for any reason, the employee will have no right to receive further RSU awards. Each award letter, and the employee's right to receive future RSU awards, may be amended or terminated at any time by us in our discretion without the employee's consent or approval, and we may, in our discretion, reduce or otherwise modify the employee's award percentage (including a reduction to 0%) at any time. We granted 30% of the performance fees that we received for our management of KWE in 2015 as equity-based compensation to certain of our employees in the form of restricted stock units that vest over a three-year period. Until and unless the restricted stock units vest, we will continue to own the underlying KWE shares. As mentioned above, we have agreed, pursuant to individual award letters, to allocate 25% of any future performance fees similarly to such employees, subject to certain conditions but the compensation committee may grant the remaining 5% to our employees in the future.

Due to the terms of the investment management agreement and Kennedy Wilson's equity ownership interest in KWE, pursuant to the guidance set forth in FASB Accounting Standards Codification Subtopic 810 - Consolidation ("Subtopic 810"), the results and financial position of KWE are consolidated in our financial statements. As such, fees earned by KWE Manager are eliminated in the attached consolidated financial statements. Pursuant to the investment management agreement, subject to certain exceptions, KWE will be provided priority access to all real estate or real estate loan opportunities sourced by us in Europe that are within the parameters of KWE's investment policy. Compensation and certain general and administrative expenses relating to KWE is borne by Kennedy Wilson as employees of the Company work on behalf of KWE Manager.

The following condensed financial statements show KWE's financial position and results of operations in the context of the Company's consolidated financial statements as a whole:

(Dollars in millions)	As of December 31, 2016 (unaudited)			Total KWH
	KWE	Non-KWE ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	Elimination	
Cash ⁽²⁾	\$563.7	\$ 322.0	\$ —	\$885.7
Accounts receivable	25.3	46.0	—	71.3
Loan purchases and originations	75.3	12.4	—	87.7
Real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽³⁾	2,959.5	2,854.7	—	5,814.2
Investment in marketable securities	—	404.4	(404.4)	—
Unconsolidated investments	—	560.1	—	560.1
Other assets	191.6	48.5	—	240.1
Total assets	\$3,815.4	\$ 4,248.1	\$ (404.4)	\$7,659.1
Accounts payable	\$4.4	\$ 6.8	\$ —	\$11.2
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	236.1	176.0	—	412.1
Investment debt	2,069.6	1,886.5	—	3,956.1
Senior notes payable	—	936.6	—	936.6
Total liabilities	\$2,310.1	\$ 3,005.9	\$ —	\$5,316.0
Kennedy-Wilson Holdings Inc. shareholders' equity	\$450.0	\$ 1,231.4	\$ (450.0)	\$1,231.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(45.6)	(183.4)	) 45.6	(183.4)
Noncontrolling interests	1,100.9	194.2	—	1,295.1
Total equity	\$1,505.3	\$ 1,242.2	\$ (404.4)	\$2,343.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,815.4	\$ 4,248.1	\$ (404.4)	\$7,659.1

⁽¹⁾ Consists of investments that are consolidated in our financial statements and investments that are held through joint ventures.

⁽²⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents and cash held by consolidated investments

⁽³⁾ Includes \$179.5 million and \$194.8 million of accumulated depreciation and amortization for KWE and Non-KWE, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes \$834.4 million of total assets and \$269.1 million of equity in European investments we made prior to KWE's formation.

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(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	KWE	Non-KWE	Fee Elimination ⁽¹⁾	Total KWH
Revenue				
Rental	\$257.1	\$ 228.8	\$ —	\$485.9
Hotel	26.2	90.0	—	116.2
Sale of real estate	12.6	16.7	—	29.3
Investment management, property services and research fees	—	81.6	(22.2	) 59.4
Dividend income	—	18.2	(18.2) —
Loan purchases, loan originations and other	11.4	1.2	—	12.6
Total revenue	307.3	436.5	(40.4	) 703.4
Operating expenses				
Commission and marketing	—	8.0	—	8.0
Rental operating	53.3	82.1	—	135.4
Hotel operating	24.3	72.0	—	96.3
Cost of real estate sold	9.0	13.1	—	22.1
Compensation and related	0.9	185.6	—	186.5
General and administrative	11.0	34.4	—	45.4
Depreciation and amortization	109.3	88.9	—	198.2
Total operating expenses	207.8	484.1	—	691.9
Income from unconsolidated investments	—	126.6	—	126.6
Operating income	99.5	79.0	(40.4	) 138.1
Non-operating income (expense)				
Gain on sale of real estate	86.5	44.2	—	130.7
Acquisition-related gains	—	16.2	—	16.2
Acquisition-related expenses	(6.6	) (2.9	) —	(9.5)
Interest expense-investment	(77.2	) (60.2	) —	(137.4)
Interest expense-corporate	—	(54.2	) —	(54.2)
Management fee	(22.2	) —	22.2	—
Other income	1.1	5.5	—	6.6
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	81.1	27.6	(18.2	) 90.5
Provision for income taxes	(5.0	) (9.0	) —	(14.0)
Net income (loss)	\$76.1	\$ 18.6	\$ (18.2	) \$76.5

⁽¹⁾Only relates to fee elimination associated with the Company's investment in KWE. The Company has additional fees eliminated in consolidation associated with other equity partners.

Legacy European Investments

Prior to KWE's formation and for investments that do not meet KWE's investment guidelines, the Company directly invested in 17 properties and a servicing platform in Spain that have total assets of \$834.4 million included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and \$269.1 million of equity as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's weighted average ownership in these investments was 63%.

Value Creation

Kennedy Wilson's differentiated and unique approach to investing is the cornerstone of how we create value for our shareholders. Our investment philosophy is based on three core fundamentals:

- Leverage our global footprint and complementary investments and services businesses to identify attractive investment markets across the world.

- Selectively invest in opportunities across many real estate product types with a goal of maximizing cash flow and return on capital.

- Actively manage assets and finance them conservatively in a manner designed to generate stable, predictable and growing cash flows for shareholders and clients.

Kennedy Wilson is able to create value for its shareholders in the following ways:

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We are able to identify and acquire attractive real estate assets across many markets, in part due to the significant proprietary deal flow driven from an established global network of industry relationships, particularly with financial institutions. This can create value by allowing us to maintain and develop a large pipeline of attractive opportunities.

Our operating expertise allows us to focus on opportunistic investments where we believe we can increase the value of assets and cash flows, such as distressed real estate owners or lenders seeking liquidity, under-managed or under-leased assets, and repositioning opportunities.

Many times, these investments are acquired at a discount to replacement cost or recent comparative sales, thereby offering opportunities to achieve above average total returns. In many cases, this may lead to significant additional returns, such as a promoted interest, based on the performance of the assets.

In many instances, our long-lasting and deep relationships with financial institutions allow us to refinance loans to reduce interest rates and/or increase borrowings due to property appreciation and thereby obtain cash flow to use for new investments. We generally implement this strategy after our value add initiatives have been executed, thus allowing us to maintain moderate levels of leverage.

KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES) plays a critical role in supporting our investment strategy by providing local market intelligence and real-time data for evaluating investments, generating proprietary transaction flow and creating value through efficient implementation of asset management or repositioning strategies. We understand that real estate is cyclical. Our management team employs a multi-cyclical approach that has resulted in our IMRES AUM being globally diversified across many sectors of real estate while maintaining a healthy liquidity position and adequate access to capital.

Competitive Strengths

We have a unique platform from which to execute our investment and services strategy. The combination of an investment platform and a service business provides several competitive strengths when compared to other real estate buyers operating stand-alone or investment-focused firms and may allow us to generate superior risk-adjusted returns. Our investment strategy focuses on investments that offer significant appreciation potential through intensive property management, leasing, repositioning, redevelopment and the opportunistic use of capital. We differentiate ourselves from other firms in the industry with our full service, investment oriented structure. Whereas most other firms use an investment platform to obtain additional service business revenue, we use our service platform to enhance the investment process and ensure the alignment of interests with our investors.

Our competitive strengths include:

Transaction experience: Our Executive Committee has more than 125 years of combined real estate experience and has been working and investing together on average for over 15 years. Members of the Executive Committee have collectively acquired, developed and managed in excess of \$20 billion of real estate investments in the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan throughout various economic cycles, both at our Company and throughout their careers.

Extensive relationship and sourcing network: We leverage our services business in order to source off-market deals. In addition, the Executive Committee and our acquisition team have transacted deals in nearly every major metropolitan market on the West Coast of the United States, as well as in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan. Their local presence and reputation in these markets have enabled them to cultivate key relationships with major holders of property inventory, in particularly financial institutions, throughout the real estate community.

Structuring expertise and speed of execution: Prior acquisitions completed by us have taken a variety of forms, including direct property investments, joint ventures, exchanges involving stock or operating partnership units, participating loans and investments in performing and non-performing mortgages at various capital stack positions with the objective of long-term ownership. We believe we have developed a reputation of being able to quickly execute, as well as originate and creatively structure acquisitions, dispositions and financing transactions.

Vertically integrated platform for operational enhancement: We have over 500 employees in both KW Investments and IMRES, with 25 regional offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Jersey and Japan and manage and oversee approximately 6,000 operating associates. We have a hands-on approach to real estate investing and possess the local expertise in property management, leasing, construction management, development

and investment sales, which we believe enable us to invest successfully in selected submarkets.

Risk protection and investment discipline: We underwrite our investments based upon a thorough examination of property economics and a critical understanding of market dynamics and risk management strategies. We conduct an in-depth sensitivity analysis on each of our acquisitions. This analysis applies various economic scenarios that include changes to rental rates, absorption periods, operating expenses, interest rates, exit values and holding periods. We use this analysis to develop our disciplined acquisition strategies.

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Management's alignment with shareholders: As of December 31, 2016 our directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates owned an aggregate of approximately 17% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Due to management team's ownership interest in the Company its interests are in alignment with common shareholders of the Company.

The real estate business is cyclical. Real estate cycles are generally impacted by many factors, including availability of equity and debt capital, borrowing cost, rent levels, and asset values. Our strategy has resulted in a strong track record of creating both asset and entity value for the benefit of our shareholders and partners over these various real estate cycles.

Industry Overview

United States

The real estate market had another strong year in 2016. Real estate prices remained supported by historically low interest rates, strong demand from foreign investors, and the wide availability of capital. The year ended with the election of the 45th U.S. president and the second increase in short term interest rates by the Federal Reserve in over a decade.

The outlook for 2017 contains uncertainty related to the new administration's policies and their effect on the global economy. Certain proposals, such as increased infrastructure spending and a reduction in corporate taxes, have the potential to increase GDP. While there is a higher expectation of further rate increases by the Federal Reserve in 2017, we believe the long-term fundamentals of the U.S. real estate market are still favorable due to an improving U.S. economy, record levels of institutional dry powder, and continued strong demand from foreign investors seeking U.S. investment opportunities.

United Kingdom

Market values and transaction volumes for UK properties as a whole fell during the year driven by the UK's referendum vote to leave the European Union. In addition to the referendum vote passing there was an increase in stamp duty transactions of 1% that made closing transactions more expensive. The increased uncertainty coupled with a weakening pound to the US dollar and the euro led to declines in UK based stocks especially those in the real estate sector.

Office and retail sectors were the most impacted by the UK referendum while industrial assets, well let prime areas and smaller lot sizes improved or held steady during the year. The industrial sector continues to benefit from increased leasing activity relating to structural shifts away from bricks and mortar retail to online shopping. The Central London office market continued to hold up despite initial uncertainty post the UK referendum vote. Leasing activity was in line with the 10-year average, although below 2015 peak numbers.

Ireland

Dublin remains on track to benefit from potential job relocations from companies seeking to realign their geographic footprint after the UK referendum. A number of UK based financial services firms have already announced that they have either settled on Dublin as their new EU base, or are seriously considering it. Office vacancies especially in prime Dublin areas have continued to decrease with rental rates increasing as a result. Due to increasing rental rates and low vacancies the Dublin suburban office market has seen increased interest which has helped drive higher rents in the sector as well. The Irish economy continues to outperform, with unemployment down which has led to increased consumer spending and new entrants as well as expansions within the retail sector

Multifamily properties have seen increasing rental rates as higher demand from strong employment has outpaced new supply coming online. As a result of the continued rental increases, the Irish Government imposed a 4% rental cap on 'rent pressure zones' for a period of three years starting in December 2016. This relates to areas where rents have increased 7% or more in four of the last six quarters and in the first instance impacts the Dublin market.

The Finance Bill 2016 introduced a new 20% withholding tax in relation to Irish Real Estate Funds ("IREFs") from January 1, 2017. The definition of an IREF would include our Qualifying Investor Alternative Investment Funds ("QIAIFs"). The withholding tax applies to distributions of profits from an IREF with the exception of gains on the sale of investment property held for at least five years. We anticipate that the market will digest these new rules over the course of the 2017 before being able to fully assess the impact. We remain long-term investors in Ireland and continue to have ambitions to grow the business in this market further.

Spain

Spain's economy continues to improve with 12 consecutive quarters of growth. After almost a year without a government, the newly formed Partido Popular minority government has been in place since November 2016. Political uncertainty has started to wane and Spain is set to achieve one of the faster growth rates in the Eurozone this year, according to the Bank of Spain.

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Investment volumes for 2016 have increased and have exceeded their 2007 peak. Yields remain at historic lows and for prime CBD offices and prime high street shops and are being pushed down further by continued levels of institutional demand.

Continued recovery in employment, low inflation and a record number of tourists have all positively contributed to this improvement have led to increased retail sales. This strong retail activity continues to fuel our retail portfolio. We are seeing positive signs that the high street retail occupational and investment market in central Madrid is picking up momentum. Against this backdrop, current rents continue to sit significantly below prior cycles, and we expect rental increases across the sector as a whole.

Italy

The Italian economy continues its steady, albeit moderate, growth. Following the outcome of the constitutional referendum and the resignation of the Prime Minister in December 2016, a caretaker government was formed with new elections likely in 2017, or 2018 at the latest. One of the new government's first acts was to approve up to €20 billion in capital to support the troubled banking sector which should help banks clean up their balance sheets.

Despite the political instability, the investment market continued to improve with total transaction volume increasing over the prior year. While the investment market continues to be dominated by international investors, domestic investors have become significantly more active, bringing additional liquidity to the market.

Investor focus continues to be on the office market, particularly Milan, where absorption of vacant space has increased over 10-year average helping generate increases in prime office rents. The Rome market is also improving with increased lease activity over the prior year with prime rents in the CBD and EUR submarkets increasing over the prior year. The ongoing improvement in both the occupational and investment markets should positively affect our Rome and Milan office assets, which account for a combined 60% of our Italian portfolio, by value.

Competition

We compete with a range of global, national and local real estate firms, individual investors and other corporations, both private and public. Because of our unique mix of investments and services businesses, we compete with companies that invest in real estate and loans secured by real estate along with brokerage and property management companies. Our investment business competes with real estate investment partnerships, real estate investments trusts, private equity firms and other investment companies and regional investors and developers. We believe that our relationships with the sellers and our ability to close an investment transaction in a short time period at competitive pricing provide us a competitive advantage. The real estate services business is both highly fragmented and competitive. We compete with real estate brokerage and auction companies on the basis of our relationship with property owners, quality of service, and commissions charged. We compete with property management and leasing firms also on the basis of our relationship with clients, the range and quality of services provided, and fees and commissions charged.

Foreign Currency

Approximately 36% of our investment account is invested through our foreign platforms in their local currencies. Investment level debt is generally incurred in local currencies and we consider our equity investment as the appropriate exposure to evaluate for hedging purposes. Fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates may have a significant impact on the results of our operations. In order to manage the effect of these fluctuations, we generally hedge our book equity exposure to foreign currencies through currency forward contracts and options. We typically hedge 50%-100% of book equity exposure against these foreign currencies.

Transaction-based Results

A significant portion of our cash flow is tied to transaction activity which can affect an investor's ability to compare our financial condition and results of operations on a quarter-by-quarter basis or to easily evaluate the breadth of our operation. Historically, this variability has caused our revenue, operating income, net income and cash flows to be tied to transaction activity, which is not necessarily concentrated in any one quarter. In addition, our operating results can be affected by non-cash acquisition-related gains, which often can cause concentrated gain recognition in particular periods. While acquisition related gains can have a material result on our net income, because it arises from the remeasurement of asset value, it does not affect operating income or cash flow.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we have over 500 employees in 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Jersey, Italy and Japan and manage and oversee approximately 6,000 operating associates. We believe that we have been able to attract and maintain high quality employees. There are no employees subject to collective bargaining agreements. In addition, we believe we have a good relationship with our employees.

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Available Information

Information about us is available on our website (<http://www.kennedywilson.com>) (this website address is not intended to function as a hyperlink, and the information contained in, or accessible from, our website is not intended to be a part of this filing). We make available on our website, free of charge, copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, Proxy Statements on Schedule 14A and amendments to those reports and other statements filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after filing or submitting such material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the SEC. In addition, we have previously filed registration statements and other documents with the SEC. Any document we file may be inspected, without charge, at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549 or at the SEC's internet address at <http://www.sec.gov> (this website address is not intended to function as a hyperlink, and the information contained in, or accessible from, the SEC's website is not intended to be a part of this filing). Information related to the operation of the SEC's public reference room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions

"KWH," "KW," "Kennedy Wilson," the "Company," "we," "our," or "us" refers to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the results of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries (including KWE).

"KWE" refers to Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate plc, a London Stock Exchange-listed company that we externally manage through a wholly-owned subsidiary. In our capacity as external manager of KWE, we are entitled to receive certain (i) management fees equal to 1% of KWE's adjusted net asset value (EPRA NAV), half of which are paid in cash and the remainder of which is paid in KWE shares; and (ii) performance fees, all of which are paid in KWE shares. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the financial position and results of KWE are consolidated in our financial statements. We own an approximately 23.6% equity interest in KWE as of December 31, 2016, and throughout this release and supplemental financial information, we refer to our pro-rata ownership stake (based on our 23.6% equity interest or weighted-average ownership interest during the period, as applicable) in investments made and held directly by KWE and its subsidiaries.

"Acquisition-related gains" consist of non-cash gains recognized by the Company or its consolidated subsidiaries upon a GAAP -required fair value measurement due to a business combination. These gains are typically recognized when a loan is converted into consolidated real estate owned and the fair value of the underlying real estate at the time of conversion exceeds the basis in the previously held loan. These gains also arise when there is a change of control of an investment. The gain amount is based upon the fair value of the Company's or its consolidated subsidiaries' equity in the investment in excess of the carrying amount of the equity immediately preceding the change of control.

"Adjusted EBITDA" represents net income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings Inc., shareholders adjusted for our share of: i) investment interest expense, ii) corporate interest expense, iii) depreciation and amortization, iv) income taxes, v) share-based compensation expense, and vi) preferred stock dividends and accretion of issuance costs. Please also see the reconciliation to GAAP in the Company's supplemental financial information included in this release and also available at www.kennedywilson.com. Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA to analyze our business because it adjusts Net Income for items we believe do not accurately reflect the nature of our business going forward or that relate to non-cash compensation expense or noncontrolling interests. Such items may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to overall operating performance. Additionally, we believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors to assist them in getting a more accurate picture of our results from operations. However, Adjusted EBITDA is not recognized measurements under GAAP and when analyzing our operating performance, readers should use Adjusted EBITDA in addition to, and not as an alternative for, net income as determined in accordance with GAAP. Because not all companies use identical calculations, our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Furthermore, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for our management's discretionary use, as it does not remove all non-cash items (such as acquisition-related gains) or consider certain cash requirements such as tax and debt service payments. The amount shown for Adjusted EBITDA also differs from the amount calculated under similarly titled definitions in our debt

instruments, which are further adjusted to reflect certain other cash and non-cash charges and are used to determine compliance with financial covenants and our ability to engage in certain activities, such as incurring additional debt and making certain restricted payments.

“Adjusted fees” refers to Kennedy Wilson’s gross investment management, property services and research fees adjusted to include fees eliminated in consolidation and Kennedy Wilson’s share of fees in unconsolidated service businesses. Our management uses Adjusted fees to analyze our investment management and real estate services business because the measure removes required eliminations under GAAP for properties in which the Company provides services but also has an ownership interest. These eliminations understate the economic value of the investment management, property services and research fees and makes the Company comparable to other real estate companies that provide investment management and real estate services but do not have an ownership interest in the properties they manage. Our management believes that adjusting GAAP fees to reflect

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these amounts eliminated in consolidation presents a more holistic measure of the scope of our investment management and real estate services business.

“Adjusted Net Asset Value” is calculated by KWE as net asset value adjusted to include properties and other investment interests at fair value and to exclude certain items not expected to crystallize in a long-term investment property business model such as the fair value of financial derivatives and deferred taxes on property valuation surpluses.

“Adjusted Net Income” represents net income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings Inc., shareholders adjusted for our share of depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, and preferred stock dividends and accretion of issuance costs. Please also see the reconciliation to GAAP in the Company’s supplemental financial information included in this release and also available at www.kennedywilson.com.

“Cap rate” represents the net operating income of an investment for the year preceding its acquisition or disposition, as applicable, divided by the purchase or sale price, as applicable. Cap rates set forth in this presentation only includes data from income-producing properties. We calculate cap rates based on information that is supplied to us during the acquisition diligence process. This information is often not audited or reviewed by independent accountants and may be presented in a manner that is different from similar information included in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, cap rates represent historical performance and are not a guarantee of future NOI. Properties for which a cap rate is provided may not continue to perform at that cap rate.

"Consolidated investment account" refers to the sum of Kennedy Wilson’s equity in: cash held by consolidated investments, consolidated real estate and acquired in-place leases gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization, net hedge asset or liability, unconsolidated investments, consolidated loans, and net other assets.

"Equity multiple" is calculated by dividing the amount of total distributions received by KW from an investment (including any gains, return of equity invested by KW and promoted interests) by the amount of total contributions invested by KW in such investment. This metric does not take into account management fees, organizational fees, or other similar expenses, all of which in the aggregate may be substantial and lower the overall return to KW. Equity multiples represent historical performance and are not a guarantee of the future performance of investments.

"Equity partners" refers to non-wholly-owned subsidiaries that we consolidate in our financial statements under U.S. GAAP, including KWE, and third-party equity providers.

"Investment account” refers to the consolidated investment account presented after noncontrolling interest on invested assets gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization.

"Investment Management and Real Estate Services Assets under Management" ("IMRES AUM") generally refers to the properties and other assets with respect to which we provide (or participate in) oversight, investment management services and other advice, and which generally consist of real estate properties or loans, and investments in joint ventures. Our IMRES AUM is principally intended to reflect the extent of our presence in the real estate market, not the basis for determining our management fees. Our IMRES AUM consists of the total estimated fair value of the real estate properties and other real estate related assets either owned by third parties, wholly owned by us or held by joint ventures and other entities in which our sponsored funds or investment vehicles and client accounts have invested. Committed (but unfunded) capital from investors in our sponsored funds is not included in our IMRES AUM. The estimated value of development properties is included at estimated completion cost.

"KW Cap Rate” represents the Cap rate (as defined above) weighted by the Company’s ownership interest in the underlying investments. Cap rates set forth in this presentation only includes data from income-producing properties. We calculate cap rates based on information that is supplied to us during the acquisition diligence process. This information is often not audited or reviewed by independent accountants and may be presented in a manner that is different from similar information included in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, cap rates represent historical performance and are not a guarantee of future NOI. Properties for which a cap rate is provided may not continue to perform at that cap rate.

"Net operating income" or "NOI" is a non-GAAP measure representing the income produced by a property calculated by deducting operating expenses from operating revenues. Our management uses net operating income to assess and compare the performance of our properties and to estimate their fair value. Net operating income does not include the effects of depreciation or amortization or gains or losses from the sale of properties because the effects of those items do not necessarily represent the actual change in the value of our properties resulting from our value-add initiatives or

changing market conditions. Our management believes that net operating income reflects the core revenues and costs of operating our properties and is better suited to evaluate trends in occupancy and lease rates.

"Noncontrolling interests" represents the portion of equity ownership in a consolidated subsidiary not attributable to Kennedy Wilson.

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"Pro-Rata" represents Kennedy Wilson's share calculated by using our proportionate economic ownership of each asset in our portfolio, including our 23.6% ownership in KWE as of December 31, 2016. Please also refer to the pro-rata financial data in our supplemental financial information.

"Property net operating income" is a non-GAAP measure calculated by deducting the Company's Pro-Rata share of rental and hotel operating expenses from the Company's Pro-Rata rental and hotel revenues.

"Same property" refers to properties in which Kennedy Wilson has an ownership interest during the entire span of both periods being compared. The same property information presented throughout this report is shown on a cash basis and excludes non-recurring expenses. This analysis excludes properties that are either under development or undergoing lease up as part of our asset management strategy.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our results of operations and financial condition can be adversely affected by numerous risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors detailed below in conjunction with the other information contained in this report. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flows and future prospects could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Business

The success of our business is significantly related to general economic conditions and the real estate industry, and, accordingly, our business could be harmed by an economic slowdown and downturn in real estate asset values, property sales and leasing activities.

Our business is closely tied to general economic conditions in the real estate industry. As a result, our economic performance, the value of our real estate and real estate secured notes, and our ability to implement our business strategies may be significantly and adversely affected by changes in national and local economic conditions. The condition of the real estate markets in which we operate is cyclical and depends on the condition of the economy in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan as a whole and to the perceptions of investors of the overall economic outlook. Rising interest rates, declining employment levels, declining demand for real estate, declining real estate values or periods of general economic slowdown or recession or the perception that any of these events may occur have negatively impacted the real estate market in the past and may in the future negatively impact our operating performance. In addition, the economic condition of each local market where we operate may depend on one or more key industries within that market, which, in turn, makes our business sensitive to the performance of those industries.

We have only a limited ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to economic or other conditions. Certain significant expenditures, such as debt service costs, real estate taxes, and operating and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when market conditions are poor. These factors impede us from responding quickly to changes in the performance of our investments and could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have experienced in past years, and expect in the future to be negatively impacted by, periods of economic slowdown or recession, and corresponding declines in the demand for real estate and related services, within the markets in which we operate. The previous recession and the downturn in the real estate market have resulted in and may result in:

- a general decline in rents due to defaulting tenants or less favorable terms for renewed or new leases;
- a decline in actual and projected sale prices of our properties, resulting in lower returns on the properties in which we have invested;
- higher interest rates, higher loan costs, less desirable loan terms and a reduction in the availability of mortgage loans, all of which could increase costs and limit our ability to acquire additional real estate assets; and
- a decrease in the availability of lines of credit and the public equity and debt markets and other sources of capital used to purchase real estate investments and distressed notes;

fewer purchases and sales of properties by clients, resulting in a decrease in property management fees and brokerage commissions.

If the economic and market conditions that prevailed in 2008 and 2009 were to return, our business performance and profitability could deteriorate. If this were to occur, we could fail to comply with certain financial covenants in our unsecured revolving credit facilities, which would force us to seek an amendment with our lenders. We may be unable to obtain any necessary waivers or amendments on satisfactory terms, if at all, which could result in the principal and interest of the debt to become immediately due. In addition, in an extreme deterioration of our business, we could have insufficient liquidity to meet our debt service obligations when they come due in future years.

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Adverse developments in the credit markets may harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Disruptions in the credit markets may adversely affect our business of providing advisory services to owners, investors and occupiers of real estate in connection with the leasing, disposition and acquisition of property. If our clients are unable to procure credit on favorable terms, there may be fewer completed leasing transactions, dispositions and acquisitions of property. In addition, if purchasers of real estate are not able to procure favorable financing, resulting in the lack of disposition opportunities for our funds and projects, our services businesses will generate lower incentive fees and we may also experience losses of co-invested equity capital if the disruption causes a permanent decline in the value of investments made.

The credit markets may experience significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions. These circumstances may materially impact liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and, in some cases, result in the unavailability of financing, even for companies that are otherwise qualified to obtain financing. Continued volatility and uncertainty in the credit markets may negatively impact our ability to access additional financing for our capital needs. Additionally, due to this uncertainty, we may be unable to refinance or extend our existing debt, or the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of our existing debt. A prolonged downturn in the financial markets may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing and may require us to adjust our business plan. These events also may make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the incurrence of additional secured or unsecured debt, which could materially and adversely affect us.

We could lose part or all of our investments in real estate assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

There is the inherent possibility in all of our real estate investments that we could lose all or part of our investment. Real estate investments are generally illiquid, which may affect our ability to change our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions. Moreover, we may not be able to unilaterally decide the timing of the disposition of an investment, and as a result, we may not control when and whether any gain will be realized or loss avoided. The value of our investments can also be diminished by:

- civil unrest, acts of war and terrorism and acts of God, including earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters (which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses);
- the impact of present or future legislation in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan (including environmental regulation, changes in laws concerning foreign ownership of property, changes in tax rates, changes in zoning laws and laws requiring upgrades to accommodate disabled persons) and the cost of compliance with these types of legislation; and
- liabilities relating to claims, to the extent insurance is not available or is inadequate.

We may be unsuccessful in renovating the properties we acquire, resulting in investment losses.

Part of our investment strategy is to locate and acquire real estate assets that we believe are undervalued and to improve them to increase their resale value. Acquiring properties that are not yet fully developed or in need of substantial renovation or redevelopment entails several risks, particularly the risk that we overestimate the value of the property or that the cost or time to complete the renovation or redevelopment will exceed the budgeted amount. Such delays or cost overruns may arise from:

- shortages of materials or skilled labor;
- a change in the scope of the original project;

difficulty in obtaining necessary zoning, land-use, environmental, building, occupancy and other governmental permits and authorizations;
the discovery of structural or other latent defects in the property after we acquire the property; and
delays in obtaining tenants.

Any failure to complete a redevelopment project in a timely manner and within budget or to sell or lease the project after completion could have a material adverse effect upon our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Our significant operations in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan expose our business to risks inherent in conducting business in foreign markets.

As of December 31, 2016, approximately 57% of our revenues were sourced from our foreign operations in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan. Accordingly, our firm-wide results of operations depend significantly on our foreign operations. Conducting business abroad carries significant risks, including:

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restrictions and problems relating to the repatriation of profits;
difficulties and costs of staffing and managing international operations;
the burden of complying with multiple and potentially conflicting laws;
laws restricting foreign companies from conducting business;
unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
the impact of different business cycles and economic instability;
political instability and civil unrest;
greater difficulty in perfecting our security interests, collecting accounts receivable, foreclosing on secured assets and protecting our interests as a creditor in bankruptcies in certain geographic regions;
potentially adverse tax consequences;
share ownership restrictions on foreign operations;
tariff regimes of the countries in which we do business; and
geographic, time zone, language and cultural differences between personnel in different areas of the world.

The Irish Finance Bill 2016 introduced certain amendments to Irish tax law that could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our consolidated Irish real estate assets.

We, including through KWE, have invested in Irish real estate through a number of Irish entities that were previously not subject to Irish withholding tax on income or gains. The Irish Finance Bill 2016 (the “Finance Bill”) that was passed in late 2016, and came into effect on January 1, 2017, introduced certain amendments to the tax treatment of entities that hold Irish real estate assets. In particular, the Finance Bill introduced a new 20% withholding tax in relation to certain Irish entities, which would capture the vehicles that we invest through in Ireland. The withholding tax applies to distributions of profits from such entities with the exception of gains on the sale of investment property held for at least five years. Although the entire impact of the new legislation is currently not known, it will have an impact on some or all of our investments in Ireland, which may have an adverse effect on our financial performance and business prospects.

Our investment in, and relationship with, Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc presents risks to our business.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has invested \$489.3 million on a gross basis (including fees we have received in shares in lieu of cash) and owned approximately 23.6% of KWE's total issued share capital. We currently act as KWE's investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement that provides for the payment to us of certain management and performance fees.

Subject to certain exceptions, the investment management agreement requires us to provide KWE with priority access to all real estate or real estate loan opportunities that we source in Europe and that are within the parameters of KWE's investment policy. Accordingly, we will be required to offer to KWE investment opportunities in Europe that we otherwise would have been able to pursue ourselves, and the management and performance fees, if any, we may earn with respect to these opportunities may be less than the profits we would have earned had we invested in these opportunities directly. There are exceptions to our requirement to offer European investment opportunities to KWE, and, if we believe an exception applies and we pursue the relevant opportunity ourselves, KWE may disagree.

Although we are entitled to receive management and performance fees pursuant to the management agreement, the fees we actually receive may not be significant. Moreover, if KWE's portfolio does not perform favorably, we may not receive any performance fees.

In addition, the management agreement may be terminated, including for reasons that are beyond our control, in which case we will receive no management or performance fees. Although we are entitled to a termination fee if we

are terminated as manager under certain circumstances, KWE may disagree that such a fee is owed or otherwise refuse to pay us a termination fee. In such an event, we may become involved in expensive legal proceedings and may never recover a termination fee.

The ongoing debt crisis in Europe could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Since the establishment of our European operations in 2011, our business in Europe has become an increasingly important part of our business, and we expect to continue to grow our European presence over time. A number of European countries are continuing to experience recessionary conditions, and many European banks and investors have incurred substantial losses on real estate-related assets in recent years. Current macroeconomic conditions in Europe remain subject to significant uncertainty and could make the valuation of real estate-related assets difficult. Continued weakness or a worsening of those conditions could

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negatively impact the value of our existing investments and harm our ability to sell those investments and identify attractive investment opportunities in the future. These developments could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The results of the United Kingdom's referendum on withdrawal from the European Union may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our business.

Although we are headquartered in the United States, we have worldwide operations and significant business operations in Europe, including through KWE, whom we externally manage through a wholly owned subsidiary and whose financial position and results of operations are consolidated in our financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our consolidated investment account represented investments in European properties or assets.

In June 2016, a majority of voters in the United Kingdom elected to withdraw from the European Union in a national referendum. The referendum was advisory, and the terms of any withdrawal are subject to a negotiation period that could last at least two years after the government of the United Kingdom formally initiates a withdrawal process. Nevertheless, the referendum has created significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and has given rise to calls for the governments of other European Union member states to consider withdrawal.

These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and could significantly reduce global market liquidity and restrict the ability of key market participants to operate in certain financial markets. Asset valuations, currency exchange rates and credit ratings may be especially subject to increased market volatility, which may harm our financial position and results of operations. For example, downward pressure on the value of foreign exchange rates could depress our reported earnings from European operations, which are presented on our financial statements in U.S. dollars. Asset valuation reductions could result in write-downs of our consolidated European assets and reduced proceeds from asset sales, and could reduce the performance fees we receive from KWE, which are based in part on the net asset value of KWE's portfolio. In addition, any negative impact on European financial markets could harm our, including KWE's, ability to raise capital efficiently in those markets when needed to execute our acquisition and value-add business plans, which would in turn adversely affect our reported results of operations.

The developments resulting from the vote and a withdrawal from the European Union could have a particularly adverse effect on the real estate market in the United Kingdom and surrounding areas, where a significant portion of our consolidated real estate investments are located. Deteriorating economic conditions could depress the demand for real estate space, which, in turn, could increase vacancies and depress lease rates, leading to a further reduction in real estate property values. Any of these events could cause our real estate investments in these areas to underperform, which would reduce our operating results and harm our business. In particular, because the timing and negotiation of any withdrawal from the European Union is uncertain, we cannot predict when, if at all, any of these risks could materialize or the magnitude of their effect on our European operations.

Lack of clarity about future United Kingdom laws and regulations as the United Kingdom determines which European Union laws to replace or replicate in the event of a withdrawal, including financial laws and regulations, tax and free trade agreements, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and employment laws, could also harm our operations in Europe. If the United Kingdom and the European Union are unable to negotiate acceptable withdrawal terms or if other European Union member states pursue withdrawal, economic conditions in Europe could deteriorate significantly. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our joint venture activities subject us to unique third-party risks, including risks that other participants may become bankrupt or take action contrary to our best interests.

We have used joint ventures for large real estate investments, real estate developments, and the purchase of loans secured by real estate. We plan to continue to acquire interests in additional limited and general partnerships, joint

ventures and other enterprises, which we collectively refer to as joint ventures, formed to own or develop real property or interests in real property or note pools. We have acquired and may acquire non-controlling interests in joint ventures, and we may also acquire interests as a passive investor without rights to actively participate in the management of the joint ventures. Investments in joint ventures involve additional risks, including the possibility that the other participants may become bankrupt or have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours, that we will not have the right or power to direct the management and policies of the joint ventures and that other participants may take action contrary to our instructions or requests and against our policies and objectives. Should a participant in a material joint venture investment act contrary to our interests, our business, results of operations and financial condition could significantly suffer. Moreover, we cannot be certain that we will continue these investments or that we can identify suitable joint venture partners and form new joint ventures in the future.

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We purchase distressed loans and loan portfolios that may have a higher risk of default and delinquencies than newly originated loans, and, as a result, we may lose part or all of our investment in such loans and loan portfolios.

From time-to-time we purchase loans and loan portfolios that are unsecured or secured by real or personal property. These loans and loan portfolios in some cases may be non-performing or sub-performing and may be in default at the time of purchase. In general, the distressed loans and loan portfolios we acquire are speculative investments and have a greater than normal risk of future defaults and delinquencies as compared to newly originated loans. Returns on loan investments depend on the borrower's ability to make required payments or, in the event of default, our security interests, if any, and our ability to foreclose and liquidate whatever property that secures the loans and loan portfolios. We may be unable to collect on a defaulted loan or foreclose on security successfully or in a timely fashion. There may also be instances when we are able to acquire title to an underlying property and sell it but not make a profit on its investment.

If we are unable to identify, acquire and integrate suitable acquisition targets, our future growth will be impeded.

Acquisitions and expansion have been, and will continue to be, a significant component of our growth strategy. While maintaining our existing business lines, we intend to continue to pursue a sustained growth strategy by increasing revenues from existing clients, expanding the breadth of our service offerings, seeking selective co-investment opportunities and pursuing strategic acquisitions. Our ability to manage our growth will require us to effectively integrate new acquisitions into our existing operations while managing development of principal properties. We expect that significant growth in several business lines occurring simultaneously will place substantial demands on our managerial, administrative, operational and financial resources. We may be unable to successfully manage all factors necessary for a successful expansion of our business. Moreover, our strategy of growth depends on the existence of and our ability to identify attractive and synergistic acquisition targets. The unavailability of suitable acquisition targets, or our inability to find them, may result in a decline in business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is highly dependent upon the economy and real estate market in California, which has the potential for natural disasters.

We have a high concentration of our business activities in California. Consequently, our business, results of operations and financial condition depend on general trends in California's economy and real estate market. California historically has been vulnerable to certain natural disaster risks, such as earthquakes, floods, wild fires and erosion-caused mudslides. The existence of adverse economic conditions or the occurrence of natural disasters in California could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We own real estate properties located in Hawaii, which subjects us to unique risks relating to, among other things, Hawaii's economic dependence on fluctuating tourism, the isolated location of Hawaii and the potential for natural disasters.

We conduct operations and own properties in Hawaii. Consequently, our business, results of operations and financial condition depend on and are affected by general trends in Hawaii's economy and real estate market. Hawaii's economy, although it has significantly recovered, experienced a significant downturn in the most recent recession. Real estate market declines may negatively affect our ability to sell property at a profit. In addition, Hawaii's economy largely depends on tourism, which is subject to fluctuation. Hawaii historically has also been vulnerable to certain natural disaster risks, such as tsunamis, hurricanes and earthquakes, which could cause damage to properties owned by us or property values to decline in general. Hawaii's remote and isolated location also may create additional operational costs and expenses, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial results. Our investment account balance for our Hawaiian investments is \$173.4 million

We may not be successful in competing with companies in the real estate services and investment industry, some of which may have substantially greater resources than we do.

Real estate investment and services businesses are highly competitive. Many of our competitors have greater financial resources and a broader global presence than we do. We compete with companies in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan, with respect to:

- selling commercial and residential properties on behalf of customers through brokerage and auction services;
- leasing and property management, including construction and engineering services;
- purchasing commercial and residential properties, as well as undeveloped land for our own account; and
- acquiring secured and unsecured loans.

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Our services operations must compete with a growing number of national firms seeking to expand market share. We may be unable to compete effectively, maintain current fee levels or arrangements, purchase investment properties profitably or avoid increased competition.

If we are unable to maintain or develop new client relationships, our service business and financial condition could be substantially impaired.

We are highly dependent on long-term client relationships and on revenues received for services with third-party owners and related parties. A considerable amount of our revenues are derived from fees related to our service business. The majority of our property management agreements are cancelable prior to their expiration by the client for any reason on as little as 30 to 60 days' notice. These agreements also may not be renewed when their respective terms expire. Our failure to maintain existing relationships or to develop and maintain new client relationships, or our loss of a substantial number of management agreements, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Decreases in the performance of the properties we manage are likely to result in a decline in the amount of property management fees and leasing commissions we generate.

Our property management fees are generally structured as a percentage of the revenues generated by the properties that we manage. Similarly, our leasing commissions typically are based on the value of the lease commitments. As a result, our revenues are adversely affected by decreases in the performance of the properties we manage and declines in rental value. Property performance will depend upon, among other things, our ability to control operating expenses (some of which are beyond our control) and financial conditions generally and in the specific areas where properties are located and the condition of the real estate market generally. If the performance or rental values of the properties we manage decline, the management fees and leasing commissions we derive from such properties could be materially adversely affected.

Our reliance on third-parties to operate certain of our properties may harm our business.

In some instances, we rely on third party property managers and hotel operators to manage our properties. These third parties are directly responsible for the day-to-day operation of our properties with limited supervision by us, and they often have potentially significant decision-making authority with respect to those properties. Our ability to direct and control how our properties are managed on a day-to-day basis may be limited because we will engage third parties to perform this function. Thus, the success of our business may depend in large part on the ability of our third party property managers to manage the day-to-day operations, and any adversity experienced by our property managers could adversely impact the operation and profitability of our properties

These third parties may fail to manage our properties effectively or in accordance with their agreements with us, may be negligent in their performance and may engage in criminal or fraudulent activity. If any of these events occur, we could incur losses or face liabilities from the loss or injury to our property or to persons at our properties. In addition, disputes may arise between us and these third party managers and operators, and we may incur significant expenses to resolve those disputes or terminate the relevant agreement with these third parties and locate and engage competent and cost-effective service providers to operate and manage the relevant properties. We are also parties to hotel management agreements under which unaffiliated third party property managers manage our hotels. If any of these events occur, our relationships with any franchisors may be damaged, we may be in breach of our franchise agreement, and we could incur liabilities resulting from loss or injury to our property or to persons at our properties. In addition, from time to time, disputes may arise between us and our third party managers regarding their performance or compliance with the terms of the hotel management agreements, which in turn could adversely affect us. If we are unable to resolve such disputes through discussions and negotiations, we may choose to terminate our

management agreement, litigate the dispute or submit the matter to third party dispute resolution, the expense of which may be material and the outcome of which may harm our business, operating results or prospects.

Our leasing activities depend on various factors, including tenant occupancy and rental rates, which, if adversely affected, could cause our operating results to suffer.

A significant portion of our property management business involves facilitating the leasing of commercial space. In certain areas of operation, there may be inadequate commercial space to meet demand, and there is a potential for a decline in the number of overall lease and brokerage transactions. In areas where the supply of commercial space exceeds demand, we may not be able to renew leases or obtain new tenants for our owned and managed rental properties as leases expire. Moreover, the terms of new leases and renewals (including renovation costs or costs of concessions to tenants) may be less favorable than current leases. Our revenues may be adversely affected if we fail to promptly find tenants for substantial amounts of vacant space, if rental

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rates on new or renewal leases are significantly lower than expected, or if reserves for costs of re-leasing prove inadequate. We may be unable to continue to lease properties for our clients and for our own account in a profitable manner.

Our ability to lease properties also depends on:

- the attractiveness of the properties to tenants;
- competition from other available space;
- our ability to provide adequate maintenance and obtain insurance and to pay increased operating expenses, which may not be passed through to tenants;
- the availability of capital to periodically renovate, repair and maintain the properties, as well as for other operating expenses; and
- the existence of potential tenants desiring to lease the properties.

If we fail to comply with laws and regulations applicable to us in our role as a real estate broker, property/facility manager or developer, we may incur significant financial penalties.

We are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations specific to the services we perform in our business, as well as laws of broader applicability, such as tax, securities and employment laws. Brokerage of real estate sales and leasing transactions and the provision of property management and valuation services require us to maintain applicable licenses in each U.S. state and certain foreign jurisdictions in which we perform these services. If we fail to maintain our licenses or conduct these activities without a license, or violate any of the regulations covering our licenses, we may be required to pay fines (including treble damages in certain states), return commissions received or have our licenses suspended or revoked.

As a licensed real estate broker, we and our licensed employees are subject to certain statutory due diligence, disclosure and standard-of-care obligations. Failure to fulfill these obligations could subject us or our employees to litigation from parties who purchased, sold or leased properties that we brokered or managed. In addition, we may become subject to claims by participants in real estate sales claiming that we did not fulfill our statutory obligations as a broker.

We may become subject to claims for construction defects or other similar actions in connection with the performance of our property management services.

In our property management capacity, we hire and supervise third-party contractors to provide construction and engineering services for our properties. While our role is limited to that of a supervisor, we may be subjected to claims for construction defects or other similar actions. Adverse outcomes of property management litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to potential environmental liability.

Under various foreign, federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the cleanup of hazardous or toxic substances and may be liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred by governmental entities or third parties in connection with the contamination. Such laws typically impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances, even when the contaminants were associated with previous owners or operators. The costs of investigation, remediation or removal of hazardous or toxic substances may be substantial, and the presence of those substances, or the failure to properly remediate those substances, may adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to sell or rent the affected property or to borrow using the property as collateral. The presence of contamination at a

property can impair the value of the property even if the contamination is migrating onto the property from an adjoining property. Additionally, the owner of a site may be subject to claims by parties who have no relation to the property based on damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the site.

In connection with the direct or indirect ownership, operation, management and development of real properties, we may be considered an owner or operator of those properties or as having arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances. Therefore, we may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs.

Certain foreign, federal, state and local laws, regulations and ordinances also govern the removal, encapsulation or disturbance of asbestos-containing materials during construction, remodeling, renovation or demolition of a building. Such laws may impose liability for the release of asbestos-containing materials, and third parties may seek recovery from owners or operators of real properties for personal injuries associated with asbestos-containing materials. We may be potentially liable for those costs

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for properties that we own. In the past, we have been required to remove asbestos from certain buildings that we own or manage. We may be required to remove asbestos from our buildings or incur other substantial costs of environmental remediation.

Before consummating the acquisition of a particular piece of real property, it is our policy to retain independent environmental consultants to conduct an environmental review of the real property, including performing a Phase I environmental review. These assessments have included, among other things, a visual inspection of the real properties and the surrounding area and a review of relevant federal, state and historical documents. It is possible that the assessments we commissioned do not reveal all environmental liabilities or that there are material environmental liabilities of which we are currently unaware. Future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material environmental liability and the current environmental condition of our properties may be affected by tenants, by the condition of land or operations in the vicinity of those properties, or by unrelated third parties. Federal, state, local and foreign agencies or private plaintiffs may bring actions against us in the future, and those actions, if adversely resolved, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Rent control or rent stabilization legislation and other regulatory restrictions may limit our ability to increase rents and pass through new or increased operating costs to our tenants.

We presently expect to continue operating and acquiring properties in areas that have adopted laws and regulations imposing restrictions on the timing or amount of rent increases. Currently, California does not have state mandated rent control, but various municipalities within the state, including certain cities where our properties are located, have enacted rent control or rent stabilization legislation. Furthermore, enactment of similar regulations have been and are being considered in other jurisdictions where we hold investments. Although, under current California law we are able to increase rents to market rates once a tenant vacates a rent-controlled or stabilized unit, increases in rental rates for renewing tenants are limited by such regulations. These laws and regulations can (i) limit our ability to charge market rents, increase rents, evict tenants or recover increases in our operating expenses, (ii) negatively impact our ability to attract higher-paying tenants, (iii) require us to expend money for reporting and compliance, and (iv) make it more difficult for us to dispose of properties in certain circumstances. Any failure to comply with these regulations could result in fines and/or other penalties.

We may incur unanticipated expenses relating to laws benefiting disabled persons.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, or the ADA, generally requires that public accommodations, such as hotels and office buildings, be accessible to disabled people. If our properties are not in compliance with the ADA, the U.S. federal government could fine us or private litigants could sue us for monetary damages. In addition, if we are required to make substantial alterations to one or more of our properties in order to comply with the ADA, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may incur significant costs complying with laws, regulations and covenants that are applicable to our properties and operations.

The properties in our portfolio and our operations are subject to various covenants and federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulatory requirements, including permitting and licensing requirements. Such laws and regulations, including municipal or local ordinances, zoning restrictions and restrictive covenants imposed by community developers, may restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials or community standards organizations at any time with respect to our properties, including prior to acquiring a property or when undertaking renovations of any of our existing properties. Among other things, these restrictions may relate to fire and safety, seismic, asbestos-cleanup or hazardous material abatement requirements. Existing laws and regulations may adversely affect us, the timing or cost of our future acquisitions or renovations may be uncertain, and

additional regulations may be adopted that increase such delays or result in additional costs. Our failure to obtain required permits, licenses and zoning relief or to comply with applicable laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our property insurance coverage is limited, and any uninsured losses could cause us to lose part or all of our investment in our insured properties.

We carry commercial general liability coverage and umbrella coverage on all of our properties with limits of liability that we deem adequate and appropriate under the circumstances (certain policies subject to deductibles) to insure against liability claims and provide for the cost of legal defense. There are, however, certain types of extraordinary losses that either may be uninsurable or are not generally insured because it is not economically feasible to insure against those losses. Should any uninsured loss occur, we could lose our investment in, and anticipated revenues from, a property, and these losses could have a material adverse effect on our operations. Currently, we also insure some of our properties for loss caused by earthquakes in levels we deem appropriate and, where we believe necessary, for loss caused by flood. The occurrence of an earthquake, flood or other natural disaster may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Our business could be adversely affected by security breaches through cyber attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise.

We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions over the internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization, and other significant disruptions of our information technology networks and related systems. These risks include operational interruption, private data exposure and damage to our relationship with our customers, among others. A security breach involving our networks and related systems could disrupt our operations in numerous ways that could ultimately have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Company

If we are unable to raise additional debt and equity capital, our growth prospects may suffer.

We depend on the capital markets to grow our balance sheet along with third-party equity and debt financings to acquire properties through our investment business, which is a key driver of future growth. We currently intend to raise a significant amount of third-party equity and debt to acquire assets in the ordinary course of our business. We depend on debt financing from a combination of seller financing, the assumption of existing loans, government agencies and financial institutions. We depend on equity financing from equity partners, which include public companies, pension funds, family offices, financial institutions, endowments and money managers. Our access to capital funding is uncertain. Our inability to raise additional capital on terms reasonably acceptable to us could jeopardize the future growth of our business.

The loss of one or more key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our continued success depends to a significant degree on the efforts of our senior executives, particularly our chief executive officer, or CEO, who have each been essential to our business. The departure of all or any of our executives for whatever reason or the inability of all or any of them to continue to serve in their present capacities or our inability to attract and retain other qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our executives have built highly regarded reputations in the real estate industry. Our executives attract business opportunities and assist both in negotiations with lenders and potential joint venture partners and in the representation of large and institutional clients. If we lost their services, our relationships with lenders, joint ventures and clients would diminish significantly.

In addition, certain of our officers have strong regional reputations, and they aid in attracting and identifying opportunities and negotiating for us and on behalf of our clients. As we continue to grow, our success will largely depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in all areas of business. We may be unable to continue to hire and retain a sufficient number of qualified personnel to support or keep pace with our planned growth.

The loss of our CEO could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our continued success is dependent to a significant degree upon the efforts of our CEO, who is essential to our business. The departure of our CEO for whatever reason or the inability of our CEO to continue to serve in his present capacity could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our CEO has built a highly regarded reputation in the real estate industry. Our CEO attracts business opportunities and assists both in negotiations with lenders and potential joint venture partners and in the representation of large and institutional clients. If we lost his services, our relationships with lenders, joint ventures and clients would diminish significantly. Furthermore, the departure of our CEO for whatever reason or the inability of our CEO to continue to serve as our Chairman and CEO would be an event of default under our unsecured revolving loan agreement.

Our revenues and earnings may be materially and adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates due to our international operations.

Our revenues from foreign operations have been primarily denominated in the local currency where the associated revenues were earned. Thus, we may experience significant fluctuations in revenues and earnings because of corresponding fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. To date, our foreign currency exposure has been limited to the Pound Sterling, the Euro and the Japanese Yen. Certain questions have arisen about the viability of the Euro, and there has been speculation that some countries within the Eurozone may elect, or may be forced, to revert to the currency they issued prior to the establishment of the Euro, which could significantly reduce the value of the Euro. Due to the constantly changing currency exposures to which we will be subject and the volatility of currency exchange rates, we may experience currency losses in the future, and we cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on future operating results. Our management uses currency hedging instruments from time to time,

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including foreign currency forward contracts, purchased currency options (where applicable) and foreign currency borrowings. The economic risks associated with these hedging instruments include unexpected fluctuations in foreign currency rates, which could lead to hedging losses or the requirement to post collateral, along with unexpected changes in our underlying net asset position. Our hedging activities may not be effective.

In addition, our foreign operations may subject us to foreign income or other taxes, including at tax rates that exceed those of the United States. Foreign tax laws may also subject any foreign earnings that we repatriate to dividend withholding tax requirements or other restrictions. We may be unable to repatriate non-U.S. earnings in a tax efficient manner, and future new or amended foreign tax and other laws may impose additional restrictions on our ability to repatriate our foreign earnings.

Our results are subject to significant volatility from quarter to quarter due to the varied timing and magnitude of our strategic acquisitions and dispositions and other transactions.

We have experienced a fluctuation in our financial performance from quarter to quarter due in part to the significance of revenues from the sales of real estate and acquisition related gain on overall performance. The timing of purchases and sales of our real estate investments, transactions with our equity partners to take control of real estate or taking control of underlying real estate previously securing loans has varied, and will continue to vary, widely from quarter to quarter due to variability in market opportunities, changes in interest rates, and the overall demand for residential and commercial real estate, among other things. While these factors have contributed to our increased operating income and earnings in past years, we may be unable to continue to perform well due to significant variability in these factors. Moreover, acquisition related gains are non-operating items that result in non-cash gains and do not result in net proceeds to us. Transactions resulting in acquisition related gains have had a material positive impact on our net income and Adjusted EBITDA in recent periods, and to the extent we do not recognize similar gains in future periods our net income and Adjusted EBITDA could be adversely affected. In addition, the timing and magnitude of brokerage commissions paid to us may vary widely from quarter to quarter depending on overall activity in the general real estate market and the nature of our brokerage assignments, among other things.

We have in the past incurred and may continue in the future to incur significant amounts of debt to finance acquisitions, which could negatively affect our cash flows and subject our properties or other assets to the risk of foreclosure.

We have historically financed new acquisitions with cash derived from secured and unsecured loans and lines of credit. For instance, we typically purchase real property with loans secured by a mortgage on the property acquired. We anticipate to continue this trend. We do not have a policy limiting the amount of debt that we may incur. Accordingly, our management and board of directors have discretion to increase the amount of our outstanding debt at any time. We could become more highly leveraged, resulting in an increase in debt service costs that could adversely affect our results of operations and increase the risk of default on debt. We may incur additional debt from time to time to finance strategic acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or for other purposes, subject to the restrictions contained in the documents governing our indebtedness. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our leverage, including our ability to service our debt, would increase. If we are required to seek an amendment to our credit agreement, our debt service obligations may be substantially increased.

Some of our debt bears interest at variable rates. As a result, we are subject to fluctuating interest rates that may impact, adversely or otherwise, results of operations and cash flows. We may be subject to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risks that:

- cash flow may be insufficient to make required payments of principal and interest;

existing indebtedness on our properties may not be refinanced and our leverage could increase our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions, placing us at a disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that are less leveraged;

our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in the commercial real estate services industry;

our failure to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants in the documents governing our indebtedness could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, results in foreclosure on substantially all of our assets; and

the terms of available new financing may not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness.

If we are unable to satisfy the obligations owed to any lender with a lien on one of our properties, the lender could foreclose on the real property or other assets securing the loan and we would lose that property or asset. The loss of any property or asset to foreclosure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., rate our significant outstanding debt. These ratings and any downgrades thereof may impact our ability to

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borrow under any new agreements in the future, and could increase the interest rates of, and require more onerous terms for, any future borrowings, and could also cause a decline in the market price of our common stock. Our earnings may not be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt and meet our other obligations. If we do not have sufficient earnings, we may be required to seek to refinance all or part of our existing debt, sell assets, borrow more money or sell more securities, which we may be unable to do, and our stock price may be adversely affected.

Our debt obligations impose significant operating and financial restrictions, which may prevent us from pursuing certain business opportunities and taking certain actions.

Our existing debt obligations impose, and future debt obligations may impose, significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- repay indebtedness (including our 5.875% senior notes due 2024 and our 7.75% senior notes due 2042) prior to stated maturities;
- pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase our stock or make other distributions;
- make acquisitions or investments;
- create or incur liens;
- transfer or sell certain assets or merge or consolidate with or into other companies;
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates;
- sell stock in our subsidiaries;
- restrict dividends, distributions or other payments from our subsidiaries; and
- otherwise conduct necessary corporate activities.

In addition, our unsecured revolving credit facility require us to maintain compliance with specified financial covenants, including maximum balance sheet leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with these covenants. These covenants could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs and pursue available business opportunities. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default in respect of the related indebtedness. If a default occurs, the relevant lenders could elect to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable and proceed against any collateral securing that indebtedness. In addition, a default under one series of our indebtedness may also constitute a default under another series of our indebtedness.

We have guaranteed a number of loans in connection with various equity-method investments, which may result in us being obligated to make substantial payments.

We have provided recourse guarantees associated with loans secured by assets held in various joint venture partnerships. The maximum potential undiscounted amount of future payments that we could be required to make under these guarantees was approximately \$62.7 million at December 31, 2016. The guarantees expire through 2026, and our performance under the guarantees would be required to the extent there is a shortfall upon liquidation between the principal amount of the loan and the net sales proceeds of the property. If we were to become obligated to perform on these guarantees, our financial condition could suffer.

We have a number of equity partnerships that subject us to obligations under certain “non-recourse carve out” guarantees that may be triggered in the future.

Most of our real estate properties within our equity partnerships are encumbered by traditional non-recourse debt obligations. In connection with most of these loans, however, we entered into certain “non-recourse carve out”

guarantees, which provide for the loans to become partially or fully recourse against us if certain triggering events occur. Although these events are different for each guarantee, some of the common events include:

- the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's filing a voluntary petition for bankruptcy;
- the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's failure to maintain its status as a special purpose entity; and
- subject to certain conditions, the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's failure to obtain lender's written consent prior to obtaining any subordinate financing or encumbering the associated property.

In the event that any of these triggering events occur and the loans become partially or fully recourse against us, our business, financial condition, results of operations and common stock price could be materially adversely affected.

The deteriorating financial condition and/or results of operations of certain of our clients could adversely affect our business.

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We could be adversely affected by the actions and deteriorating financial condition and results of operations of certain of our clients. Losses or defaults by one or more of these clients could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Any of our clients may experience a downturn in its business that may weaken its results of operations and financial condition. As a result, a client may fail to make payments when due, become insolvent or declare bankruptcy. Any client bankruptcy or insolvency, or the failure of any client to make payments when due, could result in material losses to our company. A client bankruptcy would delay or preclude full collection of amounts owed to us. Additionally, certain corporate services and property management client agreements require that we advance payroll and other vendor costs on behalf of clients. If such a client were to file bankruptcy or otherwise fail, we may not be able to obtain reimbursement for those costs or for the severance obligations we would incur as a result of the loss of the client.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$109.4 million and \$104.2 million of federal and California net operating loss carryforwards, respectively, as well as \$12.1 million of foreign tax credits, which generally can be used to offset future taxable income. However, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code (“the Code”) of 1986, as amended, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change” (generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in its equity ownership over a three-year period), the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits to offset its post-change income may be limited. We have not performed a detailed analysis to determine whether an ownership change under Sections 382 of the Code has previously occurred. As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits to offset U.S. federal taxable income may become subject to limitations, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability to us.

If we are unable to maintain and protect our intellectual property, or if third parties assert that we infringe their intellectual property rights, our business could suffer.

Our business depends, in part, on our ability to identify and protect proprietary information and other intellectual property such as our service marks, client lists and information and business methods. The laws of some countries in which we operate may offer only limited protection for our intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of trade secrets, confidentiality policies, non-disclosure and other contractual arrangements and copyright and trademark laws to protect our intellectual property rights. However, we may not adequately protect these rights, and their disclosure to or use by third parties may harm our competitive position. Our inability to detect unauthorized use or take appropriate or timely steps to enforce our intellectual property rights may harm our business.

Also, third parties may claim that our business operations infringe on their intellectual property rights. These claims may harm our reputation, cost us money to defend, distract the attention of our management and prevent us from offering some services.

Confidential intellectual property is increasingly stored or carried on mobile devices, such as laptop computers, which increases the risk of inadvertent disclosure where the mobile devices are lost or stolen and the information has not been adequately safeguarded or encrypted. This also makes it easier for someone with access to our systems, or someone who gains unauthorized access, to steal information and use it to our disadvantage. Advances in technology, which permit increasingly large amounts of information to be stored on mobile devices or on third party “cloud” servers, may exacerbate these risks.

We may fail to comply with section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are subject to section 404 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules of the SEC, which generally require our management and independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Although our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016 and our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an unqualified report as to the same, our management or our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to come to the same conclusion in future periods. During the course of the review and testing of our internal controls, we may identify deficiencies and weaknesses and be unable to remediate them before we must provide the required reports. If our management or our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, our operating results may suffer, investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information and the trading price of our stock may fall.

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Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our directors and officers and their affiliates are significant stockholders, which makes it possible for them to have significant influence over the outcome of all matters submitted to stockholders for approval and which influence may be in conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.

As of December 31, 2016 our directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates owned an aggregate of approximately 17% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. These stockholders will have significant influence over the outcome of all matters submitted for stockholder approval, including the election of our directors and other corporate actions. In addition, such influence by one or more of these stockholders could discourage others from attempting to purchase or take us over in a transaction that would be favorable to our other stockholders or reduce the market price offered for our common stock in such an event.

We may issue additional equity securities, which may dilute your interest in us.

In order to expand our business, we may consider offering and issuing additional equity or equity-based securities. If we issue and sell additional shares of our common stock, the ownership interests of our existing stockholders will be diluted to the extent they do not participate in the offering. The number of shares that we may issue for cash in non-public offerings without stockholder approval will be limited by the rules of the NYSE or other exchange on which our securities are listed. However, we may issue and sell shares of our common stock in public offerings, and there generally are exceptions that allow companies to issue a limited number of equity securities in private offerings without stockholder approval, which could dilute your ownership.

The price of our common stock may be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has historically been and may in the future continue to be volatile due to factors such as:

- changes in real estate prices;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results and those of our publicly held competitors;
- mergers and strategic alliances among any real estate companies;
- market conditions in the industry;
- changes in government regulation and taxes;
- shortfalls in our operating results from levels forecasted by securities analysts;
- investor sentiment toward the stock of real estate companies in general;
- announcements concerning us or our competitors; and
- the general state of the securities markets.

Our common stock may be delisted, which could limit your ability to trade our common stock and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE, a national securities exchange. However, our common stock may not continue to be listed on the NYSE in the future. If the NYSE delists our common stock from trading on its exchange, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- limited availability of market quotations for our common stock;
- limited amount of news and analyst coverage for our company;
- a decreased ability for us to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future; and
- limited liquidity for our stockholders due to thin trading.

Our staggered board may entrench management and discourage unsolicited stockholder proposals that may be in the best interests of stockholders, and certain anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents may discourage a change in control.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides for our board of directors to be divided into three classes, each of which generally serves for a term of three years with only one class of directors being elected in each year. As a result, at any annual meeting only a minority of the board of directors will be considered for election. Since this “staggered board” would prevent our stockholders from replacing a majority of our board of directors at any annual meeting, it may entrench management and discourage unsolicited stockholder proposals that may be in the best interests of stockholders. Additionally, certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws may have an anti-takeover effect

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and may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in the payment of a premium over the market price for the shares held by stockholders.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may, under certain circumstances, make it more difficult for a person who would be an “interested stockholder” to effect a “business combination” with us for a three-year period. An “interested stockholder” generally is defined as any entity or person that beneficially owns 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock or any entity or person that is an affiliate or associate of such entity or person. A “business combination” generally is defined to include, among other transactions, mergers, consolidations and certain other transactions, including sales, leases or other dispositions of assets with an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of the aggregate market value of the corporation.

These anti-takeover provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if the third party’s offer may be considered beneficial by many stockholders. As a result, stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their shares.

We may change our dividend policy.

Future distributions will be declared and paid at the discretion of our board of directors and the amount and timing of distributions will depend upon cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, capital requirements, restrictions in the agreements governing our indebtedness and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. Our board of directors may change our dividend policy at any time, and there can be no assurance as to the manner in which future dividends will be paid or that the current dividend level will be maintained in future periods.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our consolidated properties at December 31, 2016 (dollars in millions):

Consolidated Properties by Region

Commercial ⁽²⁾	Square Feet	Ending % Occupancy	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Average Effective Rent ⁽³⁾	KW/KWE Ownership % ⁽⁴⁾	# of Properties
Western U.S.	1,919,532	94 %	\$ 33.9	\$ 32.9	81 %	16
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	11,798,722	95 %	208.5	194.7	50%-100%	209
Total Commercial	13,718,254	95 %	\$ 242.4	\$ 227.6		225
Multifamily	Units	Ending % Leased	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Average Effective Rent ⁽³⁾	KW/KWE Ownership % ⁽⁴⁾	# of Properties
Western U.S.	9,191	95 %	\$ 149.2	\$ 149.2	99 %	25
Europe ⁽⁵⁾	1,772	89 %	35.1	35.1	50%-100%	10
Total Multifamily	10,963	94 %	\$ 184.3	\$ 184.3		35

⁽¹⁾ Represents annualized cash base rent (excludes tenant reimbursements and other revenue).

(2) Excludes properties that are under development or undergoing lease up, which includes 8 properties totaling 0.8 million square feet.

(3) Average effective rents represents annualized base rent net of rental concessions and abatements.

(4) For investments made and held directly by KWE, the KWE ownership percentage range is shown above. As of December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson owns

23.6% of KWE's total share capital.

(5) Includes investments made and held directly by KWE.

Consolidated Properties by Region

	Units	Acres	Lots	KW/KWE Ownership % (1)	# of Investments
Residential and Land					
Western U.S.	2	2,826	70	64 %	6
Europe ⁽²⁾	24	2	—	50%-100%	8
Total Residential and Land	26	2,828	70		14

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Consolidated Properties by Region

	Rooms	KW/KWE Ownership % ⁽¹⁾	# of Investments
Hotel			
Western U.S.	363	54 %	2
Europe ⁽²⁾	609	100 %	3
Total Hotel	972		5

⁽¹⁾ For investments made and held directly by KWE, the KWE ownership percentage range is shown above. As of December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson owns 23.6% of KWE's total share capital.

⁽²⁾ Includes investments made and held directly by KWE.

The following table sets forth a summary schedule of lease expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2016, plus available space, in our consolidated commercial portfolio (including KWE) assuming non-exercise of renewal options and early termination rights (dollars in millions):

Year of Lease Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring	Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent as a Percent of Total
2017	194	1,366,507	\$ 19.7	11.00 %
2018	113	1,040,723	15.8	9.00 %
2019	95	1,520,291	28.3	16.00 %
2020	126	1,459,389	16.5	10.00 %
2021	92	702,250	19.1	11.00 %
2022	62	1,824,361	12.0	7.00 %
2023	40	523,513	7.3	4.00 %
2024	24	470,214	5.2	3.00 %
2025	35	436,630	9.7	6.00 %
2026	20	3,433,724	38.2	22.00 %
Thereafter	7	64,554	0.8	1.00 %
Total	808	12,842,156	\$ 172.6	100 %

Our corporate headquarters is located in Beverly Hills, California. We also have 24 other offices throughout the United States, including our disaster recovery office in Austin, Texas, one office in London, England, one office in Dublin, Ireland, one office in Madrid, Spain and one office in Tokyo, Japan. The Beverly Hills office operates as the main investment and asset management center for us in the United States, while the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain and Japan offices are the main investment and asset management center for our respective British, Irish, Spanish and Japanese operations. The remaining office locations primarily operate as property management satellites. With the exception of our corporate headquarters which we own, we lease all of our offices. In addition, we have on-site property management offices located within properties that we manage. The most significant terms of the leasing arrangements for our offices are the length of the lease and the rent. Our leases have terms varying in duration. The rent payable under our office leases vary significantly from location to location as a result of differences in prevailing commercial real estate rates in different geographic locations. Our management believes that except as provided below, no single office lease is material to our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, our management believes there is adequate alternative office space available at acceptable rental rates to meet our needs,

although adverse movements in rental rates in some markets may negatively affect our profits in those markets when we enter into new leases.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our corporate headquarters and regional offices.

Location	Use	Approximate Square Footage	Lease Expiration
Beverly Hills, CA	Corporate Headquarters	60,000	N/A*
Austin, TX	Regional Office; Disaster Recovery Office	6,864	7/31/2017
London, England	Regional Office	4,712	3/3/2023
Dublin, Ireland	Regional Office	3,380	9/17/2017

*Building is owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We may be involved in various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which we currently believe is material to our business. From time to time, our real estate management division is named in “slip and fall” type litigation relating to buildings we manage. Our standard management agreement contains an indemnity provision whereby the building owner agrees to indemnify us and defend our real estate management division against such claims. In such cases, we are defended by the building owner’s liability insurer.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Stock Price Information

Our common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "KW." The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarter indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of common stock as reported on the NYSE. The quotations listed below reflect inter dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Fiscal year 2016		
Quarter ended March 31, 2016	\$24.26	\$15.74
Quarter ended June 30, 2016	22.64	17.29
Quarter ended September 30, 2016	23.77	17.93
Quarter ended December 31, 2016	23.00	20.00
Fiscal year 2015		
Quarter ended March 31, 2015	28.33	24.59
Quarter ended June 30, 2015	26.98	23.82
Quarter ended September 30, 2015	26.41	21.88
Quarter ended December 31, 2015	26.44	21.96

Holders

As of February 27, 2017, we had approximately 162 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We declared and paid quarterly dividends of \$0.14 per share and \$0.12 per share in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cumulative dividends on our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock accrue at an annual rate of 6.00% and 6.452%, respectively, of the liquidation preference, subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. The Series A were mandatorily converted into 8,554,948 shares on May 19, 2015. On December 28, 2016, the Company issued an aggregate of 3,366,973 shares of Common Stock in settlement of the conversion of all outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2016 there was no Preferred Stock outstanding. The Company paid \$0.7 million of dividends at conversion for dividends that would have been accrued up to the mandatory conversion date. The declaration and payment of any future dividends is at the sole discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our operating results, overall financial condition, capital requirements and general business conditions.

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Amounts shown in millions

Aggregate dividends declared since inception	Preferred	Common	Total
2009	\$ 3.2	\$ —	\$3.2
2010	4.5	—	4.5
2011	8.7	5.7	14.4
2012	8.1	11.7	19.8
2013	8.1	21.8	29.9
2014	8.1	33.7	41.8
2015	3.6	53.3	56.9
2016	2.8	63.9	66.7
Total	\$ 47.1	\$ 190.1	\$237.2

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12—“Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.”

Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total return of our common stock from December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2016, with the comparable cumulative return of companies comprising the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Financials index. The graph plots the growth in value of an initial investment of \$100 in each of our common stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P 500 Financials index for the five-year period ended December 31, 2016, and assumes reinvestment of all dividends, if any, paid on the securities. The stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Kennedy Wilson uses the S&P 500 Financials index, which is a subsector of the S&P 500 index and includes real estate companies and other diversified financial services companies as a comparable measure. The information under this caption, “Performance Graph,” is deemed not to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that such filing specifically states otherwise.

Table of ContentsPurchases of Equity Securities by the Company and Affiliated Purchasers in the Fourth Quarter of 2016
Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Months	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total	Maximum
			Number of Shares Purchased Publicly Under the Announced Plan ⁽¹⁾	Amount that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan ⁽¹⁾
January 1 - January 31, 2016	—	\$ —	—	\$ 100,000,000
February 1 - February 29, 2016	—	—	—	100,000,000
March 1 - March 31, 2016	240,000	20.74	240,000	95,007,587
April 1 - April 30, 2016	—	—	240,000	95,007,587
May 1 - May 31, 2016	676,073	20.22	916,073	81,315,671
June 1 - June 30, 2016	505,179	18.53	1,421,252	71,935,877
July 1 - July 31, 2016	32,585	17.99	1,453,837	71,348,194
August 1 - August 31, 2016	—	—	1,453,837	71,348,194
September 1 - September 30, 2016	—	—	1,453,837	71,348,194
October 1 - October 31, 2016	—	—	1,453,837	71,348,194
November 1 - November 30, 2016	545,768	22.24	1,999,605	59,189,449
December 1 - December 31, 2016	440,951	21.06	2,440,556	49,885,068
Total	2,440,556	\$ 20.49	2,440,556	\$ 49,885,068

⁽¹⁾ On February 25, 2016, our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$100 million of its common shares, from time to time, subject to market conditions.

In addition to the repurchases of the Company's common stock made above, the Company also withheld shares with respect to the vesting of restricted stock that the Company made to its employees. Shares that vested during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were net-share settled such that the Company withheld shares with value equivalent to the employees' minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes, and remitted the cash to the appropriate taxing authorities. During the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, total payments for the employees' tax obligations to the taxing authorities were \$14.7 million (693,942 shares withheld) and \$11.4 million (435,415 shares withheld), respectively.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables summarize our selected historical consolidated financial information. This information was derived from our audited financial statements for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012. This information is only a summary. You should read this information together in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document.

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(In millions, except per share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Statements of operations data and dividends:					
Revenue	\$703.4	\$603.7	\$398.6	\$123.1	\$66.9
Net income (loss) to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings Inc. common shareholders	2.8	71.1	13.8	(14.5)	(3.9)
Basic (loss) income per share	0.01	0.66	0.14	(0.21)	(0.07)
Dividends declared per share of common stock	0.56	0.48	0.36	0.28	0.20
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	349.9	371.2	317.8	159.1	97.4
Adjusted EBITDA annual (decrease) increase	(6)%	17 %	100 %	63 %	%
Adjusted Fees ⁽¹⁾	108.9	158.2	121.0	72.4	55.7
Adjusted Fees annual increase (decrease)	(31)%	31 %	67 %	30 %	%
	As of December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$885.7	\$731.6	\$937.7	\$178.2	\$120.9
Total assets	7,659.1	7,595.6	6,297.6	1,786.8	1,270.4
Investment debt	3,956.1	3,627.5	2,175.7	400.2	234.2
Unsecured corporate debt	936.6	688.8	813.1	438.6	438.4
Kennedy Wilson equity	1,048.0	1,133.8	901.1	768.3	509.7
Noncontrolling interests	1,295.1	1,731.3	2,142.8	50.6	9.1
Total equity	2,343.1	2,865.1	3,043.9	818.9	518.8
Common shares outstanding	115.7	114.5	96.1	82.6	63.8

⁽¹⁾ See Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Non-GAAP measures" for a description of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted fees and a reconciliation of these metrics to net income as reported under GAAP.

Due to our significant acquisition activity, the periods presented above may not be comparable. See Note 4 in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of the business combinations that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The following table shows our investment account by region as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,									
	2016	%	2015	%	2014	%	2013	%	2012	%
Western U.S.	\$1,226.1	60 %	\$1,157.0	59 %	\$898.8	53 %	\$793.2	67 %	\$529.7	63 %
United Kingdom	266.1	13 %	379.4	20 %	252.7	15 %	135.7	11 %	120.4	15 %
Ireland	295.5	14 %	253.6	13 %	295.7	18 %	161.8	14 %	76.2	9 %
Japan	6.1	— %	10.3	1 %	84.9	5 %	96.3	8 %	111.3	13 %
Spain	29.7	1 %	9.9	1 %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
Italy	18.4	1 %	8.7	— %	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %
KW Share cash, marketable securities, and net hedge asset	240.8	11 %	123.4	6 %	152.2	9 %	—	— %	—	— %
Total	\$2,082.7	100 %	\$1,942.3	100 %	\$1,684.3	100 %	\$1,187.0	100 %	\$837.6	100 %

Investment Management and Real Estate Services Assets under Management (IMRES AUM)

IMRES AUM generally refers to the properties and other assets with respect to which we provide (or participate in) oversight, investment management services and other advice, and which generally consist of real estate properties or loans and investments in joint ventures. Our IMRES AUM is principally intended to reflect the extent of our presence in the real estate market, not the basis for determining our management fees. Our IMRES AUM consists of the total

estimated fair value of the real estate properties and other real estate related assets either owned by third parties, wholly owned by us or held by joint ventures and other entities in which our sponsored funds or investment vehicles and client accounts have invested. Committed (but unfunded) capital from investors in our sponsored funds is not included in our IMRES AUM. The estimated value of development properties is included at estimated completion cost.

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The table below details the changes in the Company's IMRES AUM for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016:

(in millions)	December 31, 2015	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2016
IMRES AUM ⁽¹⁾	\$18,050.7	\$2,071.4	\$(2,950.8)	\$17,171.3

⁽¹⁾ For IMRES AUM purposes amounts are based off of LSE:KWE share value. Investments made by KWE reflected in GAAP consolidated results are excluded from Investment - KWH section above.

IMRES AUM was approximately \$17 billion as of December 31, 2016 as compared to approximately \$18 billion at December 31, 2015. The increases are due to new acquisitions, KWE's additional bond issuance, and appreciation in the value of its investments. This is offset by decreases due to dispositions of commercial and multifamily assets, loan pool resolutions, the decrease in the share price of KWE, and foreign currency losses on assets in the Company's investments and services segments.

Foreign currency and currency derivative instruments

Please refer to Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation for a discussion regarding foreign currency and currency derivative instruments.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See the section title "Forward-Looking Statements" for more information. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. Unless specifically noted otherwise, as used throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis section, "we," "our," "us," "the Company" or "Kennedy Wilson" refers to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. "KWE" refers to Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate plc, a London Stock Exchange listed company that we externally manage through a wholly-owned subsidiary. "Equity partners" refers to the subsidiaries that we consolidate in our financial statements under U.S. GAAP (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries), including KWE, and third-party equity providers. "KW Group" refers to the Company and its subsidiaries that are consolidated in its financial statements under U.S. GAAP (including KWE). Please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions of certain terms used throughout this report.

Overview

Kennedy Wilson is a global real estate investment company. We own, operate, and invest in real estate both on our own and through our investment management platform. We currently focus on multifamily, office, retail and hotels located in the Western U.S., UK, Ireland and to a lesser extent Spain, Italy and Japan. To complement our investment business, the Company also provides real estate services primarily to financial services clients.

Our value is primarily derived from our ownership in income producing real estate assets. We have an ownership stake in approximately 39 million square feet of property globally, including 25,943 multifamily rental units. In addition to our core income producing real estate, we engage in redevelopment and value add initiatives through which we enhance cashflows or reposition asset to increase disposal value. Additionally, our investment management and property services business manages approximately \$17 billion of IMRES AUM the majority of which we have an ownership stake in and the balance we manage for third parties.

We have over 500 employees in 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain, Italy and Japan and manage and work with approximately 6,000 operating associates.

Our operations are defined by two core business segments, KW Investments and KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES), which work closely together to identify attractive investment markets and opportunities around the world:

KW Investments

We invest our capital in real estate assets and loans secured by real estate either on our own or with strategic partners through publicly traded companies, joint ventures, separate accounts, or funds. When we have partners, we are typically the general partner in the arrangement with a promoted interest in the profits of our investments beyond our ownership percentage. The Company has an average ownership interest across all investments of approximately 42% as of December 31, 2016. Our equity partners include public shareholders, financial institutions, foundations, endowments, high net worth individuals and other institutional investors.

The following are product types we invest in through the KW Investments segment:

Multifamily

We pursue multifamily acquisition opportunities where we believe we can unlock value through a myriad of strategies, including institutional management, asset rehabilitation, repositioning and creative recapitalization. We focus primarily on apartments in supply-constrained, infill markets. Through our Vintage Housing Holdings ("VHH") partnership, we also utilize low-income housing tax credit structures for income and age restricted properties. As of December 31, 2016, we hold investments in 25,943 multifamily apartment units across 141 properties primarily located in the Western United States, Ireland, United Kingdom and Japan.

Commercial

We source, acquire, and finance various types of commercial real estate which includes office, industrial, retail, and mixed-use assets. After acquisition, the properties are generally repositioned to enhance market value. Assets are either sold as part of property-specific investment strategies designed to deliver above-market returns to our clients and shareholders or held if producing above average cash flows. As of December 31, 2016, we hold investments in 258

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commercial properties, totaling over 18.1 million square feet, located throughout the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan.

Loan Originations/Discounted Loan Purchases

We acquire and/or originate loans secured by real estate. Our acquisitions and originations include individual notes on all real estate property types as well as portfolios of loans purchased from financial institutions, corporations and government agencies. We deliver value through loan resolutions, discounted payoffs, and sales. We also convert certain loans into a direct ownership in the underlying real estate collateral. Our discounted loan pool portfolio as of December 31, 2016 had current unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of \$217.3 million.

Our loan investment portfolio is principally related to loans acquired at a discount from their contractual balance due as a result of deteriorated credit quality of the borrower. Such loans are underwritten by us based on the value of the underlying real estate collateral. Due to the discounted purchase price, we seek and are generally able to accomplish near term realization of the loan in a cash settlement or by obtaining title to the property. Accordingly, the credit quality of the borrower is not of substantial importance to our evaluation of the risk of recovery from the investment.

Hotel

We acquire hotels in certain opportunistic situations in which we are able to purchase at a significant discount to replacement cost or can implement our value-add investment approach.

Residential and Other

In certain cases, we may pursue for sale housing acquisition opportunities, including land for entitlements, finished lots, urban infill housing sites and partially finished and finished housing projects. On certain income-producing acquisitions, there are adjacent land parcels that we assign little or no basis and for which we may pursue entitlement activities or, in some cases, development or re-development opportunities.

Cash, marketable securities, and net hedge asset

This group includes our share of consolidated property level cash, marketable securities, and hedges on the Company's investments and our share of hedges held by KWE on its euro denominated investments.

While our core investments have been in the specific markets and locations listed above, we will evaluate opportunities to earn above market returns across many other segments and geographic locations.

KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES)

IMRES includes our investment management platform along with our property services, research, brokerage and auction and conventional sales divisions. These businesses generate revenue for us through fees and commissions.

We manage approximately 59 million square feet of properties for the Company and its investment partners (including KWE) in the United States, Europe, and Asia, which includes assets we have ownership interests in and third party owned assets. With 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain, Italy and Japan, we have the capabilities and resources to provide property services to real estate owners as well as the experience, as a real estate investor, to understand client concerns. The managers of IMRES have an extensive track record in their respective lines of business and in the real estate community as a whole. Their knowledge and relationships are an excellent driver of businesses through the services business as well as on the investment front.

Additionally, IMRES plays a critical role in supporting our investment strategy by providing local market intelligence and real-time data for evaluating investments, generating proprietary transaction flow and creating value through efficient implementation of asset management or repositioning strategies.

Investment Management

Our investment management division, provides acquisition, asset management and disposition services to our equity partners as well as to third parties. Currently, we have five closed end funds for which we serve as general partner and manager and separate accounts with strategic partners. In addition, we serve as the manager of KWE and are entitled to receive management fees (50% of which are paid in KWE shares) equal to 1% of KWE's adjusted net asset value (reported by KWE to be \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2016) and certain performance fees. Under US GAAP, we are required to consolidate the results of KWE and as such fees earned from KWE are eliminated in consolidation.

Property Services

Our property services division manages commercial real estate for third-party clients, fund investors, and investments held by Kennedy Wilson. In addition to earning property management fees, consulting fees, leasing commissions,

construction management fees, disposition fees, and accounting fees, the property services division gives Kennedy Wilson insight into local markets and potential acquisitions. Leveraging over 39 years of real estate experience,

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we approach property management from the perspective of an owner and are active in identifying and implementing value creation strategies. The division has a proven track record of success in managing stabilized as well as value-add investments.

Research

Meyers, a Kennedy Wilson company, is a premier consulting practice and provider of data for residential real estate development and new home construction industry. Meyers' offers a national perspective as well as local expertise to homebuilders, multifamily developers, lenders and financial institutions. These relationships have led to investment opportunities with homebuilders in the Western U.S. region. We believe Zonda™, a Meyers innovation launched in October 2013, is the housing industry's most comprehensive solution for smart business analysis, real-time market data reporting and economic and housing data in one place and on-the-go.

Brokerage

Our brokerage division represents tenants and landlords on every aspect of site selection, negotiation and occupancy. The division also specializes in innovative marketing programs tailored to client objectives for all types of investment grade and income producing real estate. The division's property marketing programs combine proven techniques with its detailed market knowledge to create optimum results.

Auction and Conventional Sales

The auction and conventional sales division provides innovative marketing and sales strategies for all types of commercial and residential real estate, including single family homes, mixed-use developments, estate homes, multifamily dwellings, new home projects, and conversions. Generally, the division's auction sales business is countercyclical to the traditional sales real estate market and has been a bellwether for us in forecasting market conditions.

Financial Measures and Descriptions

Our key financial measures and indicators are discussed below. Please refer to the critical accounting policies in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional detail regarding the GAAP recognition policies associated with the captions described below.

Revenues

Rental income - rental income is comprised of rental revenue earned by our consolidated real estate investments.

Hotel income - hotel income is comprised of hotel revenue earned by our consolidated hotels.

Sale of real estate - sales of real estate consists of gross sales proceeds received on the sale of consolidated real estate that is not defined as a business by generally accepted accounting principles. This typically includes the sale of condominium units or undeveloped land.

Investment Management, Property Services and Research Fees - Investment management, property services, and research fees are primarily comprised of base asset management fees, performance based fees, and acquisition fees generated by our investment management division, property management fees generated by our property services division, leasing fees and sales commissions generated by our brokerage and auction divisions, and consulting fees generated by Meyers. Fees earned from consolidated investments, for example KWE, are eliminated in consolidation with the amount relating to our equity partners being recognized through income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Loans and other income- Loans and other income is primarily composed of interest income earned on the Company's loan originations and investments in discounted loan purchases.

Expenses

Rental operating expenses - rental operating expenses consists of the operating expenses of our consolidated real estate investments, including items such as property taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs, utilities, supplies, salaries and management fees.

Hotel operating expenses - hotel operating expenses consists of operating expenses of our consolidated hotel investments, including items such as property taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs, utilities, supplies, salaries

and management fees.

Commission and marketing expenses - commission and marketing expenses includes fees paid to third party sales and leasing agents as well as business development costs necessary to generate revenues.

Compensation and related expenses - compensation and related expenses include: (a) employee compensation, comprising of salary, bonus, employer payroll taxes and benefits paid on behalf of employees and (b) share-based compensation associated with the grants of share-based awards.

General and administrative - general and administrative expenses represent administrative costs necessary to run KW Group's businesses and include things such as occupancy and equipment expenses, professional fees, public company costs, travel and related expenses, and communications and information services.

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Depreciation and amortization - depreciation and amortization is comprised of depreciation expense which is recognized ratably over the useful life of an asset and amortization expense which primarily consist of the amortization of assets allocated to the value of in-place leases upon acquisition of a consolidated real estate asset.

Non-Operating Income (Expense)

Income from unconsolidated investments - Income from unconsolidated investments consists of (a) the Company's share of income or loss earned on investments in which the Company can exercise significant influence but does not have control, and (b) interest income from unconsolidated loan pool participations. Additionally, interest income from loan pool participations are recognized on a level yield basis, where a level yield model is utilized to determine a yield rate which, based upon projected future cash flows, accretes interest income over the estimated holding period. See the unconsolidated investments footnote of the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements for summarized financial data, including balance sheet and income statement information of the underlying investments.

Acquisition-related gains - Acquisition-related gains consist of non-cash gains recognized by the Company upon a GAAP required fair value remeasurement due to a business combination. These gains are typically recognized with the change of control of an existing investment. The gain amount is based upon the fair value of the Company's equity in the investment in excess of the carrying amount of the equity directly preceding the change of control or the separately determined fair value of an investment being an excess of cash paid. These gains also arise when KW Group converts a loan into consolidated real estate owned and the fair value of the underlying real estate exceeds the basis in the previously held loan.

Acquisition-related expenses - Acquisition-related expenses consists of the costs incurred to acquire assets. Generally, the majority of these expenses relate to stamp duty taxes on foreign transactions (primarily within KWE).

Acquisition-related expenses may also include any professional fees associated with closing the transactions and the write off of any costs associated with acquisitions which did not materialize.

Gain on sale of real estate - Gain on sale of real estate relates to the amount received over the carrying value of assets sold that met the definition of a business under US GAAP.

Interest expense - corporate debt - Interest expense - corporate debt represents interest costs associated with our senior notes payable, junior subordinated debentures and line of credit facility. This debt is unsecured and we typically use the funds generated from corporate borrowings to fund new investments.

Interest expense - investment - Interest expense -investment represents interest costs associated with mortgages on our consolidated real estate and unsecured debt held by KWE. The mortgages are typically secured by the underlying real estate collateral.

Other Income - Other income includes the realized foreign currency exchange income or loss relating to the settlement of foreign transactions during the year which arise due to changes in currency exchange rates, realized gains or losses related to the settlement of derivative instruments, the gain or loss on the sale of marketable securities, and other non-operating interest income.

Income taxes - The Company's services business operates globally as corporate entities subject to federal, state, and local income taxes and the investment business operates through various partnership structures to participate in multifamily, office and residential property acquisitions as well as originate loans and purchases loan pools. The Company's distributive share of income from its partnership investments will be subject to federal, state, and local taxes at the entity level and the related tax provision attributable to the Company's share of the income tax is reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interests - Noncontrolling interests represents income or loss attributable to equity partners for their ownership in investments which the Company controls. Income or loss is attributed to noncontrolling interest partners based on their respective ownership interest in an investment.

Accumulated other comprehensive income - Accumulated other comprehensive income represents the Company's share of foreign currency movement on translating KW Group's foreign subsidiaries from their functional currency into the Company's reporting currency. These amounts are offset by KW Group's effective portion of currency related hedge instruments. Unrealized changes in fair value on the Company's investment in marketable securities are also included in this account.

Foreign Currency

As of December 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our investment account is invested through our foreign platforms in their local currencies. Investment level debt is generally incurred in local currencies and therefore we consider the carrying value of our equity investment as the appropriate exposure to evaluate for hedging purposes. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates may have a significant impact on the results of our operations. In order to manage the effect of these fluctuations, we generally hedge our book equity exposure to foreign currencies through currency forward contracts and options. We typically hedge 50%-100% of book equity exposure against these foreign currencies. Please see Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Currency Risk - Foreign Currencies for a detailed discussion with respect to foreign currency.

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Results of Operations

4Q & Full Year Highlights

Growth in Recurring NOI: Kennedy Wilson's share of 4Q Property NOI grew by \$6 million or 10% to \$61 million from 4Q-2015. For the year, Kennedy Wilson's share of Property NOI grew by \$35 million or 17% to \$241 million.

•Continued Strong Same Property Performance: The 4Q and FY change in same property multifamily and commercial real estate are as follows:

	4Q - 2016 vs 4Q - 2015			FY - 2016 vs FY - 2015		
	Occupancy	Revenue	NOI	Occupancy	Revenue	NOI
Multifamily	(1.0)%	8.6%	10.3%	(0.4)%	9.8%	12.1%
Commercial	1.7%	5.5%	5.7%	1.5%	5.0%	5.6%

Dividend Declaration: Kennedy Wilson announced a 21% increase in the common dividend per share to \$0.17 per quarter or \$0.68 on an annualized basis. The dividend is payable on April 6, 2017 to common shareholders of record as of March 31, 2017.

Continued Investment in Revenue Generating Capex: During 4Q-2016, the Company invested \$40 million into capex (including \$10 million related to Capital Dock, a prime waterfront 690,000 sq. ft. commercial and multifamily development in Dublin, Ireland) compared to \$30 million during 4Q-2015. For the year, the Company invested \$110 million into capex (vs. \$100 million in 2015).

Performance Fees & Gains: The Company's financial metrics were impacted by a decrease in the Company's pro-rata share of total performance fees and gains of \$8 million in 4Q and \$55 million for the year:

Performance Fees: The Company had a decrease in performance fees of \$32 million in 4Q and FY-2016, primarily resulting from no KWE performance fees during 2016.

Realized Gains: The Company had an increase in realized gains on sale of real estate of \$19 million in 4Q-2016 (vs. 4Q-2015) and \$36 million in FY-2016 (vs. FY-2015).

Acquisition-related and Fair Value Gains: The Company had an increase in acquisition-related and fair value gains of \$5 million in 4Q-2016 (vs 4Q-2015) and a decrease of \$59 million in FY-2016 (vs FY-2015).

Corporate Finance

Capital Return Program: During 2016, Kennedy Wilson returned a record \$111 million, or approximately \$1.02 per common share outstanding, to common shareholders through a combination of stock repurchases (\$50 million in 2016) and common dividends (\$61 million in 2016).

Preferred Stock Conversion: The Company issued an aggregate of 3,366,973 shares of Common Stock upon the early conversion of all outstanding shares of its 6.45% Series B mandatory convertible preferred stock owned by entities affiliated with Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited. The Company has no further remaining preferred stock outstanding.

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Investments Business

Investment Transactions: The Company, together with its equity partners (including KWE), completed the following:

(\$ in millions)	Gross Aggregate Purchase/Sale Price	Kennedy Wilson's Share		Total	NOI	KW Cap Rate ⁽¹⁾
		Income Producing	Non-income Producing			
4Q - 2016						
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	\$341.3	\$160.1	\$2.1	\$162.2	\$7.8	4.9%
Dispositions ⁽³⁾	508.2	189.2	68.4	257.6	10.3	5.2%
Total Transactions	\$849.5			\$419.8		

FY - 2016

Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	\$1,392.8	\$579.4	\$41.3	\$620.7	\$31.3	5.4%
Dispositions ⁽³⁾	1,694.9	412.9	118.8	531.7	21.0	5.1%
Total Transactions	\$3,087.7			\$1,152.4		

⁽¹⁾ KW Cap rate includes only stabilized income-producing properties. Please see "common definitions" for a definition of cap rate.

⁽²⁾ The three months ended and year ended December 31, 2016 includes \$14.5 million and \$264.5 million of acquisitions by KWE, respectively.

⁽³⁾ The three months ended and year ended December 31, 2016 includes \$185.0 million and \$514.2 million of dispositions by KWE, respectively.

KWE: Kennedy Wilson's ownership in KWE grew to 23.6% as of December 31, 2016, compared to 21.8% as of September 30, 2016 and 18.2% as of December 31, 2015. Kennedy Wilson received cash dividends of \$18 million during 2016, an increase of 50% from 2015.

Investment Management and Real Estate Services Business

This segment earns fees primarily from its investment management business along with its real estate services activities. Adjusted Fees and Adjusted EBITDA were impacted in 2016 by a reduction in performance fees and promoted interests of \$32 million in both 4Q and FY. For 4Q-2016, the Company's Investment Management and Real Estate Services segment reported the following results:

(\$ amounts in millions)	4Q		FY	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
GAAP Results				
Investment Management, Property Services, and Research Fees	\$12.7	\$22.3	\$59.4	\$69.3
Non-GAAP Results				
Adjusted Fees ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$22.6	\$64.2	\$108.9	\$158.2
Adjusted EBITDA	10.2	36.9	49.7	82.8

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted Fees earned from KWE were \$4.9 million and \$37.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$22.2 million and \$67.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Adjusted Fees includes accrued performance fees related to KWE of \$0 for each of the three months and year ended December 31, 2016 and \$30.9 million and \$43.7 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2015, respectively. Adjusted Fees excludes non-controlling interest.

⁽²⁾ Adjusted fees includes fees eliminated in consolidation of \$6.6 million and \$38.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$36.9 million and \$75.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations and Hedging

For 4Q-2016 and FY-2016, changes in foreign currency rates reduced consolidated revenue by 5% and 4%, respectively and Adjusted EBITDA by 2% for both periods compared to foreign currency rates as of December 31, 2015. During the quarter and year, the net decrease in Kennedy Wilson's shareholder's equity related to fluctuations in foreign currency and related hedges (in the GBP, EUR and JPY) was \$10.0 million and \$24.6 million, respectively.

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The following tables summarize KW Group's revenue, operating expenses, non-operating expenses, operating income (loss) and net income (loss) and calculate EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 and is intended to be helpful in understanding the year over year explanations following the tables:

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended			
	December 31, 2016			
	Investment	IMRES	Corporate	Total
Rental	\$485.9	\$—	\$—	\$485.9
Hotel	116.2	—	—	116.2
Sale of real estate	29.3	—	—	29.3
Investment management, property services and research fees	—	59.4	—	59.4
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	12.6	—	—	12.6
Revenue	644.0	59.4	—	703.4
Operating expenses	(345.2)	(54.9)	(93.6)	(493.7)
Depreciation and amortization	(198.2)	—	—	(198.2)
Income from unconsolidated investments, net of depreciation and amortization	122.8	3.8	—	126.6
Operating income	223.4	8.3	(93.6)	138.1
Non-operating income (expense):				
Gain on sale of real estate	130.7	—	—	130.7
Acquisition - related gains	16.2	—	—	16.2
Acquisition - related expenses	(9.5)	—	—	(9.5)
Interest expense-investment	(137.4)	—	—	(137.4)
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	(54.2)	(54.2)
Other non-operating (expenses) income	(1.2)	—	7.8	6.6
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	5.0	—	(19.0)	(14.0)
Total non-operating income (loss)	3.8	—	(65.4)	(61.6)
Net income (loss)	227.2	8.3	(159.0)	76.5
Add back (less):				
Interest expense-investment	137.4	—	—	137.4
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	54.2	54.2
Kennedy Wilson's share of interest expense included in unconsolidated investments	22.1	0.9	—	23.0
Depreciation and amortization	198.2	—	—	198.2
Kennedy Wilson's share of depreciation and amortization included in unconsolidated investments	17.2	3.6	—	20.8
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(5.0)	—	19.0	14.0
Fees eliminated in consolidation	(36.9)	36.9	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	65.1	65.1
EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽²⁾	(239.3)	—	—	(239.3)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$320.9	\$49.7	\$(20.7)	\$349.9

⁽¹⁾See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted EBITDA

⁽²⁾\$169.3 million of depreciation, amortization, interest and taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended			
	December 31, 2015			
	Investment	IMRES	Corporate	Total
Rental	\$404.8	\$—	\$—	\$404.8
Hotel	106.4	—	—	106.4
Sale of real estate	3.7	—	—	3.7
Investment management, property services and research fees	—	69.3	—	69.3
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	19.5	—	—	19.5
Revenue	534.4	69.3	—	603.7
Operating expenses	(283.3)	(69.7)	(53.4)	(406.4)
Depreciation and amortization	(166.3)	—	—	(166.3)
Income from unconsolidated investments, net of depreciation and amortization	93.6	3.8	—	97.4
Operating income (loss)	178.4	3.4	(53.4)	128.4
Non-operating income (expense):				
Gain on sale of real estate	72.4	—	—	72.4
Acquisition - related gains	108.1	—	—	108.1
Acquisition - related expenses	(37.3)	—	—	(37.3)
Interest expense-investment	(108.8)	—	—	(108.8)
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	(46.9)	(46.9)
Loss on extinguishment of corporate debt	—	—	(1.0)	(1.0)
Other non-operating expenses	(2.5)	—	—	(2.5)
Provision for income taxes	(23.4)	—	(30.0)	(53.4)
Total non-operating income (loss)	8.5	—	(77.9)	(69.4)
Net income (loss)	186.9	3.4	(131.3)	59.0
Add back (less):				
Interest expense-investment	108.8	—	—	108.8
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	46.9	46.9
Early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	—	1.0	1.0
Kennedy Wilson's share of interest expense included in unconsolidated investments	27.0	1.1	—	28.1
Depreciation and amortization	166.3	—	—	166.3
Kennedy Wilson's share of depreciation and amortization included in unconsolidated investments	25.2	2.9	—	28.1
Provision for income taxes	23.4	—	30.0	53.4
Fees eliminated in consolidation	(75.0)	75.0	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	30.8	30.8
EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽²⁾	(151.6)	0.4	—	(151.2)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$311.0	\$82.8	\$(22.6)	\$371.2

⁽¹⁾See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted EBITDA

⁽²⁾\$166.9 million of depreciation, amortization, taxes and interest for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended			
	December 31, 2014			
	Investment	IMRES	Corporate	Total
Rental	\$206.9	\$—	\$—	\$206.9
Hotel	63.3	—	—	63.3
Sale of real estate	28.4	—	—	28.4
Investment management, property services and research fees	—	82.6	—	82.6
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	17.4	—	—	17.4
Revenue	316.0	82.6	—	398.6
Operating expenses	(201.7)	(61.1)	(35.8)	(298.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(104.5)	—	—	(104.5)
Income from unconsolidated investments, net of depreciation and amortization	48.3	5.9	—	54.2
Operating income (loss)	58.1	27.4	(35.8)	49.7
Non-operating income (expense):				
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	—	—
Acquisition - related gains	218.1	—	—	218.1
Acquisition - related expenses	(19.7)	—	—	(19.7)
Interest expense-investment	(46.3)	—	—	(46.3)
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	(57.1)	(57.1)
Loss on extinguishment of corporate debt	—	—	(27.3)	(27.3)
Other non-operating expenses	5.1	—	—	5.1
Provision for income taxes	—	—	(32.4)	(32.4)
Total non-operating income (loss)	157.2	—	(116.8)	40.4
Net income (loss)	215.3	27.4	(152.6)	90.1
Add back (less):				
Interest expense-investment	46.3	—	—	46.3
Interest expense - corporate	—	—	57.1	57.1
Early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	—	27.3	27.3
Kennedy Wilson's share of interest expense included in unconsolidated investments	34.0	1.5	—	35.5
Depreciation and amortization	104.5	—	—	104.5
Kennedy Wilson's share of depreciation and amortization included in unconsolidated investments	43.7	3.4	—	47.1
Provision for income taxes	—	—	32.4	32.4
Fees eliminated in consolidation	(21.6)	21.6	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	15.8	15.8
EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽²⁾	(143.7)	5.4	—	(138.3)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$278.5	\$59.3	\$ (20.0)	\$317.8

⁽¹⁾See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted EBITDA

⁽²⁾ \$70.1 million of depreciation, amortization, taxes and interest for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Non-GAAP Measures

We use certain non-GAAP measures to analyze our business, including Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Fees. We use these metrics for evaluating the success of our company and believe that they enhance the understanding of our operating results. A reconciliation of net income to Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Fees is presented below:

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(Dollars in millions)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$76.5	\$59.0	\$90.1	\$13.9	\$6.7
Non-GAAP adjustments:					
Add back:					
Interest expense - investment	137.4	108.8	46.3	11.8	2.5
Interest expense - corporate	54.2	46.9	57.1	39.9	26.1
Early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	1.0	27.3	—	—
Kennedy Wilson's share of interest expense included in investment in unconsolidated investments	23.0	28.1	35.5	45.0	29.5
Depreciation and amortization	198.2	166.3	104.5	17.4	4.9
Kennedy Wilson's share of depreciation and amortization included in unconsolidated investments	20.8	28.1	47.1	46.7	22.6
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	14.0	53.4	32.4	2.9	(0.2)
Share-based compensation	65.1	30.8	15.8	7.5	8.1
EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	(239.3)	(151.2)	(138.3)	(26.0)	(2.8)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$349.9	\$371.2	\$317.8	\$159.1	\$97.4

^{(1) (2)} See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted EBITDA.

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Investment management, property services and research fees ⁽¹⁾	\$59.4	\$69.3	\$82.6	\$68.1	\$53.3
Non-GAAP adjustments:					
Add back:					
Fees eliminated in consolidation	36.9	75.0	21.6	4.3	2.4
Kennedy Wilson's share of fees in unconsolidated service businesses	12.6	13.9	16.8	—	—
Adjusted Fees	\$108.9	\$158.2	\$121.0	\$72.4	\$55.7

⁽¹⁾ Amounts previously presented as Management and leasing fees and commissions on prior period statement of operations. Amounts above represent total of fees and commissions from prior periods.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Investment management, property services and research fees	\$12.7	\$22.3	\$17.6
Non-GAAP adjustments:			
Add back:			
Fees eliminated in consolidation ⁽¹⁾	6.6	38.6	7.0
KW share of fees in unconsolidated service businesses ⁽²⁾	3.3	3.3	6.5
Adjusted Fees	\$22.6	\$64.2	\$31.1

⁽¹⁾ The three months ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 includes \$4.6 million, \$30.8 million and \$5.1 million, respectively of fees recognized in net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests relating to portion of fees paid by noncontrolling interest holders in KWE and equity partner investments.

⁽²⁾ Included in income from unconsolidated investments relating to the Company's investment in a servicing platform in Spain.

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	Three months ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Services			
Net income (loss)	\$2.5	\$(2.9)	\$—
Add back:			
Kennedy Wilson's share of interest expense included in unconsolidated investments	0.2	0.5	0.4
Kennedy Wilson's share of depreciation and amortization included in unconsolidated investments	0.9	0.7	1.4
Operating expenses attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	2.7
Fees eliminated in consolidation	6.6	38.6	7.0
Adjusted EBITDA	\$10.2	\$36.9	\$11.5

KW Group Consolidated Financial Results: Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Adjusted EBITDA was \$349.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, a 6% decrease from \$371.2 million for 2015, due to lower non-cash acquisition-related gains in the current period as the Company took control of fewer properties as compared to the prior period as well as no performance fee being earned on KWE in the current period. This decrease was offset by higher realized gains on the sale of consolidated and unconsolidated investments in the current period. For same property multifamily units, total revenues increased 10%, net operating income increased 12% and occupancy remained at 94% from 2015. For same property commercial real estate, total revenues increased 5%, net operating income increased 6% and occupancy increased 2% to 96% from the same period in 2015.

A significant portion of the Company's investments are in foreign currencies. We generally hedge the majority of our investments in foreign currencies but we generally do not hedge current operations or future cash flows so changes in foreign currency rates will have an impact on our results of operations. We have included the table below to illustrate the impact these fluctuations have had on our revenues, net income and Adjusted EBITDA by applying the applicable exchange rates for the prior period. Please refer to Currency Risk - Foreign Currencies section below for the Company's risks relating to foreign currency and its hedging strategy and the Other Comprehensive Income section below for a discussion of the balance sheet impact of foreign currency movements on our results of operations.

	Year Ended December 31, 2016		
	Investments	IMRES	Total
Revenues	\$(28.8)(4)%	\$—%	\$(28.8)(4)%
Net Income	(2.1)(75)%	(1.653)%	(3.6)(128)%
Adjusted EBITDA	(5.3)(2)%	(1.4)%	(6.7)(2)%

Revenues

Investments Segment Revenues

Rental income was \$485.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$404.8 million for 2015. The \$81.1 million increase is primarily due to new acquisitions in 2016 and the latter half of 2015.

Hotel income was \$116.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$106.4 million for 2015. The \$9.8 million increase is primarily due to a \$8.1 million (25%) increase at Ritz Carlton, Lake Tahoe due to improved winter conditions in the first and fourth quarters of 2016, mainly through increases in average daily rates and occupancy as compared to the prior period and a \$4.7 million (12%) increase at the Shelbourne due to higher average daily rates. These have been offset by Fairmont St Andrews and Portmarnock, which are held by KWE, that have been undergoing renovation programs in 2016 and have had fewer rooms available than the prior period.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold 24 condominium units, a vacant lot and a parcel of land generating \$29.3 million of proceeds as compared to one condominium unit sold in the prior period for proceeds of \$3.7 million.

Loan and other income was \$12.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$19.5 million for 2015. The decrease in income was mainly due to loans that were resolved or sold on notes held by KWE in the latter half of the prior period and during the beginning of the current year. As there was a lower note receivable balance over

the current period KW Group received less in interest income.
Investment Management and Services Segment Revenues

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Fees are earned on the following types of services provided:

- investment management, including acquisition, asset management and disposition services. Fees earned from consolidated investments, for example KWE, are eliminated in consolidation with the amount relating to our equity partners being recognized through income attributable to noncontrolling interests;
- property services, including management of commercial real estate for third-party clients, fund investors, and investments held by KW Group;
- research, including consulting practice and data and analytics for the residential real estate development and new home construction industry;
- auction and conventional sales, including innovative marketing and sales strategies for all types of commercial and residential real estate, including single family homes, mixed-use developments, estate homes, multifamily dwellings, new home projects, conversions and scattered properties; and
- brokerage services, including innovative marketing programs tailored to client objectives for all types of investment grade and income producing real estate.

The following table shows Adjusted Fees for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Investment management, property services and research fees	\$59.4	\$69.3
Non-GAAP adjustments:		
Add back:		
Fees eliminated in consolidation ⁽¹⁾	36.9	75.0
Kennedy Wilson's share of fees in unconsolidated service businesses	12.6	13.9
Adjusted Fees ⁽²⁾	\$108.9	\$158.2

⁽¹⁾ The years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 include \$23.1 million and \$57.7 million, respectively, of fees recognized in net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests relating to portion of fees paid by noncontrolling interest holders in KWE and equity partner investments.

⁽²⁾ See Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions for a definition and discussion of Adjusted Fees

Investment management and real estate services fees were \$59.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$69.3 million for 2015 mainly due to lower performance fees earned during 2016.

Fees earned from investments that were eliminated in consolidation totaled \$36.9 million compared to \$75.0 million for 2015. The decrease is primarily due to the Company not recognizing any performance fees on its external management of KWE in 2016 compared to \$43.7 million (\$36.1 million of which was allocated to noncontrolling interest holders) of such fees being earned in the prior period. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, these fees were excluded from total fees of \$59.4 million and \$69.3 million, respectively.

The table below shows Adjusted Fees from investment management and real estate related services for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
Fee Description	2016	2015
Property Services and Research	\$47.7	\$48.5
Investment Management - Base	41.1	44.0
Investment Management - Performance	19.8	62.5
Investment Management - Acquisition / Disposition	0.3	3.2
Investment Management - Total	61.2	109.7
Total Adjusted Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$108.9	\$158.2

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted Fees.

Investment management

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Investment management generated adjusted fees of \$61.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$109.7 million for 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to \$43.7 million of accrued performance fee related to our management of KWE in 2015. No such accrual has been made through December 31, 2016. The prior period also had disposition fees associated with the sale of our Japanese multifamily portfolio with no comparable activity in 2016. Base management fees decreased in the current year due to the Company recognizing fees associated with a loan pool in the prior period that was fully resolved at December 31, 2015. However, this was partially offset during the year ended December 31, 2016 by performance fees earned on the sale of an Irish office building and a multifamily property in the Western U.S. and accrued performance fees relating to KW Fund V.

Real estate related services

Real estate related services fees decreased to \$47.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$48.5 million for 2015 due to lower fees earned on the Company's loan servicing platform in Spain.

Operating Expenses

Investments Segment Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased to \$543.4 million compared to \$449.6 million for 2015. The increase is primarily attributable to the following:

Rental operating expenses increased by \$27.4 million, hotel operating expenses increased by \$6.4 million and depreciation and amortization increased by \$31.9 million due to increased acquisitions.

Compensation and related expenses increased by \$5.2 million due to higher headcount.

Investment Management and Services Segment Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$54.9 million as compared to \$69.7 million for 2015. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower adjusted fees and lower discretionary compensation driven by the lack of a performance fee earned on KWE in 2016.

Corporate Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approximately \$93.6 million as compared to \$53.4 million for 2015. Compensation and related expenses increased by \$39.8 million primarily due higher stock compensation and an increase in discretionary compensation. The increase in stock compensation in 2016 is mainly due to \$26.5 million or 60% of the expense of the restricted stock that was granted in 2012 under our Amended and Restated 2009 Equity Participation Plan being incurred during April 2016 to March 2017 due to the cliff vesting that is scheduled to occur in 2017. A portion of the increase was also attributed to the restricted stock that was granted during the fourth quarter of 2015 and during 2016.

Income from Unconsolidated Investments

Investments Segment Income from Unconsolidated Investments

During the year ended December 31, 2016, income from unconsolidated investments was \$122.8 million as compared to \$93.6 million for 2015. Five multifamily properties were sold in the Western U.S. which attributed to the increase in income as compared to the prior period. Upon sale, the Company recognized gains of \$59.0 million (excluding \$2.4 million of promoted interest recognized in investment management fees). In addition to sales discussed above the Company recognized \$24.3 million of fair value gains on its VHH portfolio due to resyndications and development fees. See footnote 5 in the Company's financial statements for further explanation. It also recognized \$6.1 million from operating distributions made by VHH during the year. The Company recognized a \$19.5 million fair value gain on its investment in the iconic Kona Village Resort ("Kona Village") in Kona, Hawaii, primarily relating to future insurance proceeds it obtained rights to after converting its loan on the project into real estate.

In 2015 the Company recognized \$34.9 million of fair value gains during the year relating to improved market conditions in VHH, entitlements achieved on development projects, commencing sales process on a condo project as well as improved property performance in investments held within fund investments carried at fair value. In addition to fair value gains, the Company has recognized \$7.3 million in equity income related to operating distributions from VHH during the year. The prior period income primarily related to the recognition of \$46.6 million in gains on the sale of four multifamily properties and an office building all in the Western United States.

Services Segment Income from Unconsolidated Investments

Services segment income from unconsolidated investments relates to the Company's acquired interest in a loan servicing platform in Spain with approximately €23.0 billion of assets under management. During the year ended December 31, 2016, income from unconsolidated investments was \$3.8 million compared to \$3.8 million in 2015.

Non-operating Items

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Gains on sale of real estate were \$130.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$72.4 million in the prior period. The gain recognized during the year ended December 31, 2016 relates primarily to the sale of a commercial property in the United Kingdom, a commercial property in Ireland, an office building in North Hollywood, CA, the sale of an equity interest in Kona Village and sales by KWE of non-core assets out of its United Kingdom commercial properties and an office building in central district Dublin. During the prior period, KW Group sold the majority of its investment in its Japanese multifamily portfolio, which resulted in a gain of \$33.5 million before noncontrolling interest and KWE sold non-core assets out of its United Kingdom commercial properties during the year, which resulted in a gain of \$38.9 million before noncontrolling interest. These gains are presented net as a component of non-operating income (expense) as the properties were treated as businesses at acquisition.

Acquisition-related gains were \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$108.1 million for 2015. The acquisition-related gains during the year ended December 31, 2016 were due to the Company acquiring additional equity interest in a retail center in the Western United States that was previously accounted for as an unconsolidated investment. The Company acquired additional equity interests and took control of Kona Village that was previously accounted for as an unconsolidated investment. Subsequently after taking control the Company sold a 50% interest to a strategic partner and accounted for Kona Village as an unconsolidated investment at year end.

In 2015, the Company acquired additional equity interests in multifamily and commercial properties located in Western United States that were previously accounted for as unconsolidated investments. KW Group also converted two notes secured by three commercial buildings located in Dublin, Ireland and a note secured by a multifamily property in London into a direct 100% ownership interest in the property. As a result of acquiring control of the properties, the assets and liabilities were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value which resulted in an acquisition-related gains primarily by the remeasurement of the previously owned interest to current market values.

Acquisition-related expenses were \$9.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$37.3 million during 2015. The acquisition related expenses primarily relate to professional fees and the payment of stamp duty taxes in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The decrease year over year is due to lower acquisition activity at KWE.

Interest expense associated with corporate debt was \$54.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$46.9 million for 2015. During the third quarter of 2016, KW Group issued an additional \$250.0 million of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2024 which resulted in the higher interest expense. In addition, our line of credit was utilized for a longer period as compared to 2015 which led to increased interest expense.

Interest expense associated with investment debt was \$137.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$108.8 million for 2015. The increase is due to the acquisitions and consolidations that occurred in the second half of 2015 and refinancings were the Company was able to increase its leverage on properties.

Other income was \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to a loss of \$2.5 million for 2015. The increase is due to higher realized gains on foreign currency derivative investments that were not designated as net investment hedges.

Provision for income taxes was \$14.0 million in 2016 as compared to a provision for income taxes of \$53.4 million in 2015. The decrease is primarily due to lower U.S. pre-tax book income which is taxed at a higher statutory rate. We also released a valuation allowance as new evidence indicated that it is now more likely than not that certain net operating losses in the United Kingdom will be realized. During 2015, a significant tax expense was recorded due to taxable gain on the disposition of our Japanese multifamily portfolio. The Company had \$109.4 million and \$108.4 million of federal and state net operating losses as of December 31, 2016, respectively.

We had net income of \$70.9 million attributable to noncontrolling interests during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to net loss of \$15.7 million attributable to noncontrolling interests during 2015. The increase during the current period is due to gains on sales of properties, lower acquisition related expenses and the lack of performance fee earned by Kennedy Wilson and paid by KWE on the Company's investment in KWE. Fees on KWE are eliminated in revenues and operating expenses but the Company recognizes the amount of the fee that is allocated

to noncontrolling interest holders through net income/loss attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issue costs were \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to \$3.6 million for 2015. The decrease in the current period is due to Series A shares being outstanding for one quarter last period. The Series B shares converted at the end of the current period, and as of December 31, 2016 the Company has no preferred stock outstanding.

Other Comprehensive Income

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The two major components that drive the change in other comprehensive loss are the change in foreign currency rates and the gains or loss of any associated foreign currency hedges. Please refer to the Currency Risk - Foreign Currencies section below for the Company's risks relating to foreign currency and its hedging strategy.

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2016	2015
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of noncontrolling interests and tax	\$(32.5)	\$(46.3)
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income during the period	3.4	9.7
Unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gains, net of noncontrolling interests and tax	5.5	17.0
Unrealized losses on marketable securities, net of noncontrolling interests and tax	0.1	0.1
Other comprehensive loss	\$(23.5)	\$(19.5)

In addition to the amounts above there was a loss of \$1.1 million and \$18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 that was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations relating to amounts that were reclassified out of other comprehensive income relating to properties that were sold and foreign currency derivative investments that were not designated as net investment hedges. The total impact to Kennedy Wilson's shareholders equity was a loss of \$24.6 million and \$38.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The main currencies that the Company has exposure to are the euro, pound sterling and the yen. The table below represents the change in rates over the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as compared to the U.S. Dollar:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2016	2015
Euro	(3.0)%	(10.0)%
GBP	(16.0)%	(5.0)%
Yen	— %	— %

Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes and noncontrolling interests, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$23.5 million and \$19.5 million, respectively.

The unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of taxes and non-controlling interests, was a loss of \$32.5 million and \$46.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The losses relating to unrealized foreign currency translation decreased during the current period as we incurred losses on the pound sterling and the Euro, primarily as a result of the Brexit vote.

The unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gain, net of taxes and non-controlling interests, was a gain of \$5.5 million and \$17.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Company typically hedges 50%-100% of its net investments in certain non-U.S. operations through use of currency derivative contracts, such as foreign currency forward contracts and options. The gain in the current year primarily relates to the strengthening of the dollar against the GBP related the Company's stock investment in KWE which was offset by our share of the decreased value of derivative contracts at KWE (due to the strengthening of the euro against the British pound sterling) from hedges on its Euro denominated assets. The prior period gains relate to the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar in relation to all the foreign currencies the Company invests in.

Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income are for amounts that are moved out of other comprehensive income and recognized on the statement of operations. Although there is activity for the period the amounts reclassified are inception-to-date, and, accordingly, they are not indicative of current period movements. The reclassification for the current period relates to the resolution of European loan pools and the sale of office properties in Ireland and Japan during the year. The prior period included amounts relating to the sale of the Company's Japanese multifamily portfolio.

KW Group Consolidated Financial Results: Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Adjusted EBITDA was \$371.2 million, a 17% increase from \$317.8 million for 2014, due to gains on asset sales and strong same property performance and the additional net operating income from assets acquired subsequent to the prior period. For same property multifamily units, total revenues increased 8%, net operating income increased 11%

and occupancy remained at 95% compared to 2014. For same property commercial real estate, total revenues increased 2%, net operating income increased 3% and occupancy increased 3% to 90% compared to 2014.

A significant portion of the Company's investments are in foreign currencies. We generally hedge the majority of our investments in foreign currencies but we generally do not hedge future operations or cash flows so changes in foreign currency rates will have an impact on our results of operations. We have included the table below to illustrate the impact these fluctuations have had on our revenues, net income and Adjusted EBITDA by applying the applicable exchange rates for the prior period.

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Please refer to Currency Risk - Foreign Currencies section in Item 7A for the Company's risks relating to foreign currency and its hedging strategy and the Other Comprehensive Income section below for a discussion of the balance sheet impact of foreign currency movements on our results of operations.

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Investments	IMRES	Total	
Revenues	\$(10.7)(2)%	\$(0.1)— %	\$(10.8)(2)%	
Net Income	1.6 2 %	0.4 1 %	2.0 3 %	
Adjusted EBITDA	(2.0)(1)%	(2.0)(1)%	(4.0)(2)%	

Revenues

Investments Segment Revenues

Rental income was \$404.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$206.9 million for 2014. The \$197.9 million increase is primarily due to new acquisitions and consolidations in 2015 and the latter half of 2014. KW Group increased rental income 10% on 5,296 same-store multifamily units in its consolidated portfolio and 4% on 2.2 million same-store square feet on its consolidated commercial properties.

Hotel income was \$106.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$63.3 million for 2014. The \$43.1 million increase is primarily due to the acquisition of three hotels in Europe subsequent to the second quarter of 2014. In addition to a full years' worth of results in current period the hotels have benefited from higher average room rates due to asset management efforts and the hosting of the British Open adjacent to one of KW Group's hotels.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we sold one condominium unit generating \$3.7 million of proceeds.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we sold ten units for proceeds of \$28.4 million.

Loan and other income was \$19.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$17.4 million for 2014. The increase in income was mainly due to the interest earned on notes KWE acquired in the second and third quarter of 2014.

Services Segment Revenues

Fees are earned on the following types of services provided:

- investment management, including acquisition, asset management and disposition services;
- property services, including management of commercial real estate for third-party clients, fund investors, and investments held by KW Group;
- research, including consulting practice and data and analytics for the residential real estate development and new home construction industry;
- auction and conventional sales, including innovative marketing and sales strategies for all types of commercial and residential real estate, including single family homes, mixed-use developments, estate homes, multifamily dwellings, new home projects, conversions and scattered properties; and
- brokerage services, including innovative marketing programs tailored to client objectives for all types of investment grade and income producing real estate.

The following table shows Adjusted Fees for the year December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Investment management, property services and research fees	\$69.3	\$82.6
Non-GAAP adjustments:		
Add back:		
Fees eliminated in consolidation ⁽¹⁾	75.0	21.6
Kennedy Wilson's share of fees in unconsolidated service businesses	13.9	16.8
Adjusted Fees ⁽²⁾	\$158.2	\$121.0

⁽¹⁾ The year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 includes \$57.7 million and \$14.3 million of fees recognized in net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests relating to portion of fees paid by noncontrolling interest holders in KWE and equity partner investments.

⁽²⁾ See Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions for a definition and discussion of Adjusted Fees

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Investment management and real estate services fees were \$69.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$82.6 million for 2014.

Fees earned from investments that were eliminated in consolidation totaled \$75.0 million compared to \$21.6 million for 2014. The increase is primarily due to fees earned with respect to performance fees on Kennedy Wilson's external management of KWE. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, these fees were excluded from total fees of \$69.3 million and \$82.6 million, respectively.

The table below shows Adjusted Fees from investment management and real estate related services for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Fee Description	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Property Services and Research	\$48.5	\$47.8
Investment Management - Base	44.0	32.6
Investment Management - Performance	62.5	39.7
Investment Management - Acquisition / Disposition	3.2	0.9
Investment Management - Total	109.7	73.2
Total Adjusted Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$158.2	\$121.0

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP Measures and Certain Definitions" for definitions and discussion of Adjusted Fees.

Investment management

Investment management generated adjusted fees of \$61.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$109.7 million for 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to \$43.7 million of accrued performance fee related to our management of KWE in 2015. No such accrual was made during 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company recognized fees associated with the sale of a portfolio of commercial properties located primarily in Dublin, Ireland.

Property Services and Research

Property services and research fees increased to \$48.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$47.8 million for 2014 due to increased brokerage service fees.

Operating Expenses

Investments Segment Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 increased to \$449.6 million compared to \$306.1 million for 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to the following:

Rental operating expenses increased by \$48.7 million, hotel operating expenses increased by \$32.8 million and depreciation and amortization increased by \$61.8 million due to acquisitions and consolidations during 2014 and the launch of KWE in February of 2014.

Compensation and related expenses increased by \$14.5 million due to higher headcount and an increase in the compensation accrual.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 we sold 1 condominium unit which resulted in \$2.6 million of sale-related costs. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we sold 10 condominium units which resulted in \$20.7 million of sale-related costs.

Services Segment Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were approximately \$69.7 million as compared to \$61.1 million for 2014. The increase is attributable to the following:

The increase is primarily attributable to a \$9.8 million increase in compensation and related expenses which was mostly due to an increase in the compensation accrual during the year. This was offset by a decrease in legal costs in our European operation.

Corporate Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were approximately \$53.4 million as compared to \$35.8 million for 2014. Compensation and related expenses increased by \$17.6 million primarily due to share-based compensation expense associated with additional grants and an increase in the compensation accrual.

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Income from Unconsolidated Investments

Investments Segment Income from Unconsolidated Investments

During the year ended December 31, 2015, income from unconsolidated investments (which includes both joint-venture investments and loan pool participations) was \$93.6 million as compared to \$48.3 million for 2014. The Company recognized \$46.6 million in gains on the sale of four multifamily properties and an office building all in the Western United States. The increase is also due to \$34.9 million of fair value gains during the year relating to improved market conditions in VHH, entitlements achieved on development projects, commencing sales process on a condo project as well as improved property performance in investments held within fund investments carried at fair value. In addition to fair value gains, the Company has recognized \$7.3 million in equity income related to operating distributions from VHH during the year.

Services Segment Income from Unconsolidated Investments

Services segment income from unconsolidated investments relates to the Company's acquired interest in a loan servicing platform in Spain with approximately €23.0 billion of assets under management. During the year ended December 31, 2015, income from unconsolidated investments was \$3.8 million compared to \$5.9 million in 2014. The decrease in income during the year ended December 31, 2015 related to higher overhead and operational costs.

Non-operating Items

Gains on sale of real estate were \$72.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 with no comparable activity in the prior period. KW Group sold the majority of its investment in its Japanese multifamily portfolio, which resulted in a gain of \$33.5 million before noncontrolling interest and KWE sold non-core assets out of its United Kingdom commercial properties during the year, which resulted in a gain of \$38.9 million before noncontrolling interest. These gains are presented net as a component of non-operating income (expense) as the properties were treated as businesses at acquisition.

Acquisition-related gains were \$108.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$218.1 million for 2014. The acquisition-related gains during the year ended December 31, 2015 were due to the Company acquiring additional equity interests in multifamily and commercial properties located in Western United States that were previously accounted for as unconsolidated investments. KW Group also converted two notes secured by three commercial buildings located in Dublin, Ireland and a note secured by a multifamily property in London into a direct 100% ownership interest in the property. As a result of acquiring control of the properties, the assets and liabilities were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value which resulted in an acquisition-related gains primarily by the remeasurement of the previously owned interest to current market values.

In 2014, the Company and one of its equity partners amended existing operating agreements, which the Company had an approximate 50% ownership, governing six separate joint ventures that hold real estate-related investments located in the U.K. and Ireland. The Company and one of its equity partners also amended an existing operating agreement governing 50 multifamily buildings in and around Tokyo, Japan comprising approximately 2,400 units. (as mentioned above, the Company subsequently sold the majority of its investment in this portfolio) The Company has an approximate 41% ownership interest in these investments. These joint ventures were previously accounted for by the Company on an equity method basis. As a result of gaining control, the Company was required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of these properties at fair value. As the fair value of our interests in these properties were in excess of the carrying value, we recorded acquisition-related gains of \$150.8 million of which \$63.1 million was allocated to noncontrolling interest partners.

In addition, in 2014, we foreclosed on a 133,000 square foot retail center and an adjacent 2.4-acre vacant lot in Van Nuys, California and converted a note secured by the landmark Shelbourne Hotel located in Dublin, Ireland into a direct 100% ownership interest in the property. As a result of taking title to the properties, the assets and liabilities were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value and an acquisition-related gain of \$3.7 million was recognized. KWE also acquired the subordinated notes on 20 commercial properties located throughout England and Scotland during the prior period and used its position as a debt holder to secure the acquisition of the underlying properties. KW Group recognized an acquisition-related gain of \$15.2 million on the transaction due to its ability to acquire the underlying real estate at a discount to its fair value.

Acquisition-related expenses were \$37.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$19.7 million during 2014. The increase year over year is due to stamp duty expenses related to acquisitions by KWE during the first half of 2015.

Interest expense associated with corporate debt was \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$57.1 million for 2014. The decrease in corporate interest expense is attributable to the interest savings related to the refinancing of \$350.0 million of 8.75% senior notes due 2019 with \$350.0 million of 5.875% senior notes due 2024, which occurred during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt was \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$27.3 million in the prior period. The current period amount relates to fees associated with the extinguishment of its old credit facility

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as part of entering into its new \$475 million facility. The prior period loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt related to the extinguishment of the senior notes due 2019 as discussed above.

Interest expense associated with investment debt was \$108.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to \$46.3 million for 2014. The increase is due to the acquisitions and consolidations that occurred in the second half of 2014 and during 2015.

Provision for income taxes was \$53.4 million in 2015 as compared to a provision for income taxes of \$32.4 million in 2014 primarily due to taxable gain on the disposition of our Japanese assets and non-deductible depreciation and acquisition-related expenses in United Kingdom. The Company had \$133.2 million and \$90.0 million of federal and state net operating losses as of December 31, 2015, respectively.

We had a net loss of \$15.7 million attributable to noncontrolling interests during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net income of \$68.2 million attributable to noncontrolling interests during the prior period. The prior period consolidations had higher noncontrolling interest ownerships, which resulted in greater gains being allocated from the Company.

Other Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in millions)

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of noncontrolling interests and tax	\$(46.3)	\$(46.4)
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income during the period	9.7	(7.1)
Unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gains, net of noncontrolling interests and tax	17.0	16.3
Unrealized losses on marketable securities, net of noncontrolling interests tax	0.1	(0.2)
Other comprehensive loss	\$(19.5)	\$(37.4)

The main currencies that the Company has exposure to are the euro, pound sterling and the yen. The table below represents the change in rates over the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 as compared to the U.S. Dollar:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Euro	(10.0)%	(12.0)%
GBP	(5.0)%	(6.0)%
Yen	— %	(14.0)%

Other compressive loss, net of taxes and noncontrolling interests, for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$19.5 million and \$37.4 million, respectively. The two major components that drive the change in other comprehensive loss are the change in foreign currency rates and the gains or loss of any associated foreign currency hedges.

The unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of taxes and non-controlling interests, was \$46.3 million and \$46.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, KW Group had a large increase in the amount of assets denominated in foreign currencies due to the launch of KWE in February of 2014. The unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gain, net of taxes and non-controlling interests, was a gain of \$17.0 million and \$16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company typically hedges 50%-100% of its net investments in certain non-U.S. operations through use of currency derivative contracts, such as foreign currency forward contracts and options. As the total amount of assets denominated in foreign currencies has grown due to KW Group's expansion in Europe, we have also increased the amount of corresponding foreign currency derivative contracts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity and capital resources requirements include acquisitions of real estate and real estate related assets, capital expenditures for consolidated real estate and unconsolidated investments and working capital needs. We finance these activities with internally generated funds, borrowings under our revolving lines of credit, sales of equity and debt securities and cash out refinancings to the extent they are available and fit within our overall portfolio

leverage strategy. Our investments in real estate are typically financed with equity from our balance sheet, third party equity and mortgage loans secured primarily by that real estate. These mortgage loans are generally nonrecourse in that, in the event of default, recourse will be limited to the mortgaged property serving as collateral, subject to limited customary exceptions. In some cases, we guarantee a portion of the loan related to a consolidated property or an unconsolidated investment, usually until some condition, such as completion of construction or leasing or certain net operating income criteria, has been met. We do not expect these guarantees to materially affect liquidity or

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capital resources. Please refer to the "Off Balance Sheet Arrangements" section for further information. Historically, we have not required significant capital resources to support our IMRES business.

Our short-term liquidity requirements primarily consist of operating expenses and other expenditures associated with our properties, dividend payments to our shareholders, capital expenditures and, potentially, acquisitions. We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements through our existing cash and cash equivalents plus capital generated from our IMRES business, sales of real estate, collections from loans and loan pools, as well as availability on our current revolving lines of credit (which was undrawn as of December 31, 2016). As of December 31, 2016, we and our consolidated subsidiaries (including KWE) had approximately \$1.6 billion of potential liquidity, which includes approximately \$752.7 million of availability under lines of credit and \$886.0 million of cash for KWH and KWE, collectively.

Our need to raise funds from time to time to meet our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the success and pace of the implementation of our strategy for strategic and accretive growth. Additionally, we may opportunistically seek to raise capital (equity or debt) when we believe market conditions are favorable and consistent with our growth strategy. In addition, we may seek third party financing to the extent that we engage in additional strategic investments, including capital necessary to execute potential development or redevelopment strategies or acquisition of real estate, note portfolios, or other real estate related companies or real estate related securities.

Development and redevelopment

Kennedy Wilson has a number of development, redevelopment and entitlement projects that are underway or in the planning stages. These initiatives may ultimately result in 1,849 multifamily units, 542,000 commercial rentable square feet, and 525 residential units, along with substantial upgrades to certain multifamily and commercial properties and hotels (figures exclude similar projects owned by KWE). If these projects were brought to completion the estimated remaining capital would be approximately \$1.3 billion which we expect would be funded through our existing equity, third party equity, project sales and secured debt financing. This represents total capital over the life of the projects and is not a representation of peak equity and does not take into account any distributions over the course of the investment. As of December 31, 2016, we expect to invest \$216.3 million in cash commitments to develop to completion or complete the entitlement process on these projects. These figures are budgeted costs and are subject to change. We and our equity partners are under no obligation to complete these projects and may dispose of any such assets after adding value through the entitlement process. In many cases, we allocated little to no basis to the land that was acquired in conjunction with nearby income producing properties.

We are currently developing "Capital Dock," a prime waterfront 690,000 square feet commercial and multifamily development located in Dublin, Ireland. The development is currently being funded with equity from us and our equity partners. We hold a 42.5% interest in the development and as of December 31, 2016, we have invested \$47.0 million of equity in the project. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we contributed a total of \$25.7 million to the project. We currently expect to complete the development by 2019 with additional equity from us of approximately \$60.0 million. This is a budgeted figure, however, and is subject to change (increase or decrease) due to a number of factors, including: (i) we are developing this project under a construction management contract with the general contractor and therefore could be called upon to contribute additional capital in the event that actual costs exceed budgeted costs (currently, approximately 80% of the budgeted costs have been fixed under price-capped agreements between the general contractor and various subcontractors); and (ii) we and our equity partners may look to secure third-party construction financing to fund all or a portion of the construction costs. We and our equity partners are under no obligation to complete this project, and we could decide to sell the asset before the development is complete. In addition to Capital Dock, we are concurrently building approximately 417 multifamily units in Dublin, Ireland.

In addition to Capital Dock, we are starting the process of developing Kona Village Resort an iconic five-star resort in Kona, Hawaii that will have 125 bungalows upon completion. We anticipate on completing this project in 2020 and currently believe the total cost of construction will be approximately \$150 million with the Company's share being \$55.0 million. This is a budgeted figure, however, and is subject to change (increase or decrease) due to a number of factors, including but not limited to: (i) we and our equity partners may look to secure third-party construction financing to fund all or a portion of the construction costs and (ii) the actual construction costs may significantly

exceed our budgeted costs. We and our equity partners are under no obligation to complete this project and we could decide to sell the asset before the development is complete.

Consolidated and unconsolidated investment portfolio

In addition to our development and redevelopment initiatives we regularly implement a value add approach to our consolidated and unconsolidated investments which includes rehabbing properties and adding or updating property amenities. The capital required to implement these value add initiatives is typically funded with capital calls, refinancing or supplemental financings at the property level. We are not required to make these investments but they are a key driver in our ability to increase net operating income at our properties post acquisition. We typically invest \$5 million to \$10 million a year to fund capital expenditures for our consolidated and unconsolidated investment portfolio.

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Under our current joint venture strategy, we generally contribute property expertise and a fully funded initial cash contribution, with commitments to provide additional funding. Accordingly, we generally do not have significant capital commitments with unconsolidated entities. As of December 31, 2016, we have unfulfilled capital commitments totaling \$24.7 million to our unconsolidated investments.

Foreign subsidiaries

We have subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg, Spain and Jersey which manage our European real estate investments. We also have subsidiaries that operate hotel businesses in Ireland and Scotland. As of December 31, 2016, two of our foreign subsidiaries have positive, accumulated earnings of \$6.0 million. U.S. domestic taxes have not been recorded in our financial statements on amounts earned by such Irish companies since it is our plan to indefinitely reinvest amounts earned by our Irish subsidiaries as we plan to indefinitely reinvest amounts earned by our foreign subsidiaries. If these earnings were repatriated to the United States, additional U.S. domestic taxes of \$1.4 million would be incurred.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the cash provided by or used in our operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Year ended December 31,		
(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$102.9	\$178.2	\$98.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(286.7)	(1,483.6)	(2,473.2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	419.8	1,118.8	3,163.4

Operating

Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily dependent upon operations from consolidated properties, the operating distributions from our unconsolidated investments, revenues from our IMRES business net of operating expenses and other general and administrative costs. Substantially all of the cash flows from operations of \$102.9 million, \$178.2 million and \$98.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 respectively, were generated from net rental income received from our rental properties, operating distributions from our unconsolidated investments and fees earned on our service business. When comparing 2016 vs. 2015, while recurring revenues from our rental business continue to increase, these increases were offset in 2016 by the timing of the payments of accrued expenses and liabilities, including a tax payment in 2016 related to the 2015 sale of our Japanese multifamily portfolio, additional interest expense related to our corporate bonds, value added tax ("VAT") payments in Europe, and payment of accounts payable.

Investing

Our cash flows used in investing activities are generally comprised of cash used to fund consolidated property acquisitions, investments in unconsolidated investments, capital expenditures and purchases of loans secured by real estate. These items are offset from cash provided from investing activities for property sales on our consolidated and unconsolidated investments and distributions received from refinancings on our unconsolidated investments. Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$286.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. During the current period KW Group had \$949.6 million of purchases and additions to real estate (including \$416.7 million by KWE) and \$124.9 million contributions to new and existing unconsolidated investments. The cash used in the aforementioned investing activities was offset by receipt of \$540.1 million, mainly from commercial property sales in Europe including \$332.8 million by KWE and \$80.4 million from European investments the Company made prior to KWE's formation. KW Group also collected \$146.9 million on loans primarily from the sale of a portfolio of loans by KWE during the first quarter.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$1.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015. KW Group spent \$1.9 billion of purchases and additions to real estate (including \$1.6 billion by KWE). In addition, KW Group invested \$235.8 million (including \$211.8 million by KWE) to fund our equity in loans secured by real estate. The investment in the loans were mainly for the acquisition of a loan portfolio secured by eight hotels across the United Kingdom and a loan secured by a residential property also in the United Kingdom. The cash used in the aforementioned investing activities was offset by receipt of \$622.6 million, mainly from the sale of our Japanese

multifamily portfolio and other asset sales.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$2.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2014. KW Group invested \$2.0 billion on purchases and additions to real estate (including \$1.7 billion by KWE). In addition, KW Group invested \$536.8 million (including \$373.2 million by KWE) to fund our equity in loans. The investment in the loans were mainly for the acquisition of notes secured by the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, Ireland (100% owned by KWH) and the acquisition of subordinated notes throughout Ireland and the United Kingdom by KWE. Additionally, \$167.7 million of equity was invested in unconsolidated investments of which \$29.2 million related to the of acquisition of a loan portfolio by KWE and \$57.2 million

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Financing

Our net cash related to financing activities is generally impacted by capital-raising activities net of dividends and distributions paid to common and preferred shareholders and noncontrolling interests as well as financing activities for consolidated real estate investments. Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$419.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. KW Group received proceeds of \$250.0 million from the issuance of senior notes and \$1.2 billion from mortgage loans to finance and refinance consolidated property acquisitions of which \$636.9 million related to financings by KWE. These were offset by repayment of \$608.1 million of investment debt, of which \$394.0 million were related to repayments by KWE. In addition, KWE and the Company spent \$196.9 million for KWE's share repurchase program and the Company's open market purchases of KWE shares. Distributions of \$116.6 million to noncontrolling interest holders due mainly to asset sales also offset cash from financing. The Company also drew and repaid \$125 million on its line of credit during the current year.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$1.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015. This was primarily due to net proceeds of \$215.0 million received from the issuance of 8.6 million shares of common stock. In addition, the KW Group received proceeds of \$2.1 billion from mortgage loans to finance and refinance consolidated property acquisitions of which \$1.7 billion related to financing by KWE which included \$888.3 million generated by two investment grade senior unsecured bond offerings. These were offset by repayment of \$681.1 million of investment debt, of which \$134.6 million were related to repayments by KWE and distributions of \$239.2 million to noncontrolling interest holders mainly due to the sale of our Japanese multifamily portfolio.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$3.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2014. This was primarily due to proceeds, net of issuance costs, of \$1.8 billion from noncontrolling interest holders for the initial public offering of KWE, net proceeds of \$190.6 million received from the issuance of 9.2 million shares of common stock primarily to institutional investors, the issuance of \$650.0 million of senior notes which generated \$647.2 million in proceeds, and \$1.3 billion of proceeds from mortgage loans to finance and refinance consolidated property acquisitions of which \$921.8 million related to financing by KWE. These were offset by repayment of \$345.8 million of investment debt, of which \$256.9 million were related to repayments by KWE, and the extinguishment of our junior subordinated debt of \$40.0 million and the payment of cash dividends of \$38.9 million to our common and preferred shareholders.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

At December 31, 2016, KW Group's contractual cash obligations, including debt, lines of credit, and operating leases included the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
Contractual obligations					
Borrowings: ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾					
Investment debt ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$3,980.1	\$82.8	\$990.1	\$742.1	\$2,165.1
Senior notes ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	955.0	—	—	—	955.0
Total borrowings	4,935.1	82.8	990.1	742.1	3,120.1
Operating leases	11.7	2.8	5.1	2.4	1.4
Total contractual cash obligations	\$4,946.8	\$85.6	\$995.2	\$744.5	\$3,121.5

See Notes 8-11 of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Figures do not include scheduled interest payments. Assuming each debt obligation is held until maturity, we estimate that we will make the following

(1) interest payments: Less than 1 year-\$186.5 million; 1-3 years-\$517.9 million; 4-5 years-\$290.9 million; After 5 years: \$321.8 million. The interest payments on variable rate debt have been calculated at the interest rate in effect as of December 31, 2016.

(2) Excludes \$0.9 million of unamortized debt premium on investment debt.

(3) Excludes \$2.2 million of net unamortized debt discount on senior notes.

(4) Excludes \$41.2 million unamortized loan fees.

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At December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson's share of contractual cash obligations (excluding amounts that are attributable to noncontrolling interests), including debt, lines of credit, and operating leases included the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	After 5 years
Contractual obligations					
Borrowings: ⁽¹⁾					
Investment debt	\$2,188.8	\$78.5	\$493.0	\$243.3	\$1,374.0
Senior notes ⁽²⁾	955.0	—	—	—	955.0
Total borrowings	3,143.8	78.5	493.0	243.3	2,329.0
Operating leases	11.7	2.8	5.1	2.4	1.4
Total contractual cash obligations	\$3,155.5	\$81.3	\$498.1	\$245.7	\$2,330.4

⁽¹⁾ See Notes 8-11 of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Figures do not include scheduled interest payments.

⁽²⁾ Excludes \$2.2 million of net unamortized debt discount on senior notes.

Indebtedness and Related Covenants

The following describes our corporate indebtedness and related covenants.

Senior Notes Payable

In March 2014, Kennedy-Wilson, Inc., completed a public offering of \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes"), for approximately \$290.7 million, net of discount and estimated offering expenses. The 2024 Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture dated as of March 25, 2014, by and among Kennedy-Wilson, Inc., as issuer, and Wilmington Trust National Association, as trustee, as supplemented by a supplemental indenture, dated as of March 25, 2014, by and between Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. as issuer, Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc., as parent guarantor, certain subsidiaries of the issuer, as subsidiary guarantors, and Wilmington Trust National Association, as trustee (the indenture, as so supplemented, the "2024 Indenture"). The issuer's obligations under the 2024 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and the subsidiary guarantors. At any time prior to April 1, 2019, the issuer may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus an applicable "make-whole" premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. At any time and from time to time on or after April 1, 2019, the issuer may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption price specified in the 2024 Indenture, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. Prior to April 1, 2017, the issuer may also redeem up to 35% of the 2024 Notes from the proceeds of certain equity offerings. Interest on the 2024 Notes accrues at a rate of 5.875% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2014. The 2024 Notes will mature on April 1, 2024. In November 2014 and August 2016, we completed two additional public offerings of \$350 million and \$250 million, respectively, aggregate principal amounts of 5.875% Senior Notes, due 2024 (the "Additional Notes"). The Additional Notes have substantially identical terms as the 2024 Notes described above, and are treated as a single series with the 2024 Notes under such 2024 Indenture. The Additional Notes were issued and sold at a public offering prices of 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest. The amount of the 2024 Notes included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets was \$897.8 million at December 31, 2016.

In November and December 2012, Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. completed a public offering of \$55.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.750% Senior Notes due 2042 (the "2042 Notes"). The 2042 Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture dated as of November 28, 2012, by and among Kennedy-Wilson, Inc., as issuer, Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc., as parent guarantor, certain subsidiaries of the issuer, as subsidiary guarantees and Wilmington Trust National Association, as trustee, as amended by various subsequent supplemental indentures. The issuer's obligations under the 2042 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Kennedy Wilson and the subsidiary guarantors. At any time prior to December 1, 2017, the issuer may redeem the 2042 Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to

100% of their principal amount, plus an applicable “make-whole” premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. At any time and from time to time on or after December 1, 2017, the issuer may redeem the 2042 Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. Interest on the 2042 Notes accrues at a rate of 7.750% per annum and is payable quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on March 1, 2013. The 2042 Notes will mature on December 1, 2042. The amount of the 2042 Notes included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets was \$55.0 million at December 31, 2016.

In November 2014, Kennedy Wilson extinguished its 2019 Notes with an aggregate face value of \$350.0 million (and an aggregate carrying value of \$353.5 million) for \$380.1 million with the proceeds from the November 2014 issuance of 2024 Notes, together with cash on hand, which resulted in a \$25.8 million loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt.

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KWE Senior Notes Payable

In June 2015, KWE completed its inaugural bond offering ("KWE Bonds") of approximately \$370.2 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£300 million) in 3.95% fixed-rate senior unsecured bonds due 2022. In September 2016, KWE completed an additional bond offering of approximately \$246.8 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£200 million) under the same indenture as the KWE Bonds mentioned above. The KWE Bonds have a carrying value of \$616.8 million at December 31, 2016. KWE effectively reduced the interest rate to 3.35% as a result of it entering into swap arrangements to convert 50% of the proceeds into Euros.

In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2015, KWE established a £2.0 billion (approximately \$2.5 billion based on December 31, 2016 rates) Euro Medium Term Note Programme ("EMTN"). Under the EMTN Programme, KWE may issue, from time to time, up to £2.0 billion of various types of debt securities in certain markets and currencies. During the fourth quarter of 2015 and second quarter of 2016, KWE drew down under its EMTN Programme, with issuances of senior unsecured notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$578.4 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (€550 million) (the "KWE Notes"). The KWE Notes were issued at a discount and have a carrying value of \$575.5 million have an annual fixed coupon of 3.25%, and mature in 2025. The KWE Notes rank pari passu with the KWE Bonds, and are subject to the same restrictive covenants.

The KWE Bonds and KWE Notes require KWE to maintain (i) consolidated net indebtedness (as defined in the trust deed for the notes) of no more than 60% of the total asset value; (ii) consolidated secured indebtedness (less cash and cash equivalents) of no more than 50% of total asset value; (iii) an interest coverage ratio of at least 1.5 to 1.0, and (iv) unencumbered assets of no less than 125% of the unsecured indebtedness (less cash & cash equivalents). The covenants associated with KWE Bonds and KWE Notes are not an obligation of KWH and these amounts are presented as a component of our investment debt as it is an unsecured obligation relating to an underlying investment of ours.

Borrowings Under Line of Credit

Kennedy Wilson had an unsecured revolving credit facility ("Pre-Existing KWH Facility") with U.S. Bank and East-West Bank and Bank of Ireland that bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.75% and had a maturity date of October 1, 2016. In July 2014 Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. increased its unsecured corporate line of credit facility from \$140.0 million to \$300.0 million. The increase was driven by the admission of Bank of America, N.A., Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. to the existing lender syndicate and an increased commitment from The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

In December 2015, Kennedy Wilson extinguished the Pre-Existing KWH Facility, which resulted in a \$1.0 million loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt.

On December 10, 2015, Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. (the "Borrower"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of KWH entered into a \$475.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "KW Revolving Facility") with a syndicate of lenders including JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, U.S. Bank N.A., East West Bank, Fifth Third Bank, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, Compass Bank, City National Bank, and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and letter of credit issuer. Loans under the KW Revolving Facility bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.50% or 3.00%, depending on the consolidated leverage ratio as of the applicable measurement date, and have a maturity date of December 10, 2018. Subject to certain conditions precedent and at the Borrower's option, the maturity date of the KW Revolving Facility may be extended by one year. As of December 31, 2016, the KW Revolving Facility was undrawn, with \$475.0 million still available.

KWE Facility

In August 2014, KWE entered into a three-year unsecured floating rate revolving debt facility ("KWE Facility") with Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Deutsche Bank, and J.P. Morgan Chase of approximately \$277.7 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£225 million). The terms of the agreement were amended during June 2015. The KWE Facility requires KWE to maintain (i) a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (as defined in the revolving loan agreement) not to exceed 60%; (ii) a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio where consolidated EBITDA to consolidated fixed charges not to be less than 1.9 to 1.0 for the last four quarters; (iii) unencumbered assets of no less than 125% of the unsecured indebtedness (less cash & cash equivalents); and (iv) a maximum secured recourse indebtedness for consolidated secured recourse debt to not exceed 2.5% of total asset value at any time. As of

December 31, 2016, the KWE Facility was undrawn, with \$277.7 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£225 million) still available.

Debt Covenants

The KW Revolving Facility and the indentures governing the 2024 Notes and 2042 Notes contain numerous restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit Kennedy Wilson's and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make distributions to stockholders, repurchase capital stock or debt, make investments, sell assets or subsidiary stock, create or permit liens on assets, engage in transactions with affiliates, enter into sale/leaseback transactions, issue subsidiary equity and enter into consolidations or mergers. The KW Revolving Facility requires Kennedy Wilson to maintain a minimum tangible net worth and a specified amount of cash and cash equivalents.

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The credit agreement that governs the KW Revolving Facility requires us to maintain (i) a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than 65%, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (ii) a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not less than 1.60 to 1.00, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter for the period of four full fiscal quarters then ended, (iii) a minimum consolidated tangible net worth equal to or greater than the sum of \$920,660,504.65 plus an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of net equity proceeds received by the Company after the date of September 30, 2015 financial statements, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (iv) a maximum recourse leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than an amount equal to consolidated tangible net worth as of the measurement date multiplied by 1.5, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (v) a maximum secured recourse leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than an amount equal to 3.5% of consolidated total asset value (as defined in the credit agreement) and \$138,187,197, (vi) a maximum adjusted secured leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than 55%, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, and (vii) liquidity (as defined in the credit agreement) of at least \$250 million.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company's consolidated leverage ratio was 61.1%, its fixed charge coverage ratio was 2.7 to 1.00, its consolidated tangible net worth was \$1,226.5 million, its adjusted secured leverage ratio was 43.3%, its secured recourse leverage ratio was 1.4%, its recourse leverage ratio was 0.83, and liquidity was \$681.8 million. The obligations of the Borrower pursuant to the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Company and certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

The indentures governing the 2024 Notes and 2042 Notes limit Kennedy-Wilson, Inc.'s ability to incur additional indebtedness if, on the date of such incurrence and after giving effect to the new indebtedness, Kennedy-Wilson, Inc.'s maximum balance sheet leverage ratio (as defined in the indenture) is greater than 1.50 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2016, the balance sheet leverage ratio was 0.92 to 1.00.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Guarantees

We have provided guarantees associated with loans secured by consolidated assets. At December 31, 2016, the maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) we could be required to make under the guarantees was approximately \$62.7 million at December 31, 2016. The guarantees expire through 2026 and our performance under the guarantees would be required to the extent there is a shortfall in liquidation between the principal amount of the loan and the net sale proceeds of the applicable properties. If we were to become obligated to perform on these guarantees, it could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

As of December 31, 2016, we have unfulfilled capital commitments totaling \$24.7 million to our unconsolidated investments. As we identify investment opportunities in the future, we may be called upon to contribute additional capital to unconsolidated investments in satisfaction of our capital commitment obligations.

Non-Recourse Carve Out Guarantees

Most of our real estate properties within our equity partnerships are encumbered by traditional non-recourse debt obligations. In connection with most of these loans, however, we entered into certain "non-recourse carve out" guarantees, which provide for the loans to become partially or fully recourse against us if certain triggering events occur. Although these events are different for each guarantee, some of the common events include:

- the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's filing a voluntary petition for bankruptcy;
- the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's failure to maintain its status as a special purpose entity; and
- subject to certain conditions, the special purpose property-owning subsidiary's failure to obtain lender's written consent prior to any subordinate financing or other voluntary lien encumbering the associated property.

In the event that any of these triggering events occur and the loans become partially or fully recourse against us, our business, financial condition, results of operations and common stock price could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, other items that are customarily recourse to a non-recourse carve out guarantor include, but are not limited to, the payment of real property taxes, liens which are senior to the mortgage loan and outstanding security deposits.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

Inflation has not had a significant impact on the results of operations of our company in recent years.

Our exposure to market risk from changing prices consists primarily of fluctuations in rental rates of commercial and residential properties, market interest rates on residential mortgages and debt obligations and real estate property values. Rental rate increases are dependent upon market conditions and the competitive environments in the respective locations of the properties. The revenues associated with the real estate services businesses are impacted by fluctuations in interest rates, lease rates, real

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property values and the availability of space and competition in the market place. Real estate service revenues are derived from a broad range of real estate services that are primarily transaction driven and are therefore volatile in nature and highly competitive. The revenues of the investment management operations with respect to rental properties are highly dependent upon the aggregate rents of the properties managed, which are affected by rental rates and building occupancy rates. Employee compensation is the principal cost element of investment management. To the extent that we engage in development activities, we may have exposure to changing prices in materials or cost of labor.

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our primary market risk exposure relates to changes in interest rates in connection with our short-term borrowings, some of which bear interest at variable rates based on the lender's base rate, prime rate, EURIBOR, GBP LIBOR, or LIBOR plus an applicable borrowing margin. These borrowings do not give rise to a significant interest rate risk because they have short maturities. However, the amount of income or loss we recognize for unconsolidated joint ventures or consolidated interest expense from property level debt may be impacted by changes in interest rates. Historically, the impact from the changes in rates has not been significant. Our exposure to market risk also consists of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations related to our international operations.

Interest Rate Risk

We have established an interest rate management policy, which attempts to minimize our overall cost of debt while taking into consideration the earnings implications associated with the volatility of short-term interest rates. As part of this policy, we have elected to maintain a combination of variable and fixed rate debt. As of December 31, 2016, 80% of our consolidated debt is fixed rate, 12% is floating rate with interest caps and 8% is floating rate without interest caps.

We hold variable rate debt on some of our consolidated properties that are subject to interest rate fluctuations. In order to mitigate some of the risk associated with increasing interest rates we have purchased interest rate caps that limit the amount that interest expense can increase with rate increases. However, some of its debt is uncapped and the mortgages that do have interest caps are subject to increased interest expense until rates hit the level of caps that have been purchased. If there was a 100 basis point increase or decrease, we would have a \$6.7 million increase in interest expense or \$3.5 million in interest expense savings during 2017 of our current consolidated mortgages. The weighted average maturity of KW Group's variable rate mortgages is approximately 4 years as of December 31, 2016.

The table below represents contractual balances of our financial instruments at the expected maturity dates as well as the fair value as of December 31, 2016. The weighted average interest rate for the various assets and liabilities presented are actual as of December 31, 2016. We closely monitor the fluctuation in interest rates, and if rates were to increase significantly, we believe that we would be able to either hedge the change in the interest rate or refinance the loans with fixed interest rate debt. All instruments included in this analysis are non-trading.

	Principal Maturing in:							Fair Value December 31, 2016
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total	
	(Dollars in millions)							
Interest rate sensitive assets								
Cash equivalents	\$914.4	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$914.4	\$ 914.4
Average interest rate	0.11	% —	% —	% —	% —	% —	% 0.11	% —
Fixed rate receivables	72.9	—	4.5	—	—	—	77.4	77.4
Average interest rate ⁽¹⁾	3.05	% —	% 5.00	% —	% —	% —	% 3.76	% —
Variable rate receivables	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	10.3
Average interest rate	3.87	% —	% —	% —	% —	% —	% 3.87	% —
Total	\$997.6	\$—	\$4.5	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,002.1	\$ 1,002.1
	0.18	% —	% 5.00	% —	% —	% —	% 0.20	%

Weighted average interest rate ⁽¹⁾

Interest rate sensitive liabilities

Variable rate borrowings	\$70.1	\$92.5	\$470.2	\$13.1	\$51.5	\$312.7	\$1,010.1	\$1,009.0
Average interest rate	2.92	% 3.39	% 2.17	% 4.01	% 3.01	% 2.75	% 2.58	% —
Fixed rate borrowings	—	68.6	102.6	218.3	47.4	3,488.1	3,925.0	3,964.9
Average interest rate	—	% 4.15	% 4.36	% 3.78	% 4.85	% 4.18	% 4.18	% —
Total	\$70.1	\$161.1	\$572.8	\$231.4	\$98.9	\$3,800.8	\$4,935.1	\$4,973.9
Weighted average interest rate	2.92	% 3.71	% 2.57	% 3.80	% 3.89	% 4.06	% 3.85	%

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate sensitive assets' weighted average interest rates are exclusive of non-performing receivables

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Currency Risk - Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of KW Group's subsidiaries located outside the United States are measured using the local currency as this is their functional currency. The assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date, and income and expenses are translated at the average monthly rate. The foreign currencies primarily include the euro and the British pound sterling. Cumulative translation adjustments, to the extent not included in cumulative net income, are included in the consolidated statement of equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Currency translation gains and losses and currency derivative gains and losses will remain in other comprehensive income unless and until the Company substantially liquidates underlying investments.

As the total amount of assets denominated in foreign currencies has grown due to KW Group's expansion in Europe, we have also increased the amount of corresponding foreign currency derivative contracts. As of December 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our investment account is invested through our foreign platforms in their local currencies. Investment level debt is generally incurred in local currencies and therefore we consider our equity investment as the appropriate exposure to evaluate for hedging purposes.

As discussed throughout this report, we are required under U.S. GAAP to consolidate certain non-wholly owned subsidiaries or investments that we control. As such, our financial statements reflect currency translation adjustments and related hedging activities on a gross basis. In many instances, these fluctuations are not reflective of the actual foreign currency exposure of the underlying consolidated subsidiary. For example, we are required to translate the activities of KWE into US dollars even though KWE does not invest in US dollar denominated assets. Therefore, it is important to look at the provided currency translation and currency derivative adjustment information net of noncontrolling interests to get a more accurate understanding of our actual currency exposure.

We hedge the GBP exposure related to our investment in the KWE shares as KWE's functional currency is GBP. However, approximately 44% of KWE investments are Euro denominated investments. KWE generally hedges its net cost basis in the Euro denominated assets. As such, to provide a more accurate picture of KW's actual GBP and euro exposure, in the table below we included KWE's euro denominated investments in the GBP column.

If our business in Europe continues to grow, primarily due to the growth of KWE, fluctuations in the Euro and GBP foreign exchange rates will have a greater impact on our business. In order to manage the effect of these fluctuations, we typically hedge 50%-100% of foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with our net cost basis in certain non-U.S. operations through the use of currency derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts and options. Our service businesses typically do not require much capital so foreign currency translation and derivative activity primarily relates to the investments segment as that has greater balance sheet exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

We typically have not hedged the impact foreign currency fluctuations may have on our future operations or cash flows. The costs to operate these businesses, such as compensation, overhead and interest expense are incurred in local currencies. As we are not currently hedging our current operations there will be foreign currency impact on our results of operations for both the services and investment segments.

The table below shows the Company's investment account and consolidated cash position by currency as well as any hedges on those currencies as of December 31, 2016 and the impact of a 10% fluctuation in rates.

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(in millions)	GBP	Euro	Total Non-USD	USD	Total				
USD									
Investment account ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$535.7	26%	\$213.9	10%	\$749.636%	\$1,322.864%	\$2,072.4		
Cash	1.9	—%	2.1	1%	4.0	1%	255.4	98%	259.4
Local currencies									
Investment account	£434.1		€203.4						
Cash	£1.5		€2.0						
Hedges, net of noncontrolling interests									
Notional Amount	£295.2		€130.0						
Rate fluctuation impact									
10% increase	\$34.0		\$11.6						
10% decrease	\$(33.8)		\$(10.9)						

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash held by consolidated investments net of noncontrolling interests

⁽²⁾ Excludes hedge fair values, net of noncontrolling interest of \$16.0 million and \$(11.9) million on GBP and Euro, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PRESENTATION — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KW Group and voting interest entities which it controls. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, Kennedy Wilson evaluates its relationships with other entities to identify whether they are variable interest entities ("VIE") as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 810 – Consolidation and to assess whether it is the primary beneficiary of such entities. In determining whether Kennedy Wilson is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, qualitative and quantitative factors are considered, including, but not limited to: the amount and characteristics of Kennedy Wilson's investment; the obligation or likelihood for Kennedy Wilson to provide financial support; Kennedy Wilson's ability to control or significantly influence key decisions for the VIE; and the similarity with and significance to the business activities of Kennedy Wilson. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the future fair values and performance of real estate held by these VIEs and general market conditions.

Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc ("KWE," LSE: KWE), a Jersey investment company formed to invest in real estate and real estate-related assets in Europe, closed its initial public offering ("IPO") on the London Stock Exchange during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. KWE is externally managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennedy Wilson incorporated in Jersey pursuant to an investment management agreement. Due to the terms provided in the investment management agreement and Kennedy Wilson's equity ownership interest in KWE, pursuant to the guidance set forth in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 810 - Consolidation ("Subtopic 810"), the Company is required to consolidate KWE's results in its consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, the Company invested \$489.3 million and owned approximately 23.6% of KWE's total issued share capital.

Prior to KWE's formation and for investments that do not meet KWE's investment guidelines, the Company has directly invested in 17 properties and a servicing platform in Europe that have total assets of \$834.4 million included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and \$269.1 million of equity as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's weighted average ownership in these investments was 63.1%.

USE OF ESTIMATES — The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and the underlying assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported, disclosure about contingent assets and liabilities, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses.

Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in those estimates will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

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REVENUE RECOGNITION — Revenue consists of management and leasing fees (including performance fees), commissions, rental and hotel income, sales of real estate and loan and other income.

Management fees are primarily comprised of investment management, property services, and research fees.

Investment management fees are earned from KWE and from limited partners of funds, co-investments, or separate accounts and are generally based on a fixed percentage of committed capital or net asset value. Property services fees are earned for managing the operations of real estate assets and are generally based on a fixed percentage of the revenues generated from the respective real estate assets. Research fees are earned from consulting arrangements. These fees are recognized as revenue ratably over the period that the respective services are performed.

Performance fees or carried interest are allocated to the general partner, special limited partner or asset manager of Kennedy Wilson's real estate funds and loan pool participations based on the cumulative performance of the fund and loan pools and are subject to preferred return thresholds of the limited partners and participants. At the end of each reporting period, Kennedy Wilson calculates the performance fee that would be due as if the fair value of the underlying investments were realized as of such date, irrespective of whether such amounts have been realized. As the fair value of underlying investments varies between reporting periods, it is necessary to make adjustments to amounts recorded as performance fees to reflect either (a) positive performance resulting in an increase in the performance fee allocated to the general partner or asset manager or (b) negative performance that would cause the amount due to Kennedy Wilson to be less than the amount previously recognized as revenue, resulting in a negative adjustment to performance fees allocated to the general partner or asset manager. Substantially all of the performance fees are recognized in investment management fees and substantially all of the carried interest is recognized in income from unconsolidated investments in our consolidated statements of operations. Total performance fees recognized to date through December 31, 2016 that may be reversed in future periods if there is negative fund performance totaled \$27.4 million. Performance fees recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2013 were \$13.0 million, \$18.0 million and \$8.5 million and are included in accounts receivable—related parties in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

KWE is externally managed by one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries (“KWE Manager”) pursuant to an investment management agreement in which Kennedy Wilson will be entitled to receive certain management and performance fees. KWE Manager is paid an annual management fee (payable quarterly in arrears) equal to 1% of KWE’s adjusted net asset value (EPRA NAV). The management fee payable to KWE Manager is paid half in cash and half in shares of KWE. KWE Manager earned \$22.2 million in management fees which is eliminated in consolidation due to our consolidation of KWE.

We are also entitled to receive an annual performance fee equal to 20% of the lesser of (i) the excess of the shareholder return for the relevant year (defined as the change in KWE’s adjusted net asset value per ordinary share plus dividends paid) over a 10% annual return hurdle, and (ii) the excess of year-end adjusted net asset value per ordinary share over a “high water mark.” The performance fee is payable in shares of KWE that vest equally over a three-year period. As of December 31, 2016, no such fees have been accrued by Kennedy Wilson for the current period.

Commissions primarily consist of acquisition fees, auction and real estate sales commissions, leasing commissions, and consulting fees. Acquisition fees are earned for identifying and closing investments on behalf of investors and are based on a fixed percentage of the acquisition price. Acquisition fees are recognized upon the successful completion of an acquisition after all required services have been performed. In the case of auction and real estate sales commissions, the revenue is generally recognized when escrow closes. In accordance with the guidelines established for Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent in the ASC Subtopic 605-45, KW Group records commission revenues and expenses on a gross basis. Of the criteria listed in the Subtopic 605-45, Kennedy Wilson is the primary obligor in the transaction, does not have inventory risk, performs all or part of the service, has credit risk, and has wide latitude in establishing the price of services rendered and discretion in selection of agents and determination of service specifications. Leasing fees that are payable upon tenant occupancy, payment of rent or other events beyond Kennedy Wilson's control are recognized upon the occurrence of such events.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Hotel income is earned when rooms are occupied or goods and services have been delivered or rendered.

Sales of real estate are recognized when title to the real property passes to the buyer and there is no continuing involvement in the real property. KW Group follows the requirements for profit recognition as set forth by the Sale of Real Estate ASC Subtopic 360-20.

Interest income from investments in loans acquired at a discount are recognized using the effective interest method. Interest income from investments in loans which KW Group originates are recognized at the stated interest rate. When a loan or loans are acquired with deteriorated credit quality primarily for the rewards of collateral ownership, such loans are accounted for as loans until KW Group is in possession of the collateral. However, accrual of income is not recorded during the conversion period under ASC Subtopic 310-30-25. Income is recognized to the extent that cash is received from the loan.

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS — When acquiring a property, the purchase price of acquired properties is recorded to land, buildings and building improvements and intangible lease value (value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired

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in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, if any) based on their respective estimated fair values in accordance with Business Combinations ASC Subtopics 805-10. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The valuations of real estate are based on management estimates of the real estate assets using income and market approaches. The indebtedness securing the real estate are valued, in part, based on third party valuations and management estimates also using an income approach.

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS — Noncontrolling interests are reported within equity as a separate component of Kennedy Wilson's equity in accordance with Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements ASC Subtopic 810-10. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, net income or loss, and other comprehensive income are reported in the consolidated statements of operations at the consolidated amounts and net income and comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests are separately stated. Due to the launch and consolidation of KWE and the Company's 23.6% ownership there has been a large increase in noncontrolling interest during 2014. Management fees earned by KWE Manger for managing KWE are eliminated in consolidation however the amount attributable to the noncontrolling interest holders of KWE are recognized through net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest holders.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES — The financial statements of subsidiaries located outside the United States are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. The assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date, and income and expenses are translated at the average monthly rate. The foreign currencies include the Euro, the British pound sterling, and the Japanese yen. Cumulative translation adjustments, to the extent not included in cumulative net income, are included in the consolidated statements of equity and comprehensive income as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company hedges its investments in foreign subsidiaries with forward and option contracts as discussed below.

At December 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our investment account is invested through our foreign platforms in their local currencies. Investment level debt is generally incurred in local currencies. Fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates may have a significant impact on the results of our operations. In order to manage the effect of these fluctuations, we generally hedge our book equity exposure to foreign currencies through currency forward contracts and options. We typically hedge 50%-100% of the book equity exposure to these foreign currencies.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING — KW Group holds derivatives to reduce our exposure to foreign currencies. We recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges must be adjusted to fair value and the changes in fair value must be reflected as income or expense. If the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are either offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income, which is a component of the stockholders' equity accounts. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

UNCONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS — KW Group has a number of joint venture interests that were formed to acquire, manage, and/or sell real estate and invest in loan pools and discounted loan portfolios. Investments in unconsolidated investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as KW Group can exercise significant influence, but does not have the ability to control the unconsolidated investment. An investment in an unconsolidated investment is recorded at its initial investment and is increased or decreased by KW Group's share of income or loss, plus additional contributions and less distributions. A decline in the value of an unconsolidated investment that is other than temporary is recognized when evidence indicates that such a decline has occurred in accordance with Equity Method Investments ASC Subtopic 323-10. As of December 31, 2016, the Company also had an investment in one joint venture which is a VIE in which the Company is not the primary beneficiary and therefore accounts for it under the equity method as well.

Profits on the sale of real estate held by unconsolidated investments in which KW Group has continuing involvement are deferred until such time that the continuing involvement has been concluded and all the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer. Profit on sales to unconsolidated investment in which KW Group retains an

equity ownership interest results in partial sales treatment in accordance with Sale of Real Estate ASC Subtopic 360-20, thus deferring a portion of the gain as a result of KW Group's continuing ownership percentage in the unconsolidated investment.

Kennedy Wilson records its investments in certain funds it manages and sponsors ("the Funds") that are investment companies under the Investment Companies ASC Subtopic 946-10, based upon the net assets that would be allocated to its interests in the Funds assuming the Funds were to liquidate their investments at fair value as of the reporting date. Thus, the Funds reflect their investments at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value reflected in their earnings. Kennedy Wilson has retained the specialized accounting for the Funds pursuant to Retention of Specialized Accounting for Investments in Consolidation ASC Subtopic 323-10 in recording its equity in joint venture income from the Funds.

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Additionally, Kennedy Wilson elected the fair value option for thirteen investments in unconsolidated investment entities. Kennedy Wilson elected to record these investments at fair value to more accurately reflect the timing of the value created in the underlying investments and report those results in current operations.

Interest income from investments in loan pool participations are recognized on a level yield basis under the provisions of Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality ASC Subtopic 310-30, where a level yield model is utilized to determine a yield rate which, based upon projected future cash flows, accretes interest income over the estimated holding period. In the event that the present value of those future cash flows is less than net book value, a loss would be immediately recorded. When the future cash flows of a note cannot be reasonably estimated, cash payments are applied to the cost basis of the note until it is fully recovered before any interest income is recognized.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — KW Group accounts for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value measurements of non-financial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis under the provisions of Fair Value Measurements ASC Subtopic 820-10. Subtopic 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When estimating fair value in the absence of an orderly transaction between market participants, valuations of real estate are based on management estimates of the real estate assets using income and market approaches. The indebtedness securing the real estate and the investments in debt securities are valued, in part, based on third party valuations and management estimates also using an income approach.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — The estimated fair value of financial instruments is determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment, however, is necessary to interpret market data and develop the related estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized upon disposition of the financial instruments. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies may have a material impact on the estimated fair value amounts.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, a five step model to recognize revenue from customer contracts in an effort to increase consistency and comparability throughout global capital markets and across industries. The model will identify the contract, identify any separate performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price and recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. The new standard will apply to KW Group's management and leasing fees (including performance fees), commissions, rental and hotel income. Management is evaluating the impact of the five step model and determined that it is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements. ASU 2014-09 will also impact how sales of real estate are reported, which will become subject to ASC Subtopic 610-20 Other Income- Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets ("Subtopic 610-20"). After review of Subtopic 610-20, management concluded that the new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the amount, timing or classification of real estate sales in the financial statements or related disclosures based on the Company's current business mix. The new standard will replace most existing revenue recognition in GAAP when it becomes effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The Company is planning on adopting a modified retrospective transition method when the guidance becomes effective.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis and was adopted by the KW Group on January 1, 2016. The new standard makes certain changes to both the variable interest model and the voting model, including changes to (1) the identification of variable interests (fees paid to a decision maker or service provider), (2) the variable interest entity characteristics for a limited partnership or similar entity and (3) the primary beneficiary determination. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 did not result in any changes to the Company's conclusions regarding the consolidation of investments under the new standard. The Company identified several entities, already consolidated under the previous standard but not considered VIEs, which under the new standard, are considered VIEs and will continue to be consolidated. KWE was determined to be a VIE

under the new standard as were eight other less significant consolidated investments, all with the same partner and sharing similar legal structures. However, because the Company's analysis concludes that the Company is the primary beneficiary of those entities, they continue to be consolidated.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, to reduce the complexity of financial statement presentation pursuant to which debt issuance costs will be presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of debt liabilities as opposed to a deferred charge recognized as an asset. ASU 2015-03 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. ASU 2015-03 became effective for KW Group beginning January 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e., lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is

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recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. ASU 2016-02 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Because KW Group's existing operating lease commitments are not material and the accounting for leases by the lessor is substantially unchanged, the Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting, which eliminates the requirement for an investor to retroactively apply the equity method when its increase in ownership interest (or degree of influence) in an investee triggers equity method accounting. ASU 2016-07 is effective for all entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on KW Group's consolidated financial statements.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which is intended to improve the accounting for share-based payment transactions as part of the FASB's simplification initiative. The ASU changes seven aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including: (1) accounting for income taxes; (2) classification of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows; (3) forfeitures; (4) minimum statutory tax withholding requirements; (5) classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows when an employer withholds shares for tax-withholding purposes; (6) practical expedient - expected term (nonpublic only); and (7) intrinsic value (nonpublic only). ASU 2015-09 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on KW Group's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which addresses eight classification issues related to the statement of cash flows: (a) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, (b) settlement of zero-coupon bonds, (c) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination (d) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, (e) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies, (f) distributions received from equity method investees, (g) beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and (h) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. ASU 2016-15 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on KW Group's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The ASU clarifies the definition of a business. The three elements of a business (inputs, processes, and outputs) has not changed, however, the amendment provides a framework to assist entities in evaluating whether these elements are present. The amended framework is not expected to materially impact the Company's financial statements. However, the amendment also includes a provision that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. Therefore, Real estate acquisitions generally will no longer be considered a business and consequently not be accounted for under Topic 805. The Company has evaluated the likely impacts noting that (1) acquisition related costs will no longer be expensed as incurred and (2) regardless of the market value of a property at the acquisition date, acquisition related gains will no longer be recorded. ASU 2017-01 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The information contained in Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is incorporated by reference into Item 7A.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited financial statement schedules III and IV. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 27, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 27, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, as well as schedules III and IV, and our report dated February 27, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 27, 2017

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (Dollars in millions)

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$260.2	\$182.6
Cash and cash equivalents held by consolidated investments	625.5	549.0
Accounts receivable (including \$30.4 and \$22.9 of related party)	71.3	54.7
Loan purchases and originations (including \$0 and \$40.9 of related party)	87.7	299.7
Real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	5,814.2	5,797.5
Unconsolidated investments (including \$333.8 and \$223.8 at fair value)	560.1	444.9
Other assets	240.1	267.2
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$7,659.1	\$7,595.6
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$11.2	\$22.2
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	412.1	392.0
Investment debt	3,956.1	3,627.5
Senior notes payable	936.6	688.8
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	5,316.0	4,730.5
Equity		
Cumulative preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value: 1,000,000 shares authorized \$1,000 per share liquidation preference; 32,550 shares of Series B preferred stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2015	—	—
Common Stock, 115,740,906 and 114,533,581 shares issued outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,231.4	1,225.7
Accumulated deficit	(112.2)	(44.2)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(71.2)	(47.7)
Total Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	1,048.0	1,133.8
Noncontrolling interests	1,295.1	1,731.3
Total equity	2,343.1	2,865.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,659.1	\$7,595.6

⁽¹⁾ The assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2016 include \$4.5 billion (including cash held by consolidated investments of \$0.6 billion and real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$3.6 billion) and \$2.7 billion (including investment debt of \$2.4 billion), respectively, from consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs"). The assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 include \$5.0 billion (including cash held by consolidated investments of \$0.5 billion and real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$4.0 billion) and \$2.7 billion (including investment debt of \$2.4 billion), respectively, from VIEs. These assets can only be used to settle obligations of the consolidated VIEs, and the liabilities do not have recourse to the Company.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue			
Rental	\$485.9	\$ 404.8	\$ 206.9
Hotel	116.2	106.4	63.3
Sale of real estate	29.3	3.7	28.4
Investment management, property services, and research fees (includes \$28.9, \$37.8, and \$57.4 million of related party fees, respectively)	59.4	69.3	82.6
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	12.6	19.5	17.4
Total revenue	703.4	603.7	398.6
Operating expenses			
Rental operating	135.4	108.0	59.3
Hotel operating	96.3	89.9	57.1
Cost of real estate sold	22.1	2.6	20.7
Commission and marketing	8.0	7.3	5.6
Compensation and related	186.5	154.8	113.8
General and administrative	45.4	43.8	42.1
Depreciation and amortization	198.2	166.3	104.5
Total operating expenses	691.9	572.7	403.1
Income from unconsolidated investments	126.6	97.4	54.2
Operating income	138.1	128.4	49.7
Non-operating income (expense)			
Gain on sale of real estate	130.7	72.4	—
Acquisition-related gains	16.2	108.1	218.1
Acquisition-related expenses	(9.5)	(37.3)	(19.7)
Interest expense - investment	(137.4)	(108.8)	(46.3)
Interest expense - corporate	(54.2)	(46.9)	(57.1)
Loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	(1.0)	(27.3)
Other income (expense)	6.6	(2.5)	5.1
Income before provision for income taxes	90.5	112.4	122.5
Provision for income taxes	(14.0)	(53.4)	(32.4)
Net income	76.5	59.0	90.1
Net (income) loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(70.9)	15.7	(68.2)
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(2.8)	(3.6)	(8.1)
Net income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$2.8	\$ 71.1	\$ 13.8
Basic Earnings per share			
Income per basic	\$0.01	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.14
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic	109,094,510	109,261,513	89,200,855
Diluted Earnings per share			
Income per diluted	\$0.01	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.14
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted	109,094,510	109,553,728	91,555,214
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.56	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.36

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsKennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Dollars in millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$76.5	\$59.0	\$90.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	0.1	0.1	(0.2)
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss	(164.1)	(138.3)	(46.4)
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI during the period	3.4	9.7	(7.1)
Unrealized currency derivative contracts (loss) gain	(100.1)	6.3	16.3
Total other comprehensive loss for the period	(260.7)	(122.2)	(37.4)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(184.2)	(63.2)	52.7
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	166.3	118.4	(15.6)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	\$(17.9)	\$55.2	\$37.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(Dollars in millions, except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Noncontrolling	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Other	Interests	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	132,550	—	82,592,607	\$ —	\$ 801.3	\$(42.2)	\$ 9.2	\$ 50.6	\$ 818.9
Issuance of shares, net	—	—	9,201,250	—	190.6	—	—	—	190.6
Shares granted	—	—	3,147,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of Warrants into Common	—	—	1,472,146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares forfeited	—	—	(2,475)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares retired due to RSG Vesting	—	—	(319,582)	—	(8.1)	—	—	—	(8.1)
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	—	15.8	—	—	—	15.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(46.7)	(94.4)	(141.1)
Unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gain, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	10.6	20.1
Unrealized losses on marketable securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(8.1)	—	—	(8.1)
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(33.6)	—	—	(33.6)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	21.9	—	68.2	90.1
Consolidation of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291.8	291.8
Issuance of KWE shares, net	—	—	—	—	(8.3)	—	—	1,893.9	1,885.6
Acquisition of Kennedy Wilson Europe (KWE)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(51.1)	(51.1)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, excluding KWE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.9	30.9
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(57.7)	(57.7)
Balance, December 31, 2014	132,550	—	96,091,446	—	991.3	(62.0)	(28.2)	2,142.8	3,043.9
Issuance of 8,625,000 shares, net	—	—	8,625,000	—	215.0	—	—	—	215.0
Shares forfeited	—	—	(57,148)	—	—	—	—	—	—
RSG Grants	—	—	1,754,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares retired due to RSG Vesting	—	—	(435,415)	—	(11.4)	—	—	—	(11.4)
	(100,000)	—	8,554,948	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Conversion of preferred stock to common stock									
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	—	30.8	—	—	—	30.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)									
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(27.5)	(92.0)	(119.5)
Unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gain (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	(10.7)	(2.7)
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(3.6)	—	—	(3.6)
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(53.3)	—	—	(53.3)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	74.7	—	(15.7)	59.0
Acquisition of Kennedy Wilson Europe (KWE) shares from noncontrolling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(68.4)	(68.4)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, excluding KWE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.5
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(239.2)	(239.2)

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(Dollars in millions, except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock Shares	Common Stock Shares	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
				Additional	(Accumulated Deficit)			
Balance, December 31, 2015	32,550	\$ 14,533,581	\$ 1,225.7	\$ (44.2)	\$ (47.7)	\$ 1,731.3	2,865.1	
Shares forfeited	—	(31,900)	—	—	—	—	—	
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(32,550)	3,366,973	—	—	—	—	—	
RSG Grants	—	1,006,750	—	—	—	—	—	
Shares retired due to RSG Vesting	—	(693,942)	(14.7)	—	—	—	(14.7)	
Shares retired due to common stock repurchase program	—	(2,440,556)	(43.2)	(6.9)	—	—	(50.1)	
Stock based compensation	—	—	65.1	—	—	—	65.1	
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Unrealized foreign currency translation loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(28.7)	(131.6)	(160.3)

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Unrealized foreign currency derivative contract gain (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	(105.6)	(100.5)					
Unrealized gains on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—		0.1						
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(2.8	)	—	(2.8)				
Common stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(63.9	)	—	(63.9)				
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—	70.9	76.5						
Acquisition of Kennedy Wilson Europe (KWE) shares from noncontrolling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(196.9)	(196.9)				
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests from consolidated entity	—	—	—	—	(1.5	)		1.5	—					
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, excluding KWE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.1	42.1						
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(116.6)	(116.6)				
Balance, December 31, 2016	—	\$	−115,740,906	\$	−\$1,231.4	\$	(112.2)	\$	(71.2)	\$	1,295.1	\$	2,343.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsKennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Dollars in millions)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$76.5	\$59.0	\$90.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Net gain from sale of real estate	(137.9)	(70.7)	(7.7)
Acquisition-related gains	(16.2)	(108.1)	(218.1)
Depreciation and amortization	198.2	166.3	104.5
Provision for deferred income taxes	8.8	24.4	28.2
Amortization of deferred loan costs	12.3	8.2	4.1
Amortization of discount and accretion of premium on issuance of the senior notes payable	(2.1)	(8.6)	(14.5)
Unrealized net (gains) losses on derivatives	(6.5)	3.4	2.3
Income from unconsolidated investments	(126.6)	(97.2)	(54.2)
Accretion of interest income on loans	(11.7)	(8.9)	(0.9)
Stock compensation expense	65.1	30.8	15.8
Operating distributions from unconsolidated investments	62.8	78.8	88.8
Operating distributions from loans	32.7	9.7	—
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(22.9)	2.0	(28.6)
Other assets	(18.0)	(14.2)	(23.1)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(11.6)	103.3	111.4
Net cash provided by operating activities	102.9	178.2	98.1
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to loans	(16.1)	(235.8)	(536.8)
Collections of loans	146.9	27.8	95.9
Nonrefundable escrow deposits	—	(3.8)	(47.7)
Net proceeds from sale of real estate	540.1	622.6	24.7
Purchases of and additions to real estate	(949.6)	(1,927.6)	(1,962.2)
Investment in marketable securities	(3.2)	(5.0)	(11.5)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	—	6.2	8.6
Investing distributions from unconsolidated investments	89.6	180.0	111.8
Contributions to unconsolidated investments	(124.9)	(184.3)	(167.7)
Proceeds from settlement of foreign currency derivative contracts	38.6	41.5	14.4
Purchases of foreign currency derivative contracts	(8.1)	(5.2)	(2.7)
Net cash used in investing activities	(286.7)	(1,483.6)	(2,473.2)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Borrowings under senior notes payable	250.0	—	647.2
Repayment of senior notes payable	—	—	(350.0)
Repayments of junior subordinated debt	—	—	(40.0)
Borrowings under lines of credit	125.0	95.0	215.0
Repayment of lines of credit	(125.0)	(220.0)	(90.0)
Borrowings under investment debt	1,189.7	2,087.9	1,283.8
Repayment of investment debt	(608.1)	(681.1)	(345.8)
Debt issue costs	(10.8)	(21.7)	(38.7)

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Issuance of common stock	—	215.0	190.6
Repurchase of common stock	(64.8)	(11.4)	(8.2)
Proceeds from the issuance of KWE shares, net	—	—	1,827.2
Dividends paid	(64.8)	(51.8)	(38.9)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	(196.9)	(68.4)	(51.0)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	42.1	14.5	19.9
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(116.6)	(239.2)	(57.7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	419.8	1,118.8	3,163.4
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(81.9)	(19.5)	(28.8)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	154.1	(206.1)	759.5
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	731.6	937.7	178.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$885.7	\$731.6	\$937.7

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
 (Dollars in millions)

Supplemental cash flow information:

	Year ended December 31,		
(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Cash paid for:			
Interest ⁽¹⁾	\$170.7	\$133.5	\$98.9
Income taxes ⁽²⁾	10.7	3.0	0.3

⁽¹⁾ \$57.8 million, \$38.6 million, and \$18.0 million attributable to noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

⁽²⁾ \$8.5 million, \$2.5 million, \$0.0 million attributable to noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

The Series B Preferred Stock converted into 3,366,973 common shares on December 28, 2016 at a price of \$9.67 per share. The Company paid \$0.7 million of dividends at conversion for dividends that would have been accrued up to the mandatory conversion date. On May 19, 2015, all 100,000 outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock were mandatorily converted into an aggregate of 8,554,948 shares of the Company's common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, based on a conversion price of approximately \$11.69 per share of Common Stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company acquired additional equity interests in Kona Village and a retail property in the Western United States that were previously unconsolidated. Subsequent to gaining control and consolidating Kona Village, Kennedy Wilson sold a 50% equity interest to a strategic partner, resulting in shared control, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment under the equity method as of December 31, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KWE foreclosed on four notes secured by office buildings located in Dublin, Ireland and the Company acquired additional equity interests in multifamily and commercial properties in the Western United States that were previously unconsolidated. The assets and liabilities of these properties were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations. As the fair value of the KW Group's interests in these properties were in excess of their carrying value of their ownership interest, KW Group recorded acquisition-related gains of \$16.2 million and \$108.1 million, during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. See Note 4 for more detail.

On February 28, 2014, the Kennedy Wilson contributed its 50% interest in an unconsolidated investment which held 14 commercial, retail, and industrial properties portfolio to KWE as part of Kennedy Wilson's subscription in KWE's initial public offering.

On March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014, Kennedy Wilson amended the existing operating agreements governing certain of its investments with certain of its equity partners thereby allowing Kennedy Wilson to gain control of these operating properties. As a result of obtaining control, the assets and liabilities of these properties were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations as described in note 4.

During 2014, Kennedy Wilson foreclosed on a 133,000 square foot retail center and an adjacent 2.4-acre vacant lot in Van Nuys, CA and on the notes secured by the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, Ireland. Additionally, Kennedy Wilson increased its ownership in a previously unconsolidated investment in a 750-unit Western US multifamily property from 42% to 87% and amended the existing operating agreement to gain control of the property. As a result of such foreclosure and increase in ownership, the assets and liabilities of these properties were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value under ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations, as described in note 4.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 1—ORGANIZATION

Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. ("KWH," NYSE: KW), a Delaware corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively the "Company" or "Kennedy Wilson") and its consolidated subsidiaries (including KWE as defined below), collectively "KW Group", is a global real estate investment company. We own, operate, and invest in real estate both on our own and through our investment management platform. We focus on multifamily and commercial properties located in the Western U.S., UK, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan. To complement our investment business, the Company also provides real estate services primarily to financial services clients.

NOTE 2—BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of KW Group and voting interest entities which it controls. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, Kennedy Wilson evaluates its relationships with other entities to identify whether they are variable interest entities ("VIE") as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 810 – Consolidation and to assess whether it is the primary beneficiary of such entities. In determining whether Kennedy Wilson is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, qualitative and quantitative factors are considered, including, but not limited to: the amount and characteristics of Kennedy Wilson's investment; the obligation or likelihood for Kennedy Wilson to provide financial support; Kennedy Wilson's ability to control or significantly influence key decisions for the VIE; and the similarity with and significance to the business activities of Kennedy Wilson. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the future fair values and performance of real estate held by these VIEs and general market conditions.

Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc ("KWE," LSE: KWE), a Jersey investment company formed to invest in real estate and real estate-related assets in Europe, closed its initial public offering ("IPO") on the London Stock Exchange during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. KWE is externally managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennedy Wilson incorporated in Jersey pursuant to an investment management agreement. Due to the terms provided in the investment management agreement and Kennedy Wilson's equity ownership interest in KWE, pursuant to the guidance set forth in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 810 - Consolidation ("Subtopic 810"), the Company is required to consolidate KWE's results in its consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has invested \$489.3 million and owned approximately 23.6% of KWE's total issued share capital.

Prior to KWE's formation and for investments that do not meet KWE's investment guidelines, the Company has directly invested in 17 properties and a servicing platform in Europe that have total assets of \$834.4 million included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and \$269.1 million of equity as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's weighted average ownership in these investments was 63.1%.

USE OF ESTIMATES — The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and the underlying assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported, disclosure about contingent assets and liabilities, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses.

Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in those estimates will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

REVENUE RECOGNITION — Revenue consists of management and leasing fees (including performance fees), commissions, rental and hotel income, sales of real estate and loan income.

Management fees are primarily comprised of investment management, property services, and research fees.

Investment management fees are earned from limited partners of funds, co-investments, or separate accounts and are

generally based on a fixed percentage of committed capital or net asset value. Property services fees are earned for managing the operations of real estate assets and are generally based on a fixed percentage of the revenues generated from the respective real estate assets. Research fees are earned from consulting arrangements. These fees are recognized as revenue ratably over the period that the respective services are performed. The Company provides investment management and property services on investments it also has an ownership interest in. Fees earned on consolidated properties are eliminated in consolidation and fees on unconsolidated investments are eliminated for the portion that relate to the Company's ownership interest. During the year ended December 31, 2016, \$36.9 million were eliminated in consolidation.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Performance fees or carried interest are allocated to the general partner, special limited partner or asset manager of Kennedy Wilson's real estate funds and loan pool participations based on the cumulative performance of the fund and loan pools and are subject to preferred return thresholds of the limited partners and participants. At the end of each reporting period, Kennedy Wilson calculates the performance fee that would be due as if the fair value of the underlying investments were realized as of such date, irrespective of whether such amounts have been realized. As the fair value of underlying investments varies between reporting periods, it is necessary to make adjustments to amounts recorded as performance fees to reflect either (a) positive performance resulting in an increase in the performance fee allocated to the general partner or asset manager or (b) negative performance that would cause the amount due to Kennedy Wilson to be less than the amount previously recognized as revenue, resulting in a negative adjustment to performance fees allocated to the general partner or asset manager. Substantially all of the performance fees are recognized in investment management fees in our consolidated statements of operations. Total performance fees recognized to date through December 31, 2016 that may be reversed in future periods if there is negative fund performance totaled \$27.4 million. Performance fees recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$13.0 million, \$18.0 million and \$8.5 million and the amounts that have not been received are included in accounts receivable—related parties in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

KWE is externally managed by one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries (“KWE Manager”) pursuant to an investment management agreement in which capacity Kennedy Wilson will be entitled to receive certain management and performance fees. KWE Manager is paid an annual management fee (payable quarterly in arrears) equal to 1% of KWE's adjusted net asset value (EPRA NAV). The management fee payable to KWE Manager is paid half in cash and half in shares of KWE. KW Manager earned \$22.2 million in management fees for the year ended December 31, 2016 which is eliminated in consolidation due to the Company's consolidation of KWE.

We are also entitled to receive an annual performance fee equal to 20% of the lesser of (i) the excess of the shareholder return for the relevant year (defined as the change in KWE's adjusted net asset value per ordinary share plus dividends paid) over a 10% annual return hurdle, and (ii) the excess of year-end adjusted net asset value per ordinary share over a “high water mark.” The performance fee is payable in shares of KWE that vest equally over a three-year period. As of December 31, 2016, no such fees have been accrued by Kennedy Wilson for the current period.

Commissions primarily consist of acquisition fees, auction and real estate sales commissions, leasing commissions, and consulting fees. Acquisition fees are earned for identifying and closing investments on behalf of investors and are based on a fixed percentage of the acquisition price. Acquisition fees are recognized upon the successful completion of an acquisition after all required services have been performed. In the case of auction and real estate sales commissions, the revenue is generally recognized when escrow closes. In accordance with the guidelines established for Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent in the ASC Subtopic 605-45, KW Group records commission revenues and expenses on a gross basis. Of the criteria listed in the Subtopic 605-45, Kennedy Wilson is the primary obligor in the transaction, does not have inventory risk, performs all or part of the service, has credit risk, and has wide latitude in establishing the price of services rendered and discretion in selection of agents and determination of service specifications. Leasing fees that are payable upon tenant occupancy, payment of rent or other events beyond Kennedy Wilson's control are recognized upon the occurrence of such events.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Hotel income is earned when rooms are occupied or goods and services have been delivered or rendered.

Sales of real estate are recognized when title to the real property passes to the buyer and there is no continuing involvement in the real property. KW Group follows the requirements for profit recognition as set forth by the Sale of Real Estate ASC Subtopic 360-20.

Interest income from investments in loans acquired at a discount are recognized using the effective interest method.

Interest income from investments in loans which KW Group originates are recognized at the stated interest rate. When a loan or loans are acquired with deteriorated credit quality primarily for the rewards of collateral ownership, such

loans are accounted for as loans until KW Group is in possession of the collateral. However, accrual of income is not recorded during the conversion period under ASC Subtopic 310-30-25. Income is recognized to the extent that cash is received from the loan.

REAL ESTATE ACQUISITIONS — The purchase price of acquired properties is recorded to land, buildings and building improvements and intangible lease value (value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, if any) based on their respective estimated fair values in accordance with Business Combinations ASC Subtopics 805-10. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

The valuations of real estate are based on management estimates of the real estate assets using income and market approaches. The indebtedness securing the real estate are valued, in part, based on third party valuations and management estimates also using an income approach.

UNCONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS — KW Group has a number of joint venture interests that were formed to acquire, manage, and/or sell real estate and invest in loan pools and discounted loan portfolios. Investments in unconsolidated investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as KW Group can exercise significant influence, but does not have the ability to control the unconsolidated investment. An investment in an unconsolidated investment is recorded at its initial investment and is increased or decreased by KW Group's share of income or loss, plus additional contributions and less distributions. A decline in the value of an unconsolidated investment that is other than temporary is recognized when evidence indicates that such a decline has occurred in accordance with Equity Method Investments ASC Subtopic 323-10.

Profits on the sale of real estate held by unconsolidated investments in which KW Group has continuing involvement are deferred until such time that the continuing involvement has been concluded and all the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer. Profit on sales to unconsolidated investments in which KW Group retains an equity ownership interest results in partial sales treatment in accordance with Sale of Real Estate ASC Subtopic 360-20, thus deferring a portion of the gain as a result of KW Group's continuing ownership percentage in the unconsolidated investment.

Kennedy Wilson records its investments in certain commingled funds it manages and sponsors ("the Funds") that are investment companies under the Investment Companies ASC Subtopic 946-10, based upon the net assets that would be allocated to its interests in the Funds assuming the Funds were to liquidate their investments at fair value as of the reporting date. Thus, the Funds reflect their investments at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value reflected in their earnings. Kennedy Wilson has retained the specialized accounting for the Funds pursuant to Retention of Specialized Accounting for Investments in Consolidation ASC Subtopic 323-10 in recording its equity in joint venture income from the Funds.

Additionally, Kennedy Wilson elected the fair value option for thirteen investments in unconsolidated investment entities. Due to the nature of these investments, Kennedy Wilson elected to record these investments at fair value in order to report the value in the underlying investments in the results of our current operations.

Interest income from investments in loan pools are recognized on a level yield basis under the provisions of Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality ASC Subtopic 310-30, where a level yield model is utilized to determine a yield rate which, based upon projected future cash flows, accretes interest income over the estimated holding period. In the event that the present value of those future cash flows is less than net book value, a loss would be immediately recorded. When the future cash flows of a note cannot be reasonably estimated, cash payments are applied to the cost basis of the note until it is fully recovered before any interest income is recognized.

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM UNCONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS — The Company utilizes the "look-through" approach, distributions are reported under operating cash flow unless the facts and circumstances of a specific distribution clearly indicate that it is a return of capital (e.g., a liquidating dividend or distribution of the proceeds from unconsolidated investments' sale of assets), in which case it is reported as an investing activity. This enables KW Group to look to the nature and source of the distribution received and classify it appropriately between operating and investing activities on the statement of cash flows based upon the source.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — KW Group accounts for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value measurements of non-financial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis under the provisions of Fair Value Measurements ASC Subtopic 820-10. Subtopic 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When estimating fair value in the absence of an orderly transaction between market participants, valuations of real estate are based on management estimates of

the real estate assets using income and market approaches. The indebtedness securing the real estate and the investments in debt securities are valued, in part, based on third party valuations and management estimates also using an income approach.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — The estimated fair value of financial instruments is determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment, however, is necessary to interpret market data and develop the related estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized upon disposition of the financial instruments. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies may have a material impact on the estimated fair value amounts.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS — Noncontrolling interests are reported within equity as a separate component of Kennedy Wilson's equity in accordance with Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements ASC Subtopic 810-10. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, net income or loss, and other comprehensive income are reported in the consolidated statements of operations at the consolidated amounts and net income and comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests are separately stated. Management fees earned by KWE Manager for managing KWE are eliminated in consolidation however the amount attributable to the noncontrolling interest holders of KWE are recognized through net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest holders.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES — The financial statements of subsidiaries located outside the United States are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. The assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date, and income and expenses are translated at the average monthly rate. The foreign currencies include the Euro, the British pound sterling, and the Japanese yen. Cumulative translation adjustments, to the extent not included in cumulative net income, are included in the consolidated statements of equity and comprehensive income as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company hedges its investments in foreign subsidiaries with forward and option contracts as discussed below.

At December 31, 2016, approximately 36% of our investment account is invested through our foreign platforms in their local currencies. Investment level debt and operational costs of our platforms are generally incurred in local currencies. Fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates may have a significant impact on the results of our operations. In order to manage the effect of these fluctuations, we generally hedge our book equity exposure to foreign currencies through currency forward contracts and options. We typically hedge 50%-100% of the book equity exposure to these foreign currencies.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES — KW Group has derivatives to reduce its exposure to foreign currencies. All derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet at their respective fair values. For derivatives designated in hedging relationships, changes in fair value of cash flow hedges or net investment hedges are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, to the extent the derivative is effective at offsetting the changes in the item being hedged until the hedged item affects earnings.

GOODWILL — Goodwill results from the difference between the purchase price and the fair value of net assets acquired based upon the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. In accordance with Accounting for Goodwill ASC Subtopic 350-20, goodwill is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. The Company performs its annual review of impairment at year end and when a triggering event occurs between annual year end reviews. As a result of the evaluation performed as described above, Kennedy Wilson has determined that there was no impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and all highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are invested in institutions insured by government agencies. Certain accounts contain balances in excess of the insured limits. KW Group's operations and financial position are affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates between the Japanese yen, euro, and British pound sterling against the U.S. Dollar.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS — KW Group reviews its long-lived assets (excluding goodwill) whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with Impairment of Long-Lived Assets ASC Subtopic 360-10. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are presented separately in the balance sheet and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of the assets to be disposed of

are classified as held for sale and would be presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the balance sheet.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — Accounts receivable are recorded at the contractual amount as determined by the underlying agreements and do not bear interest. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided when KW Group determines there are probable credit losses in KW Group's existing accounts receivable and is determined based on historical experience. KW Group reviews its accounts receivable for probable credit losses on a quarterly basis. As of December 31, 2016, KW Group had an immaterial allowance for doubtful accounts and during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 had recorded no provision for doubtful accounts.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK — Financial instruments that subject KW Group to credit risk consist primarily of accounts and notes receivable, cash equivalents and derivative instruments. Credit risk is generally diversified due to the large number of entities composing KW Group's customer base and their geographic dispersion throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Japan. Kennedy Wilson performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and debtors.

EARNINGS PER SHARE — Basic earnings per share is computed based upon the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted earnings per share is computed based upon the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the periods presented. The dilutive impact of potentially dilutive securities including convertible securities, and unvested stock which were outstanding during the period. Unvested stock are calculated by the "treasury stock" method and the convertible securities under the "if converted" method.

COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME — Comprehensive (loss) income consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). In the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, accumulated other comprehensive income consists of foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities and derivative instruments.

REPURCHASE OF EQUITY INSTRUMENTS — Upon the decision to retire repurchased equity instruments, Kennedy Wilson records the retirement as a reduction to additional paid in capital for the amount that shares were initially issued at with the excess paid going to retained earnings.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS — Kennedy Wilson accounts for its share-based payment arrangements under the provisions of Share-Based Payments ASC Subtopic 718-10. Compensation cost for employee service received in exchange for an award of equity instruments is based on the grant-date fair value of the share-based award that is ultimately settled in equity of Kennedy Wilson. The cost of employee services is recognized over the period during which an employee provides service in exchange for the share-based payment award. Share-based payment arrangements with only services conditions that vest ratably over the requisite service period are recognized on the straight-line basis and performance awards that vest ratably are recognized on a tranche by tranche basis over the performance period.

INCOME TAXES — Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. In accordance with Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ASC Subtopic 740-10, Kennedy Wilson recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. Kennedy Wilson records interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in general and administrative expenses.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS — In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, a five step model to recognize revenue from customer contracts in an effort to increase consistency and comparability throughout global capital markets and across industries. The model will identify the contract, identify any separate performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price and recognize revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. The new standard will apply to KW Group's management and leasing fees (including performance fees), commissions, rental and hotel income.

Management is evaluating the impact of the five step model and determined that it is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements. ASU 2014-09 will also impact how sales of real estate are reported, which will become subject to ASC Subtopic 610-20 Other Income- Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets ("Subtopic 610-20"). After review of Subtopic 610-20, management concluded that the new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the amount, timing or classification of real estate sales in the financial statements or related disclosures based on the Company's current business mix. The new standard will replace most existing revenue recognition in GAAP when it becomes effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. The Company is planning on adopting a modified retrospective transition method when the guidance becomes effective.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis and was adopted by the KW Group on January 1, 2016. The new standard makes certain changes to both the variable interest model and the voting model, including changes to (1) the identification of variable interests (fees paid to a decision maker or

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

service provider), (2) the variable interest entity characteristics for a limited partnership or similar entity and (3) the primary beneficiary determination. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 did not result in any changes to the Company's conclusions regarding the consolidation of investments under the new standard. The Company identified several entities, already consolidated under the previous standard but not considered VIEs, which under the new standard, are considered VIEs and will continue to be consolidated. KWE was determined to be a VIE under the new standard as were eight other less significant consolidated investments, all with the same partner and sharing similar legal structures. However, because the Company's analysis concludes that the Company is the primary beneficiary of those entities, they continue to be consolidated.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, to reduce the complexity of financial statement presentation pursuant to which debt issuance costs will be presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of debt liabilities as opposed to a deferred charge recognized as an asset. ASU 2015-03 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. ASU 2015-03 became effective for KW Group beginning January 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e., lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. ASU 2016-02 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Because KW Group's existing operating lease commitments are not material and the accounting for leases by the lessor is substantially unchanged, the Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting, which eliminates the requirement for an investor to retroactively apply the equity method when its increase in ownership interest (or degree of influence) in an investee triggers equity method accounting. ASU 2016-07 is effective for all entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on KW Group's consolidated financial statements.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which is intended to improve the accounting for share-based payment transactions as part of the FASB's simplification initiative. The ASU changes seven aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including: (1) accounting for income taxes; (2) classification of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows; (3) forfeitures; (4) minimum statutory tax withholding requirements; (5) classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows when an employer withholds shares for tax-withholding purposes; (6) practical expedient - expected term (nonpublic only); and (7) intrinsic value (nonpublic only). ASU 2015-09 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which addresses eight classification issues related to the statement of cash flows: (a) debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, (b) settlement of zero-coupon bonds, (c) contingent consideration payments made after a business combination (d) proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, (e) proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including bank-owned life insurance policies, (f) distributions received from equity method

investees, (g) beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and (h) separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. ASU 2016-15 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a significant impact on KW Group's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The ASU clarifies the definition of a business. The three elements of a business (inputs, processes, and outputs) has not changed, however, the amendment provides a framework to assist entities in evaluating whether these elements are present. The amended framework is not expected to materially impact the Company's financial statements. However, the amendment also includes a provision that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. Therefore, Real estate acquisitions generally will no longer be considered a business and consequently not be accounted for under Topic 805. The Company has

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

evaluated the likely impacts noting that (1) acquisition related costs will no longer be expensed as incurred and (2) regardless of the market value of a property at the acquisition date, acquisition related gains will no longer be recorded. ASU 2017-01 is required to be adopted for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.

RECLASSIFICATIONS — Certain balances included in prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

NOTE 3—LOAN PURCHASES AND ORIGINATIONS

KW Group's investment in loan purchases and originations was \$87.7 million and \$299.7 million at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, KWH originated a loan secured by a beach-front hotel located in Waimea, Hawaii for \$4.5 million. A loan of approximately \$4.9 million secured by a Class A office building in Burbank, CA was collected in full.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, KWE sold a tranche of five loans secured by five assets in the United Kingdom, which had a carrying value of \$138.5 million, and recognized a gain of \$6.9 million. Additionally, KWE received \$25.4 million of distributions related to its eight loans secured by eight hotels located throughout the United Kingdom.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KWH fully resolved two loans for \$8.7 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KWE converted loans into 100% direct ownership interests in an office building in Dublin, Ireland and a retail center located in Cavan, Ireland that had carrying values of \$53.0 million and \$11.7 million, respectively. Additionally, during the second quarter of 2015, KWE acquired a nonperforming loan secured by a residential property in London, England, for \$108.4 million which was then converted to real estate in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Kona Village

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KWH originated a loan to an existing joint venture for \$38.7 million. With the loan, the joint venture purchased a note (the "Note") secured by the iconic Kona Village Resort ("Kona Village") in Kona, Hawaii for the same \$38.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Note was converted to real estate. The Note had a carrying value of \$46.3 million at the time of conversion. Subsequent to conversion, Kennedy Wilson purchased the equity partners' interests and consolidated the investment. Subsequent to consolidating the investment, Kennedy Wilson sold a 50% equity interest in Kona Village to a strategic partner, resulting in shared control, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment under the equity method as of December 31, 2016. Kona Village is currently in the re-development stage.

Interest Income from Notes Receivable

KW Group recognized interest income on loans of \$12.6 million, \$19.5 million, and \$17.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

NOTE 4—REAL ESTATE AND ACQUIRED IN PLACE LEASE VALUE

The following table summarizes the Company's investment in consolidated real estate properties at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Land	\$1,383.2	\$1,471.5
Buildings	4,048.7	3,905.5
Building improvements	373.5	247.2
Acquired in place lease values	383.1	421.8
	6,188.5	6,046.0

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Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(374.3)	(248.5)
Real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of depreciation and amortization	\$5,814.2	\$5,797.5

Real property, including land, buildings, and building improvements, are included in real estate and are generally stated at cost. Buildings and building improvements are depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated lives not to exceed

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40 years. Acquired in-place lease values are recorded at their estimated fair value and depreciated over their respective weighted-average lease term which was 10.5 years at December 31, 2016.

Depreciation and amortization expense on buildings, building improvements and acquired in place lease values for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$181.6 million, \$157.3 million and \$100.1 million, respectively.

Consolidated Acquisitions

The purchase of property is recorded to land, buildings, building improvements, and intangible lease value (including the value of above-market and below-market leases, acquired in-place lease values, and tenant relationships, if any) based on their respective estimated fair values. The purchase price generally approximates the fair value of the properties as acquisitions are generally transacted with third-party willing sellers.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, KW Group acquired the following consolidated properties:

(Dollars in millions)		Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation at Acquisition ⁽¹⁾					KWH Shareholders' Equity
		Land	Building	Acquired in place lease values ⁽²⁾	Investment debt	NCI ⁽³⁾	
Location	Description						
Western U.S.	Three retail centers, six multifamily and two residential properties ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 124.6	\$ 360.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 295.8	\$ 2.0	\$ 195.7
United Kingdom	Portfolio of 10 office properties and two commercial property ⁽⁴⁾	44.0	88.4	18.0	—	118.1	32.3
Ireland	Three commercial properties and one development property ⁽⁴⁾	25.3	84.9	5.8	—	91.6	24.4
Spain	One development project and one supermarket ⁽⁴⁾	1.9	17.1	0.3	—	15.3	4.0
		\$ 195.8	\$ 550.6	\$ 32.8	\$ 295.8	\$ 227.0	\$ 256.4

⁽¹⁾ Excludes acquisition expenses and net other assets. The purchase price allocations for properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2016 are based on preliminary measurements of fair value that are subject to change. These allocations represent the Company's current best estimates of fair value.

⁽²⁾ Includes above and below market leases in this table. Above and below market leases are part of other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities.

⁽³⁾ Noncontrolling interest amounts associated with acquisition.

⁽⁴⁾ This portfolio of properties was directly acquired and is held by KWE. Kennedy Wilson owns approximately 23.6% of the total issued share capital of KWE as of December 31, 2016.

⁽⁵⁾ During the year ended December 31, 2016, a property included within this group was accounted for under the equity method. KW Group purchased the equity partner interest and consolidated the property resulting in an acquisition-related gain of \$8.6 million. Additionally, KW Group purchased equity partners' interests and consolidated a development project in Kona, HI that was previously accounted for as an equity method investment resulting in an acquisition related gain of \$7.6 million. Subsequently, Kennedy Wilson sold an equity interest in the development project, resulting in shared control, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment under the equity method.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KW Group acquired the following properties:

At Acquisition⁽¹⁾

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Location	Description	Land	Building	Acquired in place lease values ⁽²⁾	Investment debt	NCI ⁽³⁾	KWH Shareholders' Equity
Western U.S.	153k square feet of commercial properties and 208 multifamily units ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 16.7	\$ 56.0	\$ 1.5	\$ 55.0	\$ 0.5	\$ 18.7
United Kingdom	Portfolio of 176 commercial, retail, and industrial properties ⁽⁴⁾	276.1	421.7	76.6	529.3	205.7	39.4
United Kingdom	Portfolio of 9 commercial properties ⁽⁴⁾	104.4	178.7	45.4	—	270.4	58.1
Ireland	Dublin office buildings ⁽⁴⁾	3.9	26.3	2.8	—	22.6	10.4
Spain	Two development projects ⁽⁴⁾	—	43.9	—	—	36.8	7.1
Spain	16 supermarkets and shopping center ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	50.7	112.2	8.8	—	141.0	30.7
Italy	Portfolio of 9 commercial properties ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	47.5	135.1	28.1	—	172.5	38.2
		\$ 499.3	\$ 973.9	\$ 163.2	\$ 584.3	\$ 849.5	\$ 202.6

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

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(1) Excludes acquisition expenses and net other assets. The purchase price allocations for properties acquired during the year ended December 31, 2015 are based on preliminary measurements of fair value that are subject to change. These allocations represent the Company's current best estimates of fair value.

(2) Includes above and below market leases in this table. Above and below market leases are part of other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities.

(3) Noncontrolling interest amounts associated with acquisition.

(4) These portfolios of properties were directly acquired and are held by KWE. Kennedy Wilson owns approximately 18.2% of the total issued share capital of KWE as of December 31, 2015.

(5) KWE recognized an acquisition related gain of \$7.8 million due to improvements in market conditions when the acquisition was agreed to and when it subsequently closed.

Consolidation of previously unconsolidated investments

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company purchased equity partner interests in joint ventures previously accounted for on an equity method basis, resulting in the Company gaining control of the investments and consolidation treatment pursuant to ASC 810 Consolidation.

During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company amended the existing operating agreements governing certain investments with its equity partners thereby allowing the Company to gain control of these operating investments.

These joint ventures were previously accounted for on an equity method basis due to substantive participation of the equity partners in the operational control over the real estate assets. The operating agreements of the investments were amended and restated to give Kennedy Wilson full operational control over the real estate assets while the equity partners retained only certain protective rights. Given that Kennedy Wilson now controls the joint ventures and the ultimate real estate assets held by the joint ventures under the amended and restated operating agreements, a change to the accounting treatment of these joint ventures from the equity method to consolidated treatment pursuant to ASC 810 Consolidation was required.

As a result of gaining control, the assets and liabilities of these properties were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations. As the fair value of the property was in excess of the carrying value of its ownership interest, an acquisition-related gain was recorded in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. See Note 6 - Fair Value Measurements for further detail of the methodology used to determine the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired in these transactions.

Consolidations - 2016

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities assumed as a result of gaining control of these properties and the acquisition-related gains recognized:

(Dollars in millions)

Property	Type	Location	Cash	Real estate and acquired in-place lease values	Accounts receivable and other assets	Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	Investment debt	Noncontrolling interests	Acquisition related gain
Development project in Hawaii	Hotel	Western US	\$—	\$ 76.3	\$ 5.9	\$ 1.0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7.6
One retail center	Commercial		0.8	46.5	—	0.4	29.0	1.8	8.6

Western
US

\$ 0.8 \$ 122.8 \$ 5.9 \$ 1.4 \$ 29.0 \$ 1.8 \$ 16.2

During the year ended December 31, 2016 KW Group purchased equity partners' interests in a development project in Kona, HI that was previously accounted for as an equity method investment resulting in acquisition related gains of \$7.6 million. Subsequent to gaining control, KW Group sold a 50% equity interest in the project to a strategic partner resulting in shared control and a gain on sale of real estate of \$3.8 million which is included as part of the gains on real estate table listed below. The gain on sale was based on the fact that consideration received from our new equity partner was in excess of the Company's basis in the portion of the investment it sold. The Company will act as the general partner after the sale and will manage the development of the project.

Consolidations - 2015

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities assumed as a result of gaining control of these properties and the acquisition-related gains recognized:

(Dollars in millions)

Property	Type	Location	Cash	Real estate acquired and in-place lease values	Accounts receivable and other assets	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	Investment debt	Noncontrolling interests	Acquisition related gain ⁽¹⁾
1,468 units across multiple properties	Multifamily	Western US	\$2.9	\$283.6	\$0.8	\$3.9	\$166.0	\$0.5	\$46.5
490K sq. ft. across multiple properties	Commercial	Western US	7.8	234.7	2.5	6.0	97.9	5.0	37.9
			\$10.7	\$518.3	\$3.3	\$9.9	\$263.9	\$5.5	\$84.4

⁽¹⁾ \$2.3 million was allocated to noncontrolling interest for the portion the acquisition related gain that relates to our equity partners ownership in the properties.

During 2015, Kennedy Wilson bought out equity interests from equity partners in a number of joint ventures with investments based in Western United States where it acquired control of the underlying properties and consolidated real estate at fair value.

Consolidations - 2014

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities assumed as a result of gaining control of these properties and the acquisition-related gains recognized:

(Dollars in millions)

Property	Type	Location	Cash	Real estate acquired and in-place lease values	Accounts receivable and other assets	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	Investment debt	Noncontrolling interests	Acquisition related gain ⁽¹⁾
Three multifamily properties	Multifamily	Ireland	\$3.6	\$248.5	\$0.9	\$5.4	\$114.3	\$66.6	\$39.3
Two office properties	Commercial	Ireland	4.3	223.9	7.6	4.9	75.2	77.9	33.5
Two commercial properties and loans secured by real estate	Commercial & Loans	U.K.	9.6	195.0	5.6	8.1	100.8	62.0	11.3
50 multifamily properties	Multifamily	Japan	21.0	501.2	14.3	4.6	283.7	146.8	66.7
Multifamily property	Multifamily	Western US	0.9	101.3	0.3	0.9	63.2	3.7	19.5
			\$39.4	\$1,269.9	\$28.7	\$23.9	\$637.2	\$357.0	\$170.3

⁽¹⁾ \$65.2 million was allocated to noncontrolling interest for the portion the acquisition related gain that relates to our equity partners ownership in the properties.

On March 31, 2014, Kennedy Wilson and one of its equity partners amended and restated existing operating agreements governing six separate joint ventures that hold real estate-related investments located in the U.K. and Ireland. Kennedy Wilson has an approximate 50% ownership interest in these investments.

On June 30, 2014, Kennedy Wilson and one of its equity partners amended and restated the existing operating agreement of KW Residential ("KWR") which governs 50 multifamily properties in and around Tokyo, Japan comprising approximately 2,400 units. Kennedy Wilson has an approximate 41% ownership interest in these investments.

In December 2014, Kennedy Wilson increased its ownership in a previously unconsolidated investment in a 750-unit Western U.S. multifamily property from 42% to 87% and amended the existing operating agreement to gain control of the property

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Loans converted to real estate

During 2015, KWE foreclosed on three office buildings in Ireland that were held in two different loans and took control of a multifamily building outside of London.

During 2014, Kennedy Wilson foreclosed on a 133,000 square foot retail center and an adjacent 2.4-acre vacant lot in Van Nuys, CA and the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, Ireland.

As a result of the foreclosures and taking title to the properties, the assets and liabilities of the retail center and hotel were consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair value under ASC Topic 805 - Business Combinations and the vacant lot was consolidated in KW Group's financial statements at fair market value. As the fair value of the assets was in excess of the basis in the previously held mortgage notes, KW Group recognized a \$15.9 million gain on the three office buildings in Ireland and the multifamily building outside of London during 2015 and \$3.7 million acquisition-related gain on the retail center and vacant land and a \$28.6 million acquisition-related gain on the hotel during 2014.

KWE acquired subordinated notes on a portfolio of commercial properties in the United Kingdom during 2014 and later used its position as a debt holder to purchase the underlying real estate at a discount. KWE recognized an acquisition-related gain of \$15.6 million (the Company's share was \$2.1 million) on the transaction due to its ability to acquire the underlying real estate at a discount to its fair value.

Gains on real estate

During the year ended December 31, 2016, KW Group recognized the following gains on sale of real estate.

(Dollars in millions)		Gain on sale of real estate		
Description	Consolidated	Net of	Net of NCI	
KW One commercial property in each Japan, United Kingdom and Ireland, one commercial property, one development project, one condo unit, a vacant lot and a parcel of land in the Western U.S.	\$47.9	\$11.9	\$36.0	
KWE 42 commercial properties across the United Kingdom and Ireland	90.0	70.7	19.3	
KW Group	\$137.9	\$82.6	\$55.3	

⁽¹⁾ Includes both the sale of real estate as a business, which is recognized through gain on sale of real estate, and the sale of real estate as assets, which is the net of sale of real estate and cost of real estate sold

During the year ended December 31, 2015, KW Group recognized the following gains on sale of real estate:

(Dollars in millions)		Gain on sale of real estate		
Description	Consolidated	Net of	Net of NCI ⁽¹⁾	
KW Japanese multifamily portfolio, one retail pad and one condo unit in the Western U.S.	\$36.0	\$12.0	\$24.0	
KWE Commercial properties across the United Kingdom	37.5	31.0	6.5	
KW Group	\$73.5	\$43.0	\$30.5	

⁽¹⁾ Includes both the sale of real estate as a business, which is recognized through gain on sale of real estate, and the sale of real estate as assets, which is the net of sale of real estate and cost of real estate sold

During the year ended December 31, 2014, KW Group recognized the following gains on sale of real estate:

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(Dollars in millions)		Gain on sale of real estate		
Description	Consolidated	Net	of ⁽¹⁾	
		NCI		
KW	One parcel of land and eleven condo units in the Western U.S.	\$7.1	\$3.7	\$3.4
KWE	Commercial property in the United Kingdom	0.6	0.5	0.1
KW Group		\$7.7	\$4.2	\$3.5

⁽¹⁾ Includes both the sale of real estate as a business, which is recognized through gain on sale of real estate, and the sale of real estate as assets, which is the net of sale of real estate and cost of real estate sold

Guarantees

Kennedy Wilson has certain guarantees associated with loans secured by consolidated assets. As of December 31, 2016, the maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) Kennedy Wilson could be required to make under the guarantees

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

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was approximately \$62.7 million which is approximately 1% of investment level debt of Kennedy Wilson and its equity partners. The guarantees expire through 2026, and Kennedy Wilson's performance under the guarantees would be required to the extent there is a shortfall upon liquidation between the principal amount of the loan and the net sale proceeds from the property. Based on the Company's evaluation of guarantees under FASB ASC Subtopic 460-10 Estimated Fair Value of Guarantees, the estimated fair value of guarantees made as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were immaterial.

Pro forma results of operations

The results of operations of the assets acquired have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of the acquisitions. The Company's unaudited pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had these acquisition been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented.

The unaudited pro forma data presented below assumes that the acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2016 occurred as of January 1, 2015.

	Unaudited Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
(Dollars in millions, except for per share data)		
Pro forma revenues	\$730.3	\$652.5
Pro forma income from unconsolidated subsidiaries	126.5	98.2
Pro forma net (loss) income ⁽¹⁾	78.8	91.3
Pro forma net (loss) income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders ⁽¹⁾	1.5	93.4
Pro forma net (loss) income per share:		
Basic	\$0.01	\$0.90
Diluted	\$0.01	\$0.85

⁽¹⁾ Excludes nonrecurring gains of \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

NOTE 5—UNCONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS

Kennedy Wilson has a number of joint venture interests, generally ranging from 5% to 50%, that were formed to acquire, manage, develop, service and/or sell real estate and invest in loan pools and discounted loan portfolios. Kennedy Wilson has significant influence over these entities, but not control, and accordingly, these investments are accounted for under the equity method.

Joint Venture Holdings

The following table details KW Group's investments in joint ventures by investment type and geographic location as of December 31, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	Multifamily	Commercial	Loans		Total
			Secured by Real Estate	Residential and Other	
Western U.S.	\$ 193.9	\$ 66.8	\$ —	-\$ 263.7	\$524.4
United Kingdom	—	13.8	—	—	13.8
Spain	—	—	—	15.9	15.9
Japan	6.1	—	—	—	6.1

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Total \$ 200.0 \$ 80.6 \$ -\$ 279.6 \$560.2

The following table details our investments in joint ventures by investment type and geographic location as of December 31, 2015:

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(Dollars in millions)	Multifamily	Commercial	Loans		Total
			Secured by Real Estate	Residential and Other	
Western U.S.	\$ 144.8	\$ 51.4	\$ 12.2	\$ 193.3	\$401.7
United Kingdom	—	23.3	—	—	23.3
Spain	—	—	—	12.8	12.8
Japan	5.8	—	—	—	5.8
Total	\$ 150.6	\$ 74.7	\$ 12.2	\$ 206.1	\$443.6

During the year ended December 31, 2016, multifamily investments increased due to Company and Fund investments in four new multifamily properties, which was offset by the sale of five properties. Commercial investments increased due to Company and Fund investments in three new commercial properties, which was offset by the sale of two properties, consolidation of one property to real estate, and foreign currency fluctuations in the United Kingdom. Joint venture investments in loan portfolios decreased due to loan resolutions during the year. Residential and Other investments increased due to a development project in Kona, Hawaii.

Vintage Housing Holdings ("VHH")

During the second quarter of 2015, the Company purchased a noncontrolling interest for \$78.7 million in VHH, an existing venture that holds controlling interests in 30 syndicated limited partnerships ("LPs") that own multifamily properties via a traditional low-income housing tax credit ("LIHTC") structure in the Western United States. The remaining interest is held by one non-affiliated entity who is appointed as the manager. Neither party controls VHH, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment under the equity method. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the carrying value in VHH was \$84.2 million and \$84.3 million, respectively.

The LPs generate cash flow through their controlling interests in entities owning multifamily housing that is predominantly structured with LIHTCs. The Company has elected the fair value option on its unconsolidated investment in VHH. During the year, the Company recognized a total of \$24.3 million fair value gains through equity income. The fair value gains were primarily generated from resyndications in which VHH dissolves an existing partnership and recapitalizes into a new partnership with tax-exempt bonds and tax credits which are sold to a new tax credit LP partner and, in many cases, yields cash back to VHH. Upon resyndication, VHH retains a GP interest in the partnership and receives various future streams of cashflows including; development fees, asset management fees, other GP management fees and distributions from operations. Since the investment is accounted for under the fair value option, operating distributions are recorded as equity income. See Note 6 for additional details. The Company has recognized \$6.1 million in equity income related to operating distributions during the year.

Income from Unconsolidated Investments

The following table presents income from unconsolidated investments recognized by Kennedy Wilson during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Equity in joint venture income	\$70.5	\$58.2	\$45.4
Equity in joint venture income (loss) - fair value	56.6	34.9	(0.7)
Interest income (loss) recognized ⁽¹⁾	(0.5)	4.3	9.5
	\$126.6	\$97.4	\$54.2

⁽¹⁾ Related to loan pools, all of which were fully resolved as of December 31, 2016.

The Company recognized realized gains on sales of joint venture investments mainly on multifamily properties located in the Western United States during the year. The Company sold five multifamily properties during 2016, resulting in a gain of \$59.0 million. In addition to the sales, the Company recognized fair value gains during the year

relating to resyndications in VHH, sales in a condo project, and improved property performance by investments held within our Funds totaling \$56.6 million.

The increase in equity in joint venture income during 2015 compared to 2014 relates to realized gains on sales of joint venture investments mainly multifamily properties located in the Western United States during the year. In addition to the sales, equity in joint venture income during 2015 relates primarily to fair value gains during the year relating to resyndications in VHH, entitlements achieved on development projects, and commencing the sales process on a for sale condo project as well as improved property performance by investments held within our Funds totaling \$34.9 million. Equity in joint venture income during 2014 relates to the sale of the Company's 25% interest in a portfolio of commercial investments in Dublin, Ireland to KWE that resulted in a gain of \$26.6 million on the Company's investment. This transaction was unanimously approved by the independent

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

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shareholders of KWE. There were no new European joint venture investments during 2014 so acquisition-related expenses were minimal compared to the prior period.

Consolidation Considerations

The Company determines the appropriate accounting method with respect to all investments that are not VIEs based on the control-based framework (controlled entities are consolidated) provided by the consolidations guidance in FASB ASC Topic 810. The Company accounts for joint ventures where it is deemed that the Company does not have control through the equity method of accounting while entities the Company controls are consolidated in KW Group's financial statements.

Changes in Control

During 2016, Kennedy Wilson bought out equity interests from equity partners in two joint ventures which consisted of a 216,000 square foot retail building in Orem, Utah and a development project in Kona, Hawaii. Subsequently, Kennedy Wilson sold a 50% equity interest in the development project in Kona, Hawaii, resulting in shared control, and, accordingly, the Company accounts for its investment under the equity method.

During 2015, Kennedy Wilson bought out equity interests from equity partners in a number of joint ventures based in Western United States which consisted of 1,468 units across multiple multifamily properties and 490,000 square feet across multiple commercial properties.

On June 30, 2014, Kennedy Wilson and one of its equity partners amended existing operating agreements governing KWR which was previously accounted for using the equity method and is now consolidated. On March 31, 2014, Kennedy Wilson and one of its equity partners amended existing operating agreements governing investments for six investments in Europe which were accounted for using the equity method and are now consolidated.

See Note 4 for more discussion on the impact of consolidation. All of the above investments were accounted for and are presented as unconsolidated investments in the prior periods.

Contributions to Unconsolidated Investments

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, Kennedy Wilson made \$124.9 million, \$184.3 million, and \$142.6 million, respectively, in contributions to new and existing joint venture investments.

See the table below for a breakdown of contributions to new joint venture investments for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)		Years Ended December 31,					
		2016		2015		2014	
Investment Type	Region	No. of Properties	Initial Contribution	No. of Properties	Initial Contribution	No. of Properties	Initial Contribution
Commercial	Western U.S.	1	\$ 13.4	1	\$ 9.1	—	\$ —
Commercial	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	14	57.2
Multifamily	Western U.S.	1	19.9	31	80.5	2	4.7
Residential	Western U.S.	1	1.0	4	1.4	3	18.3
Residential	Japan	—	—	50	6.2	—	—
Other	Western U.S.	1	2.1	1	2.0	—	—
Total		4	\$ 36.4	87	\$ 99.2	19	\$ 80.2

In addition to the capital contributions above to new joint venture investments, the Company contributed \$88.5 million, \$85.1 million and \$62.4 million to existing joint ventures to pay off external debt, fund our share of a development project and for working capital needs, during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Distributions from Joint Ventures and Loan Pool Participations

The following table details cash distributions by investment type and geographic location for the year ended December 31, 2016:

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

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	Multifamily		Commercial		Loan Pools		Residential and Other		Total	
(Dollars in millions)	Operating	Investing	Operating	Investing	Operating	Investing	Operating	Investing	Operating	Investing
Western U.S.	\$49.9	\$ 52.1	\$ 8.2	\$ 14.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$4.5	\$ 22.7	\$62.6	\$ 88.9
Japan	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.7
Total	\$50.0	\$ 52.1	\$ 8.2	\$ 14.1	\$ —	\$ 0.7	\$4.5	\$ 22.7	\$62.7	\$ 89.6

Investing distributions resulted from the sale of multifamily properties in the Western United States, commercial properties in the Western United States, and homes in residential development projects in the Western United States, the refinancing of property level debt, and loan resolutions. Operating distributions resulted from operating cash flow generated by the joint venture investments.

Variable Interest Entities

The Company determines the appropriate accounting method with respect to all investments that are not VIEs based on the control-based framework (controlled entities are consolidated) provided by the consolidations guidance in ASC Topic 810. The Company's determination considers specific factors cited under ASC 810-20 "Control of Partnerships and Similar Entities" which presumes that control is held by the general partner (and managing member equivalents in limited liability companies). Limited partners' substantive participation rights may overcome this presumption of control. The Company accounts for joint ventures it is deemed not to control using the equity method of accounting while controlled entities are consolidated.

Capital Commitments

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has unfulfilled capital commitments totaling \$24.7 million to four of its joint ventures under the respective operating agreements. The Company may be called upon to contribute additional capital to joint ventures in satisfaction of the Company's capital commitment obligations.

NOTE 6—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND THE FAIR VALUE OPTION

The following table presents fair value measurements (including items that are required to be measured at fair value and items for which the fair value option has been elected) as of December 31, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unconsolidated investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$333.9	\$333.9
Marketable securities	7.5	—	—	7.5
Currency derivative contracts	—	(47.2)	—	(47.2)
	\$ 7.5	\$ (47.2)	\$333.9	\$294.2

The following table presents fair value measurements (including items that are required to be measured at fair value and items for which the fair value option has been elected) as of December 31, 2015:

(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Unconsolidated investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$223.8	\$223.8
Marketable securities	5.3	—	—	5.3
Currency derivative contracts	—	11.7	—	11.7
	\$ 5.3	\$ 11.7	\$223.8	\$240.8

Unconsolidated Investments

Kennedy Wilson elected to use the fair value option ("FV Option") for thirteen unconsolidated investments to more accurately reflect the timing of the value in the underlying investments and report those results in current operations. Kennedy Wilson's investment balance in the FV Option investments was \$282.4 million and \$193.2 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are included in unconsolidated investments in the accompanying

balance sheets.

Additionally, Kennedy Wilson records its investments in KW Property Fund III, L.P., Kennedy Wilson Real Estate Fund IV, and Kennedy Wilson Real Estate Fund V, LP (the "Funds") based upon the net assets that would be allocated to its interests in the Funds assuming the Funds were to liquidate their investments at fair value as of the reporting date. The Company's investment

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balance in the Funds was \$51.5 million and \$30.6 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which is included in unconsolidated investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had unfunded capital commitments to the Funds in the amount of \$22.6 million under the respective operating agreements.

In estimating fair value of real estate held by the Funds and the thirteen FV Option investments, the Company considers significant unobservable inputs such as capitalization and discount rates.

The following table summarizes the Company's investments in unconsolidated investments held at fair value by type:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
FV Option	\$ 282.4	\$ 193.2
Funds	51.5	30.6
Total	\$ 333.9	\$ 223.8

The following table presents changes in Level 3 investments, investments in investment companies and investments in joint ventures that elected the fair value option, for the years ended December 31:

(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$223.8	\$95.2	\$88.4
Unrealized and realized gains	65.7	42.3	1.8
Unrealized and realized losses	—	(0.1)	(2.5)
Contributions	76.3	128.5	22.0
Distributions	(75.3)	(41.0)	(10.5)
Other	43.4	(1.1)	(4.0)
Ending Balance	\$333.9	\$223.8	\$95.2

The change in unrealized and realized gains and losses are included in income from unconsolidated investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The change in unrealized gains and losses on level 3 investments during 2016 and 2015 for investments still held as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were gains of \$49.5 million and \$32.0 million, respectively.

In estimating fair value of real estate held by the Funds, thirteen unconsolidated investments that elected the fair value option investments and the value of the real estate consolidated (as further described in Note 4), the Company considers significant inputs such as capitalization and discount rates. The table below describes the range of inputs used as of December 31, 2016 for real estate assets:

	Estimated rates used for	Discount Rates
	Capitalization rates	
Office	4.50% — 7.25%	5.50% — 9.50%
Retail	5.50% — 9.00%	7.50% — 11.50%
Multifamily	4.75% — 7.75%	8.00% — 9.75%
Land and condominium units	n/a	5.00% — 15.00%

In valuing indebtedness, Kennedy Wilson considers significant inputs such as the term of the debt, value of collateral, market loan-to-value ratios, market interest rates and spreads, and credit quality of investment entities. The credit spreads used by Kennedy Wilson for these types of investments range from 1.27% to 4.54%.

The accuracy of estimating fair value for investments utilizing unobservable inputs cannot be determined with precision, cannot be substantiated by comparison to quoted prices in active markets, and may not be realized in a

current sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there are inherent uncertainties in any fair value measurement technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including cap rates, discount rates, liquidity risks, and estimates of future cash flows, could significantly affect the fair value measurement amounts.

Marketable Securities

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Marketable securities include Kennedy Wilson's investment in publicly traded equity securities and fixed income investments. The fixed income portfolio consists mainly of U.S. government and investment grade corporate bonds. The carrying value of marketable securities is a level 1 valuation as the fair value is based off of unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical securities.

The amount above excludes Kennedy Wilson's 29.8 million shares in KWE as the investment is eliminated due to the consolidation of KWE's results in KW Group's consolidated financial statements. Kennedy Wilson's investment in KWE had a market value of approximately \$352.3 million based on a per share price of \$11.83 at December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had hedged 95% of the foreign currency rate risk of its net investment in KWE through using currency forward contracts and options, with a notional amount of £295.2 million.

Currency derivative contracts

KW Group uses foreign currency derivative contracts such as forward contracts and options to manage its foreign currency risk exposure against the effects of a portion of its certain non-U.S. dollar denominated currency net investments. Foreign currency options are valued using a variant of the Black-Scholes model tailored for currency derivatives and the foreign currency forward contracts are valued based on the difference between the contract rate and the forward rate at maturity of the underlying currency applied to the notional value in the underlying currency discounted at a market rate for similar risks. Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its currency derivative contracts fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the counterparty risk adjustments associated with the currency derivative contracts utilize Level 3 inputs. However, as of December 31, 2016, KW Group assessed the significance of the impact of the counterparty valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and determined that the counterparty valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivative. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuation in its entirety be classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income in the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) as the portion of the currency forward and option contracts used to hedge currency exposure of its certain consolidated subsidiaries qualifies as a net investment hedge under FASB ASC Topic 815. The fair value of the derivative instruments held as of December 31, 2016 are reported in other assets for hedge assets and included in accrued expenses and other liabilities for hedge liabilities on the balance sheet. See Note 12 for a complete discussion on other comprehensive income including currency forward and option contracts and foreign currency translations.

The table below details the currency forward contracts and currency option contracts KW Group had as of December 31, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)		December 31, 2016		Year Ended December 31, 2016		
				Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Realized Gains (Losses)	Cash Received (Paid)
Currency Hedged	Underlying Currency	Notional	Hedge Asset	Hedge Liability		
Outstanding						
EUR	USD	€ 130.0	\$4.0	\$(0.3)	\$4.2	\$ —
EUR ⁽¹⁾	GBP	€ 360.0	—	(67.0)	(82.4)	—
EUR ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	GBP	—	—	—	(49.5)	—
GBP	USD	£ 295.2	16.0	—	16.0	(8.1)
Yen	USD	¥ 757.0	—	—	0.1	—
Total Outstanding			20.0	(67.3)	(111.6)	(8.1)
Settled						

EUR ⁽³⁾	USD	—	—	(0.7)	0.7	—
GBP	USD	—	—	15.2	7.1	38.6
Total Settled		—	—	14.5	7.8	38.6
Total		20.0	(67.3)	(97.1)	7.8	30.5
Noncontrolling interests		—	51.2	105.6	—	—
Total - Kennedy Wilson share		\$20.0	\$ (16.1)	\$8.5	\$ 7.8	\$ 30.5

(1) Hedge is held by KWE on its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

(2) Relates to KWE's Euro Medium Term Note. See discussion in Note 8.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

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(3) Underlying investment was sold by KW Group. Historical amounts within other comprehensive income were reclassified to the statement of operations at time of sale.

The gains recognized through other comprehensive income will remain in accumulated other comprehensive income until the underlying investments they were hedging are substantially liquidated by KW Group.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable including related party receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, accrued salaries and benefits, and deferred and accrued income taxes approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities. The carrying value of loans (excluding related party loans as they are presumed not to be an arm's length transaction) approximates fair value as the terms are similar to loans with similar characteristics available in the market.

Debt liabilities are accounted for at face value plus net unamortized debt premiums and any fair value adjustments as part of business combinations. The fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 for the senior notes payable and investment debt were estimated to be approximately \$5.0 billion and \$4.3 billion, respectively, based on a comparison of the yield that would be required in a current transaction, taking into consideration the risk of the underlying collateral and the Company's credit risk to the current yield of a similar security, compared to their carrying value of \$4.9 billion and \$4.4 billion as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The inputs used to value the Company's senior notes payable and investment debt are based on observable inputs for similar assets and quoted prices in markets that are not active and are therefore determined to be level 2 inputs.

NOTE 7—OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Above-market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$28.1 million and \$19.6 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015	\$72.4	\$103.3
Other, net of accumulated amortization of \$5.4 million and \$3.1 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	27.1	21.8
Deferred tax asset, net	28.4	22.2
Office furniture and equipment net of accumulated depreciation of \$24.4 million and \$14.0 million at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	25.4	27.9
Goodwill	23.9	23.9
VAT Receivable	23.2	18.6
Hedge Assets	20.2	30.9
Prepaid Expenses	10.2	10.1
Marketable securities ⁽¹⁾	7.5	4.3
Deposits	1.8	4.2
	\$240.1	\$267.2

⁽¹⁾ The amount above excludes Kennedy Wilson's 29.8 million shares in KWE as the investment is eliminated due to the consolidation of KWE's results. Based on the closing price of KWE shares on December 31, 2016, the fair value of Kennedy Wilson's investment in KWE is \$352.3 million.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to the above depreciable assets were \$16.6 million, \$9.0 million, and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

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NOTE 8—INVESTMENT DEBT

Mortgage loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)		Carrying amount of investment debt as of December 31, ⁽¹⁾	
Investment Debt by Product Type	Region	2016	2015
Mortgage Debt			
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	Western U.S.	\$1,180.8	\$835.2
Commercial ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	616.9	976.2
Commercial ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Ireland	331.5	380.3
Commercial	Western U.S.	290.2	286.4
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Ireland	131.3	187.1
Commercial ⁽²⁾	Spain	84.4	—
Hotel	Ireland	75.7	78.2
Hotel	Western U.S.	49.8	39.4
Residential and Other ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Ireland	28.0	7.3
Commercial	Japan	—	2.0
Residential and Other ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Spain	—	3.4
Secured investment debt		\$2,788.6	\$2,795.5
Unsecured investment debt ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	1,192.4	862.7
Investment debt (excluding loan fees)		\$3,981.0	\$3,658.2
Unamortized loan fees		(24.9)	(30.7)
Total Investment debt		\$3,956.1	\$3,627.5

⁽¹⁾ The mortgage loan payable balances include unamortized debt premiums (discounts). Debt premiums (discounts) represent the difference between the fair value of debt over the principal value of debt assumed in various acquisitions and consolidations and are amortized into interest expense over the remaining term of the related debt in a manner that approximates the effective interest method. The unamortized loan premium (discount) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.9 million and \$(5.4) million.

⁽²⁾ Kennedy Wilson owned approximately 23.6% and 18.2% of the total issued share capital of KWE as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. See the table below for detailed breakout.

KWE's mortgage loans, which are included as part of the mortgage table above, at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)		Carrying amount of investment debt as of December 31, ⁽¹⁾	
Investment Debt by Product Type (KWE)	Region	2016	2015
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Ireland	\$254.7	\$286.7
Multifamily ⁽¹⁾	Ireland	—	51.5
Residential and Other ⁽¹⁾	Spain	—	3.4
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Spain	84.4	—
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	United Kingdom	551.4	897.9
Investment Debt		\$890.5	\$1,239.5

Unsecured ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	1,192.4	862.7
Investment debt (excluding loan fees)		\$2,082.9	\$2,102.2
Unamortized loan fees		(13.3)	(19.4)
Total Investment debt		\$2,069.6	\$2,082.8

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(1) Kennedy Wilson owns approximately 23.6% and 18.2% of the total issued share capital of KWE as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

(2) The mortgage loan payable balances include unamortized debt premiums (discounts). Debt premiums (discounts) represent the difference between the fair value of debt over the principal value of debt assumed in various acquisitions and are amortized into interest expense over the remaining term of the related debt in a manner that approximates the effective interest method. The unamortized loan discount as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$4.1 million and \$13.6 million, respectively.

The investment debt had a weighted average interest rate of 3.33% and 3.19% per annum at December 31, 2016 and 2015. As of December 31, 2016, 75% of KW Group's property level debt was fixed rate, 15% was floating rate with interest caps and 10% was floating rate without interest caps, compared to 67% fixed rate, 17% floating rate with interest caps and 16% floating rate without interest caps, as of December 31, 2015.

KWE Unsecured Debt

During the second quarter of 2015, KWE completed its inaugural bond offering ("KWE Bonds") of approximately \$370.2 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£300 million) in 3.95% fixed-rate senior unsecured bonds due 2022. KWE effectively reduced the interest rate to 3.35% as a result of it entering into swap arrangements to convert 50% of the proceeds into Euros.

During the third quarter of 2016, KWE completed an additional offering of approximately \$246.8 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£200 million) in 3.95% fixed-rate senior unsecured bonds due 2022.

In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2015, KWE established a £2.0 billion (approximately \$2.5 billion based on December 31, 2016 rates) Euro Medium Term Note ("EMTN") Programme. Under the EMTN Programme, KWE may issue, from time to time, up to £2.0 billion of various types of debt securities in certain markets and currencies. During the fourth quarter of 2015 and second quarter of 2016, KWE drew down under its EMTN Programme, with the issuances of senior unsecured notes for an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$578.4 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (€550 million) (the "KWE Notes"). The KWE Notes were issued at a discount and have a carrying value of \$575.5 million with an annual fixed coupon of 3.25%, and mature in 2025. As KWE invests proceeds from the KWE Notes to fund equity investments in new euro denominated assets, KWE designates the KWE Notes as net investment hedges under FASB ASC Topic 815. Subsequent fluctuations in foreign currency rates that impact the carrying value of the KWE Notes are recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income. During the year ended December 31, 2016, KW Group recognized a loss of \$49.5 million in accumulated other comprehensive income due to the strengthening of the euro against the GBP during the period. The KWE Notes rank pari passu with the KWE Bonds, and are subject to the same restrictive covenants.

The trust deed that governs the bonds contain various restrictive covenants for KWE, including, among others, limitations on KWE's and its material subsidiaries' ability to provide certain negative pledges. The trust deed limits the ability of KWE and its subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness if, on the date of such incurrence and after giving effect to the incurrence of the new indebtedness, (1) KWE's consolidated net indebtedness (as defined in the trust deed) would exceed 60% of KWE's total assets (as calculated pursuant to the terms of the trust deed); and (2) KWE's consolidated secured indebtedness (as defined in the trust deed) would exceed 50% of KWE's total assets (as calculated pursuant to the terms of the trust deed). The trust deed also requires KWE, as of each reporting date, to maintain an interest coverage ratio (as defined in the trust deed) of at least 1.50 to 1.00 and have unencumbered assets of no less than 125% of its unsecured indebtedness (as defined in the trust deed). As of December 31, 2016, KWE was in compliance with these covenants.

In August 2014, KWE entered into a three-year unsecured floating rate revolving debt facility ("KWE Facility") with Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Deutsche Bank, and J.P. Morgan Chase of approximately \$277.7 million (based on December 31, 2016 rates) (£225 million). As of December 31, 2016, the unsecured credit facility was undrawn, with \$277.7 million (£225 million) still available based on rates as of December 31, 2016.

Mortgage Loan Transactions and Maturities

During the year ended December 31, 2016, one mortgage loan was consolidated, eight acquisitions were partially financed with mortgages, four existing mortgages were refinanced, four properties acquired supplemental financing, and two existing investments that closed all equity were subsequently partially financed with mortgages. See Note 4 for more detail on the acquisitions and the investment debt associated with them.

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The aggregate maturities of mortgage loans and notes payable subsequent to December 31, 2016 are as follows:
 (Dollars in millions)

2017	\$82.8
2018	172.0
2019	582.2
2020	235.9
2021	102.8
Thereafter	2,804.4
	3,980.1
Debt premium	0.9
Unamortized loan fees (24.9)	
	\$3,956.1

NOTE 9—BORROWINGS UNDER LINES OF CREDIT

On December 10, 2015, Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. (the “Borrower”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) entered into a \$475 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the “KW Revolving Facility”) with a syndicate of lenders including JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, U.S. Bank N.A., East West Bank, Fifth Third Bank, The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, Compass Bank, City National Bank, and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and letter of credit issuer. Loans under the KW Revolving Facility bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.50% or 3.00%, depending on the consolidated leverage ratio as of the applicable measurement date, and have a maturity date of December 10, 2018. Subject to certain conditions precedent and at the Borrower’s option, the maturity date of the KW Revolving Facility may be extended by one year.

The KW Revolving Facility has certain covenants that, among other things, limit the Company and certain of its subsidiaries’ ability to incur additional indebtedness, repurchase capital stock or debt, sell assets or subsidiary stock, create or permit liens on assets, engage in transactions with affiliates, enter into sale/leaseback transactions, issue subsidiary equity and enter into consolidations or mergers. The credit agreement that governs the KW Revolving Facility requires the Company to maintain (i) a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than 65%, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (ii) a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not less than 1.60 to 1.00, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter for the period of four full fiscal quarters then ended, (iii) a minimum consolidated tangible net worth equal to or greater than the sum of \$920,660,504.65 plus an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of net equity proceeds received by the Company after the date of September 30, 2015 financial statements, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (iv) a maximum recourse leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than an amount equal to consolidated tangible net worth as of the measurement date multiplied by 1.5, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, (v) a maximum secured recourse leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than an amount equal to 3.5% of consolidated total asset value (as defined in the credit agreement) and \$138,187,197, (vi) a maximum adjusted secured leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement) of not greater than 55%, measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, and (vii) liquidity (as defined in the credit agreement) of at least \$250 million.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company’s consolidated leverage ratio was 61.1%, its fixed charge coverage ratio was 2.7 to 1.00, its consolidated tangible net worth was \$1,226.5 million, its adjusted secured leverage ratio was 43.3%, its secured recourse leverage ratio was 1.4%, its recourse leverage ratio was 0.83, and liquidity was \$681.8 million. The obligations of the Borrower pursuant to the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Company and certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Borrower drew \$125.0 million and repaid \$125.0 million on the KW Revolving Facility to fund acquisitions. The maximum amount drawn on the KW Revolving Facility at any one point

during the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$125.0 million. As of December 31, 2016, the KW Revolving Facility was undrawn, with \$475.0 million still available.

The average outstanding borrowings under the Pre-Existing KWH facility was \$35.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the Borrower made no draws on the KW Revolving Facility. As of December 31, 2015, the KW Revolving Facility was undrawn, with \$475.0 million still available.

Kennedy Wilson had an unsecured revolving credit facility ("Pre-Existing KWH Facility") with U.S. Bank and East-West Bank and Bank of Ireland that bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.75% and had a maturity date of October 1, 2016. In July 2014 Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. increased its unsecured corporate line of credit facility from \$140.0 million to \$300.0 million. The increase was driven by the admission of Bank of America, N.A., Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. to the existing lender syndicate and an increased commitment from The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

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In December 2015, Kennedy Wilson extinguished the Pre-Existing KWH Facility, which resulted in a \$1.0 million loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt.

NOTE 10—SENIOR NOTES

	(Dollars in millions)		December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
			Face Value	Unamortized Net Premium/(Discount)	Carrying Value	Face Value	Unamortized Net Premium/(Discount)	Carrying Value
2042 Notes	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	\$55.0	\$ —	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$ —	\$55.0
2024 Notes	5.88%	12/1/2042	900.0	(2.2)	897.8	650.0	(2.4)	647.6
Senior Notes			\$955.0	(2.2)	\$952.8	\$705.0	(2.4)	\$702.6
Unamortized loan fees					(16.2)			(13.8)
Total Senior Notes					\$936.6			\$688.8

In August 2016, Kennedy Wilson, Inc., (the "Issuer") completed an additional public offering of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "Notes"). The Notes were issued as additional notes under the indenture pursuant to which the Issuer previously issued \$650 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 (the 2024 Notes (as defined below)). The Notes have substantially identical terms as the 2024 Notes and will be treated as a single series with the 2024 Notes under the indenture. The Notes were issued and sold at a public offering price of 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest from, and including, April 1, 2016.

In March 2014, Kennedy Wilson completed a public offering of \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes, due April 1, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes were issued and sold at a public offering price of 99.068% of their principal amount by Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. (the "Issuer"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kennedy Wilson.

In November 2014, the Company completed an additional public offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes, due 2024. The additional 2024 Notes have substantially identical terms as the 2024 Notes mentioned above, and are treated as a single series with the 2024 Notes under the 2024 Indenture. The additional 2024 Notes were issued and sold at a public offering price of 100.0% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest from, and including, October 1, 2014 by the Issuer. The amount of the 2024 Notes included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets was \$897.8 million at December 31, 2016.

In December 2012, the Issuer, in a private placement, issued \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.750% Senior Notes due April 1, 2019 (the "2019 Notes") for approximately \$105.3 million, net of premium. The 2019 Notes were issued as additional notes under an indenture dated as of April 5, 2011, among the Issuer; Kennedy Wilson, as parent guarantor; certain subsidiaries of the Issuer, as subsidiary guarantors; and Wilmington Trust, National Association (as successor by merger to Wilmington Trust FSB), as trustee, as thereafter supplemented and amended. During 2011, the Issuer issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 2019 Notes on April 5, 2011 for approximately \$198.6 million, net of discount, and an additional \$50.0 million aggregate principal amount of such notes on April 12, 2011 for approximately \$50.8 million, net of premium. The additional notes had substantially identical terms as the initial 2019 Notes and were treated as a single series under the indenture. In November 2014, Kennedy Wilson used the proceeds from the November 2014 issuance of the 2024 Notes together with cash on hand, to extinguish its 2019 Notes with an aggregate face value of \$350.0 million (and an aggregate carrying value of \$353.5 million) for \$380.1 million which resulted in a \$25.8 million loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt.

In December 2012, Kennedy Wilson completed a public offering of \$55.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Notes due 2042 ("2042 Notes"). The 2042 Notes were issued and sold at a public offering price of 100% of their principal amount by Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. (the "Issuer"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kennedy Wilson. The

amount of the 2042 Notes included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets was \$55.0 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The indentures governing the 2024 Notes and the 2042 Notes contain various restrictive covenants, including, among others, limitations on our ability and the ability of certain of the Company's subsidiaries to incur or guarantee additional indebtedness, make restricted payments, pay dividends or make any other distributions from restricted subsidiaries, redeem or repurchase capital stock, sell assets or subsidiary stocks, engage in transactions with affiliates, create or permit liens on assets, enter into sale/leaseback transactions, and enter into consolidations or mergers. The indentures governing the 2024 Notes and the 2042 Notes limits the ability of Kennedy Wilson and certain of its subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness if, on the date of such incurrence and after giving effect to the new indebtedness, Kennedy Wilson's maximum balance sheet leverage ratio (as defined in the indenture)

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is greater than 1.50 to 1.00. This ratio is measured at the time of incurrence of additional indebtedness. As of December 31, 2016, the balance sheet leverage ratio was 0.92 to 1.00. See Note 19 for the guarantor and non-guarantor financial statements.

NOTE 11—JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

In September 2014, Kennedy Wilson extinguished its junior subordinated debt with a face value of \$40.0 million for \$41.5 million which resulted in a \$1.5 million loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt.

NOTE 12—RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party revenue is fees and other income received from investments in which we have an ownership interest, excluding amounts eliminated in consolidation discussed below. KW Group earned related party fees of \$28.9 million, \$37.8 million and \$57.4 million for the periods ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Included in these related party fees are promote fees on investments the Company also has an ownership interest in. See performance fee discussion in revenue recognition section of note 2 for more detail.

The Company provides management and property services on properties in which it also has an ownership interest. Fees earned on consolidated properties are eliminated in consolidation and fees on unconsolidated investments are eliminated for the portion that relate to the Company's ownership interest. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 fees of \$36.9 million, \$75.0 million and \$21.6 million were eliminated in consolidation.

The Company has bought out equity partners and consolidated investments that were previously accounted for under the equity method that have resulted in acquisition-related gains. Please refer to note 4 for details of certain transactions with existing partners.

NOTE 13—INCOME TAXES

The table below represents a geographical breakdown of book income (loss) before the provision for income taxes:

	Year ended December 31,		
(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Domestic	\$33.9	\$61.2	\$60.2
Foreign	56.6	51.2	62.3
Total	\$90.5	\$112.4	\$122.5

The U.S. and foreign components of provision for (benefit from) income taxes consisted of the following components. However, it is not reflective of the cash tax results of the Company.

	Year ended December 31,		
(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Federal			
Current	\$(0.8)	\$0.2	\$—
Deferred	17.0	13.2	31.0
	16.2	13.4	31.0
State			
Current	0.1	—	0.1
Deferred	2.8	0.3	5.2
	2.9	0.3	5.3
Foreign			
Current	5.8	31.9	4.1
Deferred	(10.9)	7.8	(8.0)

(5.1) 39.7 (3.9)

Total \$14.0 \$53.4 \$32.4

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A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% with Kennedy Wilson's effective income tax rate is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Tax computed at the statutory rate	\$31.7	\$39.3	\$41.8
Foreign permanent differences, primarily non-deductible depreciation, amortization and acquisition-related expenses in the United Kingdom	6.5	13.7	0.3
Sale of KWR, investment basis difference	—	10.6	—
Effect of foreign tax operations, net of foreign tax credits	1.1	(3.8)	3.4
Noncontrolling interests	(25.8)	(2.8)	(22.7)
Adjustment to investment basis	—	1.4	2.0
Non-vested stock expense	—	1.0	—
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	2.8	(1.5)	2.7
Other	(2.3)	(4.5)	4.9
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$14.0	\$53.4	\$32.4

Cumulative tax effects of temporary differences are shown below at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(Dollars in millions)	Year ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Foreign currency translation	\$131.9	\$113.6
Net operating loss carryforward and credits	85.2	87.5
Stock option expense	19.5	8.0
Marketable securities	0.4	0.4
Accrued reserves	0.1	0.3
Total deferred tax assets	237.1	209.8
Valuation allowance	(29.9)	(37.7)
Net deferred tax assets	207.2	172.1
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Investment basis, depreciation, amortization and reserve differences	157.6	125.6
Hedging transactions	5.0	15.5
Prepaid expenses and other	13.9	6.5
Capitalized interest	2.3	2.3
Total deferred tax liabilities	178.8	149.9

Deferred tax asset (liability), net	\$28.4	\$22.2
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As of December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson had federal net operating losses of \$109.4 million. These net operating losses begin to expire in the year 2030. As of December 31, 2016, there were also California net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$104.2 million. The California net operating losses begin to expire in the year 2028. In addition, Kennedy Wilson has \$4.2 million of other state net operating losses. As of December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson had \$173.5 million of foreign net operating losses carryforwards which have no expiration date. We also have foreign tax credit of \$12.1 million, which begins to expire in the year 2017.

Our valuation allowance on deferred tax assets decreased by \$7.8 million in 2016 and increased by \$34.3 million in 2015. The decrease in 2016 principally relates to translation adjustments and a released valuation allowance as new

evidence indicated that it is now more-likely-than-not that certain net operating losses in the United Kingdom will be realized. The increase in 2015 principally relates to operating loss carryovers in Scotland and Spain where we have concluded that such loss carryovers are not more-likely-than-not to be realized.

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Presently a deferred tax liability for undistributed earnings of subsidiaries located outside the United States has not been recorded. These earnings may become taxable upon a payment of a dividend or as a result of a sale or liquidation of the subsidiaries. At this time, the Company does not have plans to repatriate income from its foreign subsidiaries. However, to the extent that the Company is able to repatriate such earnings in a tax-free manner, or in the event of a change in the capital situation or investment strategy, it is possible that the foreign subsidiaries may pay a dividend which would impact our effective tax rate. Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, which have been, or are intended to be permanently invested, aggregated approximately to \$6.0 million as of December 31, 2016. If these subsidiaries' earnings were repatriated to the United States, additional U.S. income taxes of \$1.4 million would be incurred.

There were no gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Management has considered the likelihood and significance of possible penalties associated with Kennedy Wilson's current and intended filing positions and has determined, based on its assessment, that such penalties, if any, would not be significant.

Kennedy Wilson's federal and state income tax returns remain open to examination for the years 2013 through 2015 and 2012 through 2015, respectively. However, due to prior year loss carryovers, the IRS may examine any tax years for which the carryovers are used to offset future taxable income. Our foreign subsidiaries' tax returns remain open to examination for the years 2012 through 2015. The Spanish loss carryovers may be subject to tax examination for a period of 10 years from the tax year of generation.

NOTE 14—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Future minimum lease payments under scheduled operating leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable terms in excess of one year are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Year ending December 31,

2017	\$2.8
2018	1.8
2019	1.7
2020	1.6
2021	1.3
Thereafter	2.5
Total minimum payments	\$11.7

Rental expense was \$4.4 million, \$4.4 million, and \$4.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, and is included in general and administrative expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

GUARANTEES—Kennedy Wilson has provided guarantees associated with loans secured by consolidated assets. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) Kennedy Wilson could be required to make under the guarantees was approximately \$62.7 million at December 31, 2016. The guarantees expire through 2026 and Kennedy Wilson's performance under the guarantees would be required to the extent there is a shortfall in liquidation between the principal amount of the loan and the net sale proceeds of the property.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS—As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company has unfunded capital commitments of \$24.7 million and \$39.8 million to its joint ventures under the respective operating agreements. The Company may be called upon to contribute additional capital to joint ventures in satisfaction of the Company's capital commitment obligations.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS—Kennedy Wilson has entered into employment agreements with its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), its President and Chief Executive Officer of its European operations ("CEO - Europe"), its Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), its Executive Vice President ("EVP"), and its Executive Vice President and General Counsel ("EVP, GC"). The CEO and CEO - Europe have base salaries of \$1.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively

through August 6, 2021. The CFO, EVP, and EVP, GC have base salaries of \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively through December 29, 2019.

Additionally, the employment agreements provide for the payment of an annual discretionary bonus and participation in equity awards approved in an amount determined in the sole and absolute discretion of the Compensation Committee of the board of directors.

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LITIGATION—Kennedy Wilson is currently a defendant in certain routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management and legal counsel that the outcome of these actions will not have a material effect on the financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 15—STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

In November 2009, Kennedy Wilson adopted the 2009 Equity Participation Plan ("the Equity Plan") that allowed for the grant of up to approximately 2.5 million shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2016 all the restricted share awards were granted to employees, which vest ratably over a five-year period. Vesting of the restricted share awards was contingent upon the expected achievement of a performance target as of the initial vesting date of November 13, 2010 and each of the next four years thereafter. The performance targets were achieved for 2011 through 2016. From inception of the plan through December 31, 2016, 2,601,919 shares have vested and 60,125 shares have been forfeited. The Company re-granted the forfeited shares in 2013 to certain employees. The restricted share awards are recognized as expense on a tranche by tranche basis over the five-year performance period. At December 31, 2016, all shares were fully vested.

In June 2012, Kennedy Wilson adopted and its shareholders approved the Amended and Restated 2009 Equity Participation Plan (the "Amended and Restated Plan") under which an additional 3.2 million shares of common stock have been reserved for restricted stock grants to officers, employees, non-employee directors and consultants. The terms of the awards granted under the 2009 Amended and Restated Equity Participation Plan were set by the Company's compensation committee at its discretion. During the year ended December 31, 2012, 3.2 million shares of restricted common stock were granted under the Amended and Restated Plan along with 5,000 shares which remained under the original plan. The shares that were granted vest over five years with 40% vesting ratably in the first four years of the award period and the remaining 60% in the fifth year of the award period. Vesting of the restricted share awards is contingent upon the expected achievement of a performance target in each year of the award period with the initial vesting of the first 10% in January 2013. The performance targets were achieved for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. From inception of the plan through December 31, 2016, 1,222,008 shares have vested and 131,248 shares have been forfeited. The Company re-granted the forfeited shares to certain employees.

In July 2014, Kennedy Wilson adopted and its shareholders approved the Amended and Restated 2009 Equity Participation Plan under which an additional 6.0 million shares of common stock have been reserved for restricted stock grants to officers, employees, non-employee directors and consultants. During the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, 1.0 million, 1.7 million and 3.3 million shares, respectively, of restricted common stock were granted under the 2009 Amended and Restated Equity Participation Plan. The terms of the awards granted under the Amended and Restated Plan were set by the Company's compensation committee at its discretion. The shares will vest ratably over a three, four or five-year year period based on the achievement of certain performance targets. The performance periods will be measured for the awards will be the Company's fiscal years ending from December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2020. The shares which were granted with a three-year vesting period have a three-year sale restriction period upon vesting. Due to the lack of marketability of these shares with the three year sale restriction period upon vesting, a 15% discount was applied to the grant price these shares when computing stock compensation expense. From inception of the plan through December 31, 2016, 1,905,479 shares have vested and 70,300 have been forfeited. As of December 31, 2016, there was \$69.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost for the Equity Plan related to unvested restricted shares which will vest over the next four years.

Upon vesting, the restricted stock granted to employees discussed directly above is net share-settled to cover the withholding tax. Shares that vested during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were net-share settled such that the Company withheld shares with value equivalent to the employees' minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes, and remitted the cash to the appropriate taxing authorities. The total shares withheld during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were 693,942 shares, 435,415 shares and 319,582 shares respectively, and were based on the value of the restricted stock on the respective vesting dates as

determined by the Company's closing stock price. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, total payments for the employees' tax obligations to the taxing authorities were \$14.7 million, \$11.4 million and \$8.1 million, respectively. These figures are reflected as a financing activity within KW Group's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, Kennedy Wilson recognized \$65.1 million, \$30.8 million and \$15.8 million of compensation expense related to the vesting of restricted common stock and is included in compensation and related expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The increase in stock compensation in 2016 is mainly due to \$26.5 million or 60% of the expense of the restricted stock that was granted in 2012 under our Amended and Restated 2009 Equity Participation Plan being incurred during April 2016 to March 2017 due to performance criteria being met for this period. A portion of the increase was also attributed to the restricted stock that was granted during the fourth quarter of 2015 and during 2016.

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The following table sets forth activity under the Equity Plan and Amended and Restated Plan:

	Shares
Nonvested at December 31, 2014	5,646,733
Granted	1,754,750
Vested	(1,069,990)
Forfeited	(57,148)
Nonvested at December 31, 2015	6,274,345
Granted	1,006,750
Vested	(1,526,731)
Forfeited	(31,900)
Nonvested at December 31, 2016	5,722,464

Employee Benefit Arrangements

Kennedy Wilson has a qualified plan under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under this plan, participants are able to make salary deferral contributions of up to 75% of their total compensation, up to a specified maximum. The 401(k) plan also includes provisions which authorize Kennedy Wilson to make discretionary contributions. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, Kennedy Wilson made matching contributions of \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively to this plan and they are included in compensation and related expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 16—EQUITY

Common Stock

During the year ended December 31, 2015, Kennedy Wilson had completed an offering of 8.6 million shares of its common stock, which raised \$215.3 million of net proceeds, excluding issuance costs of \$0.3 million.

In January 2014, Kennedy Wilson completed an offering of 9.2 million shares of its common stock, which raised \$190.6 million of net proceeds.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

On February 25, 2016, Kennedy Wilson announced the authorization of a stock repurchase program for up to \$100 million. Repurchases under the program may be made in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, with the amount and timing of repurchases depending on market conditions and subject to the Company's discretion. During the year ended December 31, 2016, Kennedy Wilson repurchased and retired 2,440,556 shares for \$50.1 million under the stock repurchase program.

Preferred Stock

During 2010, Kennedy Wilson issued two series of Convertible Cumulative Preferred Stock (together “the Preferred Stock”) at 1,000 per share, Series A (100,000 shares) and Series B (32,550 shares), for total proceeds less issuance costs of \$99.8 million and \$32.5 million.

The Series A Preferred Stock converted into 8,554,948 common shares on May 19, 2015 at a price of \$11.69 per share. The Series B Preferred Stock converted into 3,366,973 common shares on December 28, 2016 at a price of \$9.67 per share at the option of the holder. The Series B Preferred Stock was convertible into common stock at any time at the option of the holder on or after May 3, 2017 (“the Optional Conversion Date”) and prior to November 3, 2018 and would have been mandatorily convertible into common stock on November 3, 2018. Due to the early conversion, Kennedy Wilson agreed to pay the holders an aggregate of \$0.7 million, which represents dividends that would have accrued on all outstanding Series B preferred stock through the Optional Conversion Date.

The certificate of designations of the Preferred Stock contain provisions that require Kennedy Wilson to commence an offer to purchase all shares of the Preferred Stock at a purchase price in cash per share of Preferred Stock equal to \$1,150 plus all accumulated and accrued dividends upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, defined as a change of control. The parties

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have agreed that a change of control is deemed to occur when any person or group other than the purchaser of the Preferred Stock and its affiliates, or any officer or director of Kennedy Wilson as of the issue date of the Preferred Stock, acquires directly or indirectly voting control or direction over more than 35% of the voting control of Kennedy Wilson for a period of seven consecutive days following the earlier of the date the Company becomes aware of such acquisition and the date such person or group files a Schedule 13D. This change of control provision is within Kennedy Wilson's control as the Board of Directors, at its discretion, would be able to issue blank check Preferred Stock at any time for any reason which could dilute the person or group to below the 35% of the voting control threshold. As such, Kennedy Wilson has concluded that the change of control is within the control of Kennedy Wilson and therefore has classified the Preferred Stock as permanent equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the issuance of the Preferred Stock, Kennedy Wilson entered into registration rights agreements that allow for the holders of the Preferred Stock, with at least a 51% vote, to demand registration of the Preferred Stock (or converted common stock) on or after November 13, 2010. If Kennedy Wilson does not satisfy the demand for registration, the holders of the Preferred Stock (or converted common stock) would be entitled to receive a payment in an amount equal to 1.50% per annum of the liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. There are sufficient shares of unregistered common stock authorized and unissued to accommodate the conversion feature.

Dividend Distributions

Kennedy Wilson declared and paid the following cash dividends on its common and preferred stock:

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended		Year Ended	
	December	December	December	December
	31, 2016	31, 2015	31, 2016	31, 2015
	Declared	Paid	Declared	Paid
Preferred Stock				
Series A ⁽¹⁾	\$—	\$—	\$1.5	\$1.5
Series B ⁽²⁾	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.1
Total Preferred Stock	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
Common Stock	63.9	62.0	53.3	48.2
Total ⁽³⁾	\$66.7	\$64.8	\$56.9	\$51.8

⁽¹⁾ The decrease in Series A dividends during the current year is due to the conversion into common shares during the second quarter 2015. See discussion above.

⁽²⁾ The increase in Series B dividends during the current year is due to the early conversion of the Series B preferred stock during the fourth quarter of 2016. See discussion above.

⁽³⁾ The difference between declared and paid is the amount accrued on the consolidated balance sheets.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI"), net of taxes:

(Dollars in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation	Foreign Currency Derivative Contracts	Marketable Securities	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ (69.9)	\$ 22.4	\$ (0.2)	\$ (47.7)
Unrealized (losses) gains, arising during the period	(184.9)	(96.4)	0.1	(281.2)
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI during the period	3.8	(0.4)	—	3.4

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Taxes on unrealized (losses) gains, arising during the period	20.8	(3.7)	—	17.1		
Noncontrolling interest	131.6	105.6	—	—	237.2		
Balance (of Kennedy Wilson's share) at December 31, 2016	\$ (98.6)	\$ 27.5	\$ (0.1)	\$ (71.2)

The local currencies for our interests in foreign operations include the euro, the British pound sterling, and to a lesser extent, the Japanese yen. The related amounts on our balance sheets are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates at the respective financial statement date, while amounts on our statements of operations are translated at the average exchange rates

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during the respective period. The increase in the unrealized losses on foreign currency translation is a result of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen, euro and British pound sterling during the year ended December 31, 2016.

In order to manage currency fluctuations, KW Group entered into currency derivative contracts to manage its exposure to currency fluctuations between its functional currency (U.S. dollar) and the functional currency (Euro, GBP and Yen) of certain of its wholly-owned and consolidated subsidiaries. See note 6 for a more detailed discussion of KW Group's currency derivative contracts.

As discussed throughout this report, we are required under U.S. GAAP to consolidate certain non-wholly owned subsidiaries or investments that we control. As such, our financial statements reflect currency translation adjustments and related hedging activities on a gross basis. In many instances, these fluctuations are not reflective of the actual foreign currency exposure of the underlying consolidated subsidiary. For example, we are required to translate the activities of KWE into US dollars even though KWE does not invest in US dollar denominated assets. Therefore, it is important to look at the provided currency translation and currency derivative adjustment information net of noncontrolling interests to get a more accurate understanding of the actual currency exposure for the Company.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests consist of the ownership interests of noncontrolling shareholders in consolidated subsidiaries, and are presented separately on KW Group's balance sheet. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company has noncontrolling interest of \$1.3 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. The decrease in noncontrolling interests during 2016 is primarily due to the Company's distributions to noncontrolling interests of \$116.6 million. The Company also allocated \$70.9 million of income, \$237.2 million of other comprehensive losses and received contributions of \$42.1 million to noncontrolling interest holders.

NOTE 17—EARNINGS PER SHARE

Under FASB ASC Topic 260-10-45 Earnings Per Share, the Company uses the two-class method to calculate earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated based on dividends declared (“distributed earnings”) and the rights of common shares and participating securities in any undistributed earnings, which represents net income remaining after deduction of dividends declared during the period. Participating securities, which include unvested restricted stock, are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. The undistributed earnings are allocated to all outstanding common shares and participating securities based on the relative percentage of each security to the total number of outstanding securities. Basic earnings per common share and participating securities represent the summation of the distributed and undistributed earnings per common share and participating security divided by the total weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the total weighted average number of participating securities outstanding during the respective periods. We only present the earnings per share attributable to the common shareholders.

Net losses, after deducting the dividends to participating securities, are allocated in full to the common shares since the participating security holders do not have an obligation to share in the losses, based on the contractual rights and obligations of the participating securities. The following is a summary of the elements used in calculating basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

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(Dollars in millions, except share amounts and per share data)	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$2.8	\$ 71.1	\$ 13.8
Net income and dividends allocated to participating securities	(1.7)	(2.9)	(1.4)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders, net of allocation to participating securities	1.1	68.2	12.4
Dividends declared on common shares	(62.3)	(51.1)	(32.3)
Undistributed (losses) earnings attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$(61.2)	\$ 17.1	\$(19.9)
Distributed earnings per share	\$0.56	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.36
Undistributed (losses) earnings per share	(0.55)	0.18	(0.22)
Income (loss) per basic	0.01	0.66	0.14
Income (loss) per diluted	\$0.01	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.14
Weighted-average shares outstanding for basic	109,094,500	109,261,513	89,200,855
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted	109,094,500	109,553,728	91,555,214
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.56	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.36

There was a total of 3,259,345 potentially dilutive securities during the year ended December 31, 2016 that have not been included in the diluted weighted average shares as they are anti-dilutive. During December 31, 2015 6,292,215 potentially dilutive securities were all dilutive to earnings per share. The dilutive shares from convertible securities have not been included in the diluted weighted average shares for the year ended December 31, 2014, as they are anti-dilutive. There was a total of 11,100,074 potentially dilutive securities as of December 31, 2014 not included as part of the calculation above as they were anti-dilutive.

NOTE 18—SEGMENT INFORMATION

Kennedy Wilson is a global real estate investment company. The Company owns, operates, and invests in real estate both on its own and through our investment management platform. To complement its investment business, the Company also provides real estate services primarily to financial services clients.

Kennedy Wilson's segment disclosure with respect to the determination of segment profit or loss and segment assets is based on these two core segments: KW Investments and KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES). KW Investments invests in multifamily, residential and commercial properties as well as loans secured by real estate. IMRES provides a full array of real estate-related services to investors and lenders, with a strong focus on financial institution-based clients. Kennedy Wilson's segment disclosure with respect to the determination of segment profit or loss and segment assets is based on these services and investments.

Substantially all of the revenue—related party was generated via inter-segment activity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Generally, this revenue consists of fees earned on investments in which Kennedy Wilson also has an ownership interest. The amounts representing investments with related parties and non-affiliates are included in the investment segment. The fees earned from related parties are included in the IMRES segment.

KW Investments

We invest our capital in real estate assets and loans secured by real estate either on our own or through our investment management platform. When we have partners, we are typically the general partner in the arrangement with a promoted interest in the profits of our investments beyond our ownership percentage. The Company has an average ownership interest across all investments of approximately 42% as of December 31, 2016. Our equity partners include

public shareholders, financial institutions, foundations, endowments, high net worth individuals and other institutional investors. See the "Business Segments" section in Item 1 for a more detailed discussion of the different components of the KW Investments segment.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

KW Investment Management and Real Estate Services (IMRES)

IMRES encompasses the Company fee generating businesses which includes both the Company's investment management platform as well as the Company's third party services business. The Company's clients include shareholders of KWE, financial institutions, institutional investors, insurance companies, developers, builders and government agencies. IMRES has five main lines of business: investment management, property services, research, brokerage, and auction and conventional sales. These five business lines generate revenue for us through fees and commissions. See the "Business Segments" section in Item 1 for a more detailed discussion of the different components of the IMRES segment.

The Company manages approximately 59 million square feet of properties for the Company and its investment partners (including KWE) in the United States, Europe, and Asia, which includes assets we have ownership interests in and third party owned assets. With 25 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Spain, Italy and Japan, we have the capabilities and resources to provide property services to real estate owners as well as the experience, as a real estate investor, to understand client concerns. The managers of IMRES have an extensive track record in their respective lines of business and in the real estate community as a whole. Their knowledge and relationships are an excellent driver of businesses through the services business as well as on the investment front.

Additionally, IMRES plays a critical role in supporting our investment strategy by providing local market intelligence and real-time data for evaluating investments, generating proprietary transaction flow and creating value through efficient implementation of asset management or repositioning strategies.

No single third party client accounted for 10% or more of Kennedy Wilson's revenue during any period presented in these financial statements.

The following tables summarize the income and expense activity by segment for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and total assets as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Investments			
Rental	\$485.9	\$404.8	\$206.9
Hotel	116.2	106.4	63.3
Sale of real estate	29.3	3.7	28.4
Loans and other income	12.6	19.5	17.4
Total revenue	644.0	534.4	316.0
Depreciation and amortization	(198.2)	(166.3)	(104.5)
Operating Expenses	(345.2)	(283.3)	(201.6)
Income from unconsolidated investments	122.8	93.6	48.3
Operating Income	223.4	178.4	58.2
Gain on sale of real estate	130.7	72.4	—
Acquisition-related gains	16.2	108.1	218.1
Acquisition-related expenses	(9.5)	(37.3)	(19.7)
Interest expense-investment	(137.4)	(108.8)	(46.3)
Other	(1.2)	(2.5)	5.1
Income before benefit from income taxes	222.2	210.3	215.4
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	5.0	(23.4)	—
Net income	227.2	186.9	215.4
Net (income) loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(70.9)	15.3	(73.6)
Net income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$156.3	\$202.2	\$141.8

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)
 December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Investment Management and Real Estate Services			
Investment management, property services, and research fees (includes \$28.9, \$37.8, and \$57.4 million of related party fees, respectively)	\$59.4	\$69.3	\$82.6
Total revenue	59.4	69.3	82.6
Operating expenses	(54.9)	(69.7)	(61.1)
Income from unconsolidated investments	3.8	3.8	5.9
Net Income	8.3	3.4	27.4
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	0.4	5.4
Net income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$8.3	\$3.8	\$32.8

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Corporate			
Operating expenses	\$(93.6)	\$(53.4)	\$(35.8)
Operating loss	(93.6)	(53.4)	(35.8)
Interest expense - corporate	(54.2)	(46.9)	(57.1)
Other	7.8	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of corporate debt	—	(1.0)	(27.3)
Loss before (provision for) income taxes	(140.0)	(101.3)	(120.2)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(19.0)	(30.0)	(32.4)
Net loss	(159.0)	(131.3)	(152.6)
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(2.8)	(3.6)	(8.1)
Net loss attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$(161.8)	\$(134.9)	\$(160.7)

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Consolidated			
Rental	\$485.9	\$404.8	\$206.9
Hotel	116.2	106.4	63.3
Sale of real estate	29.3	3.7	28.4
Investment management, property services, and research fees (includes \$28.9, \$37.8, and \$57.4 million of related party fees, respectively)	59.4	69.3	82.6
Loans purchases, loan originations, and other	12.6	19.5	17.4
Total revenue	703.4	603.7	398.6
Operating expenses	493.7	406.4	298.6
Depreciation and amortization	198.2	166.3	104.5
Total operating expenses	691.9	572.7	403.1
Income from unconsolidated investments	126.6	97.4	54.2
Operating income	138.1	128.4	49.7
Gain on sale of real estate	130.7	72.4	—
Acquisition-related gains	16.2	108.1	218.1
Acquisition-related expenses	(9.5)	(37.3)	(19.7)
Interest expense - investment	(137.4)	(108.8)	(46.3)
Interest expense - corporate	(54.2)	(46.9)	(57.1)
Loss on extinguishment of corporate debt	—	(1.0)	(27.3)
Other	6.6	(2.5)	5.1
Income before benefit from income taxes	90.5	112.4	122.5
Provision for income taxes	(14.0)	(53.4)	(32.4)
Net income	76.5	59.0	90.1
Net (income) loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(70.9)	15.7	(68.2)
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(2.8)	(3.6)	(8.1)
Net (loss) income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$2.8	\$71.1	\$13.8

December 31,

(Dollars in millions) 2016 2015

Assets

Investments	\$7,375.5	\$7,404.8
Services	78.1	58.1
Corporate	205.5	132.7
Total assets	\$7,659.1	\$7,595.6

December 31,

(Dollars in millions) 2016 2015 2014

Expenditures for long lived assets

Investments	\$(949.6)	\$(1,927.6)	\$(1,962.2)
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Geographic Information:

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

The revenue shown in the table below is allocated based upon the country in which services are performed.

	Year Ended December 31,		
(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
United States	\$304.1	\$229.3	\$174.9
Europe	397.2	361.1	209.2
Japan	2.1	13.3	14.5
Total revenue	\$703.4	\$603.7	\$398.6

NOTE 19—GUARANTOR AND NON-GUARANTOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following consolidating financial information and condensed consolidating financial information includes:

(1) Condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively; consolidating statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively; and condensed consolidating statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, of (a) Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. on an unconsolidated basis as the parent (and guarantor), (b) Kennedy-Wilson, Inc., as the subsidiary issuer, (c) the guarantor subsidiaries, (d) the non-guarantor subsidiaries and (e) Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. on a consolidated basis; and

(2) Elimination entries necessary to consolidate Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc., as the parent guarantor, with Kennedy-Wilson, Inc. and its guarantor and non-guarantor subsidiaries

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 106.0	\$ 45.4	\$ 108.8	\$—	\$ 260.2
Cash held by consolidated investments	—	—	—	625.5	—	625.5
Accounts receivable	—	—	37.5	33.8	—	71.3
Loan purchases and originations	—	0.3	12.1	75.3	—	87.7
Real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,482.5	4,331.7	—	5,814.2
Unconsolidated investments	—	18.8	380.0	161.3	—	560.1
Investments in and advances to consolidated subsidiaries	1,063.8	2,073.2	1,171.6	—	(4,308.6)	—
Other assets	—	2.6	39.7	197.8	—	240.1
Total assets	\$1,063.8	\$ 2,200.9	\$ 3,168.8	\$ 5,534.2	\$(4,308.6)	\$ 7,659.1
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	—	0.5	1.6	9.1	—	11.2
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	15.8	200.0	157.2	39.1	—	412.1
Senior notes payable	—	936.6	—	—	—	936.6
Investment debt	—	—	936.8	3,019.3	—	3,956.1
Total liabilities	15.8	1,137.1	1,095.6	3,067.5	—	5,316.0
Equity						
Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	1,048.0	1,063.8	2,073.2	1,171.6	(4,308.6)	1,048.0
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	1,295.1	—	1,295.1
Total equity	1,048.0	1,063.8	2,073.2	2,466.7	(4,308.6)	2,343.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,063.8	\$ 2,200.9	\$ 3,168.8	\$ 5,534.2	\$(4,308.6)	\$ 7,659.1

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 80.2	\$ 37.0	\$ 65.4	\$—	\$ 182.6
Cash held by consolidated investments	—	—	—	549.0	—	549.0
Accounts receivable	—	—	30.2	24.5	—	54.7
Loan purchases and originations	—	79.4	12.2	245.9	(37.8)	299.7
Real estate and acquired in place lease values, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	—	—	1,017.5	4,780.0	—	5,797.5
Unconsolidated investments	—	14.6	292.6	137.7	—	444.9
Investments in and advances to consolidated subsidiaries	1,148.0	1,898.9	1,185.4	0.2	(4,232.5)	—
Other assets	—	3.9	30.2	233.1	—	267.2
Total assets	\$1,148.0	\$ 2,077.0	\$ 2,605.1	\$ 6,035.8	\$(4,270.3)	\$ 7,595.6
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$—	\$ 0.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 19.2	\$—	\$ 22.2
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	14.0	239.7	118.8	19.5	—	392.0
Senior notes payable	—	688.8	—	—	—	688.8
Investment debt	—	—	584.9	3,080.4	(37.8)	3,627.5
Line of credit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	14.0	929.0	706.2	3,119.1	(37.8)	4,730.5
Equity						
Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	1,134.0	1,148.0	1,898.9	1,185.4	(4,232.5)	1,133.8
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	1,731.3	—	1,731.3
Total equity	1,134.0	1,148.0	1,898.9	2,916.7	(4,232.5)	2,865.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,148.0	\$ 2,077.0	\$ 2,605.1	\$ 6,035.8	\$(4,270.3)	\$ 7,595.6

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Revenue						
Rental	\$—	\$ —	\$ 114.0	\$ 371.9	\$—	\$ 485.9
Hotel	—	—	—	116.2	—	116.2
Sale of real estate	—	—	12.2	17.1	—	29.3
Investment management, property services, and research fees	—	—	53.7	5.7	—	59.4
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	—	0.1	1.1	11.4	—	12.6
Total revenue	—	0.1	181.0	522.3	—	703.4
Operating expenses						
Rental operating	—	—	48.7	86.7	—	135.4
Hotel operating	—	—	—	96.3	—	96.3
Cost of real estate sold	—	—	9.6	12.5	—	22.1
Commission and marketing	—	—	7.3	0.7	—	8.0
Compensation and related	65.1	66.4	47.5	7.5	—	186.5
General and administrative	—	15.9	16.3	13.2	—	45.4
Depreciation and amortization	—	1.3	39.5	157.4	—	198.2
Total operating expenses	65.1	83.6	168.9	374.3	—	691.9
Income from unconsolidated investments	—	5.6	64.0	57.0	—	126.6
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries	141.6	285.1	204.9	—	(631.6)	—
Operating income (loss)	76.5	207.2	281.0	205.0	(631.6)	138.1
Non-operating income (expense)						
Acquisition-related gains	—	—	7.6	8.6	—	16.2
Acquisition-related expenses	—	—	(2.3)	(7.2)	—	(9.5)
Interest expense - corporate	—	(54.2)	—	—	—	(54.2)
Interest expense - investment	—	—	(25.4)	(112.0)	—	(137.4)
Loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	19.6	111.1	—	130.7
Other (expense) income	—	7.7	(2.7)	1.6	—	6.6
Income (loss) before provision from income taxes	76.5	160.7	277.8	207.1	(631.6)	90.5
Provision for income taxes	—	(19.1)	7.3	(2.2)	—	(14.0)
Net income (loss)	76.5	141.6	285.1	204.9	(631.6)	76.5
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(70.9)	—	(70.9)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	76.5	141.6	285.1	134.0	(631.6)	5.6
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(2.8)	—	—	—	—	(2.8)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common	\$73.7	\$ 141.6	\$ 285.1	\$ 134.0	\$ (631.6)	\$ 2.8

shareholders

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Revenue						
Rental	\$—	\$ —	\$ 65.4	\$ 339.4	\$—	\$ 404.8
Hotel	—	—	—	106.4	—	106.4
Sale of real estate	—	—	—	3.7	—	3.7
Investment management, property services, and research fees	—	—	66.1	3.2	—	69.3
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	—	0.1	1.2	18.2	—	19.5
Total revenue	—	0.1	132.7	470.9	—	603.7
Operating expenses						
Rental operating	—	—	25.3	82.7	—	108.0
Hotel operating	—	—	—	89.9	—	89.9
Cost of real estate sold	—	—	—	2.6	—	2.6
Commission and marketing	—	1.6	4.6	1.1	—	7.3
Compensation and related	30.8	50.1	65.4	8.5	—	154.8
General and administrative	—	15.0	16.7	12.1	—	43.8
Depreciation and amortization	—	0.8	20.8	144.7	—	166.3
Total operating expenses	30.8	67.5	132.8	341.6	—	572.7
Income from unconsolidated investments	—	0.4	79.3	17.7	—	97.4
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries	89.8	220.1	95.9	—	(405.8)	—
Operating income (loss)	59.0	153.1	175.1	147.0	(405.8)	128.4
Non-operating income (expense)						
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	0.1	72.3	—	72.4
Acquisition-related gains	—	—	70.0	38.1	—	108.1
Acquisition-related expenses	—	(0.8)	(0.7)	(35.8)	—	(37.3)
Interest expense - corporate	—	(46.9)	—	—	—	(46.9)
Interest expense - investment	—	—	(15.8)	(93.0)	—	(108.8)
Loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	(1.0)	—	—	—	(1.0)
Other (expense) income	—	1.0	(1.7)	(1.8)	—	(2.5)
Income (loss) before benefit from income taxes	59.0	105.4	227.0	126.8	(405.8)	112.4
Provision for income taxes	—	(15.6)	(6.9)	(30.9)	—	(53.4)
Net income (loss)	59.0	89.8	220.1	95.9	(405.8)	59.0
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	15.7	—	15.7
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	59.0	89.8	220.1	111.6	(405.8)	74.7
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(3.6)	—	—	—	—	(3.6)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$55.4	\$ 89.8	\$ 220.1	\$ 111.6	\$ (405.8)	\$ 71.1

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Revenue						
Rental	—	—	20.4	186.5	—	206.9
Hotel	—	—	—	63.3	—	63.3
Sale of real estate	—	—	0.7	27.7	—	28.4
Investment management, property services, and research fees	—	—	78.9	3.7	—	82.6
Loan purchases, loan originations, and other	—	0.1	2.0	15.3	—	17.4
Total revenue	—	0.1	102.0	296.5	—	398.6
Operating expenses						
Rental operating	—	—	—	59.3	—	59.3
Hotel operating	—	—	—	57.1	—	57.1
Cost of real estate sold	—	—	0.7	20.0	—	20.7
Commission and marketing	—	—	4.4	1.2	—	5.6
Compensation and related	15.9	52.8	38.1	7.0	—	113.8
General and administrative	—	12.4	15.8	13.9	—	42.1
Depreciation and amortization	—	0.9	12.2	91.4	—	104.5
Total operating expenses	15.9	66.1	71.2	249.9	—	403.1
Income (loss) from unconsolidated investments	—	3.4	39.0	11.8	—	54.2
Income (loss) from consolidated subsidiaries	106.0	278.4	215.5	—	(599.9)	—
Operating income	90.1	215.8	285.3	58.4	(599.9)	49.7
Non-operating income (expense)						
Acquisition-related gains	—	(7.0)	3.7	221.4	—	218.1
Acquisition-related expenses	—	—	(2.3)	(17.4)	—	(19.7)
Interest expense - corporate	—	(56.3)	—	(0.8)	—	(57.1)
Loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt	—	(27.3)	—	—	—	(27.3)
Interest expense - investment	—	—	(6.8)	(39.5)	—	(46.3)
Other income (expense)	—	0.2	1.5	3.4	—	5.1
Income before (provision for) benefit from income taxes	90.1	125.4	281.4	225.5	(599.9)	122.5
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	—	(19.4)	(3.0)	(10.0)	—	(32.4)
Net income (loss)	90.1	106.0	278.4	215.5	(599.9)	90.1
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(68.2)	—	(68.2)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	90.1	106.0	278.4	147.3	(599.9)	21.9
Preferred dividends and accretion of preferred stock issuance costs	(8.1)	—	—	—	—	(8.1)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common	\$ 82.0	\$ 106.0	\$ 278.4	\$ 147.3	\$ (599.9)	\$ 13.8

shareholders

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Net income (loss)	\$76.5	\$ 141.6	\$ 285.1	\$ 204.9	\$ (631.6)	\$ 76.5
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	0.1	0.1	—	—	(0.1)	0.1
Unrealized foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(164.1)	(164.1)	(23.1)	(161.9)	349.1	(164.1)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	3.4	3.4	—	3.4	(6.8)	3.4
Unrealized forward contract forward currency gain (loss)	(100.1)	(100.1)	21.3	(121.4)	200.2	(100.1)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	\$(260.7)	\$ (260.7)	\$ (1.8)	\$ (279.9)	\$ 542.4	\$ (260.7)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(184.2)	(119.1)	283.3	(75.0)	(89.2)	(184.2)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	166.3	—	166.3
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	\$(184.2)	\$ (119.1)	\$ 283.3	\$ 91.3	\$ (89.2)	\$ (17.9)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Net income (loss)	\$59.0	\$ 89.8	\$ 220.1	\$ 95.9	\$ (405.8)	\$ 59.0
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	0.1	0.1	—	—	(0.1)	0.1
Unrealized foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(138.3)	(138.3)	(13.6)	(29.6)	181.5	(138.3)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	9.7	9.7	(0.6)	10.3	(19.4)	9.7
Unrealized forward contract forward currency gain (loss)	6.3	6.3	11.5	(5.2)	(12.6)	6.3
	(122.2)	(122.2)	(2.7)	(24.5)	149.4	(122.2)

Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period

Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(63.2)	\$ (32.4)	\$ 217.4	\$ 71.4	\$(256.4)	\$ (63.2)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	118.4	—	118.4
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	\$(63.2)	\$ (32.4)	\$ 217.4	\$ 189.8	\$(256.4)	\$ 55.2

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Net income (loss)	\$90.1	\$ 106.0	\$ 278.4	\$ 215.5	\$ (599.9)	\$ 90.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(0.2)	(0.2)	—	—	0.2	(0.2)
Unrealized foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(46.4)	(46.4)	1.9	(41.0)	85.5	(46.4)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(7.1)	(7.1)	1.2	(8.3)	14.2	(7.1)
Unrealized forward contract forward currency gain (loss)	16.3	16.3	4.9	15.2	(36.4)	16.3
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(37.4)	(37.4)	8.0	(34.1)	63.5	(37.4)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$52.7	\$ 68.6	\$ 286.4	\$ 181.4	\$ (536.4)	\$ 52.7
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(15.6)	—	(15.6)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.	\$52.7	\$ 68.6	\$ 286.4	\$ 165.8	\$ (536.4)	\$ 37.1

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated Total
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$(0.2)	\$ (207.9)	\$ 102.2	\$ 208.8	\$ 102.9
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Additions to loans	—	(11.6)	(4.5)	—	(16.1)
Collections of loans	—	6.6	4.9	135.4	146.9
Nonrefundable escrow deposits	—	—	—	—	—
Net proceeds from sale of real estate	—	—	109.2	430.9	540.1
Purchases of and additions to real estate	—	—	(404.2)	(545.4)	(949.6)
Investment in marketable securities	—	—	(3.2)	—	(3.2)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	—	—	—	—	—
Investing distributions from unconsolidated investments	—	—	54.5	35.1	89.6
Contributions to unconsolidated investments	—	(1.0)	(104.4)	(19.5)	(124.9)
Proceeds from settlement of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	38.6	—	—	38.6
Purchases of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	(8.1)	—	—	(8.1)
(Investments in) distributions from consolidated subsidiaries, net	129.8	(36.9)	(95.4)	2.5	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	129.8	(12.4)	(443.1)	39.0	(286.7)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Borrowings under senior notes payable	—	250.0	—	—	250.0
Borrowings under lines of credit	—	125.0	—	—	125.0
Repayment of lines of credit	—	(125.0)	—	—	(125.0)
Borrowings under investment debt	—	—	530.9	658.8	1,189.7
Repayment of investment debt	—	—	(179.5)	(428.6)	(608.1)
Debt issue costs	—	(3.9)	(2.1)	(4.8)	(10.8)
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of common stock	(64.8)	—	—	—	(64.8)
Dividends paid	(64.8)	—	—	—	(64.8)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(196.9)	(196.9)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	42.1	42.1
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(116.6)	(116.6)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(129.6)	246.1	349.3	(46.0)	419.8
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	(81.9)	(81.9)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	25.8	8.4	119.9	154.1
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	—	80.2	37.0	614.4	731.6
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$—	\$ 106.0	\$ 45.4	\$ 734.3	\$ 885.7

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated Total
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:	\$ 5.3	\$ 67.4	\$ 105.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 178.2
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Additions to loans	—	(41.0)	—	(194.8)	(235.8)
Collections of loans	—	—	8.8	19.0	27.8
Net proceeds from sale of real estate	—	—	—	622.6	622.6
Purchases of and additions to real estate	—	—	(220.3)	(1,707.3)	(1,927.6)
Nonrefundable escrow deposits	—	—	—	(3.8)	(3.8)
Investment in marketable securities	—	—	(5.0)	—	(5.0)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	—	—	6.2	—	6.2
Investing distributions from unconsolidated investments	—	—	83.1	96.9	180.0
Contributions to unconsolidated investments	—	(2.9)	(81.5)	(99.9)	(184.3)
Proceeds from settlement of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	23.4	—	18.1	41.5
Purchases of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	(3.6)	—	(1.6)	(5.2)
(Investments in) distributions from consolidated subsidiaries, net	(157.1)	128.4	(40.0)	68.7	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(157.1)	104.3	(248.7)	(1,182.1)	(1,483.6)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Borrowings under senior notes payable	—	—	—	—	—
Repayment of senior notes payable	—	—	—	—	—
Repayments of junior subordinated debt	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowings under lines of credit	—	95.0	—	—	95.0
Repayment of lines of credit	—	(220.0)	—	—	(220.0)
Borrowings under investment debt	—	—	168.1	1,919.8	2,087.9
Repayment of investment debt	—	—	(7.4)	(673.7)	(681.1)
Debt issue costs	—	(4.7)	(1.4)	(15.6)	(21.7)
Issuance of common stock	215.0	—	—	—	215.0
Repurchase of common stock	(11.4)	—	—	—	(11.4)
Proceeds from issuance of KWE shares, net	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends paid	(51.8)	—	—	—	(51.8)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(68.4)	(68.4)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	14.5	14.5
Distributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(239.2)	(239.2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	151.8	(129.7)	159.3	937.4	1,118.8
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	(19.5)	(19.5)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	42.0	16.0	(264.1)	(206.1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	—	38.2	21.0	878.5	937.7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ —	\$ 80.2	\$ 37.0	\$ 614.4	\$ 731.6

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Dollars in millions)

	Parent	Kennedy-Wilson Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated Total
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	\$(1.0)	\$ (203.8)	\$ 125.1	\$ 177.8	\$ 98.1
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Additions to loans	—	—	(10.7)	(526.1)	(536.8)
Settlements of loans	—	—	15.1	80.8	95.9
Net proceeds from sale of real estate	—	—	—	24.7	24.7
Purchases of and additions to real estate	—	(0.6)	(141.5)	(1,820.1)	(1,962.2)
Nonrefundable escrow deposits	—	—	—	(47.7)	(47.7)
Investment in marketable securities	—	—	(11.5)	—	(11.5)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	—	—	8.6	—	8.6
Distributions from unconsolidated investments	—	0.3	52.1	59.4	111.8
Contributions to unconsolidated investments	—	(2.0)	(70.8)	(94.9)	(167.7)
Proceeds from settlement of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	—	—	14.4	14.4
Purchases of foreign currency derivative contracts	—	—	—	(2.7)	(2.7)
(Investments in) distributions from consolidated subsidiaries, net	(142.5)	(172.8)	(89.7)	405.0	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(142.5)	(175.1)	(248.4)	(1,907.2)	(2,473.2)
Cash flow from financing activities:					
Borrowings under notes payable	—	647.2	—	—	647.2
Repayment of notes payable	—	(350.0)	—	—	(350.0)
Repayments of junior subordinated debt	—	(40.0)	—	—	(40.0)
Borrowings under lines of credit	—	215.0	—	—	215.0
Repayment of lines of credit	—	(90.0)	—	—	(90.0)
Borrowings under investment debt	—	—	68.8	1,215.0	1,283.8
Repayment of investment debt	—	—	(0.7)	(345.1)	(345.8)
Debt issuance costs	—	(13.3)	(1.0)	(24.4)	(38.7)
Issuance of common stock	190.6	—	—	—	190.6
Repurchase of common stock	(8.2)	—	—	—	(8.2)
Proceeds from issuance of KWE Shares, net	—	—	—	1,827.2	1,827.2
Dividends paid	(38.9)	—	—	—	(38.9)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(51.0)	(51.0)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	19.9	19.9
Distributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(57.7)	(57.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	143.5	368.9	67.1	2,583.9	3,163.4
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	(28.8)	(28.8)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	(10.0)	(56.2)	825.7	759.5
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	—	48.2	77.2	52.8	178.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$—	\$ 38.2	\$ 21.0	\$ 878.5	\$ 937.7

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)
December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 20—UNAUDITED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

(Dollars in millions, except earnings per share amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2016	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Revenues	\$180.4	\$174.3	\$176.5	\$172.2
Operating expenses	194.3	166.1	168.6	162.9
Income from unconsolidated investments	67.3	31.7	8.4	19.2
Operating income	53.4	39.9	16.3	28.5
Non-operating (expenses) income	3.7	(21.3)	(22.4)	(7.6)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	57.1	18.6	(6.1)	20.9
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(11.9)	(5.5)	3.9	(0.5)
Net income (loss)	45.2	13.1	(2.2)	20.4
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(29.6)	(15.1)	1.1	(27.3)
Preferred stock dividends and accretion of issuance costs	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Net (loss) income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$14.4	\$(2.5)	\$(1.6)	\$(7.5)
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$0.13	\$(0.03)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.07)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$0.13	\$(0.03)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.07)

(Dollars in millions, except earnings per share amounts)

Year ended December 31, 2015	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Revenues	\$166.3	\$159.2	\$140.5	\$137.7
Operating expenses	164.9	144.5	141.9	121.4
Income from unconsolidated investments	53.3	15.9	17.0	11.2
Operating income (loss)	54.7	30.6	15.6	27.5
Non-operating (expenses) income	(5.5)	(21.0)	50.4	(39.9)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	49.2	9.6	66.0	(12.4)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(20.9)	(4.5)	(36.1)	8.1
Net income (loss)	28.3	5.1	29.9	(4.3)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.7	10.3	1.9	2.8
Preferred stock dividends and accretion of issuance costs	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(2.0)
Net (loss) income attributable to Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. common shareholders	\$28.5	\$14.9	\$31.2	\$(3.5)
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$0.25	\$0.13	\$0.29	\$(0.05)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$0.25	\$0.13	\$0.27	\$(0.05)

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—(continued)

December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

NOTE 21—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date these financial statements were issued. The Company concluded that no subsequent events have occurred that would require disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsKennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2016

Description	Region	Encumbrances	Costs				Gross Balance at		Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciable Life in Years	Date of Construction
			Initial Cost	Subsequent to Acquisition	Capital Improvements	Other	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2016			
Commercial building	Western U.S.	\$34.9	\$11.2	\$18.5	\$34.6	\$11.4	\$54.0	\$65.4	\$(1.9)	39 yrs	1955/1981/1982
Retail	Western U.S.	3.7	1.3	4.2	0.7	1.3	4.9	6.2	(0.4)	39 yrs	1981
Retail	Western U.S.	3.9	1.4	0.8	—	1.4	0.9	2.3	—	39 yrs	1971/1982/1983
Retail	Western U.S.	5.4	2.1	2.9	0.7	1.8	3.5	5.3	(0.3)	39 yrs	1958/1974-1976/1985/1989/2000
Retail	Western U.S.	11.5	5.1	7.8	0.9	5.1	8.7	13.8	(0.7)	39 yrs	1989
Retail	Western U.S.	7.6	3.5	7.4	1.3	3.4	8.7	12.1	(0.6)	39 yrs	1980/1983
Retail	Western U.S.	7.0	2.7	6.7	0.1	2.7	6.7	9.4	(0.5)	39 yrs	1975
Commercial building	Ireland	—	0.7	0.5	—	0.6	0.4	1.0	—	39 yrs	1840/2000
Commercial building	Western U.S.	8.0	6.2	15.0	3.4	6.2	18.5	24.7	(3.4)	39 yrs	2007
Retail	Western U.S.	17.0	9.1	14.0	3.9	9.1	17.9	27.0	(1.1)	39 yrs	1985
Retail	Western U.S.	7.4	2.3	5.4	1.5	2.3	6.8	9.1	(0.5)	39 yrs	1979/1980
Commercial portfolio	United Kingdom	—	49.4	136.4	12.9	36.9	114.0	150.9	(7.5)	39 yrs	Various
Commercial portfolio	United Kingdom	208.1	88.9	328.9	11.2	66.1	251.6	317.7	(15.7)	39 yrs	Various
Commercial portfolio	Ireland	254.7	110.8	392.1	5.3	86.0	355.5	441.5	(19.5)	39 yrs	Various
Commercial building	United Kingdom	—	85.3	232.0	11.3	66.3	191.7	258.0	(10.8)	39 yrs	2003
Commercial building	Ireland	76.8	48.6	131.1	0.6	6.6	100.6	107.2	(6.9)	39 yrs	2009
Commercial building	United Kingdom	65.5	6.2	120.8	15.2	4.6	105.0	109.6	(6.6)	39 yrs	2010
Retail	Western U.S.	13.1	5.7	12.7	0.6	5.7	13.3	19.0	(0.6)	39 yrs	1979/1980
		59.9	37.8	60.6	3.2	37.8	63.7	101.5	(3.0)	39 yrs	1982

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Commercial building	Western U.S.											
Commercial building	Western U.S.	30.0	11.6	36.5	2.3	11.6	38.7	50.3	(1.5)	39 yrs	1968	
Retail	Western U.S.	5.1	1.6	6.0	—	1.6	6.0	7.6	(0.2)	39 yrs	1979/2002	
Commercial building	Western U.S.	34.9	20.7	47.8	24.2	20.7	52.0	72.7	(1.4)	39 yrs	1982	
Commercial portfolio	United Kingdom	343.3	228.5	342.0	3.2	185.9	274.8	460.7	(12.5)	39 yrs	Various	
Commercial building	Ireland	—	11.1	40.1	—	10.3	34.0	44.3	(1.6)	39 yrs	1982	
Commercial portfolio	United Kingdom	—	104.4	178.7	1.1	82.7	142.8	225.5	(5.0)	39 yrs	Various	
Retail portfolio	Spain	45.6	21.5	60.1	—	20.5	57.5	78.0	(1.9)	39 yrs	Various	
Retail	Spain	38.8	27.1	46.2	1.3	27.9	49.0	76.9	(1.1)	39 yrs	1995	

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Commercial building	Ireland	—	0.7	6.8	—	0.6	6.3	6.9	0.2	39 yrs	1998	2015
Commercial building	Ireland	—	0.8	5.1	—	0.8	4.8	5.6	0.1	39 yrs	2001	2015
Commercial portfolio	Ireland	—	1.8	9.6	0.3	3.6	18.1	21.7	0.2	39 yrs	Various	2015
Commercial portfolio	Italy	—	47.5	135.1	—	46.0	129.8	175.8	3.1	39 yrs	Various	2015
Retail	Western U.S.	7.8	2.6	9.5	—	2.6	9.5	12.1	0.2	39 yrs	1961	2016
Commercial building	Ireland	—	2.0	11.9	—	1.9	11.4	13.3	0.2	39 yrs	2007	2016
Retail	Western U.S.	29.0	9.3	29.9	—	9.3	29.9	39.2	0.1	39 yrs	1984/2008	2016
Industrial	United Kingdom	—	6.9	8.8	—	5.8	6.5	12.3	0.9	39 yrs	1984/2003	2016
Commercial portfolio	United Kingdom	—	32.1	70.4	—	27.3	59.9	87.2	0.9	39 yrs	Various	2016
Commercial building	Ireland	—	4.3	64.0	0.4	3.9	58.8	62.7	0.9	39 yrs	2009	2016
Industrial	United Kingdom	—	5.0	9.2	—	4.8	8.2	13.0	—	39 yrs	2002	2016
Retail	Western U.S.	4.2	1.3	5.6	—	1.3	5.6	6.9	—	39 yrs	1995/1996	2016
Multifamily												
615-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	115.6	30.0	90.1	3.5	30.0	93.6	123.6	9.5	39 yrs	1965/2006	2013
450-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	48.2	18.4	43.0	4.1	18.4	47.2	65.6	5.2	39 yrs	1974	2013
297-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	22.4	3.9	25.8	1.5	3.9	27.3	31.2	2.4	39 yrs	1999	2013
178-unit Apartment building	Western U.S.	31.4	12.3	18.5	4.7	12.3	23.1	35.4	3.8	39 yrs	1975	2012
217-unit Multifamily property	Western U.S.	24.5	2.6	41.4	1.5	2.5	40.7	43.2	4.5	39 yrs	2011	2012
366-unit Apartment building	Western U.S.	53.3	9.1	36.3	7.0	9.1	43.3	52.4	6.0	39 yrs	2000	2012
204-unit Apartment building	Western U.S.	13.6	5.3	20.2	3.4	5.3	22.3	27.6	8.0	39 yrs	1986	2008
81-unit multifamily building	Ireland	—	4.8	15.0	0.1	3.7	11.9	15.6	0.7	39 yrs	2009	2014
272-unit multifamily building	Ireland	—	32.7	81.5	11.0	25.0	117.5	142.5	6.6	39 yrs	2008	2014
26-unit multifamily building	Ireland	7.4	0.6	14.8	0.6	0.4	12.1	12.5	0.8	39 yrs	2009	2014
210-unit multifamily building	Ireland	40.4	12.2	61.6	1.7	9.4	47.9	57.3	3.2	39 yrs	2005	2014
118-unit multifamily building	Ireland	24.1	11.0	36.1	2.2	8.4	29.8	38.2	2.4	39 yrs	2007	2014
423-unit multifamily building	Ireland	87.4	17.9	105.0	45.7	15.2	130.4	145.6	5.4	39 yrs	2008	2014
294-unit multifamily building	United Kingdom	—	22.1	84.0	7.3	18.5	77.6	96.1	1.8	39 yrs	2012	2015
203-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	19.5	2.6	23.8	2.0	2.6	25.8	28.4	2.1	39 yrs	2005	2014
542-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	91.5	38.3	57.5	6.6	38.3	64.1	102.4	5.0	39 yrs	1987	2014
576-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	31.4	8.7	49.2	4.2	8.7	38.9	47.6	2.7	39 yrs	1986/1996	2014
240-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	19.0	3.9	22.3	5.3	8.7	54.5	63.2	3.7	39 yrs	1990	2014
396-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	31.0	8.7	34.7	2.7	3.9	25.0	28.9	1.8	39 yrs	1989/1995	2014

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118-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	13.5	2.1	18.6	0.8	2.1	19.4	21.5	(1.3)	39 yrs	1990	2014	
324-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	24.1	3.2	28.6	3.7	3.2	32.3	35.5	(2.1)	39 yrs	1996	2014	
280-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	37.3	6.0	40.3	1.0	6.0	41.2	47.2	(2.3)	39 yrs	2004/2006	2014	
750-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	85.8	22.1	78.2	3.9	22.1	82.1	104.2	(4.8)	39 yrs	1987	2014	
Condo	Western U.S.	—	—	0.2	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	39 yrs	2005	2014	
208-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	37.7	9.3	37.3	2.1	9.3	39.4	48.7	(1.8)	39 yrs	2004	2015	
1,008-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	175.0	62.3	152.5	7.4	62.3	159.8	222.1	(6.5)	39 yrs	1988	2015	
460-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	46.2	13.2	53.0	1.4	13.2	54.3	67.5	(1.9)	39 yrs	1988	2015	
204-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	13.9	2.0	17.6	0.3	2.0	17.9	19.9	(0.3)	39 yrs	1999	2016	
168-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	10.1	1.8	13.1	0.3	1.8	13.4	15.2	(0.2)	39 yrs	1992	2016	
430-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	62.5	12.9	67.4	0.2	12.8	67.6	80.4	(0.8)	39 yrs	2006	2016	
386-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	64.8	—	81.4	0.2	0.1	81.7	81.8	(0.8)	39 yrs	2002	2016	
157-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	42.9	14.5	46.0	—	14.5	46.0	60.5	(0.4)	39 yrs	2013	2016	
408-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	60.4	9.3	83.3	—	9.3	83.3	92.6	(0.2)	39 yrs	1998	2016	
Hotel													
Hotel/condos	Western U.S.	39.6	9.8	76.7	—	15.4	81.0	96.4	(5.3)	39 yrs	2006	2013	
Hotel	Western U.S.	10.2	1.3	15.6	—	1.3	15.8	17.1	(0.9)	39 yrs	2001/2008	2014	
Hotel and golf course	United Kingdom	—	12.2	37.3	3.7	9.1	35.3	44.4	(1.9)	39 yrs	2001/2008	2014	
Hotel and golf course	Ireland	—	6.8	30.6	3.7	5.3	32.0	37.3	(3.1)	39 yrs	1894/1995	2014	
Hotel	Ireland	75.7	54.0	114.3	8.7	43.7	103.4	147.1	(6.0)	39 yrs	1824/2005	2014	
Residential													
Single family home	Western U.S.	—	4.1	4.2	—	4.5	4.3	8.8	(0.9)	39 yrs	2008	2008	
Residential development	Spain	—	—	6.4	0.1	—	1.5	1.5	—	N/A	N/A	2014	
Residential development	Spain	—	—	9.2	3.1	—	11.0	11.0	—	N/A	1900	2015	
Residential development	Spain	—	—	34.7	9.3	—	40.9	40.9	—	N/A	1880	2015	
Residential development	Ireland	—	0.5	3.4	—	0.5	7.9	8.4	—	N/A	Various	2015	
Mixed used development	Ireland	—	46.2	0.6	68.1	40.4	68.1	108.5	—	N/A	N/A	2014	
Residential development	Spain	—	—	13.9	—	—	13.0	13.0	—	N/A	N/A	2014	
Residential development	Ireland	—	17.2	—	—	16.1	—	16.1	—	N/A	1880	2016	
Single family home	Western U.S.	—	0.2	1.1	—	0.2	1.1	1.3	—	N/A	N/A	2016	
Land													
2700 acres		—	31.8	3.7	0.7	37.8	4.3	42.1	(1.2))	N/A	1912	2010

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40-acre lot	Western U.S.	—	1.7	—	—	1.7	—	1.7	—	N/A	N/A	2014
Grand Total		\$2,783.6	\$1,608.7	\$4,551.1	\$374.0	\$1,383.4	\$4,422.0	\$5,805.4	\$(230.3)			

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- (1) The tax basis of all the properties in aggregate totaled \$5,540.2 million.
- (2) Excludes acquired in place lease values
- (3) For assets that were consolidated the date acquired represents when the asset was presented as real estate not when initially acquired by KW Group

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Changes in real estate for the years ended December 31 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of period	\$5,624.2	\$4,067.1	\$684.6
Additions during the period:			
Acquisitions through foreclosure	—	99.3	35.9
Other acquisitions	542.7	1,473.1	2,201.9
Improvements	366.9	168.1	55.8
Consolidations	39.3	602.1	1,449.7
Foreign Currency	(423.6)	(270.3)	(262.4)
Deductions during the period:			
Cost of real estate sold	(344.1)	(515.2)	(98.4)
Balance at close of period	\$5,805.4	\$5,624.2	\$4,067.1

Changes in accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of period	\$139.1	\$61.9	\$15.8
Additions during the period:			
Depreciation expense	113.0	88.1	46.5
Deductions during the period:			
Dispositions	(11.3)	(7.8)	—
Foreign Currency	(10.5)	(3.1)	(0.4)
Balance at close of period	\$230.3	\$139.1	\$61.9

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule IV—Mortgage Loans on Real Estate
December 31, 2016
(Dollars in millions)

Description	Region	Interest Rate	Final Maturity Date	Face		Carrying Amount December 31, 2016	Loans Subject to Delinquent Principal or Interest
				Balloon Amount of Mortgage	Amount		
Commercial							
Commercial building	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 3.00%	2021	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.0	\$ —
Commercial building	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 2.00%	2017	58.5	59.9	59.8	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.79%	2018	3.5	3.7	3.7	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.01%	2018	12.7	13.1	13.1	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.41%	2018	4.9	5.1	5.1	—
Retail	Western U.S.	5.00%	2019	16.1	17.0	17.0	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.38%	2020	3.5	3.9	3.9	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.10%	2020	10.6	11.5	11.5	—
Retail	Western U.S.	5.75%	2023	6.2	7.6	7.6	—
Retail	Western U.S.	5.00%	2023	6.0	7.0	7.0	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.73%	2024	4.5	5.7	5.7	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.56%	2024	1.4	1.7	1.7	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.36%	2025	4.3	5.4	5.4	—
Retail	Western U.S.	4.10%	2021	6.7	7.8	7.8	—
Retail	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 2.35%	2021	28.3	29.0	29.0	—
Retail	Western U.S.	3.99%	2019	4.2	4.2	4.2	—
Commercial building	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 2.00%	2025	27.3	34.9	34.9	—
Commercial building	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 2.25%	2025	24.9	30.0	30.0	—
Commercial building	Western U.S.	1-Mo LIBOR + 2.25%	2025	30.0	34.9	34.8	—
Commercial portfolio	(1) United Kingdom	3-Mo GBP LIBOR + 1.80%	2019	208.1	208.1	208.1	—
Retail	United Kingdom	2.82%	2025	65.5	65.5	65.5	—
Commercial portfolio	(1) Ireland	3-Mo EURIBOR + 2.125%	2019	254.4	254.7	254.7	—
Commercial portfolio	(1) United Kingdom	3-Mo GBP LIBOR + 2.50%	2018	56.5	56.5	56.5	—

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Commercial portfolio	(1) United Kingdom	2.90%	2020	87.2	87.2	87.2	—
Commercial portfolio	(1) United Kingdom	2.91%	2023	199.6	199.6	199.6	—
Commercial building	Ireland	2.59%	2024	76.8	76.8	76.8	—
Retail portfolio	(1) Spain	3-Mo EURIBOR + 1.60%	2030	38.8	38.8	38.8	—
Retail portfolio	(1) Spain	3-Mo EURIBOR + 1.60%	2031	45.6	45.6	45.6	—
Multifamily 1,008-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.50%	2026	175.0	175.0	175.0	—

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204-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.19%	2018	13.1	13.6	13.6	—
460-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.07%	2018	31.8	33.1	33.1	—
576-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.25%	2019	30.2	31.4	31.8	—
240-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.25%	2019	18.3	19.0	19.2	—
396-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.25%	2019	29.8	31.0	31.4	—
615-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.31%	2020	60.3	65.8	67.2	—
615-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.64%	2020	16.8	18.2	18.8	—
615-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	4.44%	2020	29.4	31.6	31.6	—
		1-Mo					
460-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	LIBOR	2020	12.1	13.1	13.1	—
		+					
		3.24%					
203-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.86%	2026	17.7	19.5	19.5	—
		1-Mo					
118-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	LIBOR	2021	13.5	13.5	13.5	—
		+					
		1.74%					
217-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.35%	2023	21.0	24.5	24.5	—
450-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.58%	2023	41.2	48.2	48.2	—
750-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.73%	2023	51.7	60.4	60.7	—
		1-Mo					
750-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	LIBOR	2023	25.4	25.4	25.4	—
		+					
		3.05%					
542-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.78%	2024	69.9	77.2	77.2	—
		1-Mo					
542-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	LIBOR	2024	13.0	14.3	14.3	—
		+					
		2.80%					
366-unit multifamily building	Western U.S.	3.24%					