PwC CI annual Real Estate Conference 2024

Slido code: #RealEstate2024



January 2024



Event opening







Emerging trends in Real Estate





Nadine van der Westhuizen Director, Assurance PwC CI



Ali Cambray
Director,
Sustainability
PwC CI





Tax talking points





Stuart Macklin
Tax Director,
PwC CI



Panel discussion: Today's participants



Moderator



Lisa McClure
Partner,
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PwC CI



Nick
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Partner,
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Hamlins LLP



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Director, Real
Estate
Valuations
Leader
PwC CI



Christian
Cunneen
Partner, Real
Estate Deals,
Transaction
Service, PwC
UK



Please join slido.com to participate in our poll

Which of the following do you think will have the biggest impact on the Real Estate industry in 2024?

- Interest rate movements
- Inflation
- Market liquidity
- Refinancing challenges
- Environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine learning



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Which of the following do you think will have the biggest impact on the Real Estate industry in the next 3-5 years?

- Interest rate movements
- Inflation
- Market liquidity
- Refinancing challenges
- Environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters
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Emerging trends in Real Estate





Nadine van der Westhuizen Director, Assurance PwC CI



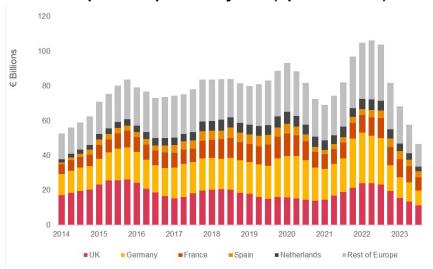
Ali Cambray
Director,
Sustainability
PwC CI





Market stasis: Broad-based slowdown in investment activity

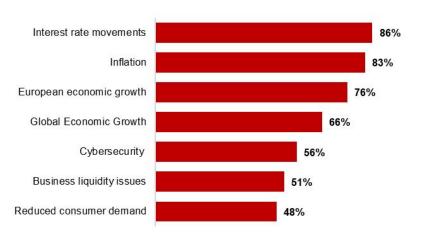
European Real Estate Transaction volumes in 2023 compared to previous years (up to Q3 2023)



Source: MSCI Real Assets

If investors have a choice to sit on their hands, they're doing it."

European business environment issues causing concern in 2024 (% overall concerned)



76%

believe that current valuations "do not accurately reflect all the challenges and opportunities

Real Estate business issues causing concern in 2024

European Real Estate business issues causing concern in 2024 (% overall concerned)

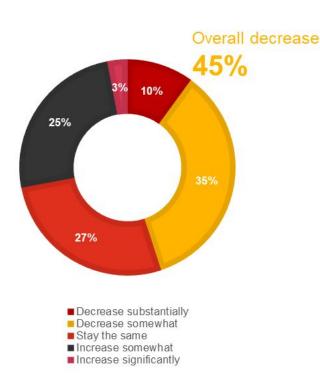




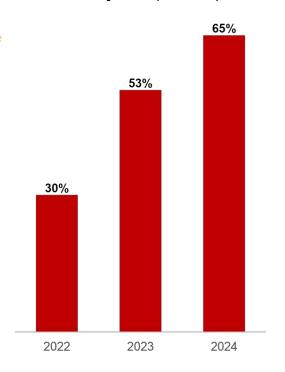
Asset obsolescence could accelerate, driven by sustainability requirements on the one hand, and tenant demands on the other."

Availability of debt for refinancing or new investment in 2024

Availability of debt for refinancing or new investment in 2024



% overall concerned with availability of re(finance)





We're clearly going through another major transition in the capital markets on a scale probably only slightly smaller than the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), and it seems like we're about halfway through it."

Source: PwC - Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2024

The top-ranking sector prospects in 2024 are underpinned by global megatrends





















The industry is developing a more sophisticated understanding of what drives rental income and value in Real Estate occupation.

Residential will become more mixed use with amenities and service apartments."

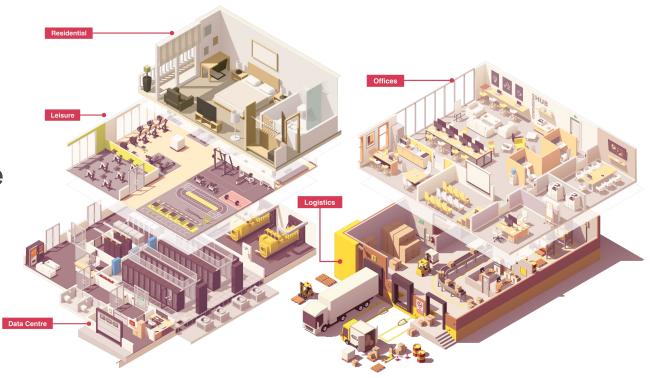
Mixed-use on the increase

8 in 10

expect co-location of Real Estate sectors to increase



More office buildings will incorporate different alternative uses including life sciences, data centres and serviced apartments."



Source: PwC - Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2024

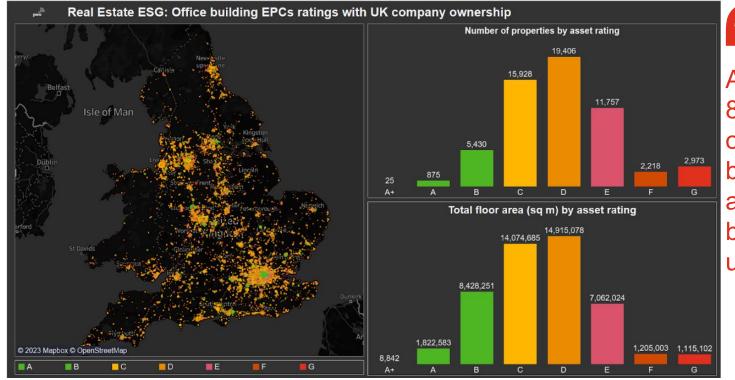
What's next for alternatives – investing between the lines

Which niche and emerging alternative Real Estate sectors are companies likely to increase exposure to in the coming five years?



Energy transition-related sectors

UK office landlords could spend over £65 billion over the next seven years to meet EPC band B requirements by 2030



As much as 85% of UK office buildings are at high risk of being unlettable

Technology and digitalisation are seen as second only to ESG as top trends for the future of Real Estate



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Al, technology and digitalisation ranked second only to ESG as a top Real Estate trend for the future.

Many believe it will impact marketing, leasing, planning, asset management, construction, and investment, making operations more efficient. 95%

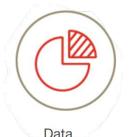
believe marketing and leasing have some of the greatest potential applications for Al

PropTech has emerged as an asset class in four areas



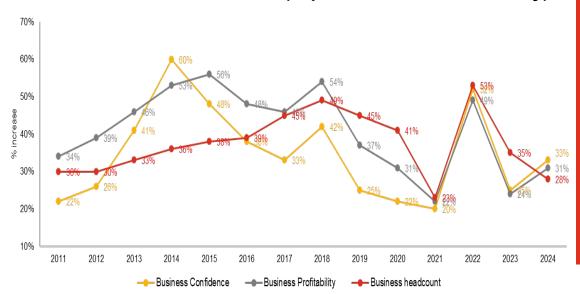






Real Estate business sentiment slightly more positive than last year

Real Estate business sentiment (expected increase in activity)



Around a third of respondents expect business confidence and profitability to increase in 2024

Source: PwC - Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2024

Tax talking points





Stuart Macklin
Tax Director,
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Capital allowances

Full expensing relief (companies only)

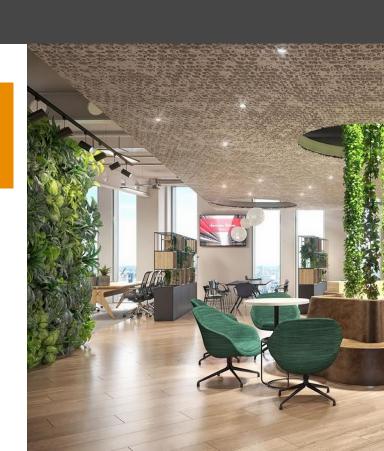
Full expensing (main rate P&M)

100% first year allowance

Full expensing (special rate P&M)

50% first year allowance

- Stimulate additional capital investment, offsetting cost of higher corporate tax rate.
- 3-year window (1 April 2023 31 March 2026) now made 'permanent'.
- Restrictions remain (1) 'new' assets; (2) leased assets; (3) corporation tax relief.
- Clawback of relief on some disposals.



Tax risk of high interest rates

Transfer Pricing

- Related party transactions should be undertaken on an arm's length basis.
- Risk arises on refinancing, but risks can also arise if Transfer Pricing documents are not as robust as they should be.

Loan-to-value ratios Rate of interest

Interest cover ratios

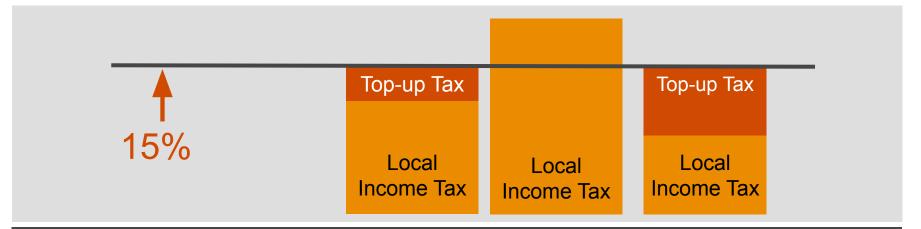
Corporate Interest Restriction (CIR) risks

- CIR is applied after the Transfer Pricing rules and any other rules that restrict the deductibility of interest.
- Interest rate increases can increase disallowances, but not necessarily permanent disallowances.



Pillar 2

At a (very) high level



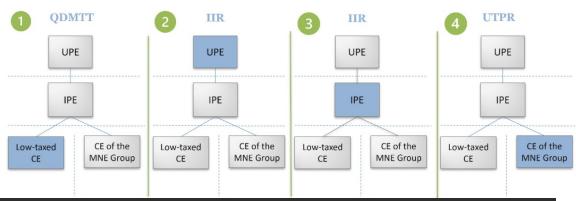
In 2021, over 135 jurisdictions signed up to a two pillar solution to reform international tax rules
The global minimum tax ensures certain large MNEs (global revenues above €750 million) pay a
minimum level of tax (at least 15%) on their income in every jurisdiction in which they operate.

Operates by broadly providing for "top-up" taxes to be paid elsewhere in the group or the denial of
deductions for payments to low tax entities.

Pillar 2

Tax is collected through one of three mechanisms:

- The low tax jurisdiction has the primary right to collect top up tax through Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT)
- Where no QDMTT, jurisdiction of the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) applies Income Inclusion Rule (IIR)
- Where UPE has not implemented IIR, then the next entity in the ownership chain (top down) with IIR will collect tax
- Where IRR does not apply, the tax will be collected by the jurisdiction that has applied Undertaxed Payment Rule (UTPR)





Click here to "OECD Pillar 2 country tracker"

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MSCI IPD - Capital Growth Sector overview

Sector	H1 2022	H2 2022	H1 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023
All Properties	6.32%	-19.18%	-0.86%	-1.05%	-1.90%
All Industrial	10.29%	-25.43%	1.09%	0.37%	-0.68%
Industrial (London)	12.56%	-29.73%	0.15%	0.37%	-0.90%
Industrial (South East)	10.76%	-27.20%	1.32%	0.39%	-0.50%
Industrial (Rest of UK)	9.29%	-21.55%	0.76%	0.17%	-0.94%
All Retail	6.23%	-15.17%	0.56%	-1.91%	-2.87%
Retail (Central London)	-2.05%	-11.05%	-0.48%	0.14%	-1.96%
Standard Retail (Rest of UK)	-0.57%	-14.23%	-3.45%	-2.12%	-2.16%
Shopping Centres	0.29%	-11.39%	-1.36%	-0.73%	-3.47%
Retail Warehouses	10.30%	-15.51%	1.87%	-2.17%	-3.17%
Supermarkets	1.37%	-20.17%	-2.48%	-2.45%	-3.02%
All Office	1.05%	-14.24%	-6.11%	-2.93%	-3.67%
Office (City)	0.62%	-14.29%	-8.14%	-4.20%	-3.61%
Office (West End)	2.54%	-10.71%	-1.86%	-2.24%	-2.48%
Office (Rest of SE)	0.88%	-16.42%	-8.66%	-2.99%	-3.99%
Office (Rest of UK)	-0.04%	-17.34%	-6.00%	-3.09%	-4.62%
Leisure	2.33%	-10.16%	-0.68%	-1.93%	-2.33%
Hotel	2.79%	-14.43%	0.02%	-0.51%	-1.49%
Residential	3.14%	-5.47%	3.64%	0.40%	-1.30%

Source: UK: MSCI IPD Capital Growth Index for Prime Assets

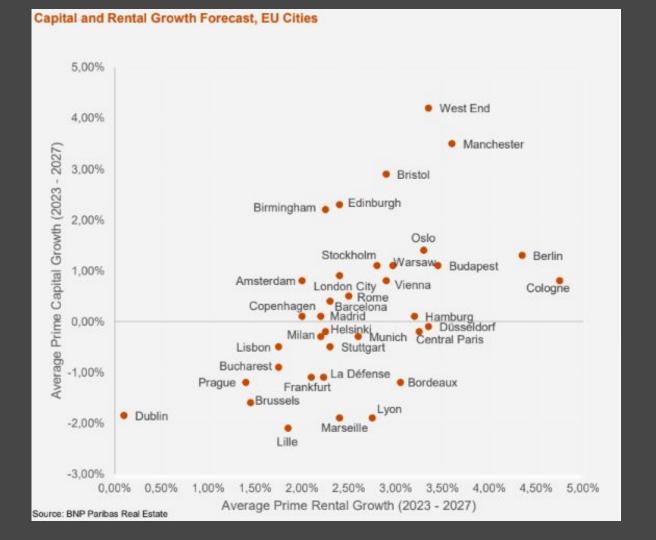
City rankings - "hot prospects 2024"

Figure 3-2 City rankings — overall prospects

Overall City Prospects				City growth prospects		City liquidity			
City	ETRE Ranking (2024)	ETRE Ranking (2023)	Change	Overall Prospects Score	Real GDP growth forecast p.a. (2024-26)	Population growth forecast p.a. (2024-26)	Transaction Volumes Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 (€bn)	Transaction Volumes Q4 2022 - Q3 2023 (€bn)	% change (y-on-y)
London	1	1	_	2.24	1.6%	0.9%	26.4	8.8	-67%
Paris	2	2		2.01	1.6%	0.2%	11.0	12.6	15%
Madrid	3	4	A	1.94	2.0%	0.3%	5.2	3.7	-29%
Berlin	4	3	$\overline{}$	1.7	2.1%	0.5%	27.8	4.8	-83%
Amsterdam	5	6		1.57	2.1%	0.7%	3.5	1.6	-55%
Milan	6	10		1.53	1.3%	0.1%	4.6	1.6	-65%
Munich	7	5	-	1.45	1.9%	0.5%	6.1	3.5	-43%
Lisbon	8	11		1.44	1.7%	0.1%	1.1	0.5	-59%
Frankfurt	9	7	~	1.36	1.7%	0.3%	4.7	0.8	-84%
Barcelona	10	9	~	1.35	1.7%	0.2%	2.4	1.5	-40%
Hamburg	11	8	~	1.26	1.4%	0.3%	6.5	1.5	-77%
Brussels	12	15		1.08	1.8%	0.4%	3.1	3.4	8%
Dublin	13	13	-	1.08	2.9%	0.9%	6.3	1.7	-74%
Warsaw	14	16		1.08	3.5%	0.0%	3.0	0.7	-76%
Vienna	15	12	$\overline{}$	1.07	2.4%	0.6%	5.6	2.4	-57%
Zurich	16	17		0.94	1.5%	1.0%	0.7	0.3	
Manchester	17	18		0.84	1.9%	0.6%	3.4	1.8	-48%
Copenhagen	18	14		0.8	3.2%	0.9%	3.8	1.0	
Rome	19	21	_	0.8	0.8%	0.1%	1.2	0.4	-63%
Luxembourg	20	20		0.78	3.6%	1.7%	0.6	0.3	
Stockholm	21	19	$\overline{}$	0.73	2.0%	1.1%	7.5	2.3	-70%
Birmingham	22	22		0.68	1.3%	0.4%	2.2	1.9	
Athens	23	23	-	0.64	1.6%	-1.2%	0.1	0.0	-76%
Edinburgh	24	26		0.6	1.5%	0.7%	1.2	0.7	
Prague	25	27		0.58	2.9%	-0.4%	1.7	0.4	-76%
Lyon	26	24	-	0.54	2.1%	0.5%	1.0	1.0	
Helsinki	27	25	$\overline{}$	0.53	1.7%	0.6%	2.2	0.5	-79%
Budapest	28	28		0.44	3.2%	-0.2%	0.7	0.5	
Oslo	29	30	lack	0.37	1.9%	0.6%	3.7	1.3	-66%
Istanbul	30	29	$\overline{}$	0.36	1.7%	0.6%	N/A	N/A	

Source: Emerging Trends in Real Estate Europe 2024

City rankings - "hot prospects 2024" (cont...)



Today's participants: panel discussion



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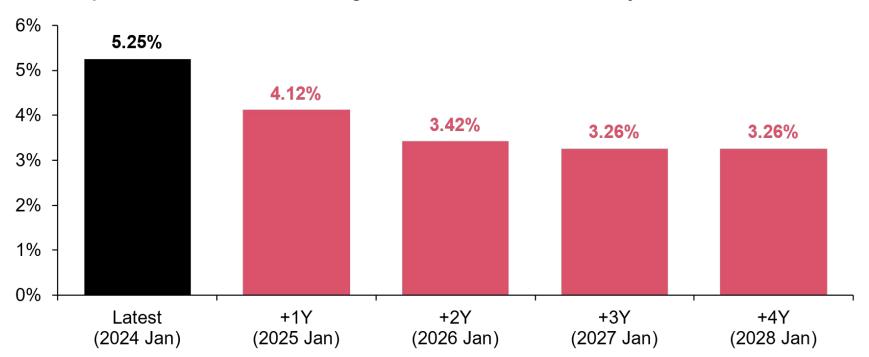


Christian Cunneen Partner, Real Estate Deals, Transaction Service, PwC UK



This should give the Bank of England the breathing room to cut the policy rate later this year

Market expectations for the Bank of England base rate as at 18 January 2023



PwC CI annual Real Estate conference 2024 Sources: PwC analysis, Bank of England 28



PwC CI Real Estate team



Jersey



Lisa McClure CI Real Estate Leader



lan Tait Jersey Real Estate Leader



Tom Walker
CI Real Estate
Valuations
Leader



Nadine van der Westhuizen Director, Assurance



Alison Cambray Director, ESG & Net Zero



Mike Byrne Partner, Assurance



Karl Hairon Partner, Assurance



Trudy
Dillon-Nugent
Director,
Assurance



Paul Silcock Director, Assurance



lan Ross Director, Assurance



Raymo Frewen
Director,
Assurance



Lelani Wright
Director,
Assurance



Dave Clare
Director,
Assurance



Toby Venables Director, Asset & Wealth Management Advisory

Guernsey



Jo Mauger
Guernsey Real
Estate Leader



Evelyn Brady
Partner,
Assurance



Adrian Peacegood Partner, Assurance

Contact details





Lisa McClure
Partner,
CI Real Estate Leader, PwC CI
M +44 7700 838315
E: lisa.mcclure@pwc.com



Isabel Robins
Independent Non-Executive
Director & Chartered Surveyor
M: +44 7797 711094
E: isabel@jerseyrobins.com



Nadine Van Der Westhuizen Director, Assurance PwC Cl





Tom WalkerDirector, Real Estate Valuations
Leader, PwC Cl

M: +44 7797 850024 E: tom.walker@pwc.com



Christian Cunneen
Partner, Real Estate Deals,
Transaction Services, PwC UK

M: +44 7841 468353

E: christian.cunneen@pwc.com



Ali Cambray Advisory Director, ESG & Net Zero, PwC CI

M: +44 7700 838337

E: alison.cambray@pwc.com



lan Tait
Director, Jersey Real Estate Leader,
PwC CI

M +44 7797 837281 E: ian.tait@pwc.com



Nick Harrisingh
Partner, Trowers & Hamlins LLP

M: +44 20 7423 8517

E: NHarrisingh@trowers.com



Thank you

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