WINNING IN GROWTH CITIES



2013/2014

A Cushman & Wakefield Capital Markets Research Publication



INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by the Research team at Cushman & Wakefield to identify the winning cities in today's international real estate investment market. The report looks at the largest and fastest growing cities in investment terms and differences in pricing, as well as demand and activity between sectors. After identifying today's winning cities, the report goes on to look at some of the fundamental drivers of city performance, impacting now or in the near future, and considers how the pattern of winning cities will change and evolve going forward. The final section of the report provides a range of contact points for Cushman & Wakefield Research and Capital Markets globally.

While every effort has been made to provide comparable and robust city level data, definitions used in different sources will necessarily vary, with regard most notably to the geographical scope of the city or metro area. Such potential differences must be borne in mind in comparing data items. For further information on this or other matters, please contact the authors in the Cushman & Wakefield research team.

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MARKET SUMMARY

The global property market performed well in the past year with volumes up 16.7% to US\$649bn, driven by the biggest cities which saw a near 21% rise.

New York is the top city overall and in fact moved further ahead in the past year with a 39% increase to \$49.2bn. London saw a 6% increase and remains second while, with the fastest growth in the top 25, Los Angeles leapt ahead of Tokyo into 3rd spot. The makeup of the top 25 was little changed however, with Beijing and Stockholm dropping down the list and Denver and Frankfurt moving up as US and German cities outperformed.

The biggest gainers were Austin, Milan, Las Vegas, Montreal and Tampa. North America had 15 of the top 25 fastest growing major markets, 14 in the US plus Montreal. Europe managed 4 (Milan, Frankfurt, Berlin and Hamburg) while Asia took 6 (Seoul plus Perth, Brisbane and Sydney in Australia and Nagoya and Osaka in Japan).

Paris was the main faller in the top 10 thanks to a drop in larger deals. Other major cities to fall include Toronto and Chicago but some of the more notable were in China, with Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Tianjin all down 40% or more – driven largely by a fall in domestic rather than cross border spending. A number of European cities also fell – led by St Petersburg, Istanbul and Budapest.

The top cities continue to be popular across multiple sectors although different cities tend to dominate different markets, with London the largest office market, Hong Kong top for retail, LA the largest industrial and New York winning out in multifamily and hospitality.

Non-domestic investors remain key but domestic players increased their activity at a faster rate last year, 18.5% versus 11.8%. However this under represents international players since much of their investment is channelled via domestic platforms and looking forward, accessing local partners and platforms will remain vital to attracting foreign capital.

Office are the most demanded sector in top cities, but they did lose market share last year (from 48% to 45%) with residential the big winner, moving up to 26% for all top 25 cities.

Indeed, while to date many of the largest global players have focussed on offices- arguably the most global and easiest to understand property type across borders - these players are now broadening their interest to other sectors and in particular, focussing on large scale mixed commercial and residential developments.

TOP CITIES FOR INVESTMENT (EX DEVELOPMENT) Annual volume to June (\$Bn) New York LA Tokyo San Fran Washington DC Hona Kona Paris Houston Chicago Dallas Seattle Seoul Singapore Sydney Atlanta Toronto Moscow Miami Frankfurt 2013 Shandhai ■2012 Denver Phoenix 40 50 20 30 60

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA

MARKET OUTLOOK

Looking forward to 2014, most indicators suggest property demand will both increase and broaden to embrace new markets and a higher share of investment will be cross border as investors increase their risk tolerance. The impact of the withdrawal of quantitative easing may be negative for some emerging markets as "hot money" flows reverse and some second tier assets are hit as costs and competing returns increase. However, assuming the US recovery continues, the overall 2014 environment will be favourable for much of the market as stimulus measures and recovery spark an appreciation in capital values for effective, occupied space.

Europe will perhaps be the top target for cross border players due to the mix of low risk together with scope for recovery and release of distressed assets. The USA however may be the best performer as the ingredients for a stronger economic recovery are coming together and whilst highly competitive, the deep

liquidity of most US cities should be attractive to global players. At the same time, interest in growth markets in Asia and Latin America will keep the key cities in these markets in demand among long term global players.

In all areas however property will increasingly be defined by cities, not regions or countries and the emphasis will not just be on the biggest but also the best, be that in culture and experience or business and resources. The hierarchy of global cities will change as a result and with a levelling playing field on regulation and forces pushing against agglomeration, such as new technology, there will be a stimulus for faster change which should pick-up in 2014 as investors look for the "next "market and seek out value, stock and diversification.

For cross border players, London and New York will remain preeminent but other global hubs - Tokyo, Paris and Hong Kong and Shanghai in particular - should see greater global attention as will other tier I cities in the world's largest economies, the USA and China. A focus on the desirability of a city, its quality and brand, will lead to a range of others gaining attention such as Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Taipei, Auckland and Melbourne.

In emerging markets, new players such as Bogotá and Ho Chi Minh will be worth considering alongside the BRIC cities and emerging Asian markets while in Africa and the Middle East, Dubai is starting to stabilise but may still be vulnerable to regional geopolitical events while markets such as Nairobi, Cairo and Beirut will be of interest in time.

Finally, with cities competing on a global scale, this may encourage more flexibility from city leaders to deliver the sort of attractive and dynamic business and living environment that will both bring in property investors and benefit from the renewal and modernisation their investment produces — investment which will grow more crucial in the future where public sector cash is less forthcoming, debt for development remains limited and the need to modernise to compete, harness technology and embrace sustainability will only increase.



PATTERNS OF MARKET ACTIVITY

The top 25 cities saw their market share rise from 53% to 55% over the year to June, with volumes ahead by 20.7% versus a 12.1% rise in the rest of the market. However there may be signs that this heavy focus is starting to waiver as investors seek new opportunities, with the market share of the largest 25 cities down from 58% in Q1 to 50% in Q2.

The cities being pursued meanwhile continue to have a generally low yield profile, albeit for retail and industrial the top 25 had a higher average yield than mature markets in general.

Source: Cushman & Wakefield.

It remains notable that increased global demand and transparency are slowly leading to more uniform pricing of top prime markets globally, while the pricing for riskier or second tier markets is more extreme and locally driven. This may change as investors spread their focus but a critical issue for large scale investors will continue to be finding an adequate pool of assets to invest in. Large funds may enjoy being dominant but they don't want to be just a very big fish in a small pond driving up prices — they need a market which is scalable, offers choice and a potential exit and enough opportunities to build a portfolio efficiently.

Unfortunately few cities have real liquidity in the sort of lot sizes global funds prefer. The top 100 cities for larger deals had an average of 40 transactions per annum above \$100mn over the past 2 years for example while the next tier of 100 had just 5. US cities dominate the list, led by New York with an average of 215, followed by Los Angeles (191 deals) and San Francisco (163). For Asia the most liquid market for major deals was Tokyo (148) although the development of the Asian market is underlined by the fact that Shanghai and Beijing both also rank in the top 20 with over 80 deals of this size per annum.

In Europe London leads the way (109 deals) followed by Paris (68). Other markets such as Berlin and Munich are also competitors for major deals while among currently less favoured targets, Madrid, Milan and Amsterdam offer clear potential for major global players.

TRENDS BY SECTOR

Patterns of demand by sector across top cities were not dissimilar to those seen in the wider market, with offices taking most attention (44.8% of all investment in the top 25 cities), followed by multifamily (26.1%) and retail (17.7%). Growth however was strongest away from offices, which, as in the wider market, saw only a modest increase.

Multifamily residential and development sites saw the biggest increase in the year to June, followed by industrial which was the only sector that failed to see stronger growth for top cities than for the market as a whole.

As a result, over the year, concentration levels rose in all sectors bar industrial and most notably for retail (up 600bp) and multifamily (up 530 bp).

The strongest degree of market concentration is currently seen in the office sector however, with the top 25 cities taking 68% of all trading, followed by multifamily (65%) and development sites (59%). By contrast other sectors have a markedly lower level of concentration with hospitality at 51%, industrial 48% and retail 44%.

Looking at the cities attracting investment in each sector, the top markets continue to be popular across multiple sectors although different cities do tend to dominate in each, with London the largest office market, Hong Kong top for retail, Los Angeles the largest for industrial and New York winning out in multifamily and hospitality.

Only the US cities of New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco appear in the top 10 list for all five sectors, but London and Tokyo make the top 10 in four sectors, with Hong Kong, Sydney and Washington appearing in the top 10 for three sectors.

SECTORS OF ACTIVITY 60% 40% 30% 30% 50% 40% 00% Multi-famility Dev Site Hotel industrial Office Retail

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS

Among international players, London remains by far the most favoured market with a 13% share versus 4% for Paris and 3.6% for New York. Overall, 10 of the top 25 are in Europe, the same number as in Asia, while 5 are in the USA. The fastest growth was in Seoul, moving up the ranking among international players from 167th to 24th, but growth in a range of Chinese cities was perhaps most notable, led by Hangzhou, Suzhou and Tianjin. Among European cities, Milan and Frankfurt fared well with cross border buyers.

The biggest source of this cross border capital was Asia meanwhile, with US\$55.4bn invested non-domestically, 32% of the total. A significant share of this was targeted within the Asian region however and in relative and absolute terms, American investors have been the strongest players outside their own region in the last year, with US\$40.8bn invested, 44% of the total amount spent outside the investor's home region.

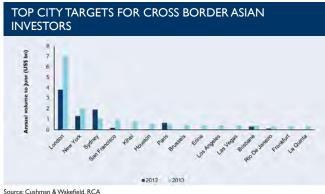
The fastest growing stream of investment however has been Asian capital flowing out of the region. This increased by 58% last year compared to a 34% increase in global investment by Middle Eastern and African players, a 15% increase by American players and a 9% rise for Europeans.

Within this, the biggest increases came from Chinese and Singaporean buyers who moved-up the ranking to become the most dominant Asian buyers last year, accounting for 26.5% and 25.5% of the Asian total respectively, replacing Malaysian funds who had been number one in the previous year. Malaysians had a 14.3% share in the past year and were followed by investors from Hong Kong (13.8%) and South Korea (13.1%).

Nearly 45% of all Asian investment targets the office sector, with hotels next in line (20%). However it has been the less favoured sectors which have attracted the biggest increase in the past year, led by industrial and retail, which have doubled while offices rose just 8%.



Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA



Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA

Geographically, the UK has been the top country target, followed by the USA, Australia, Brazil and Germany, whilst by city London is far and away the main target, attracting 32% of all Asian investment outside Asia and seeing an 85% increase last year. New York is in second place and saw a 55% increase, while a range of smaller cities such as Los Angeles, Brussels and Houston saw the biggest gains, if from a lower base.

REGIONAL TRENDS

American cities dominate the rankings for all sectors, while Asia scores highest for retail and offices (10 and 7 cities in the top 25 respectively) and EMEA has most concentration for offices and industrial (7 for each). Retail is the most varied sector globally (with 10 Asian, 10 American and 5 EMEA cities) and multifamily is the most concentrated (with 21 American cities in the top 25).

A recovering housing market has certainly stoked US buyers interest but demand has in fact been very strong on the debt and equity side across all US sectors and with risk tolerances improving, interest has spread away from core cities to embrace secondary cities as well as overseas markets. With economic growth steadily coming through and a tapering of QE drawing closer, a rise in interest rates has been shaping market expectations but with demand for space rising and construction still subdued, the strong flow of capital into real estate is likely to remain. As a result, rising interest rates will have only a limited impact on core markets but a slower CMBS market will mean secondary markets are more vulnerable.

In Canada the weight of demand remains very strong and alongside the county's safe haven image, this has pushed yields down further, encouraging some to look overseas and in some cases to take more risk at home, in development for example. From the risk averse, Canada will continue to attract capital and with REITS highly liquid, demand overall should remain high, particularly as the global economy starts to grow and the occupier market responds.

Economic sentiment is cooler towards Latin America with commodity prices down and areas of social unrest but trends in the region have in reality become more diverse. Occupier and investor demand has held up better than many anticipated and cities such as Mexico City and Sao Paolo have performed well in terms of investment activity. Nonetheless, investment has tended to become more focussed, with retail generally up and Mexico gaining over South America, and while the long term appeal of the market is not in doubt, in the short term the efficacy of government decision making and market stability will remain under the microscope.

In Asia, investment volumes overall have been stable while leading cities have picked up market share as investors have grown somewhat more risk averse in the face of renewed economic tensions. With a tapering in quantitative easing drawing closer in the US at least, the mood may remain cautious but there are now adequate signs that the economy globally and regionally is starting to stabilise and hence while "hot" money may continue to move on, strategic investors should grow increasingly active as corporate confidence returns.

Conditions are however far from uniform city by city, with local economics and property market fundamentals all differing and definitions of mature and emerging changing as markets develop and the impact of technology and infrastructure development accelerates.

In EMEA, investment activity has started to respond to an easing in fears over the euro zone as well as a somewhat better supply of finance and investment opportunities. At the same time, buyers are changing their risk tolerances due to greater certainty but also a lack of well-priced opportunities in preferred markets and a



Stockholm, Sweder

REGIONAL VERSUS GLOBAL INVESTMENT Section 1 Superior State Section 1 Superior State Section 1 Superior State Section 2 Superior State Section 3 Superior State Section 2 Superior State Section 3 Superior Stat

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA

search for yield. Larger lots are most in demand among the global pension, insurance and sovereign wealth funds who are driving the market and London. Paris and key German cities continue to dominate. However a wide range of other locations are coming to the fore as investors start to look further afield, with some seeking out second tier assets in core locations but a growing number ready to accept more macro risk in other countries, but choosing to focus on the top cities in each.

Occupier sentiment is cautious but improving and prime supply is tight or falling in many European cities. Indeed, pressure is now mounting for prime property yields to fall. In the medium term this will be justified by the lack of recent development which will underpin an eventual return of rental growth but for now it is income and income sustainability which will drive performance.

DRIVERS OF CITY SUCCESS

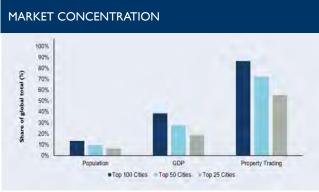
Cities are more important in market terms than their size suggests – with the top 100 accounting for 13% of population but 38% of GDP. However what is even more notable is that the same cities account for over 86% of property investment activity. But if power clearly lies increasingly with the city rather than the nation, the hierarchy of cities is changing, with some forces pushing towards a handful of mega cities but others ripping power from the established elite and spreading it to new urban centres.

Growth forces are in fact heavily polarised between those demand-side factors which favour convergence and a self-perpetuating focus on the biggest and the best — such as clustering of industries and human capital and the agglomeration benefits that can follow — and other forces spreading power between a broader group of cities, facilitated by supply side factors such as technology and urbanisation as well as "scale sensitive" issues such as sustainability, security and changing living and working patterns and the inefficiency of crowded systems.

What is more, while some drivers are persistent— such as urbanisation and the growing middle class — others are changing, such as technology and resource use. Physical and intellectual capital are also clearly key but softer issues such as culture and history have a growing impact not just on image and quality of life but also on attracting resources in the first place. A range of factors are in fact currently in focus including:



Montreal, Canada



Source: Cushman & Wakefield, RCA, Various

- Increasing attention on the quality of human capital on education and skills on one hand but on health and living standards as well, and on the quality of the living and working environments that make a place enjoyable and attractive.
- The stability offered by the social structures are of increasing importance for their ability to support business as well as to promote a higher quality and more satisfied workforce.
- Political structures are important in supporting society but also in delivering action and accountability. This can be more variable city to city than many other characteristics of urban areas and hence have a stronger influence on which city ranks highest. The quality of the political set-up is also being actively scrutinised as public sector spending pressures open the door to more private investment.
- Patterns of corporate behaviour are always important and current trends such as re-shoring are notable, as some businesses repatriate parts of production and support from lower cost markets. Equally however off-shoring continues as businesses seek cost-effective solutions



Berlin, German



Paris, France

- Pressure on the cost base is being seen in all areas of business, demanding an efficient, flexible but sustainable office environment in all cities to succeed.
- Everyone acknowledges the scale of change being driven by technology but some investors may underestimate that this will continue to change rapidly due to existing as well as new developments impacting on society and business.
- Technology is likely to be particularly important in dealing with the issues generated by congestion and population density. In transportation this may include providing an information or mobility grid to link all aspects of transportation information for example on parking, charges, ticketing and traffic to keep people and goods moving.

Many of these factors feed into the brand of the city and this is becoming increasingly important in demonstrating the qualities of an area through events, attractions and experiences. The brand then adds value to the city but also to its real estate market.

From a real estate perspective meanwhile, major investors need to find markets they are comfortable doing business in – which comes from a combination of transparency, the ease and fairness of doing business and the availability of trustworthy partners and advisers.

TAB	LE I:A RANKING OF MA	ARKETS			
	INVESTMENT PAST 3 YEARS	TOP RETAIL CITIES	TOP CITIES FOR OFFICES	TOP CITIES FOR DISTRIBUTION	GLOBAL BUSINESS HUBS
1	New York	London	New York	Shanghai	New York
2	London	New York	Paris	Hong Kong	London
3	Tokyo	Paris	Singapore	Singapore	Paris
4	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	London	New York	Tokyo
5	Paris	Tokyo	Tokyo	London	Hong Kong
6	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Hong Kong	Paris	Singapore
7	Singapore	Shanghai	Boston	Tokyo	Shanghai
8	Washington	Seoul	Chicago	Chicago	Beijing
9	San Francisco	Beijing	Washington	Beijing	Seoul
10	Beijing	Moscow	San Francisco	Shenzhen	Los Angeles
11	Chicago	Shenzhen	Stockholm	Amsterdam	Chicago
12	Seoul	Singapore	Zurich	Guangzhou	San Francisco
13	Stockholm	Amsterdam	Sydney	Busan	Amsterdam
14	Dallas	Madrid	Melbourne	Madrid	Sydney
15	Miami	Istanbul	Los Angeles	Munich	Moscow
16	Shanghai	Taipei	Seoul	Abu Dhabi	Stockholm
17	Sydney	Miami	Vienna	Memphis	Munich
18	Toronto	Milan	Houston	San Francisco	Frankfurt
19	Moscow	San Francisco	Philadelphia	Taipei	Taipei
20	Boston	Barcelona	Taipei	Louisville	Berlin

Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

CITY WINNERS

The concentration of activity we see in a handful of cities is difficult to break down. However, when combined with the fact that the real estate investment market should be growing and the range of participants broadening, then it is only to be expected that competition between cities will increase. At the very least we will in the future have a broader range of large dominant cities, if not that some existing "alpha cities" could drop down the hierarchy.

Assessing by sector who the winners may be, we have complied rankings based on key factors driving potential in each area (table I). Looking across the results, Europe's stalwarts, London and Paris are clearly in a strong position but North America has a stronger mix of large, innovative and fast growing cities and its share of global investment should remain strong as a result.

Among emerging markets, Asian cities offer a stronger blend of scale, growth and innovation than key hubs in Latin America or Eastern Europe but that may change as Latin America gets used to a higher global profile and as larger cities in emerging Europe –

Moscow, Istanbul and Warsaw – develop as regional hubs. The leading growth cities in Asia meanwhile are largely in China as urbanisation and modernisation roll on and given the high levels of development, the potential for these cities in the global property market is significant.

In the retail market, a diverse mix of international traders, tourist attractions, ample modern space, an affluent and large population, an efficient logistics industry and a favourable tax system are some of the core ingredients for a successful city. According to our analysis of these indicators, London ranks as the top retail city, followed closely by New York. Notably however five Asian cities make up half of the retail top 10, highlighting the new global retail hierarchy emerging due to Asia's expanding middle class.

For offices, a mix of economic size, diversity of companies and job prospects, as well as a broad spectrum of social factors is key to the draw of one city over another. Historically, the 'pull factor' of a city was more limited with the majority of people gravitating towards centres that could offer the best employment prospects. This has changed over the last few decades whereby size and employment are still important but, increasingly, so is a city's

business and social environment. With choice and mobility more available, levels of crime, quality and availability of healthcare and pollution are all increasing considerations. On this basket of measures, New York leads, followed by Paris, Singapore, London and Tokyo.

In order to assess the most developed logistics infrastructure for each city, six indicators were analysed: busiest cargo airports and port, urban rail networks, congestion, the location of manufacturing company headquarters and innovation. Based on these factors, Asian cities take the top three spots, with Shanghai in first place, Hong Kong in second and Singapore in third. New York and London were not too far behind to round off the top five cities.

Near the head of the list in all areas in fact, New York and London clearly back up their winning position in the property investment rankings. Paris, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore and San Francisco also demonstrate strength across the board in all sectors, closely followed by Shanghai, Beijing, Seoul and Los Angeles. Compared to the property investment ranking today meanwhile, some of the markets that may deserve more attention from property investors are Taipei, Amsterdam, Shenzhen, Madrid, Munich and Berlin.

"Most indicators suggest property demand will both increase and broaden to embrace new markets. and a higher share of investment will be cross-border as investors increase their risk tolerance. Assuming the US recovery continues to gain traction helping confidence and growth across all economies, we anticipate that next year will be favourable for much of the market as both stimulus measures and recovery spark an appreciation in capital values for good quality space with strong occupier demand."



Tokyo, Japan

TOP DESTINATIONS FOR INVESTMENT

While the market continues to grow more global, the range of countries that many players have been willing to invest in has actually got smaller in recent years. However with investors not just eager for new stock but also higher yields or returns, more are now turning towards emerging, second tier or overlooked markets.

Looking at 2014, US markets should remain high on the buying agenda for domestic and international players thanks to more economic upside with steady jobs growth supporting the recovery in the housing market and this feeding back into improvements in consumer and business spending that will benefit all sectors of the market. Increased risk tolerances will lead more investors to look towards either second tier assets in gateway cities or secondary cities. Where employment fundamentals are secure and there are multiple drivers of growth, the latter is likely to be well rewarded in the current under supplied market but investors need to avoid over exuberance and for long term international players, gateway cities will remain of primary interest.

High pricing makes Canada a hard market to enter but still an attractive one for either the risk averse looking for capital preservation or for those that can take more risk in markets with an under supply, such as offices or residential in Toronto or Vancouver.

In Latin America, a return of global economic growth will set the framework for more stability and a focus on the longer term growth drivers of wealth and population together with foreign investor and corporate demand to access markets, resources and production. The largest cities in the region will continue to push up the global rankings, led by Mexico but also Brazil as World Cup and Olympic fever gains ground—however the mismatch in supply and demand for modern space is more acute in second tier cities in general and at least for those with access to a secure platform and high enough risk tolerance, this will be a growing focus as infrastructure and investment opens up new markets.

What's more, a greater acceptance of risk should also lead investors to look more widely in the region, with increasing trade set to bolster Colombia's market for example, focused on Bogotá but with a range of larger urban centres also offering opportunities. Peru is also expected to out-perform but offers less opportunities due to its smaller scale and Lima's dominance.

Parts of Asia may be vulnerable to yield shifts as capital flows change and liquidity is diverted from emerging markets by an end to QE but better economic performance should help spur portfolio investors seeking medium term growth opportunities. Logistics growth is likely to be widespread as consumer demand, trade and market changes impact on demand patterns. In other sectors a return of growth will not be uniform and may be led by markets such as Jakarta and Tokyo in the office sector but with others such as Singapore and Seoul also bottoming out. Bangkok and Jakarta will lead for retail growth, with key Chinese cities also steadily gathering pace.



San Francisco, United States

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TABLE 2: CITY TARGETS FOR INVESTMENT IN 2014				
	AMERICAS	ASIA	EMEA	
CORE	Offices: US CBD Gateway cities (New York, San Francisco and Washington), core Canadian cities (Toronto and Vancouver)	 Offices; Sydney, Melbourne, Shanghai, Beijing and Tokyo Retail and Hospitality: Hong Kong, Tokyo and Sydney 	 Office: London, Paris, Stockholm, Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin Retail: Dominant shopping centres and luxury/flagship high streets in core 	
	 Retail: Core 24 hr gateway cities in USA and Canada Apartments: Multifamily in top US cities eg NY, Boston, SF and LA 	Residential: JapanLogistics:Top Australian cities	German cities including Munich, Berlin and Stuttgart plus Paris, London • Logistics: London, Paris, Munich, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp	
CORE-PLUS	 Offices: Core space, growth markets (Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, Denver, Boston, and LA) Suburban offices in core US and Canada cities Logistics; Core assets: South California, New Jersey, Miami and Chicago Core leased assets: Mexico 	 Offices: Singapore, Hong Kong and Seoul Retail: Growth markets such as Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Jakarta, Singapore, and Seoul Logistics: Tokyo, Singapore and Hong Kong 	 Offices: Amsterdam, Tier 2 German Cities, UK Thames Valley, Prague, Warsaw plus development in core cities: London, Paris, Stockholm, Frankfurt Retail: Retail refurbishment in core cities in northern Europe. Core space in larger cities in Italy, Poland and Spain Logistics: German second tier, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest 	
OPPORTUNISTIC	 Logistics: market servicing key Brazilian, Mexican and Colombian cities Retail and residential development: Santiago, Ist and 2nd tier Brazilian, Mexican and Colombian cities Offices: Mexican cities for short term gain and possibly Lima Under rented class A US office and apartment property: South Florida, Dallas, Chicago 	 Offices in emerging growth markets: Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Mumbai Retail: Emerging markets: Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, New Delhi and other top Indian and Chinese cities Logistics: Gateway China Cities: Shanghai, Beijing and Guangdong 	 Offices: Lisbon, Moscow, Istanbul, Milan and Madrid Retail: Moscow, major cities in Turkey and active management/ development in larger cities Logistics: Development and units serving large Eastern European cities and peripheral western cities: eg Oporto, Barcelona and Milan Distress: Italy, Spain and Portugal 	

Cushman & Wakefield, Global Capital Markets Group

Quantitative easing in Japan is likely to boost property demand and with a potential boost to retail and logistics as deflation ends, the market should see increased activity. High quality shopping centres meanwhile are likely to benefit from the increasing growth and modernisation of retailing in China as well as demand for effective modern space. In China more generally, sentiment is improving beyond just the usual top cities. Shanghai is highly regarded for growth potential across all sectors as well as for its scale and liquidity and hence relative stability. Beijing is not far behind but other tier one cities such as Suzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu and Guangzhou are becoming mainstream targets for international capital due to their scale, growth and increasing individual identity.

In Europe, investors will continue to seek out new areas of opportunity but in so doing they need to focus on the drivers for sustaining long term income—not on the short term level of yield. That may involve a focus on markets in the Nordics, the UK and Germany where the supply of modern space is falling and a modest increase in demand is already starting which could create

early growth pressures. More generally however limited development in recent years and an ageing stock profile will create growth pressures and asset management or development opportunities in all sectors in gateway cities followed by second tier cities where the quality and diversity of the local business base is of the right standard.

Germany will be particularly favoured and offers a range of opportunities, from wealth preservation in Munich through to growth in a major core city like Berlin. In taking on more risk meanwhile, investors can choose between anticipating recovery in distressed but mature tier I cities such as Milan, Madrid, Barcelona, and Amsterdam or looking towards less mature markets, currently favouring offices and residential in Istanbul as well as retail in Moscow and key cities in Turkey. A key focus for those looking towards development in core markets meanwhile should be the large scale infrastructure investment going into London and Paris in particular, which will undoubtedly create opportunities.



Beijing, China

GLOBAL YIELDS

GLOBALY	IELDS - JUNE 2013			
REGION	COUNTRY	OFFICES	SHOPS	INDUSTRIAL
Americas	Argentina	9.00%	9.00%	12.00%
Asia Pacific	Australia	6.50%	5.50%	8.35%
EMEA	Austria	4.90%	4.25%	7.50%
EMEA	Bahrain	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
EMEA	Belgium	6.35%	4.35%	7.35%
Americas	Brazil	9.00%	7.50%*	12.00%
EMEA	Bulgaria	9.50%	9.25%	11.75%
Americas	Canada	5.00%	4.30%	5.50%
EMEA	Channel Islands	6.00%	6.50%	-
Americas	Chile	8.00%	7.50%*	9.50%
Asia Pacific	China	5.55%	5.20%*	8.00%
Americas	Colombia	10.00%	14.00%*	12.50%
EMEA	Croatia	8.00%	7.75%	9.50%
EMEA	Czech Republic	6.25%	5.75%*	8.25%
EMEA	Denmark	5.00%	5.00%	7.50%
Americas	Ecuador	11.80%	14.00%*	12.90%
EMEA	Estonia	7.90%	8.25%	9.50%
EMEA	Finland	5.25%	5.00%	7.50%
EMEA	France	4.25%	3.75%	7.25%
EMEA	Germany	4.65%	3.80%	6.50%
EMEA	Greece	9.50%	7.80%	13.00%
Asia Pacific	Hong Kong	2.90%	2.30%	2.70%
EMEA	Hungary	7.50%	7.25%*	9.00%
Asia Pacific	India	10.00%	10.00%	9.00%
Asia Pacific	Indonesia	7.00%	10.00%	9.50%
EMEA	Ireland	7.00%	6.60%	8.75%
EMEA	Israel	7.50%	7.25%	7.75%
EMEA	Italy	5.75%	7.00%*	8.15%
Asia Pacific	Japan	4.00%	4.10%	5.60%
EMEA	Latvia	7.75%	8.00%	9.25%

GLOBALY	IELDS - JUNE 2013			
REGION	COUNTRY	OFFICES	SHOPS	INDUSTRIAL
EMEA	Lithuania	7.00%	8.00%	8.50%
EMEA	Luxembourg	6.00%	5.00%	8.50%
Asia Pacific	Malaysia	6.00%	5.00%*	7.80%
Americas	Mexico	10.50%	10.50%	12.00%
EMEA	Netherlands	6.30%	4.70%	7.70%
Asia Pacific	New Zealand	7.50%	6.00%	7.25%
EMEA	Norway	5.15%	5.25%	6.50%
Americas	Peru	8.50%	15.80%	11.50%
Asia Pacific	Philippines	7.20%	3.00%*	3.80%
EMEA	Poland	6.25%	6.00%*	7.50%
EMEA	Portugal	7.75%	7.00%	9.75%
Asia Pacific	Republic of Korea	5.55%	7.00%*	-
EMEA	Romania	8.50%	8.50%*	9.50%
EMEA	Russia	8.50%	9.25%*	11.50%
EMEA	Serbia	9.50%	10.50%	13.00%
Asia Pacific	Singapore	3.85%	5.30%	6.70%
EMEA	Slovakia	7.25%	7.25%*	8.75%
EMEA	Slovenia	8.00%	6.75%	9.50%
EMEA	South Africa	8.90%	7.25%*	9.75%
EMEA	Spain	6.00%	4.85%	8.25%
EMEA	Sweden	4.50%	4.50%	6.50%
EMEA	Switzerland	3.75%	3.80%	5.50%
Asia Pacific	Taiwan	2.50%	2.00%	2.50%
Asia Pacific	Thailand	7.00%	9.00%*	8.00%
EMEA	Turkey	7.00%	7.00%	9.00%
EMEA	Ukraine	15.00%	16.00%	16.00%
EMEA	United Arab Emirates	7.50%	7.50%*	9.00%
EMEA	United Kingdom	3.75%	2.75%	5.50%
Americas	USA	5.00%	5.00%	5.90%
Asia Pacific	Vietnam	11.25%	11.50%*	10.00%

*Shopping Centres

 $Note: Yields \ markes \ in \ red \ are \ calculated \ on \ a \ net \ basis \ to \ include \ transfer \ costs, tax \ and \ legal \ fees.$

Data relates to top city/cities only and is not a country average

Source: Cushman & Wakefield

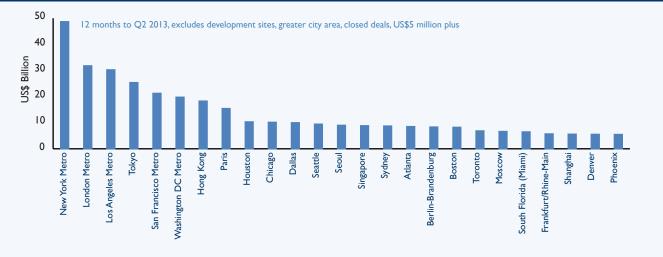
TOTAL INVESTMENT VOLUMES (EX DEV SITES)			
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)	
I New York Metro	49,179,522,147	39.4%	
2 London Metro	32,274,829,182	6.1%	
3 Los Angeles Metro	30,757,876,871	77.3%	
4 Tokyo	25,858,887,222	1.6%	
5 San Francisco Metro	21,749,045,653	37.9%	
6 Washington DC Metro	20,265,322,883	42.1%	
7 Hong Kong	18,796,372,373	9.9%	
8 Paris	15,934,354,781	-27.0%	
9 Houston	10,810,882,837	37.6%	
10 Chicago	10,628,537,456	-3.4%	
11 Dallas	10,501,531,152	30.2%	
12 Seattle	9,921,952,882	64.5%	
13 Seoul	9,471,408,178	50.9%	
14 Singapore	9,312,055,865	22.2%	
15 Sydney	9,245,126,391	37.7%	
16 Atlanta	9,023,834,872	47.8%	
17 Berlin-Brandenburg	8,830,629,935	44.5%	
18 Boston	8,734,169,067	15.9%	
19 Toronto	7,379,599,481	-13.6%	
20 Moscow	7,132,864,084	20.5%	
21 South Florida (Miami)	6,954,384,645	6.3%	
22 Frankfurt/Rhine-Main	6,193,528,051	55.3%	
23 Shanghai	6,080,963,676	-39.8%	
24 Denver	6,021,335,355	26.8%	
25 Phoenix	5,961,139,217	17.7%	

TOTAL INVESTMENT V	OLUMES (EX DEV	SITES)
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
26 Austin	5,582,238,365	91.7%
27 Munich	5,263,635,146	23.8%
28 Stockholm	5,162,909,447	-21.7%
29 San Diego	5,103,490,410	11.5%
30 Melbourne	4,786,635,398	36.7%
31 Osaka	4,774,924,788	53.5%
32 Brisbane	4,737,027,907	46.2%
33 Hamburg	3,901,571,328	39.1%
34 Tampa	3,547,864,901	80.1%
35 Philadelphia Metro	3,359,001,021	12.9%
36 Perth	3,152,698,581	55.5%
37 Minneapolis	3,064,639,984	44.3%
38 Amsterdam/Randstad	2,967,905,045	-20.1%
39 Montreal	2,879,882,348	81.0%
40 Oslo	2,792,355,150	-3.1%
41 Beijing	2,661,127,220	-62.6%
42 Taipei	2,652,403,560	-38.7%
43 Charlotte	2,630,368,552	-9.2%
44 Orlando	2,606,403,045	26.1%
45 Baltimore	2,601,888,152	-10.4%
46 Las Vegas	2,565,782,800	82.9%
47 Warsaw	2,376,765,902	20.8%
48 Calgary	2,337,328,925	-10.0%
49 Portland	2,238,853,434	42.5%
50 Zurich	2,084,452,384	317.3%

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

TOP 25 CITIES FOR GLOBAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT

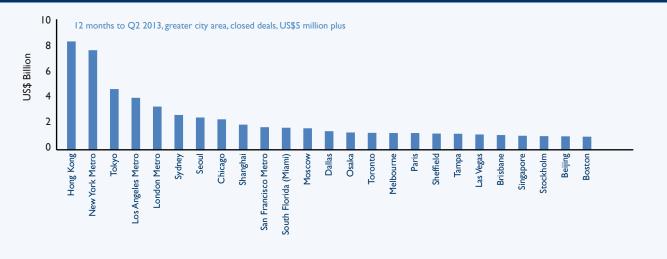


RETAIL SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
I Hong Kong	8,904,073,227	-0.9%
2 New York Metro	8,190,918,829	141.4%
3 Tokyo	5,016,083,157	33.9%
4 Los Angeles Metro	4,294,734,331	10.1%
5 London Metro	3,584,509,195	-26.0%
6 Sydney	2,896,825,718	181.6%
7 Seoul	2,685,679,636	229.3%
8 Chicago	2,541,477,831	2.0%
9 Shanghai	2,111,309,162	-13.0%
10 San Francisco Metro	1,908,367,244	4.9%
11 South Florida (Miami)	1,851,645,821	-11.5%
12 Moscow	1,813,303,253	35.4%
13 Dallas	1,579,141,741	21.7%
14 Osaka	1,471,222,332	138.2%
15 Toronto	1,437,910,357	67.6%
16 Melbourne	1,423,671,104	113.7%
17 Paris	1,419,639,955	-37.4%
18 Sheffield	1,383,131,270	907.8%
19 Tampa	1,363,675,178	343.7%
20 Las Vegas	1,307,270,613	187.7%
21 Brisbane	1,261,873,975	63.1%
22 Singapore	1,198,694,788	-0.6%
23 Stockholm	1,164,944,780	-0.6%
24 Beijing	1,152,875,983	-64.4%
25 Boston	1,121,040,280	-2.9%

RETAIL SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
26 Washington DC Metro	1,108,464,920	-29.2%
27 Atlanta	1,073,193,704	47.6%
28 Leeds	1,041,702,833	664.9%
29 Montreal	969,266,931	105.5%
30 Phoenix	968,342,871	-19.6%
31 Frankfurt/Rhine-Main	873,438,967	-3.7%
32 Perth	852,016,259	86.0%
33 Seattle	851,195,881	-9.4%
34 Houston	843,450,321	-14.9%
35 Oslo	830,454,528	331.9%
36 Berlin-Brandenburg	818,393,608	-22.5%
37 Amsterdam/Randstad	797,506,892	52.6%
38 Portland	730,559,000	252.0%
39 Milton Keynes	724,070,073	415.4%
40 Denver	653,820,433	22.8%
41 Birmingham	647,365,384	16.6%
42 Calgary	645,580,749	47.1%
43 San Diego	634,621,638	-41.9%
44 Philadelphia Metro	601,700,795	-48.3%
45 Nagoya	592,384,672	192.7%
46 Taipei	566,902,050	-46.4%
47 Orlando	563,859,298	35.9%
48 Edmonton	550,795,718	53.2%
49 Hanover	523,198,125	-4.6%
50 Hamburg	498,562,659	60.0%

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

TOP 25 CITIES FOR RETAIL PROPERTY INVESTMENT

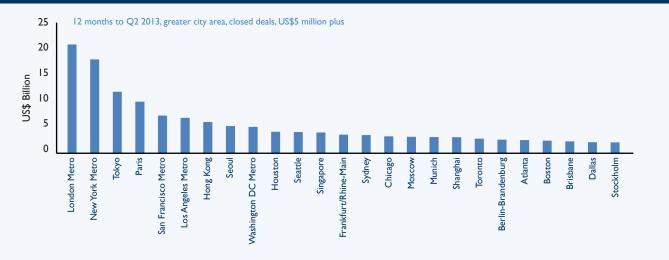


OFFICE SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
I London Metro	23,546,672,088	31.0%
2 New York Metro	20,340,082,488	17.7%
3 Tokyo	13,383,455,234	1.5%
4 Paris	11,235,446,263	-33.2%
5 San Francisco Metro	8,269,015,600	36.2%
6 Los Angeles Metro	7,756,021,461	97.7%
7 Hong Kong	6,867,602,728	49.3%
8 Seoul	5,995,050,957	19.7%
9 Washington DC Metro	5,815,811,938	-10.4%
10 Houston	4,775,094,012	59.8%
II Seattle	4,698,000,290	72.2%
12 Singapore	4,600,499,821	36.1%
13 Frankfurt/Rhine-Main	4,153,877,819	89.1%
14 Sydney	4,052,321,748	-6.2%
15 Chicago	3,765,443,567	-13.1%
16 Moscow	3,692,716,248	5.0%
17 Munich	3,619,225,193	86.7%
18 Shanghai	3,590,982,493	-39.6%
19 Toronto	3,297,587,541	-35.3%
20 Berlin-Brandenburg	3,072,389,837	71.9%
21 Atlanta	2,976,179,786	105.0%
22 Boston	2,848,685,056	-14.7%
23 Brisbane	2,707,395,882	40.0%
24 Dallas	2,511,532,990	21.5%
25 Stockholm	2,493,795,200	-35.0%

OFFICE SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
26 Melbourne	2,326,605,961	12.6%
27 Austin	2,090,317,192	303.6%
28 Hamburg	1,990,480,874	54.3%
29 Perth	1,826,065,212	49.8%
30 Warsaw	1,804,601,306	97.4%
31 Milan	1,759,690,922	287.0%
32 Oslo	1,755,896,813	-29.4%
33 Denver	1,577,344,218	-12.1%
34 Zurich	1,522,797,386	1102.4%
35 Minneapolis	1,502,072,405	109.7%
36 Osaka	1,482,873,325	112.3%
37 Helsinki	1,251,634,918	135.4%
38 Beijing	1,159,040,293	-59.4%
39 San Diego	1,158,479,902	-16.4%
40 Brussels	1,077,705,714	188.1%
41 Phoenix	1,073,949,603	-2.4%
42 Taipei	1,022,018,176	-35.6%
43 South Florida (Miami)	1,006,544,689	-19.6%
44 Amsterdam/Randstad	909,543,616	-48.2%
45 Philadelphia Metro	903,109,948	22.6%
46 Calgary	892,463,990	-50.1%
47 Charlotte	884,358,620	-0.9%
48 Madrid	838,649,096	-33.1%
49 Ottawa	825,741,958	43.8%
50 Dublin	764,547,505	483.3%

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

TOP 25 CITIES FOR OFFICE PROPERTY INVESTMENT

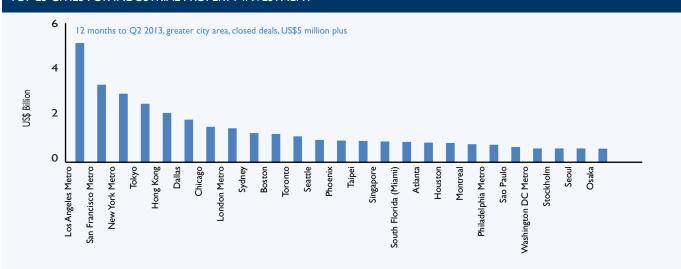


INDUSTRIAL SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 -	GROWTH
	Q2 2013 (US\$)	(COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
I Los Angeles Metro	5,348,131,964	27.8%
2 San Francisco Metro	3,487,036,528	7.7%
3 New York Metro	3,087,562,873	105.3%
4 Tokyo	2,640,222,998	-9.3%
5 Hong Kong	2,231,102,244	67.5%
6 Dallas	1,929,131,565	43.2%
7 Chicago	1,610,813,242	9.0%
8 London Metro	1,547,279,312	42.8%
9 Sydney	1,328,627,871	35.8%
10 Boston	1,290,121,470	14.8%
11 Toronto	1,183,969,549	13.5%
12 Seattle	1,026,833,538	46.9%
13 Phoenix	994,374,255	55.5%
14 Taipei	981,231,012	-28.4%
15 Singapore	954,119,437	11.5%
16 South Florida (Miami)	934,952,739	2.4%
17 Atlanta	907,432,012	-4.5%
18 Houston	891,625,085	46.8%
19 Montreal	836,905,775	179.9%
20 Philadelphia Metro	810,137,044	223.9%
21 Sao Paulo	712,963,258	219.6%
22 Washington DC Metro	645,631,368	-21.4%
23 Stockholm	644,794,214	55.6%
24 Seoul	644,736,104	63.1%
25 Osaka	635,850,634	21.6%

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
26 Baltimore	633,730,134	6.5%
27 Sacramento	624,712,748	676.5%
28 San Diego	621,072,456	2.5%
29 Melbourne	607,204,445	169.4%
30 Vancouver	578,974,608	36.0%
31 Munich	578,382,178	-8.2%
32 Rio de Janeiro	542,491,328	xxxxx%
33 Rhine-Ruhr	510,421,312	13.7%
34 Paris	509,176,969	192.7%
35 St Louis	491,906,520	-41.7%
36 Brisbane	468,998,432	-7.5%
37 Birmingham	452,350,899	-6.4%
38 Calgary	426,563,943	305.9%
39 Hamburg	414,894,636	82.7%
40 Minneapolis	400,452,866	-3.7%
41 Austin	395,661,903	37.6%
42 Denver	393,309,360	19.3%
43 Memphis	361,901,703	35.7%
44 Perth	334,607,507	-57.2%
45 Columbus	326,778,692	-6.0%
46 Moscow	324,955,641	9.9%
47 Gothenburg	312,866,605	129.0%
48 San Antonio	298,839,725	72.2%
49 Stuttgart	286,243,847	-32.7%
50 Detroit	277,926,617	131.7%

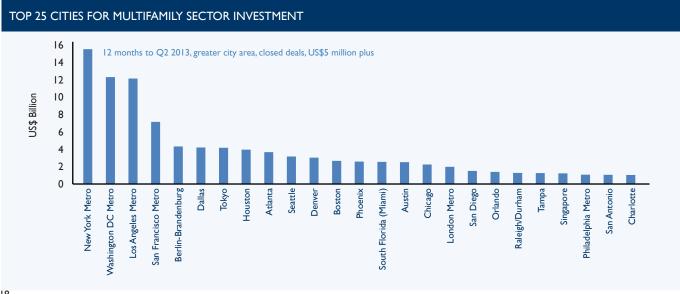
Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

TOP 25 CITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT



MULTIFAMILY SECTOR			MULTIFAMILY SECTOR		
MULTIFAMILY SECTOR METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS	MULTIFAMILY SECTOR	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS
I New York Metro	14,730,065,115	12 MONTHS) 54.4%	26 Jacksonville	903,833,352	12 MONTHS) 106.7
2 Washington DC Metro	11,674,804,786	146.7%	27 Las Vegas	879,769,256	157.8
3 Los Angeles Metro	11,525,455,337	163.8%	28 Toronto	871,419,467	-21.3
4 San Francisco Metro	6,780,178,318	124.9%	29 Baltimore	821,297,497	-21.3 -7.3
			30 Paris	795,696,603	-7.3 -23.6
5 Berlin-Brandenburg	4,104,301,423	44.0%	31 Hanover		-23.6 398.1
6 Dallas	3,994,399,929	46.2%	31 Manover 32 Montreal	773,688,998	398.1 56.9
7 Tokyo	3,961,310,687	-9.6%		768,900,531	
8 Houston	3,748,795,483	29.1%	33 Osaka	728,512,556	31.3
9 Atlanta	3,479,947,755	30.9%	34 Stockholm	713,896,757	-40.8
10 Seattle	3,012,627,220	88.8%	35 Portland	696,169,350	-13.5
II Denver	2,882,233,202	60.8%	36 Nashville	681,838,400	47.9
12 Boston	2,535,994,660	71.5%	37 Hamburg	639,636,166	-14.0
13 Phoenix	2,452,936,244	16.7%	38 Amsterdam/Randstad	632,128,101	-25.5
14 South Florida (Miami)	2,421,896,044	69.3%	39 Frankfurt/Rhine-Main	610,274,757	147.7
15 Austin	2,380,092,301	72.5%	40 Minneapolis	520,570,129	65.4
16 Chicago	2,128,087,862	4.1%	41 St Louis	504,127,556	433.9
17 London Metro	1,881,523,539	-31.9%	42 Copenhagen	502,172,234	-26.5
18 San Diego	1,435,065,837	22.4%	43 Hong Kong	457,754,252	-50.9
19 Orlando	1,316,967,307	33.9%	44 Munich	453,027,717	-8.7
20 Raleigh/Durham	1,216,401,068	-9.6%	45 Kansas City	446,281,239	34.5
21 Tampa	1,199,188,898	14.2%	46 Moscow	445,000,000	456.3
22 Singapore	1,158,036,970	-33.1%	47 Nottingham	412,647,677	xxxx
23 Philadelphia Metro	1,013,741,177	67.5%	48 Calgary	372,720,244	1529.1
24 San Antonio	999,996,151	61.8%	49 Sacramento	371,480,500	-13.8
25 Charlotte	988,497,907	47.5%	50 Rochester	344,191,226	493.4

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

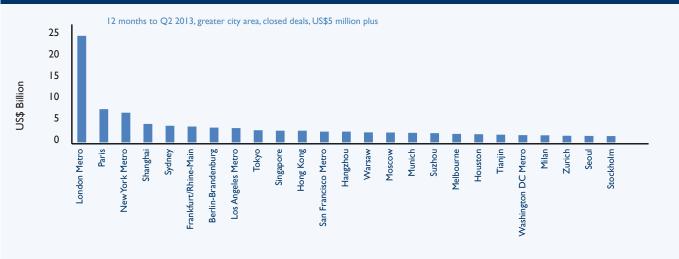


CROSS-BORDER SECTOR		
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)
I London Metro	22,409,206,269	5.6%
2 Paris	6,982,111,604	-29.2%
3 New York Metro	6,242,567,788	-6.1%
4 Shanghai	3,886,841,965	27.6%
5 Sydney	3,492,073,875	-2.3%
6 Frankfurt/Rhine-Main	3,329,416,644	119.8%
7 Berlin-Brandenburg	3,112,437,681	28.9%
8 Los Angeles Metro	3,022,699,716	90.4%
9 Tokyo	2,544,152,843	-46.4%
10 Singapore	2,469,502,161	8.6%
11 Hong Kong	2,446,926,157	-45.0%
12 San Francisco Metro	2,265,363,762	8.2%
13 Hangzhou	2,262,174,769	310.9%
14 Warsaw	2,119,154,347	13.1%
15 Moscow	2,075,739,170	62.4%
16 Munich	1,999,767,688	5.6%
17 Suzhou	1,957,143,332	190.5%
18 Melbourne	1,789,625,423	34.7%
19 Houston	1,726,453,537	22.2%
20 Tianjin	1,610,765,908	226.1%
21 Washington DC Metro	1,535,923,996	-3.0%
22 Milan	1,476,892,280	116.4%
23 Zurich	1,399,297,358	n/a
24 Seoul	1,358,923,210	2323.2%
25 Stockholm	1,333,582,348	2.5%

CROSS-BORDER SECTOR					
METRO	Q3 2012 - Q2 2013 (US\$)	GROWTH (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)			
26 Wuhan	1,298,424,922	1382.8%			
27 Ningbo	1,297,518,764	237.7%			
28 Sheffield	1,289,083,911	700.9%			
29 Chicago	1,189,878,092	-24.3%			
30 Osaka	1,184,023,656	6.2%			
31 Beijing	1,138,778,590	-46.7%			
32 Foshan	1,107,472,942	108.4%			
33 Amsterdam/Randstad	1,089,162,618	-40.3%			
34 Birmingham	1,080,002,658	53.9%			
35 Helsinki	1,012,134,560	218.2%			
36 Brisbane	1,000,171,102	27.7%			
37 Guangzhou	994,989,326	-66.2%			
38 Leeds	970,633,931	308.8%			
39 Chongqing	947,831,722	-26.1%			
40 Shenzhen	943,977,717	106.4%			
41 Seattle	905,541,936	32.2%			
42 Hamburg	872,439,101	6.0%			
43 Chengdu	833,479,558	-9.4%			
44 Dublin	824,908,327	220.2%			
45 Brussels	808,375,002	175.1%			
46 Dallas	805,817,856	-2.9%			
47 Hawaii	781,000,000	279.6%			
48 Copenhagen	751,152,631	-26.1%			
49 Phoenix	750,962,378	104.9%			
50 Vienna	691,981,865	7.5%			

Source: Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics

TOP 25 CITIES FOR CROSS-BORDER SECTOR INVESTMENT



THE REPORT

INFORMATION ABOUT THE REPORT

This report has been prepared based on data collected through our own research as well as information available to us from public and other external sources. The deals data used relates to non-confidential reported market transactions excluding indirect investment. In respect of all external information, the sources are believed to be reliable and have been used in good faith. However, Cushman & Wakefield cannot accept responsibility for their accuracy and completeness, nor for any undisclosed matters that would affect the conclusions we have drawn. Certainty of the assumptions and definitions used in this research work are given within the body of the text. Information on any other matters can be obtained from the European

A number of the rankings contained within this Winning in Growth Cities 2013/2014 publication (including the Overview as well as the individual Office, Industrial and Retail reports) are Cushman & Wakefield composite rankings, collated using a variety of in-house proprietary data, reliable secondary sources and a range of data indicators. These individual data indicators, scores and other forms of discreet data have been further weighted, scored and ranked using a strict methodology, which varies depending on sector or indicator.

Sources of information used are provided in the report, but for further detail contact our Cushman & Wakefield research team:



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REPORT SOURCES

The Overview

Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics, Oxford Economics. The sources listed below are specific to the focused sector reports that have been produced for Winning in Growth Cities 2013/2014:

The Office Sector

Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics, Brookings Institution, Economist Intelligence Unit, National Statistics, PWC, Z/Yen Group, QS World University Ranking, United Nations, Oxford Economics and World Bank

The Industrial Sector

2thinknow, Airports Council International (ACI), TomTom, LTA Academy and the Journal of Commerce.

The Retail Sector

Cushman & Wakefield, Real Capital Analytics, Euromonitor International, Economist Intelligence Unit City Data, and Brookings Institution's analysis of data from Oxford Economics, Moody's Analytics, and U.S. Census Bureau.

CONTACTS

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Capital Markets provides comprehensive advice and execution services to clients engaged in buying, selling, investing in, financing or developing real estate and real estate-related assets. Our solutions are tailored to meet the objectives of private and institutional owners and investors, as well as corporate owners and occupiers.

Whether you are seeking to dispose of an asset in London, finance the purchase of a hotel in Italy, or structure a complex cross border portfolio deal, Cushman & Wakefield's expertise in the capital markets is the gold standard.

Our services include:

- Investment sales & acquisitions
- Equity, Debt & Structured Finance
- Corporate Finance & Investment Banking

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The Research Group provides a strategic advisory and supporting role to our clients. Consultancy projects are undertaken on a local and international basis, providing in-depth advice and analysis, detailed market appraisals and location and investment strategies.

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- · Market research and demand analysis by industry sector
- · Investment and portfolio strategy
- · Site-specific location analysis, ranking and targeting for either occupation or investment
- Examination of existing supply and competition
- Rental analysis including current trends, forecasts and location comparisons

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