

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

Form 10-K

March 01, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 1-6300

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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Pennsylvania (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	23-6216339 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
The Bellevue 200 South Broad Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Address of principal executive offices)	19102 (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (215) 875-0700	

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in the definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ x
Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒ x

The aggregate market value, as of June 30, 2010, of the shares of beneficial interest, par value \$1.00 per share, of the Registrant held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$636.0 million. (Aggregate market value is estimated solely for the purposes of this report and shall not be construed as an admission for the purposes of determining affiliate status.)

On February 24, 2011, 55,437,687 shares of beneficial interest, par value \$1.00 per share, of the Registrant were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by us, contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans, strategies, anticipated events, trends and other matters that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events, achievements or results and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that might cause future events, achievements or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In particular, our business might be materially and adversely affected by uncertainties affecting real estate businesses generally as well as the following, among other factors:

our substantial debt and our high leverage ratio;

constraining leverage, interest and tangible net worth covenants under our 2010 Credit Facility, as well as mandatory capital application provisions and limits on our ability to pay distributions on our common shares;

our ability to refinance our existing indebtedness when it matures, on favorable terms, or at all;

our ability to raise capital, including through the issuance of equity or equity-related securities if market conditions are favorable, through joint ventures or other partnerships, through sales of properties, or through other actions;

our short- and long-term liquidity position;

the effects on us of dislocations and liquidity disruptions in the capital and credit markets;

current economic conditions and their effect on employment, consumer confidence and spending; tenant business performance, prospects, solvency and leasing decisions; and the value and potential impairment of our properties;

increases in operating costs that cannot be passed on to tenants;

our ability to maintain and increase property occupancy, sales and rental rates, including at our redeveloped properties;

risks relating to development and redevelopment activities;

changes in the retail industry, including consolidation and store closings;

the effects of online shopping and other uses of technology on our retail tenants;

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general economic, financial and political conditions, including credit market conditions, changes in interest rates or unemployment;

concentration of our properties in the Mid-Atlantic region;

changes in local market conditions, such as the supply of or demand for retail space, or other competitive factors;

potential dilution from any capital raising transactions;

possible environmental liabilities;

our ability to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost; and

existence of complex regulations, including those relating to our status as a REIT, and the adverse consequences if we were to fail to qualify as a REIT.

Additional factors that might cause future events, achievements or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements include those discussed in the section entitled Item 1A. Risk Factors. We do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or otherwise.

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Except as the context otherwise requires, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to we, our, us, the Company and PREIT refer to Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and its subsidiaries, including our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P. References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to PREIT Associates refer to PREIT Associates, L.P. References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to PRI refer to PREIT-RUBIN, Inc., which is a taxable REIT subsidiary of the Company.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS. OVERVIEW

Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, a Pennsylvania business trust founded in 1960 and one of the first equity REITs in the United States, has a primary investment focus on retail shopping malls and strip and power centers located in the eastern half of the United States, primarily in the Mid-Atlantic region. Our portfolio currently consists of a total of 49 properties in 13 states, including 38 shopping malls, eight strip and power centers and three development properties. The operating retail properties have a total of approximately 33.2 million square feet. The operating retail properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes have a total of approximately 28.7 million square feet, of which we own approximately 23.0 million square feet. The operating retail properties that are owned by unconsolidated partnerships with third parties have a total of approximately 4.5 million square feet, of which 2.9 million square feet are owned by such partnerships. The development portion of our portfolio contains three properties in two states, with two classified as mixed use (a combination of retail and other uses) and one classified as other.

We are a fully integrated, self-managed and self-administered REIT that has elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. In general, we are required each year to distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our net taxable income and to meet certain other requirements in order to maintain the favorable tax treatment associated with qualifying as a REIT.

RETAIL BUSINESS

We are primarily engaged in the ownership, management, leasing, development, redevelopment and acquisition of retail shopping malls and strip and power centers. In general, our malls include national or regional department stores, large format retailers or other anchors and a diverse mix of national, regional and local in-line stores offering apparel (women's, family, teen), shoes, eyewear, cards and gifts, jewelry, books/music/movies, electronics and sporting goods, among other things. To enhance the experience for shoppers, most of our malls have restaurants and/or food courts and convenient parking and some of the malls have multi-screen movie theaters and other entertainment options, either as part of the mall or on outparcels around the perimeter of the mall property. In addition, many of our malls also have restaurants, banks or other stores located on outparcels. In their geographic trade areas, our malls frequently serve as a central place for community, promotional and charitable events.

The largest mall in our retail portfolio contains approximately 1.3 million square feet and 144 stores, and the smallest contains approximately 0.4 million square feet and 48 stores. The power centers in our retail portfolio range from 300,000 to 780,000 square feet, while the strip centers range from 230,000 square feet to 275,000 square feet. We derive the substantial majority of our revenue from rent received under leases with tenants for space at retail properties in our real estate portfolio. In general, our leases require tenants to pay minimum rent, which is a fixed amount specified in the lease, and which is often subject to scheduled increases during the term of the lease for longer term leases. In addition or in the alternative, certain tenants are required to pay percentage rent, which can be either a percentage of their sales revenue that exceeds certain levels specified in their lease agreements, or a percentage of their total sales revenue. Also, many of our leases provide that the tenant will reimburse us for certain expenses for common area maintenance (CAM), real estate taxes, utilities, insurance and other operating expenses incurred in the operation of the retail properties subject, in some cases, to certain limitations. The proportion of the expenses for which tenants are responsible is generally related to the tenant's pro rata share of space at the property. In recent years, our properties are experiencing a trend towards more leases that provide for the rent amount to be determined on the basis of a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent as well as more gross leases (leases that provide that tenants pay a higher minimum rent amount in lieu of contributing toward common area maintenance costs and real estate taxes). In-line stores typically generate a majority of the revenue of a mall, with a relatively small proportion coming from anchor tenants and junior anchors or large format retailers.

Retail real estate industry participants sometimes classify malls based on the average sales per square foot of in-line mall tenants, the population and average household income of the trade area and the geographic market, the growth rates of the population and average household income in the trade area and geographic market, and numerous other factors. Based on these factors, in general, malls that have high average sales per square foot and are in trade areas with large populations and high household incomes and/or growth rates are considered Class A malls, malls with average sales per square foot that are in the middle range of population or household income and/or growth rates are

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considered Class B malls, and malls with lower average sales and smaller populations and lower household incomes and/or growth rates are considered Class C malls. Although these classifications are defined differently by different market participants, in general, some of our malls are in the Class A range and many might be classified as Class B or Class C properties. The classification of a mall can change, and one of the goals of our redevelopment program was to increase the average sales per square foot of certain of our properties and thus potentially its class, and correspondingly increase its rental income and cash flows in order to maximize the value of the property.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operating Performance

The current conditions in the economy and the financial markets have reduced employment and business and consumer confidence, and have negatively affected consumer spending on retail goods. The weaker operating performance of several retailers has resulted in delays or deferred decisions regarding the openings of new retail stores at our properties and lease renewals, has affected our ability to sustain or increase rental rates and has affected the ability of some of our current tenants to meet their obligations to us.

Nevertheless, in 2010, we generated positive changes in some key operating metrics. For our retail properties, including consolidated and unconsolidated properties, we increased our retail portfolio weighted average occupancy by 160 basis points to 91.0%, and we increased our retail portfolio weighted average occupancy excluding anchors by 260 basis points to 87.2%. Including all tenants occupying space under an agreement with an initial term of less than one year, total enclosed mall occupancy was 92.6% and occupancy excluding anchors was 90.4%. Corresponding amounts in the prior year were 91.8% and 89.0%, respectively. We brought new tenants to many of the spaces that had previously been vacated. For the period ended December 31, 2010, we generated sales per square foot at enclosed malls in our portfolio of \$350, an increase of \$16, or 4.8%, over the prior year. Four properties generated sales in excess of \$400 per square foot. In addition to these positive trends, however, as further described above and in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our properties have experienced, and might continue to experience, a trend toward more gross leases, leases providing for fixed CAM or caps in the rate of annual increases in CAM, and leases that provide for the rent amount to be determined on the basis of a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent, with no contribution toward CAM costs and real estate taxes.

Financings and Transactions

Although we still have a substantial amount of debt, we have taken steps to improve our balance sheet. In March 2010, we entered into an Amended, Restated and Consolidated Senior Secured Credit Agreement comprised of an aggregate \$520.0 million term loan (the 2010 Term Loan) and a \$150.0 million revolving line of credit (the Revolving Facility, and, together with the 2010 Term Loan, the 2010 Credit Facility) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and the other financial institutions signatory thereto. The initial term of the 2010 Credit Facility is three years, and we have the right to one 12-month extension of the initial maturity date. Amounts borrowed under the 2010 Credit Facility bear interest at a rate between 4.00% and 4.90% per annum, depending on our leverage, in excess of LIBOR, with no floor. The rate in effect as of December 31, 2010 and since we entered into the 2010 Credit Facility is 4.90% per annum in excess of LIBOR. In determining our leverage (the ratio of Total Liabilities to Gross Asset Value as these terms are defined in the 2010 Credit Facility), the capitalization rate used to calculate Gross Asset Value is 8.00%. Our obligations under the 2010 Credit Facility are secured by mortgages on 21 of our properties.

In May 2010, we issued 10,350,000 common shares in a public offering at \$16.25 per share. We received net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$160.6 million. We used the net proceeds from this offering, plus available working capital, to repay borrowings under our 2010 Credit Facility.

In September 2010, we sold our interests in five consolidated power center properties for \$134.7 million in cash. In connection with this sale, the proceeds were used for repayment of mortgage loans on three of the properties and for payment of the release prices of two of the properties that secured a portion of the 2010 Credit Facility. Also,

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\$10.0 million of the sale proceeds were used to repay borrowings under our Revolving Facility, and \$8.9 million of the sale proceeds were used to repay borrowings under the 2010 Term Loan, all in accordance with the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility. As a result of all of these actions, the amount outstanding under the 2010 Term Loan has been permanently reduced. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$347.2 million outstanding under the 2010 Term Loan, and there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility. Our leverage (the ratio of Total Liabilities to Gross Asset Value) was 67.1% as of December 31, 2010 using the capitalization rate set forth in the 2010 Credit Facility, as compared to 70.8% as of December 31, 2009, as determined using the capitalization rate in effect under the credit agreement in effect at that time.

Mortgage Loan Activity

We, or partnerships in which we own interests, entered into new or refinanced mortgage loans in 2010 for the following amounts and secured by the following properties: \$30.0 million on New River Valley Mall, \$2.5 million of additional principal on Lycoming Mall, \$10.0 million on Springfield Park/Springfield East (50% interest), \$140.0 million on Lehigh Valley Mall (50% interest), \$32.0 million on Valley View Mall and \$67.0 million on Springfield Mall (50% interest).

Development and Redevelopment

We have reached the last phase in our current redevelopment program. Over the past six years, we have invested approximately \$1.0 billion in our portfolio. In 2010, we completed construction activities at Cherry Hill Mall, Plymouth Meeting Mall and the office portion of The Gallery at Market East. The current estimated project cost of Voorhees Town Center, our only remaining redevelopment project, is \$83.0 million, and the amount invested as of December 31, 2010 was \$72.6 million.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our primary objective is to maximize the long-term value of the Company for our shareholders. To that end, our business goals are to obtain the highest possible rental income, tenant sales and occupancy at our properties in order to maximize our cash flows, funds from operations, funds available for distribution to shareholders, and other operating measures and results, and ultimately to maximize the values of our properties.

Short- to Intermediate-Term Business Strategy

Over the next few years, our business strategy is closely linked to our capital strategy, given the state of the economy generally and the state of the credit and capital markets, and hence our goals are to:

lease the space in all of our properties, especially properties where the construction for redevelopment projects has been completed, and continue our heightened focus on operating our properties, with an emphasis on matching costs with revenue;

continue to strengthen our balance sheet;

reposition some of our properties by adding a mix of uses, including alternative uses, and prudently optimize our portfolio of properties by judiciously nurturing assets that we believe have growth potential and disposing of assets that no longer meet our strategic objectives; and

pursue new initiatives designed to generate additional revenue, and pair our skill sets in property management, redevelopment and development with capital from various sources to produce favorable investment returns, all subject to the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility.

Lease Space at Redeveloped and Other Properties and Continue our Heightened Focus on Property and Corporate Operations. We are emphasizing our efforts to lease the available space at our completed redevelopment properties following the significant recent investments in those assets, as well as at the other properties in the balance of our portfolio. However, our leasing activities face significant challenges because of unemployment and constraints on retail spending, given current economic conditions. As a result, retailer performance is uncertain, and we have experienced delays or deferred decisions regarding the openings of new retail stores. Recently, there have been some indicators of

improvement in retailer performance, and we continue to strive to maximize our leasing efforts.

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Also, we are continuing to review our property and corporate operations in detail. We are taking steps designed to increase our revenue and net operating income, including a program to convert short term specialty leasing tenants to longer term tenants. We are also pursuing actions to reduce our expenses. We continue to closely track our level of general, administrative and other expenses in relation to our net operating income.

Continue to Strengthen Our Balance Sheet. We continue to contemplate ways to reduce our leverage through a variety of means available to us, and subject to the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility. These means might include issuing equity or equity-related securities if market conditions are favorable, entering into joint ventures or other partnerships or arrangements involving our contribution of assets, selling properties with values in excess of their mortgage loans or allocable debt and applying proceeds to debt reduction, or through other actions. We might repurchase more of our 4.00% Senior Exchangeable Notes due 2012 (Exchangeable Notes) if we can do so on favorable terms. In addition, we might investigate opportunities to make changes to the terms of our current mortgage loans and other debt, such as by extending the maturity date or modifying other terms.

Reposition Some of Our Properties by Adding a Mix of Uses and Prudently Optimize the Portfolio. We look for ways to maximize the value of our assets by adding a mix of uses, such as office or multi-family residential housing, initiated either by ourselves or with a partner, that are designed to attract a greater concentration of people to the property. Multiple constituencies, from local governments to real estate developers to citizen groups, have indicated a preference for in-place development, development near transportation hubs, the addition of uses to existing properties, and sustainable development, as opposed to locating, acquiring and developing new green field sites. Also, if appropriate, we will seek to attract certain nontraditional tenants to these properties, including tenants using the space for purposes such as education, health care, entertainment, government and child care, which can bring larger numbers of people to the property, as well as regional, local or nontraditional retailers.

We review all of the assets in our portfolio frequently and, as the manager of this portfolio, we make determinations about which assets have growth potential and should be nurtured and receive judicious additional investment in the form of efforts or funds (subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility), and which properties or parcels do not meet the financial or strategic criteria we apply and should be divested. However, negative conditions in the credit markets might make it more difficult for us to sell properties on favorable terms to us, or at all, as prospective buyers might experience increased costs of debt financing or difficulties in obtaining debt financing.

Pursue New Revenue Streams; Pair Our Property Skills With New Sources of Capital. We believe that we possess valuable experience in property management, redevelopment and development through our skilled and veteran employees. We have historically provided management, leasing and development services to affiliated and third-party property owners. We continue to seek opportunities to manage additional properties. We recently expanded our portfolio of managed properties to include Arnot Mall in Horseheads, New York. In addition, we continue our efforts to determine whether there are other sources of demand for the services that we can provide using our existing property management platform.

We are pursuing opportunities to contribute our experience in asset management and real estate redevelopment and development to a project or venture where another party contributes some or all capital or equity. These efforts are designed to enable us to generate a return from our investment of predominantly our skills and labor, rather than our capital. To these ends, we are pursuing opportunities in forms that include, among others, partnerships with institutional real estate investors, joint ventures, and investments by or funding from government sources.

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Long-Term Business Strategy

In the longer term, we believe that conditions in the economy will improve and the challenging conditions in the capital and credit markets will ease. We believe that employment, consumer confidence and consumer spending on retail goods will eventually increase. We believe that such projected increases are likely to have a positive effect on retail sales and on demand for retail space. We believe that this demand will be seen at our properties, and in particular, our redeveloped properties, and will ultimately have a positive effect on our overall occupancy and net operating income. Such projected increases would also likely have a positive effect on our results of operations and financial position, and, over time, on our liquidity position and our access to capital sources. However, many factors might cause future events, achievements or results to not to be as positive as we expect, including those discussed in the section entitled Item 1A. Risk Factors. If and when these anticipated positive developments occur, we anticipate that we will resume or increase our efforts to execute several components of our long-term strategy, which are as follows:

Asset Management, Leasing and Operations

We conduct active asset management of our properties in an effort to maximize and maintain occupancy and optimize the diversity and mix of tenants, merchandise choices and price points. We do this in order to attract a wider range of customers and increase sales by mall tenants. Sales gains can increase tenant satisfaction and make our properties attractive to our tenants and prospective tenants, which can increase the rent we receive from our properties. For example, we coordinate closely with tenants on new store locations in an effort to position our property for their latest concept or store prototype, which is designed to drive traffic and stimulate customer spending.

Some space at properties might be available for a shorter period of time, pending a lease with a permanent tenant. We strive to manage the use of this space through our specialty leasing function, which manages the short-term leasing of stores and the licensing of income-generating carts and kiosks, with the goal of maximizing the rent we receive during the period when a space is not subject to a longer term lease.

As an integral part of our property management, we also attempt to generate ancillary revenue, such as through marketing partnerships, and we work on controlling operating costs and expenses, in an effort to contain tenant operating costs.

Acquisitions

We seek to selectively acquire, in an opportunistic and disciplined manner, properties that are well-located and that we believe have strong potential for increased cash flows and appreciation in value if we apply our skills in leasing, asset management and redevelopment to the property. We also seek to acquire additional parcels or properties that are included within, or adjacent to, the properties already in our portfolio in order to gain greater control over the merchandising and tenant mix of a property.

Development

We pursue development of additional retail and mixed use projects that we expect can meet the financial and strategic criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. We seek to leverage our skill sets in site selection, entitlement and planning, cost estimation and project management to develop new retail and mixed use properties. We seek properties in trade areas that we believe have sufficient demand for such properties, once developed, to generate cash flows that meet the financial thresholds we establish in the given environment. We manage all aspects of these undertakings, including market and trade area research, site selection, acquisition, preliminary development work, construction and leasing.

Redevelopment

We strive to increase the potential value of properties in our portfolio by redeveloping them. If we believe that a property is not achieving its potential, we engage in a focused leasing effort in order to increase the property's performance. If we believe the property has the potential to support a more significant redevelopment project, we consider a formal redevelopment plan. Our redevelopment efforts are intended to increase the value of the property, and are designed to increase customer traffic and attract retailers, which can, in turn, lead to increases in sales, occupancy levels and rental rates. Our efforts to maximize a property's potential can also serve to maintain or improve that property's competitive position.

The tactics we use in our efforts to increase the potential value of properties include: remerchandising the tenant mix to capitalize on the economy and demographics of the property's trade area; creating a diversified anchor mix including fashion, value-oriented and traditional department stores; attracting non-traditional junior anchors and mall tenants to draw more customers to the property; incorporating sit down restaurants and other entertainment options to extend shoppers' time spent on the property; generating synergy by introducing different

components to mall properties; and redirecting traffic flow and creating additional space for in-line stores by relocating food courts.

Dispositions

We regularly conduct portfolio property reviews and, if appropriate, we dispose of properties or outparcels that we do not believe meet the financial and strategic criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. Disposing of these properties can enable us to redeploy our capital to other uses, such as to repay debt, to reinvest in other real estate assets and development and redevelopment projects and for other corporate purposes.

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Capital Availability

To maintain our status as a REIT, we are required, under federal tax laws, to distribute to shareholders 90% of our net taxable income, which generally leaves insufficient funds to finance major initiatives internally. Because of these requirements, we would ordinarily fund most of our significant capital requirements, such as the capital for redevelopments, developments and acquisitions, through secured and unsecured indebtedness and, when appropriate, the issuance of additional equity or equity-linked securities.

However, as described above, in the first quarter of 2010, we entered into the three year 2010 Credit Facility. The 2010 Credit Facility contains affirmative and negative covenants. During the term of the 2010 Credit Facility, certain covenants and provisions significantly limit our ability to use our cash flows and any debt or equity capital we obtain to execute our strategy.

In addition, our ability to finance our growth using these sources depends, in part, on our creditworthiness, the availability of credit to us or the market for our securities at the time or times we need capital. Continued uncertainty in the capital and credit markets might negatively affect our ability to access additional debt financing at reasonable terms, which might negatively affect our ability to fund our long-term strategies and other business initiatives. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Indebtedness and Our Financing.

CAPITAL STRATEGY

In support of the long-term business strategies described above, our long-term corporate finance objective is to maximize the availability and minimize the cost of the capital we employ to fund our operations. In pursuit of this objective and for other business reasons, we seek the broadest range of funding sources (including commercial banks, institutional lenders, equity investors and joint venture partners) and funding vehicles (including mortgage loans, commercial loans and debt and equity securities) available to us on the most favorable terms. We pursue this goal by maintaining relationships with various capital sources and utilizing a variety of financing instruments, enhancing our flexibility to execute our business strategy in different economic environments or at different points in the business cycle.

Short- to Intermediate-Term Capital Strategy

While our long-term corporate finance objective has not changed, we have been making efforts to adjust the actions we take in pursuit of that goal, given current conditions in the economy, the capital markets and the retail industry. The conditions in the market for debt capital and commercial mortgage loans, including the commercial mortgage backed securities market, and the conditions in the general economy and their effect on retail sales, as well as our significant leverage resulting from our redevelopment program and other development activity, have combined to necessitate that we vary our approach to obtaining, using and recycling capital. In pursuit of our corporate finance objective, we intend to continue to consider all of our available options for accessing the capital markets, given our position and constraints.

In 2010, we entered into the 2010 Credit Facility, and we raised approximately \$160.6 million in a public equity offering. We used the net proceeds from this offering, plus available working capital, primarily to repay borrowings under our 2010 Credit Facility. We also sold our interests in five consolidated power center properties for \$134.7 million in cash and used the proceeds primarily for debt repayment and for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2010, we had repaid \$172.8 million of the outstanding balance of the 2010 Term Loan portion of the 2010 Credit Facility, and there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility.

Through the end of 2012, eight mortgage loans with an aggregate principal balance of \$474.8 million as of December 31, 2010 will mature. Six of these mortgage loans will have balances of more than \$40.0 million at maturity, including the mortgage loans on Cherry Hill Mall, which will have an aggregate balance in excess of \$230.7 million at maturity. We believe that, in the aggregate, the values of these properties will be sufficient to support replacement financing, depending on conditions in the credit market. While mortgage interest rates remain relatively low, we will seek to extend these mortgage loans to the maximum extent possible, or to replace them with longer term mortgage loans. See Item 1A. Risk Factors. In addition, the

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remaining balance of our unsecured Exchangeable Notes, which was \$136.9 million as of December 31, 2010, will mature in 2012. Subject to the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility, we will continue to seek to opportunistically reduce the balance of the Exchangeable Notes, and we intend to review all available options to address their maturity in 2012, including the use of such things as internally generated cash flows, excess refinancing proceeds, or the refinancing or extending of the Exchangeable Notes in a similar or modified form.

We continue to contemplate ways to reduce our leverage through a variety of means available to us, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility. These steps might include obtaining equity capital, including through the issuance of equity securities if market conditions are favorable, through joint ventures or other partnerships or arrangements involving our contribution of assets with institutional investors, private equity investors or other REITs, through sales of properties with values in excess of their mortgage loans or allocable debt and application of the excess proceeds to debt reduction, or through other actions.

Long-Term Capital Strategy

In general, in determining the amount and type of debt capital to employ in our business, we consider several factors, including: general economic conditions, the capital market environment, prevailing and forecasted interest rates for various debt instruments, the cost of equity capital, property values, capitalization rates for mall properties, our financing needs for redevelopment, development and acquisition opportunities, the debt ratios of other mall REITs and publicly-traded real estate companies, and the requirement under federal tax laws for REITs to distribute at least 90% of net taxable income, among other factors. An aspect of our approach to debt financing is that we strive to lengthen and stagger the maturities of our debt obligations in order to better manage our future capital requirements.

The United States credit markets have experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions in recent years. These circumstances have materially affected liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for borrowers less attractive, and in certain cases have resulted in the limited availability or unavailability of certain types of debt financing. Continued uncertainty in the credit markets might negatively affect our ability to access additional debt financing at reasonable terms, which might negatively affect our ability to fund our future redevelopment and development projects and other business initiatives. A prolonged downturn in the credit markets might cause us to seek alternative sources of financing, which could potentially be less attractive and might require us to adjust our business plan accordingly. In addition, these factors might make it more difficult for us to sell properties or outparcels or might adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers might experience increased costs of debt financing or difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Events in the credit markets have also had an adverse effect on other financial markets in the United States, which might make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of equity. See Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to financial market risks, including interest rate risk on our interest-bearing liabilities. We attempt to limit these risks by following established risk management policies, procedures and strategies, including the use of various types of financial instruments. To manage interest rate risk and limit overall interest cost, we may employ interest rate swaps, options, forwards, caps and floors or a combination thereof depending on our underlying exposure, and subject to our ability to satisfy collateral requirements.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

We hold our interests in our portfolio of properties through our operating partnership, PREIT Associates. We are the sole general partner of PREIT Associates and, as of December 31, 2010, held a 96.0% controlling interest in PREIT Associates. We consolidate PREIT Associates for financial reporting purposes. We own our interests in our properties through various ownership structures, including partnerships and tenancy in common arrangements (collectively, "partnerships"). PREIT owns interests in some of these properties directly and has pledged the entire economic benefit of ownership to PREIT Associates. PREIT Associates' direct or indirect economic interest in the balance of the properties ranges from 40% to 50% (for eight partnership properties) up to 100%. See Item 2. Properties Retail Properties.

We provide our management, leasing and real estate development services through our subsidiaries PREIT Services, LLC ("PREIT Services"), which generally develops and manages properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, and PRI, which generally develops and manages properties that we do not consolidate for

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financial reporting purposes, including properties in which we own interests through partnerships with third parties and properties that are owned by third parties in which we do not own an interest. PRI is a taxable REIT subsidiary, as defined by federal tax laws, which means that it is able to offer an expanded menu of services to tenants without jeopardizing our continuing qualification as a REIT under federal tax law.

COMPETITION

Competition in the retail real estate industry is intense. We compete with other public and private retail real estate companies, including companies that own or manage malls, strip centers, power centers, lifestyle centers, factory outlet centers, theme/festival centers and community centers, as well as other commercial real estate developers and real estate owners, particularly those with properties near our properties, on the basis of several factors, including location and rent charged. We compete with these companies to attract customers to our properties, as well as to attract anchor and in-line store tenants. We also compete to acquire land for new site development, during more favorable economic conditions. Our malls and our strip and power centers face competition from similar retail centers, including more recently developed or renovated centers that are near our retail properties. We also face competition from a variety of different retail formats, including internet retailers, traditional retailers with an internet presence, discount or value retailers, home shopping networks, mail order operators, catalogs and telemarketers. This competition could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease space and on the amount of rent and expense reimbursements that we receive. Our tenants face competition from companies at the same and other properties and from other retail formats as well.

We believe that the main criteria used by retailers in deciding where to locate include local trade area demographics, the property location, the attractiveness of the store location and the overall property, the total sales and sales per square foot of the property, the rental rate, the total number of stores in the area and their geographic spread, the type and mix of other retailers at the property, and the management and operational skill of the landlord. Applying these criteria to our properties, we believe that a number of our properties are located in submarkets or local trade areas with demographics that are favorable for retailers, that our significant redevelopment program has made the properties that were redeveloped more attractive and that the middle markets where several of our properties are located are not overly saturated with retailers, although our properties face significant challenges because the conditions in the economy and reduced employment and business and consumer confidence have negatively affected consumer spending on retail goods.

Development of competing retail properties and the related increased competition for tenants might cause us to make capital improvements to properties that we would have deferred or would not have otherwise planned to make and might also affect the total sales, sales per square foot, occupancy and net operating income of such properties. Any such capital improvements undertaken individually or collectively would be subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility and involve costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, we compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities for acquisitions of malls, other retail properties and other prime development sites, including institutional pension funds, other REITs and other owner-operators of retail properties. Our efforts to compete are also subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility. When we seek to make acquisitions, these competitors might drive up the price we must pay for properties, parcels, other assets or other companies or might themselves succeed in acquiring those properties, parcels, assets or companies. In addition, our potential acquisition targets might find our competitors to be more attractive suitors if they have greater resources, are willing to pay more, or have a more compatible operating philosophy. In particular, larger REITs might enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital, a better ability to raise capital, a better ability to finance an acquisition and enhanced operating efficiencies. We might not succeed in acquiring retail properties or development sites that we seek, or, if we pay a higher price for a property and/or generate lower cash flow from an acquired property than we expect, our investment returns will be reduced, which will adversely affect the value of our securities. Given current economic, capital market, and retail industry conditions, however, there has been substantially less competition with respect to existing property or land parcel acquisition activity in recent quarters.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances, regulations and case law, an owner, former owner or operator of real estate might be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances present at, on, under, in or released from its property, regardless of whether the owner, operator or other responsible

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party knew of or was at fault for the release or presence of hazardous or toxic substances. The responsible party also might be liable to the government or to third parties for substantial property damage, investigation costs and clean up costs. Even if more than one person might have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by the environmental laws might be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs the government incurs in connection with the contamination. Contamination might adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or lease real estate or borrow with real estate as collateral. In connection with our ownership, operation, management, development and redevelopment of properties, or any other properties we acquire in the future, we might be liable under these laws and might incur costs in responding to these liabilities.

We are aware of certain environmental matters at some of our properties. We have, in the past, investigated and, where appropriate, performed remediation of such environmental matters, but we might be required in the future to perform testing relating to these matters and further remediation might be required, or we might incur liability as a result of such environmental matters. Environmental matters at our properties include the following:

Asbestos. Asbestos-containing materials are present in a number of our properties, primarily in the form of floor tiles, mastics, roofing materials and adhesives. Fire-proofing material containing asbestos is present at some of our properties in limited concentrations or in limited areas. Under applicable laws and practices, asbestos-containing materials in good, non-friable condition are allowed to be present, although removal might be required in certain circumstances. In particular, in the course of any redevelopment, renovation, construction or build out of tenant space, asbestos-containing materials are generally removed.

Underground and Above Ground Storage Tanks. Underground and above ground storage tanks are or were present at some of our properties. These tanks were used to store waste oils or other petroleum products primarily related to the operation of automobile service center establishments at those properties. In some cases, the underground storage tanks have been abandoned in place, filled in with inert materials or removed and replaced with above ground tanks. Some of these tanks might have leaked into the soil, leading to ground water and soil contamination. Where leakage has occurred, we might incur investigation, remediation and monitoring costs if responsible current or former tenants, or other responsible parties, are unavailable to pay such costs.

Ground Water and Soil Contamination. Ground water contamination has been found at some properties in which we currently or formerly had an interest. At some properties, dry cleaning operations, which might have used solvents, contributed to ground water and soil contamination.

Each of our retail properties has been subjected to a Phase I or similar environmental audit (which involves a visual property inspection and a review of records, but not soil sampling or ground water analysis) by environmental consultants. These audits have not revealed, and we are not aware of, any environmental liability that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. It is possible, however, that there are material environmental liabilities of which we are unaware. Also, we cannot assure you that future laws will not impose any material environmental liability, or that the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the operations of our tenants, by the existing condition of the land, by operations in the vicinity of the properties (such as the presence of underground storage tanks) or by the activities of unrelated third parties.

We have environmental liability insurance coverage for the types of environmental liabilities described above, which currently covers liability for pollution and on-site remediation of up to \$10.0 million per occurrence and \$20.0 million in the aggregate. We cannot assure you that this coverage will be adequate to cover future environmental liabilities. If this environmental coverage were inadequate, we would be obligated to fund those liabilities. We might be unable to continue to obtain insurance for environmental matters, at a reasonable cost or at all, in the future.

In addition to the costs of remediation, we might incur additional costs to comply with federal, state and local laws relating to environmental protection and human health and safety generally. There are also various federal, state and local fire, health, life-safety and similar regulations that might be applicable to our operations and that might subject us to liability in the form of fines or damages for noncompliance. The cost described above, individually or in the aggregate, could adversely affect our results of operations.

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EMPLOYEES

We had 705 employees at our properties and in our corporate office as of December 31, 2010. None of our employees are represented by a labor union.

INSURANCE

We have comprehensive liability, fire, flood, terrorism, extended coverage and rental loss insurance that we believe is adequate and consistent with the level of coverage that is standard in our industry. We cannot assure you, however, that our insurance coverage will be adequate to protect against a loss of our invested capital or anticipated profits, or that we will be able to obtain adequate coverage at a reasonable cost in the future.

STATUS AS A REIT

We conduct our operations in a manner intended to maintain our qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Generally, as a REIT, we will not be subject to federal or state income taxes on our net taxable income that we currently distribute to our shareholders. Our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend on our ability to meet various qualification tests (including dividend distribution, asset ownership and income tests) and certain share ownership requirements prescribed in the Internal Revenue Code.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

Our principal executive offices are located at The Bellevue, 200 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

SEASONALITY

There is seasonality in the retail real estate industry. Retail property leases often provide for the payment of a portion of rent based on a percentage of a tenant's sales revenue over certain levels. Income from such rent is recorded only after the minimum sales levels have been met. The sales levels are often met in the fourth quarter, during the December holiday season. Also, many new and temporary leases are entered into later in the year in anticipation of the holiday season, and there is a higher concentration of tenants vacating their space early in the year. As a result, our occupancy and cash flows are generally higher in the fourth quarter and lower in the first quarter, excluding the effect of ongoing redevelopment projects. Our concentration in the retail sector increases our exposure to seasonality and has resulted and is expected to continue to result in a greater percentage of our cash flows being received in the fourth quarter.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We maintain a website with the address www.preit.com. We are not including or incorporating by reference the information contained on our website into this report. We make available on our website, free of charge and as soon as practicable after filing with the SEC, copies of our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K, all Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and all Current Reports on Form 8-K filed during each year, including all amendments to these reports, if any. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports are also available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, copies of our corporate governance guidelines, codes of business conduct and ethics (which include the code of ethics applicable to our chief executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer) and the governing charters for the audit, nominating and governance, and executive compensation and human resources committees of our Board of Trustees are available free of charge on our website, as well as in print to any shareholder upon request. The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We intend to comply with the requirements of Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding amendments to and waivers under the code of business conduct and ethics applicable to our chief executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer by providing such information on our website within four days after effecting any amendment to or granting any waiver under that code, and we will maintain such information on our website for at least twelve months.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDEBTEDNESS AND OUR FINANCING

We have substantial debt, which could adversely affect our overall financial health and our operating flexibility. We require significant cash flows to satisfy our debt. This requirement may prevent us from using our cash flows for other purposes. If we are unable to satisfy these obligations, we might default on our obligations.

We use a substantial amount of debt to finance our business. As of December 31, 2010, we had an aggregate consolidated indebtedness outstanding (excluding debt premium and debt discount) of \$2,226.8 million, \$2,089.9 million of which was secured by substantially all of our properties and approximately \$136.9 million of which was unsecured indebtedness. In 2010, we obtained an aggregate of approximately \$64.5 million in new mortgage indebtedness and we repaid approximately \$96.2 million of existing mortgage debt. These indebtedness amounts do not include our proportionate share of indebtedness of our partnership properties, which was approximately \$175.7 million at December 31, 2010. Our consolidated debt represented 68.7% of our total market capitalization as of December 31, 2010. In March 2010, we entered into a new three-year 2010 Credit Facility comprised of the 2010 Term Loan and the Revolving Facility. As of December 31, 2010, \$347.2 million was outstanding under the 2010 Term Loan, and there were no amounts outstanding under the Revolving Facility.

Our substantial indebtedness involves significant obligations for the payment of interest and principal. If we do not have sufficient cash flow from operations, we might be forced to sell assets, which might be on unfavorable terms, or we might not be able to make all required payments of principal and interest on our debt, which could result in a default or have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, and which might adversely affect our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

In addition to our current debt, we might incur additional debt in the future in the form of mortgage loans, unsecured borrowings, 2010 Credit Facility borrowings or other financing vehicles in order to develop or redevelop properties, to finance acquisitions, or for other general corporate purposes, subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility.

Our substantial obligations arising from our indebtedness could also have other negative consequences to our shareholders, including accelerating a significant amount of our debt if we are not in compliance with the terms of such debt or, if such debt contains cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions, other debt. If we fail to meet our obligations under our debt, we could lose assets due to foreclosure or sale on unfavorable terms, which could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, or such failure could harm our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions, development and redevelopment activities, execution of our business strategy or other general corporate purposes. Also, our indebtedness and mandated debt service might limit our ability to refinance existing debt or to do so at a reasonable cost, might make us more vulnerable to adverse industry and economic conditions, might limit our ability to respond to competition or to take advantage of opportunities, and might discourage business partners from working with us or counterparties from entering into hedging transactions with us.

If we are unable to comply with the covenants in our 2010 Credit Facility, we might be adversely affected.

The 2010 Credit Facility requires us to satisfy certain customary affirmative and negative covenants and to meet numerous financial tests, including tests relating to our leverage, interest coverage, fixed charge coverage, and tangible net worth. We expect the current conditions in the economy and in the credit and capital markets and the retail industry to continue to affect our operating results. The leverage covenant in the 2010 Credit Facility generally takes our net operating income and applies a capitalization rate to calculate Gross Asset Value, and consequently, deterioration in our operating performance also affects the calculation of our leverage. In addition, a material decline in future operating results could affect our ability to comply with other financial ratio covenants contained in our

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2010 Credit Facility, which are calculated on a trailing four quarter basis. These covenants could restrict our ability to pursue development and redevelopment projects or property acquisitions, limit our ability to respond to changes and competition, and reduce our flexibility in conducting our operations by limiting our ability to borrow money, sell or place liens on assets, manage our cash flows, repurchase securities, make capital expenditures, make distributions to equity holders or engage in acquisitions.

The 2010 Credit Facility contains covenants that will limit our use of cash flow and the proceeds from various events. In general, the proceeds from any event by which we raise additional capital, whether through an asset sale, joint venture, additional secured or unsecured debt, issuance of equity, or from excess proceeds after the sale of a collateral property and payment of the predetermined release price, must be applied in accordance with the 2010 Credit Facility. The specific amounts applied to each component of the 2010 Credit Facility depend on the corporate debt yield and the facility debt yield, which is determined based on the net operating income of collateral properties during the preceding 12 months divided by the amount outstanding under the 2010 Credit Facility. Hence, our ability to use our cash flow or the proceeds of a capital or refinance event depends on the net operating income generated by the properties that secure the 2010 Credit Facility with first liens, and a deterioration in the performance of these properties might restrict us from accessing funds from the 2010 Credit Facility for other purposes. Also, the predetermined release price for a property might exceed the amount we receive in a sale transaction for a collateral property, which might require us to deliver some additional cash from other sources to the lenders.

An inability to comply with these covenants would require us to seek waivers or amendments. There is no assurance that we could obtain such waivers or amendments, and even if obtained, we would likely incur additional costs. Our inability to obtain any such waiver or amendment could result in a breach and a possible event of default under our 2010 Credit Facility, which could allow the lenders to discontinue lending or issuing letters of credit, terminate any commitments they have to provide us with additional funds and/or declare amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable. If a default were to occur, we might have to refinance the debt through additional secured debt financing, private or public offerings of debt securities, additional equity financings or, if we are unable to do so, we might have to liquidate assets, potentially on unfavorable terms. Any of such consequences could negatively affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make capital expenditures and distributions to shareholders.

We might not be able to refinance our existing obligations or obtain the capital required to finance our new business initiatives. Disruptions in the credit markets could affect our ability to obtain debt financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and have other adverse effects on us.

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code generally require the distribution to shareholders of 90% of a REIT's net taxable income, excluding net capital gains, which generally leaves insufficient funds to finance major initiatives internally. Due to these requirements, and subject to the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility, we fund certain capital requirements, such as the capital for renovations, expansions, redevelopments and other non-recurring capital improvements, scheduled debt maturities, and acquisitions of properties or other assets, through secured and unsecured indebtedness and, when appropriate, the issuance of additional equity securities.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$673.5 million of indebtedness, including \$474.8 million of mortgage loans at our consolidated properties, \$136.9 million of Exchangeable Notes, and our share of mortgage loans of our unconsolidated partnerships of \$61.8 million, that matures on or before December 31, 2012. Also, subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility, we estimate that we will need \$10.4 million of additional capital to complete our current active development and redevelopment projects. In the past, one avenue available to us to finance our obligations or new business initiatives has been to obtain unsecured debt, based in part on the existence of properties in our portfolio that were not subject to mortgage loans. The terms of the 2010 Credit Facility include our grant of a security interest currently consisting of a first lien on 20 properties and a second lien on one property. As a result, we have few remaining assets that we could use to support unsecured debt financing. Our lack of properties in the portfolio that could be used to support unsecured debt might limit our ability to obtain capital in this way. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources for information about our available sources of funds. Our continued ability to finance our growth using these sources depends, in part, on our creditworthiness, our ability to refinance our existing debt as it comes due, the availability of credit to us or the market for our debt, equity or equity-related securities at the time or times we need capital, and on conditions in the capital markets generally.

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The United States credit markets have experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions in recent years. These circumstances have materially affected liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for borrowers less attractive, and in certain cases have resulted in the limited availability or unavailability of certain types of debt financing. Continued uncertainty in the credit markets might negatively affect our ability to access additional debt financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which might negatively affect our ability to fund scheduled debt maturities, the remaining amount needed for our current development and redevelopment projects and other business initiatives. A prolonged downturn in the credit markets might cause us to seek alternative sources of financing, which could be on less attractive terms and might require us to adjust our business plan accordingly. In addition, real or perceived decreases in the values of our properties resulting from current economic conditions might also affect our ability to obtain financing based on our properties on acceptable terms. These conditions might make it more difficult for us to sell properties or might affect adversely the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers might experience increased costs of debt financing or other difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Events in the credit markets have also had an adverse effect on other financial markets in the United States, which might make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of equity.

Much of our indebtedness does not require significant principal payments prior to maturity, and we might enter into agreements on similar terms in future transactions. If our mortgage loans and other debts cannot be repaid in full, refinanced or extended at maturity on acceptable terms, or at all, a lender could foreclose upon the mortgaged property and receive an assignment of rent and leases or pursue other remedies, or we might be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties on unfavorable terms, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and which might adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Conditions in the U.S. economy and the credit markets continue to be challenging, and might adversely affect our cash flows from operations.

The U.S. economy has continued to experience relatively high unemployment and reduced business and consumer confidence. Also, credit markets have experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions, affecting liquidity and making financing terms for borrowers less attractive and, in some cases, making financing less available. These conditions have negatively affected consumer spending on retail goods. This lower demand has led to decreased operating performance of several retailer tenants, which has led to delays or deferred decisions regarding lease renewals and the openings of new retail stores at our properties, and has affected the ability of our current tenants to meet their obligations to us. This, in turn, has caused a decrease in the revenue generated by our properties and could adversely affect our ability to generate cash flows, meet our debt service requirements, comply with the covenants under our 2010 Credit Facility, make capital expenditures and make distributions to shareholders. These conditions could also have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that past, current and future government responses to the disruptions in the economy and in the financial markets will restore business and consumer confidence and employment and consumer spending on retail goods in a timely manner, or at all.

We are subject to risks associated with increases in interest rates, including in connection with our variable interest rate debt.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$55.2 million of indebtedness with variable interest rates, including a portion of the 2010 Term Loan that is part of the 2010 Credit Facility. See Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. We have fixed the interest rates on some of our variable rate debt using derivative instruments. Such variable interest rate debt, excluding amounts that have been swapped to fixed rates, represented approximately 2.5% of our aggregate indebtedness as of December 31, 2010. We might incur additional variable rate debt in the future, through additional borrowings under the Revolving Facility or otherwise, and the proportion of our debt with variable interest rates might increase.

An increase in market interest rates applicable to the variable portion of the debt portfolio would increase the interest incurred and cash flows necessary to service such debt. This has and could, in the future, adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to shareholders. Also, in coming years, as our current mortgage loans mature, if these mortgage loans are refinanced at higher interest rates than the rates in effect at the time of the prior loans, our interest expense in connection with debt secured by such properties will increase, and could adversely affect our results of operations and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

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Payments by our direct and indirect subsidiaries of dividends and distributions to us might be adversely affected by their obligations to make prior payments to the creditors of these subsidiaries.

We own substantially all of our assets through our interest in PREIT Associates. PREIT Associates holds substantially all of its properties and assets through subsidiaries, including subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies, and derives substantially all of its cash flow from cash distributions to it by its subsidiaries. We, in turn, derive substantially all of our cash flow from cash distributions to us by PREIT Associates. Our direct and indirect subsidiaries must make payments on their obligations to their creditors, including the 2010 Credit Facility, when due and payable before they may make distributions to us. Thus, PREIT Associates' ability to make distributions to its partners, including us, depends on its subsidiaries' ability first to satisfy their obligations to their creditors. Similarly, our ability to pay dividends to holders of our shares depends on PREIT Associates' ability first to satisfy its obligations to its creditors before making distributions to us. If the subsidiaries were unable to make payments to their creditors when due and payable, or if the subsidiaries had insufficient funds both to make payments to creditors and distribute funds to PREIT Associates, we might not have sufficient cash to satisfy our obligations and/or make distributions to our shareholders.

In addition, we will have the right to participate in any distribution of the assets of any of our direct or indirect subsidiaries upon the liquidation, reorganization or insolvency of such subsidiary only after the claims of the creditors, including trade creditors, of that subsidiary are satisfied. Our shareholders, in turn, will have the right to participate in any distribution of our assets upon our liquidation, reorganization or insolvency only after the claims of our creditors, including trade creditors, are satisfied.

The profitability of each partnership we enter into with third parties that has short-term financing or debt requiring a balloon payment is dependent on the availability of long-term financing on satisfactory terms. If satisfactory long-term financing is not available, we might have to rely on other sources of short-term financing or equity contributions. Although these partnerships are not wholly-owned by us, we might be required to pay the full amount of any obligation of the partnership, or we might elect to pay all of the obligations of such a partnership to protect our equity interest in its properties and assets. This could cause us to utilize a substantial portion of our liquidity sources or funds from operations and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and reduce amounts available for distribution to shareholders.

Some of our properties are owned or ground-leased by subsidiaries that we created solely to own or ground-lease those properties. The mortgaged properties and related assets are restricted solely for the payment of the related loans and are not available to pay our other debts, which could impair our ability to borrow, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and reduce amounts available for distribution to shareholders.

Our hedging arrangements might not be successful in limiting our risk exposure, and we might incur expenses in connection with these arrangements or their termination that could harm our results of operations or financial condition.

We use interest rate hedging arrangements to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility, but these arrangements might expose us to additional risks, such as requiring that we fund our contractual payment obligations under such arrangements in relatively large amounts or on short notice. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate fair value of our derivative instruments was an unrealized loss of \$27.2 million, which is expected to be subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Developing an effective interest rate risk strategy is complex, and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. We cannot assure you that our hedging activities will have a positive impact on our results of operations or financial condition. We might be subject to additional costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs, if we terminate these arrangements. In addition, although our interest rate risk management policy establishes minimum credit ratings for counterparties, this does not eliminate the risk that a counterparty might fail to honor its obligations, particularly given current market conditions.

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RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND OUR PROPERTIES

Approximately 36% of our non-anchor leases and 12% of our anchor leases will mature in 2011 and 2012, and if we are unable to renew these leases or re-lease the space covered by these leases on equivalent terms, we might experience reduced occupancy at our properties and lower rental revenue, net effective rent, net operating income, cash flows and funds available for future distributions.

As of December 31, 2010, total occupancy in our retail portfolio was 90.5%. The current conditions in the economy and the disruptions in the financial markets have reduced consumer confidence and negatively affected employment and consumer spending on retail goods. The weaker operating performance of retailers has resulted in delays or deferred decisions regarding the openings of new retail stores at our properties and regarding lease renewals.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, in connection with the factors described above, we frequently entered into leases with terms of one year, two years or three years, rather than the more typical five years or ten years. These shorter term leases enabled both the tenant and us, before entering into a longer term lease, to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a longer term lease at a later time in the economic cycle, at least in part with the view that there will be greater visibility into expected future conditions in the economy and expected future trends. As a result, we have higher percentages of such leases that will expire in the next few years. See Item 2. Properties Retail Lease Expiration Schedule. We might not be successful in renewing the leases for, or re-leasing, the space covered by leases expiring in 2011 and 2012, or doing so on terms comparable to those of the expiring leases. If we are not successful, we will be likely to experience reduced occupancy, rent revenue and net operating income, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Any store closings, leasing delays, lease terminations or tenant bankruptcies, or other financial difficulties we encounter, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We receive a substantial portion of our operating income as rent under leases with tenants. At any time, any tenant having space in one or more of our properties could experience a downturn in its business that might weaken its financial condition. Such tenants might enter into or renew leases with relatively shorter terms. Such tenants might also defer or fail to make rental payments when due, delay lease commencement, voluntarily vacate the premises or declare bankruptcy, which could result in the termination of the tenant's lease, and could result in material losses to us and harm to our results of operations. Also, it might take time to terminate leases of underperforming or nonperforming tenants and we might incur costs to remove such tenants. Some of our tenants occupy stores at multiple locations in our portfolio, and so the effect of any bankruptcy of those tenants might be more significant to us than the bankruptcy of other tenants, and store closings by such tenants might be more significant than store closings by other tenants. See Item 2. Properties Major Tenants. Given current conditions in the capital markets, in some instances retailers that have sought protection from creditors under bankruptcy law have had difficulty in obtaining debtor-in-possession financing, which has decreased the likelihood that such retailers will emerge from bankruptcy protection and has limited their alternatives. In addition, under many of our leases, our tenants pay rent based, in whole or in part, on a percentage of their sales. Accordingly, declines in these tenants' sales directly affect our results of operations. Also, if tenants are unable to comply with the terms of our leases, or otherwise seek changes to the terms, including changes to the amount of rent, we might modify lease terms in ways that are less favorable to us.

If a tenant files for bankruptcy, the tenant might have the right to reject and terminate its leases, and we cannot be sure that it will affirm its leases and continue to make rental payments in a timely manner. A bankruptcy filing by, or relating to, one of our tenants would bar all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant, or from their property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. In addition, we cannot evict a tenant solely because of its bankruptcy. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. However, if a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we

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would have only a general unsecured claim for damages in connection with such balances. If a bankrupt tenant vacates a space, it might not do so in a timely manner, and we might be unable to re-lease the vacated space during that time, or at all. In addition, such a scenario with one tenant could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants of the same property whose leases have co-tenancy provisions. These other tenants might seek changes to the terms of their leases, including changes to the amount of rent. Any unsecured claim we hold against a bankrupt tenant might be paid only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims, and there are restrictions under bankruptcy laws that limit the amount of the claim we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, it is likely that we would recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Tenant bankruptcies and liquidations have adversely affected, and, given current economic conditions, are likely in the future to adversely affect, our financial condition and results of operations.

Rising operating expenses, decreased occupancy and certain lease provisions have reduced, and could in the future continue to reduce, our expense reimbursements and our cash flow and funds available for future distributions.

Our leases typically provide that the tenant is liable for a portion of common area maintenance (CAM) and other operating expenses. If these expenses increase, then under such provisions, the tenant's portion of such expenses also increases. Our properties are experiencing a trend towards more gross leases (leases that provide that tenants pay a higher minimum rent amount in lieu of contributing toward CAM costs and real estate taxes), as well as leases providing for fixed CAM or caps in the rate of annual increases in CAM, and leases that provide for the rent amount to be determined on the basis of a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent, with no contribution toward CAM costs and real estate taxes. In these cases, a tenant will pay a single specified rent amount or a set or capped expense reimbursement amount, regardless of the actual amount of operating expenses. The tenant's payment remains the same even if operating expenses increase, causing us to be responsible for the excess amount. To the extent that existing leases, new leases or renewals of leases do not require a pro rata contribution from tenants, we are liable for the cost of such expenses in excess of the portion paid by tenants, if any. This has and could, in the future, adversely affect our net effective rent, our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to shareholders. Further, if a property is not fully occupied, we would be required to pay the portion of the expenses allocable to the vacant space that is otherwise typically paid by our tenants, which would adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Our properties are also subject to the risk of increases in CAM and other operating expenses, which typically include real estate taxes, energy and other utility costs, repairs, maintenance and capital improvements to common areas, security, housekeeping, property and liability insurance and administrative costs. If operating expenses increase, the availability of other comparable retail space in our specific geographic markets might limit our ability to pass these increases through to tenants, or, if we do pass all or a part of these increases on, might lead tenants to seek retail space elsewhere, which, in either case, could adversely affect our results of operations and limit our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

The valuation and accounting treatment of certain long-lived assets, such as real estate, or of intangible assets, such as goodwill, could result in future asset impairments, which would be recorded as operating losses.

Real estate investments and related intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as a decrease in net operating income or the loss of an anchor tenant, indicate that the carrying amount of the property might not be recoverable. A property to be held and used is considered impaired only if management's estimate of the aggregate future cash flows to be generated by the property, undiscounted and without interest charges, are less than the carrying value of the property. This estimate takes into consideration factors such as expected future net operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of demand, competition and other factors. The current conditions in the economy and the disruptions in the financial markets have negatively affected employment and consumer spending on retail goods, we have consequently decreased our estimates of future cash flows generated by our properties, and these factors might cause further decreases in the future. If we find that the carrying value of real estate investments and related intangible assets has been impaired, we will recognize impairment with respect to such assets.

Applicable accounting principles require that goodwill and certain intangible assets be tested annually for impairment or earlier upon the occurrence of certain events or substantive changes in circumstances. If we find that the carrying value of goodwill or certain intangible assets exceeds estimated fair value, we will reduce the carrying value of the real estate investment or goodwill or intangible asset to the estimated fair value, and we

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will recognize impairment with respect to such investments or goodwill or intangible assets.

Impairment of long-lived assets is required to be recorded as a noncash operating expense. Our 2009 impairment analysis resulted in noncash impairment charges on long lived assets and certain development projects of \$74.3 million, and, as a result, the carrying values of our impaired assets were reset to their estimated fair values as of December 31, 2009. Our 2008 impairment analysis resulted in noncash impairment charges on goodwill and certain development projects of \$27.6 million, and, as a result, the carrying values of our impaired assets were reset to their estimated fair values as of December 31, 2008. Any further decline in the estimated fair values of these assets could result in additional impairment charges. It is possible that such impairments, if required, could be material. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies Asset Impairment.

Changes in the retail industry, particularly among retailers that serve as anchor tenants, could adversely affect our results of operations.

The income we generate from our retail properties depends in part on the ability of our anchor tenants to attract customers to our properties. The ability of anchor tenants to attract customers to a property has a significant effect on the ability of the property to attract in-line tenants and, consequently, on the revenue generated by the property. In recent years, the retail industry has experienced consolidation, and retailers that serve as anchor tenants have experienced or are currently experiencing operational changes and other ownership and leadership changes. Combinations of anchor tenant retailers in recent years were believed to offer these companies even greater economies of scale, increasing their leverage with suppliers, including landlords, and enabling them to be more efficient. These past transactions and any similar transactions in the future, or other changes in ownership or leadership, might result in the restructuring of these companies, which could include closures or sales of anchor stores operated by them. The closure of an anchor store or a large number of anchor stores might have a negative effect on a property, on our portfolio and on our results of operations. In addition, for anchors that lease their space, the loss of any rental payments from an anchor, a lease termination by an anchor for any reason, a failure by that anchor to occupy the premises, or any other cessation of operations by an anchor could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants of the same property whose leases permit cancellation or rent reduction if an anchor's lease is terminated or the anchor otherwise ceases occupancy or operations. In that event, we might be unable to re-lease the vacated space of the anchor or in-line store in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, the leases of some anchors might permit the anchor to transfer its lease, including any attendant approval rights, to another retailer. The transfer to a new anchor could cause customer traffic in the property to decrease or to be composed of different types of customers, which could reduce the income generated by that property. A transfer of a lease to a new anchor also could allow other tenants to make reduced rental payments or to terminate their leases at the property, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

The investments we have made in redeveloping older properties and developing new properties could be subject to delays or other risks and might not yield the returns we anticipate, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.

We have reached the last phase of the last remaining project in our current redevelopment program, following the completion of construction at the other properties in the program, including Cherry Hill Mall, Plymouth Meeting Mall and the office portion of The Gallery at Market East. We are engaged in the development of three mixed use and other projects, although we do not expect to make material investments in these projects in the short term. To the extent we continue current redevelopment or development projects or enter into new redevelopment or development projects in the longer term, they will be subject to a number of risks that could negatively affect our return on investment, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to shareholders, including, among others:

delayed ability or inability to reach projected occupancy, rental rates, profitability, and investment return;

timing delays due to tenant decision delays and other factors outside our control, which might make a project less profitable or unprofitable or delay profitability;

expenditure of money and time on projects that might be significantly delayed before stabilization.

Some of our retail properties were constructed or last renovated more than 10 years ago. Older, unrenovated properties tend to generate lower rent and might require significant expense for maintenance or renovations to

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maintain competitiveness, which could harm our results of operations. Subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility, as a key component of our long-term growth strategy, we plan to continue to redevelop existing properties and develop new properties, and we might develop or redevelop other projects as opportunities arise. These plans are subject to the current economic, capital market and retail industry conditions, which have led to tight credit, low liquidity, increased defaults and bankruptcies, lower employment, lower consumer confidence and lower business and consumer spending. These conditions might cause us to reduce or eliminate development and redevelopment projects in the short term. We are adjusting our growth strategy in light of these conditions, and anticipate longer times until stabilization and potentially lower investment returns.

We might elect not to proceed with certain development projects after they are begun. In general, when we elect not to proceed with a project, development costs for such project will be expensed in the then-current period. The accelerated recognition of these expenses could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the period in which the expenses are recognized.

Online shopping and other uses of technology could affect the business models and viability of retailers, which could, in turn, affect their demand for retail real estate.

Online shopping has increased in recent years, and is expected to continue to increase in the future. In certain categories, such as books, music and electronics, online retailing has become a significant proportion of total sales, and has affected retailers in those categories significantly. The information available online empowers consumers with knowledge about products and information about prices in a different way than is available in a single physical store. Consumers are able to compare more products than are typically found in a single retail location, and they are able to read product reviews and to compare product features and pricing. In addition, retailers have recently begun to experience the phenomenon of customers checking competitors' product offerings and prices while in their stores using technology, including smart phones. Online shopping and technology, such as smartphone applications, might affect the business models, sales and profitability of retailers which might, in turn, affect the demand for retail real estate, occupancy at our properties and the amount of rent that we receive. Any resulting decreases in rental revenue could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

There is a concentration of our retail properties in the Eastern United States, particularly in the Mid-Atlantic region, and adverse market conditions in that region might affect the ability of our tenants to make lease payments and the interest of prospective tenants to enter into leases, which might reduce the amount of revenue generated by our properties.

Our retail properties are concentrated in the Eastern United States, particularly in the Mid-Atlantic region, including several properties in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania metropolitan area. To the extent adverse conditions affecting retail properties, such as economic conditions, population trends and changing demographics, availability and costs of financing, construction costs, income, sales and property tax laws, and weather conditions, are particularly adverse in Pennsylvania, New Jersey or in the Mid-Atlantic region more broadly; our results of operations will be affected to a greater degree than companies that do not have a concentration in this region. If the sales of stores operating at our properties were to decline significantly due to adverse conditions, the risk that our tenants, including anchors, will be unable to fulfill the terms of their leases to pay rent or will enter into bankruptcy might increase. Furthermore, such adverse conditions might affect the likelihood or timing of lease commitments by new tenants or lease renewals by existing tenants as such parties delay their leasing decisions in order to obtain the most current information about trends in their businesses or industries. If, as a result of prolonged adverse regional conditions, occupancy at our properties decreases or our properties do not generate sufficient revenue to meet our operating and other expenses, including debt service, our financial position, results of operations, cash flow and ability to make capital expenditures and distributions to shareholders would be adversely affected.

We have invested and expect to invest in the future in partnerships with third parties to acquire or develop properties, and we might not control the management, redevelopment or disposition of these properties, or we might be exposed to other risks.

We have invested and expect to invest in the future as a partner with third parties in the acquisition of existing properties or the development of new properties, in contrast to acquiring properties or developing projects on our own. Entering into partnerships with third parties involves risks not present where we act alone, in that we might not

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have primary control over the acquisition, development, redevelopment, financing, leasing, management, budgeting and other aspects of the property or project. These limitations might adversely affect our ability to develop, redevelop or sell these properties at the most advantageous time for us. Also, there might be restrictive provisions and rights that apply to sales or transfers of interests in our partnership properties, which might require us to make decisions about buying or selling interests at a disadvantageous time.

Some of our retail properties are owned by partnerships in which we are a general partner. Under the terms of those partnership agreements, major decisions, such as a sale, lease, refinancing, redevelopment, expansion or rehabilitation of a property, or a change of property manager, require the consent of all partners. Accordingly, because decisions must be unanimous, necessary actions might be delayed significantly and it might be difficult or even impossible to remove a partner that is serving as the property manager. We might not be able to favorably resolve any conflicts which arise with respect to such decisions, or we might be required to provide financial or other inducements to our partners to obtain a resolution. In cases where we are not the controlling partner or where we are only one of the general partners, there are many decisions that do not relate to fundamental matters that do not require our approval and that we do not control. Also, in cases in which we serve as managing general partner of the partnership that owns the property, we might have certain fiduciary responsibilities to the other partners in those partnerships.

Business disagreements with partners might arise. We might incur substantial expenses in resolving these disputes. To preserve our investment, we might be required to make commitments to or on behalf of a partnership during a dispute that might not be credited or repaid in full. Moreover, we cannot assure you that our resolution of a dispute with a partner will be on terms that are favorable to us.

Other risks of investments in partnerships with third parties include:

partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which might inhibit our ability to make important decisions in a timely fashion or necessitate our funding their share to preserve our investment, which might be at a disadvantageous time;

partners might have business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals;

partners might be in a position to take action contrary to our policies or objectives;

we might incur liability for the actions of our partners; and

third-party managers might not be sensitive to publicly-traded company or REIT tax compliance matters.

The retail real estate industry is highly competitive, and this competition could harm our ability to operate profitably.

Competition in the retail real estate industry is intense. We compete with other public and private retail real estate companies, including companies that own or manage malls, strip centers, power centers, lifestyle centers, factory outlet centers, theme/festival centers and community centers, as well as other commercial real estate developers and real estate owners, particularly those with properties near our properties, on the basis of several factors, including location and rent charged. We compete with these companies to attract customers to our properties, as well as to attract anchor and in-line store tenants. We also compete to acquire land for new site development, during more favorable economic conditions. Our malls and our strip and power centers face competition from similar retail centers, including more recently developed or renovated centers that are near our retail properties. We also face competition from a variety of different retail formats, including internet retailers, discount or value retailers, home shopping networks, mail order operators, catalogs, and telemarketers. Our tenants face competition from companies at the same and other properties and from other retail formats as well. This competition could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease space and on the amount of rent and expense reimbursements that we receive.

The development of competing retail properties and the related increased competition for tenants might, subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility, require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would have deferred or would not have otherwise planned to make, and affects the occupancy and net operating income of such properties. Any such capital improvements, undertaken individually or collectively, involve costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations.

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We might be unable to effectively manage any redevelopment and development projects involving a mix of uses, which could affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The complex nature of redevelopment and development projects calls for substantial management time, attention and skill. Some of our redevelopment and development projects currently, and in the future, might involve mixed uses of the properties, including residential, office and other uses. We might not have all of the necessary or desirable skill sets to manage such projects. If a development project includes a non-retail use, we might seek to sell the rights to that component to a third-party developer with experience in that use, or we might seek to partner with such a developer. If we are not able to sell the rights to, or partner with, such a developer, or if we choose to develop the other component ourselves, we would be exposed not only to those risks typically associated with the development of commercial real estate generally, but also to specific risks associated with the development, ownership and property management of non-retail real estate, such as the demand for residential or office space of the types to be developed and the effects of general economic conditions on such property types, as opposed to the effects on retail real estate, with which we are more familiar. In addition, even if we sell the rights to develop the other component or elect to participate in the development through a partnership, we might be exposed to the risks associated with the failure of the other party to complete the development as expected. These include the risk that the other party would default on its obligations, necessitating that we complete the other component ourselves (including providing any necessary financing). The lack of sufficient management resources, or of the necessary skill sets to execute our plans, or the failure of a partner in connection with a joint, mixed-use development, could delay or prevent us from realizing our expectations with respect to these projects and could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We face competition for the acquisition of properties, development sites and other assets, which might impede our ability to make future acquisitions or might increase the cost of these acquisitions.

During more favorable economic conditions, we compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities for acquisitions of malls, other retail properties and other prime development sites, including institutional pension funds, other REITs and other owner-operators of retail properties. Our efforts to compete are also subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility. Given current economic, capital market and retail industry conditions, however, there has been substantially less acquisition activity in recent quarters. When we seek to make acquisitions, competitors might drive up the price we must pay for properties, parcels, other assets or other companies, or might themselves succeed in acquiring those properties, parcels, assets or companies. In addition, our potential acquisition targets might find our competitors to be more attractive suitors if they have greater resources, are willing to pay more, or have a more compatible operating philosophy. In particular, larger REITs might enjoy significant competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital, a better ability to raise capital, a better ability to finance an acquisition, and enhanced operating efficiencies. We might not succeed in acquiring retail properties or development sites that we seek, or, if we pay a higher price for a property, or generate lower cash flow from an acquired property than we expect, our investment returns will be reduced, which will adversely affect the value of our securities.

We might not be successful in starting and nurturing new business initiatives.

We believe that we can further expand our third party management business, and we intend to pursue opportunities to manage additional properties. In addition, we are in the process of determining whether there are other sources of demand for the services that we can provide using our existing property management platform. Identifying and serving new markets and executing operationally on such efforts is subject to various risks, including allocating resources that ultimately are not productive, directing management attention away from existing businesses, lacking necessary skill sets for such initiatives if they involve different property types, and possibly incurring negative effects on our image or brand. If we are unsuccessful in pursuing new businesses, or in effectively servicing such business once acquired, or if conducting such a business negatively affects our management's ability to effectively manage our existing business, we could incur costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations.

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We might not be successful in identifying suitable acquisitions that meet the criteria we apply, given economic, market or other circumstances, which might impede our growth.

Acquisitions of retail properties have historically been an important component of our growth strategy. However, subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility, and given the current economic, capital market and retail industry conditions, we expect our acquisition activities to be limited in the short term. Expanding by acquisitions requires us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet the criteria we apply, given economic, market or other circumstances, and that are compatible with our growth strategy. We must also typically obtain financing on terms that are acceptable to us. See Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Indebtedness and Our Financing. We analyze potential acquisitions on a property-by-property and market-by-market basis. We might not be successful in identifying suitable properties or other assets in our existing geographic markets or in markets new to us that meet the acquisition criteria we apply, given economic, market or other circumstances, in financing such properties or other assets or in consummating acquisitions or investments on satisfactory terms. An inability to successfully identify, consummate or finance acquisitions could reduce the number of acquisitions we complete and impede our growth, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

We might be unable to integrate effectively any additional properties we might acquire, which might result in disruptions to our business and additional expense.

Subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility, to the extent that we pursue acquisitions of additional properties or portfolios of properties that meet the investment criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances, we might not be able to adapt our management and operational systems to effectively manage any such acquired properties or portfolios.

Specific risks for our ongoing operations posed by acquisitions we have completed or that we might complete in the future include:

we might not achieve the expected operating efficiencies, value-creation potential, economies of scale or other benefits of such transactions;

we might not have adequate personnel, personnel with necessary skill sets or financial and other resources to successfully handle our increased operations;

we might not be successful in leasing space in acquired properties;

the combined portfolio might not perform at the level we anticipate;

the additional property or portfolio might require excessive time and financial resources to make necessary improvements or renovations and might divert the attention of management away from our other operations;

we might experience difficulties and incur unforeseen expenses in connection with assimilating and retaining employees working at acquired properties, and in assimilating any acquired properties;

we might experience problems and incur unforeseen expenses in connection with upgrading and expanding our systems and processes to incorporate any such acquisitions; and

we might incur unexpected liabilities in connection with the properties and businesses we acquire.

If we fail to successfully integrate any properties, portfolios, assets or companies we acquire, or fail to effectively handle our increased operations or to realize the intended benefits of any such transactions, our financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to make

distributions to shareholders, might be adversely affected.

Our business could be harmed if Ronald Rubin, our chairman and chief executive officer, or other members of our senior management team terminate their employment with us or otherwise are unable to continue in their current capacity.

Our future success depends, to a meaningful extent, upon the continued services of Ronald Rubin, our chairman and chief executive officer, and the services of our corporate management team (including the four-person Office of the Chairman that, in addition to Ronald Rubin, consists of George F. Rubin, Edward A. Glickman and Joseph F. Coradino). These executives have substantial experience in managing, developing and acquiring retail real estate. Although we have entered into employment agreements with Ronald Rubin and certain other members of our

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corporate management team, they could elect to terminate those agreements at any time. The loss of services of one or more members of our corporate management team could harm our business and our prospects.

If we suffer losses that are not covered by insurance or that are in excess of our insurance coverage limits, we could lose invested capital and anticipated profits.

There are some types of losses, including those of a catastrophic nature, such as losses due to wars, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution, environmental matters, information technology system failures and lease and contract claims, that are generally uninsurable or not economically insurable, or might be subject to insurance coverage limitations, including large deductibles or co-payments or caps on coverage amounts. If one of these events occurred to, or caused the destruction of, one or more of our properties, we could lose both our invested capital and anticipated profits from that property. We also might remain obligated for any mortgage loan or other financial obligation related to the property. In addition, if we are unable to obtain insurance in the future at acceptable levels and at a reasonable cost, the possibility of losses in excess of our insurance coverage might increase and we might not be able to comply with covenants under our debt agreements, which could adversely affect our financial condition. If any of our properties were to experience a significant, uninsured loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay our receipt of revenue and result in large expense to repair or rebuild the property. These types of events could adversely affect our cash flow, results of operations and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

We might incur costs to comply with environmental laws, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances, regulations and case law, an owner, former owner or operator of real estate might be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances present at, on, under, in or released from its property, regardless of whether the owner, operator or other responsible party knew of or was at fault for the release or presence of hazardous or toxic substances. The responsible party also might be liable to the government or to third parties for substantial property damage, investigation costs and clean up costs. Even if more than one person might have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by the environmental laws might be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs the government incurs in connection with the contamination. In connection with our ownership, operation, management, development and redevelopment of properties, or any other properties we acquire in the future, we might be liable under these laws and might incur costs in responding to these liabilities, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. See Item 1. Business Environmental. Contamination might also adversely affect our ability to sell or lease real estate or borrow with real estate as collateral.

Inflation may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Inflationary price increases could have an adverse effect on consumer spending, which could impact our tenants' sales and, in turn, our tenants' business operations. This could affect the amount of rent these tenants pay, including if their leases provide for percentage rent or percentage of sales rent, and their ability to pay rent. Also, inflation could cause increases in operating expenses, which could increase occupancy costs for tenants and, to the extent that we are unable to recover operating expenses from tenants, could increase operating expenses for us. In addition, if the rate of inflation exceeds the scheduled rent increases included in our leases, then our net operating income and our profitability would decrease. Inflation could also result in increases in market interest rates, which would increase the borrowing costs associated with our existing or any future variable rate debt.

RISKS RELATED TO THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

We are subject to risks that affect the retail real estate environment generally.

Our business focuses on retail real estate, predominantly malls and strip and power centers. As such, we are subject to certain risks that can affect the ability of our retail properties to generate sufficient revenue to meet our operating and other expenses, including debt service, to make capital expenditures and to make distributions to our shareholders, subject to the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility. Currently, we face significant challenges because the conditions in the economy and the disruptions in the financial markets have reduced

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business and consumer confidence and employment and negatively affected consumer spending on retail goods. In general, a number of factors can negatively affect the income generated by a retail property or the value of a property, including: a downturn in the national, regional or local economy; a decrease in employment or consumer confidence or spending; increases in operating costs, such as common area maintenance, real estate taxes, utility rates and insurance premiums; higher energy or fuel costs resulting from adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, terrorist activities and other factors; changes in interest rate levels and the cost and availability of financing; a weakening of local real estate conditions, such as an oversupply of, or a reduction in demand for, retail space or retail goods, and the availability and creditworthiness of current and prospective tenants; trends in the retail industry; seasonality; changes in perceptions by retailers or shoppers of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of a retail property; perceived changes in the convenience and quality of competing retail properties and other retailing options such as internet retailers; and changes in laws and regulations applicable to real property, including tax and zoning laws. Changes in one or more of these factors can lead to a decrease in the revenue or income generated by our properties and can have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly affect our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties and harm our financial condition.

Substantially all of our assets consist of investments in real properties. Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to quickly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited, particularly given current economic, capital market and retail industry conditions. The real estate market is affected by many factors that are beyond our control, such as general economic conditions, the availability of financing, interest rates, and the supply and demand for space. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any property for the price or on the terms we set, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property. In addition, current economic and capital market conditions might make it more difficult for us to sell properties or might adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers might experience increased costs of debt financing or other difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Furthermore, the properties that serve as collateral for our 2010 Credit Facility are subject to specified release prices being repaid to the lenders and provisions regarding the application of any excess proceeds, and other mortgage loans might contain substantial prepayment penalties, which might restrict our ability to dispose of a property.

Before a property can be sold, we might be required to make expenditures to correct defects or to make improvements. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements, and if we cannot do so, we might not be able to sell the property, or might be required to sell the property on unfavorable terms. In acquiring a property, we might agree with the sellers or others to provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as limitations on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that property. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could significantly harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Possible terrorist activity or other acts of violence or war could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States, and other acts of violence or war, might result in declining economic activity, which could harm the demand for goods and services offered by our tenants and the value of our properties, and might adversely affect the value of an investment in our securities. A decrease in retail demand could make it difficult for us to renew leases or enter into new leases at our properties at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. Terrorist or other violent activities also could directly affect the value of our properties through damage, destruction or loss, and the availability of insurance for such acts, or of insurance generally, might decrease, or cost more, which could increase our operating expenses and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. To the extent that our tenants are directly or indirectly affected by future attacks, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to meet obligations under their existing leases. Customers of the tenants at an affected property, and at other properties, might be less inclined to shop at an affected location or at a retail property generally. Such acts might erode business and consumer confidence and spending, and might result in increased volatility in national and international financial markets and economies. Any one of these events might decrease demand for real estate, decrease or delay the occupancy of our properties, and limit our access to capital or increase our cost of raising capital.

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RISKS RELATING TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Our organizational documents contain provisions that might discourage a takeover of us and depress our share price.

Our organizational documents contain provisions that might have an anti-takeover effect and might inhibit a change in our management and the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of our securities. These provisions include:

- (1) *There are ownership limits and restrictions on transferability in our trust agreement.* In order to protect our status as a REIT, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares (after taking into account options to acquire shares) may be owned, directly or constructively, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code), and the shares must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. To assist us in satisfying these tests, subject to some exceptions, our trust agreement prohibits any shareholder from owning more than 9.9% of our outstanding shares of beneficial interest (exclusive of preferred shares) or more than 9.9% of any class or series of preferred shares. The trust agreement also prohibits transfers of shares that would cause a shareholder to exceed the 9.9% limit or cause our shares to be beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons. Our Board of Trustees may exempt a person from the 9.9% ownership limit if it receives a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of counsel or tax accountants that exceeding the 9.9% ownership limit as to that person would not jeopardize our tax status as a REIT. Absent an exemption, this restriction might:

discourage, delay or prevent a tender offer or other transaction or a change in control or management that might involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders; or

compel a shareholder who had acquired more than 9.9% of our shares to transfer the additional shares to a trust and, as a result, to forfeit the benefits of owning the additional shares.

- (2) *Our trust agreement permits our Board of Trustees to issue preferred shares with terms that might discourage a third party from acquiring the Company.* Our trust agreement permits our Board of Trustees to create and issue multiple classes and series of preferred shares, and classes and series of preferred shares having preferences to the existing shares on any matter, without a vote of shareholders, including preferences in rights in liquidation or to dividends and option rights, and other securities having conversion or option rights. Also, the Board might authorize the creation and issuance by our subsidiaries and affiliates of securities having conversion and option rights in respect of our shares. Our trust agreement further provides that the terms of such rights or other securities might provide for disparate treatment of certain holders or groups of holders of such rights or other securities. The issuance of such rights or other securities could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control over us, even if a change in control were in our shareholders' interest or would give the shareholders the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of our securities.
- (3) *Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Nominations of Trustees.* The Company's advance notice procedures with regard to shareholder proposals relating to the nomination of candidates for election as trustees, as provided in our amended and restated Trust Agreement, require, among other things, that advance written notice of any such proposals, containing prescribed information, be given to our Secretary at our principal executive offices not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the prior year's meeting (or within 10 business days of the day notice is given of the annual meeting date, if the annual meeting date is not within 30 days of the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting).

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Limited partners of PREIT Associates may vote on certain fundamental changes we propose, which could inhibit a change in control that might otherwise result in a premium to our shareholders.

Our assets generally are held through our interests in PREIT Associates. We currently hold a majority of the outstanding units of limited partnership interest in PREIT Associates. However, PREIT Associates might, from time to time, issue additional units to third parties in exchange for contributions of property to PREIT Associates. These issuances will dilute our percentage ownership of PREIT Associates. Units generally do not carry a right to vote on any matter voted on by our shareholders, although units of limited partnership interests might, under certain circumstances, be redeemed for our shares. However, before the date on which at least half of the units issued on September 30, 1997 in connection with our acquisition of The Rubin Organization have been redeemed, the holders of units issued on September 30, 1997 are entitled to vote such units together with our shareholders, as a single class, on any proposal to merge, consolidate or sell substantially all of our assets. Ronald Rubin, George F. Rubin, Edward A. Glickman and Joseph F. Coradino are among the holders of these units. Our partnership interest in PREIT Associates is not included for purposes of determining when half of the partnership interests issued on September 30, 1997 have been redeemed, nor are they counted as votes. These existing rights could inhibit a change in control that might otherwise result in a premium to our shareholders. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will not agree to extend comparable rights to other limited partners in PREIT Associates.

We have entered into tax protection agreements for the benefit of certain former property owners, including some limited partners of PREIT Associates, that might affect our ability to sell or refinance some of our properties that we might otherwise want to sell, which could harm our financial condition.

As the general partner of PREIT Associates, we have agreed to indemnify certain former property owners, including some who have become limited partners of PREIT Associates, against tax liabilities that they might incur if we sell a property in a taxable transaction or significantly reduce the debt secured by a property acquired from them within a certain number of years after we acquired it. In some cases, these agreements might make it uneconomical for us to sell or refinance these properties, even in circumstances in which it otherwise would be advantageous to do so, which could harm our ability to address liquidity needs in the future or otherwise harm our financial condition.

Some of our officers and trustees have interests in properties that we manage and therefore might have conflicts of interest that could adversely affect our business.

We provide management, leasing and development services for partnerships and other ventures in which some of our officers and trustees, including Ronald Rubin, a trustee and our chairman and chief executive officer, and George F. Rubin, a trustee and our vice chairman, have indirect ownership interests. In addition, we lease substantial office space from an entity in which the Rubins have an interest. Our officers or trustees who have interests in the other parties to these transactions have a conflict of interest in deciding to enter into these agreements and in negotiating their terms, which could result in our obtaining terms that are less favorable than we might otherwise obtain, which could adversely affect our business.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR SECURITIES

Holders of our common shares might have their interest in us diluted by actions we take in the future.

Our May 2010 common share offering was dilutive to our shareholders, and we continue to contemplate ways to reduce our leverage through a variety of means available to us, subject to the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility. These means might include obtaining equity capital, including through the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities if market conditions are favorable. Any issuance of equity securities might result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common shares held by our then existing shareholders, and the rights of our shareholders might be materially adversely affected. The market price of our common shares could decline as a result of sales of a

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large number of shares in the market or the perception that such sales could occur. Additionally, future sales or issuances of substantial amounts of our common shares might be at prices below the then-current market price of our common shares and might adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

Many factors, including changes in interest rates and the negative perceptions of the retail sector generally, can have an adverse effect on the market value of our securities.

As is the case with other publicly traded companies, a number of factors might adversely affect the price of our securities, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

Increases in market interest rates, relative to the dividend yield on our shares or the interest rate on our Exchangeable Notes. If market interest rates increase, prospective purchasers of our securities might require a higher yield. Higher market interest rates would not, however, result in more funds for us to distribute to shareholders and, to the contrary, would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution to our shareholders. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our shares to decrease;

Possible future issuances of equity, equity-linked or convertible securities, including securities senior as to distributions or liquidation rights;

A decline in the anticipated benefits of an investment in our securities as compared to an investment in securities of companies in other industries (including benefits associated with tax treatment of dividends and distributions);

Perception, by market professionals and participants, of REITs generally and REITs in the retail sector in particular. Our portfolio of properties consists almost entirely of retail properties and we expect to continue to focus primarily on acquiring retail centers in the future;

Perception by market participants of our potential for payment of cash distributions and for growth;

Levels of institutional investor and research analyst interest in our securities;

Relatively low trading volumes in securities of REITs;

Our results of operations and financial condition; and

Investor confidence in the stock market generally.

The market value of our common shares is based primarily upon the market's perception of our liquidity and capital resources, our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings, funds from operations and cash distributions. Consequently, our common shares might trade at prices that are higher or lower than our net asset value per common share. If our future earnings, funds from operations or cash distributions are less than expected, it is likely that the market price of our common shares will decrease.

We might change the dividend policy for our common shares in the future.

In February 2011, our Board of Trustees declared a cash dividend of \$0.15 per share, payable in March 2011. Our future payment of distributions will be at the discretion of our Board of Trustees and will depend on numerous factors, including our cash flow, financial condition,

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capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility and other factors that our Board of Trustees deems relevant. Any change in our dividend policy could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

In addition, the 2010 Credit Facility provides generally that dividends may not exceed 110% of REIT Taxable Income for a fiscal year, provided, however, that (i) if the ratio of EBITDA to total Indebtedness (the Corporate Debt Yield) exceeds 10.00%, then the aggregate amount of dividends may not exceed the greater of 75% of FFO or 110% of REIT Taxable Income (unless necessary for us to maintain our status as a REIT), and (ii) if net operating income of the collateral properties during each quarter for the preceding 12 months divided by the amount outstanding under the 2010 Credit Facility (the Facility Debt Yield) exceeded 11.00% and the Corporate Debt Yield exceeded 10.00%, then there are no limits on dividends under the 2010 Credit Facility, so long as no Default or Event of Default would result from paying such dividends. We must maintain our status as a REIT at all times. All capitalized terms used in this paragraph have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the 2010 Credit Facility.

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Individual taxpayers might perceive REIT securities as less desirable relative to the securities of other corporations because of the lower tax rate on certain dividends from such corporations, which might have an adverse effect on the market value of our securities.

Historically, the dividends of corporations other than REITs have been taxed at ordinary income rates, which range as high as 35%. In 2003, the maximum tax rate on certain corporate dividends received by individuals was reduced to an historically low 15%, and that reduction is expected to remain in place through at least December 31, 2012. However, dividends from REITs do not generally qualify for the lower tax rate on corporate dividends because REITs generally do not pay corporate-level tax on income that they distribute currently to shareholders, and are instead are taxed at ordinary income rates. This differing treatment of dividends received from REITs and from corporations that are not REITs might cause individual investors to view an investment in the shares of a non-REIT corporation as more attractive than shares in REITs, which might negatively affect the value of our shares.

TAX RISKS

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT, our shareholders would be adversely affected.

We believe that we have qualified as a REIT since our inception and intend to continue to qualify as a REIT. To qualify as a REIT, however, we must comply with certain highly technical and complex requirements under the Internal Revenue Code, which is complicated in the case of a REIT such as ours that holds its assets primarily in partnership form. We cannot be certain we have complied with these requirements because there are very limited judicial and administrative interpretations of these provisions, and even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. In addition, facts and circumstances that might be beyond our control might affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. We cannot assure you that new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not change the tax laws significantly with respect to our qualification as a REIT or with respect to the federal income tax consequences of qualification.

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Also, unless the Internal Revenue Service granted us relief under statutory provisions, we would remain disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we first failed to qualify. The additional tax incurred at regular corporate rates would significantly reduce the cash flow available for distribution to shareholders and for debt service. In addition, we would no longer be required to make any distributions to shareholders. If there were a determination that we do not qualify as a REIT, there would be a material adverse effect on our results of operations and there could be a material reduction in the value of our common shares.

Furthermore, as a REIT, we might be subject to a 100% prohibited transactions tax on the gain from dispositions of property if we are deemed to hold the property primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, unless the disposition qualifies under a safe harbor exception for properties that have been held for at least two years and with respect to which certain other requirements are met. The potential application of the prohibited transactions tax could cause us to forego or delay potential dispositions of property or other opportunities that might otherwise be attractive to us, or to undertake such dispositions or other opportunities through a taxable REIT subsidiary, which would generally result in income taxes being incurred.

We might be unable to comply with the strict income distribution requirements applicable to REITs, or compliance with such requirements could adversely affect our financial condition or cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

To obtain the favorable tax treatment associated with qualifying as a REIT, in general, we are required each year to distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our net taxable income. In addition, we are subject to a tax on any undistributed portion of our income at regular corporate rates and might also be subject to a 4% excise tax on this undistributed income. We could be required to borrow funds on a short-term basis to meet the distribution requirements that are necessary to achieve the tax benefits associated with qualifying as a REIT, even if conditions are not favorable for borrowing, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, compliance with these REIT requirements might cause us to forego opportunities we would otherwise pursue.

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We could face possible adverse changes in state and local tax laws, which might result in an increase in our tax liability.

From time to time, changes in state and local tax laws or regulations are enacted, which might result in an increase in our tax liability. The shortfall in tax revenue for states and municipalities in recent years might lead to an increase in the frequency and size of such changes. If such changes occur, we might be required to pay additional taxes on our assets or income. These increased tax costs could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

RETAIL PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2010, we owned interests in 46 operating retail properties containing an aggregate of approximately 33.2 million square feet (including space owned by anchors). As of December 31, 2010, we and partnerships in which we own an interest owned approximately 25.9 million square feet of space (excluding space owned by anchors) at the 46 operating retail properties. PREIT Services currently manages 40 of these properties, 39 of which we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, and one that is owned by a partnership in which we hold a 50% interest. PRI co-manages one property, which is owned by a partnership that is not consolidated by us. The remaining five properties are also owned by partnerships that are not consolidated by us and are managed by our partners, or by an entity we or our partners designated.

Total occupancy in our consolidated malls, including only space we own, was 90.2% as of December 31, 2010. In-line occupancy in our consolidated malls was 85.7% as of that date, and occupancy in our consolidated strip and power centers was 97.2% as of that date.

Total occupancy in our unconsolidated malls, including only space owned by the partnerships in which we own an interest, was 94.1% as of December 31, 2010. In-line occupancy in our unconsolidated malls was 92.5% as of that date, and occupancy in our unconsolidated strip and power centers was 95.2% as of that date.

Total occupancy in all our consolidated and unconsolidated malls was 90.4% as of December 31, 2010. In-line occupancy in all of our malls was 86.1% as of that date, and occupancy in all of our strip and power centers was 95.8% as of that date.

In general, we own the land underlying our properties in fee or, in the case of our properties held by partnerships with others, ownership by the partnership entity is in fee. At certain properties, however, the underlying land is owned by third parties and leased to us or the partnership in which we hold an interest pursuant to long-term ground leases. In a ground lease, the building owner pays rent for the use of the land and is responsible for all costs and expenses related to the building and improvements.

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The following tables present information regarding our retail properties as of December 31, 2010. We refer to the total retail space of these properties, including anchors and in-line stores, as total square feet, and the portion that we own as owned square feet.

Consolidated Retail Properties

Property/Location⁽¹⁾	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet⁽²⁾	Owned Square Feet⁽³⁾	Year Built / Last Renovated	Occupancy %⁽⁴⁾	Anchors /Major Tenants⁽⁵⁾
<u>MALLS</u>						
Beaver Valley Mall	100%	1,162,079	957,309	1970/1991	89.9%	Boscov's
Monaca, PA						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
Capital City Mall	100%	608,739	488,739	1974/2005	97.7%	JCPenney
Camp Hill, PA						Macy's
						Sears
Chambersburg Mall	100%	454,337	454,337	1982	83.2%	Bon-Ton
Chambersburg, PA						Burlington Coat Factory
						JCPenney
						Sears
Cherry Hill Mall	100%	1,296,468	817,583	1961/2009	92.2%	Container Store
Cherry Hill, NJ						Crate and Barrel
						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Nordstrom
Crossroads Mall ⁽⁶⁾	100%	452,829	452,829	1981	89.1%	Belk
Beckley, WV						JCPenney
						Sears
Cumberland Mall	100%	941,618	668,388	1973/2003	92.0%	Best Buy
Vineland, NJ						BJ's
						Boscov's
						Burlington Coat Factory

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						Home Depot
						JCPenney
Dartmouth Mall	100%	670,940	530,940	1971/2000	97.5%	JCPenney
Dartmouth, MA						Macy's
						Sears
Exton Square Mall ⁽⁶⁾	100%	1,086,713	809,245	1973/2000	89.2%	Boscov's
Exton, PA						JCPenney
						K-Mart
						Macy's
						Sears
Francis Scott Key Mall	100%	706,226	566,893	1978/1991	97.7%	Barnes & Noble
Frederick, MD						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
						Value City Furniture
Gadsden Mall	100%	503,189	503,189	1974/1990	93.3%	Belk
Gadsden, AL						JCPenney
						Sears

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Property/Location⁽¹⁾	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet⁽²⁾	Owned Square Feet⁽³⁾	Year Built / Last Renovated	Occupancy %⁽⁴⁾	Anchors /Major Tenants⁽⁵⁾
The Gallery at Market East ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	100%	1,084,425	1,084,425	1977/1990	61.3%	Burlington Coat Factory
Philadelphia, PA						Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Jacksonville Mall	100%	488,709	488,709	1981/2008	99.6%	Barnes & Noble
Jacksonville, NC						Belk
						JCPenney
						Sears
Logan Valley Mall	100%	780,278	780,278	1960/1997	94.4%	JCPenney
Altoona, PA						Macy's
						Sears
Lycoming Mall	100%	835,913	715,913	1978/2007	95.6%	Best Buy
Pennsdale, PA						Bon-Ton
						Borders
						Burlington Coat Factory
						Dick's Sporting Goods
						JCPenney
						Macy's ⁽⁸⁾
						Sears
Magnolia Mall	100%	615,688	615,688	1979/2007	98.7%	Barnes & Noble
Florence, SC						Belk
						Best Buy
						Dick's Sporting Goods
						JCPenney
						Sears
Moorestown Mall	100%	1,059,367	738,167	1963/2008	89.1%	Boscov's
Moorestown, NJ						Lord & Taylor
						Macy's

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						Sears
New River Valley Mall	100%	441,246	441,246	1988/2007	96.7%	Belk
Christiansburg, VA						Dick's Sporting Goods
						JCPenney
						Regal Cinemas
						Sears
Nittany Mall	100%	532,045	437,045	1968/1990	91.9%	Bon-Ton
State College, PA						JCPenney
						Macy's ⁽⁸⁾
						Sears
North Hanover Mall	100%	355,763	355,763	1967/1999	91.8%	Dick's Sporting Goods
Hanover, PA						JCPenney
						Sears
Orlando Fashion Square ⁽⁶⁾	100%	1,087,802	932,226	1973/2003	88.7%	Dillard's
Orlando, FL						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
Palmer Park Mall	100%	457,702	457,702	1972	95.5%	Bon-Ton
Easton, PA						Boscov's
Patrick Henry Mall	100%	714,330	574,330	1988/2005	96.6%	Borders
Newport News, VA						Dick's Sporting Goods
						Dillard's
						JCPenney
						Macy's

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Property/Location⁽¹⁾	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet⁽²⁾	Owned Square Feet⁽³⁾	Year Built / Last Renovated	Occupancy %⁽⁴⁾	Anchors /Major Tenants⁽⁵⁾
Phillipsburg Mall	100%	578,710	578,710	1989/2003	90.7%	Bon-Ton
Phillipsburg, NJ						JCPenney
						Kohl's
						Sears
Plymouth Meeting Mall ⁽⁶⁾	100%	954,439	739,804	1966/2009	87.7%	AMC Theater
Plymouth Meeting, PA						Boscov's
						Macy's
						Whole Foods
The Mall at Prince Georges	100%	912,666	912,666	1959/2004	96.1%	JCPenney
Hyattsville, MD						Macy's
						Marshalls
						Ross Dress for Less
						Target
South Mall	100%	405,199	405,199	1975/1992	90.8%	Bon-Ton
Allentown, PA						Stein Mart
Uniontown Mall ⁽⁶⁾	100%	698,585	698,585	1972/1990	92.6%	Bon-Ton
Uniontown, PA						Burlington Coat Factory
						JCPenney
						Roomful Express Furniture
						Sears
						Teletech Customer Care
Valley Mall	100%	916,143	672,743	1974/1999	96.3%	Bon-Ton
Hagerstown, MD						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
Valley View Mall	100%	598,262	343,666	1980/2001	92.6%	Barnes & Noble
La Crosse, WI						Herberger's

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						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
Viewmont Mall	100%	747,194	627,194	1968/2006	99.5%	JCPenney
Scranton, PA						Macy's
						Sears
Voorhees Town Center ⁽⁶⁾	100%	700,071	303,288	1970/2007	59.8%	Boscov's
Voorhees, NJ						Macy's
						The Star Group
Washington Crown Center	100%	676,118	536,023	1969/1999	88.5%	Bon-Ton
Washington, PA						Gander Mountain Sports
						Macy's
						Sears
Willow Grove Park ⁽⁷⁾	100%	1,191,726	778,605	1982/2001	69.5%	Bloomingdale's
Willow Grove, PA						The Cheesecake Factory
						Macy's
						Sears

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Property/Location ⁽¹⁾	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet ⁽²⁾	Owned Square Feet ⁽³⁾	Year Built / Last Renovated	Occupancy % ⁽⁴⁾	Anchors /Major Tenants ⁽⁵⁾
Wiregrass Commons	100%	637,947	305,795	1986/2008	86.9%	Belk
Dothan, AL						Burlington Coat Factory
						JCPenney
Woodland Mall	100%	1,158,942	433,755	1968/1998	90.7%	Apple
Grand Rapids, MI						Barnes & Noble
						JCPenney
						Kohl's
						Macy's
						Sears
Wyoming Valley Mall	100%	911,300	911,300	1971/2006	96.5%	Bon-Ton
Wilkes-Barre, PA						JCPenney
						Macy's
						Sears
POWER CENTERS						
Christiana Center	100%	302,434	302,434	1998	98.8%	Costco
Newark, DE						Dick's Sporting Goods
Paxton Towne Centre	100%	717,490	444,432	2001	98.2%	Costco
Harrisburg, PA						Kohl's
						Target
						Weis Markets
STRIP CENTERS						
The Commons at Magnolia	100%	230,532	104,332	1991/2002	88.5%	Bed, Bath & Beyond
Florence, SC						Target
		28,674,164	22,969,475		90.5%	

⁽¹⁾ The location stated is the major city or town nearest to the property and is not necessarily the local jurisdiction in which the property is located.

⁽²⁾ Total square feet includes space owned by us and space owned by tenants or other lessors.

⁽³⁾ Owned square feet includes only space owned by us and excludes space owned by tenants or other lessors.

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Occupancy is calculated based on space owned by us, excludes space owned by tenants or other lessors and includes space occupied by both anchor and in-line tenants.

- ⁽⁵⁾ Includes anchors/major tenants that own their space or lease from lessors other than us and do not pay rent to us.
- ⁽⁶⁾ A portion of the underlying land at this property is subject to a ground lease.
- ⁽⁷⁾ The owned square feet for The Gallery at Market East and Willow Grove Park includes former Strawbridge's department store buildings that are currently vacant. These vacant department stores represent 30.3% and 26.6% of owned square feet for The Gallery at Market East and Willow Grove Park, respectively.
- ⁽⁸⁾ Tenant currently holds a long-term ground lease with an option to purchase the related store and parking area at a nominal purchase price. These locations are deemed owned by their anchor occupants as they only pay a nominal rent.

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Property/Location⁽¹⁾	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet⁽²⁾	Owned Square Feet⁽³⁾	Year Built / Last Renovated	Occupancy %⁽⁴⁾	Anchors /Major Tenants⁽⁵⁾
<u>MALLS</u>						
Lehigh Valley Mall	50%	1,157,913	785,927	1960/2008	97.2%	Barnes & Noble
Allentown, PA						Boscov's JCPenney Macy's
Springfield Mall	50%	609,980	222,081	1974/1997	83.1%	Macy's
Springfield, PA						Target
<u>POWER CENTERS</u>						
Metroplex Shopping Center	50%	778,190	477,461	2001	100.0%	Giant Food Store
Plymouth Meeting, PA						Lowe's Target
The Court at Oxford Valley	50%	704,526	456,903	1996	100.0%	Best Buy
Langhorne, PA						BJ's Dick's Sporting Goods Home Depot
Red Rose Commons	50%	465,203	265,613	1998	84.2%	Home Depot
Lancaster, PA						Weis Markets
Whitehall Mall	50%	557,501	557,501	1964/1998	91.6%	Bed, Bath & Beyond
Allentown, PA						Kohl's Sears
<u>STRIP CENTERS</u>						
Springfield Park	50%	274,480	128,811	1997/1998	98.2%	Bed, Bath & Beyond
Springfield, PA						LA Fitness Target
Total		4,547,793	2,894,297		94.8%	

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- (1) The location stated is the major city or town nearest to the property and is not necessarily the local jurisdiction in which the property is located.
- (2) Total square feet includes space owned by the unconsolidated partnership and space owned by tenants or other lessors.
- (3) Owned square feet includes only space owned by the unconsolidated partnership and excludes space owned by tenants or other lessors.
- (4) Occupancy is calculated based on space owned by the unconsolidated partnership that is occupied.
- (5) Includes anchors that own their space or lease from lessors other than us and do not pay rent to us.

The following table sets forth our average annual minimum rent per square foot (for consolidated and unconsolidated properties), excluding tenants who pay a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent, for the five years ended December 31, 2010:

Year	Non-Anchor Stores	Anchor Stores
2006	\$ 23.79	\$ 3.18
2007	23.96	3.27
2008	24.18	3.48
2009	24.89	3.68
2010	24.83	3.70

Table of Contents**LARGE FORMAT RETAILERS AND ANCHORS**

Historically, large format retailers and anchors have been an important element of attracting customers to a mall, and they have generally been department stores whose merchandise appeals to a broad range of customers, although in recent years we have attracted some non-traditional large format retailers. These large format retailers and anchors either own their stores, the land under them and adjacent parking areas, or enter into long-term leases at rent that is generally lower than the rent charged to in-line tenants. Well-known, large format retailers and anchors continue to play an important role in generating customer traffic and making malls desirable locations for in-line store tenants, even though the market share of traditional department store anchors has been declining and such companies have experienced significant changes. See Item 1A. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business and Our Properties. The following table indicates the parent company of each of our large format retailers and anchors and sets forth the number of stores and square feet owned or leased by each at our retail properties including consolidated and unconsolidated properties as of December 31, 2010:

Tenant Name⁽¹⁾	# of Stores⁽²⁾	GLA⁽²⁾	% of GLA
Bain Capital, LLC			
Burlington Coat Factory	6	537,986	
Gymboree	26	52,770	
Total Bain Capital, LLC	32	590,756	1.8%
Bed, Bath & Beyond	6	206,846	0.6%
Belk, Inc.	8	520,684	1.6%
Best Buy Co., Inc.			
Best Buy	5	177,857	
Best Buy Mobile	5	6,971	
Total Best Buy Co., Inc.	10	184,828	0.5%
BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.	3	234,761	0.7%
The Bon-Ton Stores, Inc.			
Bon-Ton	14	1,008,613	
Herberger's	1	41,344	
Total Bon-Ton Stores, Inc.	15	1,049,957	3.2%
Boscov's Department Store	9	1,453,574	4.4%
Carmike Cinemas, Inc.	4	123,972	0.4%
Costco Wholesale Corporation	2	289,447	0.9%
Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.	9	422,159	1.3%
Dillard's, Inc.	3	471,494	1.4%
Gander Mountain Sports	1	83,835	0.2%
Giant Food Stores	1	67,185	0.2%
Hollywood Theaters, Inc.	1	54,073	0.2%
The Home Depot, Inc.	4	397,322	1.2%
JCPenney Company, Inc.	30	3,194,063	9.6%
Kohl's Corporation	4	251,195	0.8%
Lord & Taylor	1	121,200	0.4%
Lowe's Cos., Inc.	1	163,215	0.5%
Macy's, Inc.			
Bloomingdale's	1	237,537	
Macy's	25	4,056,760	
Total Macy's, Inc.	26	4,294,297	12.9%
Nordstrom, Inc.	1	138,000	0.4%
Premier Cinema Corporation	2	92,748	0.3%
Regal Cinemas	3	151,566	0.4%
Sears Holding Corporation			
K-Mart	1	108,440	

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Sears	29	3,606,526	
Total Sears Holding Corporation	30	3,714,966	11.1%
Target Corporation	6	864,893	2.6%
Teletch Customer Care Management	1	64,964	0.2%
Whole Foods, Inc.	1	65,155	0.2%
Weis Markets, Inc.	2	130,075	0.4%
	216	19,397,230	58.4%

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- (1) To qualify as a large format retailer or an anchor for inclusion in this table, a tenant must occupy at least 50,000 square feet or be part of a chain that has store formats in our portfolio of at least 50,000 square feet. This table lists all stores from such chains, regardless of the size of the individual stores.
- (2) Number of stores and gross leasable area (GLA) include anchors that own their own space or lease from lessors other than us and do not pay rent to us.

MAJOR TENANTS

The following table presents information regarding the top 20 tenants at our retail properties, including consolidated and unconsolidated properties, by annualized minimum rent as of December 31, 2010:

Primary Tenant ⁽¹⁾	Fixed Rent (Number of Stores)	Percentage Rent or Common Area Costs In Lieu of Fixed Rent (Number of Stores)	Total Stores	GLA of Stores Leased	Annualized Minimum Rent ⁽²⁾
Gap, Inc.	46	5	51	634,235	\$ 11,578
Foot Locker, Inc.	62	11	73	361,301	7,664
JCPenney Company, Inc.	24	6	30	3,194,063	7,526
Limited Brands, Inc.	59	13	72	323,718	7,187
American Eagle Outfitters, Inc.	40	2	42	227,221	6,487
Sears Holding Corporation	25	5	30	3,714,966	5,583
Zale Corporation	77		77	60,027	5,356
Signet Jewelers Limited	39		39	59,732	4,420
Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.	8	1	9	422,159	4,041
Bain Capital LLC ⁽³⁾	28	4	32	590,756	3,979
Luxottica Group S.p.A.	47	3	50	123,138	3,767
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.	20		20	136,727	3,639
Golden Gate Capital ⁽⁴⁾	14	5	19	165,514	3,592
Genesco, Inc.	55	5	60	77,091	3,092
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	2		2	229,244	3,085
Aeropostale, Inc.	33	3	36	125,731	3,058
Barnes & Noble, Inc.	9		9	271,086	3,023
Hallmark Cards, Inc.	34	9	43	173,190	2,937
Pacific Sunwear, Inc.	28	5	33	121,380	2,920
Transworld Entertainment Corp.	29		29	141,123	2,734
Total	679	77	756	11,152,402	\$ 95,668

(1) Tenant includes all brands and concepts of the tenant.

(2) In thousands of dollars. Includes our proportionate share of tenant rent from partnership properties that are not consolidated based on our ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized minimum rent is calculated based on fixed monthly rent as of December 31, 2010.

(3) Consists of 26 Gymboree stores and six Burlington Coat Factory stores.

(4) Consists of 18 Express stores and one J. Jill store.

Table of Contents**RETAIL LEASE EXPIRATION SCHEDULE NON-ANCHORS**

The following table presents scheduled lease expirations of non-anchor tenants as of December 31, 2010 (includes leases with tenants that have filed for bankruptcy protection, depending on the current status of the lease):

For the Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	GLA of Expiring Leases	PREIT's Share of Minimum Rent in Expiring Year ⁽¹⁾	Average Expiring Minimum Rent psf
2010 and Prior ⁽²⁾	149	390,236	\$ 8,949	\$ 22.93
2011	616	1,743,828	41,741	23.94
2012	498	1,668,009	36,888	22.11
2013	337	1,079,254	23,865	22.11
2014	243	859,265	19,643	22.86
2015	245	1,226,880	24,898	20.29
2016	241	1,056,889	26,322	24.91
2017	190	858,312	20,682	24.10
2018	185	933,475	22,887	24.52
2019	141	588,682	17,775	30.19
2020	124	886,575	18,441	20.80
Thereafter	84	954,812	14,246	14.92
Total/Average	3,053	12,246,217	\$ 276,337	\$ 22.57

⁽¹⁾ In thousands of dollars. Includes our proportionate share of tenant rent from partnership properties that are not consolidated, based on our ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized minimum rent is calculated based only on fixed monthly rent as of December 31, 2010.

⁽²⁾ Includes all tenant leases that had expired and were on a month to month basis as of December 31, 2010.

RETAIL LEASE EXPIRATION SCHEDULE ANCHORS

The following table presents scheduled lease expirations of anchor tenants as of December 31, 2010 (includes leases with tenants that have filed for bankruptcy protection, depending on the current status of the lease):

For the Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	GLA of Expiring Leases	PREIT's Share of Minimum Rent in Expiring Year ⁽¹⁾	Average Expiring Minimum Rent psf
2011	7	603,703	\$ 1,246	\$ 2.06
2012	6	713,305	1,173	1.64
2013	14	1,135,570	4,593	4.04
2014	15	1,551,546	3,787	2.44
2015	19	1,746,117	5,187	2.97
2016	14	1,504,583	3,512	2.33
2017	5	527,539	2,313	4.38
2018	6	777,965	4,081	5.25
2019	8	817,875	2,444	2.99
2020	3	277,729	1,192	4.29

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Thereafter	13	1,623,875	9,831	6.05
Total/Average	110	11,279,807	\$ 39,359	\$ 3.49

⁽¹⁾ In thousands of dollars. Includes our proportionate share of tenant rent from partnership properties that are not consolidated by us based on our ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized minimum rent is calculated based only on fixed monthly rent as of December 31, 2010.

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DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

The development portion of our portfolio contains three properties in two states. Two of the development projects are classified as mixed use (a combination of retail and other uses) and one project is classified as other.

OFFICE SPACE

We lease our principal executive offices from Bellevue Associates, an entity in which certain of our officers/trustees have an interest. Our rented space under the office lease has a total of approximately 68,100 square feet. The term of the office lease is 10 years, and it commenced on November 1, 2004. We have the option to renew the lease for up to two additional five year periods at the then-current fair market rate calculated in accordance with the terms of the office lease. In addition, we have the right on one occasion at any time during the seventh lease year (February 2011 to February 2012) to terminate the office lease upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. Our base rent is \$1.5 million per year.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the normal course of business, we have been and might become involved in legal actions relating to the ownership and operation of our properties and the properties we manage for third parties. In management's opinion, the resolutions of any such pending legal actions are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED).

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.*****Common Shares***

Our common shares of beneficial interest are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PEI.

The following table presents the high and low sales prices for our common shares of beneficial interest, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, and cash distributions paid per share for the periods indicated:

	High	Low	Dividend Paid
Quarter ended March 31, 2010	\$ 13.06	\$ 8.35	\$ 0.15
Quarter ended June 30, 2010	\$ 17.35	\$ 11.85	0.15
Quarter ended September 30, 2010	\$ 13.90	\$ 10.03	0.15
Quarter ended December 31, 2010	\$ 15.93	\$ 11.58	0.15
			\$ 0.60

	High	Low	Dividend Paid
Quarter ended March 31, 2009	\$ 8.71	\$ 2.20	\$ 0.29
Quarter ended June 30, 2009	\$ 7.86	\$ 3.45	0.15
Quarter ended September 30, 2009	\$ 9.13	\$ 3.87	0.15
Quarter ended December 31, 2009	\$ 8.95	\$ 6.80	0.15
			\$ 0.74

As of December 31, 2010, there were approximately 3,300 holders of record of our common shares and approximately 18,000 beneficial holders of our common shares.

We currently anticipate that cash distributions will continue to be paid in March, June, September and December. In February 2011, our Board of Trustees declared a cash dividend of \$0.15 per share payable in March 2011. Our future payment of distributions will be at the discretion of our Board of Trustees and will depend upon numerous factors, including our cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the terms and conditions of our 2010 Credit Facility and other factors that our Board of Trustees deems relevant.

The 2010 Credit Facility provides generally that dividends may not exceed 110% of REIT Taxable Income for a fiscal year, but if the ratio of EBITDA to total Indebtedness (the Corporate Debt Yield) exceeds 10.00%, then the aggregate amount of dividends may not exceed 75% of FFO or 110% of REIT Taxable Income (unless necessary for us to maintain our status as a REIT), and if a net operating income of the collateral properties during the preceding 12 months divided by the amount outstanding under the 2010 Credit Facility (the Facility Debt Yield) of 11.00% and a Corporate Debt Yield of 10.00% are achieved and continuing, there are no limits on dividends under the 2010 Credit Facility, so long as no Default or Event of Default would result from paying such dividends. We must maintain our status as a REIT at all times. All capitalized terms used in this report have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the 2010 Credit Facility.

Units

Class A and Class B Units of PREIT Associates (OP Units) are redeemable by PREIT Associates at the election of the limited partner holding the Units at the time and for the consideration set forth in PREIT Associates' partnership agreement. In general, and subject to exceptions and

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limitations, beginning one year following the respective issue dates, qualifying parties may give one or more notices of redemption with respect to all or any part of the Class A Units then held by that party. Class B Units are redeemable at the option of the holder at any time after issuance.

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If a notice of redemption is given, we have the right to elect to acquire the OP Units tendered for redemption for our own account, either in exchange for the issuance of a like number of our common shares, subject to adjustments for stock splits, recapitalizations and like events, or a cash payment equal to the average of the closing prices of our shares on the ten consecutive trading days immediately before our receipt, in our capacity as general partner of PREIT Associates, of the notice of redemption. If we decline to exercise this right, then PREIT Associates will pay a cash amount equal to the number of OP Units tendered multiplied by such average closing price.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not acquire any shares in the fourth quarter of 2010.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table sets forth Selected Financial Data for the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Operating Results:					
Total revenue	\$ 455,641	\$ 451,306	\$ 461,035	\$ 457,708	\$ 451,252
Gains on sales of real estate continuing operations	\$	\$ 4,311	\$	\$ 2,310	\$ 5,495
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (75,014)	\$ (103,867)	\$ (20,590)	\$ 13,408	\$ 29,248
Gains on sales of discontinued operations	\$ 19,094	\$ 9,503	\$	\$ 6,699	\$ 1,414
Net (loss) income	\$ (54,363)	\$ (90,091)	\$ (16,355)	\$ 23,120	\$ 28,021
Dividends on preferred shares	\$	\$	\$	\$ (7,941)	\$ (13,613)
Net (loss allocable) income attributable to PREIT	\$ (51,927)	\$ (85,738)	\$ (15,766)	\$ 26,510	\$ 14,408
(Loss) income from continuing operations per share basic	\$ (1.43)	\$ (2.43)	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.32
(Loss) income from continuing operations per share diluted	\$ (1.43)	\$ (2.43)	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.32
Net (loss) income per share basic	\$ (1.04)	\$ (2.11)	\$ (0.43)	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.37
Net (loss) income per share diluted	\$ (1.04)	\$ (2.11)	\$ (0.43)	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.37
Balance sheet data:					
Investments in real estate, at cost	\$ 3,587,468	\$ 3,684,313	\$ 3,708,048	\$ 3,367,294	\$ 3,132,370
Intangible assets, net	\$ 15,787	\$ 38,978	\$ 68,296	\$ 104,136	\$ 139,117
Total assets	\$ 3,080,117	\$ 3,346,580	\$ 3,444,277	\$ 3,264,074	\$ 3,145,609
Total debt, including debt premium and discount	\$ 2,225,539	\$ 2,565,357	\$ 2,560,375	\$ 2,257,333	\$ 1,932,719
Noncontrolling interest	\$ 50,257	\$ 56,151	\$ 51,934	\$ 55,256	\$ 114,363
Total equity PREIT	\$ 654,273	\$ 578,653	\$ 646,329	\$ 757,619	\$ 929,300
Other data:					
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 116,791	\$ 136,148	\$ 124,963	\$ 149,486	\$ 164,405
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 81,029	\$ (103,405)	\$ (353,239)	\$ (242,377)	\$ (187,744)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (229,736)	\$ 31,714	\$ 210,137	\$ 105,008	\$ 16,299
Cash distributions per share common	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.74	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.28

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

OVERVIEW

Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, a Pennsylvania business trust founded in 1960 and one of the first equity REITs in the United States, has a primary investment focus on retail shopping malls and strip and power centers located in the eastern half of the United States, primarily in the Mid-Atlantic region. Our portfolio currently consists of a total of 49 properties in 13 states, including 38 shopping malls, eight strip and power centers and three development properties. The operating retail properties have a total of approximately 33.2 million square feet. The operating retail properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes have a total of approximately 28.7 million square feet, of which we own approximately 23.0 million square feet. The operating retail properties that are owned by unconsolidated partnerships with third parties have a total of approximately 4.5 million square feet, of which 2.9 million square feet are owned by such partnerships. The development portion of our portfolio contains three properties in two states, with two classified as mixed use (a combination of retail and other uses) and one classified as other.

Our primary business is owning and operating shopping malls and strip and power centers, which we primarily do through our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P. (PREIT Associates). We provide management, leasing and real estate development services through PREIT Services, LLC (PREIT Services), which generally develops and manages properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. (PRI), which generally develops and manages properties that we do not consolidate for financial reporting purposes, including properties we own interests in through partnerships with third parties and properties that are owned by third parties in which we do not have an interest. PRI is a taxable REIT subsidiary, as defined by federal tax laws, which means that it is able to offer an expanded menu of services to tenants without jeopardizing our continuing qualification as a REIT under federal tax law.

Our revenue consists primarily of fixed rental income, additional rent in the form of expense reimbursements, and percentage rent (rent that is based on a percentage of our tenants' sales or a percentage of sales in excess of thresholds that are specified in the leases) derived from our income producing retail properties. We also receive income from our real estate partnership investments and from the management and leasing services PRI provides.

Our net loss decreased by \$35.7 million to a net loss of \$54.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 from a net loss of \$90.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in the loss was affected in 2010 by gains on sales of discontinued operations, and the loss in 2009 reflected impairment of assets, gains on sales of discontinued operations, a gain on the sale of real estate assets and a gain on extinguishment of debt.

We evaluate operating results and allocate resources on a property-by-property basis, and do not distinguish or evaluate our consolidated operations on a geographic basis. No individual property constitutes more than 10% of our consolidated revenue or assets, and thus the individual properties have been aggregated into one reportable segment based upon their similarities with regard to the nature of our properties and the nature of our tenants and operational processes, as well as long-term financial performance. In addition, no single tenant accounts for 10% or more of our consolidated revenue, and none of our properties are located outside the United States.

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We hold our interests in our portfolio of properties through our operating partnership, PREIT Associates. We are the sole general partner of PREIT Associates and, as of December 31, 2010, held a 96.0% controlling interest in PREIT Associates. We consolidate PREIT Associates for financial reporting purposes. We hold our investments in seven of the 46 retail properties and one of the three development properties in our portfolio through unconsolidated partnerships with third parties in which we own a 40% to 50% interest. We hold a non-controlling interest in each unconsolidated partnership, and account for such partnerships using the equity method of accounting. We do not control any of these equity method investees for the following reasons:

Except for two properties that we co-manage with our partner, all of the other entities are managed on a day-to-day basis by one of our other partners as the managing general partner in each of the respective partnerships. In the case of the co-managed properties, all decisions in the ordinary course of business are made jointly.

The managing general partner is responsible for establishing the operating and capital decisions of the partnership, including budgets, in the ordinary course of business.

All major decisions of each partnership, such as the sale, refinancing, expansion or rehabilitation of the property, require the approval of all partners.

Voting rights and the sharing of profits and losses are generally in proportion to the ownership percentages of each partner. We record the earnings from the unconsolidated partnerships using the equity method of accounting under the income statement caption entitled Equity in income of partnerships, rather than consolidating the results of the unconsolidated partnerships with our results. Changes in our investments in these entities are recorded in the balance sheet caption entitled Investment in partnerships, at equity. In the case of deficit investment balances, such amounts are recorded in Distributions in excess of partnership investments.

We hold our interest in three of our unconsolidated partnerships through tenancy in common arrangements. For each of these properties, title is held by us and another person or persons, and each has an undivided interest in the property. With respect to each of the three properties, under the applicable agreements between us and the other persons with ownership interests, we and such other persons have joint control because decisions regarding matters such as the sale, refinancing, expansion or rehabilitation of the property require the approval of both us and the other person (or at least one of the other persons) owning an interest in the property. Hence, we account for each of the properties using the equity method of accounting. The balance sheet items arising from these properties appear under the caption Investments in partnerships, at equity. The income statement items arising from these properties appear in Equity in income of partnerships.

For further information regarding our unconsolidated partnerships, see note 3 to our consolidated financial statements.

Current Economic and Capital Market Conditions, Our Leverage and our Near Term Capital Needs

The conditions in the economy and the disruptions in the financial markets have reduced business and consumer confidence and negatively affected employment and consumer spending on retail goods. As a result, the sales and profit performance of retailers in general has decreased, sales at our properties in particular have decreased, and we have experienced delays or deferred decisions regarding the openings of new retail stores and lease renewals. We continue to adjust our plans and actions to take into account the current environment.

In addition, credit markets have experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions. These circumstances have materially affected liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for borrowers less attractive, and in certain cases have resulted in the limited availability or unavailability of certain types of debt financing.

The conditions in the market for debt capital and commercial mortgage loans, including the commercial mortgage backed securities market, and the conditions in the economy and their effect on retail sales, as well as our significant leverage resulting from use of debt to fund our redevelopment program and other development activity, have combined to necessitate that we vary our approach to obtaining, using and recycling capital. We intend to consider all of our available options for accessing the capital markets, given our position and constraints. The amount remaining to be invested in the last phase of our current redevelopment project is significantly less than in 2009 and 2010, and we believe that we have access to sufficient capital to fund this remaining amount.

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We continue to contemplate ways to reduce our leverage through a variety of means available to us, subject to and in accordance with the terms of the 2010 Credit Facility. These steps might include obtaining additional equity capital, including through the issuance of equity securities if market conditions are favorable, through joint ventures or other partnerships or arrangements involving our contribution of assets with institutional investors, private equity investors or other REITs, through sales of properties with values in excess of their mortgage loans or allocable debt and application of the excess proceeds to debt reduction, or through other actions.

Development and Redevelopment

We have reached the last phase in our current redevelopment program. Over the past six years, we have invested approximately \$1.0 billion in our portfolio. The current estimated project cost of Voorhees Town Center, our only remaining redevelopment project, is \$83.0 million, and the amount invested as of December 31, 2010 was \$72.6 million. Our projected share of estimated project costs is net of any expected tenant reimbursements, parcel sales, tax credits or other incentives. We may spend additional amounts at our completed redevelopment properties for tenant allowances, leasehold improvements and other costs.

We are engaged in the development of three mixed use and other projects, although we do not expect to make material investments in these projects in the short term. As of December 31, 2010, we had incurred \$55.2 million of costs related to these three projects net of an \$11.8 million impairment charge that we recorded in 2008 for White Clay Point and an \$11.5 million impairment charge that we recorded in 2009 for Springhills. The details of the White Clay Point, Springhills and Pavilion at Market East projects and related costs have not been determined. In each case, we will evaluate the financing opportunities available to us at the time a project requires funding. In cases where the project is undertaken with a partner, our flexibility in funding the project might be governed by the partnership agreement or restricted by the covenants contained in our 2010 Credit Facility, which limit our involvement in such projects.

In connection with our remaining redevelopment project at Voorhees Town Center and capital improvement projects at certain other properties, we have made contractual and other commitments in the form of tenant allowances, lease termination fees and contracts with general contractors and other professional service providers. As of December 31, 2010, the unaccrued remainder to be paid against these contractual and other commitments was \$6.6 million, which is expected to be financed through our Revolving Facility, operating cash flows or through various other capital sources. The projects on which these commitments have been made have total expected remaining costs of \$33.8 million.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

See note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of our acquisitions and dispositions in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical Accounting Policies are those that require the application of management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and that might change in subsequent periods. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. In preparing the financial statements, management has utilized available information, including our past history, industry standards and the current economic environment, among other factors, in forming its estimates and judgments, giving due consideration to materiality. Management has also considered events and changes in property, market and economic conditions, estimated future cash flows from property operations and the risk of loss on specific accounts or amounts in determining its estimates and judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In addition, other companies may utilize different estimates, which may impact comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses. The estimates and assumptions made by management in applying critical accounting policies have not changed materially during 2010, 2009 and 2008,

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except as otherwise noted, and none of these estimates or assumptions have proven to be materially incorrect or resulted in our recording any significant adjustments relating to prior periods. We will continue to monitor the key factors underlying our estimates and judgments, but no change is currently expected.

Set forth below is a summary of the accounting policies that management believes are critical to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. This summary should be read in conjunction with the more complete discussion of our accounting policies included in note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value

Fair value measurements are determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the fair value hierarchy distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs might include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity.

In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. We utilize the fair value hierarchy in our accounting for derivatives (Level 2), and financial instruments (Level 2), and in our reviews for impairment of real estate assets (Level 3) and goodwill (Level 3).

Asset Impairment

Real estate investments and related intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property might not be recoverable. A property to be held and used is considered impaired only if our management's estimate of the aggregate future cash flows, less estimated capital expenditures, to be generated by the property, undiscounted and without interest charges, are less than the carrying value of the property. This estimate takes into consideration factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of demand, competition and other factors. In addition, these estimates may consider a probability weighted cash flow estimation approach when alternative courses of action to recover the carrying amount of a long-lived asset are under consideration or when a range of possible values is estimated.

The determination of undiscounted cash flows requires significant estimates by management, including the expected course of action at the balance sheet date that would lead to such cash flows. Subsequent changes in estimated undiscounted cash flows arising from changes in the anticipated action to be taken with respect to the property could impact the determination of whether an impairment exists and whether the effects could materially affect our net income. To the extent estimated undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the property, the loss will be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the property over the estimated fair value of the property.

Assessment of our ability to recover certain lease related costs must be made when we have a reason to believe that the tenant might not be able to perform under the terms of the lease as originally expected. This requires us to make estimates as to the recoverability of such costs.

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An other than temporary impairment of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture is recognized when the carrying value of the investment is not considered recoverable based on evaluation of the severity and duration of the decline in value. To the extent impairment has occurred, the excess carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value is charged to income.

Tenant Receivables

We make estimates of the collectibility of our tenant receivables related to tenant rent including base rent, straight-line rent, expense reimbursements and other revenue or income. We specifically analyze accounts receivable, including straight-line rent receivable, historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness and current economic and industry trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The receivables analysis places particular emphasis on past-due accounts and considers the nature and age of the receivables, the payment history and financial condition of the payor, the basis for any disputes or negotiations with the payor, and other information that could affect collectibility. In addition, with respect to tenants in bankruptcy, we make estimates of the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims in assessing the estimated collectibility of the related receivable. In some cases, the time required to reach an ultimate resolution of these claims can exceed one year. These estimates have a direct effect on our net income because higher bad debt expense results in less net income, other things being equal. For straight-line rent, the collectibility analysis considers the probability of collection of the unbilled deferred rent receivable given our experience regarding such amounts.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no material off-balance sheet items other than the partnerships described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements and in the Overview section above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following information sets forth our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Overview

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$54.4 million, a decrease of \$35.7 million compared to a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$90.1 million. Our 2010 and 2009 results of operations were affected by the following:

Gain on the sale of discontinued operations in 2010 of \$19.1 million from the sale of five power centers;

Issuance of 10,350,000 shares in 2010 in a public equity offering and the use of the proceeds of the offering for the repayment of a portion of the amounts outstanding under the 2010 Credit Facility, and issuance of 4,300,000 shares in 2009 in connection with transactions to repurchase Exchangeable Notes;

Gains on extinguishment of debt of \$27.0 million in 2009 resulting from the repurchase of \$104.6 million in aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes, which did not recur in 2010;

Impairment charges of \$74.3 million in 2009, including \$62.7 million related to Orlando Fashion Square in Orlando, Florida and \$11.5 million related to the Springhills development in Gainesville, Florida;

Gains on the sale of discontinued operations in 2009 of \$9.5 million from the sale of interests in two properties;

Gain on sale of real estate of \$4.3 million in 2009 in connection with the sale of a parcel at Pitney Road Plaza, a power center in Lancaster, Pennsylvania;

A decrease of \$6.7 million in net operating income (presented using the proportionate-consolidation method; see Net Operating Income) in 2010 as compared to 2009; and

Increased interest expense of \$11.5 million in 2010, primarily due to higher applicable stated interest rates, decreased capitalized interest and \$3.7 million of accelerated amortization of deferred financing costs associated with the repayment of debt using proceeds from the sale of five power centers in 2010.

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Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$90.1 million, an increase of \$73.7 million compared to a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 of \$16.4 million. Our 2009 and 2008 results of operations were affected by the following:

Impairment charges of \$74.3 million in 2009, including \$62.7 million related to Orlando Fashion Square and \$11.5 million related to the Springhills development, compared to \$27.6 million in 2008, including \$11.8 million related to White Clay Point in Landesberg, Pennsylvania, \$7.0 million related to Sunrise Plaza in Forked River, New Jersey, \$4.6 million related to goodwill impairment and \$3.0 million related to the now terminated Valley View Downs development in western Pennsylvania;

Gains on the sale of discontinued operations in 2009 of \$9.5 million;

Gains on extinguishment of debt in 2009 and 2008 of \$27.0 million and \$27.1 million, respectively, resulting from the repurchase of \$104.6 million and \$46.0 million, respectively, in aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes;

Gain on sale of real estate of \$4.3 million in 2009 in connection with the sale of a parcel at Pitney Road Plaza;

Issuance of 4,300,000 shares in 2009 in connection with transactions to repurchase Exchangeable Notes;

A decrease of \$11.9 million in net operating income (presented using the proportionate-consolidation method) in 2009 as compared to 2008; and

Increased interest expense of \$17.0 million in 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily due to a higher aggregate debt balance and to assets placed in service with an aggregate cost basis of \$286.7 million. Interest in 2008 was also affected by a \$2.0 million gain from hedging activities that did not recur in 2009.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	% Change 2009 to 2010	For the Year Ended December 31, 2009	% Change 2008 to 2009	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008
(in thousands of dollars)					
Results of operations:					
Real estate revenue	\$ 450,365	0%	\$ 448,271	(2%)	\$ 456,536
Interest and other income	5,276	74%	3,035	(33%)	4,499
Operating expenses	(195,273)	2%	(190,968)	3%	(185,327)
General and administrative expenses	(38,973)	4%	(37,558)	(7%)	(40,324)
Impairment of assets and project costs	(1,057)	(99%)	(75,012)	160%	(28,889)
Income taxes and other expenses	(80)	(53%)	(169)	(29%)	(237)
Interest expense, net	(142,730)	9%	(131,236)	15%	(114,228)
Depreciation and amortization	(161,592)	0%	(161,690)	10%	(146,747)
Equity in income of partnerships	9,050	(10%)	10,102	43%	7,053
Gain on extinguishment of debt			27,047	0%	27,074
Gains on sales of real estate			4,311		
Loss from continuing operations	(75,014)	(28%)	(103,867)	404%	(20,590)
Operating results from discontinued operations	1,557	(64%)	4,273	1%	4,235
Gains on sales of discontinued operations	19,094	101%	9,503		

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Net loss	\$	(54,363)	(40%)	\$	(90,091)	451%	\$	(16,355)
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The amounts reflected as loss from continuing operations in the preceding table reflect our consolidated properties, with the exception of properties that are classified as discontinued operations. Our unconsolidated properties are presented under the equity method of accounting in the line item Equity in income of partnerships.

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Occupancy

The table below sets forth certain occupancy statistics for our properties as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Consolidated Properties Occupancy as of December 31,			Unconsolidated Properties Occupancy as of December 31,			Combined Occupancy as of December 31, ⁽¹⁾		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Retail portfolio weighted average:									
Total including anchors	90.5%	89.3%	90.0%	94.8%	90.7%	94.3%	91.0%	89.4%	90.5%
Excluding anchors	86.1%	84.1%	87.0%	93.1%	87.6%	91.9%	87.2%	84.6%	87.7%
Enclosed malls weighted average:									
Total including anchors	90.2%	89.4%	89.6%	94.1%	92.0%	91.8%	90.4%	89.5%	89.7%
Excluding anchors	85.7%	84.2%	86.5%	92.5%	89.9%	89.6%	86.1%	84.5%	86.7%
Strip and Power Center weighted average:	97.2%	86.4%	99.0%	95.2%	89.9%	95.6%	95.8%	88.8%	96.6%

⁽¹⁾ Combined occupancy is calculated by using occupied GLA for consolidated and unconsolidated properties and dividing by total GLA for consolidated and unconsolidated properties.

In 2010, including consolidated and unconsolidated properties, we increased our retail portfolio weighted average occupancy by 160 basis points to 91.0%, and we increased our retail portfolio weighted average occupancy excluding anchors by 260 basis points to 87.2%. Including all tenants occupying space under an agreement with an initial term of less than one year, total enclosed mall occupancy was 92.6% and occupancy excluding anchors was 90.4%. Corresponding amounts in the prior year period were 91.8% and 89.0%, respectively. We brought new tenants to many of the spaces that had previously been vacated.

Real Estate Revenue

Real estate revenue increased by \$2.1 million, or 0%, in 2010 as compared to 2009 primarily due to:

An increase of \$5.1 million in base rent, which is comprised of minimum rent, straight line rent and rent from tenants that pay a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent. Base rent at three of our recently completed redevelopment projects, Cherry Hill Mall, Plymouth Meeting Mall and The Gallery at Market East, increased by an aggregate of \$6.1 million due to increased occupancy from newly opened tenants. This increase was partially offset by base rent at our other properties, which decreased by an aggregate of \$0.6 million because of decreased occupancy and leases that were converted to percentage rent in lieu of minimum rent. Base rent was also affected by a \$0.4 million decrease in amortization of above/below market lease intangibles from the prior year, when \$0.6 million of below market lease intangibles were recognized as revenue in connection with leases that were terminated prior to their expiration;

An increase of \$0.9 million in lease termination revenue primarily due to \$1.0 million received from one tenant during 2010; and

A decrease of \$3.7 million in expense reimbursements. At many of our malls, we have continued to recover a lower proportion of common area maintenance and real estate tax expenses. In addition to being affected by store closings, our properties are experiencing a trend towards more gross leases (which do not contribute to common area maintenance costs and real estate taxes), as well as more leases that provide for the rent amount to be determined on the basis of a percentage of sales in lieu of minimum rent or any contribution toward common area maintenance or real estate tax expenses. In recent years, we entered into agreements with some tenants experiencing financial difficulties to convert their leases to gross leases or percentage of sales leases, resulting in lower expense reimbursements.

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Real estate revenue decreased by \$8.3 million, or 2%, in 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily due to:

A decrease of \$2.0 million in lease termination revenue due to amounts received from two tenants during 2008 that did not recur in 2009;

A decrease of \$1.8 million in percentage rent due in part to a decrease in tenant sales from \$333 per square foot in 2008 to \$325 per square foot in 2009, and due in part to a trend in certain more recent leases to have higher thresholds at which percentage rent begins;

A decrease of \$1.7 million in expense reimbursements due to the same trend in expense reimbursements noted above; and

A decrease of \$1.1 million in base rent. Base rent decreased by \$5.5 million due to store closings and liquidations associated with tenant bankruptcy filings during 2009 and 2008. This decrease was partially offset by an aggregate increase of \$5.1 million in base rent at Cherry Hill Mall, Voorhees Town Center and Plymouth Meeting Mall, three projects that were recently redeveloped, due to increased occupancy from newly opened tenants. However, the increases at Voorhees Town Center and Plymouth Meeting Mall were offset by lease inducement and straight line rent receivable write-offs of \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, associated with tenant delinquencies, which reduced base rent.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased by \$4.3 million, or 2%, in 2010 as compared to 2009 primarily due to:

An increase of \$2.5 million in common area maintenance expense, primarily due to increases of \$1.0 million in common area utility expense, \$0.6 million in housekeeping expense and \$0.6 million in loss prevention expense. The increase in common area utility expense included a \$0.6 million increase related to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania lease at The Gallery at Market East that commenced in August 2009. The increases in housekeeping expense and loss prevention expense were primarily due to stipulated annual contractual increases;

An increase of \$2.0 million in non-common area utility expense, including a \$1.3 million increase at four of our Pennsylvania properties where electricity rate caps expired on January 1, 2010;

An increase of \$1.0 million in real estate tax expense primarily due to higher local property tax rates and increased property assessments at some of our properties; and

A decrease of \$1.3 million in bad debt expense. The decrease in bad debt expense included a \$0.5 million decrease related to tenant bankruptcy filings. 2010 was affected by three regional and national tenant bankruptcies relating to 22 stores compared to 11 regional and national tenant bankruptcies in 2009 relating to 31 stores.

Operating expenses increased by \$5.6 million, or 3%, in 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily due to:

An increase of \$3.3 million in common area maintenance expense, primarily due to increases of \$1.5 million in snow removal, \$1.4 million in repairs and maintenance and \$0.7 million in loss prevention expense. Snow removal expenses at our properties located in Pennsylvania and New Jersey increased as a result of a significant snowstorm that affected the Mid-Atlantic states in mid-December 2009. Total snow removal costs associated with this storm were approximately \$1.6 million. Repairs and maintenance expense and loss prevention expense increased primarily due to stipulated annual contractual increases;

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An increase of \$3.0 million in real estate tax expense primarily due to higher local property tax rates and increased property assessments at some of our properties;

An increase of \$1.9 million in bad debt expense. The increase in bad debt expense included \$0.9 million associated with 11 regional and national tenant bankruptcy filings during 2009 relating to 31 stores as compared to 12 regional and national tenant bankruptcies in 2008 relating to 77 stores; and

A decrease of \$0.7 million in non-common area utility expense, including a \$0.5 million decrease at our four properties located in New Jersey due to a combination of lower utility rates and lower consumption resulting from newly installed equipment at Voorhees Town Center and Cherry Hill Mall.

Net Operating Income (NOI)

NOI (a non-GAAP measure) is derived from real estate revenue (determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP) minus property operating expenses (determined in accordance with GAAP), and includes real estate revenue and operating expenses from properties included in discontinued operations. It does not represent cash generated from

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operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered to be an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indication of our financial performance or to be an alternative to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity. It is not indicative of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions. We believe that NOI is helpful to management and investors as a measure of operating performance because it is an indicator of the return on property investment, and provides a method of comparing property performance over time. We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measurement to net operating income.

NOI excludes interest and other income, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, gains on sales of interests in real estate, gains or sales of non-operating real estate, gains on sales of discontinued operations, gain on extinguishment of debt, impairment losses, project costs and other expenses.

The following table presents NOI for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The results are presented using the proportionate-consolidation method (a non-GAAP measure), which presents our share of the results of our partnership investments. Under GAAP, we account for our partnership investments under the equity method of accounting. Operating results for retail properties that we owned for the full periods presented (Same Store) exclude properties acquired or disposed of during the periods presented. A reconciliation of NOI to net loss calculated in accordance with GAAP appears under the heading Reconciliation of GAAP Net Loss to Non-GAAP Measures.

(in thousands of dollars)	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010			For the Year Ended December 31, 2009			For the Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Real Estate Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income	Real Estate Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income	Real Estate Revenue	Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income
Same Store	\$ 486,345	\$ (205,411)	\$ 280,934	\$ 483,086	\$ (200,976)	\$ 282,110	\$ 491,308	\$ (195,276)	\$ 296,032
Non Same Store	11,609	(3,736)	7,873	18,928	(5,572)	13,356	15,643	(4,358)	11,285