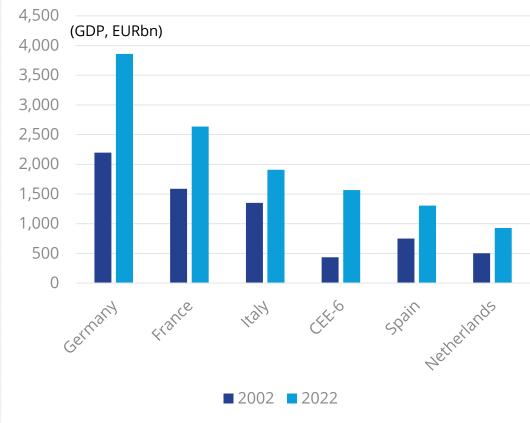


# Top most dynamic 25 economies in the world since 2000 Robust growth track record for CEE-6

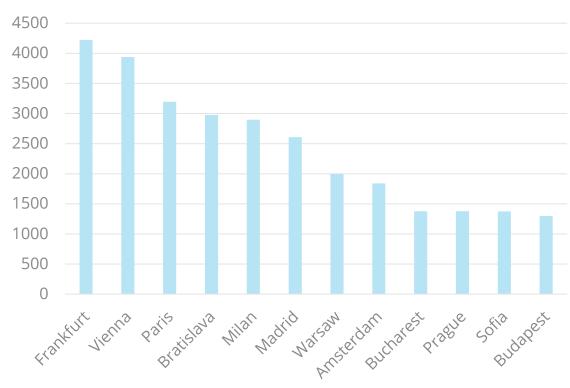
	GDP/capita (USD, PPP, % of average for	Change in GDP/capita (PPP, % of advanced	
Ireland	advanced economics) 209.7	economics, 2000-2022)	100.9
Singapore	210.3		62.2
Guyana	68.2		49.9
Lithuania	73.9		41.1
Taiwan	111.2		38.6
Romania	61.0		32.9
Estonia	73.8		31.9
Latvia	61.0		30.8
Panama	58.2	)	30.0
Korea	85.7	7	29.0
Poland	67.9	)	28.0
Turkey	62.0	)	25.4
Malta	90.1		24.8
China	34.1		24.3
Maldives	49.4	1	24.2
Kazakhstan	49.3	3	23.2
Bulgaria	46.7	7	22.8
Georgia	31.7	7	21.3
Czechia	78.3	}	21.1
Slovakia	61.8	3	19.8
Hungary	67.4	1	19.4
Slovenia	80.0	)	19.0
Armenia	26.9		18.1
Turkmenistan	30.2	2	17.6
Hong Kong	112.0		17.2

CEE-6 economy would be 4th biggest in EU, having surpassed countries like ES, NL



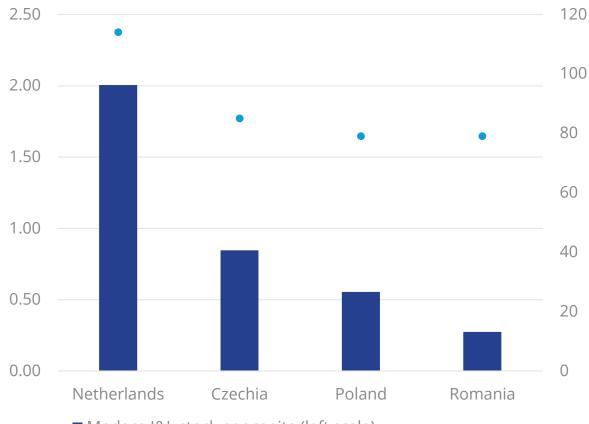
## Oversupply not a (major) issue in the CEE

### Despite sharp growth in last decade, office stock in CEE cities is 2-3x below that of Western towns



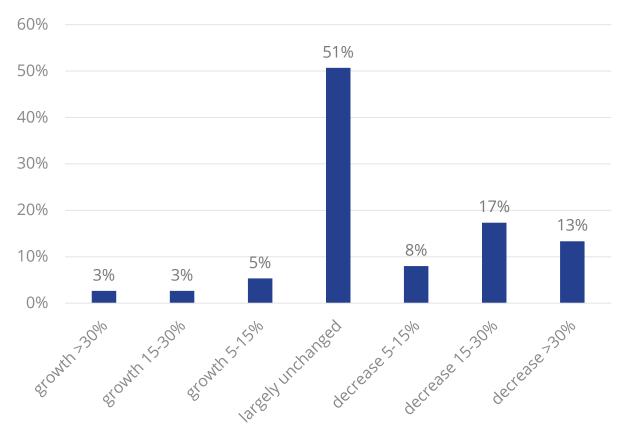
■ Modern office stock/1,000 inhabitants of metropolitan area

#### Consumption versus I&L stock



- Modern I&L stock per capita (left scale)
- Actual individual consumption (% of EU average, right scale)

## Colliers survey with 76 Romanian tenants: what are your plans with regards to the currently occupied office surface?



# Things are changing, but it is less dramatic than thought

- Most companies are still expanding, but due to hybrid work, this is leading to a lower need for real estate
- 3 big categories (almost equal): companies offering 1-2 remote workdays/week, those with 3-4 workdays/week and those with full flexible arrangement
- A cautionary lesson for the future for companies: both our survey and more scientific-based studies attest to a mixed impact, at best, of remote work on productivity

## 10Y local currency T-bond yield premium over prime office yield (ppt)



#### Still a matter of price discovery

- We still lack clarity about interest rates path (particularly after the latest batch of decisions from the Fed and the ECB)
- Investment yields likely to remain under upward pressure as it looks like interest rates will remain elevated / maybe maintain real positive interest rates throughout the curve
- Real estate yields in the CEE region look stretched when compared to the countries long-term risk-free rate (though we could look past short-term discrepancies)
- Downward pressures on valuations to be somewhat compensated by indexation of rents to inflation

