



# Realometer

## Real I.S. Research Realometer

February 2024

Real I.S. AG / Research and Investment Strategy

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## Results

country and

market analysis



# Key Findings

**Higher property yields and expectations of lower interest rates open up windows of opportunity for property investments.**

- Interest rates recently lower again with further interest rate cuts expected (inverted yield curve).
- Property yields are expected to peak in 2024. This will mark the end of the price correction.
- Most markets offer little growth in supply and expected rising rents in the coming years.
- Inflation hedging via index regulations in rental contracts remains advantageous and supports the performance of properties.



## Countries

The economy remains weak, interest rates are trending downwards, ESG and resilience remain ongoing topics.

## Office

Favourable window opens for core office properties in Germany, Benelux, France and the UK.

## Retail

Trend reversal expected in 2024, prospects brighten. Weak consumption is currently a burden. Local suppliers continue to be very crisis-proof.

## Logistics

Prospect of high rental price growth, but currently risks due to weak industrial production. Demand for modern space remains high.

## Hotel

The hotel markets continued to stabilise in 2023. The recovery is well advanced.

## Residential

The housing markets are characterised by a shortage of supply and rising rents. High construction costs and government regulation have a negative impact.

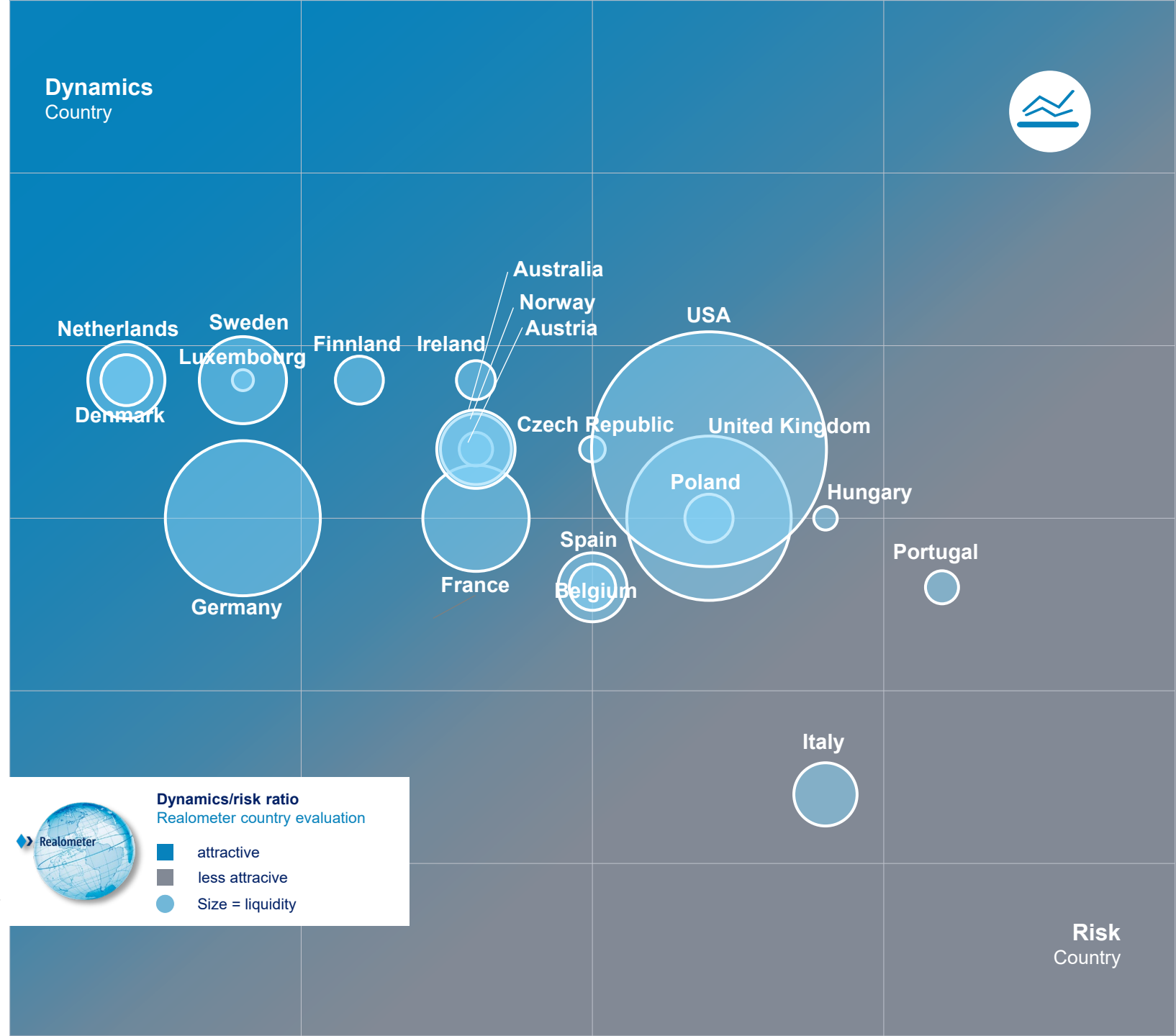


# Country Analysis

The economy remains weak, interest rates are trending downwards, ESG and resilience remain ongoing topics.

- Economic growth remains weak. Geopolitical uncertainties also continue to weigh on the economy.
- Interest rates at a lower level, inverted yield curve indicates falling interest rates in near future.
- ESG: In the assessment of sustainability, France has deteriorated compared to 2023, while Austria and Australia have improved.
- In the overall rating, 12 out of 20 countries have improved compared to 2023 due to the better economic conditions.

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures which are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected momentum and risk on country level.*



# Office

## Favourable window opens for core office properties in Germany, Benelux, France and the UK.

- Due to falling interest rates and rising net yields on office property, the yield spread is now 190 basis points on average, making office investments more attractive.
- Vacancy rates have increased only marginally, while rents are expected to rise by approx. 8% by the end of 2027.
- In sum 47 office markets, 6 have deteriorated and 11 have improved. The average results have improved compared to the previous year.

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures that are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected return and risk of a possible real estate investment.*



# Retail

**Trend reversal expected in 2024, prospects brighten. Weak consumption is currently a burden.**

- Rents in the high street retail sector are expected to bottom out in 2024 and reverse the trend. Forecasts predict rental growth of around 8 % by 2027.
- Private consumption will develop very weakly in 2023 and weigh on the risk assessment.
- The overall result (including country scoring) is slightly better than in the previous year.

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures that are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected return and risk of a possible real estate investment. Analysis here at country level.*

**Dynamics/yield**  
Country and market, 50% each



**Dynamics/risk ratio**  
Realometer market evaluation

- attractive
- less attractive

**Aggregated risk**  
Country and market, 50% each

# Logistics

**Prospect of strong rental growth, but currently risks due to weak industrial production.**

- Yields have risen by 80 basis points over the year, the yield gap to bonds has widened significantly.
- Rental growth of around 13 % by 2027, further improving the yield scoring of the logistics markets.
- Industrial production decline in the first three quarters of 2023. Despite this, the overall result (including country assessment) has improved.



**Dynamics/risk ratio**  
Realometer market evaluation

- attractive
- less attractive

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures that are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected return and risk of a possible real estate investment. Analysis here at country level.*

**Aggregated risk**  
Country and market, 50% each



# Hotel

The hotel markets continued to stabilise in 2023. The recovery is well advanced.

- Occupancy has improved further, but has not yet reached the level of 2019. Overnight stays are only slightly below the pre-corona level.
- Room revenues exceed pre-crisis levels in all markets, in some cases by as much as 30 - 40 %.
- Return, risk and the overall scoring have improved significantly compared to the previous year. Berlin remains the only exception with (only) a constant score.



**Dynamics/yield**  
Country and market, 50% each



**Dynamics/risk ratio**  
Realometer market evaluation

- attractive
- less attractive

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures that are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected return and risk of a possible real estate investment. Analysis here at country level.*

**Aggregated risk**  
Country and market, 50% each

# Residential

The housing markets are characterised by a shortage of supply and rising rents. High construction costs and government regulation have a negative impact.

- Forecast of sharply rising rents in almost all markets (on average + 12 % by 2027).
- Yield spread to bonds increases on average from around 70 to around 110 basis points.
- The number of residential property transactions remains low.
- Yield, risk and overall score have improved compared to the previous year.

*Note: Dynamics or yield and risk are figures that are determined using a scoring process based on various criteria. These are not net initial yields or volatility, but rather a quantitative estimate of the expected return and risk of a possible real estate investment.*





# Realometer

Focus

on selected markets

# Office Rotterdam

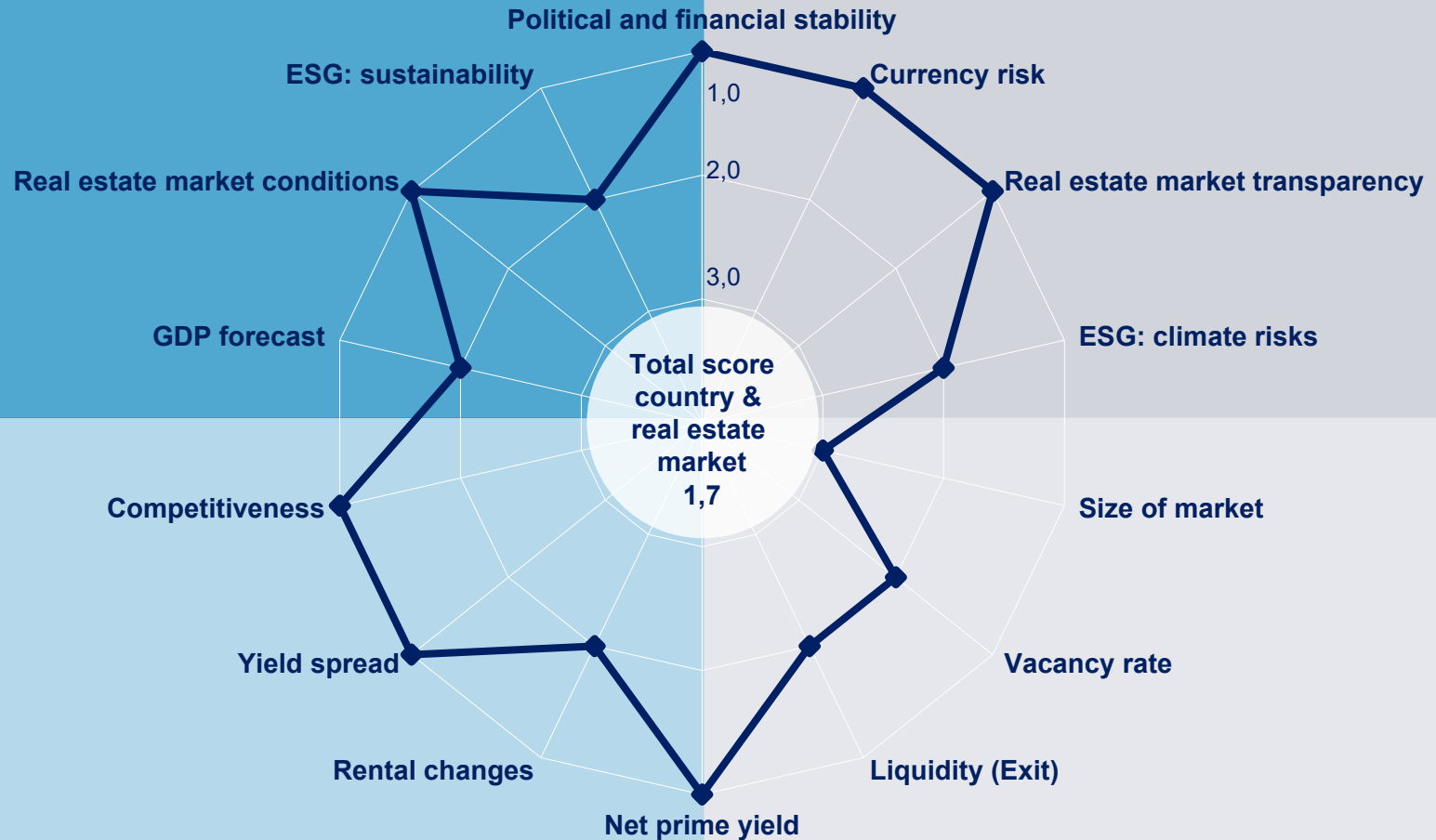
Rotterdam is currently one of the best locations alongside Amsterdam, some German cities, Luxembourg and Stockholm.

- Of all the cities analysed in the eurozone, Rotterdam currently offers the highest net prime yield of 5.5 %.
- The vacancy rate has fallen from just under 18 % to around 8 % in the last 10 years.
- Modern office space in good locations is in short supply and will boost rents in the coming years.
- Although Rotterdam is the second largest office market in the Netherlands, it is one of the smaller markets in Europe with 3.5 million m<sup>2</sup> of space.

Dynamics 1,6

Macro level Netherlands

Risk 1,2



Return 1,6

Office real estate market Rotterdam

Risk 2,3

# Residential Dublin

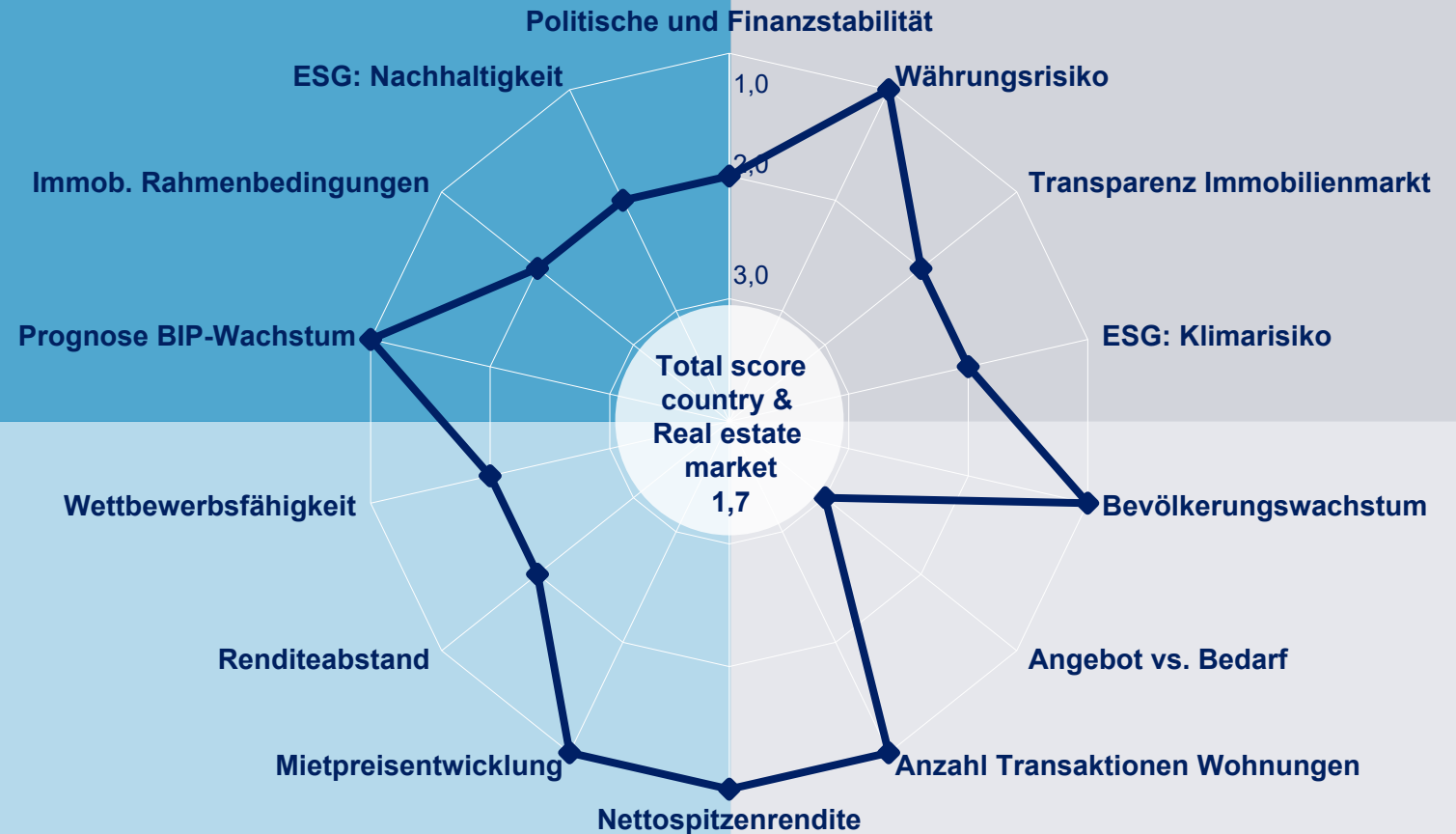
Appartments in Dublin offer comparatively high yields with a positive outlook.

- The Irish residential property market is benefiting from dynamic economic growth and the highest population growth of all the markets under review.
- As in other markets, the rise in interest rates is putting pressure on the score of the return component.
- The Dublin housing market (bottom half of the diagram) is currently one of the best rated cities alongside The Hague and Copenhagen.

Dynamics 1,6

Macro level Ireland

Risk 1,8



Return 1,2

Residential real estate market Dublin

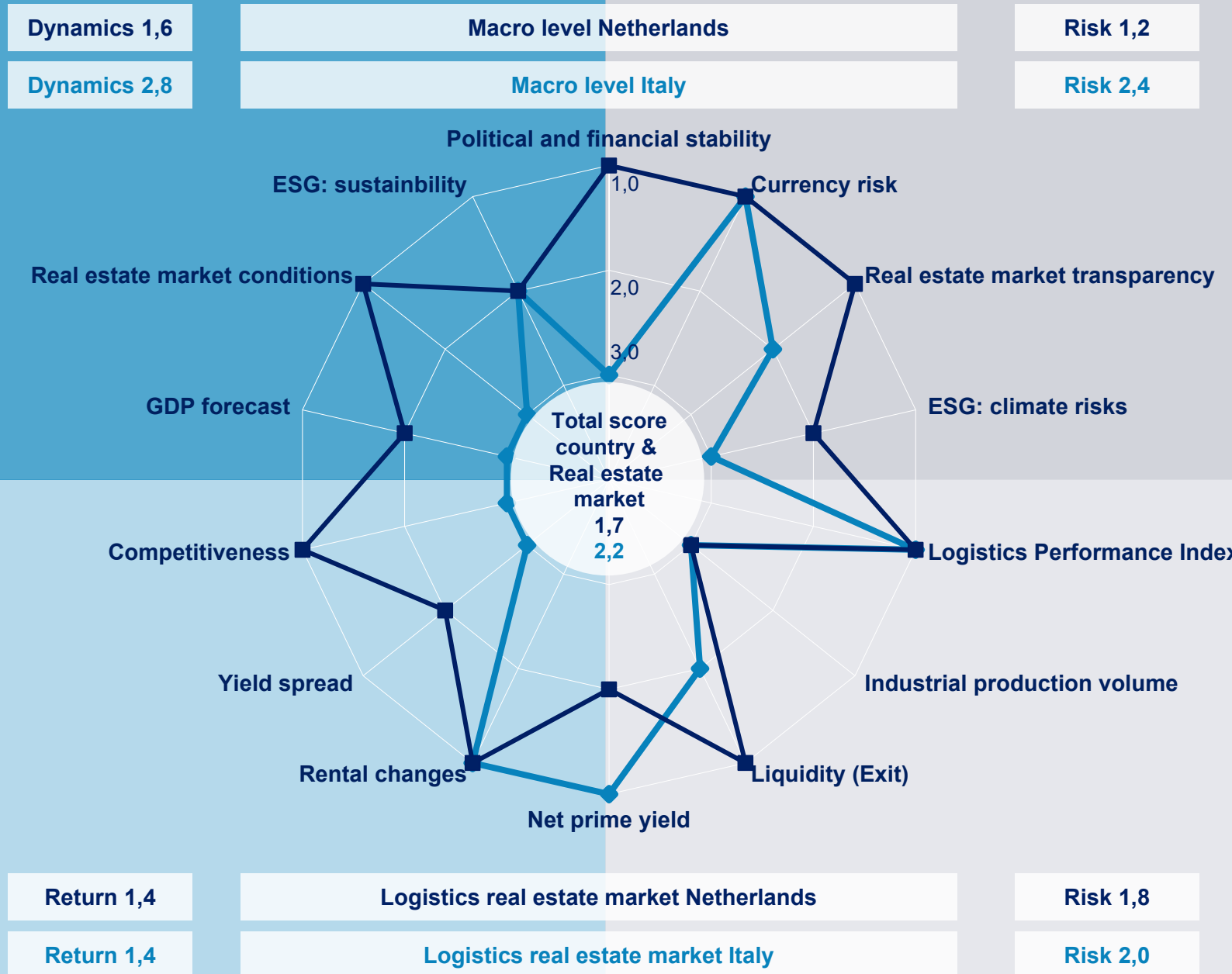
Risk 1,6

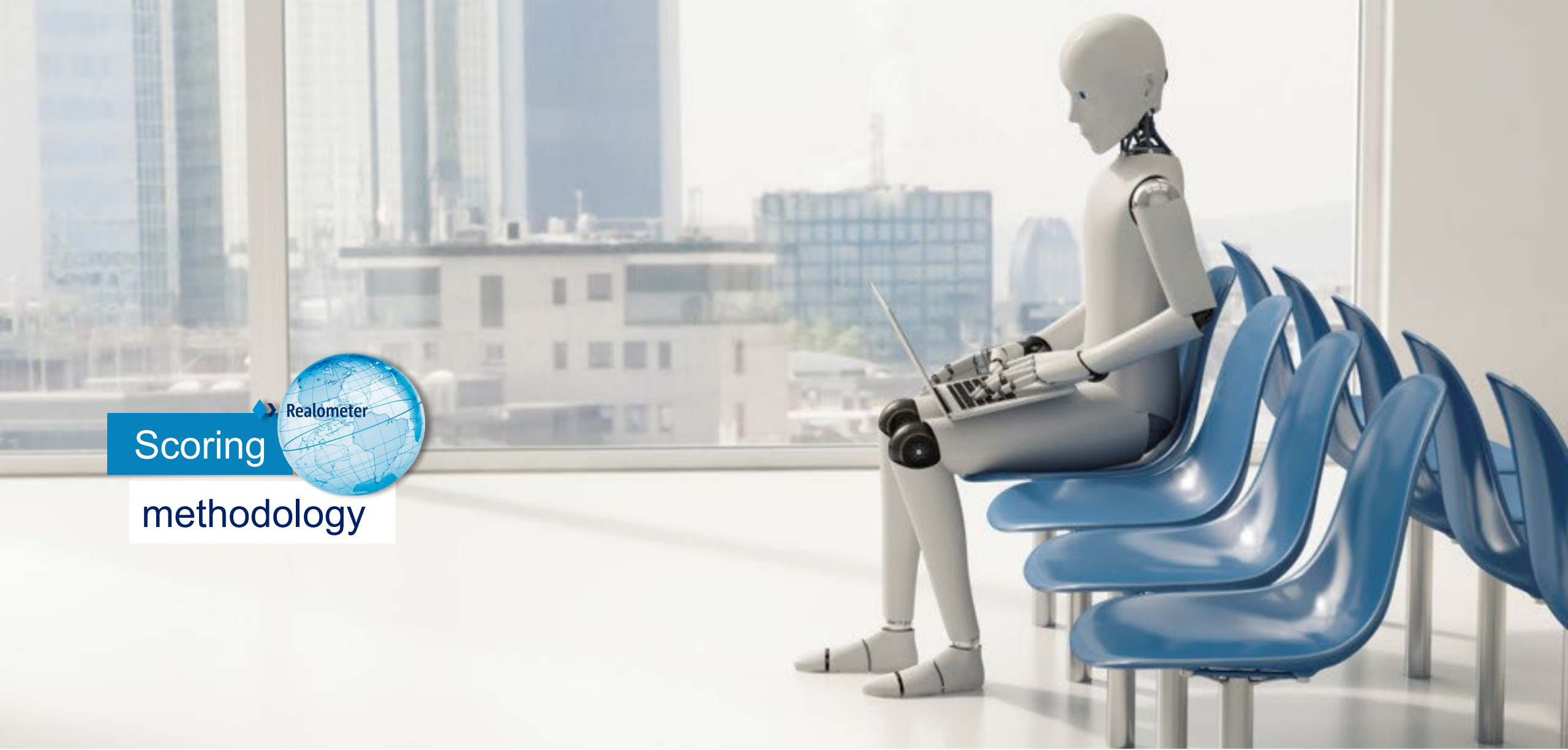


# Comparison Logistics Netherlands vs. Italy

The Netherlands has a much more balanced profile, offering more investment opportunities with lower risks.

- At the macro level, the Netherlands outperforms Italy in most criteria.
- At approx. 5.3%, Italy offers the highest net yields in the eurozone alongside Portugal.
- The Netherlands achieves net yields with 50 basis points less due to its better risk profile.
- In line with the rating of the individual criteria, the overall scoring is also clearly in favour of the Netherlands (1.7 vs. 2.2).





Realometer

Scoring methodology

# Realometer scoring methodology: Criteria, weightings and indicators

## Macro level (country)

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
<b>Dynamics</b>	1 Competitiveness	10%	Global Competitiveness Index of World Economic Forum
	2 GDP forecast	20%	Average Consensus Economics GDP forecast current year and next year
	3 Real estate market conditions	10%	Qualitative analysis, e.g. lease contract legislation, ancillary purchase costs
	4 ESG: sustainability	10%	Sustainability rating of the country based on the Global Sustainability Competitiveness Index by SolAbility
<b>Risk</b>	5 Political and financial stability	20%	S&P Rating
	6 Currency risk	10%	Maximum negative change of exchange rates within three years from 1999 to today, daily exchange rate data (rolling time slots)
	7 Real estate market transparency	10%	JLL Real Estate Transparency Index
	8 ESG: climate risk	10%	Climate Risk Index based on the World Risk Index of the Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

## Office real estate market (location)

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
<b>Return</b>	1 Net prime yield	10%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available)
	2 Rental price changes	30%	Rental price changes in percent, current vs forecast next 4-5 years
	3 Yield spread	10%	Net prime yield minus 10-year government bond
<b>Risk</b>	5 Size of market	15%	Office stock (in million sqm)
	6 Vacancy rate	25%	Vacancy rate in percent (based on most recent data available)
	7 Liquidity (Exit)	10%	Annual volume of office real estate transactions

# Realometer scoring methodology: Criteria, weightings and indicators

## Bewertung Einzelhandel

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
Return	1 Net prime yield	10%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available)
	2 Rental price changes	30%	Rental price changes in percent, current vs forecast next 4-5 years
	3 Yield spread	10%	Net prime yield minus 10-year government bond
Risk	Private consumption	25%	Change in average private consumption in the last three quarters according to OECD
	6 Share of e-commerce	15%	Share of e-commerce in aggregate retail spending (based on most recent data available)
	7 Liquidity (Exit)	10%	Annual volume of retail real estate transactions

## Bewertung Logistik

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
Return	1 Net prime yield	10%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available)
	2 Rental price changes	30%	Rental price changes in percent, current vs forecast next 4-5 years
	3 Yield spread	10%	Net prime yield minus 10-year government bond
Risk	5 Logistics Performance Index	20%	World Bank Logistics Performance Index
	6 Industrielles Produktionsvolumen	20%	Change of average industrial production volume in the last three quarters according to OECD
	7 Liquidität (Exit)	10%	Annual volume of logistics real estate transactions

# Realometer scoring methodology: Criteria, weightings and indicators

## Bewertung Hotel

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
Return	1 Net prime yield	10%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available); hotel type of business lease/rental contract (no management contract or hotel building without contractual obligation)
	2 Change in RevPAR	30%	Change in RevPAR (revenue per available room) in percent, current vs forecast next 4-5 years
	3 Yield spread	10%	Net prime yield minus 10-year government bond
Risk	5 Demand: trend in overnight stays	20%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available); hotel type of business lease/rental contract (no management contract or hotel building without contractual obligation)*
	6 Acceptance of offer, change in occupancy rate	20%	Change in RevPAR (revenue per available room) in percent, current vs forecast next 4-5 years*
	7 Liquidity (Exit)	10%	Net prime yield minus 10-year government bond

## Bewertung Wohnen

	Criteria	Weighting	Indicator
Return	1 Net prime yield	10%	Net prime yield (based on most recent data available)
	2 Rental price changes	30%	Rental price changes in percent, current vs mid-term forecast (5 years)
	3 Yield spread	10%	Net prime yields minus 10-year government bond
Risk	5 Population growth	20%	Forecast population growth over the next 5 years
	6 Construction activity vs requirements	20%	Net growth in number of units in relation to change in number of households over the last five years
	7 Liquidity (Exit)	10%	Annual volume of institutional real estate transactions on the local housing market

\* Due to the sharp slump in 2020 during the lockdown phases of the coronavirus pandemic and the correspondingly large percentage changes in the following year or years, the analysis of annual rates of change may not be meaningful. Other meaningful key figures are then determined, e.g. reference is made to the level before the pandemic.



# Contact

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