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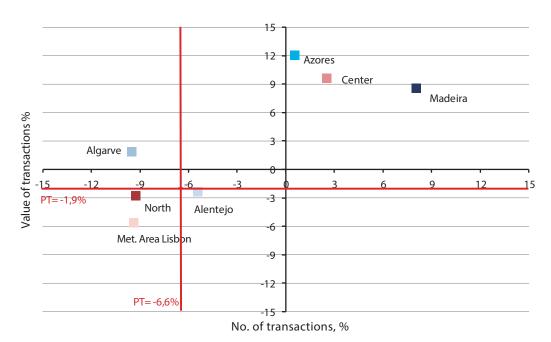
Investment of Non-Residents in Portugal

A number of indicators from recent months was published with the statistics of the Confidencial Imobiliário SIR (Residential Information System) and SIR-RU (Residential Information System - Urban Renewal) relating to the 2nd quarter of 2019: the quarterly publication of the INE (National Statistics Institute) on 20 September relating to transactions related with accommodation concluded in the 2nd quarter, and ending on 25 September with the annual publication of investments made by non-residents.

From the joint reading of these reports we can draw the following conclusions;

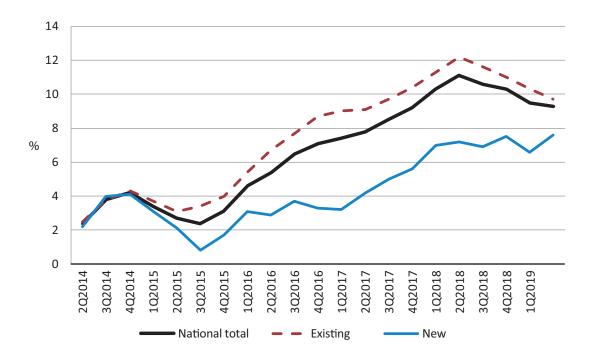
It confirms a slowdown in the number of transactions on a national level which tends, nevertheless, to stabilise at a higher level than in recent times. The slowdown was particularly felt in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, which has led the upwards trend since 2013. This is the first homologous reduction in the number of transactions observed since the 1st quarter of 2013.

Rate of year-on-year variation of the indicator of the number and sale values of accommodation, by NUTS II, 2nd quarter 2019



The price index also decelerated, a trend that has been the case for used premises for 4 quarters now, although continuing to grow above the long term trend.

Average variation of the HPI, 2Q2014 - 2Q2019



In the SIR database, where the variation in the total number of buildings traded is not yet noted, the most significant aspect is the increase in the number of new buildings in it. These now represent more than 20% of total transactions registered in this database.

However, in the SIR-RU database, covering 17 parishes of Lisbon, we see a completely different picture. The fall in the number of transactions has been clear since the peak was reached in the 2nd quarter of 2018. The reduction in this period is generalised (-30%) returning to the levels of 2016/2017. The Deeds of Sale of new buildings and/or with major rehabilitation also slowed, which can suggest the exhaustion of the previous stock and also known delays in the pipeline for the conclusion of undertakings due to the reduced productive capacity of the construction sector.

The INE report on the purchases of non-residents showed no change in relation to the first disclosure made last year. In terms of the market, this segment continues to represent close to 7 to 8% in number and 12 to 13% in value compared with the maximum of 2014 (15%). The LMA rose from 8 to 11.5% coming closer to the national average (13%). The Algarve (37%), the West (19 %) and the Alentejo coast (14%) stand out due to their attraction for the "Sun, Surf & Golf" segment.

19.7% of the total value of the buildings sold in Portugal to non-residents corresponded to sales to residents in France, followed by the United Kingdom (16.9%), Brazil (8.3%), China (5.1%) and Germany (4.9%). In terms of the number of buildings traded, France continues to dominate (with around 5 600 buildings, 28.2% of the total), followed by the United Kingdom (around 3 000 buildings, representing 14.9%), Switzerland (7.7%), Germany (6.0%) and Brazil (4.9%). French investors therefore represent the most diversified base in regional terms and in terms of values of buildings acquired.

Main countries of residence of non-resident purchasers, in value traded (and percentage of the total of acquisitions by non-residents (2012 to 2018)

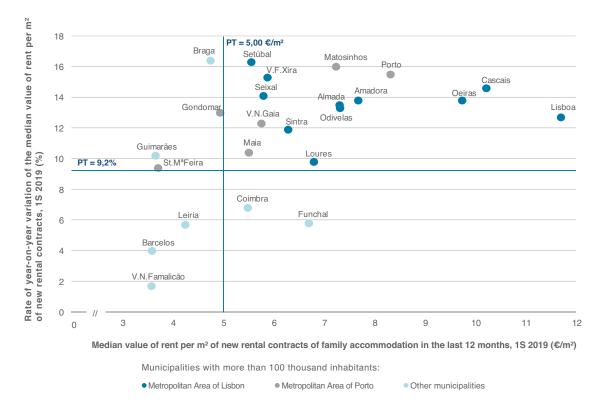
Ordenação	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1º	United Kingdom (23,7%)	China (18,9%)	China (29,4%)	United Kingdom (20,6%)	France (19,6%)	France (19,6%)	France (19,7%)
2°	France (14,9%)	United Kingdom (17,9%)	France (16,6%)	France (17,9%)	United Kingdom (19,3%)	United Kingdom (16,2%)	United Kingdom (16,9%)
3°	Germany (7,1%)	France (14,2%)	United Kingdom (15,3%)	China (14,4%)	China (6,3%)	Brazil (6,9%)	Brazil (8,3%)
4°	Switzerland (5,7%)	Switzerland (4,7%)	Brazil (4,2%)	Brazil (6,2%)	Spain (6,2%)	China (6,3%)	China (5,1%)
5°	Angola (4,9%)	Germany (4,5%)	Switzerland (3,9%)	Switzerland (5,1%)	Switzerland (4,9%)	Switzerland (5,5%)	Germany (4,9%)
Total of the top 5	56,3%	60,3%	69,3%	64,2	56,4%	54,5%	54,8%

Font: Directorate-General of the Ministry of Justice's Policy on Justice

Statistics of Housing Rents at local level: 1st semester of 2019

This relatively recent indicator has become more important seeing that it was adopted as a benchmark for the calculation of rental contracts that could come under the Affordable Rent Program.

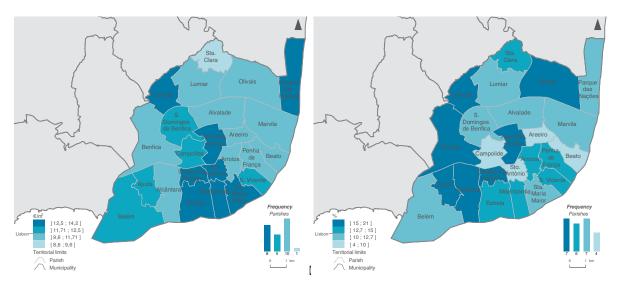
Although Lisbon had the highest absolute value of rents, it was no longer the municipality where these rose most:



In Lisbon, with the exception of the Avenidas Novas and Campo de Ourique, which maintained high rates of variation, it was the more peripheral parishes that saw the highest price increase: Carnide, Benfica, Ajuda, Alcântara, Olivais.

Median value of rent per m² of new rental contracts of family accommodation, Lisbon and parishes, 1S 2019

Rate of year-on-year variation of the median value of rent per m2 of new rental contracts of family accommodation, Lisbon and parishes, 1S 2019



Dsg Parish	Median value of rent per m ² of new rental contracts of family accommodation in the last 12 months (€) 1S 2019	Rate of Year-on-Year variation		
Lisbon	11,71	12,7		
Santo António	14,12	7,8		
Misericórdia	14,03	13,8		
Parque das Nações	13,67	11,3		
Estrela	13,34	12,8		
Carnide	13,21	20,5		
Avenidas Novas	13,16	20,1		
Santa Maria Maior	13,16	12,5		
Campo de Ourique	13,08	15,2		
São Vicente Belém	12,38	13,4		
	12,09	12,3		
Campolide	12,07	4,4		
São Domingos de Benfica	11,93	10,6		
Ajuda Alvalade	11,91 11,59	19,1 11,7		
Alcântara	11,44	18,4		
Areeiro	11,22	7,5		
Arroios	11,00	12,8		
Benfica	10,89	17,6		
Olivais	10,82	16,5		
Penha de França	10,80	12,8		
Lumiar	10,72	11,5		
Beato	10,00	4,5		
Marvila	9,96	10,7		
Santa Clara	8,63	12,9		