Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
Form 424B3
March 04, 2014
Filed by Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc.
pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) under the Securities Act of 1933
Commission File No.: 333-164926
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
On March 3, 2014, Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, which is reproduced below as Appendix A to this filing.

The exhibits filed with the Annual Report are attached to Appendix A to this filing.

In connection with the offering (the "Offering") of up to 20,278,690 shares of common stock and 4,993,471 warrants to purchase common stock of Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") by certain selling security holders, the Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") a registration statement (the "Registration Statement") on Form S-1 (No. 333-164926), as amended, which was declared effective on June 11, 2010. A prospectus, dated June 11, 2010, covering the Offering was filed with the SEC on June 11, 2010 (as supplemented from time to time, the "Prospectus").

ANY POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY ARE URGED TO READ THE PROSPECTUS AND THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT CAREFULLY AND IN THEIR ENTIRETY BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFERING.

This Prospectus Supplement and the Prospectus are required to be delivered by the selling security holders of the above-referenced securities or by certain of their transferees, pledges, donees or their successors in connection with the offer and sale of the above-referenced securities.

The information contained herein, including the information attached hereto, supplements and supersedes, in part, the information contained in the Prospectus. This Prospectus Supplement should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus and all prior prospectus supplements, and is qualified by reference to the Prospectus and all prior prospectus supplements except to the extent that the information in this Prospectus Supplement supersedes the information contained in the Prospectus or any prior prospectus supplement.

You may obtain a copy of the Registration Statement, the Prospectus, this Prospectus Supplement and all prior prospectus supplements, as well as other filings containing information about the Company, without charge, at the SEC's Internet site (http://www.sec.gov). Copies of the Registration Statement, the Prospectus and this Prospectus Supplement can also be obtained, without charge, from the Company's corporate website at www.kennedywilson.com, or by directing a request to the Company, Attention: Investor Relations, 9701 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700, Beverly Hills, California 90212.

In addition to the documents described above, the Company files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC, which are available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or at the Company's website at www.kennedywilson.com.

The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Company's website is deemed not to be a part of this filing.
THIS FILING IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY SECURITIES, NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY SALE OF SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH SOLICITATION OR SALE WOULD BE UNLAWFUL PRIOR TO REGISTRATION OR QUALIFICATION UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF SUCH JURISDICTION.

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Appendix A
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)
x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
OR
o 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 (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	26-0508760 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9701 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700 Beverly Hills, CA	90212
(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 x No o
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 o No x
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 x No o
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 x No o
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. o

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

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

Based on the last sale at the close of business on June 28, 2013, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $923,342,784.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2014 was 91,688,412.

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 19, 2014, which proxy statement will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

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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 21 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,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “could,” “plan,” “expect,” “project” or the negative of these, as well as similar expressions, a 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;
- 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 or Japan that reduce or eliminate deductions or other tax benefits we receive;
- 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.

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In this report, Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. is referred to as “Kennedy Wilson” or "KWH" , and Kennedy-Wilson Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as "The Company,” “we,” “us” or “our”, unless the context requires otherwise.

Assets Under Management or "AUM"

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 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 AUM consist 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 AUM. The estimated value of development properties is included at estimated completion cost.

Operating Associates

Operating associates generally refer to individuals that are employed by or affiliated with third-party consultants, contractors, property managers or other service providers that we manage and oversee on a day-to-day basis with respect to our investments and services businesses.

Non-GAAP Measures

EBITDA represents net income before noncontrolling interest income, interest expense, our share of interest expense included in income from investments in joint ventures and loan pool participations, depreciation and amortization, our share of depreciation and amortization included in income from investments in joint ventures, loss on early extinguishment of corporate debt and income taxes for the Company. We do not adjust EBITDA for gains or losses on the extinguishment of mortgage debt as we are in the business of purchasing discounted notes secured by real estate and, in connection with these note purchases, we may resolve these loans through discounted payoffs with the borrowers. EBITDA is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to net earnings as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. Our presentation of EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. EBITDA is not calculated under GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income, cash flows or other financial data prepared in accordance with GAAP or as a measure of our overall profitability or liquidity. Our management believes EBITDA is useful in evaluating our operating performance compared to that of other companies in our industry because the calculation of EBITDA generally eliminates the effects of financing and income taxes and the accounting effects of capital spending and acquisitions. Such items may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to overall operating performance. Additionally, we believe EBITDA is useful to investors to assist them in getting a more accurate picture of our results from operations.

Adjusted EBITDA represents EBITDA, as defined above, adjusted to exclude corporate merger and acquisition related expenses and share based compensation expense for the Company. Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA to analyze our business because it adjusts EBITDA for items we believe do not have an accurate reflection of the nature of our business going forward. 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, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not recognized measurements under GAAP and when analyzing our operating performance, readers should use EBITDA and 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 EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Furthermore, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for our management’s discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as tax and debt service payments. The amounts shown for EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA also differ from the amounts 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.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Company Overview

Kennedy Wilson is a vertically integrated global real estate investment and services company with over $14.8 billion in assets under management. Founded in 1977, we have owned and operated real estate related investments for over 35 years on behalf of our shareholders and our clients. We have approximately 400 employees in 24 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Japan and manage and work with over 2,000 operating associates. We focus on adding value for our shareholders through opportunistic investing and strategic asset management. Also, our services business creates additional value through fee generation.

The following is our business model:

- Identify countries and markets with an attractive investment landscape
- Establish operating platforms and service businesses 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
- Acquire high quality assets, either on our own or with strategic partners, utilizing cash from our balance sheet and typically financing them on a long-term basis
- Reposition assets and enhance cash flows post-acquisition
- 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 the Company as a valuable resource and partner to these institutions for any future real estate opportunities

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 various real estate cycles.

Since our initial public offering on November 13, 2009 through December 31, 2013, the annualized total rate of return (including dividends) of our common stock (NYSE: KW) was 23.0%, compared to the return of the S&P 500 index of 16.0%. Past stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Recent Developments

On October 14, 2013, we announced the launch of Zonda™ a mobile application designed to provide market insight for the homebuilding industry by combining interactive tools, real-time data on approximately 250 metrics impacting housing and thoughtful analysis driven by Meyers Research.

In January 2014, we issued and sold 9.2 million shares of common stock, resulting in gross proceeds of $197.3 million.

On January 21, 2014, we completed the purchase of notes with an unpaid principal balance of approximately $310.0 million secured by the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, Ireland. We acquired the notes for $152.0 million. The purchase price consisted of $70.0 million of equity from the Company and $82.0 million in bank financing.

On February 28, 2014, we subscribed for a total of £122.0 million (approximately $203.0 million) of ordinary shares in the initial public offering of Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc ("KWE", LSE:KWE). Our investment consists of £87.0 million (approximately $145.0 million) of cash subscription and the contribution of £35.0 million (approximately $58.0 million) of assets acquired by Kennedy Wilson in the first quarter of 2014. KWE announced the closing of its initial public offering on February 28, 2014, raising approximately £1 billion (approximately $1.7

billion) in gross proceeds (including the exercise of the £91 million (approximately $151 million) over-allotment option). Immediately following the closing, Kennedy Wilson’s investment represented approximately 12.2% of KWE’s total share capital, making Kennedy Wilson the largest shareholder of KWE. One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries is acting as KWE's external manager, in which capacity we will be entitled to receive certain management and performance fees. In addition, KWE will be provided priority access to all investment opportunities sourced by us in Europe.

On February 26, 2014 our board of directors approved a $0.09 per share quarterly dividend, a 29% increase from the previous quarter, to common shareholders of record as of March 31, 2014 with a payment date of April 8, 2014. The quarterly payment equates to an annual dividend of $0.36 per common share.

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Business Segments

Our operations are defined by two core business units: KW Investments and KW Services. KW Investments invests our capital in real estate-related assets. KW Services provides a full array of real estate-related services to owners and lenders, with a strong focus on financial institution based clients. The two segments have a symbiotic relationship and work closely together. KW Services provides insight and creates investment opportunities for KW Investments while KW Investments provides clients the ability to utilize the capabilities of KW Services.

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 joint ventures, separate accounts, and funds. We are typically the general partner in these joint ventures 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 40%. Our equity partners include 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:

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 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 returns. We own interests in 85 commercial properties, totaling over 10 million square feet, located throughout the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Japan.

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. We hold investments in 17,355 multifamily apartment units, of which 2,327 units are owned by our consolidated subsidiaries and 15,028 units are owned through joint ventures.

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 foreclose on certain loans to acquire the underlying real estate collateral. Our discounted loan pool portfolio as of December 31, 2013 had an initial unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of $4.7 billion at origination. As of December 31, 2013, the UPB was $1.0 billion due to collections of over $3 billion on the portfolio. Also, as of December 31, 2013, our loan originations portfolio has an unpaid principal balance of $57.2 million with a weighted average interest rate of 10.1%.

Residential, Hotel and Other

In certain cases, we may pursue residential for sale housing acquisition opportunities, including land for entitlements, finished lots, urban infill condominium sites and partially finished and finished condominium projects. This group also includes our investment in hotels and our investments in marketable securities.

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

In 2013, together with our equity partners, we made investments in $2.8 billion of real estate and loans secured by real estate. These acquisitions were comprised of the following: 46% loans secured by real estate, 32% commercial, 18% multifamily, and 4% other.

At December 31, 2013, we and our equity partners held a real estate and real estate related investment portfolio with assets of approximately $6.2 billion, at cost, with approximately 56% leverage. The Company has an average ownership interest across all investments of approximately 40%. The following table describes the breakdown of our equity in the portfolio, which

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includes the following financial statement captions below, and is derived from our audited consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in millions)	
Investment in joint ventures [1]	$724.5
Real estate, net of depreciation	668.8
Mortgage debt	(407.7)
Notes receivable	56.8
Loan pool participations	34.7
Other[2]	23.2
Total net investment account	1,100.3
Add back:	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	29.7
Kennedy Wilson's share of accumulated depreciation and amortization included in investment in joint ventures	106.0
Total gross investment account	$1,236.0

[1] Excludes $26.9 million related to our investment in a real estate and asset management servicing platform in Spain.
[2] Includes acquired in-place lease value, net of amortization and marketable securities both of which are included in other assets.

The following table breaks down our net investment account information derived from our audited consolidated balance sheet by investment type and geographic location as of December 31, 2013:

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial	Multifamily	Loans Secured by Real Estate	Residential, Hotel, and Other	Total
Western U.S.	$212.8	$221.9	$112.5	$182.8	$730.0
Other U.S.	3.4	0.2	—	7.8	$11.4
Japan	4.1	68.8	—	0.4	73.3
United Kingdom	104.5	—	27.3	—	131.8
Ireland	97.3	48.2	8.3	—	153.8
Total	$422.1	$339.1	$148.1	$191.0	$1,100.3

KW Services

KW Services offers a comprehensive line of real estate services for the full lifecycle of real estate ownership to clients that include financial institutions, institutional investors, insurance companies, developers, builders and government agencies. KW Services 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 over 68 million square feet of properties for institutional clients and individual investors in the United States, Europe, and Asia, which includes assets we have ownership interests in and third party owned assets. With 24 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain 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 KW Services 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, KW Services 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. Our fund management division has invested in real estate deals totaling $3 billion since its inception in 2000. Today, through six closed end funds (two traditional funds, two club funds and two double bottom line funds), we serve as general partner and manager of $2 billion in real estate, 10.6 million square feet of office and retail space, and over 7,200 apartment units.

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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 35 year 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 LLC or Meyers, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kennedy Wilson, is a premier consulting practice and provider of data for residential real estate development and new home construction. 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 US region. 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, 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 on forecasting market conditions.
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 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:

- 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 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 promoted interest, based on the performance of the assets.

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• KW Services 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 AUM being globally diversified across many sectors of real estate while maintaining a healthy liquidity position and adequate access to capital.

Industry Overview

United States

The U.S. recovery gained further momentum in 2013 as equity and real estate prices continued their upward trend. The S&P 500 posted its highest annual gain since 1997 and home prices (as measured by the S&P/Case-Shiller 20 city home price index) posted their largest annual gains since 2005. The Federal Reserve's decision in January 2014 to begin tapering its bond purchasing program is another strong indicator of the economy's overall strength and sustainability.

Commercial real estate fundamentals have strengthened since the economic downturn and have now stabilized across most property types. Corporate profits margins remained well above their long term averages, and business confidence grew amid upbeat economic news.

Looking ahead, the U.S. economy could see rising GDP growth, driven by further improvements in employment and rising household wealth. We believe that continued growth in the US economy will sustain the labor market recovery and drive improvements in fundamentals for all real estate types, including the prospects of higher occupancies, rent growth, property values, and increases in capital availability.

Europe

The real estate market in Europe has begun to show signs of improving confidence and market sentiment. Many European countries appear to be at or have moved past their cyclical "trough." Against this backdrop of improving market sentiment and positive signals from leading indicators, commercial real estate investment activity has continued to increase, driven by strong cross-regional capital flows into the direct investment market and improved availability of debt. We believe that continued improvement in the underlying economic fundamentals of Europe will result in a favorable investment outlook for European commercial real estate.

United Kingdom

Since mid-2003, the UK recovery has become more established as investor sentiment has strengthened. London continues to be an attractive real estate market due to foreign capital investment and a strong global presence. Much of the foreign capital has targeted the London location, causing a polarization (in terms of pricing and levels of activity) between London and the rest of the country. Though vacancy rates may have dropped, the UK's economic recovery remains fragile, though forecasts of GDP growth for 2014 are encouraging.

Ireland

Ireland's economic turnaround is gathering pace. Unemployment has fallen to its lowest level since 2009, and the government has forecasted 2% GDP growth for 2014. The residential market is also recovering, with double digit gains for certain well-located properties in 2013. The National Asset Management Agency's ("NAMA") is in the early stages of unwinding its approximately €70.0 billion portfolio of real estate related assets, which will be a source of investment opportunity. In addition to the NAMA portfolio, domestic Irish banks are expected to deleverage their portfolios of assets that were not transferred to NAMA. Although the Irish economy remains susceptible to macroeconomic developments, we believe 2014 will be an even busier year for the Irish property market, fueled to a large extent by improving domestic economic indicators and by some improvement in the availability of debt funding.

Spain

The Spanish recovery lags that of the UK and Ireland. Real GDP growth remains negative, and there are only limited signs that occupier demand is improving. However, commercial real estate transaction volumes rose sharply in the second half

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of 2013, signaling an increase in investor risk appetite. Also, the Spanish government established the Sociedad de Gestion de Activos de la Reestructuracion Bancaria ("SAREB") in November 2012 which assumed €50 billion worth of assets to aid the restructuring of the Spanish financial sector. SAREB began its divestment program in the second quarter of 2013 and should provide a source of future investment opportunities going forward.

Japan

The Japanese real estate market has experienced an upswing since the beginning of 2013. Japan's current demographic trends include an influx of migration to major cities, creating strong demand for housing. With diminishing supply of new inventory due to stricter building regulations imposed in 2007, rents for quality assets are expected to remain strong while vacancy rates remain stable. Recent monetary stimulus has focused on returning the economy to an inflationary state, which has weakened the Yen against the US Dollar and nearly all other major currencies and created a tailwind for asset prices and the overall real estate market. We believe that Japan's recovering market fundamentals and attractive exchange rate will draw international attention to the country's real estate market.

Competition

We compete with a range of global, national and local real estate firms, individual investors and other corporations. Because of our unique mix of investments and services businesses, we compete with brokerage and property management companies as well as companies that invest in real estate and loans secured by real estate. 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.

Competitive Advantages

We have a unique platform from which to execute our investment and services strategy. The combination of a service business and an investment platform provides several competitive advantages over 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 advantages 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 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 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 approximately 400 employees in both KW Investments and KW Services, with 24 regional offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Japan and manage and oversee over 2,000 operating associates. We have a hands-on approach to real estate investing

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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.

Transaction-based Results

A significant portion of our cash flow is tied to transaction activity and joint venture investments, both of which can affect an investor's ability to compare our financial condition and results of operations on a quarter-by-quarter basis or 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.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we have approximately 400 employees in 24 offices throughout the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Japan and manage and oversee over 2,000 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

In recent years, the credit markets have experienced significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and, in some cases, have resulted in the unavailability of financing, even for companies that are otherwise qualified to obtain financing. In addition, several banks and other institutions that historically have been reliable sources of financing have gone out of business, which has reduced significantly the number of lending institutions and the availability of credit. 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 and Japan (including environmental regulation, changes in laws concerning foreign ownership of property, changes in tax rates, changes in

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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 and Japan expose our business to risks inherent in conducting business in foreign markets.

As of December 31, 2013, approximately 30% of our revenues were sourced from our foreign operations in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain and Japan. Accordingly, our firm-wide results of operations depends significantly on our foreign operations. Conducting business abroad carries significant risks, including:

- 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.

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

In February 2014, we invested approximately $203 million in cash and non-cash assets in Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate Plc, or KWE, in connection with its initial public offering. We currently own a 12.2% interest in KWE and act as its 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.

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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.

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.

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.

We may 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.

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. Our principal competitors include both large multinational companies and national and regional firms, such as Jones Lang LaSalle, Inc. and CBRE Group, Inc. 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 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.

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

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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), 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 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 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 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.

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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.

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.

We have certain obligations in connection with our real estate brokerage services that could subject us to liability if litigation is initiated against us for an alleged breach of any such obligation.

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

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of real properties for personal injuries associated with asbestos-containing materials. We may be potentially liable for those costs 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.

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 comprehensive general liability coverage and umbrella coverage on all of our properties with limits of liability that we deem adequate and appropriate under the circumstances (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 on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 have become an increasingly important part of our business, and we expect to continue to grow our European investment portfolio over time. A number of European countries are continuing to experience high borrowing costs and recessionary conditions, and many European banks and investors have