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CREDIT OPINION
7 April 2020

Update

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RATINGS

Kojamo plc

Domicile	Finland
Long Term Rating	Baa2
Type	LT Issuer Rating - Dom Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

Contacts

Maria Gillholm +46 851.791.270
VP-Sr Credit Officer
maria.gillholm@moodys.com

Anton Horozov +49.69.70730.755
Associate Analyst
anton.horozov@moodys.com

Anke Rindermann +49.69.70730.788
Associate Managing Director
anke.rindermann@moodys.com

Kojamo plc

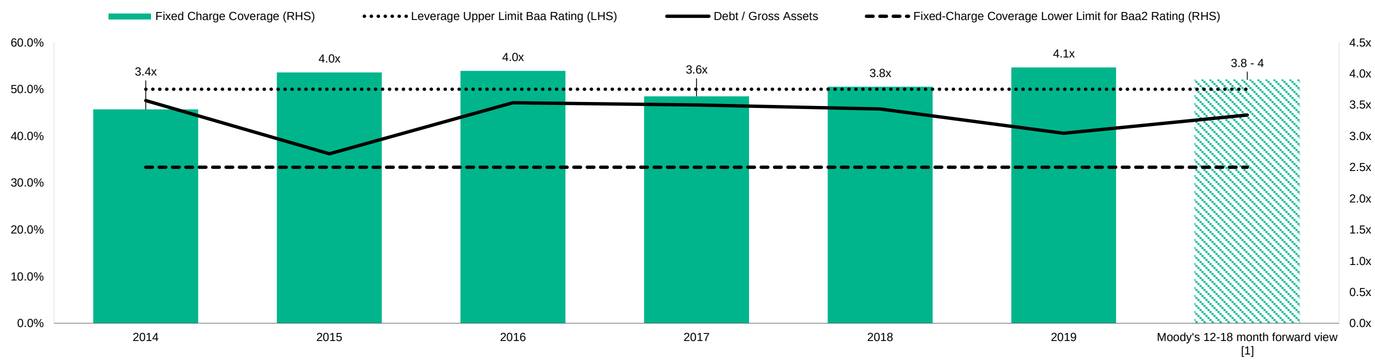
Update to credit analysis

Summary

Kojamo plc's (Kojamo) Baa2 issuer rating reflects its position as Finland's largest residential property company; stable rental cash flow from its portfolio of 35,272 rental apartments as of Q4 2019; and a well-located residential property portfolio predominantly in attractive locations in the Helsinki metropolitan area but also in other growth cities in Finland. The company's granular tenant base and consistently high occupancy rates (97.2% as of 31 December 2019) lead to predictable and steady cash flows and historical like-for-like rental income growth. Kojamo has developed a meaningful franchise that enhances its ability to attract tenants in a dynamic and competitive rental market. Its properties are concentrated in seven growing Finnish cities that comprise the vast majority of the country's population, with the greatest proportion (72.9% by property value) in the metropolitan Helsinki area. While financial metrics such as debt/assets of 40.6% as of year end 2019 position Kojamo solidly in the Baa2 rating category, we expect credit metrics to weaken over the next two to three years. This is because we expect Kojamo to further invest into developments that will drive up debt but will take time until cash flow is generated. Other key strengths underpinning the rating include moderate effective leverage of 40.6%, a strong fixed charge coverage ratio of 4.1x as of Q4 2019 and adequate liquidity. The company has also been diversifying its funding sources by refinancing secured debt with unsecured debt which led to an increase in its unencumbered asset pool, decrease in the proportion of secured debt in the capital structure and improved access to capital through two successfully issued Euro bonds.

Challenges relate to the unregulated segment within the Finnish rental market, which can lead to changes in operating conditions more swiftly than in regulated markets; moderate development activity (3.9% of assets) in a market that has experienced increased construction activities focusing on the largest cities; high tenant turnover and a high net debt/EBITDA (11.5x as of Q4 2019). The net debt/EBITDA will increase towards 13x and is impacted by the increase of developments and acquisitions in 2020 and 2021 with lower net yields compared to divested assets.

Exhibit 1
Leverage and fixed-charge coverage



[1] This represents Moody's view; not the view of the issuer.
Sources: Moody's Financial Metrics and Moody's Investor Service estimates

Credit strengths

» Stable rental income from a medium-sized portfolio of residential properties

» Good-quality assets located in attractive city centre locations

» Consistently high occupancy rates, a diversified tenant base and historically strong rental growth

» Strong property market fundamentals and positive demand for Kojamo's apartments

» Controlled development programme with an adequate pipeline that is likely to enhance value and portfolio quality

» Adequate liquidity, moderate effective leverage and solid fixed-charge coverage

Credit challenges

» Significant construction activity within Kojamo's focus markets, which could strain rent levels but not necessarily occupancy rates as the urbanisation trend is strong

» High net debt/EBITDA, as a result of the company's development programme and which we expect to further increase

» More shareholder friendly policy as a consequence of a slightly more aggressive but stable dividend policy following the IPO in 2018

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects our expectation that Kojamo will continue to generate stable cash flows through its stable assets class, and either maintain or improve its adequate liquidity. Although we expect leverage to increase towards 45% and interest coverage to remain around 3.9x as a result of acquisitions and continued development activity, we expect these levels to be appropriate to the assigned rating with an effective leverage well below 50%.

The outlook also reflects the strong demand for properties rental housing in Helsinki area driven by the strong urbanization trend in metropolitan areas in Finland and a decrease in average household size.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» Effective leverage moving towards 40% and a tighter financial policy that is supportive of such a level in combination with a consistent decline in net debt/EBITDA

» Fixed charge coverage sustained at 4.0x

» Strong market fundamentals, increasing market rental levels and asset values, and good access to capital markets

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» Effective leverage above 50% on a sustained basis, although in case of a meaningful increase in its net debt/EBITDA from the current level of 11.5x, our tolerance for effective leverage will materially reduce from the level of around 50%.

» In case of material increase from current net debt/EBITDA levels at 12x in combination with effective leverage decreasing

» Fixed charge coverage falling below 3.0x on a sustained basis

» Weaker market fundamentals, resulting in falling rents and asset values

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Kojamo plc

Ratio [1]	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12-18 Month Forward View [3]
Gross Assets (USD Billion)	$4.9	$4.7	$4.9	$6.0	$6.3	$7.4	$8 - $8.5
Unencumbered Assets / Gross Assets	29.6%	34.3%	39.2%	44.9%	58.6%	59.8%	65% - 70%
Total Debt + Preferred Stock / Gross Assets	47.6%	36.2%	47.1%	46.7%	45.8%	40.6%	44% - 45%
Net Debt / EBITDA	9.5x	7.0x	10.4x	11.8x	11.0x	11.5x	12.5x - 13x
Secured Debt / Gross Assets	44.5%	32.3%	36.4%	28.8%	20.7%	19.3%	18% - 20%
Fixed Charge Coverage [2]	3.7x	4.4x	4.4x	3.8x	4.0x	4.1x	3.8x - 4x

[1] All ratios are based on 'Adjusted' financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.
[2] Fixed charges includes capitalised interests explained in Moody's Approach to Global Standard Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Statements for Non-Financial Corporations, revised in December 2016.
[3] This represents Moody's forward view; not the view of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Profile

Kojamo is a residential real estate company established in 1969 and headquartered in Helsinki. The company owns, develops and manages a residential property portfolio located across Finland's largest growth cities (market value of €6.3 billion as of 31 December 2019). The company's main shareholders are Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company (11.3%) and Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company (10.9%). A larger number of industrial, health and welfare unions hold the remaining interests (around 37%). Kojamo is listed on the Nasdaq Helsinki exchange after the IPO in June 2018.

Detailed credit considerations

Leading residential landlord in Finland

Kojamo is the largest residential landlord in Finland. It has a market share of around 4%, ahead of its close competitor SATO Oyj (Baa3 stable), but also reflecting the market's high level of fragmentation.

The company's €6.3 billion property portfolio is spread across Finland's seven largest and fastest growing cities. Its 35,272 units span close to 2.1 million square metres (sqm). Kojamo enjoy a high occupancy rate of 97.2%, and generated €375 million in annual rental income for the 12 months ended 31 December 2019, leading to a reported yield of 3.9%. The Finnish professional property investment market had an estimated total value of €69.5 billion as of year-end 2018, of which institutional and international investors accounted for 56% (KTI Property Information, 2019).

Kojamo's strategy is to invest in the Finnish unregulated rental market. As of FY2019, around 98% (34,677 apartments) of its residential units were not subject to rental regulations, while the remaining 2% were subject to restrictions on rent increases. Exposure to the regulated market will account for a smaller percentage of the overall property portfolio as the company continues to expand through acquisitions of unregulated properties and through the removal of rent restrictions over time. Between 2016 and 2018, Kojamo divested 11,208 apartments subject to long-term restrictions and acquired 4,768 market-based rental apartments.

Kojamo's tenant turnover is 29.6% for 2019, which is relatively high compared with that of European peers. This reflects the local practice of signing lease agreements that can be terminated at will, the sizable proportion of young professionals among Kojamo's tenants, overall market competition and a growing stock of new properties. The high tenant turnover is mitigated by historically high occupancy rates.

We have assigned Kojamo a score of A for Market Positioning and Asset Quality to reflect its focus on stable rental housing operations in good locations, strong market position, consistently high occupancy rates and historical ability to achieve higher rental growth than the market.

Strong tenant diversification; some concentration in Helsinki mitigated by population growth and presence in attractive micro locations

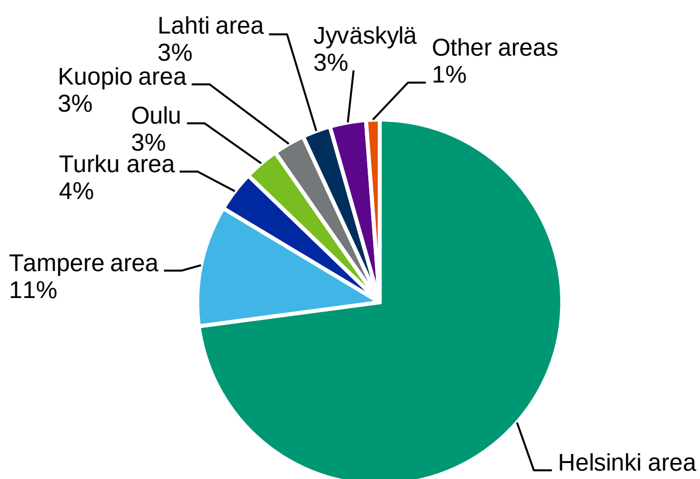
Kojamo has a diversified tenant base only partly offset by some geographical concentration. The strong diversification of its tenant base, which is typical of residential real estate companies, is credit positive and is further enhanced by the relatively small size of the apartments on offer, which cater to small family units and individuals. Kojamo's property portfolio is granular and includes 35,272 rental apartments.

As Exhibits 3 and 4 show, Kojamo's largest holdings are in Helsinki, representing 73% of the total portfolio value (already reaching the goal of 73% by 2021) and 58% of the total number of its apartments. With a population of 1.5 million, the Helsinki region is the country's most populous area (out of a total population of 5.5 million). Kojamo operates in six other metropolitan areas with growing populations, namely Tampere, Turku, Oulu, Kuopio, Lahti and Jyväskylä.

Exhibit 3

Kojamo operates in Finland's seven largest cities

Fair value of apartments as of 31 December 2019



Source: Company data

Increasing urbanisation, ageing population and smaller households underpin steady demand for Kojamo's properties

Three population trends in Finland underpin demand for rental housing in general, and for Kojamo's rental housing stock in particular. These trends are (1) growing levels of urbanisation with an increasing proportion of the Finnish population residing in cities; (2) a general ageing of the population in combination with elderly people staying longer in their own households; and (3) the growing proportion of one-person households in Finland. All of these factors are likely to underpin demand for smaller apartments. Another contributing factor to demand for rental apartments is that banks have taken a more restrictive approach towards condominium and house lending as a result of the economic downturn in Finland. Kojamo's rental apartments meet the deepest segment of tenant demand. They lie at the smaller end of the range and average 55 sqm, which is adequate for one- and two-person households.

Kojamo's strategy is to create attractive urban housing in Finnish growth centres and provide a digital service offering, which aims to respond to changing customer demand and make it easier for people to move around in pursuit of employment. The company's rental apartments are mainly located in high-rise apartment buildings in city centres. These are well-connected locations that offer good employment opportunities, transport links and schools.

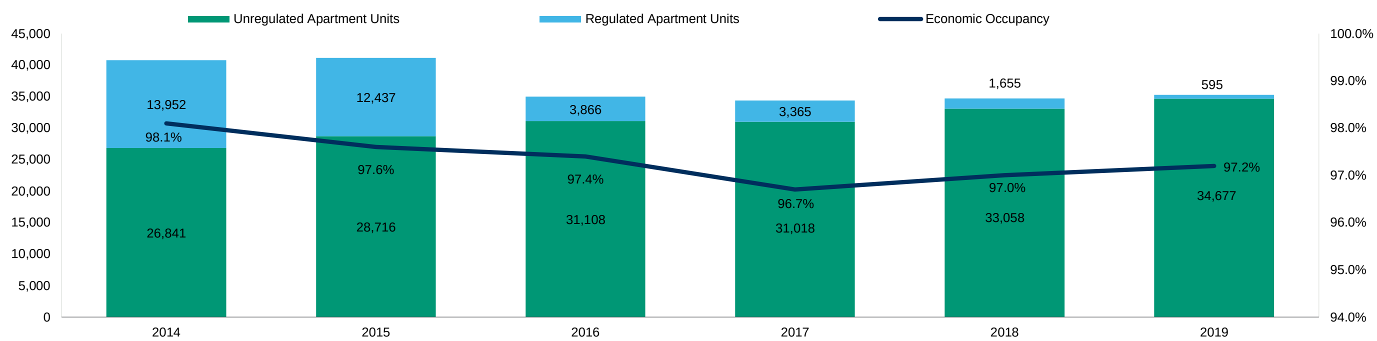
Kojamo has developed a significant franchise as Finland's largest residential landlord, and benefits from a recognised brand name in the form of LUMO. We positively view the company's focus on providing tenants with value-added services. These include a 24-hour rental service that allows people to choose and rent apartments online, a car-sharing scheme under which cars are reserved and picked up from a building's own car pool, and its affordable offering, Lumo Kompakti.

Rental housing across most developed markets has historically been a more stable asset class compared with other property types (such as offices, shopping centres and industrial/logistics facilities), both in terms of rents and property values.

Finland's rental market is partly regulated, and volatility in market values and rent has been limited. A potential risk with a regulated rental housing market is that the sector is exposed to a degree of regulatory risk. Reflecting this, in 2016, the law on restricted housing changed and new legislation came into force in 2017; whereas previously a maximum 8% return on restricted housing was allowed, this has now fallen to 4%. The elevated leverage required for operations increases the risk.

As a result, Kojamo underwent a strategic transformation in 2016 and revised its strategic policies. The company decided to focus on its market-based operations and further reduce its number of state-subsidised ARA rental apartments, which are subject to rent controls. Kojamo's strategy is to invest in properties whose rent can be freely set based on prevailing market trends. As a consequence, Kojamo divested 11,208 apartments subject to long-term restrictions between 2016 and 2018 (also including units coming free from restrictions and moving out of regulated business to unregulated one), and both acquired and developed 4,768 (net) market-based rental apartments. As of FY2019, around 98% (34,677 apartments) of its units were not subject to any cap or regulation, while the remaining 2% were subject to restrictions on rent increases. This proportion is likely to fall as the company continues to expand through acquisitions, and through the removal of such restrictions by 2025.

Exhibit 4
Stable occupancy rates even amid the shift to unregulated apartments



Source: Company data

Controlled development activities

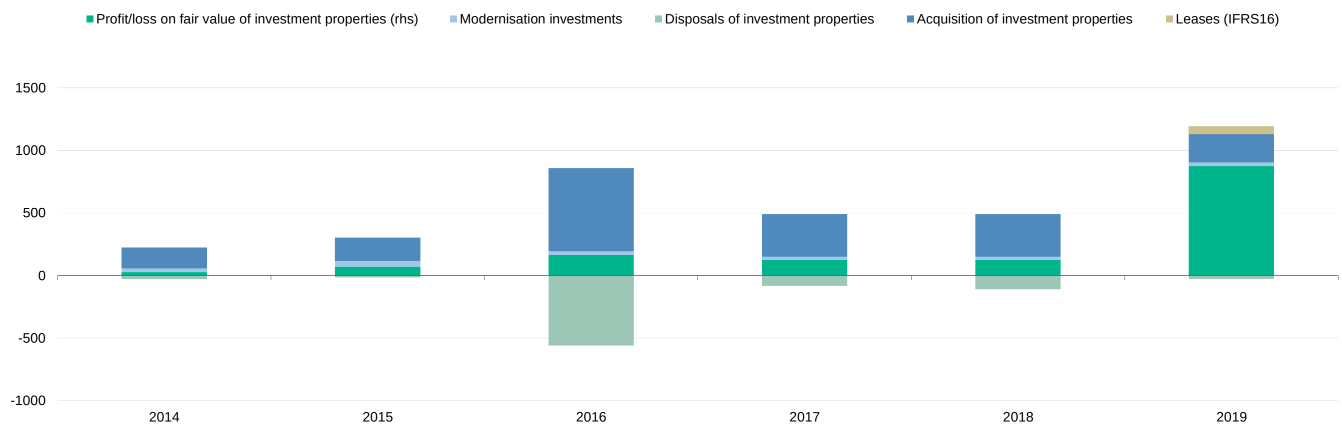
Kojamo plans to invest heavily in the next three years in developing new properties and purchasing property portfolios. The net investment program amounts to around €1,200 million in 2020-23. The old strategy aimed for a portfolio of 38,000 apartments with a fair value of €6.0 billion by 2021 (35,272 apartments with a fair value of €6.3 billion as of December 2019). The new strategy aims for a 4%-5% annual revenue growth.

As of December 2019, Kojamo had binding acquisition agreements for new developments totaling €251 million, corresponding to 3.8% of total assets.

Exhibit 5

Development of Kojamo's investment properties

Kojamo underwent a strategic portfolio reallocation in 2016 and changed its valuation technique in 2019



Source: Company Data

Kojamo's projects include large refurbishments of residential as well as office buildings, which it transforms into residential buildings because of their favourable location in the city, as well as the upgrading of apartments before new tenants move in and greenfield project developments. However, this vacancy risk is significantly mitigated by historical evidence of past developments showing occupancy rates of 93%-98% one to three months after completion, which reflects the attractive location of the units and good demand. Ultimately, development activities are likely to improve the asset quality of Kojamo's portfolio.

Kojamo changed the technique used to assess the fair value of its investment properties to a yield-based valuation technique from a transaction-based valuation technique, effective from 31 December 2019. This change led to a one-time increase in the fair value of properties of around €800 million in 2019.

Adequate liquidity despite sizable planned investments

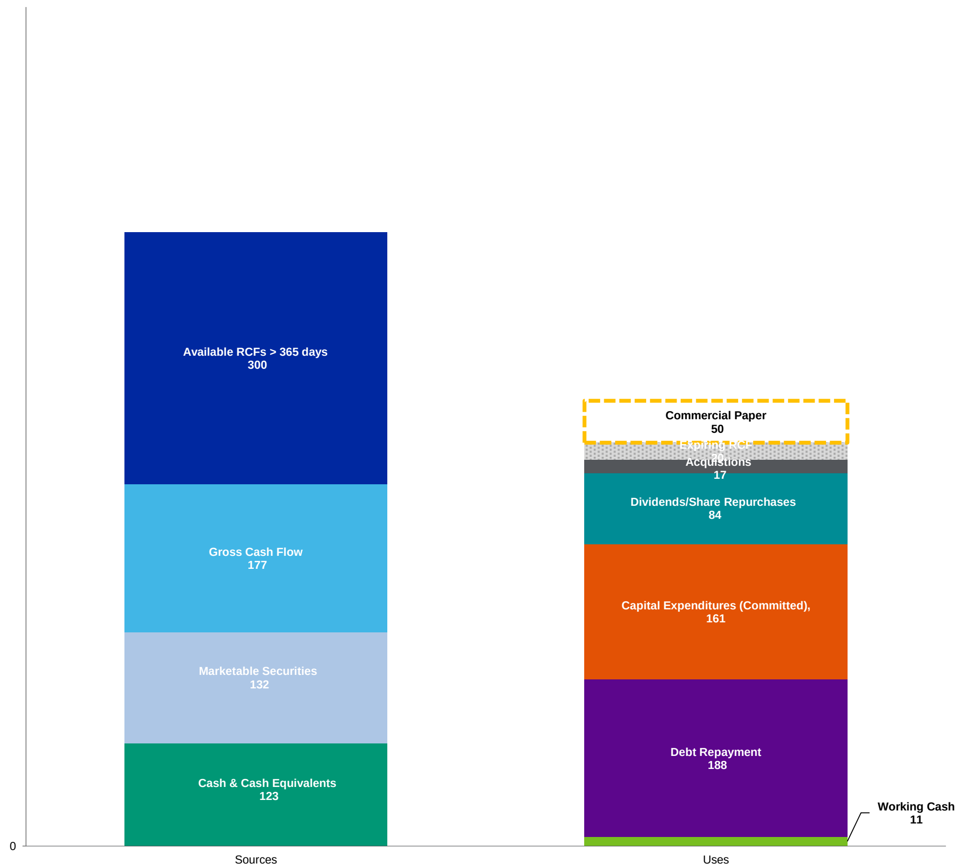
We believe that Kojamo has an adequate liquidity profile, reflecting its stable cash flow generation, staggered debt maturities and significant unused committed credit facilities. However, the company will rely on external funding to a considerable extent over the next two to three years as its investment plans of more than €900 million for upgrades and acquisitions will exceed internal cash flow and proceeds from divestments. Also, the adequate liquidity is only including committed capex and planned but not committed project developments require additional bond or bank financing.

However, we believe that this is mitigated by the company's good access to bonds and bank debt, and its diversified bank relationships and highly liquid housing portfolio. Following the issuance of two €500 million unsecured bonds in June 2017 and March 2018, Kojamo increased its unencumbered asset pool to almost 60% as of FY2019 from 39% as of 31 December 2016. This also improved its access to capital. We expect this ratio to improve to above 60% of total assets in the next 12-18 months as the company moves further from a secured funding structure towards a more unsecured funding structure and issues under its new €2.5 billion Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) program. Also contributing to liquidity are its unsecured revolving credit facilities (RCFs) of €300 million and a €250 million commercial paper program (€50 million outstanding as of December 2019). We assign Kojamo a Baa score for the Liquidity and Access to Capital subfactor.

Exhibit 6

Kojamo's liquidity as of Q4 2019

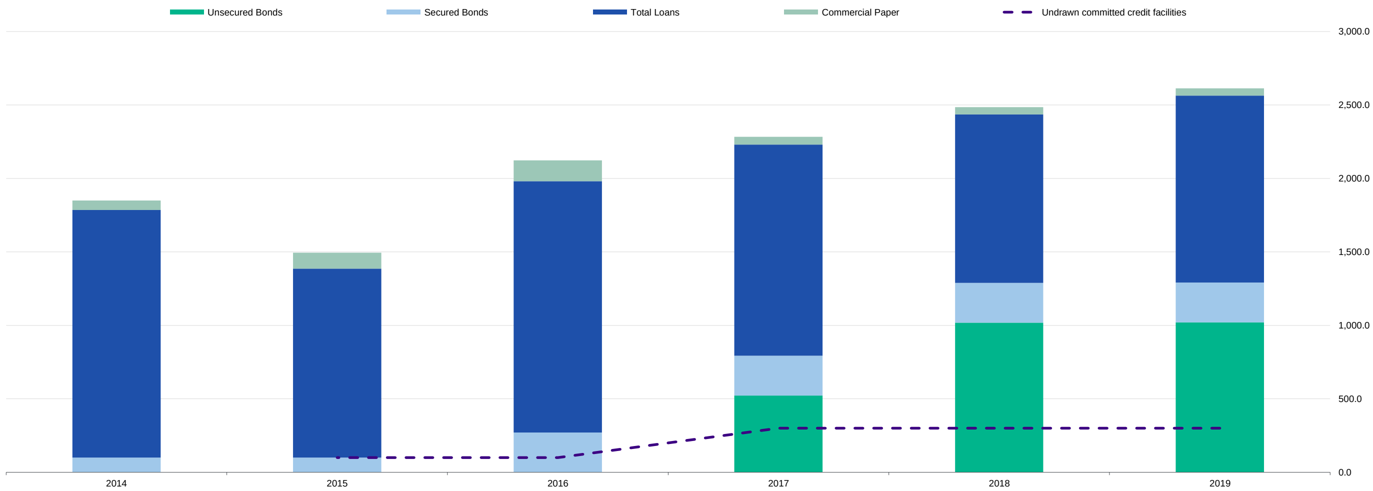
Kojamo's liquidity sources fully cover the liquidity needs for the next 12 months



Source: Company Data

The company's dividend policy is to distribute a minimum of 60% of its funds from operations as dividends, provided that its equity ratio exceeds 40%. Historically, the payout ratio has been relatively low with the exception of 2016 when the company paid an additional dividend of €66.6 million following the divestment of 8,571 state apartments to M2 Kodit Oy. While we believe that shareholders will continue to extract dividends, we also view positively the fact that the company is not a REIT and it can stop paying dividends if needed.

Exhibit 7
Kojamo's debt funding sources
Kojamo has measurably increased unsecured bond debt since 2017



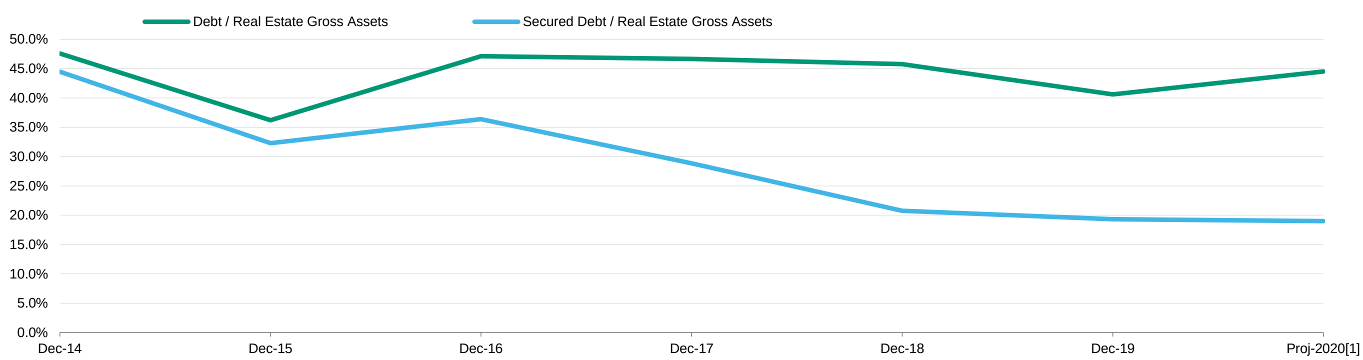
[1] Excludes IFRS16 Leases of €61.1 million in 2019 for comparability.
Source: Company Data

Increasing leverage and net debt/EBITDA due to investments in lower yielding assets

As Exhibit 9 shows, Kojamo's estimated Moody's-adjusted gross debt/total assets stood at 40.6% as of FY2019, with €2.8 billion of adjusted gross debt and total adjusted assets of €6.6 billion, including €6.3 billion of investment properties. We expect this ratio to remain at 44%-45% over the next three years, driven mostly by investments into the existing property pool, including acquisitions and refurbishments, which increasing property values.

In connection with the IPO, Kojamo has also changed its dividend policy so that its annual dividend amounts to at least 60% of funds from operations, provided that its equity ratio, defined as equity/total assets, is 40% or more. Previously, the dividend policy was to distribute a minimum of 50% of the LUMO segment's operating results provided that its equity ratio exceeded 40%. We view this change in dividend policy as credit negative. However, this is offset by the fact that Kojamo is not a REIT and, if needed, the company can reduce or cut its dividends to hold adjust its effective leverage.

Exhibit 8
Improvement in effective leverage following change in valuation technique, but expected to rise again



[1] This represents Moody's view; not the view of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Kojamo has a diversified funding mix, consisting of commercial paper, bank loans, bonds and interest subsidy loans. As of 31 December 2019, the company's debt included €1.3 billion of loan debt (€1.2 billion bank loans and €0.1 billion interest subsidy loans); two unsecured bonds of €500 million, maturing in 2024 and 2025; two secured bonds of €100 million and €200 million, maturing in

2020 and 2023, respectively; €50 million in commercial paper; and €300 million of undrawn RCFs, primarily backing its €250 million commercial paper programme but which could also be used for general corporate purposes. The RCFs are spread across several facilities, with staggered maturities between December 2020 and December 2023. The four largest facilities are unsecured. Kojamo also has €90 million in interest subsidy loans outstanding.

The company had a cash position of €137.3 million as of 31 December 2019. The company maintains a low level of cash in bank accounts, and the liquidity is instead managed by commercial paper and bank lines. The long-dated unused RCFs with ample covenant capacity provide a backstop in the unlikely event that the company struggles to roll over its commercial paper.

Kojamo expects to use its commercial paper programme as a permanent funding source. The programme size is €250 million, but drawn commercial paper still constitutes a low share (2% as of December 2019) of total debt. The share of total debt constituted by interest-subsidised loans connected to the restricted business is only 3%. We expect this proportion to drop towards zero in the next two years as no new loans will be raised. Loan financing is the company's second-largest (48% as of December 2019: 45% bank loans and 3% interest subsidy loans) funding source and we expect this to decrease further as the company follows its target of moving from a secured debt structure to a unsecured debt structure.

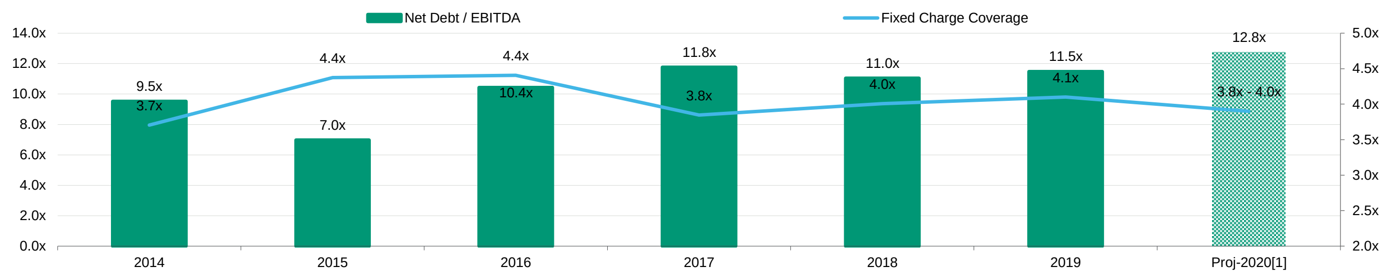
Strong fixed-charge coverage but sensitive to changes in interest rates, given some reliance on short-term debt

Kojamo's fixed-charge cover, measured as adjusted EBITDA/fixed charges, stood at a strong 4.1x as of FY2019. We expect the company's fixed-charge cover to stay around 3.9x as the company managed to maintain its average interest rate at 1.8% as of 31 December 2019.

The targeted hedging ratio is 50%-100%. As of 31 December 2019, 88% of Kojamo's debt was fixed, with an average duration of interest hedges of 4.9 years, which will contribute to the stability of the company's fixed-charge coverage over the coming years.

Exhibit 9

Property acquisitions and investments to push net debt/EBITDA higher and slightly weaken its still-comfortable fixed-charge coverage



[1] This represents Moody's view; not the view of the issuer.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

For FY2019, Kojamo's Moody's-adjusted EBITDA stood at €210 million. Net debt was around €2.4 billion. Moody's-adjusted net debt/EBITDA was a high 11.5x, partly reflecting the fact that the company sold and acquired properties during March 2017 to December 2019. The net debt/EBITDA will increase towards 13x and is impacted by the increase of developments and acquisitions in 2020 and 2021. Thus the investment, and the financing, is made upfront and the EBITDA is generated after complition i.e. up to two years later and later compared to acquisitions. Also contributing to the increasing net debt/EBITDA is that the net initial yields in developments and acquisitions is at or above 4% and this is much higher compared to divested assets where the risk was higher.

In addition, Kojamo's focus on properties in attractive locations implies higher acquisition costs. We assess this ratio in conjunction with the effective leverage, which is more moderate and in line with that of similarly rated peers, and reflects the high potential value of Kojamo's property portfolio.

Methodology and scorecard

The principal methodology used in rating Kojamo was the REITs and Other Commercial Real Estate Firms rating methodology, published in September 2018. The assigned rating is in line with the Baa2 scorecard-indicated outcome under both FY2019 numbers and the forward-looking view.

Exhibit 10

Rating factors

Kojamo plc

Real Estate / REIT Industry Grid [1][2]	Current FY 12/31/2019		Moody's 12-18 Month Forward View As of December 2019 [3]	
Factor 1 : Scale (5%)	**Measure**	**Score**	**Measure**	**Score**
a) Gross Assets (USD Billion)	$7.4	Baa	$8 - $8.5	Baa
Factor 2 : Business Profile (25%)				
a) Market Positioning and Asset Quality	A	A	A	A
b) Operating Environment	A	A	A	A
Factor 3 : Liquidity and Access To Capital (25%)				
a) Liquidity and Access to Capital	Baa	Baa	Baa	Baa
b) Unencumbered Assets / Gross Assets	59.8%	Ba	65% - 70%	Baa
Factor 4 : Leverage and Coverage (45%)				
a) Total Debt + Preferred Stock / Gross Assets	40.6%	Baa	44% - 45%	Baa
b) Net Debt / EBITDA	11.5x	Caa	12.5x - 13x	Caa
c) Secured Debt / Gross Assets	19.3%	Baa	18% - 20%	Baa
d) Fixed Charge Coverage	4.1x	Baa	3.8x - 4x	Baa
Rating:				
a) Scorecard-indicated outcome		Baa2		Baa2
b) Actual Rating Assigned				Baa2

[1] All ratios are based on 'Adjusted' financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.
[2] As of 12/31/2019; Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™.
[3] This represents Moody's forward view; not the view of the issuer; and unless noted in the text, does not incorporate significant acquisitions and divestitures.
Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Ratings

Exhibit 11

Category	Moody's Rating
KOJAMO PLC	
Outlook	Stable
Issuer Rating -Dom Curr	Baa2
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Baa2

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Peers

SATO Oyj (SATO, Baa3 stable) owns and manages 26,029 rental homes in Finland and St. Petersburg. The company's residential portfolio is valued at around €3.8 billion, and it generated €291 million in revenue for the 12 months ended 31 March 2019. SATO's shares are 54.4% owned by Fastighets AB Balder (Balder, Baa3 stable), a diversified real estate company based in Sweden. SATO's three next largest shareholders are APG Asset Management (22.6%), Elo Mutual Pension Insurance Company (12.7%) and The State Pension Fund (4.9%).

LEG Immobilien AG (LEG, Baa1 stable) is a real estate company that owns and manages multifamily residential units almost exclusively in the German state of NRW. The company is publicly listed on the Frankfurt stock exchange, with a market capitalisation of €6.6 billion as of 18 April 2019. As of 31 December 2018, LEG's portfolio comprised 133,969 residential units, valued at €10.8 billion and with an average apartment size of 64 sqm. LEG offers affordable housing — at an average monthly rent of around €362 per apartment — which is targeted at smaller households of one to three people. LEG is the third-largest listed German residential real estate company by assets, after Vonovia SE (Vonovia) and Deutsche Wohnen SE (A3 negative).

ADO Properties S.A. (ADO, Baa3 RUR-DNG) owns and manages a portfolio of mainly residential units in Germany, valued at €4.5 billion as of 30 September 2019. The company's portfolio is entirely located in the Berlin metropolitan area, with around two-thirds of the properties situated in and around the city centre of the German capital. Listed on the Frankfurt stock exchange, with a market capitalisation of €1.4 billion as of 18 December 2019, ADO is 38.2% owned by ADO Group Ltd. (ADO Group), a company based and listed in Israel. On 23 September 2019, Adler Real Estate AG announced an agreement to effectively acquire ADO Group Ltd.

Annington Limited (Baa2 stable) is an unlisted property investment group and one of the largest private owners of residential property in the UK. The company owns a portfolio that was valued at £7.657 billion in March 2019 and consisted mostly of two- and three-bedroom terraced or semidetached houses, most of which are leased to the UK's MoD for £180 million in annual rent. The company is controlled by the private equity firm, Terra Firma, which invests alongside institutional funds.

Exhibit 12

Peer comparison

REITs and Other Commercial Property Firms Industry Grid [1]	Kojamo [2]	SATO [2]	LEG Immobilien [2]	ADO Properties [2]	Annington Limited [2]
Factor 1 : Scale (5%)	**Measure**	**Measure**	**Measure**	**Measure**	**Measure**
a) Gross Assets (USD Billion)	$8 - $8.5	$4.9 - $5.1	$13.4 - $14.1	$9.5 - $10.6	$9.5 - $10
Factor 2 : Business Profile (25%)					
a) Market Positioning and Asset Quality	A	A	Baa	A	Baa
b) Operating Environment	A	A	Aa	A	A
Factor 3 : Liquidity and Access To Capital (25%)					
a) Liquidity and Access to Capital	Baa	Ba	Baa	Ba	Baa
b) Unencumbered Assets / Gross Assets	65% - 70%	76% - 80%	20% - 25%	25% - 30%	100%
Factor 4 : Leverage and Coverage (45%)					
a) Total Debt + Preferred Stock / Gross Assets [3]	44% - 45%	50% - 51%	40% - 45%	48% - 52%	40% - 44%
b) Net Debt / EBITDA	12.5x - 13x	12x - 12.5x	11.5x - 12.0x	17x - 19x	16x - 18x
c) Secured Debt / Gross Assets	18% - 20%	15% - 16%	25% - 35%	25% - 27%	0%
d) Fixed Charge Coverage [4]	3.8x - 4x	3.6x - 4.0x	4.3x - 4.7x	2.3x - 2.7x	1.8x - 2.0x
Rating:					
a) Scorecard-indicated outcome	Baa2	Baa3	Baa3	Ba1	Baa1
b) Actual Rating Assigned	Baa2	Baa3	Baa1	Baa3	Baa2
c) Gap	0	0	+2	+1	-1

[1] All ratios are based on 'Adjusted' financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.
[2] This represents Moody's view; not the view of the issuer.
[3] Debt includes a portion of hybrid securities considered to have debt like features as explained in Moody's Approach to Global Standard Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Statements for Non-Financial Corporations revised December 2016.
[4] Fixed Charges includes capitalised interests explained in Moody's Approach to Global Standard Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Statements for Non-Financial Corporations revised December 2016.
Sources: Moody's Financial Metrics and Moody's estimates

REPORT NUMBER 1217304

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

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