

29 OCTOBER 2024

Institutional insights to modern real estate forecasting & investments decisions



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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

CBRE Investment Management

As of June 30, 2024.

- As of December 31, 2023. CBRE Group, Inc. and CBRE Investment Management provide personnel counts on an annual basis. Employee numbers exclude interns.
- 2. Assets under management ("AUM") refers to the fair market value of real assets-related investments with respect to which CBRE Investment Management provides, on a global basis, oversight, investment management services and other advice and which generally consist of investments in real assets; equity in funds and joint ventures; securities portfolios; operating companies and real assets-related loans. This AUM is intended principally to reflect the extent of CBRE Investment Management's presence in the global real assets market, and its calculation of AUM may differ from the calculations of other asset under management for purposes of certain regulatory filings.

Global scale and resources



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CBRE IM Real Asset Outlook Process

56 people 13 global cities



Macroeconomic and Real Asset Outlook

Our team creates a bespoke macroeconomic scenario that gives a consistent set of forecasts from national to city level across all of our markets

Real Assets Macro Outlook

Round 0	CIOs meet to discuss high level market trends and provide guidance that frames the regional discussions
Round 1	Regional research and real assets teams discuss the most recently published data and the latest capital and leasing market trends
Round 2	Regional research presents their real assets forecasts to the real assets teams and incorporate feedback
Round 3	Regional research presents their first draft risk-adjusted returns (RARE) with the real assets team and incorporate feedback. Together the teams formulate the new model portfolios and preferred strategies by region
Round 4	The CIOs, global investment teams and global research team check the global roll up of the forecasts and create the global model portfolios and preferred strategies

A comprehensive market coverage





Forecast process

Market indicators that we forecast

For all markets we produce...

We forecast 'prime' and/or 'average' data series depending on availability



For many office/ industrial markets we produce...





Fundamentals of property pricing

Structure of the yield Theory: model

 $Y_t + g_t = RF_t + RP_t$

 Y_t = initial yield (cap rate) g_t = expected net rental income growth RF_t = risk free rate of return RP_t = risk premium

Models explored:

- ARIMA
- OLS
- ARDL
- Markov Switching
- OLS-based Lasso variable selection
- Random Forest
- MIDAS



Based on MAE, the best model is the ARDL



Based on feedback after internal consultation, ARMA wins on forecast expectations



A combination of criteria in selecting models that is robust and inclusive



Model v. adjusted YIELD forecasts, one-year forecast horizon, split by sector

Feedback matters: Adjusted predictions broadly outperform modelled predictions of 1-year forecasts

Methodology note: Model forecast "wins" if the forecast error of the model's prediction (forecast value minus actual value) is smaller than the forecast error of the adjusted forecast. Each dot represents the difference between the absolute value of the adjusted forecast error and the model's forecast error.

Dot = ABS(Adjusted – Actual) – ABS(Model – Actual) If ABS(Adjusted – Actual) > ABS(Model – Actual), then the Adjusted forecast is NOT better than the Model's forecast, hence the 'Model wins". If ABS(Adjusted – Actual) < ABS(Model – Actual), then the Adjusted forecast is better than the Model's forecast, hence the 'Adjusted wins". If ABS(Adjusted – Actual) = ABS(Model – Actual), Model and Adjusted perform the same.



Model v. adjusted RENT GROWTH forecasts, one-year forecast horizon, split by sector

Feedback matters: Adjusted predictions broadly outperform modelled predictions of 1-year forecasts

Methodology note: Model forecast "wins" if the forecast error of the model's prediction (forecast value minus actual value) is smaller than the forecast error of the adjusted forecast. Each dot represents the difference between the absolute value of the adjusted forecast error and the model's forecast error.

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Industrial Residential Office High Street Shopping Centre

Source: CBRE IM Research



Strategies & implementation

STRATEGIES & IMPLEMENTATION

methodology

Global consistent index calculation makes our market forecast comparable across sectors and markets and enables us to rank markets

Return forecast • our market rent forecasts • our market vacancy portfolio portfolio forecasts capital income current growth forecasts MSCI/NCREIF forecasts income return Return assumptions for Forecasts lease length, portfolio indexation total return (portfolio forecasts approach) • our market cap rate forecasts portfolio portfolio assumptions for income yield valuation yield return forecasts smoothing, forecasts rebasing



Next steps...



STRATEGIES & IMPLEMENTATION Required returns sum inflation, bond yields and risk premiums

RARE contrasts forecasted returns with required returns

- The required return applies to markets (local currency, unlevered, no fees, core risk), so not to investment strategies
- The required return is risk-based but not a pure risk measure
- Within countries, a city ranking on required returns equals a city ranking on risk premiums (+growth)



RARE's market calls



• Data centres • Healthcare • High street retail • Hospitality • Logistics • Malls • NCC • Office • Residential • Retail • Global / All Property

Source: CBRE Investment Management, forecasts as of H1 2021. Japan and USA hotels are not shown, with return forecasts exceeding 11%.

Important note: portfolio figures indicate existing core, unlevered, passive portfolios. Assumptions are generalized to provide a consistent market outlook and asset specific strategies have not been taken into account.

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STRATEGIES & IMPLEMENTATION

A generic model portfolio is based on both research and investment team knowledge and consists of tactical positions within strategic bands

Components of a standard model portfolio



Estimated market weights:

The estimation of the invested universe is based on the size of which future tactical the national country/sector sizes within the MSCI Global Index corrected for coverage. A few exceptions apply.

Strategic bands:

These specify the ranges in allocations could move. They reflect our long-term views on the regions and sectors and vary with market size and volatility.

Tactical allocations:

These reflect the allocations that are expected to give the best absolute return outlook and relative value versus their required returns for the coming 5 years.

Source: CBRE Investment Management



Thank you

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