

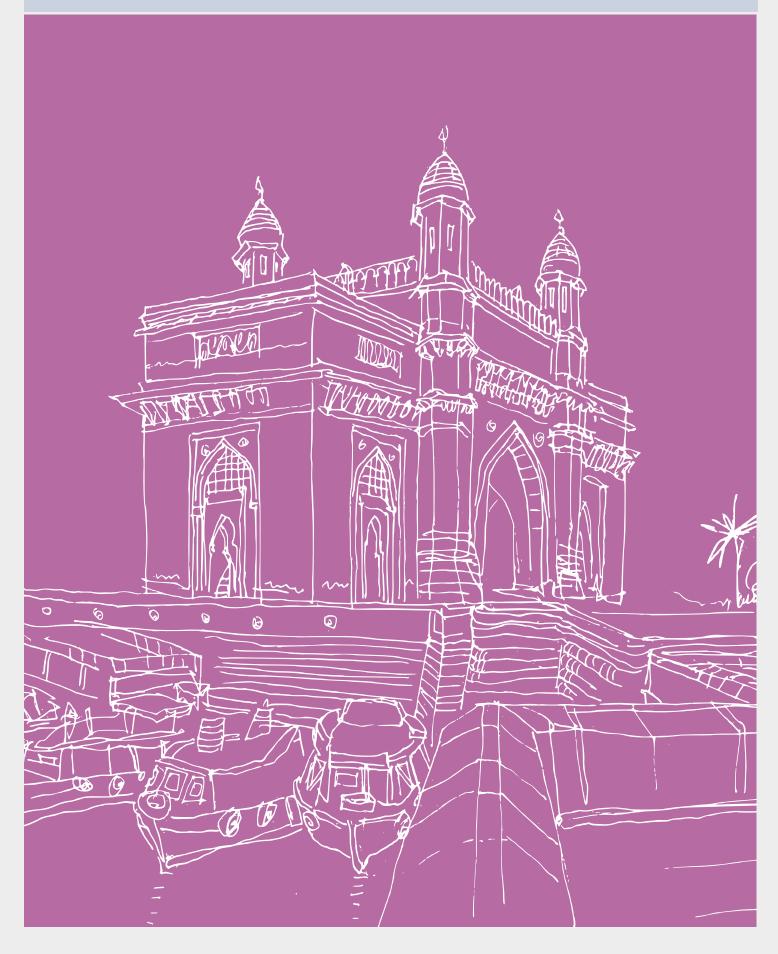


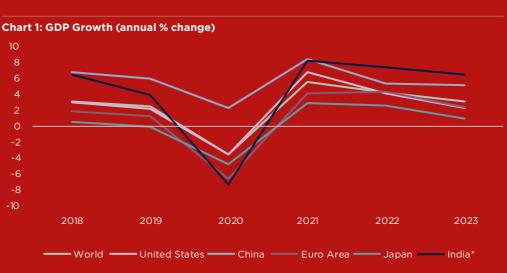
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SPOTLIGHT

Savills Research





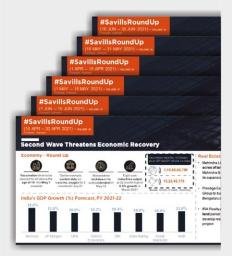




This section contains a narration of the socio-economic scenario of India during January to June 2021 period. It has a direct bearing on all businesses and hence on real estate.

A systematic, sequential and detailed reporting on all events during this period is presented in 12 unique #SavillsRoundUp, which we publish on fortnightly basis.

Please refer to the below link and follow #SavillsRoundUp on our social media handles to know about the events chronologically and in real time.



Click here to read

Note: This section contains figures in Indian system of lakhs and crores (refer Appendix for international 1 USD = Approx. 74.28 INR on June-30, 2021

OUT OF RECESSION. BUT...

India witnessed a protracted wave of pandemic in 2020, which peaked on 17th September. A technical recession occurred, as two consecutive quarters reported negative GDP growth. However, the new year started with hope, as vaccination was rolled out in India on 16th January 2021, beginning with frontline services personnel. Soon, the country was out of recession with a small but noteworthy 0.4% GDP growth for the Oct-Dec 2020 quarter (Q3 of FY 2020-21). It was followed by 1.6% growth in Q4 of FY 2020-21. This created a belief that India had overcome the virus through a single wave, whereas most large economies around the world had suffered two or more waves. In early March, vaccination was opened to common public, amid rising confidence.

In a strong reversal though, by the end of March, a second wave began and rose to enormous proportions in a matter of weeks. Lockdowns returned as India's daily infection rate peaked at 4.14 lakh in the first week of May. This was almost 4.25 times the single-day peak of the first wave.

Nevertheless, it recorded a steady decline from there, with estimates of complete control in July. Vaccination continued, despite numerous roadblocks during this time, as India overtook the US by administering 32.36 crore doses on 28th June. Anxiety regarding a third wave later this year, hangs heavily on the horizon though.

UNION BUDGET 2021-22 & POLICY

The central government's annual budget, presented before the second wave, had six key elements impacting real estate, as shown in the Annexure. Notable among these was the PLI scheme of approximately INR 2 lakh crores, which aims to significantly boost manufacturing and allied sectors. Further, there was push for affordable housing, through focus on divestments, stressed asset resolution and tax holiday extensions. While these announcements were made before the second wave, some others on policy and fiscal fronts came later.

In a virtual follow-up of the three Atma Nirbhar Bharat schemes of 2020, the Finance Minister announced a package scheme of INR 6.29 lakh crores, including help for the beleaguered travel and allied sectors. These are among those key sectors which continue in the negative growth zone (chart-2).

Another key event of the period was the central cabinet's approval to Model Tenancy Act. It is a watershed development which paves the way for rental housing creation in India. Hopefully, it will also create a suitable platform for private sector participation. It is important to look at this in conjunction with the announcement of ARHC Guidelines of July 2020.

SEBI announced a change in application value for REITs and InvITs to INR 10,000 and INR 15,000 respectively, from INR 50,000 and INR 1 lakh earlier. Also, the trading lot size was reduced to one. This move has immense potential to attract retail investors and open more avenues for investment.

Monetary Policy & RBI

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India contributed by keeping the benchmark lending rate constant at 4% during this period. The RBI also approved a transfer of INR 99,122 crores as surplus to the government.

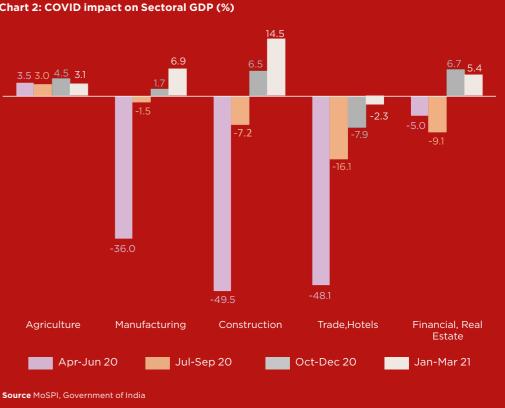
COVID Specific Support

As measures for COVID specific support, the government announced 100% guarantee cover for loans of up to INR 2 crores for hospitals and nursing homes, for setting up oxygen generation plants. Also, COVID treatment items have been exempted from IGST till August 2021.

REST OF 2021

Contrary to the upbeat sentiment in the early weeks of 2021, the turn of events in March and the rest of H1 has created an atmosphere of uncertainty. A third wave of the pandemic has neither been ruled out nor clearly projected at this stage. Various international and domestic agencies have repeatedly changed India's growth forecast during this period. Towards the close of H1, Moody's and S&P estimated the growth to be approximately 9.6% and 9.5% respectively for FY 2022.

The second wave appears to be receding at the end of H1. Businesses are expected to recover on the strength of advancing vaccinations in the months ahead.



months.

India started with two vaccines, viz., Covishield & Covaxin and added two more, Sputnik-V and Moderna during H1 2021. A fifth one is also expected during the year.

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ile for the rest of the countries, its for Calender Yea

India's GST collections remained at over INR 1 lakh crore for 8 consecutive

India Market Watch - Office - H1 2021

INDIA OFFICE MARKET UPDATE



WhatsApp version

The year began with optimism and reimagined workspaces, as lessons from the first wave of the pandemic were getting implemented and businesses started to stabilize. But the unanticipated second wave hit hard in the second quarter, leading to a temporary pause in expansion plans and dragging the leasing activity to a six-year low.

The second quarter saw 65% QOQ decline in leasing activity, owing to lockdowns and the severity of infection. In the next few sections, we highlight the performance of the office sector during the first half of the year 2021.

ABSORPTION HIGHLIGHTS: 10.9 mn sq. ft.

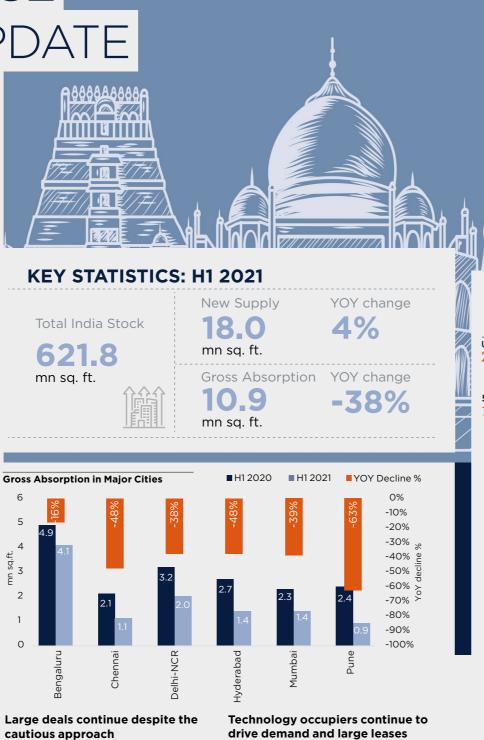
At 10.9 mn sq. ft. gross office space absorption across India's six major cities¹ registered a 38% YOY decline as occupiers paused expansions and resumed portfolio optimisation plans. The pecking order was not a surprise as Bengaluru continued to lead with 4.1 mn sq. ft. of leasing activity representing 37% share in H1 2021. It also saw the lowest decline of 16% YOY, compared to the other five cities.

Following Bengaluru, Delhi-NCR witnessed leasing activity of 2.0 mn sq. ft. in H1 2021, recording a 38% YOY decline. While Mumbai and Hyderabad shared third place with approximately 1.4 mn sq. ft. absorption, the annual decline in leasing was sharper for Hyderabad at 48% compared to 39% for Mumbai.

The top cities of Bengaluru, Delhi-NCR and Mumbai constituted around 69% of the total leasing activity in H1 2021. Pune recorded approximately 0.9 mn sq. ft. leasing, which was the lowest in volume as well as the largest decline among these six cities. Chennai just managed to breach 1.0 mn sq. ft., recording an annual decline of about 48%.

Mumbai & Hyderabad tie at 3rd spot with similar levels of absorption but the annual decline is steeper for Hyderabad.

1. Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi-NCR, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Pune



Sizeable consolidations and expansions have contributed to the share of large deals (deal size more than 100,000 sq. ft.) in H1 2021, accounting for about 43.2% of the overall pie. Bengaluru witnessed the highest share of large deals at 51%, followed by Delhi-NCR and Hyderabad.

Interestingly, small-sized occupiers (<25,000 sq. ft.) also continued to optimize their portfolios that resulted in a 27.7% share of the total office leases in H1 2021.

drive demand and large leases

The technology sector continued to be the primary demand driver for office real estate in India with a 51% share, higher than last year's 48% share during the same period. The Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) occupiers' share declined to 12.3% compared to 15% in H1 2020 as they expanded cautiously. While Engineering and Manufacturing accounted for 10.1% share which was higher than last year's 8.0% share; the flexible workspace segment's share declined to 8.3% in H1 2021 from 11.3% in H1 2020.



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8%

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4%

Flexible Workspace

Consulting

Engineering & Manufacturing 10%

Pharma & Healthcare 7%



Technology occupiers continue to lead followed by BFSI. While the share of tech companies has increased, their combined share of approximately 63% is same as in H1 2020.

COMPLETIONS & VACANCY HIGHLIGHTS

New completions increased marginally by 4% YOY to about 18.0 mn sq. ft. Bengaluru has recorded the highest infusion of new supply constituting a 36% share, followed by Hyderabad and Delhi-NCR at 28% and 22% shares, respectively.

Interestingly most cities namely Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Pune saw an increase in new completions compared to the same period last year. This is on account of deferred supply getting completed, since construction activities were not hampered in partial lockdowns imposed by the State governments.

Overall India vacancy levels increased to 16.2% at the end of June, as supply addition exceeded the pace of leasing activity. Also, some occupiers optimised their real estate portfolios to an efficient space, thereby spiking the vacancy rates in select markets. It should be noted that this can be a temporary phenomena in markets which are in a state of flux.

Rental trends

Most markets have seen a decline in average rental values compared to last year, to the tune of about 6% YOY. A few micro markets have seen a sharper decline as landlords exhibited flexibility to attract new clients, while prime locations with limited availabilities saw stable rents. NCR submarkets saw softening of rents among other markets as depicted in the table below.

Select pockets kept overall rents under pressure, thereby creating conditions favourable to occupiers.

in INR per sq. ft. pm	Low	High	Average YOY change*	
Bengaluru	40	156	0%	
Chennai	36	110	-1%	
Hyderabad	35	70	-3%	
Mumbai	45	400	-5%	
NCR-Delhi	95	270	-6%	
NCR-Gurugram	45	140	-3%	
NCR-Noida	50	80	-9%	
Pune	40	115	0%	

Source Savills India Research



Source Savills India Research

Only two cities, namely Chennai and Delhi-NCR, saw reductions in new completions compared to H1 2020.



Source Savills India Research

*Averages do not reflect YOY changes within micro markets or select premium buildings in certain localities

MUMBAI OFFICE MARKET UPDATE

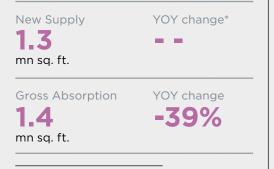


MUMBAI'S KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Leasing mainly driven by mid-sized deals, BFSI occupiers preferred large-sized deals: Deals up to 50,000 sq. ft. accounted for 60% share in Grade A gross absorption during H1 2021. Larger deals of more than 100,000 sq. ft., that accounted for about 33% share, were mainly signed by BFSI occupiers in the micro markets of Eastern Suburbs and Navi Mumbai. In the overall absorption, BFSI segment concluded a considerable 24 deals with an average size of 31,000 sq. ft., which is 15% higher than that recorded during H1 2020.

Significant lease renewals: Due to rising cases of COVID-19 infections in the city, leasing activity remained subdued. While fresh leases remained low, term renewals by occupiers that were approaching lease expirations, or those that were completing their lock-in periods, maintained the momentum. In addition to fresh leases of 1.4 mn sq. ft., the city witnessed renewals amounting to 2.0 mn sq. ft. during H1 2021. The renewals were noticed majorly in the micro markets of Eastern Suburbs and Navi Mumbai, reflecting sustained confidence in the city especially by Technology and Engineering & Manufacturing occupiers.

KEY STATISTICS: H1 2021



^{*}No noticeable Grade A supply infusion took place during H1 2020

LEASING AND

Suburbs II (15%).

garnering a 12% share.

COMPLETIONS

Absorption: Mumbai recorded Grade A

gross absorption of 1.4 mn sq. ft. during

in four micro markets, namely, Eastern

Suburbs (30%), Navi Mumbai (24%),

Western Suburbs I (16%) and Western

Sector Split: Banking, Financial Services

and Insurance (BFSI) segment continued to be the demand driver during H1 2021,

garnering a 54% share in Grade A gross

occupiers accounting for 15% share. Although

flexible workspace operators registered a

48% YOY decline in leasing activity, they

still stood as the third largest contributor

to Grade A gross absorption during H1 2021

absorption, followed by Technology

H1 2021, registering a decline of 39% over

that recorded during H1 2020. A majority of

Grade A gross absorption was concentrated

MUMBAI MARKET OUTLOOK

DEMAND

As the city progresses with vaccinations to arrest the second wave, we expect occupier confidence to build progressively, which may result in recovery by the end of 2021. Driven by pre-commitments of 1.2 mn sq. ft. that are likely to get absorbed during H2 2021, we expect 2021 to clock in Grade A gross absorption of about 3.9 mn sq. ft., which will be 34% higher than that recorded in 2020.

SECTORS -

We expect BFSI and Technology occupiers to drive the office leasing demand in H2 2021. Further, we expect to witness increased demand from data centre operators, especially in the micro market of Navi Mumbai.

RENT & VACANCY —

Grade A rental values are likely to come under pressure in H2 2021. Amidst significant supply infusion that is likely to match the leasing activity, vacancy rate is likely to remain at similar level of around 20% at the end of December 2021.

SUPPLY -

Supply: Mumbai witnessed 1.3 mn sq. ft.

All the new supply was in the form of IT

VACANCY RATE

Mumbai

RENTS

developments in the micro market of Navi

Amidst muted gross absorption and limited

city rose to 20.4% at the end of June 2021.

The increase in vacancy can be attributed

to considerable relocations by occupiers to

spaces amidst tough market conditions.

The decline in leasing activity pushed

the rental values southwards by 5% in H1

2021 compared to those in H1 2020. While

most micro markets witnessed a decline in

rents, BKC Periphery and Eastern Suburbs

witnessed strengthening of rents on account

of institutional landlords commanding rents

higher than existing market average.

a smaller office setup as well as surrender of

supply infusion, overall vacancy levels in the

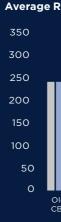
of Grade A supply infusion during H1 2021.

New supply of 2.4 mn sq. ft. is scheduled to be completed during H2 2021. This planned supply constitutes IT and non IT developments to be concentrated in the micro markets of Western Suburbs II (48%) and Navi Mumbai (41%).

116.1 2019

Source Savills India Research





MAJOR TRANSACTIONS H1 2021

Tenant	Micro market	Building	Transacted Area* (sq. ft.)
JP Morgan Services (India) Private Limited	Eastern Suburbs	L&T Business Park - Tower A (Prima Bay)	324,000
Max Life Insurance Company Limited	Navi Mumbai	L&T Seawoods Grand Central	129,400
Convergys India Services Private Limited	Western Suburbs II	Mindspace Paradigm A	50,100
Smartworks Coworking Spaces Private Limited	Western Suburbs II	Mindspace Paradigm A	50,000
E-Cipher Technologies LLP	Navi Mumbai	Rupa Renaissance	49,000

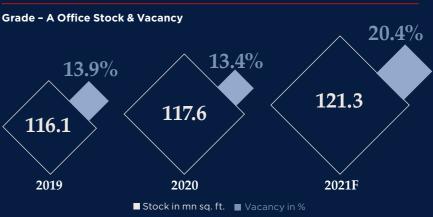
MUMBAI MICRO MARKETS

MUMBAI MICRO MARKETS Old CBD - Nariman Point, Cuffe Parade, Ballard Estate, Fort, Churchgate, Colaba Central Mumbai - Mahalaxmi, Worli, Lower Parel, Prabhadevi, Dadar West, Dadar East, Parel New CBD BKC - 6 Block and Other than G Block BKC Periphery - Bandra E, Bandra W, Kalina, Vakola, Khar E, Khar W, Kurla, Santacruz E, Santacruz W Western Suburbs I - Vile Parle E, Vile Parle W, Andheri E, Andheri W, Jogeshwari E Jogeshwari W Western Suburbs I - Goregaon E, Goregaon W, Malad E, Malad W, Kandivali E, Kandivali W, Borivali E, Borivali W Eastern Suburbs - Sion, Wadala, Chembur, Ghatkopar, Mulund, Kanjurmarg, Powai, Vikhroli

Navi Mumbai - Airoli, Vashi, CBD Belapur, Mahape, Turbhe, Ghansoli, Thane-Belapur Road

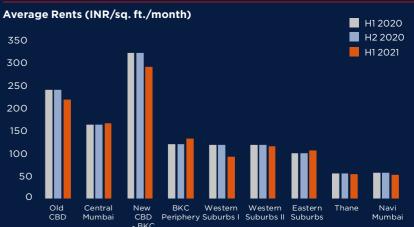
*Approximate and indicative areas only





Office Absorption (mn sq. ft.) in Mumbai

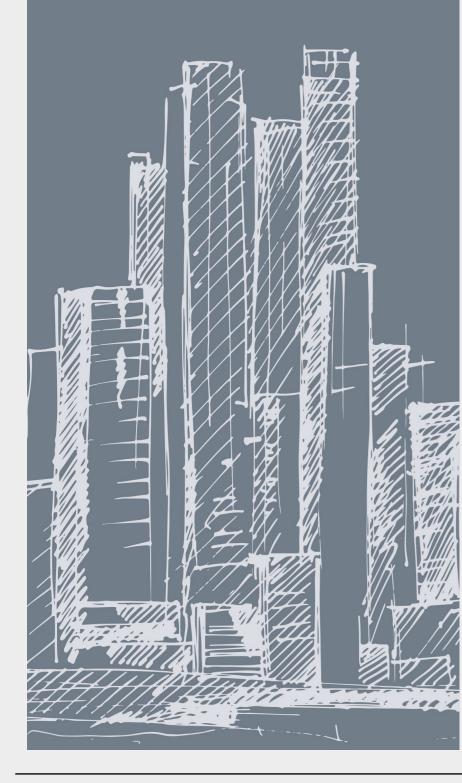




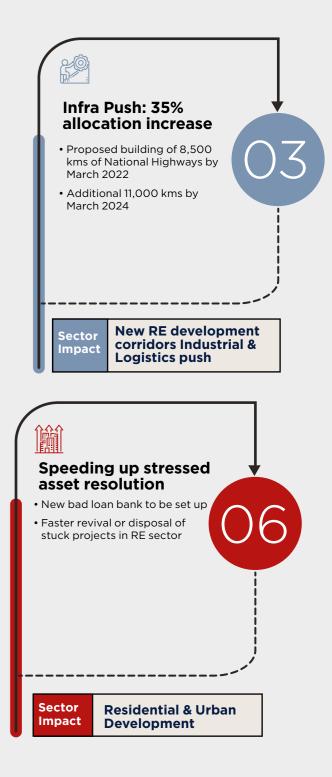
Source Savills India Research

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ANNEXURE: KEY BUDGETARY ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REAL ESTATE IMPLICATIONS







APPENDIX

Glossary

Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme

Atma Nirbhar Bharat schemes are COVID-19 specific relief packages (worth approximately INR 29.87 trillion) announced in 2020 by the Government of India, targeted at various sectors of the economy.

Model Tenancy Act, 2021

Model Tenancy Act, 2021 aims to create an effective regulatory ecosystem in India to govern landlord-tenant relationship benefiting the urban middle class, working professionals, students and floating population.

Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) Scheme

It provides the guidelines for affordable rental accommodation targeted at migrant workers & urban poor. Under the scheme, existing vacant government-funded housing complexes across major cities will be converted into ARHCs and offered to concessionaires for 25 years to rent out the units to urban poor and migrant workers. The government will

Abbreviations & Acronyms

BFSI - Banking, Financial Services and Insurance bn. - Billion GDP - Gross Domestic Product InvITs - Infrastructure Investment Trust INR - Indian Rupee INR per sq. ft. pm - INR per square foot per month IT - Information Technology

Key Definitions

Definition Term • Includes all constructed / completed buildings listings Stock/Inventory · This includes existing buildings plus new completions • New office buildings that have received their certificates of occupancy within the period Supply · Buildings that have their structure ready and have occupier/s operating out of it or fit-outs are being carried out · Sum of all leases including expansion, relocation and consolidations Gross absorption/Gross • Does not include full-term renewals which are after the nine-year lease expiry Leasing/Leasing activity · Includes leasing of entire tower by an occupier within an IT park/development Average Rental Values/ • A fair estimation of asking rent and deal closure rent Rents Vacancy • Total vacant space as a percentage of Inventory/Stock

Term	International Definition
Crore	• Ten Million (10,000,000)
Lakh	One Hundred Thousand (100,000)

incentivize private and public entities to develop such housing complexes on their own available vacant land also.

Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Scheme

PLI Scheme aims to provide incentives to companies on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units to boost domestic manufacturing. The scheme also aims to invite foreign companies to set shops in India.

Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST)

Under GST, IGST is a tax levied on all Inter-State supplies of goods and/ or services, governed by the IGST Act and tax will be shared between the Central and State Government.

IMF - International Monetary Fund mn. - Million MPC - Monetary Policy Committee MoSPI - Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation RBI - Reserve Bank of India REIT - Real Estate Investment Trust sq. ft. - Square Feet



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