

# Green Street Advisors

REAL ESTATE ANALYTICS



OFFICE OUTLOOK



- 16 JANUARY 2020 -

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE ON PAGE 26

# **Executive Summary**

### Introduction

This report serves as a deep dive into the fundamentals and valuation of the European office sector and 25 key markets. It offers insight by utilizing Green Street's extensive experience analysing and forecasting fundamentals in the office sector, proprietary time series on cap rates, investor return expectations, and pricing versus the bond market. Office fundamentals grew at a steady rate throughout '19 as services held up despite a decelerating macroeconomic backdrop of global trade tensions and a pan-European manufacturing slowdown. Supply appears to be picking up to levels not seen for almost a decade, with annual deliveries expected to exceed 1% of stock by the end of '24. The structural issues of high leasing concessions and increased tenant efficiency ("densification") are likely to persist for the next few years. Office landlords operating in "tight" occupational markets (e.g., Paris, London, Berlin), strong demographic tailwinds (most Nordic markets), and/or tech-related demand (e.g., Berlin, Amsterdam, London, Barcelona) should enjoy better relative fundamental growth by '24 (M-RevPAM growth possibly beating inflation). Overall, the office sector in Europe screens fairly priced versus fixed-income alternatives. Low nominal cap rates in historical terms, inflation-like fundamental growth, and elevated cap-ex requirements are set against record-low financing costs across most investment corners of Europe.

### **Key Takeaways**

- European office fundamentals have accelerated from '14 to '18, driven by demand/supply imbalance
- Office occupancy rates are typically above c. 95% in the top 25 markets
- The pace of fundamental growth this cycle has been weak compared to prior upcycles
- Soft demand has been the primary culprit, driven in part by tenant space efficiencies ("densification")
- Supply growth remains mostly in-check after a long stretch of virtually zero net deliveries post GFC
- Fundamental growth to match inflation (c. 2% p.a.) through '24, ahead of retail but lagging industrial
- London: solid occupational demand + modest net-supply outlook point to better fundamentals
- Berlin: near-term conditions remain tight with limited new supply and tech inflows to the city
- Paris: large performance differential b/w submarkets; upbeat on CBD, downbeat on La Défense
- Capital expenditures (TIs and maintenance) are the sector's biggest return drag (albeit below the US)
- Office NOI growth should decelerate over time (excl. Nordics) once reversionary leases are renewed
- Office has been a long-term underperformer in the US (in terms of total returns), not so in Europe
- Cap rates for B/B+\* stock are at historic lows across most markets... a Four handle is the new Six
- European office values continue to nudge higher at a modest pace; now c. 30% above '07 peak
- Expected unlevered returns (IRRs) for the 25 top markets are in the low-5% p.a. range
- Office pricing screens fair vs. investment grade bonds and other property types in the private market
- Munich, Barcelona and Berlin have the strongest forecasted 5-yr cumulative M-RevPAM growth
- UK & Ireland office markets offer superior return spreads to local sovereign bond rates

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Detailed market-level estimates accessible in Atlas - Green Street's interactive mapping and analytics platform.

\*This report focuses its analysis and forecasts on "average" institutional-quality office real estate, or "B/B+" quality

Important disclosure on page 26

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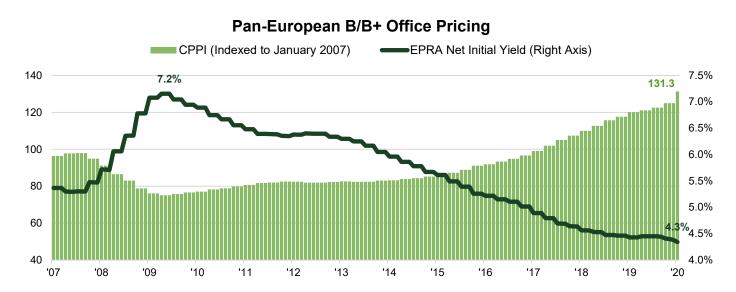
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# I. Pan-European Office Outlook Summary

**Even Lower?:** Just as most market participants thought B/B+ quality offices would not trade below 6%, then 5%, the last eighteen months have seen yields continue falling to below even mid-4% levels. For cap rates to go below four percent would require class-A office cap rates to move well into the twos (already true for well-located Berlin, Munich, Paris, and Zurich offices). The magic of low interest rates explains most of these yields.



### **EPRA Net Initial Yields (for B/B+ Assets)** <4.00% Helsinki 4.00% - 4.25% Stockholm Oslo 4.25% - 4.50% 4.50% - 4.75% >4.75% Gothenburg Copenhagen Manchester Dublin Hamburg Amsterdam **EPRA NIY vs. Economic Cap Rate** Birmingham Dusseldorf 🦲 Berlin EPRA Net Initial Yield is one of the most common Frankfurt Brussels yield metrics recognized and quoted across Europe. Economic Cap Rate – a Green Street proprietary metric - standardises yields to account Vienna for valuation and capital expenditure differentials Paris Zurich across sectors and geographies. Economic cap rate is our preferred yield metric, and as such, is Lyon Milan the base of our IRR valuation framework.

Source: Green Street Advisors

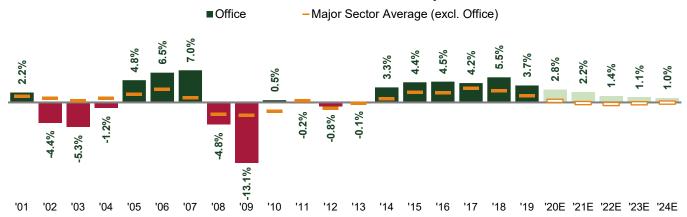
Madrid

Barcelona

Rome

# I. Pan-European Office Outlook Summary (cont'd)

### Office Market-RevPAM\* Growth - Top 25 Markets



Market	M-RevPAM Growth • '20E - '24E	Employment Growth '20E - '24E	Market GDP Growth '20E - '24E	Supply Growth '20E - '24E
Munich	3.1%	•	•	+
Barcelona	3.1%	++	-	
Berlin	3.0%	•	+	-
Oslo	2.9%2.7%	+	++	+
Madrid	2.7%	++	•	•
Amsterdam	2.1%	•	+	
Hamburg	2.1%			+
London	2.0%	++	++	
Dusseldorf	1.7%			++
Birmingham	1.7%		-	++
Copenhagen	1.7% 1.4%	++	++	•
Lyon	1.7%	+	+	
Manchester	1.6%	+	+	+
Stockholm	1.6%	++	++	-
Helsinki	1.6%	-		++
Frankfurt	1.5%			
Dublin	1.4%	+	++	
Gothenburg	1.3%	+	+	-
Cologne	1.3%			•
Vienna	1.2%	-	•	+
Rome	1.2%	-		++
Paris	0.9%	•	•	-
Zurich	0.9%	-	-	++
Milan	0.6% 1.4%	-	-	-
Brussels	-0.1%		-	•

Source: Oxford Economics, and Green Street Advisors

21-25 ---\*A single measure that combines changes in market-level occupancy and rent

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Rank:

1-5 ++

6-10 +

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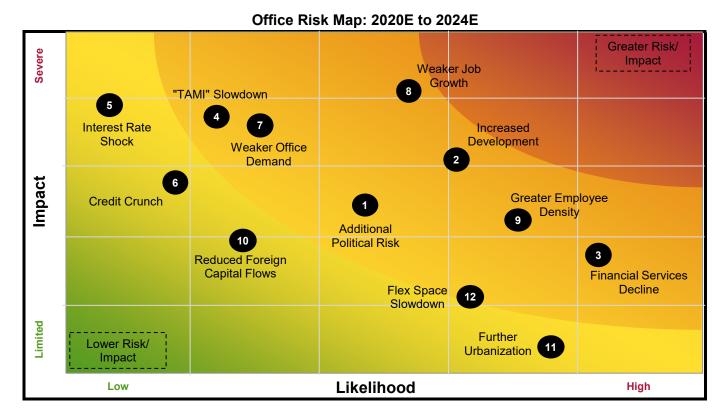
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11-15 •

16-20 -

# II. Major Risk Factors

**Potential Landmines:** A number of macroeconomic and tenant preference issues could adversely impact underlying office real estate fundamentals and asset values over time.



Additional Political Risk: Rising populism and gov't instability in many countries places a lid on economic growth.

- Increased Development: If office supply growth accelerates strongly, market rent growth could prove muted.
- Financial Services Decline: Technological advances (e.g., Fintech) to further disrupt large profits for this tenant group.
- 4 "TAMI" Slowdown: Demand from tech, advertising, media, and information tenants has helped boost rents this cycle.
- 5 Interest Rate Shock: A sharper-than-expected rise in real interest rates would hurt office property values.
- 6 Credit Crunch: Widening debt spreads and reduced availability could threaten asset values.
- Weaker Office Demand: A decline in office usage relative to employment growth would be negative.
- **Weaker Job Growth:** European business confidence has weakened, casting doubt on the job growth outlook.
- 9 Greater Employee Density: Space efficiency drive may prove longer / deeper than expected, reducing net absorption.
- 10 Reduced Foreign Capital Flows: Renewed trade tensions / currency wars may reduce foreign demand for property.
- 11 Further Urbanization: Top 25 markets to continue drawing human & other capital away from more provincial cities
- Flex Space Slowdown: Positive net absorption driven by freelance workers moving into office space (from home, coffee shops, etc.) outstripped by densification headwind as flex office increases its market share.

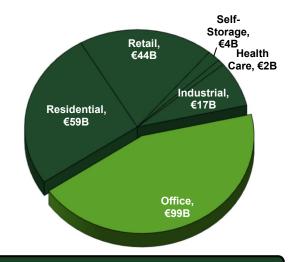
# III. Office 101: The Players

Well Represented: Major listed European office landlords control c. 25M sqm of leasable office space.

# % of Real Estate Controlled by Public Companies

Retail	30%
Office	15%
Residential	10%
Industrial	10%
Self-Storage	5-10%
Healthcare	5-10%

# Public Companies' Equity Market Cap (€B)\*



### Notable European Office Owners

	Name	Sq. M. (000)	Market Cap	Geographic Profile
1	Covivio	3,160	€ 9,100	France and Italy
2	Aroundtown	2,997	€ 9,700	Germany and Netherlands
3	Castellum	2,320	€ 5,800	Sweden
4	alstria	1,556	€ 3,000	Germany
5	Icade	1,540	€ 7,200	France
6	Wihlborgs	1,470	€ 2,500	Sweden and Denmark
7	Merlin Properties	1,425	€ 5,800	Spain and Portugal
8	CA Immobilien Anlagen	1,395	€ 3,700	Germany, Austria, and CEE
9	Gecina	1,315	€ 12,200	France
10	Kungsleden	1,185	€ 2,100	Sweden
11	Fabege	1,115	€ 4,900	Sweden
12	Entra	988	€ 2,700	Norway
13	Inmobiliaria Colonial	900	€ 5,900	Spain and France
14	Swiss Prime Site	680	€ 8,100	Switzerland
15	PSP Swiss Property	595	€ 5,900	Switzerland
16	Landsec	490	€ 8,300	United Kingdom
17	Derwent London	465	€ 5,200	United Kingdom
18	British Land	455	€ 6,400	United Kingdom
19	Workspace Group	310	€ 2,400	United Kingdom
20	Hufvudstaden	195	€ 3,700	Sweden

Source: Company disclosure, and Green Street Advisors.

\*For companies within Green Street's coverage universe

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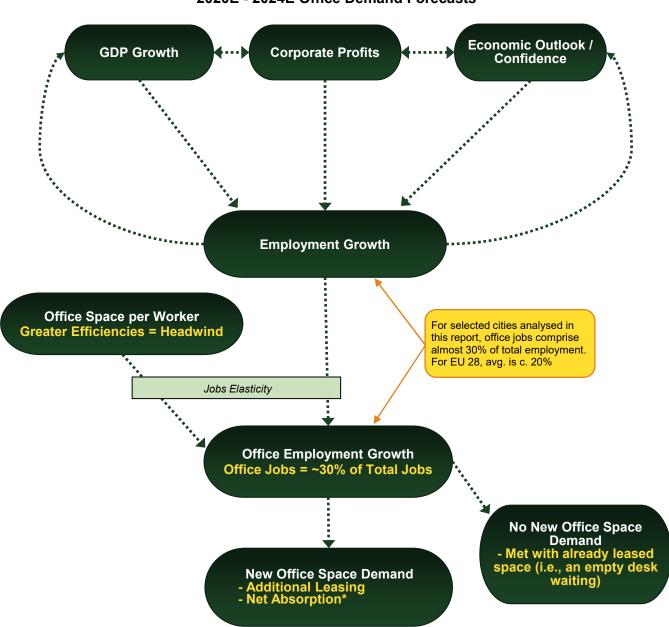
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# IV. The Forces Shaping Office Demand

**Jobs**, **Jobs**: Employment growth in the white-collar sector is the key demand driver for the office business. Job growth is affected by many factors, including business confidence in the economic outlook. From there, the relationship between office demand growth and employment growth depends on several factors, including how efficiently tenants are using space.



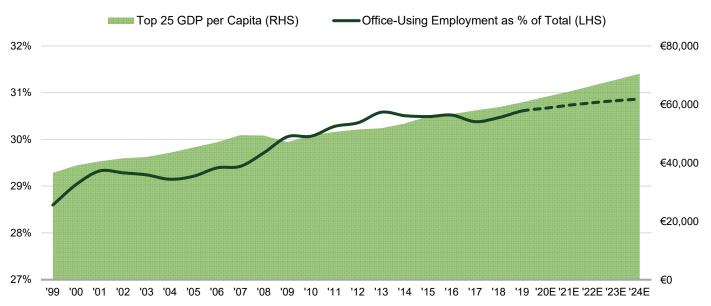
2020E - 2024E Office Demand Forecasts

\*Net absorption is equal to the amount of square metres occupied at the end of a period minus the amount of square metres occupied at the beginning of a period. The calculation takes into consideration space vacated during that same period and any occupancy of newly constructed space.

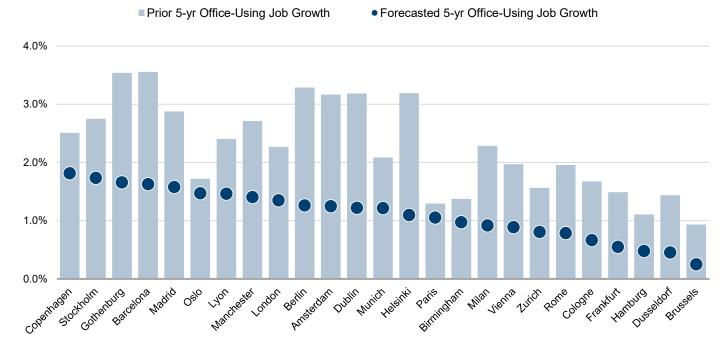
# IV. Demand: Office-Using Employment

Glass Half Empty: Office usage has not kept up with economic productivity since '13. Europe's tough labour laws meant that companies held onto more workers than their profitability would otherwise justify, meaning that hiring of office-using employees was weak during the more recent uptick in economic performance. The Nordics and Spain continue to lead the way in office-using job growth among the top 25 markets.

### Office Usage



### Prior vs. Forecasted Office-Using Job Growth by Market



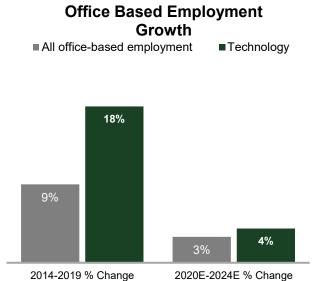
Source: Oxford Economics, and Green Street Advisors

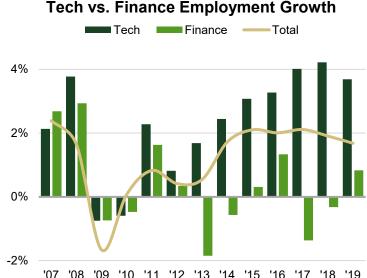
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# IV. Demand: Creativity

**Growing Fast:** The technology sector includes a diverse and often highly-innovative set of activities that are having a marked impact on European office markets. Employment in the technology sector is a major driver of office demand: the sector's contribution to office take-up now typically exceeds banking and finance.





**European Tech Ranking:** London, Paris and Berlin are European tech leaders, driven by their ability to attract talent. Moreover, the widespread adoption of new technologies across industries (e.g. banking, insurance, life sciences, travel and retail) suggests the boundaries and influence of tech are becoming wider.

### Four Key Drivers in Assessing a City's Tech Attractiveness

### 1. Market Scale

- Measured by existing technology sector employment, captures the fact that tech firms tend to be drawn towards existing tech clusters since they need abundant skilled labour, supporting infrastructure and financial and advisory functions

### 2. Employment Growth

- Technology sector employment growth has far exceeded that of other office-based employment over the past five years, and is expected to do so over the next five years, albeit by a smaller margin
- For a number of reasons including labour force upskilling, several of these jobs are evolving from process-outsourcing markets into viable destinations for more higher-value functions

### 3. Active Requirements

- Manifestation of short-term office demand pressures by tech firms

### 4. Innovation Measures

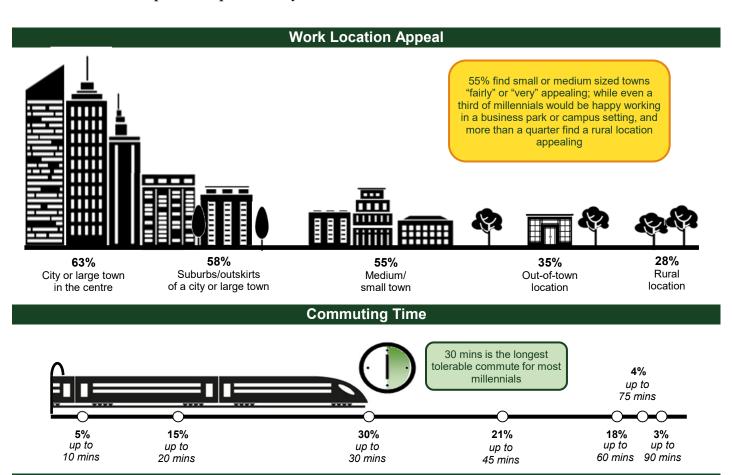
- Capturing the outcome of technology R&D at city level. These measures are considered in conjunction with a location's attractiveness to start-up and student activity, which are also indicators for the degree of innovation in a city.

Rank	Selected Cities
1	London
2	Paris
3	Berlin
4	Munich
5	Madrid
11	Stockholm
15	Barcelona
	****
18	Milan

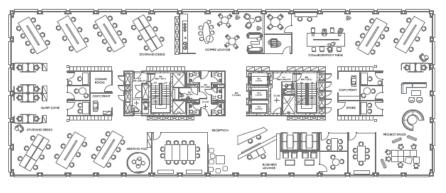
Source: CBRE, Oxford Economics, and Green Street Advisors

# IV. Demand: Attracting Millennials

**Trending:** Employers are positioning their office space as a tool to retain/attract talent. Central city locations emerge as the favourite place to work for most workers in Europe. Albeit currently in vogue, offices featuring open seating with ample "collaborative" and "agile" areas could eventually see some pushback as concerns around compromised productivity are been raised.



### Favoured "Agile" Office Enironment(1)



	Area	Work
Space	(sqm)	Settings
Open plan desks/benches	385	70
Study pods (open plan)	50	10
Meeting rooms	110	8
Quiet rooms	24	4
Informal meeting spaces	44	4
Coffee lounge	60	5
Recreation room	10	
Support space	35	
Reception/lounge	70	
Circulation space	212	
Total	1000	

(1) Illustrative general arrangements of an office floor plate of 1,000 sqm (10,764 sq ft) usable area to suit both traditional and agile ways of working. Source: CBRE, and Green Street Advisors

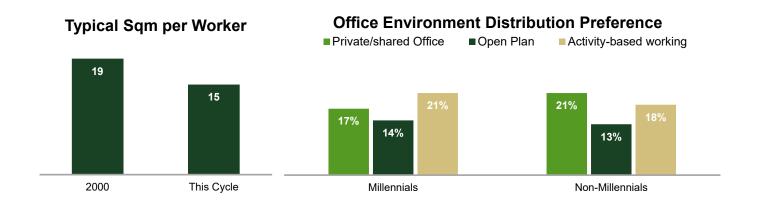
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# IV. Demand: Office Space per Worker

**Packing Them In:** The trend of using less space per employee (a.k.a., "densification") is not new to this cycle, but has become a more significant impediment to office demand over the past decade, and should remain a headwind for several years. The trend has accelerated "economic obsolescence" for buildings with more traditional, lower-density layouts and put upward pressure on landlords' cap-ex budgets.

### **Broad Themes:**

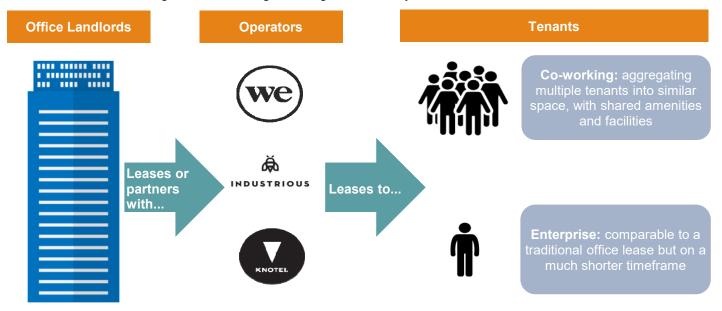
- Employers requiring less office space per worker than in the past, a headwind for office demand
- "Creative" (open/bench seating) layouts seek collaboration/communication among employees
- Less personal space (fewer private offices), but often more social/common spaces
- Technology is also driving efficiencies (e.g., less space required for law libraries, server rooms)
- Shared office growth (e.g., "hoteling", rise of flex office) driven by more mobile/independent workforce
- Rules of thumb: 19 sqm required per worker pre-Global Financial Crisis (GFC) to 15 sqm post-GFC<sup>(1)</sup>
- There could be limits to density for buildings with structured parking 1 to 4 spots per 10 sqm typical
- Key long-term question: will morale/productivity/employee retention suffer from these changes?
- Some studies/media reports suggest signs of dissatisfaction (e.g. inadequate privacy) with open plans
- Anecdotal evidence suggests that density < 16 sqm/worker impairs acoustics/productivity</li>
  - Communication gains may prove elusive if employees use headphones to block noise
- Millennials are credited with driving these changes, but their preferences could evolve as they age
  - That may include tastes for both space layouts and geography (moving back to 'burbs eventually?)



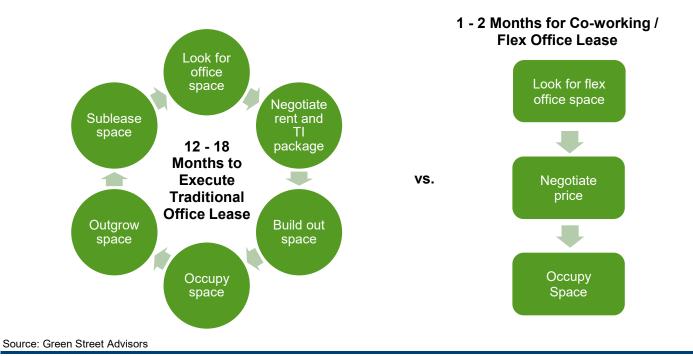
(1) CBRE Report, September 2017: Quality, Not Quantity - Exploring the demand elasticity of European office space. Source: CBRE, and Green Street Advisors

# IV. Demand: Flex Office's Impact

A Middleman: Flexible office operators are an interesting mix of competitor, customer, and partner for office landlords. They both aggregate demand for office landlords as well as poach enterprise tenants who may have otherwise signed a direct lease with a landlord. At their core, however, flex operators are a middleman between owners and tenants seeking space that have disrupted the traditional demand channels. We bifurcate the industry by the type of service provided (co-working or enterprise) – an admittedly simple distinction but one that provides for helpful comparative analysis.



**Benefits to Tenants:** From a tenant standpoint, the process of finding office space can be burdensome, costly, and time consuming. Tenants have shown a willingness to pay a premium for a simpler and more efficient process compared to the traditional method of finding office space. Incrementally, flex providers have an advantage in addressing space demand uncertainty in a tenant's core business.



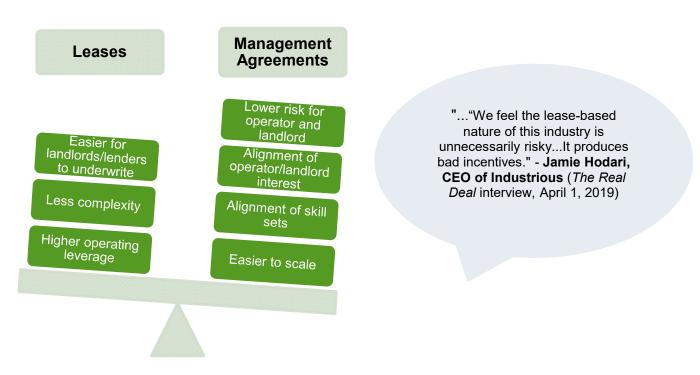
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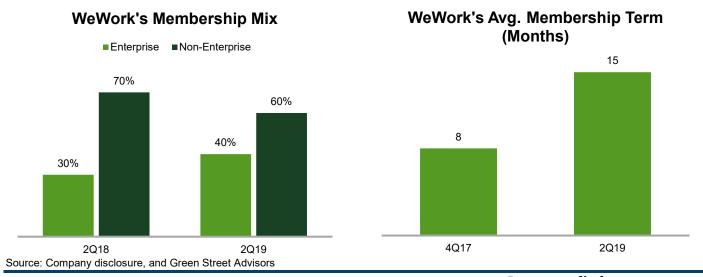
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# IV. Demand: Flex Office's Impact (Cont'd)

**Tilt Towards Partnerships:** The most common criticism of flex office operators is the inherent duration mismatch: having long-dated lease liabilities but short-term and potentially volatile revenues. The management agreement in which landlords and flex operators share in the revenue appears to be the "best" way for both operators and office landlords to meet tenant demand for flex office services.



The Startup Goes Corporate: The WeWork failed IPO provided important disclosure on its tenants ("members") and indicated a clear shift to more corporate-like tenants and longer lease terms from individuals. This is in-line with commentary from other flex office operators. As the industry shifts its focus toward corporate tenants via flex office services, the competition for "traditional" office users will likely intensify. High-growth in enterprise tenants in a flex wrapper is slightly negative for office landlords as it tends to quicken the pace of office densification. It also accelerates the need for landlords to beef up amenities.



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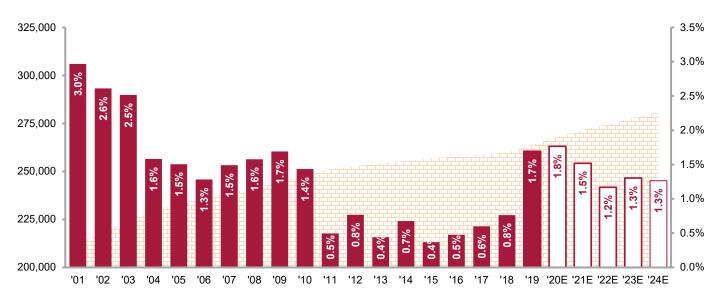
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# V. Supply Landscape

**Modest Uptick:** Until recently, supply had not really picked up since the 2008/'09 downturn as job growth recovered only slowly. Development finance remains expensive and difficult to access. Only Dublin is expected to see deliveries exceed 2% p.a. of existing stock over the next five years.

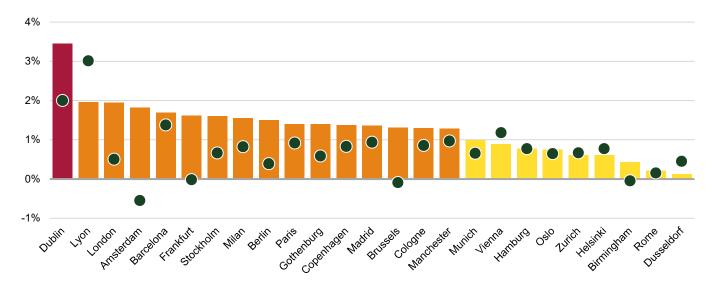
### **Annual Supply Growth**

= Top 25 Office Inventory (Millions of Sq. M.) (Left Axis) ■ New Supply Growth as % of stock (Right Axis)



### **Annual Supply Growth by Market**

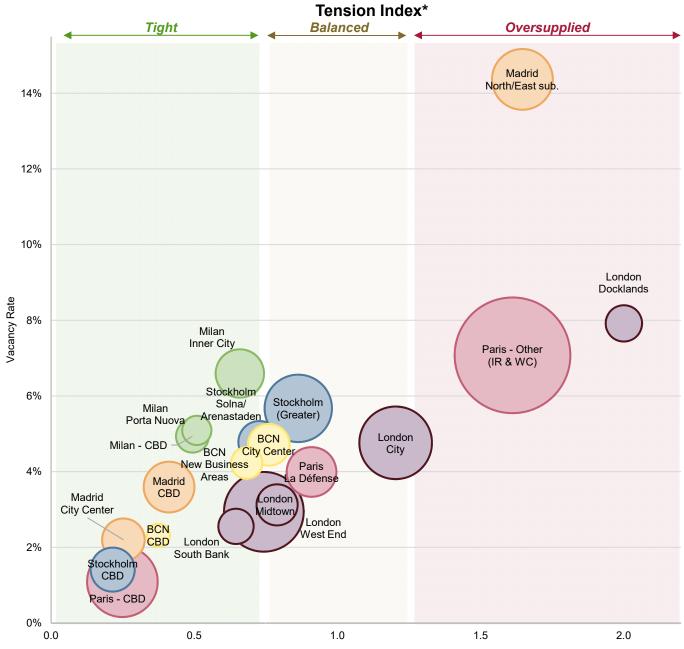
■ '20E - '24E • 10-yr Average



Source: CBRE, and Green Street Advisors

# V. Supply Landscape: Tension Index For Key Submarkets

Where Is Tension Tightest?: Green Street produces a proprietary index, termed "Tension", that seeks to encapsulate in one figure how 'tight' a particular office submarket is from an occupational angle. The 'tighter' a submarket is, the higher the odds of positive M-RevPAM growth going forward, although the risk of submarket substitution must also be considered. Submarkets with a disproportionately small percentage of a city's overall available office stock would qualify as being notably 'tight'. Central Business Districts (CBD) across several European cities fit this bill.



Tension Index = % of overall vacant stock in submarket / % of overall stock in the entire city

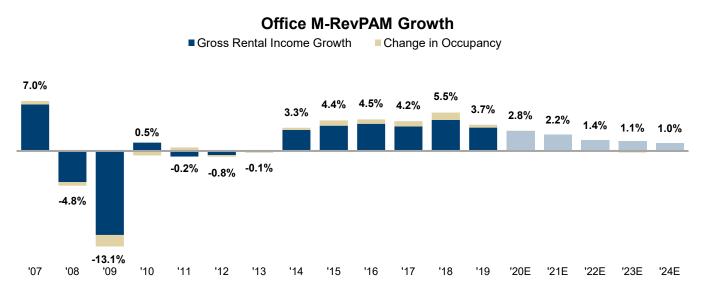
\*Bubble size represents a sub-market's size in terms of leasable area (e.g. London City's office is ~250m Sq. Ft.) Source: CBRE, Green Street Advisors

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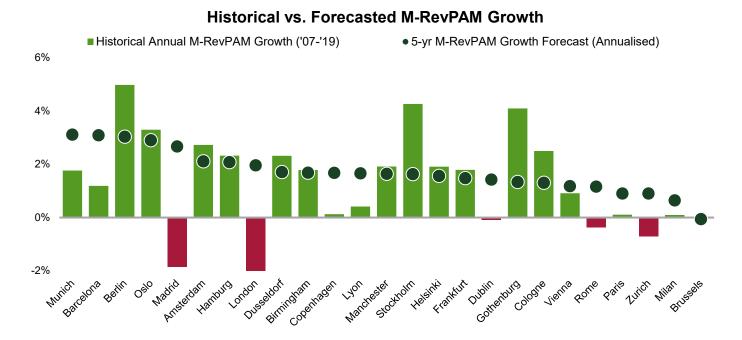
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### VI. Fundamentals: M-RevPAM Growth

**Cruising Towards Inflation:** The office sector exhibits substantial cyclicality, especially in gateway markets. Current pent up tenant demand should provide for robust rent growth over the next two years; however, with the rebound of supply growth, out-year rent growth should decelerate towards inflation-like levels.



**Wide Dispersion Historically:** German and Swedish cities have re-rated into quality business hubs, benefiting from a diverse range of industries predominantly outside of finance. On the other hand, London's fate has been marred by the double whammy of (i) the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/09 and (ii) Brexit-related uncertainty, though its long-term prospects are significantly more promising than recent performance.

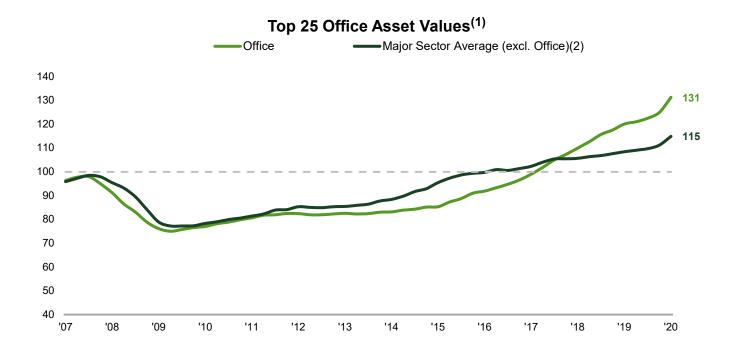


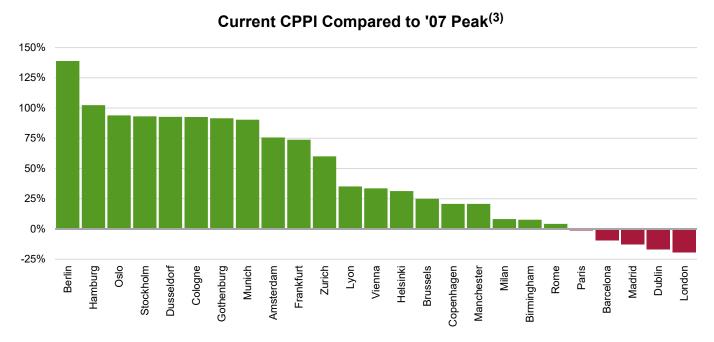
Source: Green Street Advisors

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### VII. Asset Values

**Europe on High:** Green Street's proprietary valuation index (CPPI, or Commercial Property Price Index) is 30% above the '07 peak. Only London, Dublin, and Spanish cities are more than 10% below. The winners emerged from tech-oriented markets, the ECB's loose monetary policy, or some combination of the two.





- (1) Asset values are Green Street's market level CPPIs calculated in local currency and then GDP weighted to roll up into a single value.
- (2) Equal weighted average of Industrial and Retail sectors.

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(3) CPPIs are calculated using local currency.

Source: Green Street Advisors

### VII. Asset Values: Notable Transactions



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Source: Green Street Advisors

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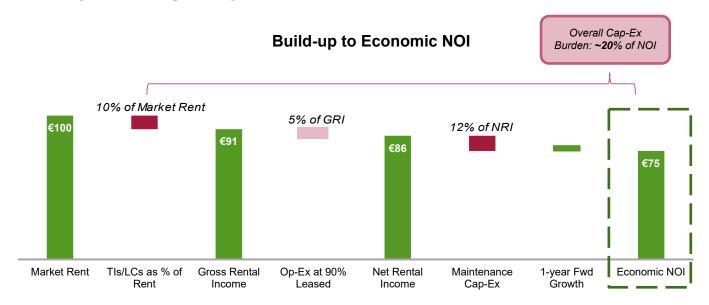
\*Portfolio transaction

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\*\*JV sale grossed-up

# VIII. Valuation: Economic NOI and Capital Expenditures

**Cost of Doing Business:** The cost of attracting tenants and maintaining the competitive nature of a building is one of the least understood, yet most important inputs to potential returns. Green Street's cap-ex estimates are sourced from public real estate companies' disclosures and conversations with multiple market participants. Our estimates try to capture a thoughtful look-forward reserve level for the cost of maintaining an asset as a percentage of cash flow (Economic NOI).

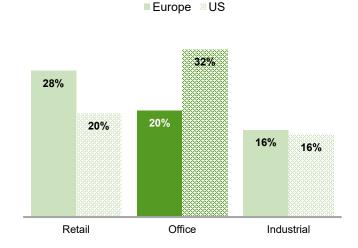


Why Europe's Cap-ex is Lower Than the U.S.: Mostly due to lower leasing commissions versus the US (transfer duties are higher in Europe) as well as higher rents (i.e. higher NOI/sqm as a denominator in the cap-ex reserve equation).

# **Components of Maintenance Costs:**

# Landscaping Exterior / Interior Painting Replacing Carpets Minor Plumbing / Electrical Repairs Replacing Bathroom Fixtures HVAC Replacement Major Plumbing / Electrical Elevator Replacement Lobby Renovation New Roof

### Cap-Ex Burden (% of NOI\*)



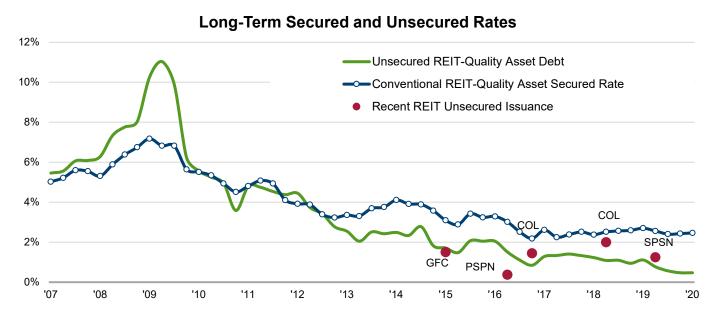
Source: Green Street Advisors

\*Net Operating Income is a US metric that equals Rental Income less Operating Expenditures

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# VIII. Valuation: Financing Environment and Valuation

Almost "Free" Money: Debt markets remain wide open, with all-in costs for long-term real estate financing now typically below 1.5% p.a. in the Eurozone and close to zero in Switzerland. The UK is still above mid-2% p.a. Outside of a recession-type scenario, today's reality of cheaper unsecured debt likely will persist.



**Five is the New Seven:** Prior to late '13, unlevered IRRs on average offered 7% p.a.; since then the average dropped to 6% p.a. Today, prospective returns are estimated to be no better than a low-5% p.a.



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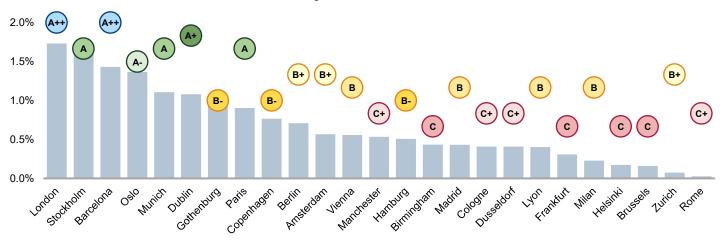
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# VIII. Valuation: Market-level Return Expectations

**Eyes On the Long-Term:** Green Street assigns letter grades\* to the top 25 markets across Europe. Grades are based on ten variables specific to the office sector and are meant to represent relative long-term rent growth potential relative to inflation. Public implied pricing of inflation swaps is used to determine country-level inflation expectations, which used in conjunction with Green Street's proprietary grading framework, determines the market long-term rent growth potential.

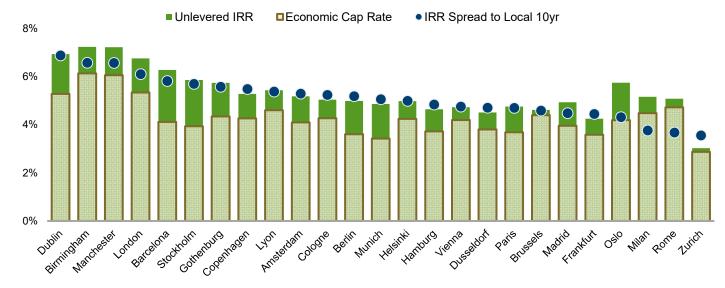
### Long-Term NRI Growth Forecast vs. Market Grade

■ Long-Term NRI Growth Forecast



A Global View: Any cross-border comparison of asset valuations needs to take into account differences in appropriate hurdle rates in each country. There is no single "right" way to accomplish that task, but sovereign bond yields implicitly convey most of the necessary information. After those yields are subtracted from the unlevered returns offered by each market, the resultant return premiums provide a ranking of the relative attractiveness. Even with higher sovereign yields, the UK and Nordic Office markets typically screen more attractive using this framework.

### Top Office Markets: Unlevered IRRs and Cap Rates



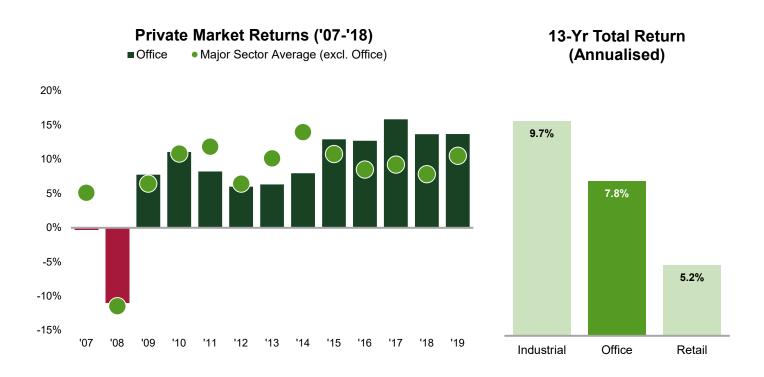
Source: Green Street Advisors

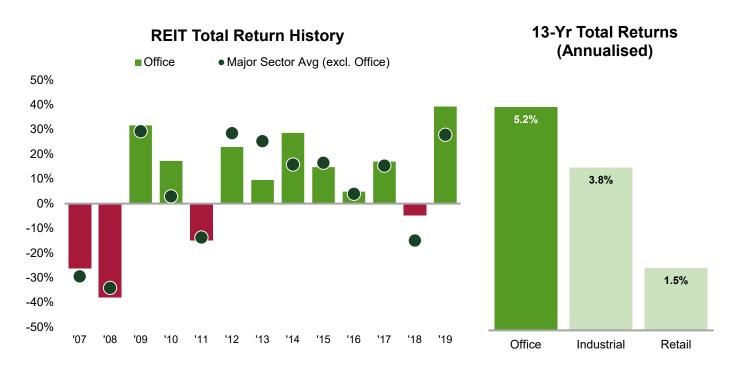
\*See Appendix A for more information on Green Street's market grades.

**Important disclosure on page 26** 

### VIII. Valuation: Private and Public Sector Returns

Middle of the Pack: Office returns have outpaced retail recently as major technological disrupters have not negatively impacted sentiment towards the former (e.g. AI, remote working, FinTech, flex office growth, etc.) as they have affected the latter (e.g. ecommerce).



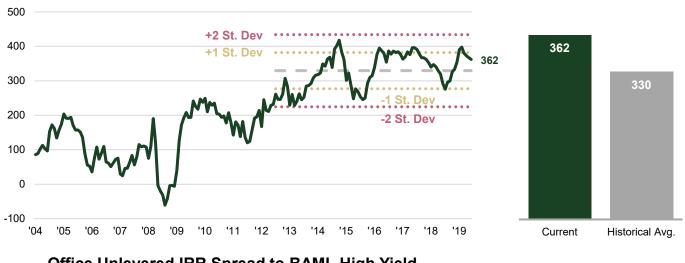


Source: Bloomberg, and Green Street Advisors

# IV. Office Real Estate Pricing vs. History

**Pricing vs. History:** Comparing the current office return spread vs. corporate bonds to the historical average provides insight on how the sector is priced versus history, but should not be used to derive any conclusions about relative cross-sector valuation. While absolute levels of cap rates are at historically-low levels, positive market rent growth expectations for the next couple years provides a much-needed offset.

### Office Unlevered IRR Spread to Corporate Bonds



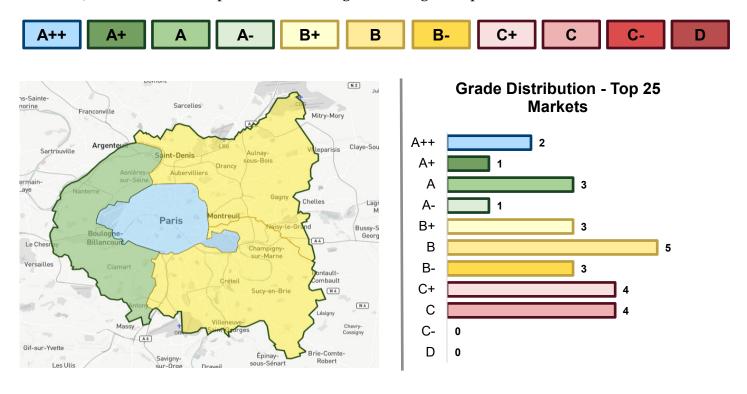


Comparing to Corporate Bonds: Green Street evaluates private-market real estate pricing (i.e., buy-and-hold unlevered return expectations) against long-maturity investment-grade corporate bonds and high-yield corporates — investments that historically have offered returns similar to those available on real estate. The spread of real estate returns to government bonds provides a very broad measure of the risk premium offered by real estate and it is heavily influenced by the health of the economy. Using corporate bonds as the benchmark eliminates some, though not all, of the macro risk from the comparison (corporate bonds tend to widen relative to government bonds when the economy weakens and vice versa) and better answers the question, "how is real estate priced relative to assets with similar risk?"

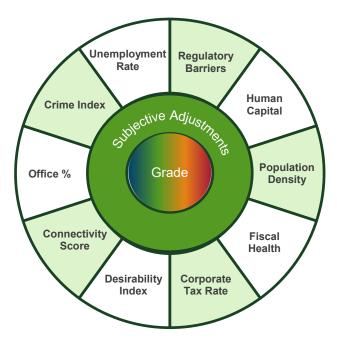
Source: Bank of America, Bloomberg, IHS Markit, and Green Street Advisors

# Appendix A: Office Market Grades

**Market Grades**: Green Street assigns letter grades to the top 25 markets across Europe. Grades range from A++ to D, and are meant to represent relative long-term rent growth potential.



**Variables:** Grades are based on ten variables specific to the office sector at the NUTS3 level and then rolled up to the market. Variable weightings are proprietary, and some grades include a subjective adjustment.



NUTS3 Variable Ranges: Top 25 Markets					
Variable	Min	Max	Wtd. Avg.		
Regulatory Barriers	Very Low	Very High	Average		
Human Capital	32	82	46		
Population Density	510	20,700	5,914		
Fiscal Health	Concerning	Healthy	Stable		
Corporate Tax Rate	13%	31%	23%		
Desirability Index	0	100	49		
Connectivity Score	Very Low	Very High	Average		
Office %	28%	67%	46%		
Crime Index	Very Low	Very High	Average		
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	12.5%	6.2%		

Source: Eurostat, Oxford Economics, and Green Street Advisors

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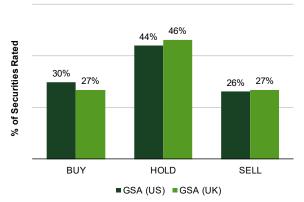
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Year <sup>3</sup>	Buy	Hold	Sell	Universe		
2019	40.8%	26.1%	23.5%	29.0%		
2018	1.8%	-6.9%	-20.9%	-8.5%		
2017	30.9%	19.2%	11.1%	19.9%		
2016	5.4%	2.1%	-2.3%	1.9%		
2015	22.8%	14.4%	10.5%	16.1%		
2014	35.6%	28.3%	24.1%	29.8%		
2013	16.3%	7.6%	9.4%	11.2%		
2012	39.8%	29.3%	17.0%	29.8%		
2011	-7.6%	-8.2%	-12.7%	-9.2%		
2010	13.1%	0.3%	7.9%	9.2%		
2009	10.0%	5.5%	1.6%	7.0%		
Cumulative Total Return	515.9%	183.6%	78.2%	232.8%		
Annualized	19.2%	10.6%	5.8%	12.3%		

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