

W. P. Carey Inc. Investor Presentation

4Q19

Investing for the long run[®]



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Unless otherwise noted, all data in this presentation is as of December 31, 2019. Amounts may not sum to totals due to rounding.

I. Overview

Company Highlights

W. P. Carey (NYSE: WPC) is a REIT that specializes in investing in net lease commercial real estate, primarily in the U.S. and Northern and Western Europe

Size

One of the largest owners of net lease assets and among the top 20 REITs in the MSCI US REIT Index

Diversification

Highly diversified portfolio by geography, tenant, property type and tenant industry

Track Record

Successful track record of investing and operating through multiple economic cycles since 1973 led by an experienced management team

Proactive Asset Management

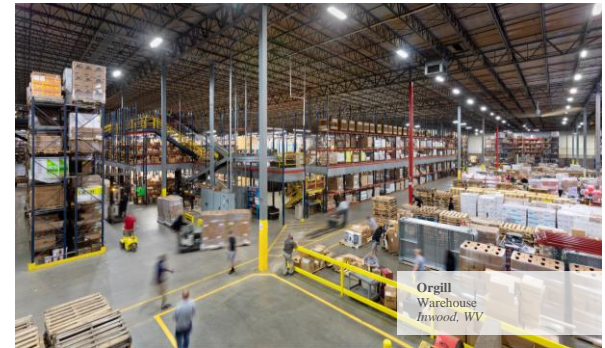
U.S. and Europe-based asset management teams

Balance Sheet

Investment grade balance sheet with access to multiple forms of capital

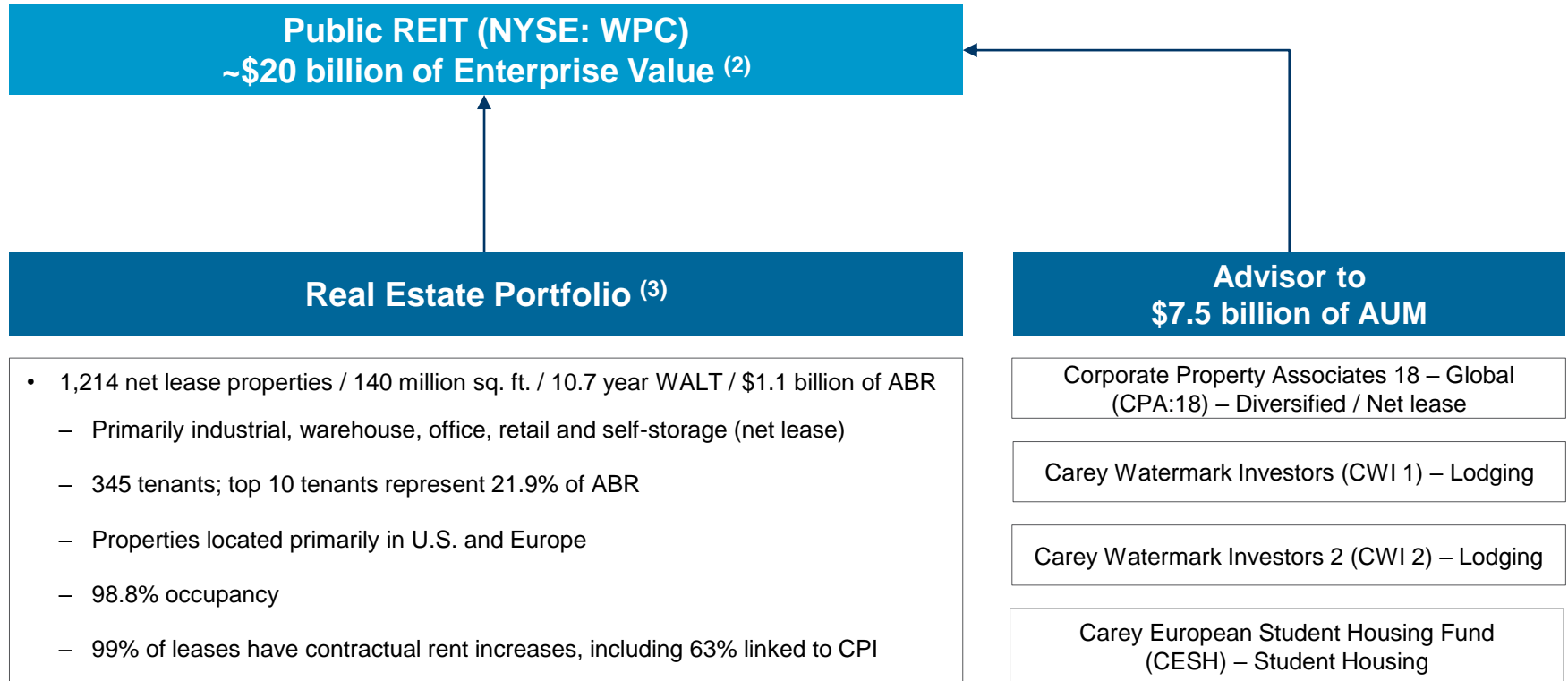
Real Estate Earnings

Continued increase in real estate earnings as a result of the 2018 merger with CPA:17, expected 2020 internalization of CWI and eventual liquidation of remaining investment management programs



Business Model and Structure ⁽¹⁾

W. P. Carey is an internally-managed net lease REIT



(1) Data as of or for the quarter ended December 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted.

(2) Enterprise value represents equity market capitalization based on a stock price of \$80.04 as of December 31, 2019, plus pro rata debt outstanding, less consolidated cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets, excluding operating properties. “WALT” represents weighted average lease term and “ABR” represents pro rata contractual minimum annualized base rent (see definitions in Disclosures).

Investment Strategy

- Generate attractive risk-adjusted returns by identifying and investing in net-lease commercial real estate, primarily in the U.S. and Northern & Western Europe
- Protect downside by combining credit and real estate underwriting with sophisticated structuring and direct origination
- Acquire “mission-critical” assets essential to a tenant’s operations
- Create upside through lease escalations, credit improvements and real estate appreciation
- Capitalize on existing tenant relationships through accretive expansions, renovations and follow-on deals
- Hallmarks of our approach:
 - Diversification by tenant, industry, property type and geography
 - Disciplined
 - Opportunistic
 - Proactive asset management
 - Conservative capital structure

Transactions Evaluated on Four Key Factors

Creditworthiness of Tenant

- Industry drivers and trends
- Competitor analysis
- Company history
- Financial wherewithal

Criticality of Asset

- Corporate headquarters
- Key distribution facility or profitable manufacturing plant
- Critical R&D or data-center
- Top performing retail stores

Fundamental Value of the Underlying Real Estate

- Local market analysis
- Property condition
- 3rd party valuation / replacement cost
- Downside analysis / cost to re-lease

Transaction Structure and Pricing

- Lease terms – rent growth and maturity
- Financial covenants
- Security deposits / letters of credit

Proactive Asset Management

Domestic and international asset management capabilities to address lease expirations, changing tenant credit profiles and asset repositioning or dispositions

- Asset management offices in New York and Amsterdam
- W. P. Carey has proven experience repositioning assets through re-leasing, restructuring and strategic disposition
- Generates value creation opportunities within our existing portfolio
- Five-point internal rating scale used to assess and monitor tenant credit and the quality, location and criticality of each asset

Asset Management Expertise

Transaction

- Leasing
- Dispositions
- Lease modifications
- Credit and real estate risk analysis
- Building expansions and redevelopment
- Tenant distress and restructuring

Operational

- Lease compliance
- Insurance
- Property inspections
- Non-triple net lease administration
- Real estate tax
- Projections and portfolio valuation

Asset Management Risk Analysis

Tenant Credit

Bankruptcy Watch List Stable Implied IG Investment Grade

Asset Quality

Obsolete Residual Risk Stable Class B Class A

Asset Location

No Tenant Demand Limited Tenant Demand / Challenging Location Alternative Tenant Demand Good Location / Active Market Prime Location / High Tenant Demand

Asset Criticality

Not Critical Non-Renewal Possible Renewal Critical-Renewal Likely Highly Critical

II. Real Estate Portfolio

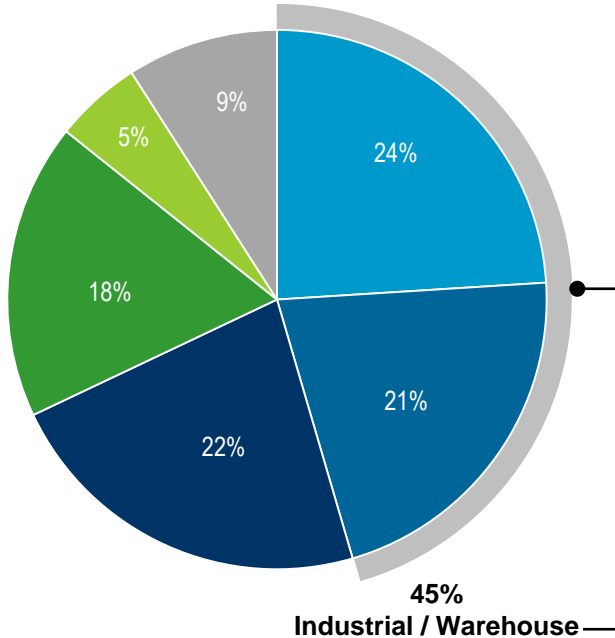
Large Diversified Portfolio ⁽¹⁾

Number of Properties	1,214
Number of Tenants	345
Square Footage	140 million
ABR	\$1.1 billion
US / Europe / Other (% of ABR)	64% / 34% / 2%
Contractual Rent Escalation: CPI-linked / Fixed / Other	63% / 32% / 5%
WALT	10.7 years
Occupancy	98.8%
Investment Grade Tenants (% of ABR)	30.1%
Top 10 Tenant Concentration (% of ABR)	21.9%

(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.

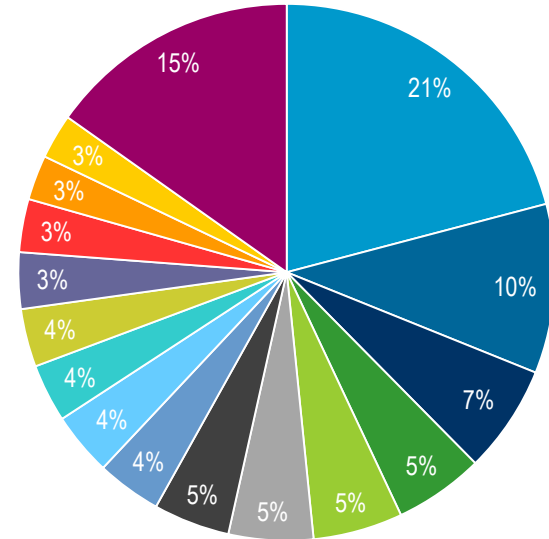
Property and Industry Diversification (1)

By Property Type (% of ABR)



Industrial	24%
Warehouse	21%
Office	22%
Retail (2)	18%
Self-storage (Net Lease)	5%
Other (3)	9%

By Tenant Industry (% of ABR)



Retail Stores (2)	21%
Consumer Services	10%
Automotive	7%
Cargo Transportation	5%
Business Services	5%
Grocery	5%
Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals	5%
Hotel, Gaming and Leisure	4%
Construction and Building	4%
Capital Equipment	4%
Sovereign and Public Finance	4%
Beverage, Food and Tobacco	3%
Containers, Packaging and Glass	3%
High Tech Industries	3%
Consumer Durables	3%
Other (4)	15%

(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.









(2) Includes automotive dealerships.

(3) Includes education facilities, hotels, movie theaters, fitness facilities, laboratories and student housing, which are all net-lease properties.

(4) Includes tenants in the following industries: insurance; aerospace and defense; banking; wholesale; chemicals, plastics and rubber; metals and mining; oil and gas; non-durable consumer goods; telecommunications; electricity; media: broadcasting and subscription; media: advertising, printing, and publishing; forest products and paper; consumer transportation; finance; real estate; and environmental industries.

Top Ten Tenants (1)

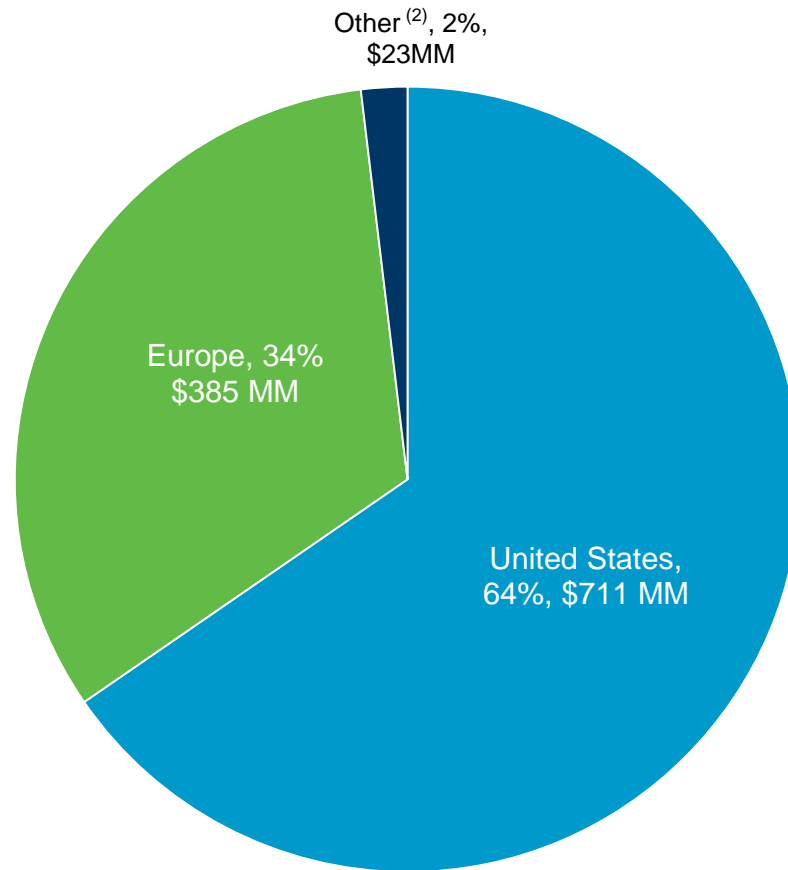
One of the lowest Top 10 concentrations among the net lease peer group

Top 10 Tenants					
	Description	Number of Properties	ABR (\$ millions)	WALT (years)	% of Total
	Net lease self-storage properties in the U.S.	78	\$39	4.3	3.5%
	Do-it-yourself retail properties in Germany	42	33	17.2	3.0%
	Government office properties in Spain	70	28	15.0	2.5%
	Business-to-business wholesale stores in Italy and Germany	20	27	7.3	2.4%
Pendragon PLC 	Automotive dealerships in the United Kingdom	69	22	10.4	2.0%
	Net lease hotel properties in the U.S.	18	20	3.9	1.8%
	Net lease self-storage properties in the U.S.	27	20	24.3	1.7%
	K-12 private schools in the U.S.	3	19	23.7	1.7%
	Industrial properties in the U.S. and Canada	27	18	23.5	1.7%
	Distribution facilities in the U.S.	30	18	13.1	1.6%
Top 10		384	\$245	13.3 yrs	21.9%

(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.

Geographic Diversification ⁽¹⁾

W. P. Carey has been investing internationally for 21 years, primarily in Western and Northern Europe

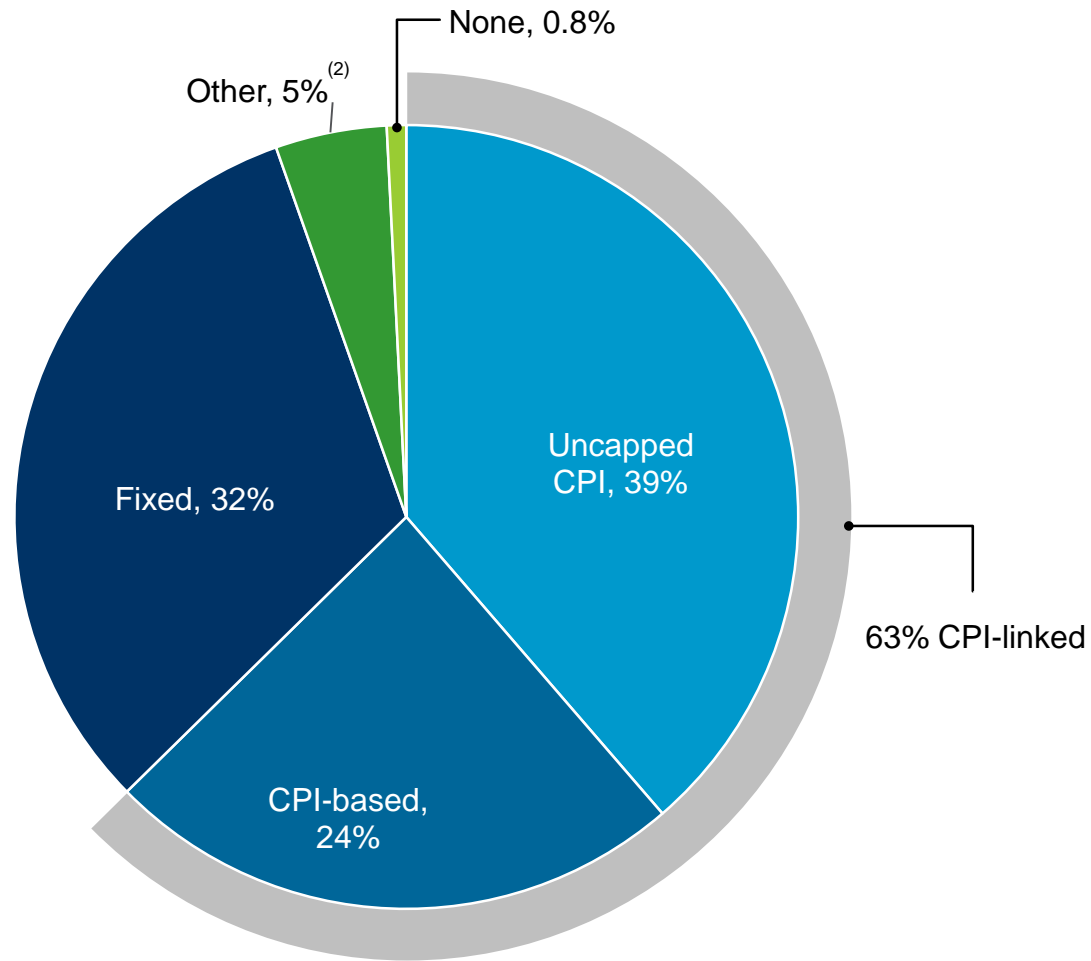


(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Includes Canada (1.2%), Mexico (0.7%) and Japan (0.3%).

Internal Growth from Contractual Rent Increases ⁽¹⁾

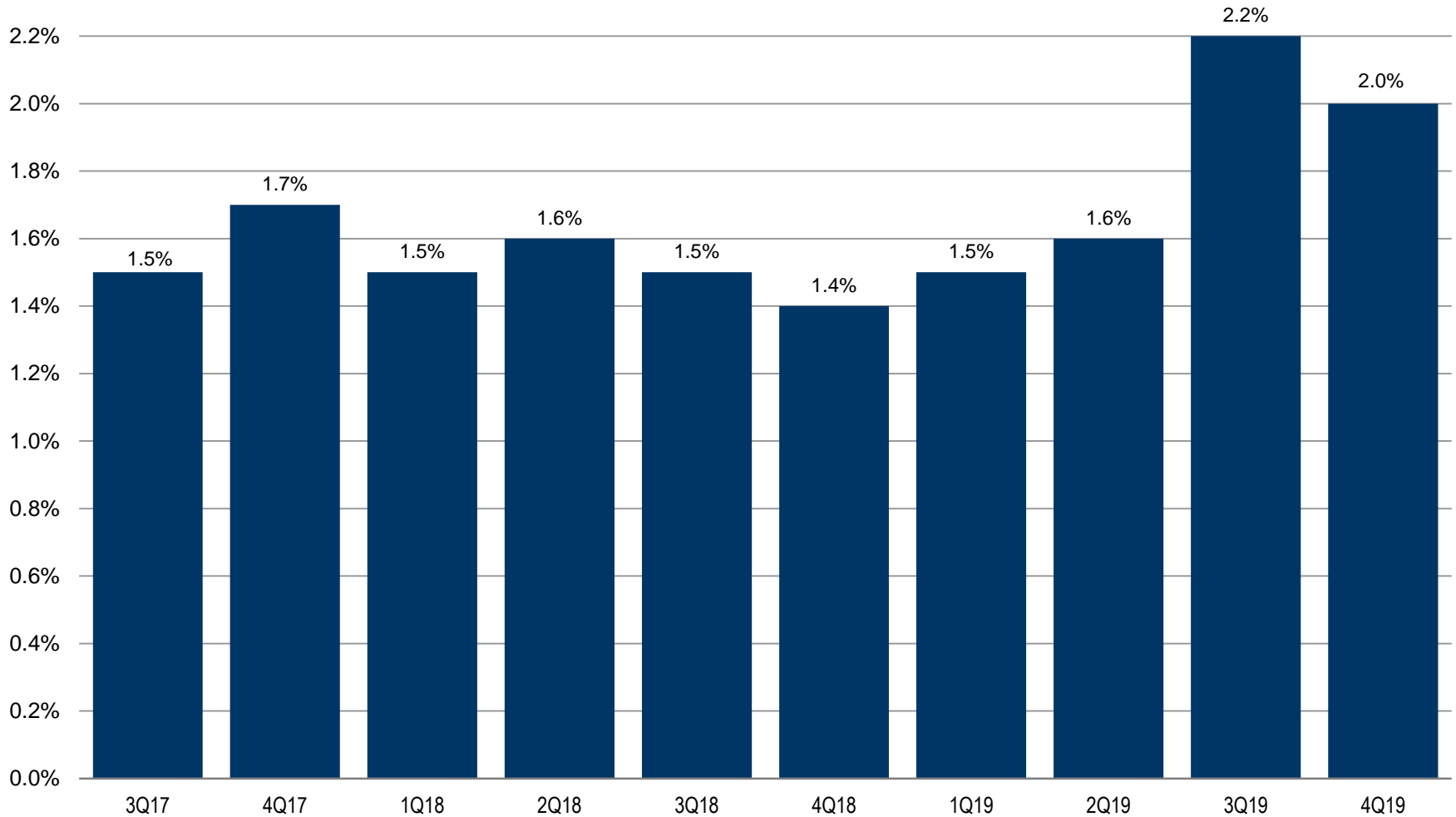
Approximately 99% of leases have contractual rent increases, including 63% linked to CPI



(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Represents leases with percentage rent (i.e., participation in the gross revenues of the tenant above a stated level) and other increases.

Same-Store ABR Growth

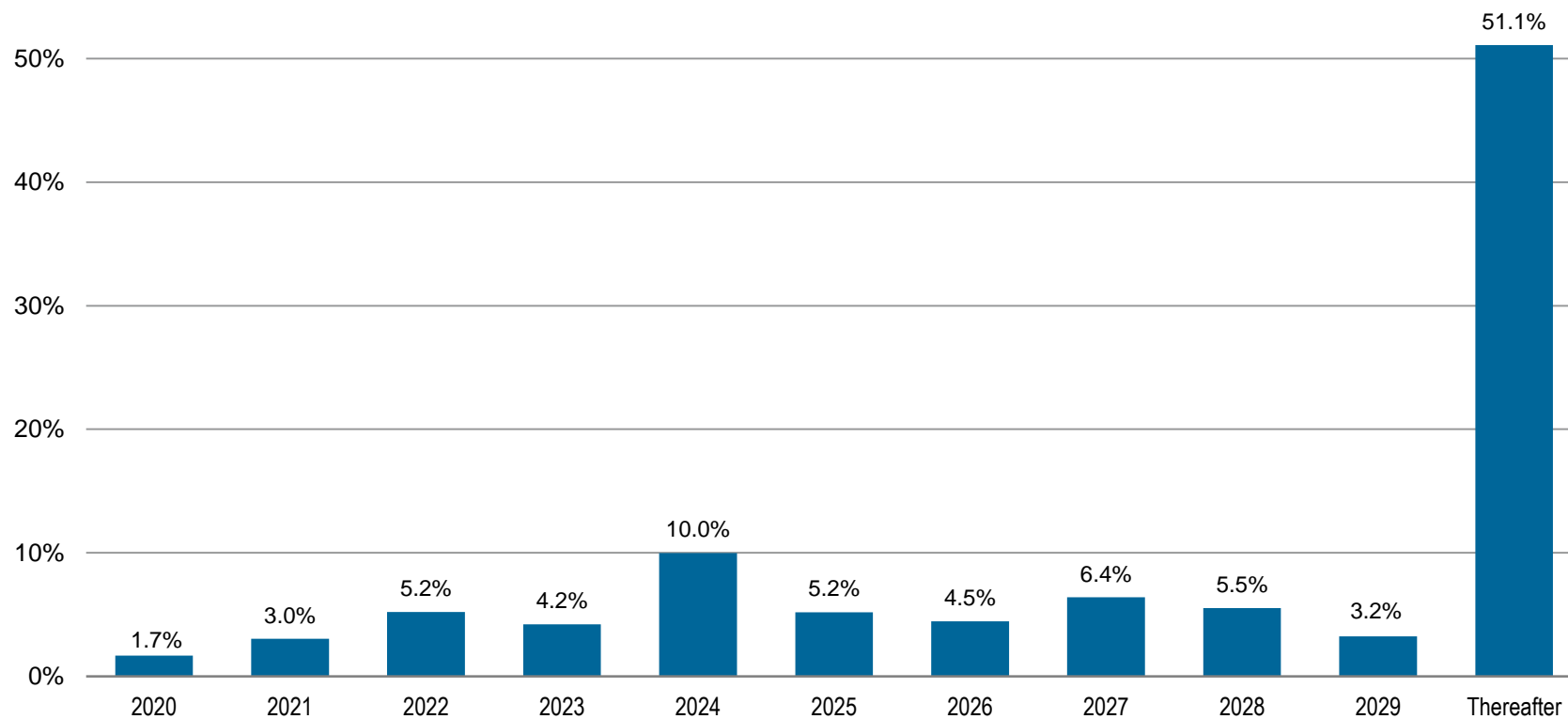


(1) Same store portfolio includes leases that were continuously in place for the four quarters ending in the current period. Excludes leases for properties that were acquired, sold or vacated, or were subject to lease renewals, extensions or modifications at any time during that period that affected ABR. For purposes of comparability, ABR is presented on a constant currency basis using exchange rates as of the most recent quarter.

Lease Expirations and Average Lease Term ⁽¹⁾

Weighted average lease term of 10.7 years

Lease Expirations (% ABR) ⁽²⁾



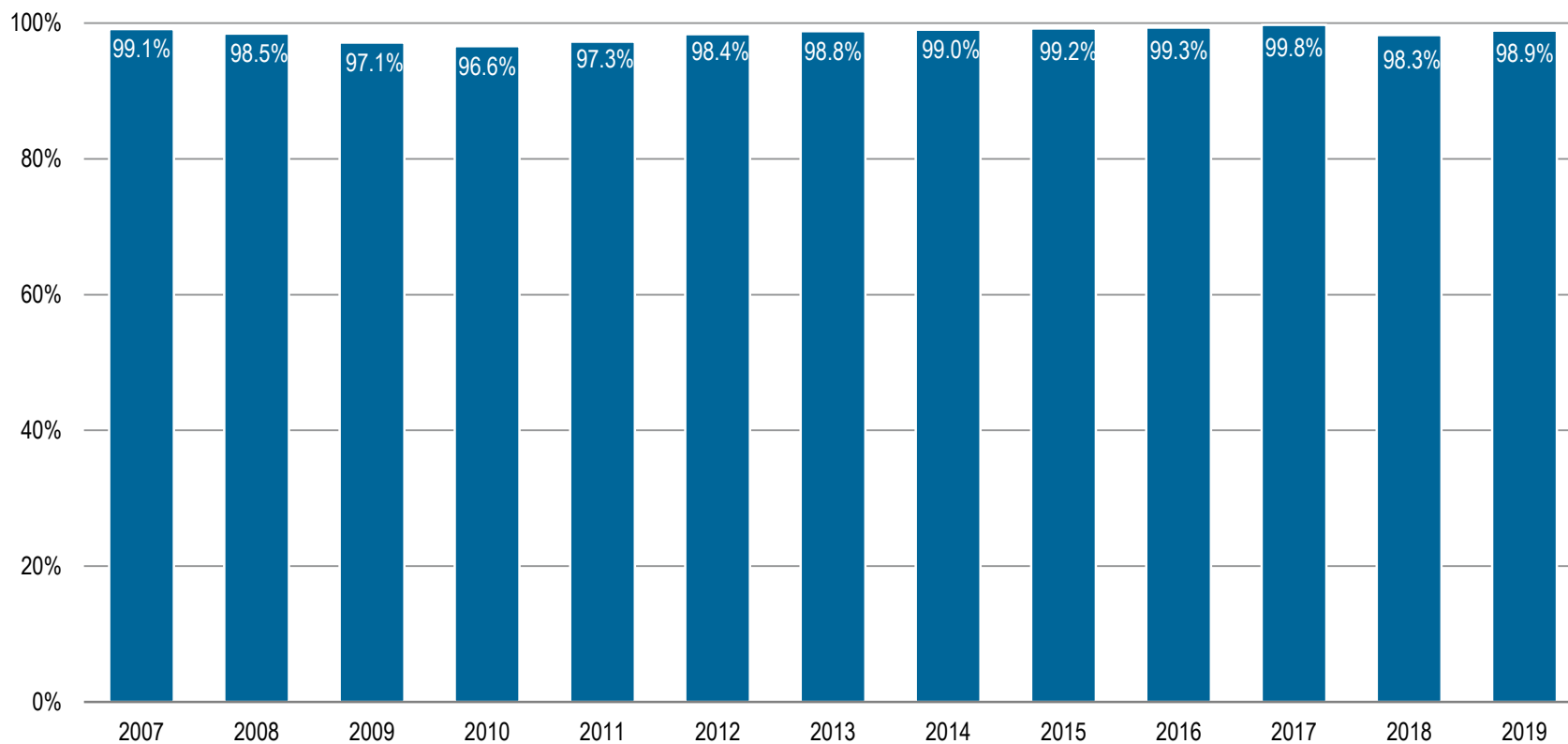
(1) Portfolio information reflects pro rata ownership of real estate assets (excluding operating properties) as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Assumes tenants do not exercise any renewal or purchase options.

Historical Occupancy (1)

Stable occupancy maintained during the credit crisis and economic downturn

Occupancy (% Square Feet) (2)



(1) Includes W. P. Carey and the following CPA REITs: Corporate Property Associates 12 Incorporated, Corporate Property Associates 14 Incorporated, CPA:15, CPA:16, CPA:17 and CPA:18, as applicable. Portfolio information excludes operating properties.

(2) Represents occupancy for year end at 12/31, otherwise occupancy shown is for the most recent quarter.

Recent Acquisitions – Case Studies

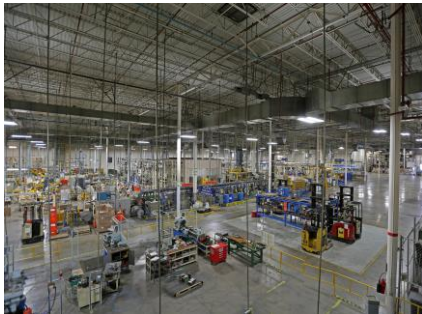
Completed investments totaling \$1.8 billion since the beginning of 2018

- Comprises \$1.6 billion of on-balance-sheet acquisitions and \$239 million of capital investment projects

Recent Acquisitions

Apex Tools

October 2019



Purchase Price: \$53 million

Facility Type: Industrial

Location: U.S. / Mexico

Size: 990,292 square feet

Lease Term: 25-year lease

Rent Escalation: Fixed

Stark Group A/S

November 2019



Purchase Price: \$38 million

Facility Type: Warehouse

Location: Denmark / Sweden

Size: 495,585 square feet

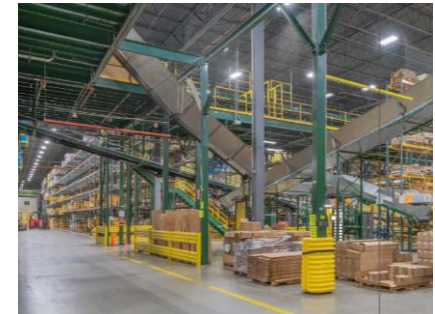
Lease Term: 20-year lease

Rent Escalation: Danish / Swedish CPI

Stanley Black & Decker

December 2019

StanleyBlack&Decker



Purchase Price: \$94 million

Facility Type: Warehouse

Location: U.S.

Size: 1,226,000 square feet

Lease Term: 12-year lease

Rent Escalation: Fixed

Capital Investment Projects – Case Studies

Capital investment projects have become a more meaningful part of our investment activity

- Completed on-balance-sheet capital investment projects totaling \$127 million in 2019
- An additional \$371 million of development projects in process as of December 31, 2019

Recent Development Activity

Astellas

Completed January 2020



Investment: \$52 million Redevelopment

Facility Type: Laboratory

Location: U.S.

Size: 260,876 square feet (includes expansion)

Lease Term: 17-year lease

Rent Escalation: Fixed

Fresenius

Expected Completion 2020



Investment: \$68 million Developer Takeout

Facility Type: Industrial / Warehouse

Location: U.S.

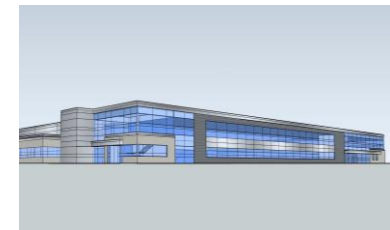
Size: 614,069 square feet

Lease Term: 20-year lease

Rent Escalation: Fixed

American Axle & Manufacturing

Expected Completion 2021



Investment: \$56 million Build-to-suit

Facility Type: Office / Industrial R&D

Location: Germany

Size: 168,000 square feet

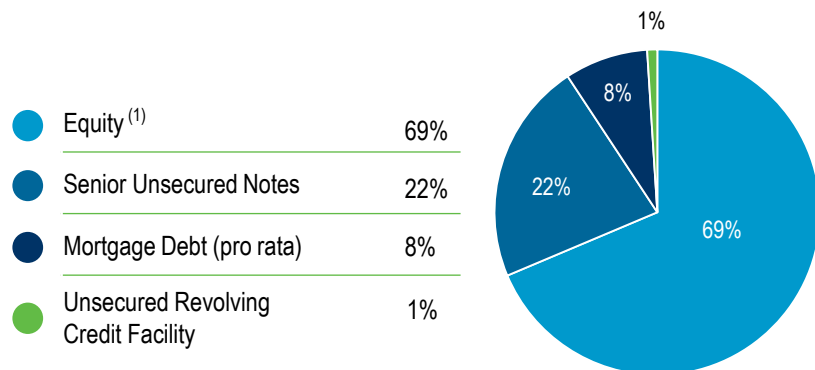
Lease Term: 20+ year lease

Rent Escalation: German CPI

III. Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet Overview

Capitalization (%)



Capital Markets and Balance Sheet

- FY 2020: Amended and restated \$2.1B credit facility, consisting of \$1.8B revolving line of credit, £150MM term loan, and a \$105MM delayed draw term loan
- FY 2019: Reduced secured debt outstanding by \$1.3B, primarily with proceeds from our ATM equity issuance and unsecured note offerings
- FY 2019: Issued \$523 MM of equity through the ATM program
- September 2019: Issued €500MM of 1.350% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2028 through European subsidiary
- June 2019: Issued \$325MM of 3.85% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2029

(1) Based on a closing stock price of \$80.04 on December 31, 2019, and 172,278,242 common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Pro rata net debt to enterprise value and pro rata net debt to Adjusted EBITDA are based on pro rata debt less consolidated cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Gross assets represent consolidated total assets before accumulated depreciation on real estate. Gross assets are net of accumulated amortization on in-place lease and above-market rent intangible assets.

(4) Adjusted EBITDA represents 4Q19 annualized Adjusted EBITDA, as reported in the Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 21, 2020.

Capitalization (\$MM)

12/31/19

Total Equity ⁽¹⁾ \$13,789

Pro Rata Net Debt

Senior Unsecured Notes USD	1,625
Senior Unsecured Notes EUR	2,809
Mortgage Debt, pro rata USD	1,220
Mortgage Debt, pro rata (EUR \$397 / Other \$47)	443
Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility USD	-
Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility (EUR \$131 / Other \$70)	201

Total Pro Rata Debt \$6,298

Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (196)

Total Pro Rata Net Debt \$6,102

Enterprise Value \$19,891

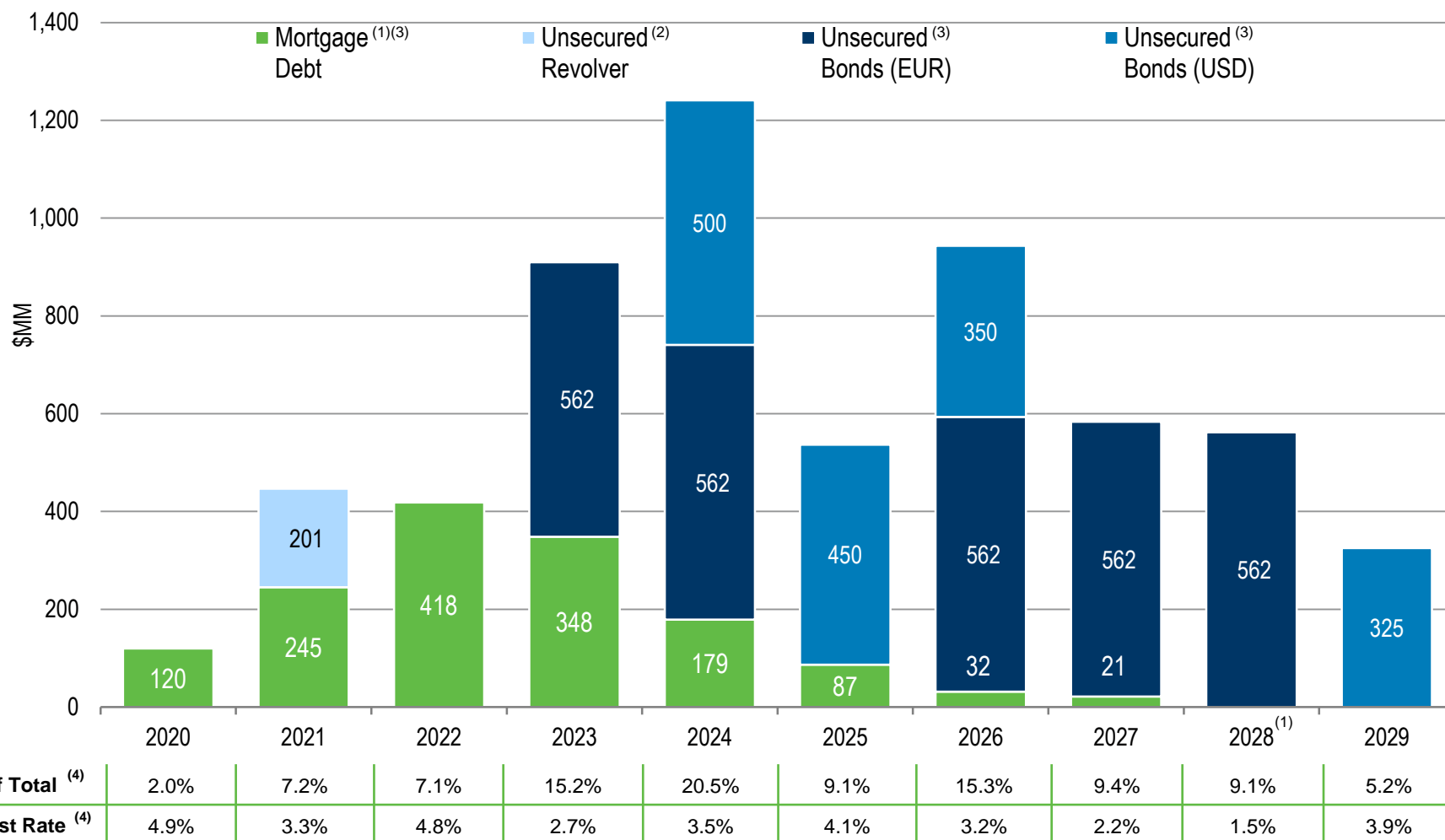
Total Capitalization \$20,087

Leverage Metrics

Pro Rata Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	5.4x
Pro Rata Net Debt / Enterprise Value ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	30.7%
Total Consolidated Debt / Gross Assets ⁽³⁾	40.3%
Weighted Average Interest Rate (pro rata)	3.2%
Weighted Average Debt Maturity (pro rata)	5.1 years

Debt Maturity Schedule

Principal at Maturity



(1) Reflects pro rata balloon payments due at maturity. W. P. Carey has two additional fully amortizing mortgages due in 2028 (\$10MM) and 2031 (\$4MM).

(2) On February 20, 2020, we closed our fourth amended and restated credit facility, with a new borrowing capacity of \$2.1 billion and the ability to increase up to \$2.75 billion, subject to certain conditions in our credit agreement.

(3) Reflects amount due at maturity, excluding unamortized discount and unamortized deferred financing costs.

(4) Reflects the weighted average percentage of debt outstanding and the weighted average interest rate for each year based on the total outstanding balance.

Unsecured Bond Covenants ⁽¹⁾

Investment grade balance sheet with Baa2/stable rating from Moody's and BBB/positive rating from S&P

Senior Unsecured Notes ⁽²⁾

	Metric	Covenant	December 31, 2019
Total Leverage	Total Debt / Total Assets	≤ 60%	40.0%
Secured Debt Leverage	Secured Debt / Total Assets	≤ 40%	9.6%
Fixed Charge Coverage	Consolidated EBITDA / Annual Debt Service Charge	≥ 1.5x	5.3x
Maintenance of Unencumbered Asset Value	Unencumbered Assets / Total Unsecured Debt	≥ 150%	242.9%

(1) This is a summary of the key financial covenants for our Senior Unsecured Notes, along with estimated calculations of our compliance with those covenants at the end of the period presented. These ratios are not measures of our liquidity or performance and serve only to demonstrate our ability to incur additional debt, as permitted by the covenants governing the Senior Unsecured Notes.

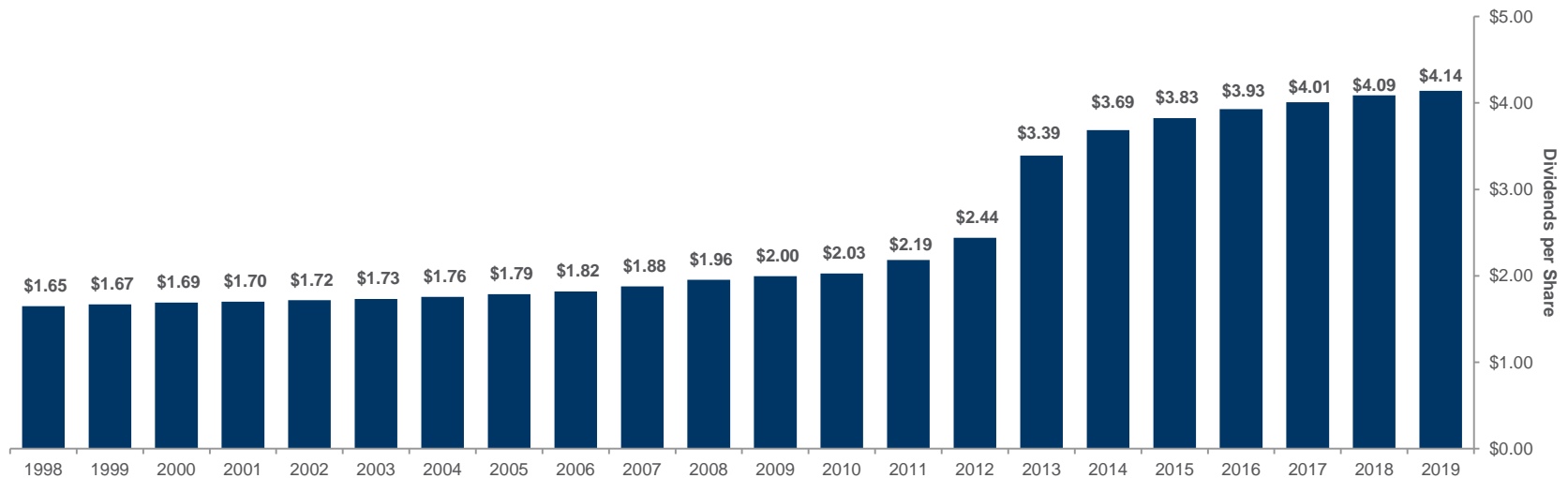
(2) As of December 31, 2019, our Senior Unsecured Notes consisted of the following note issuances: (i) \$500 million 4.6% senior unsecured notes due 2024, (ii) €500 million 2.0% senior unsecured notes due 2023, (iii) \$450 million 4.0% senior unsecured notes due 2025, (iv) \$350 million 4.25% senior unsecured notes due 2026 (v) €500 million 2.25% senior unsecured notes due 2024, (vi) €500 million 2.125% senior unsecured notes due 2027, (vii) €500 million 2.25% senior unsecured notes due 2026, (viii) €500 million 1.35% senior unsecured notes due 2028 and (ix) \$325 million 3.85% senior unsecured notes due 2029.

History of Consistent Dividend Growth

W. P. Carey has increased its dividend every year since going public in 1998

- Current annualized dividend of \$4.15 with a yield of 5.2% ⁽¹⁾
- Conservative and stable payout ratio since conversion to a REIT in September 2012

Dividends per Share ⁽²⁾



Note: Past performance does not guarantee future results.

(1) Based on a stock price of \$80.04 as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Full year distributions declared per share, excluding special dividends.

IV. Investment Management

Summary of Non-Traded Investment Programs

Total AUM of \$7.5 billion, including \$1.5 billion of net lease AUM

- Closed merger with CPA:17 in October 2018
- Exited non-traded retail fundraising in June 2017

	CPA:18	CWI 1	CWI 2	CESH
Investment focus	Diversified / Net Lease	Lodging / Hospitality	Lodging / Hospitality	Student Housing
Fundraising Status	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
AUM	\$2.4B	\$2.7B	\$2.0B	\$329MM
Net lease assets	\$1.4B	--	--	\$64MM
NAV per share	\$8.67	\$10.39	\$11.41	-- (1)
General liquidation guideline (2)	Beginning after the 7 th anniversary of the closing of the initial public offering in 2015	Beginning 6 years following the termination of the initial public offering in 2013 (3)	Beginning 6 years following the termination of the initial public offering in 2017 (3)	Beginning 5 years after raising the minimum offering amount in 2016

(1) We own limited partnership units of CESH at its private placement price of \$1,000 per unit; we currently do not intend to calculate a net asset value per unit for CESH.

(2) Based on general liquidation guidelines set forth in the respective prospectuses; ultimately, liquidation is approved by the independent directors of each program (except for CESH, which is determined by its general partner).

(3) On October 22, 2019, CWI 1 and CWI 2 announced that they have entered into a definitive merger agreement under which the two companies intend to merge in an all-stock transaction. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2020, subject to the approval of stockholders of each of CWI 1 and CWI 2, among other conditions. Following the close of the merger, the combined company intends to internalize the management services currently provided by one of our subsidiaries.

CWI 1 / CWI 2 Update

On October 22, 2019, W. P. Carey entered into an internalization and transition services agreement related to CWI 1 and CWI 2

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On October 22, 2019, CWI 1 and CWI 2, two non-traded lodging REITs advised by W. P. Carey, entered into an agreement to mergeThe merger is subject to customary closing conditions and shareholder approval – anticipated close in Q1 2020⁽¹⁾
Internalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Upon closing, W. P. Carey’s advisory agreements with CWI 1 and CWI 2 will terminate and the merged entity will internalize management and operationsW. P. Carey entered into a Transition Services Agreement (“TSA”) with the merged entity to help facilitate an internalizationServices provided under the TSA will generally be for an initial period of up to 12 monthsW. P. Carey will be reimbursed by the merged entity for costs incurred under the TSA
Special GP Redemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">W. P. Carey will receive approximately \$97 million of total consideration for the redemption of its special general partnership interest in CWI 1 and CWI 2⁽²⁾\$65 million of the total consideration paid will be in preferred shares, which is anticipated to carry an initial dividend of 5.0%The remaining approximately \$32 million in consideration will be in the form of 2,840,549 shares of the merged entity
Financial Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">W. P. Carey will no longer receive investment management fees and participate in the cash flows of CWI 1 and CWI 2W. P. Carey expects to receive cash dividends on the preferred and common stock of the merged entity sharesAFFO from real estate is expected to account for approximately 98% of total AFFONo material impact on W. P. Carey’s balance sheet

Note: for additional details, please reference the 8-K filed on October 22, 2019

(1) On January 13, 2020, the joint proxy statement / prospectus on Form S-4 previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by CWI 1 and CWI 2 was declared effective. Each of CWI 1 and CWI 2 has scheduled a special meeting of stockholders for March 26, 2020; if the proposed transaction is approved, the merger is expected to close shortly thereafter.

(2) As of December 31, 2019 W. P. Carey owned 5,632,897 shares and 3,506,798 shares in CWI 1 and CWI 2, respectively.

Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the matters discussed in this communication constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Exchange Act of 1934, both as amended by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding the intent, belief or expectations of W. P. Carey and can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” “assume,” “outlook,” “seek,” “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “forecast” and other comparable terms. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our corporate strategy and estimated or future economic performance and results; underlying assumptions about our portfolio (e.g., occupancy rate, lease terms and tenant credit quality), possible new acquisitions and dispositions, and our international exposure and acquisition volume; our capital structure, future capital expenditure levels (including any plans to fund our future liquidity needs), and future leverage and debt service obligations; prospective statements regarding our capital markets program, including our credit ratings and “at-the-market” (“ATM”) program; the outlook for the investment programs that we manage, including possible liquidity events for those programs; and statements that we make regarding our ability to remain qualified for taxation as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”).

These statements are based on the current expectations of the management of W. P. Carey. It is important to note that W. P. Carey’s actual results could be materially different from those projected in such forward-looking statements. There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have material adverse effects on future results, performance or achievements of W. P. Carey. Discussions of some of these other important factors and assumptions are contained in W. P. Carey’s filings with the SEC and are available at the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>, including Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in W. P. Carey’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019. In light of these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and factors, the forward-looking events discussed in this communication may not occur. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this communication, unless noted otherwise. Except as required under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the SEC, W. P. Carey does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to the forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this communication or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

All data presented herein is as of December 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted.

Amounts may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Disclosures

The following non-GAAP financial measures are used in this presentation

FFO and AFFO

Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, as discussed below, NAREIT, an industry trade group, has promulgated a non-GAAP measure known as FFO, which we believe to be an appropriate supplemental measure, when used in addition to and in conjunction with results presented in accordance with GAAP, to reflect the operating performance of a REIT. The use of FFO is recommended by the REIT industry as a supplemental non-GAAP measure. FFO is not equivalent to, nor a substitute for, net income or loss as determined under GAAP.

We define FFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the standards established by the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, as restated in December 2018. The White Paper defines FFO as net income or loss computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from sales of property, impairment charges on real estate, gains or losses on changes in control of interests in real estate and depreciation and amortization from real estate assets; and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and jointly owned investments. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and jointly owned investments are calculated to reflect FFO.

We also modify the NAREIT computation of FFO to adjust GAAP net income for certain non-cash charges, such as amortization of real estate-related intangibles, deferred income tax benefits and expenses, straight-line and other non-cash rent adjustments, stock-based compensation, non-cash environmental accretion expense and amortization of deferred financing costs. Our assessment of our operations is focused on long-term sustainability and not on such non-cash items, which may cause short-term fluctuations in net income but have no impact on cash flows. Additionally, we exclude non-core income and expenses, such as gains or losses from extinguishment of debt, restructuring and related compensation expenses and merger and acquisition expenses. We also exclude realized and unrealized gains/losses on foreign currency exchange transactions (other than those realized on the settlement of foreign currency derivatives), which are not considered fundamental attributes of our business plan and do not affect our overall long-term operating performance. We refer to our modified definition of FFO as AFFO. We exclude these items from GAAP net income to arrive at AFFO as they are not the primary drivers in our decision-making process and excluding these items provides investors a view of our portfolio performance over time and makes it more comparable to other REITs that are currently not engaged in acquisitions, mergers and restructuring, which are not part of our normal business operations. AFFO also reflects adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and jointly owned investments. We use AFFO as one measure of our operating performance when we formulate corporate goals, evaluate the effectiveness of our strategies and determine executive compensation.

We believe that AFFO is a useful supplemental measure for investors to consider as we believe it will help them to better assess the sustainability of our operating performance without the potentially distorting impact of these short-term fluctuations. However, there are limits on the usefulness of AFFO to investors. For example, impairment charges and unrealized foreign currency losses that we exclude may become actual realized losses upon the ultimate disposition of the properties in the form of lower cash proceeds or other considerations. We use our FFO and AFFO measures as supplemental financial measures of operating performance. We do not use our FFO and AFFO measures as, nor should they be considered to be, alternatives to net income computed under GAAP, or as alternatives to net cash provided by operating activities computed under GAAP, or as indicators of our ability to fund our cash needs.

Disclosures (cont'd)

The following non-GAAP financial measures are used in this presentation (cont'd)

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

We believe that EBITDA is a useful supplemental measure to investors and analysts for assessing the performance of our business segments because (i) it removes the impact of our capital structure from our operating results and (ii) because it is helpful when comparing our operating performance to that of companies in our industry without regard to such items, which can vary substantially from company to company. Adjusted EBITDA as disclosed represents EBITDA, modified to include other adjustments to GAAP net income for certain non-cash charges, such as impairments, non-cash rent adjustments and unrealized gains and losses from our hedging activity. Additionally, we exclude gains and losses on sale of real estate, which are not considered fundamental attributes of our business plans and do not affect our overall long-term operating performance. We exclude these items from adjusted EBITDA as they are not the primary drivers in our decision-making process. For the three months ended December 31, 2018, we also modified adjusted EBITDA for the pro rata share of cash NOI for the partial period with an amount estimated to be equivalent to the additional pro rata share of cash NOI necessary to reflect ownership of properties acquired in the CPA:17 Merger for the full quarter; we also reduced adjusted EBITDA for advisory fees received from CPA:17 – Global during that quarter. Adjusted EBITDA reflects adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and jointly owned investments. Our assessment of our operations is focused on long-term sustainability and not on such non-cash and non-core items, which may cause short-term fluctuations in net income but have no impact on cash flows. We believe that adjusted EBITDA is a useful supplemental measure to investors and analysts, although it does not represent net income that is computed in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income or as an indicator of our financial performance. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA as calculated by us may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Other Metrics

Pro Rata Metrics

This supplemental package contains certain metrics prepared under the pro rata consolidation method. We refer to these metrics as pro rata metrics. We have a number of investments, usually with our affiliates, in which our economic ownership is less than 100%. Under the full consolidation method, we report 100% of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of those investments that are deemed to be under our control or for which we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, even if our ownership is less than 100%. Also, for all other jointly owned investments, which we do not control, we report our net investment and our net income or loss from that investment. Under the pro rata consolidation method, we present our proportionate share, based on our economic ownership of these jointly owned investments, of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of those investments. Multiplying each of our jointly owned investments' financial statement line items by our percentage ownership and adding or subtracting those amounts from our totals, as applicable, may not accurately depict the legal and economic implications of holding an ownership interest of less than 100% in our jointly owned investments.

ABR

ABR represents contractual minimum annualized base rent for our net-leased properties, net of receivable reserves as determined by GAAP, and reflects exchange rates as of December 31, 2019. If there is a rent abatement, we annualize the first monthly contractual base rent following the free rent period. ABR is not applicable to operating properties and is presented on a pro rata basis.