The start of Q2 saw the brunt of the COVID-19 hit to manufacturing activity in Europe, with multiple indicators including freight indices, Manufacturing PMI and exports tumbling. However, leading indicators are showing recovery and are now at, or close to 2019 levels.

Whilst manufacturing suffered as a result of lockdown, the ongoing growth in online retail has been super charged with lockdowns forcing consumers of all ages to embrace online shopping, resulting in increases in penetration rates across Europe.

Across Europe, growth in online retail sales in May was 35% higher than one year ago. Year on year (YoY) growth has since moderated to 24% higher in June, however, internet sales and mail order remains 17% higher than it was in February 2020, pre-pandemic.

H1 2020 industrial and logistics investment volumes remained well above the long term average and were 2% higher than H1 2019. However, Q2 investment volumes were down on recent years as sale launches were temporarily paused.

Due to its resilience throughout the pandemic and the push factors of challenges in other real estate asset classes, we are also witnessing institutional capital reweighting volumes towards the logistics sector, which has only further increased demand and competition for prime stock. Against a backdrop of significant investor appetite, vendors are now pressing ahead with stalled sales and launching new product.

Germany was the leading destination for logistics investment in Q2 2020, with €1.5bn transacted, €100mn more than Q2 2019. Norway, Austria and Italy also saw marginally higher investment volumes than the same quarter the previous year.

In certain markets, we are witnessing yields eclipsing pre-pandemic levels, as the weight of capital allocated to the logistics sector increases and investors are searching for core product. Germany is a key example, as it’s considered by investors as one of the most resilient markets across Europe. This is both in terms of how it has dealt with the wider COVID-19 crisis to date, but also as an international and domestic market it’s regarded as a safe haven for capital in times of increased volatility.
Despite travel restrictions, 29% of investment was from the United States and a further 8% from South Korea. Just over one quarter of capital was from the United Kingdom.

Institutional investors were the dominant investor type in Q2, contributing to 60% of volume, followed by Private Investors with 18% and Listed / REIT investors, 13%.

Germany was the major destination of logistics in Q2 2020, with €1.5bn transacted, 100mn more than Q2 2019. Norway, Austria and Italy also saw marginally higher investment volumes than the same quarter the year prior.

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Cities to see year on year increases in prime industrial rent in Q2 2020 included Prague (+14%), Budapest (+10%), Vienna (+8%) and Moscow (+8%).

Countries across Europe have seen steep falls in GDP growth over the first half of the year. However, Oxford Economics forecast a sharp recovery in 2021, before growth moderates.

Spain had almost halved unemployment since its peak during the Eurozone crisis. This increased back to 15.3% in Q2, 2020, albeit below expectations of 16.7%.

Minimum wage in Poland is less than half the minimum wage in Germany. This incentivises growth of logistics along the Polish border to serve the ecommerce demand in Germany and beyond.
Imports and exports for Europe have both declined over the year, with exports seeing a greater decline.

Air freight declined below 100,000 tonnes in April, but has been steadily recovering to just below 2019 levels.

The truck toll mileage is a leading indicator of industrial production and is measured relative to usual levels for the period. The indicator has now reached normal levels.

The Eurozone manufacturing PMI was 51.7 in August, in line with expectations and in expansionary territory.

Baltic Dry Index is a measure of what it costs to ship raw materials and is a leading indicator of global demand. The index remains volatile but back at 2019 levels.

This index measures activity (excl parks & recreation), relative to a benchmark period in January / February. Activity is close to normal in Poland and Italy. The summer vacation period is likely skewing activity downwards.
Wayfair shares have increased +186% YTD, while HelloFresh (+117%), Amazon (+77%) and Zalando (+61%) have also recorded significant increases, highlighting the demand for online goods and expanding business plans.

Internet & mail order retail growth peaked in May, at 35% higher than May 2019. Levels have since moderated to 24%. However, this channel of retail remains 17% higher than in February.

Comparing the share of online retail as a percentage of total retail sales in 2012 versus 2019, Germany is the most advanced in mainland Europe, while the southern European countries of Italy and Spain have low ecommerce penetration, albeit with double digit growth rates. Many countries saw an acceleration in online retail over the pandemic, creating additional demand for logistics space, with ecommerce penetration across Western Europe forecast to increase from 12% in 2019 to 16% in 2020. As physical retailing recovers in 2021, it is expected that the share of online retail will dip back marginally to 15%, however this remains significantly above levels seen in 2019.