

# Canadian February 2005 Lodging Outlook



SMITH TRAVEL RESEARCH

## Low Interest Rates and High Demand for Hotel Assets Fuels Value Gains

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**T**he low interest rates which have characterized the hotel financing market over the past year, coupled with very strong demand for quality hotel assets, have lowered capitalization rates and are driving up hotel values. While the factors that are fueling this trend have been in place for the past year, it was only in the third quarter of 2003 that we began to witness value increases as measured by closed transactions. We attribute the significant pick-up in investor activity to the improving national economic outlook and the subsiding of the SARS epidemic.

Investors can now confidently say that the worst is over. Hotel performance has bottomed out and the only direction for hotel earnings is up. The result is a reduction in hotel capitalization rates and discount rates to levels not seen since the Japanese went on a buying spree of hotel assets in the late 1980's. We are once again seeing hotel investments at free and clear discount rates as low as 11%, rates not seen since 1989. Other factors, however, reduce the applicability of the comparison to market conditions at that time. In 1989 inflation was averaging 5%, indicating a 6% real rate of return (11% - 5%). Compare that with the 2% to 3% inflation rate utilized today for most hotel transactions, reflecting an 8% to 9% real rate of return. We are also at the trough of the hotel earnings cycle, whereas in 1989 the long awaited recession had not yet occurred, and hotel earnings were on the precipice of a decline.

The traditional mortgage-equity model explains the reduction in rates of return. Ten year fixed rate interest rates of as low as 6.5%, coupled with investor return requirements in the high teens, result in discount rates in the 11% to 12% range for hotels that are generally stabilized. Compare this with interest rates of 8.5% and investor yield requirements in excess of 19% two years ago, which resulted in discount rates in the 13% to 14% range. The following chart sets forth the change in investment parameters that have driven down capitalization rates to their current level. This example reflects the discount rates and capitalization rates derived for a high quality hotel asset in a major urban area that has

performed well during the recent downturn and is operating at a stabilized level.

### Capitalization Rate Derived - Stabilized High Quality Hotel

Valuation Inputs	Historical Norm	Current Parameters
Interest Rate:	8.5%	6.5%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio:	1.5	1.6
Equity Yield Rate:	19.0%	17.0%
<b>Valuation Outputs</b>		
Value Per Room:	\$171,000	\$193,000
Loan-to-Value Ratio:	65%	65%
Debt Coverage Ratio:	1.6	1.6
Discount Rate:	13.0%	11.0%
Implied Cap Rate:	10.0%	8.0%
Derived Cap Rate (1st Yr. NOI):	10%	9%

The same investment parameters applied to a hotel that has been negatively impacted by the economic downturn result in a higher yield, due to the significant improvement in net operating income forecast for this asset.

### Capitalization Rate Derived - Underperforming Hotel

Valuation Inputs	Historical Norm	Current Parameters
Interest Rate:	8.5%	6.5%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio:	1.5	1.6
Equity Yield Rate:	19.0%	17.0%
<b>Valuation Outputs</b>		
Value Per Room:	\$122,000	\$138,000
Loan-to-Value Ratio:	65%	65%
Debt Coverage Ratio:	1.5	1.5
Discount Rate:	14.8%	12.7%
Implied Cap Rate:	11.8%	9.7%
Derived Cap Rate (1st Yr. NOI):	7%	6%

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## CANADIAN LODGING OUTLOOK HVS INTERNATIONAL - CANADA

February 2005	Number of Rooms	Occupancy Rate (%)		Average Room Rates (\$)		RevPAR (\$)		Room Supply % change	Room Demand % change
		2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004		
Nova Scotia Area	1,643	51.5%	44.2%	\$74.91	\$74.70	\$38.58	\$33.02	0.6%	17.1%
Halifax, NS	2,169	56.5%	57.5%	\$108.58	\$108.12	\$61.35	\$62.17	2.7%	0.8%
Montreal, QC	15,064	53.5%	52.1%	\$114.66	\$109.25	\$61.34	\$56.92	0.8%	3.5%
Quebec City, QC	3,871	65.1%	59.0%	\$120.32	\$119.00	\$78.33	\$70.21	0.0%	10.2%
Quebec Area	3,401	56.2%	52.4%	\$89.10	\$86.40	\$50.07	\$45.27	0.7%	8.0%
Toronto Downtown	12,329	59.9%	57.4%	\$144.18	\$136.15	\$86.36	\$78.15	0.7%	5.0%
Toronto North/East	6,825	52.3%	52.4%	\$113.34	\$109.24	\$59.28	\$57.24	-6.5%	-6.6%
Toronto Airport/West	7,248	73.8%	71.3%	\$112.76	\$110.76	\$83.22	\$78.97	4.9%	8.5%
Ottawa, ON	7,936	69.0%	64.7%	\$129.79	\$126.03	\$89.56	\$81.54	0.5%	7.2%
Ontario East	4,066	47.6%	46.6%	\$89.18	\$87.85	\$42.45	\$40.94	0.0%	2.3%
Ontario Southwest	8,955	49.1%	49.2%	\$88.79	\$86.34	\$43.60	\$42.48	1.4%	1.4%
Ontario North	5,289	52.9%	48.0%	\$75.66	\$75.81	\$40.02	\$36.39	-0.1%	9.9%
Niagara Falls, ON	7,855	35.4%	34.3%	\$100.55	\$99.04	\$35.59	\$33.97	4.4%	7.7%
Ontario Central	8,092	54.2%	51.7%	\$102.05	\$98.94	\$55.31	\$51.15	-0.7%	4.0%
Winnipeg, MB	4,007	57.9%	56.2%	\$90.16	\$87.67	\$52.20	\$49.27	0.0%	3.1%
Regina/Saskatoon, SK	3,957	58.7%	57.8%	\$90.28	\$88.43	\$52.99	\$51.11	1.0%	2.6%
Calgary, AB	8,073	60.3%	57.0%	\$108.23	\$106.13	\$65.26	\$60.49	0.5%	6.3%
Edmonton, AB	5,519	64.4%	63.1%	\$97.89	\$97.05	\$63.04	\$61.24	2.2%	4.3%
Alberta Area	6,895	65.6%	56.0%	\$88.43	\$84.60	\$58.01	\$47.38	2.3%	19.8%
Mountain Regions, AB	2,150	56.0%	56.9%	\$172.65	\$178.30	\$96.68	\$101.45	0.9%	-0.8%
Vancouver, BC	13,196	60.4%	55.0%	\$111.26	\$107.60	\$67.20	\$59.18	-1.1%	8.6%
British Columbia Area	9,416	46.3%	46.8%	\$115.96	\$116.80	\$53.69	\$54.66	0.4%	-0.6%
Victoria, BC	3,176	51.8%	47.9%	\$79.68	\$79.29	\$41.27	\$37.98	2.5%	10.8%
<b>Provinces</b>									
Alberta	22,703	62.5%	58.3%	\$104.79	\$103.65	\$65.49	\$60.43	1.7%	9.1%
British Columbia	27,390	56.1%	53.5%	\$121.66	\$122.27	\$68.25	\$65.41	0.4%	5.2%
Manitoba	4,663	57.4%	55.8%	\$88.39	\$85.78	\$50.74	\$47.87	0.0%	2.9%
New Brunswick	2,995	54.2%	52.4%	\$89.73	\$89.25	\$48.63	\$46.77	0.0%	3.4%
Newfoundland	1,622	59.6%	59.1%	\$109.20	\$104.93	\$65.08	\$62.01	0.0%	0.9%
Nova Scotia	3,812	54.3%	51.4%	\$94.80	\$94.92	\$51.48	\$48.79	1.2%	6.9%
Northwest Territories	66	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
Ontario	67,426	56.1%	54.0%	\$113.41	\$109.87	\$63.62	\$59.33	0.6%	4.5%
Prince Edward Island	889	36.5%	41.0%	\$70.45	\$69.97	\$25.71	\$28.69	0.0%	-11.0%
Quebec	23,439	57.8%	54.2%	\$122.37	\$118.27	\$70.73	\$64.10	0.7%	7.2%
Saskatchewan	5,700	53.4%	53.0%	\$85.34	\$82.86	\$45.57	\$43.92	1.0%	1.7%
Yukon Territory	181	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS	INS
Canada	160,886	52.8%	50.3%	\$97.40	\$95.30	\$51.43	\$47.94	0.7%	5.7%

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Toronto Airport/West	7,248	71.4%	69.4%	\$113.29	\$111.69	\$80.89	\$77.51	5.6%	8.6%
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Utilizing the same investment parameters results in a markedly higher (+1.5 points) free and clear yield rate in the turn around scenario, where net income is forecast to almost double in five years from their current depressed levels. Successful hotel buyers are building significant upside into their earnings forecasts for those hotels which have been negatively impacted by the economic downturn. The result is that many hotels are transacting at "going-in" overall capitalization rates in the 5% to 7% range, based on current earnings. For those hotels which continued to perform well during this most recent downturn the

upside being forecast is more moderate, with derived capitalization rates ranging from 8% to 9%.

With discount and capitalization rates at or near their historical low, are hotel investors being adequately compensated for the risks associated with hotel investments? Only time will tell. The positive operating leverage generated by hotel assets during an upswing in revenues can result in dramatic gains in net income, as was witnessed during the mid to late 1990's. Conversations with the hotel buyers indicate that part of the rationale for

purchasing these assets at such low capitalization rates is that returns remain attractive when compared with those being generated by other real estate assets. Prices are being driven up in all kinds of real estate, and many buyers have withdrawn from the office, industrial, multi-family residential and retail sectors due to the low initial yields that have resulted from a highly competitive seller's market. Buyers bemoan the lack of a significant number of hotels for sale, but given current pricing we can expect that more hotel owners will find 2004 and 2005 an opportune time to put their hotel on the market.

### DEFINITIONS

Occupancy:	Rooms sold divided by rooms available.
Room Revenue:	Total room revenue generated from the sale or rental of rooms.
Average Daily Rate (ADR):	Room revenue divided by rooms sold.
Room Revenue Per Available Room (RevPAR):	Room revenue divided by rooms available (occupancy times average room rate will closely approximate RevPAR).

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