

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
Form 10-K
March 13, 2006
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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, 2005

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)

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
(1) Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange
(2) Rights to Purchase Shares of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange
(3) 11% Non-Convertible Senior Preferred Shares, par value \$0.01 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

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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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value, as of June 30, 2005, of the shares of beneficial interest, par value \$1.00 per share, of the Registrant held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$1.68 billion. (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 March 1, 2006, 36,603,797 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 2006 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, 2005

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Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, 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 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 affected by uncertainties affecting real estate businesses generally as well as the following, among other factors:

general economic, financial and political conditions, including changes in interest rates or the possibility of war or terrorist attacks;

changes in local market conditions or other competitive factors;

risks relating to development and redevelopment activities, including construction;

our ability to maintain and increase property occupancy and rental rates;

our ability to acquire additional properties and our ability to integrate acquired properties into our existing portfolio;

our dependence on our tenants' business operations and their financial stability;

possible environmental liabilities;

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;

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

our ability to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost;

our ability to raise capital through public and private offerings of debt or equity securities and other financing risks, including the availability of adequate funds at a reasonable cost; and

our short- and long-term liquidity position.

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 and disclaim any duty or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or otherwise.

Definitions

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.

The following industry terms used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have the meanings set forth below:

Anchors: large format retail stores or department stores in malls that serve as anchor tenants.

GLA: gross leasable area of a property, including space leasable to anchors and other leasable space, in square feet.

In-line stores: rows of smaller stores located in lines between the anchors of a mall. In-line stores are frequently a mix of national and regional retailers.

Malls: enclosed, climate-controlled shopping venues that typically offer apparel, accessories and hard goods, as well as services, restaurants, entertainment and convenient parking. References to malls include both regional malls and super-regional malls.

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Outparcel: land used for a freestanding development, such as a retail store, bank or restaurant, that is not attached to the main building(s) that comprises the mall or power or strip center.

Owned Square Feet: the portion of Total Square Feet that we own.

Power centers: open air centers with 250,000 to 600,000 square feet of space with three to five non-traditional, specialty anchors.

Regional malls: malls that have more than 400,000 but less than 800,000 square feet of space.

REITs: real estate investment trusts.

Strip centers: open air centers, including neighborhood and community centers, with more than 30,000 square feet of space and a line of stores.

Super-regional malls: malls that have more than 800,000 square feet of space.

Total Square Feet: the total retail space in a property, including anchors and in-line stores.

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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 power and strip centers located in the Mid-Atlantic region or in the eastern part of the United States. Our operating portfolio currently consists of a total of 52 properties. The retail portion of our portfolio contains 51 properties in 13 states and includes 39 shopping malls and 12 power and strip centers. We also own one office property acquired as part of a mall acquisition that we classify as non-strategic and that is currently classified as held-for-sale. The retail properties have a total of approximately 34.5 million square feet, of which we and partnerships or tenancy in common arrangements (collectively, "partnerships") in which we own an interest own approximately 25.9 million square feet. We are a fully integrated, self-managed and self-administered REIT that has elected to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. 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.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

We hold our interests in our portfolio of properties through our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P. We are the sole general partner of PREIT Associates and, as of December 31, 2005, held an 89.8% controlling interest in PREIT Associates. We consolidate PREIT Associates for financial reporting purposes.

We provide our management, leasing and development services through our subsidiaries PREIT Services, LLC ("PREIT Services"), which generally develops and manages our properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. ("PRI"), which develops and manages properties that we own interests in 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 continued qualification as a real estate investment trust under federal tax law.

The following is a diagram of our structure as of December 31, 2005:

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(1) Sole general partner and a limited partner of PREIT Associates.

(2) We own our interests in these 52 properties (51 retail, one office) through various ownership structures. 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 rest of the properties ranges from 50% for seven partnership properties up to 100%. See Item 2. Properties - Retail Properties.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Acquisitions

In February 2005, we purchased the 0.9 million square foot Cumberland Mall in Vineland, New Jersey and a vacant 1.7 acre parcel adjacent to the mall. The total price paid for the mall and the adjacent parcel was \$59.5 million, including the assumption of \$47.7 million in mortgage debt. We paid the \$0.9 million purchase price for the adjacent parcel in cash, and we paid the remaining \$11.0 million of the purchase price for the mall using Operating Partnership Units issued by PREIT Associates.

In March 2005, we purchased the 0.5 million square foot Gadsden Mall and a freestanding 40,000 square foot office building in Gadsden, Alabama for approximately \$58.8 million. We funded the purchase price from our Credit Facility. We consider the office building to be non-strategic, and have classified it as held-for-sale for financial reporting purposes.

In May 2005, we exercised our option to purchase approximately 73 acres of previously ground leased land that contains Magnolia Mall in Florence, South Carolina for \$5.9 million. We used available working capital to fund this purchase.

In November 2005, we and Kravco Simon Investments, L.P. purchased the 0.6 million square foot Springfield Mall in Springfield, Pennsylvania for \$103.5 million. Kravco Simon Investments, L.P. is an affiliate of Simon Property Group, Inc. PREIT and Kravco Simon each have a 50% ownership interest in the property. The buyers obtained a \$76.5 million mortgage loan on the property. We funded our portion of the balance of the purchase price using our Credit Facility.

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In December 2005, we acquired the 1.2 million square foot Woodland Mall in Grand Rapids, Michigan for \$177.4 million. We funded the purchase price with two 90-day corporate notes totaling \$94.4 million with a weighted average interest rate of 6.85% and secured by letters of credit, \$80.5 million from our Credit Facility, and available working capital. We intend to obtain long term financing on this property before the 90-day notes mature in March 2006.

Redevelopment Activity

During 2005, we announced substantial redevelopment projects at a number of our properties. At several of these properties, we have attracted new anchors or other key tenants that we believe provide a solid foundation for these redevelopment projects. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis Acquisitions, Dispositions and Development Activities Development and Redevelopment for a table containing the expected initial occupancy dates of these projects. The following is an overview of these projects:

Patrick Henry Mall, Newport News, Virginia. The 65,000 square foot Dillard's Men's store closed in the first quarter 2005 and the second Dillard's store at the mall was expanded by 26,000 square feet to 142,000 square feet and opened in May 2005. The former Dillard's Men's Store location has been expanded to house a new 50,000 square foot Dick's Sporting Goods store that opened in March 2006, a 22,000 square foot Borders Books and Music Store, which opened in November 2005, and approximately 48,000 square feet of new space which is in the latter stages of being built out for tenants. The interior renovation portion of the redevelopment was substantially completed in November 2005. Our investment in the redevelopment is expected to be approximately \$26.9 million.

Capital City Mall, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. We created a new eight-bay food court and two family-themed restaurant locations. The old food court space has been redeveloped into 30,000 square feet of specialty retail space, and the center's new food court opened in November 2005, concurrent with the completion of the mall's interior renovation. The new specialty store wing is expected to open during Spring 2006. Our investment in the project is expected to be approximately \$11.6 million.

New River Valley Mall, Christiansburg, Virginia. Dick's Sporting Goods has signed a lease for space in the mall and the construction of a restaurant has commenced. Regal Cinemas, which is currently operating a 31,000 square foot theater in the mall with 11 screens and regular seating, is expected to relocate to a new 53,000 square foot, 14-screen, free-standing, stadium seating facility. Our investment in the redevelopment is expected to be approximately \$23.0 million.

Valley View Mall, LaCrosse, Wisconsin. We signed a lease with Barnes & Noble for a 31,000 square foot in-line location, which is expected to open in the third quarter of 2006. Our redevelopment costs are expected to be approximately \$3.6 million.

Francis Scott Key Mall, Frederick, Maryland. We signed a lease with Barnes & Noble for a 27,400 square foot location. The store is expected to open in the third quarter of 2006. Our redevelopment costs are expected to be approximately \$3.5 million.

Lycoming Mall, Pennsdale, Pennsylvania. Our redevelopment plan calls for the addition of a 50,000 square foot Dick's Sporting Goods store as well as a 30,000 square foot Borders Books and Music store. Both stores will occupy previously underutilized in-line space and serve as junior anchors with entrances onto the main mall concourse. In addition, Best Buy intends to open a 20,000 square foot store and Old Navy plans to open a 16,900 square foot store on outparcel locations. A cosmetic renovation of the mall is also planned. Our redevelopment costs are expected to be approximately \$11.8 million.

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Plymouth Meeting Mall, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. We plan to create an approximately 200,000 square foot lifestyle addition that will house a 70,000 square foot Whole Foods market and up to six new themed restaurants totaling 35,000 square feet. Our investment in the redevelopment is expected to be \$53.4 million.

South Mall, Allentown, Pennsylvania. We plan to add a 30,000 square foot Ross Dress For Less store at the Stein Mart end of the mall, and to relocate and expand the existing Gold's Gym. In addition, a 1,600 square foot Starbucks drive-through concept store is expected to open on an outparcel. Our investment in this project is expected to be approximately \$6.9 million.

Cherry Hill Mall, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Our plan includes an upgrade of the tenancy, the addition of a row of restaurants and new GLA. Our investment in Phase I of the redevelopment is expected to be approximately \$40 million.

In September 2005, we announced revised redevelopment plans for the Echelon Mall in Voorhees, New Jersey. Current redevelopment plans include reducing the mall size to allow development of a mixed-use town center at the eastern half of the property and renaming the property Voorhees Town Center. The new plans require various approvals before development can commence.

Development Activity

In March 2004, we acquired 25 acres of land across the street from our Magnolia Mall in Florence, South Carolina for \$3.8 million. We anticipate building a 240,000 square foot power center with Home Depot as the anchor and four outparcel locations. In January 2006, we sold 11 acres of the site to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$2.1 million, and Home Depot has begun construction of its store. Our expected investment in the development is approximately \$11.5 million.

We entered into an agreement in October 2004 with Valley View Downs, LP (Valley View) and Centaur Pennsylvania, LLC (#147Centaur#148) to manage the development of a proposed harness racetrack and casino on an approximately 208 acre site located 35 miles northwest of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Valley View acquired the site in 2005, but the agreement contemplates that we will acquire the site and lease it to Valley View for the construction and operation of a harness racetrack and a casino and related facilities. We will not have any ownership interest in Valley View or Centaur. Our acquisition of the site and the construction of the racetrack require the issuance to Valley View of the sole remaining unissued harness racetrack license in Pennsylvania. The construction of the casino requires the issuance of a gaming license to Valley View. Valley View had been one of two applicants for the racing license. In November 2005, the Harness Racing Commission issued an order denying award of the racing license to both of the applicants. In December 2005, Valley View filed a motion for reconsideration with the Commission. In addition, Valley View filed an appeal of the ruling in the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court. Valley View is awaiting action by the Harness Racing Commission and the Commonwealth Court regarding these appeals. However, we are unable to predict whether Valley View will be issued the racing license or the gaming license.

In transactions that closed between May and August 2005, we acquired 45 acres in Lacey Township, New Jersey for approximately \$11.6 million in cash, including closing costs. In December 2005, we announced that we began construction of a new retail center anchored by Home Depot. We have been authorized by Lacey Township to construct a retail center of up to 0.3 million square feet, including a 0.1 million square foot Home Depot. We are currently awaiting an additional state permit before continuing with construction. We had previously executed an agreement to sell 10 acres of the site to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$9.0 million for Home Depot to construct its store.

In transactions that closed between June 2005 and January 2006, we acquired a total of approximately 188 acres in New Garden Township, Pennsylvania for approximately \$30.1 million in cash, including closing costs, \$11.6 million of which is payable to the seller by January 2007. We are still in the process of obtaining various entitlements for our concept for this property, which includes retail and mixed use components.

In August 2005, we acquired approximately 15 acres in Christiansburg, Virginia adjacent to New River Valley Mall for \$4.1 million in cash, including closing costs. We plan to develop a power center on this property.

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In February 2006, we acquired approximately 540 acres in Gainesville, Florida for approximately \$21.5 million, including closing costs. The acquired parcels are collectively known as Springhills. We continue to be involved in the process of obtaining the requisite entitlements for Springhills, with a goal of developing a mixed use project, including up to 1.5 million square feet of retail/commercial space, together with single and multifamily housing, office/institutional facilities, and hotel and industrial space.

Financing and Capital Markets Activity

In January 2005, we amended our \$500 million unsecured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Facility). Pursuant to the amendment, the term of the Credit Facility was extended by one year to November 20, 2007, and we had an option to extend the term for an additional 14 months, to January 2009, provided that there was no event of default at that time. The amendment also lowered the interest rate to between 1.05% and 1.55% per annum over LIBOR from 1.50% to 2.50% per annum over LIBOR, in both cases depending on our leverage. In addition, the amendment reduced the capitalization rate used to calculate Gross Asset Value (as defined in the Credit Facility) to 8.25% from a rate of between 9.00% and 11.00%.

In February 2005, we fully repaid our obligations under a \$58.8 million second mortgage on Cherry Hill Mall in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. To repay this second mortgage, which had carried an interest rate of 5.0%, we borrowed \$55.0 million under our Credit Facility.

In May 2005, we entered into forward starting interest rate swap agreements to hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of our anticipated future issuances of long term debt. The aggregate notional amount of these swap agreements is \$370.0 million. We locked in a blended 10-year swap rate on a notional amount of \$120 million starting in 2007 of 4.6858%, and a blended 10-year swap rate on a notional amount of \$250.0 million starting in 2008 of 4.8047%.

In July 2005, we entered into a new \$66.0 million mortgage loan secured by Magnolia Mall in Florence, South Carolina. We used the net proceeds of this loan to repay the outstanding balance of \$19.3 million under the previous mortgage loan on the property. We used the remaining net proceeds to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility. The new loan bears interest at a rate of 5.33%, which is 287 basis points less than the rate on the previous loan. The new loan has a 10 year term. There was a prepayment penalty of approximately \$0.8 million associated with the repayment of the previous loan prior to its scheduled maturity in January 2007.

In September 2005, we placed a \$200.0 million first mortgage loan on Cherry Hill Mall in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. We used a portion of the proceeds of the loan to repay the previous first mortgage on the property, which had a balance of approximately \$70.2 million. We used the remaining net proceeds to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility. The new mortgage loan has an interest rate of 5.42% per annum, which is 517 basis points lower than the interest rate on the previous loan, and will mature in October 2012. We have a right to convert the loan to an unsecured corporate obligation during the first six years of the loan term, subject to certain prescribed conditions, including the achievement of a specified credit rating.

In October 2005, we announced that our Board of Trustees authorized a program to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common shares. The program will be in effect until the end of 2007, subject to our authority to terminate the program earlier. We may fund repurchases under the program from multiple sources, including up to \$50.0 million from our Credit Facility. We are not required to repurchase any shares under the program and cannot predict the dollar amount of shares that may be repurchased or the timing of such transactions, which will depend on the prevailing price of our common shares and market conditions, among other factors. Through December 31, 2005, we repurchased 218,700 shares at an average price of \$38.18, or an aggregate purchase price of \$8.4 million.

In November 2005, the lenders under our Credit Facility approved our request for an extension of the time period during which we may, under prescribed conditions, seek to increase the maximum amount available under the Credit Facility to \$650.0 million. Our right to seek the increase now extends until the termination date of the Credit Facility.

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In December 2005, we obtained a \$160.0 million first mortgage loan secured by Willow Grove Park in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. We used a portion of the proceeds of the loan to repay the previous first mortgage on the property, which had a balance of approximately \$107.5 million. We used the remaining proceeds to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. The loan has an interest rate of 5.65% per annum, which is 274 basis points lower than the interest rate on the previous loan, and will mature in December 2015. We have a right to convert the loan to an unsecured corporate obligation during the first nine years of the loan term, subject to certain prescribed conditions, including the achievement of a specified credit rating.

In December 2005, we entered into a Unit Purchase Agreement with Crown American Properties, L.P., (“CAP”), an entity controlled by Mark Pasquerilla, a trustee of the Company. Under the agreement, we purchased 339,300 units of limited partnership interest in PREIT Associates from CAP at \$36.375 per unit, a 3% discount from the closing price of our common shares on December 19, 2005 of \$37.50. The aggregate amount we paid for the units was \$12.3 million. The terms of the agreement were negotiated between us and CAP. These terms were determined without reference to the provisions of the partnership agreement of PREIT Associates, which generally permit holders of units to redeem their units for cash based on the ten day average closing price of our common shares, or, at our election, for a like number of our common shares.

In March 2006, we entered into a second amendment to the terms of our Credit Facility. Pursuant to this amendment, the term of the Credit Facility has been extended to January 20, 2009, and we have an option to extend the term for an additional 14 months, provided that there is no event of default at that time. The previous termination date was November 20, 2007. The amendment also lowered the interest rate to between 0.95% and 1.40% per annum over LIBOR from 1.05% to 1.55% per annum over LIBOR, in both cases depending on our leverage. The amendment reduced the capitalization rate used to calculate Gross Asset Value (as defined in the Credit Facility) to 7.50% from 8.25%. The amendment also modified certain of the financial covenants of the Company in the credit facility agreement. The revised covenants reduce the minimum interest coverage and total debt ratios and allow for an increase in investments in partnerships.

Disposition Activity

In January 2005, we sold a 0.2 acre parcel associated with Wiregrass Commons Mall in Dothan, Alabama for \$0.1 million.

In May 2005, pursuant to an option granted to the tenant in a 1994 ground lease agreement, we sold a 13.5 acre parcel in Northeast Tower Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania containing a Home Depot store to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$12.5 million.

In July 2005, we sold our 40% interest in Laurel Mall in Hazleton, Pennsylvania to Laurel Mall, LLC. The total sales price of the mall was \$33.5 million, including assumed debt of approximately \$22.6 million. From our sale of this interest, we received \$3.9 million.

In July 2005, a partnership in which we have a 50% interest sold the property on which the Christiana Power Center Phase II project would have been built to the Delaware Department of Transportation for \$17.0 million. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings. Our share of the proceeds was \$9.5 million, representing a reimbursement for the approximately \$5.0 million of costs and expenses incurred previously in connection with the project and a gain on the sale of non-operating real estate of \$4.5 million.

In August 2005, we sold our four industrial properties for \$4.3 million.

In December 2005, we sold Festival at Exton in Exton, Pennsylvania for \$20.2 million.

In January 2006, we entered into an agreement for the sale of Schuylkill Mall in Frackville, Pennsylvania for \$18.2 million. In July 2005, a prior agreement for the sale of this mall was terminated.

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Our primary investment focus is retail shopping malls and power and strip centers. The International Council of Shopping Centers, a retail real estate industry trade group, generally classifies properties based on their size and on the way they are characterized by their owners as follows:

Type of Center	Concept	Square Feet (including Anchors)	Typical Anchor(s)
MALLS			
Regional	General merchandise; fashion (typically enclosed)	400,000 800,000	Full-line department store; Jr. department store; mass merchant; discount department store; fashion apparel
Super Regional	Similar to regional center but has more variety and assortment	800,000+	Full-line department store; Jr. department store; mass merchant; fashion apparel
OPEN AIR CENTERS			
Neighborhood Center	Convenience	30,000 150,000	Supermarket
Community Center	General merchandise; convenience	100,000 350,000	Discount department store; supermarket; drug; home improvement; large specialty/discount apparel
Lifestyle Center	Upscale national chain specialty stores; dining and entertainment in outdoor setting	Typically 150,000 to 500,000	Not usually anchored in the traditional sense but may include book store; other large format specialty retailers; multiplex cinema; small department store
Power Center	Category-dominant anchors; few small tenants	250,000 600,000	Category killer; home improvement; discount department store; warehouse club; off-price
Theme/Festival Center	Leisure; tourist-oriented; retail and service	80,000 250,000	Restaurants; entertainment
Outlet Center	Manufacturers outlet stores	50,000 400,000	Manufacturers outlet stores

Source: International Council of Shopping Centers

Malls are often tailored to the economy and demographics of their trade areas, and mall managers employ corresponding strategies in determining the mix of tenants, the merchandise offered and the related general price point. Usually, there are two or more anchors in regional malls. Super regional malls often have three or more anchor tenants. The anchors serve as one of the main draws to the mall, and are usually situated at the ends of the rows of smaller in-line stores.

PREIT S BUSINESS

We are primarily engaged in the ownership, management, development, redevelopment, acquisition and leasing of retail shopping malls and power and strip centers. Many of our malls and centers are located in middle markets in the Mid-Atlantic region or in the eastern part of the United States.

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Our real estate portfolio currently consists of 51 retail properties in 13 states and includes 39 shopping malls and 12 power and strip centers. We also own one office property acquired as part of a mall acquisition that we classify as non-strategic and that is currently classified as held-for-sale. The retail properties have a total of approximately 34.5 million square feet, of which we and partnerships in which we own an interest own approximately 25.9 million square feet. See Item 2. Properties.

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The largest mall in our retail portfolio is approximately 1.3 million square feet, and the smallest is approximately 0.4 million square feet, excluding the two individual components of The Gallery at Market East in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The power centers in our retail portfolio range from 300,000 to 800,000 square feet, while the strip centers range from 100,000 square feet to 275,000 square feet.

We derive the substantial majority of our revenues from rents received under leases with tenants for space at retail properties in our real estate portfolio. In general, our leases require tenants to pay base rent, which is a fixed amount specified in the lease, and which is often subject to scheduled increases during the term of the lease. 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, our leases generally 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. 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.

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 maximize our 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. To achieve these goals, our strategies are to:

Actively manage and aggressively lease and market the properties in our portfolio. We conduct intense asset management of our properties in an effort to maximize and maintain occupancy and optimize the mix of tenants and thereby attract customers and increase sales by mall tenants. Such sales gains can increase tenant satisfaction and make our properties attractive to our tenants and prospective tenants, which can increase the rents we receive from our properties.

Increase the potential value of underperforming properties in our portfolio by redeveloping them. If we believe that a property is not achieving its full 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 designed to increase the value of the property, and might include retail and other uses (mixed use). Our redevelopments 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.

Acquire, in an opportunistic and disciplined manner, additional properties or portfolios of properties that meet the investment criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. We seek to selectively acquire 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.

Pursue ground up development of additional retail and other properties that we expect can meet the financial hurdles 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 in trade areas that we believe have sufficient demand for such properties to generate cash flows that meet the financial thresholds we establish in the given environment.

Regularly review our portfolio of properties and, if appropriate, dispose of properties that we do not believe meet the financial or strategic criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. Disposing of such 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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Asset Management, Leasing, Marketing and Operations

We conduct intense asset management of our properties in an effort to maximize and maintain occupancy and optimize the mix of tenants in order to attract customers and increase sales by mall tenants. We engage in active merchandising programs and coordinated marketing activities designed to promote our properties as magnet centers. Our on-site teams continuously monitor the local market and community, and work with our home office asset management, leasing and marketing professionals to evaluate and adjust the tenant mix in pursuit of the optimal match of tenants to the trade area and the ideal configuration and allocation of space. As part of these efforts, if appropriate, we might relocate tenants to better-suited space or terminate the leases of underperforming tenants. With respect to mall operations, in 2005, we continued the implementation of our CORE (Create an Outstanding Retail Experience) program throughout our portfolio. CORE is the PREIT program that establishes and articulates our uniform, measurable standards of operation for all of our retail properties emphasizing cleanliness, customer service, maintenance and curb appeal. The CORE standards are designed to ensure that tenants and customers can be confident of the quality and reliability of our facilities and services at any property in our portfolio.

As an integral part of our management, we also expend considerable effort on generating ancillary revenues and on controlling operating costs and expenses. In 2005, we continued to pursue revenue from marketing partnerships, and we initiated a new gift card program and began sales of lottery tickets in Pennsylvania. We also entered into a five year agreement with Service Management Systems (SMS) to outsource housekeeping and maintenance services at our properties. SMS, based in Nashville, Tennessee, specializes in providing housekeeping programs to high traffic, public facilities, including malls and other retail properties. As of December 31, 2005, SMS had commenced servicing all of our malls, except one recently-acquired property and Schuylkill Mall.

In addition to owning, managing and developing our own properties, as of December 31, 2005, we also provided management, leasing and development services to affiliated and third-party property owners with respect to nine retail properties containing approximately 1.7 million square feet and two office buildings containing approximately 0.4 million square feet.

Redevelopment

We aim to increase the potential value of underperforming properties in our portfolio by redeveloping them in order to attract more customers and retailers, leading to increases in occupancy and rental rates. We believe that several properties in our portfolio present opportunities for creating value through focused leasing or redevelopment. See Recent Developments Redevelopment Activity.

The tactics we use in our efforts to increase the potential value of underperforming 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 mall retailers to draw more customers to the property;
- generating synergy by introducing lifestyle components to mall properties; and
- redirecting traffic flow and creating additional space for in-line stores by relocating food courts.

We subject each of our properties to a rigorous assessment of its merchandising potential, which has included an analysis of the property's trade area and its existing tenants and merchandise offerings. We are currently involved in the redevelopment of 10 of our consolidated properties, and we expect to increase the number of such projects in the future. As of December 31, 2005, we have invested \$51.7 million in these 10 projects. Currently, we intend to invest an additional \$130.6 million to complete these projects, excluding the cost to complete Echelon Mall, which has not yet been finalized. These projects might include the introduction of residential, office or other uses to our properties in an effort to maximize the value of our properties. For

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information regarding project investment to date and expected costs, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis Acquisitions, Dispositions and Development Activities Development and Redevelopment.

Redevelopments are frequently a significant undertaking, involving many of the same steps and requiring many of the same skills as new development or new construction. These steps and skills might include architectural design, engineering planning, acquisition of adjacent land or properties, obtaining zoning and other approvals and permits, interior design, addressing requirements for additional parking lots or decks, obtaining existing anchor approvals and relocating anchors and other mall tenants. The redevelopment of a particular property might involve construction of new interior space, renovation of existing interior space, updating interior décor and lighting, installing new floor coverings, changing or replacing facades, adding or relocating entrances, incorporating updated and consistent signage, resurfacing parking lots, improving exterior lighting, and renaming the property. While we make every effort to keep the length of the redevelopment projects to a minimum, in general, because of the numerous variables, including the process of obtaining necessary approvals and permits, the time needed to complete redevelopment projects is unpredictable.

An important aspect of a redevelopment project is its effect on the rest of the property and on the tenants and customers during the time that a redevelopment is taking place. While we might undertake a redevelopment to maximize the long term performance of the property, in the short term, the operations and performance of the property, as measured by occupancy and net operating income, will be negatively affected. Tenants will be relocated or leave as space for the redevelopment is aggregated, which affects tenant sales and rental rates. Some space at a property might be taken out of retail use during the redevelopment, and some space might only be made available for short periods of time pending scheduled renovation or because the space cannot be subject to a long term lease until the redevelopment is complete. We manage the use of this space throughout the course of a redevelopment project 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 of active redevelopment.

Acquisitions

If they meet the investment criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances, we continue to seek to acquire well-located retail properties with strong prospects for future cash flow growth and capital appreciation, particularly where we believe our management and leasing capabilities can enhance the value of these properties. For a description of our 2005 acquisitions, see Recent Developments Acquisitions.

When evaluating acquisitions, we conduct a detailed analysis of the geographic market and the demographic characteristics of the area surrounding the property, the property itself and other factors. If a property substantially meets the investment criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances, we will pursue it further if we believe we are well positioned to compete for it. We believe we have positive working relationships with many industry participants, including prospective sellers, buyers and financing sources, that enable us to become aware of opportunities and to act quickly. We expect to fund property or portfolio acquisitions and expenses associated with acquisitions through long term secured and unsecured indebtedness, including our Credit Facility, and the issuance of additional securities, including under our \$500.0 million universal shelf registration statement. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Development

We pursue ground up development of retail and other properties that we believe meet the financial hurdles that we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. We generally seek to develop retail projects in areas that we believe evidence the likelihood of supporting additional retail development and have desirable population or income trends, and where we believe the projects have the potential for strong competitive positions. We generally have several development projects under way at one time. These projects are typically in various stages of the development process. We manage all aspects of these undertakings, including market and trade area research, site selection, acquisition, preliminary development work, construction and leasing. We monitor our developments closely, including costs and tenant interest. For a description of our 2005 development activity, see Recent Developments Development Activity.

Although we have previously developed properties that have proved successful, we cannot assure you that any of our current projects will be as successful as any of these previously developed properties, or that they will be successful at all, which could

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have a negative effect on our operating results. We also cannot assure you that any projects that we begin will ultimately be completed. If we determine not to proceed with a project or otherwise become required to accelerate the expensing of development costs, there will be a negative effect on our results of operations. For information regarding aggregate project investment to date and expected costs, see Item 7. Management Discussion and Analysis Development and Redevelopment.

Dispositions

We regularly conduct portfolio property reviews and, if appropriate, we make determinations to dispose of properties that we do not believe meet the financial and strategic criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. Disposing of such 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. For a description of our recent dispositions, see Recent Developments Disposition Activity.

CAPITAL STRATEGY

In support of the strategies described above, our corporate finance objective is to optimize 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 mortgages, commercial loans 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, enabling us to maintain the flexibility to execute our business strategy in different economic environments or at different points in the business cycle.

In determining the amount and type of debt capital to employ in our business, we consider general economic conditions, prevailing and forecasted interest rates for various debt instruments, the cost of equity capital, property values, 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. Our ability to increase our debt ratio is limited by our Credit Facility, which contains covenants that limit the amount of our secured indebtedness to 60% of Gross Asset Value, as defined in the Credit Facility, and the amount of total liabilities to 65% of Gross Asset Value.

Based on prevailing conditions in the real estate capital markets, we have attempted to concentrate our secured indebtedness on a limited number of our larger, more stable properties, and expect to continue to do so as opportunities arise. We do so in an effort to maximize our borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility and to minimize our borrowing costs. The fixed rate mortgages obtained in 2005 have generated excess proceeds that we used to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility, giving us replenished availability.

Executing this strategy has also enabled us to leave a number of our other properties unencumbered. As we concentrate our secured debt on a limited number of properties, the cash flow from these unencumbered assets will, we believe, enhance our financial position from the point of view of unsecured creditors. One of our long term goals is to continue to improve our balance sheet so that it becomes investment grade quality, which would give us one more financing option, consistent with our strategy of maximizing our financing options and terms. We intend to consider all of our available options for accessing the capital markets in pursuit of our objective of optimizing our overall cost of capital.

Another 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 capital requirements. Also, in connection with our redevelopment and development projects, we expect to utilize Credit Facility borrowings or other short-term financings during the construction phase, and then we may seek longer-term, fixed rate mortgages when the project is complete and the property has stabilized.

We will consider accessing equity capital at such times as we deem appropriate in light of all the circumstances at the time. To facilitate our access to public equity, we filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2003.

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,

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including the use 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.

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, power centers, lifestyle centers, strip centers, factory outlet centers, theme/festival centers and community centers, as well as other commercial real estate developers and real estate owners. We compete with these companies to attract customers to our properties, as well as to attract anchor and in-line store tenants. Our malls and our power and strip 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 discount or value retailers, home shopping networks, mail order operators, catalogs, telemarketers and internet retailers. This competition could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease space and on the level of rent that we receive.

A significant amount of capital has and might continue to provide funding for the development of properties that might compete with our properties. The development of competing retail properties and the related increase in competition for tenants might require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would have deferred or would not have otherwise planned to make. Such redevelopments involve costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations. An increase in the number of competing properties might also affect the occupancy and net operating income of our properties.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Under various federal, state and local laws, 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 substances. Such a person might be liable to the government or to third parties for substantial property damage, investigation costs or 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 the clean-up costs incurred. 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 or manage 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. As of December 31, 2005, we have reserved \$0.2 million for future remediation of these matters, but we may incur costs associated with such remediation that exceed such amount. 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. The presence of asbestos-containing materials in good, non-friable condition is permissible in accordance with applicable laws and practices, although removal might be required under certain conditions. 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.

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Ground water and soil contamination. Groundwater 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 at a few of the properties, contributed to groundwater and soil contamination.

Two malls also contain wastewater treatment facilities that treat wastewater at the malls before discharge into local streams. Operation of these facilities is subject to federal and state regulation.

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 \$5.0 million per occurrence and \$5.0 million in the aggregate. We cannot assure you that this coverage will be adequate to cover future environmental costs. 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.

EMPLOYEES

We had an aggregate of approximately 1,373 employees at our properties and in our corporate office as of December 31, 2005. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. In connection with our new agreement for housekeeping and maintenance services at our properties with SMS entered into in July 2005, approximately 225 individuals formerly associated with PREIT joined SMS and were thus no longer employees of the Company.

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. 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 rents based on a percentage of sales revenue that exceeds certain levels. Income from such rents 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 many tenants vacate their space early in the year. As a result, our occupancy and cash flow are generally higher in the fourth quarter and lower in the first

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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. 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 compensation committees of our Board of Trustees are available free of charge on our website, as well as in print to any shareholder upon request. 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 the 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 BUSINESS AND OUR PROPERTIES

Our retail properties are concentrated in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, and adverse market conditions in that region might affect the ability of our tenants to make lease payments and to renew leases, which might reduce the amount of income generated by our properties.

Our retail properties currently are concentrated in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, including several properties in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area. To the extent adverse conditions affecting retail properties, such as economic conditions, population trends and changing demographics, income, sales and property tax laws, availability and costs of financing, construction costs and weather conditions, are particularly adverse in Pennsylvania or in the Mid-Atlantic region, our results of operations will be affected to a greater degree. 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 or will enter into bankruptcy might increase. Furthermore, such adverse conditions might affect the 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 possible 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 income 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.

Our investments in developing new properties and redeveloping older properties in need of renovation might not yield the returns we anticipate, which would harm our operating results and reduce the amount of funds available for distributions to shareholders.

As a component of our growth strategy, we plan to continue to develop new properties and redevelop existing properties, and we might develop or redevelop other projects as opportunities arise. Some of our retail properties were constructed or last renovated more than 10 years ago. Older properties might generate lower rents and might require significant expense for maintenance or renovations to maintain competitiveness, which could harm our results of operations. As of December 31, 2005, we were engaged in, or had developed plans for, the redevelopment of 10 of our 39 mall properties. To the extent we continue current development or redevelopment projects or enter into new development or redevelopment projects, they will be subject to a number of risks, including, among others:

expenditure of money and time on projects that might be significantly delayed or might never be completed;

inability to reach projected occupancy and rental rates and profitability;

inability to obtain mortgage lender, anchor tenant or other property partner approvals, if applicable, for redevelopments;

higher than estimated construction costs, cost overruns and timing delays due to lack of availability of materials and labor, weather conditions and other factors outside our control;

inability to obtain permanent financing upon completion of development or redevelopment activities or to refinance construction loans, which are generally recourse to us; and

inability to obtain, or delays in obtaining, required zoning, occupancy and other governmental approvals.

Governmental requirements and local zoning and land use laws restrict our development, redevelopment, expansion and renovation activities. The requirement that our projects comply with these provisions could delay or prevent our continuation or completion of a project. Such delays or prohibitions would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Unanticipated delays or expenses associated with our development or redevelopment projects could result in losses and adversely affect the investment returns from these projects and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We might be unable to manage effectively our rapid growth, our simultaneous redevelopment projects or our new development projects, including any proposed mixed use projects, which might result in disruptions to our business and additional expense.

We have experienced rapid growth and we continue to pursue, in an opportunistic and disciplined manner, 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 our larger size and our increased number of retail properties. In November 2003, we completed the acquisition of 26 retail properties (five of which were subsequently sold) through our merger with Crown American Realty Trust (Crown) and the acquisition of six shopping malls from The Rouse Company. The Crown merger has required the integration of two large and complex real estate businesses that formerly operated independently. Following the merger and the acquisition of the six malls, the gross

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leasable area (GLA) of our owned, managed or leased retail properties is significantly greater than it was before those transactions. In 2004, we acquired two additional properties and the remaining minority portion of one property already in our portfolio. In 2005, we acquired three more retail properties and a 50% ownership interest in one additional property.

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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 and financial and other resources to successfully handle our substantially increased operations;

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

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

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; and

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

If we fail to successfully integrate any properties, assets or companies we acquire, or fail to handle our increased operations or realize the intended benefits of any such transactions, our financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to make distributions to shareholders at historical levels, if at all, might be adversely affected.

In addition, we might not have sufficient management resources to successfully manage our 10 current redevelopment projects simultaneously. Also, some of our development and redevelopment projects currently or in the future might contemplate 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. The lack of sufficient management resources, or of the necessary skill sets to execute our plans, could prevent us from realizing our expectations with respect to these projects and could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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, power centers, lifestyle centers, strip centers, factory outlet centers, or theme/festival centers and community centers, as well as other commercial real estate developers and real estate owners. We compete with these companies to attract customers to our properties, as well as to attract anchor and in-line store tenants. Our malls and our power and strip 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 discount or value retailers, home shopping networks, mail order operators, catalogs, telemarketers and internet retailers. This competition could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease space and on the level of rent that we receive. Also, a significant amount of capital has and might continue to provide funding for the development of properties that might compete with our properties. The development of competing retail properties and the related increased competition for tenants might 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 redevelopments, undertaken individually or collectively, involve costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations.

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 revenues generated by the property. In recent years, the retail industry and retailers that serve as anchor tenants have experienced or are currently experiencing operational changes, consolidation and other ownership changes. In 2005, Federated Department Stores, Inc., operator of stores including Bloomingdale's and Macy's, acquired The May Department Stores Company, operator of stores including Marshall Field's, Filene's, Hecht's and Strawbridge's. Sears, Roebuck & Co. and K-mart Holding Corporation also merged in 2005. These combinations are expected to offer these companies even greater economies of scale, increasing their leverage with suppliers and enabling them to be more efficient. The mergers are intended to help department stores better compete with mass discounters and specialty stores. Such transactions and any similar transactions in the future might result in the restructuring of these companies, however, which could include closures or sales of anchor stores operated by them. For example, Federated has announced that it intends to close some of its stores at properties where it now operates two or more stores. In particular, Federated intends to close the Strawbridge's stores it owns at the following malls in the PREIT portfolio: Cherry Hill, Lehigh Valley, Springfield and Willow Grove Park. Federated has also announced plans to close the

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Strawbridge's store at The Gallery at Market East I. The closure of an anchor store might have a negative effect on a property. 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 it otherwise ceases occupancy or operations. In that event, we might be unable to re-lease the vacated space in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, the leases of some anchors might permit the anchor to transfer its lease 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

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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.

Rising operating expenses could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions.

Our properties are, and any properties we acquire in the future will be, subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which might negatively affect us. The properties will be subject to increases in real estate and other tax rates, energy and other utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repair and maintenance costs and administrative expenses. Although some of our properties are leased on terms that require tenants to pay a portion of the expenses associated with the property, we might not be able to pass along the increased costs, and renewals of leases or new leases might not be negotiated on that basis, in which event we will have to pay those costs. If we are unable to lease properties on a basis requiring the tenants to pay all or some of the expenses associated with the property, or if tenants fail to pay required tax, utility and other impositions, we could be required to pay those costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Similarly, if a property is not fully occupied, we would be required to pay a portion of the expenses that are typically paid by our tenants. We cannot assure you that increases in these expenses will not lead our tenants, or prospective tenants, to seek retail space elsewhere. 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 our tenants, which could adversely affect our results of operations and limit our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

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

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. These competitors might drive up the price we must pay for properties, other assets or other companies we seek to acquire or might themselves succeed in acquiring those properties, assets or companies. In addition, our potential acquisition targets might find our competitors to be more attractive suitors because they might have greater resources, might be willing to pay more, or might 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, and enhanced operating efficiencies. Also, the number of entities, as well as the available capital resources competing for suitable investment properties or desirable development sites, have increased and might continue to increase, resulting in increased demand for these assets and therefore increased prices paid for them. We might not succeed in acquiring retail properties or development sites that we seek, or, if we pay higher prices for properties, 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 identifying suitable acquisitions that meet the criteria we apply, given economic, market or other circumstances, which might impede our growth.

Integral to our business strategy have been our strategic acquisitions of retail properties. Our ability to expand by means of acquisitions requires us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet the criteria we apply, given economic, market or other circumstances, and are compatible with our growth strategy. 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, or in consummating acquisitions or investments on satisfactory terms. An inability to identify or consummate acquisitions could reduce the number of acquisitions we complete and impede our growth, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Any tenant bankruptcies or leasing delays or terminations we encounter could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We receive a substantial portion of our operating income as rent under long-term 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. These tenants might 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

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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. See Item 2. Properties Major Tenants. In addition, under many of our leases, our tenants pay rent based 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, we might modify lease terms in ways that are less favorable to us.

In 2004, a number of tenants that leased space from us filed for bankruptcy protection, including KB Toys, Inc. and Gadzooks Inc. In 2006, Musicland, which operates the Sam Goody and Suncoast Motion Picture chains, filed for bankruptcy protection, as has G&G Retail, operator of Rave and Rave Girl. Also, Casual Corner is being liquidated. 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 would have only a general unsecured claim for damages. 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. Any unsecured claim we hold 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. These tenant bankruptcies and liquidations have adversely affected our financial condition and results of operations.

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.

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 Glickman and Joseph 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 corporate management team, they could elect to terminate those agreements at any time. In addition, although we have purchased a key man life insurance policy in the amount of \$5 million to cover Ronald Rubin, we cannot assure you that this would compensate us for the loss of his services. The loss of services of one or more members of our corporate management team could harm our business and our prospects.

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 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 in the case where we act alone, in that we might not have exclusive control over the acquisition, development, redevelopment, financing, leasing, management, budget-setting 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 the 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 issues which arise with respect to such decisions, or we might have to provide financial or other inducements to our partners to obtain such 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

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of the partnerships that own our properties, 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 necessitate our funding their share to preserve our investment;

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.

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 and environmental matters, as well as lease and contract claims, that are generally uninsurable or not economically insurable, or might be subject to insurance coverage limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. 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 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 expenses to repair or rebuild the property. These types of events could adversely affect our cash flow 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 substances. They also might be liable to the government or to third parties for substantial property damage, investigation costs or 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 potentially 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.

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RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDEBTEDNESS AND OUR FINANCING

We have substantial debt, which might increase, as well as obligations to pay dividends on our preferred shares, and we require significant cash flows to satisfy these obligations. If we are unable to satisfy those obligations, we might be forced to dispose of one or more properties and there could be other negative consequences.

We use a substantial amount of debt to finance our business, and we might incur additional debt under our Credit Facility or otherwise in order to finance acquisitions, to develop or redevelop properties or for other general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2005, we had an aggregate consolidated indebtedness outstanding excluding debt premium of approximately \$1,769 million, approximately \$1,332 million of which was secured by our properties. Also at December 31, 2005, we had \$437 million of unsecured indebtedness that is recourse to us, PREIT Associates and certain of our consolidated subsidiaries. This indebtedness does not include our proportionate share of indebtedness of our partnership properties. If our leverage increases, our debt service costs and our risk of defaulting on our indebtedness might increase. We are also obligated to pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.375 per share to the holders of the 2,475,000 11% preferred shares that we issued in connection with our November 2003 merger with Crown American Realty Trust. If we do not have sufficient cash flow from operations, we might not be able to make all required payments of principal and interest on our debt or to pay distributions on our securities at historical rates, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Much of our outstanding indebtedness represents obligations of our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P., and entities that we own or control that hold title to our properties. We have mortgaged many of our properties to secure payment of this indebtedness. If we were unable to make the required payments on this indebtedness, a lender could foreclose upon the mortgaged property and receive an assignment of rents and leases or pursue other remedies.

Much of our indebtedness does not require significant principal payments prior to maturity, and we might obtain similar financing terms in future transactions. If our debt cannot be paid, refinanced or extended at maturity on acceptable terms, or at all, we might be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties on unfavorable terms, which might result in losses to us and which might adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Our substantial obligations arising from our indebtedness and the dividends payable on our preferred shares could have negative consequences to our shareholders, including:

- requiring us to use a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to make interest and principal payments on our debt and dividend payments on our preferred shares rather than for other purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures or dividends on our common shares;

- harming our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development and redevelopment activities or other general corporate purposes;

- limiting our flexibility to plan for or react to changes in business and economic conditions;

- making us more vulnerable to a downturn in our business or the economy generally; and

- limiting our ability to enter into hedging transactions with counterparties.

As of December 31, 2005, we had \$380.8 million of variable rate debt. Increases in interest rates will increase our interest expense on the variable rate debt we have outstanding from time to time. Also, rising interest rates might reduce our ability to refinance maturing fixed rate debt on favorable terms, or at all. Increased interest expense would adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

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We might not be able to obtain capital required to finance our business initiatives.

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, we fund most of our long-term capital requirements, such as for acquisitions of properties or other assets, scheduled debt maturities and redevelopments, renovations, expansions and other non-recurring capital improvements, through long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness and, when appropriate, the issuance of additional equity securities. Our ability to finance our growth using these sources depends, in part, on the availability of credit or of equity capital to us at the time or times we need it. Over the course of the business cycle, there might be times when lenders and equity investors might show less interest in lending to us or investing in our securities. Although we believe, based on current market conditions, that we will be able to finance our business initiatives for the foreseeable future, financing might not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. See

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis – Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Company for information about our available sources of funds.

Our Credit Facility has a term that expires in January 2009, and we have an option to extend the term for an additional 14 months, provided there is no event of default at that time. If we are unable to borrow under our Credit Facility or to arrange for alternative financing, we might be unable to acquire or develop properties, redevelop our existing properties or finance other corporate activities, and our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

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 harm our business.

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 that we have guaranteed in whole or in part, 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.

The covenants in our Credit Facility might restrict our operations or acquisition activities, which might harm our ability to pursue new business initiatives and have a negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our Credit Facility currently requires our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P., to satisfy certain affirmative and negative covenants and to meet numerous financial tests, including tests relating to our leverage, interest coverage and tangible net worth. These covenants could restrict our ability to pursue acquisitions, limit our ability to respond to changes and competition, and could reduce our flexibility in conducting our operations by limiting our ability to borrow money, sell or place liens on assets, repurchase securities, make capital expenditures or engage in acquisitions or mergers. If we cannot continue to satisfy these covenants and meet these tests, there is a risk that we could default under the Credit Facility. If we default under the Credit Facility, the lenders could require us to repay the debt immediately, which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

We own substantially all of our assets through our interest in our operating partnership, PREIT Associates. PREIT Associates holds substantially all of its properties and assets through subsidiaries, including subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies. PREIT Associates thus derives substantially all of its cash flow from cash distributions to it by its subsidiaries, and we, in turn, derive substantially all of our cash flow from cash distributions to us by PREIT Associates. The direct and indirect subsidiaries must make payments on the subsidiaries' obligations to their creditors, when due and payable, before a subsidiary 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 common and preferred shares depends on PREIT Associates' ability first to satisfy its obligations to its creditors and then to make distributions to us. If the subsidiaries were unable to make payments to their creditors when due and payable, or if the

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subsidiaries had insufficient funds to both make payments to creditors and distribute funds to PREIT Associates, we might not have sufficient cash to satisfy our obligations 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 the subsidiary only after the claims of the creditors, including trade creditors, of the subsidiary are satisfied. Our common 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, and preferred security holders, if any, are satisfied.

Our hedging arrangements might not be successful in limiting our risk exposure, and we might be required to 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. 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 them. 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.

RISKS RELATED TO THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

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

Our business and our properties are subject to certain risks that can affect the ability of our retail properties to generate sufficient revenues to meet our operating and other expenses, including debt service, to make capital expenditures and to make distributions to our shareholders. Changes in a number of factors can decrease the income generated by a retail property, including a downturn in the national, regional or local economy or consumer confidence or spending, which could result from plant closings, local industry slowdowns, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and other factors; 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; changes in perceptions by retailers or shoppers of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of a retail property; and perceived changes in the convenience and quality of competing retail properties and other retailing options such as internet retailers. Income from retail properties and retail property values are also affected by interest rate levels and the availability and cost of financing, and by applicable laws and regulations, including tax and zoning laws, among other factors. Changes in one or more of these factors can lead to a decrease in the revenues 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 total consolidated 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. The real estate market is affected by many factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand for space, that are beyond our control. 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.

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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 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, such as the attacks that occurred in New York and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, and other acts of terrorism 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 or re-lease our properties at lease rates equal to or above historical rates. Terrorist 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 be lower, 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 affected by future attacks, their businesses similarly could be adversely affected, including their ability to continue to meet obligations under their existing leases. These 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 new or redeveloped properties, and limit our access to capital or increase our cost of raising capital.

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 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, 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 us to be beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons. Our Board of Trustees might 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 transactions 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 our 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

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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) *Our staggered Board of Trustees might affect the ability of a shareholder to take control of our Company.* Our Board of Trustees has three classes of trustees. The term of office of one class expires each year. Trustees for each class are elected for three year terms upon the expiration of the term of the respective class. The staggered terms for trustees might affect the ability of a shareholder to take control of us, even if a change in control were in the best interests of our shareholders.

Limited partners of PREIT Associates, L.P. 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 operating partnership, 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 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. 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, L.P., that might limit our ability to sell some of our properties that we might otherwise want to sell, which could harm our financial condition.

As the general partner of PREIT Associates, L.P., we have agreed to indemnify certain former property owners, including some who have become limited partners of PREIT Associates, L.P., against tax liability that they might incur if we sell a property acquired from them within a certain number of years after we acquired it in a taxable transaction. In some cases, these agreements might make it uneconomical for us to sell 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 a vice chairman, have indirect ownership interests. In addition, we lease substantial office space from an entity in which some of our officers, including the Rubins, have an interest. Our officers 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.

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RISKS RELATING TO OUR SECURITIES

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. If market interest rates go up, 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. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our shares to go down.

Anticipated benefit of an investment in our securities as compared to investment in securities of companies in other industries (including benefits associated with tax treatment of dividends and distributions).

Perception by market professionals of REITs generally and REITs in the retail market segment 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.

Level 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.

Investor confidence in the stock market generally.

The market value of our common shares is based primarily upon the market's perception of 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 and preferred shares will diminish.

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 more 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

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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 and preferred shares.

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.

To obtain the favorable tax treatment associated with qualifying as a REIT, 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 seek 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.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

RETAIL PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2005, we owned interests in 51 retail properties containing an aggregate of approximately 34.5 million square feet (including space owned by anchors). As of December 31, 2005, we and partnerships in which we own an interest owned approximately 25.9 million square feet of space at the 51 retail properties. PREIT Services currently manages 45 of these properties, 44 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 wholly-owned by us. The remaining five properties are also owned by partnerships that are not wholly-owned by us and are managed by our partners, or by an entity we or our partners designate.

Total occupancy in our malls including only space we own was 91.3% as of December 31, 2005. In-line occupancy in our malls was 87.0% as of that date. Occupancy in our power centers was 97.8% as of that date, and occupancy in our strip centers was 96.1% 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 table presents information regarding our retail properties as of December 31, 2005. 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.

Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4) (5)	Anchors (6) (11)
Alabama						
Gadsden Mall Gadsden, AL	100%	477,549	477,549	1974/1990	95.0%	Belk Hudson McRae's Sears
Wiregrass Commons Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Dothan, AL	100%	632,876	229,713	1986/1999	83.8%	Dillard's J.C. Penney McRae's Parisian
Delaware						
Christiana Power Center Newark, Delaware	100%	302,409	302,409	1998	100.0%	Costco Dick's Sporting Goods
Florida						
Orlando Fashion Square ⁽¹²⁾ Orlando, FL	100%	1,083,894	928,318	1973/2003	91.1%	Burdines-Macy's Dillard's J.C. Penney Sears
South Blanding Village Jacksonville, FL	100%	106,757	106,757	1986	97.9%	Food Lion Staples
Maryland						
Francis Scott Key Mall Frederick, MD	89% ⁽⁷⁾	706,309	566,976	1978/1991	94.1%	Hecht's J.C. Penney Sears Value City
The Mall at Prince Georges Hyattsville, MD	100%	835,560	835,560	1959 / 2004	97.2%	J.C. Penney Hecht's Target
Valley Mall Hagerstown, MD	100%	902,710	659,310	1974/1999	98.8%	Bon-Ton Hecht's J.C. Penney Sears

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Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4)(5)	Anchors (6) (11)
Massachusetts Dartmouth Mall North Dartmouth, MA	100%	670,960	530,960	1971/2000	96.4%	File n s J.C. Penney Sears
Michigan Woodland Mall Grand Rapids, MI	100%	1,194,083	397,897	2005	88.1%	J.C. Penney Kohl s Marshall Field s Sears
New Jersey Cherry Hill Mall Cherry Hill, NJ	100%	1,263,162	522,392	1961/1990	95.6%	J.C. Penney Macy s Strawbridge s ⁽⁸⁾
Cumberland Mall Vineland, NJ	100%	921,671	648,441	1973/2003	97.7%	Boscov s Home Depot J.C. Penney Value City
Echelon Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Voorhees, NJ	100%	1,127,308	730,525	1970/1998	32.2%	Boscov s Strawbridge s
Moorestown Mall Moorestown, NJ	100%	1,045,079	723,879	1963/2000	94.2%	Boscov s Lord & Taylor Sears Strawbridge s
Phillipsburg Mall Phillipsburg, NJ	89% ⁽⁷⁾	572,155	572,155	1989/2003	91.8%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Kohl s Sears
North Carolina Jacksonville Mall Jacksonville, NC	100%	473,886	473,886	1981/1998	97.3%	Belk J.C. Penney Sears
Pennsylvania Beaver Valley Mall Monaca, PA	100%	1,150,897	946,127	1970/1991	91.6%	Boscov s J.C. Penney Kaufmann s Sears

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Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4)(5)	Anchors (6) (11)
Capital City Mall Harrisburg, PA	100%	576,446	456,446	1974/2005	96.4%	Hecht's J.C. Penney Sears
Chambersburg Mall Chambersburg, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	453,942	453,942	1982	93.2%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Sears Value City
Creekview Shopping Center Warrington, PA	100%	425,002	136,086	2001	100.0%	Genuardi's Lowe's Target
Crest Plaza Allentown, PA	100%	257,401	114,271	1959 / 2003	100.0%	Target Weis Market
Exton Square Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Exton, PA	100%	1,087,757	810,289	1973/2000	93.1%	Boscov's J.C. Penney Kmart Sears Strawbridge's
Lehigh Valley Mall Allentown, PA	50%	1,036,689	664,703	1977 / 1996	97.2%	J.C. Penney Macy's Strawbridge ⁽⁸⁾
Logan Valley Mall Altoona, PA	100%	781,628	781,628	1960/1997	97.8%	J.C. Penney Kaufmann's Sears
Lycoming Mall Williamsport, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	783,012	663,012	1978/1990	88.7%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Kaufmann ⁽⁹⁾ Sears Value City
Metroplex Shopping Center Plymouth Meeting, PA	50%	778,190	477,461	2001	100.0%	Giant Lowe's Target
Nittany Mall State College, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	532,245	437,245	1968/1990	93.2%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Kaufmann ⁽⁹⁾ Sears

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Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4) (5)	Anchors (6) (11)
Northeast Tower Center Philadelphia, PA	100%	477,220	301,909	1997 / 1998	96.6%	Home Depot PetSmart Raymour & Flanigan Wal-Mart
North Hanover Mall Hanover, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	453,080	453,080	1967/1999	93.4%	Black Rose Antiques Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Sears
Palmer Park Mall Easton, PA	100%	453,793	453,793	1972/1998	99.7%	Bon-Ton Boscov's
Paxton Towne Centre Harrisburg, PA	100%	717,541	444,483	2001	90.0%	Costco Kohl's Target Weis Markets
Plymouth Meeting Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Plymouth Meeting, PA	100%	813,249	598,614	1966/1999	89.9%	AMC Theater Boscov's Strawbridge's
Red Rose Commons Lancaster, PA	50%	463,042	263,452	1998	99.2%	Home Depot Weis Market
Schuylkill Mall Frackville, PA	100%	726,662	665,746	1980/1991	75.0%	Black Diamond Antiques Bon-Ton K-mart Sears
South Mall Allentown, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	403,600	403,600	1975/1992	92.2%	Bon-Ton Stein Mart Steve & Barry's Macy's
Springfield Mall Springfield, PA	50%	588,690	221,514	1994/1997	95.9%	Macy's Strawbridge ⁽⁸⁾
Springfield Park I & II Springfield, PA	50%	272,640	126,971	1997 / 1998	87.8%	Bed, Bath & Beyond LA Fitness Target
The Court at Oxford Valley Langhorne, PA	50%	704,486	456,863	1996	100.0%	Best Buy BJ's Wholesale Club Dick's Sporting Goods Home Depot Linens n Things

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Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4) (5)	Anchors (6) (11)
The Gallery at Market East I ⁽¹²⁾ Philadelphia, PA	100%	193,487	193,487	1977/1990	89.2%	K-mart Strawbridge ⁽⁸⁾
The Gallery at Market East II ⁽¹²⁾ Philadelphia, PA	100%	333,573	333,573	1984	86.8%	Burlington Coat Factory
Uniontown Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Uniontown, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	698,551	698,551	1972/1990	94.5%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Sears Teletch Customer Care Value City
Viewmont Mall Scranton, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	743,237	623,237	1968/1996	99.3%	J.C. Penney Kaufmann's Sears
Washington Crown Center Washington, PA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	673,669	533,574	1969/1999	91.8%	Bon-Ton Gander Mountain Kaufmann's Sears
Whitehall Mall Allentown, PA	50%	554,018	554,018	1964 / 1998	98.6%	Bed, Bath & Beyond Kohl's Sears
Willow Grove Park Willow Grove, PA	100%	1,203,490	561,629	1982 / 2001	96.1%	Bloomington's Macy's Sears Strawbridge ⁽⁸⁾
Wyoming Valley Mall Wilkes-Barre, PA	100%	913,881	913,881	1974/1995	96.6%	Bon-Ton J.C. Penney Kaufmann's Sears
South Carolina The Commons at Magnolia Florence, SC	100%	230,689	104,489	1991/2002	100.0%	Goody's Target
Magnolia Mall Florence, SC	100%	571,752	571,752	1979 / 1992	95.4%	Belk Best Buy J.C. Penney Sears

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Property/Location (1)	Ownership Interest	Total Square Feet (2)	Owned Square Feet (3)	Year Built/ Date of Last Renovation	% of Owned Square Feet Leased (4) (5)	Anchors (6) (11)
Virginia						
New River Valley Mall Christiansburg, VA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	428,083	428,083	1988	78.5%	Belk J.C. Penney Sears
Patrick Henry Mall Newport News, VA	89% ⁽⁷⁾	667,262	527,262	1988/2005	90.4%	Dillard's Hecht's J.C. Penney
West Virginia						
Crossroads Mall ⁽¹²⁾ Beckley, WV	100%	451,228	451,228	1981	96.8%	Belk J.C. Penney Sears
Wisconsin						
Valley View Mall La Crosse, WI	100%	586,353	331,757	1980/2001	92.3%	Marshall Field's Herberger's J.C. Penney Sears
Total as of December 31, 2005⁽¹⁰⁾		34,502,853	25,864,483			

- (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 Company and space owned by tenants.
- (3) Owned square feet includes only space owned by the Company and excludes space owned by tenants.
- (4) Percentage of owned square feet leased is calculated based only on space owned by the Company and excludes space owned by tenants.
- (5) Includes both tenants in occupancy and tenants that had signed leases but had not yet taken occupancy as of December 31, 2005.
- (6) Includes anchors that own their space and do not pay rent.
- (7) PREIT has an 89% ownership interest and a 99% economic interest in these properties.
- (8) Federated Department Stores, Inc. (Federated), owner of these anchors, has announced plans to close these owned stores and is currently negotiating to sell the properties.
- (9) 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.
- (10) Total includes all malls and power and strip centers. Omits the P&S Office Building.
- (11)

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Federated has announced plans to cease using the Filene's, Hecht's, Kaufmann's, Marshall Field's and Strawbridge's nameplates and to rename the stores Macy's.

(12) The underlying land at this property is subject to a ground lease.

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 rates that are generally lower than the rents charged to in-line tenants. Well-known, financially sound 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. 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 as of December 31, 2005:

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Anchor Name ⁽¹⁾	# of Stores	Space Occupied ⁽²⁾	% of Total Square Feet
Bed Bath & Beyond	7	224,853	0.7%
Belk			
Belk	6	409,732	
McRae's	3	183,102	
Total Belk	9	592,834	1.7%
Best Buy	4	137,397	0.4%
BJ's Wholesale	2	234,761	0.7%
Bon-Ton	16	1,138,898	3.3%
Boscov's	7	1,285,451	3.7%
Burlington Coat Factory	1	127,271	0.4%
Carmike Cinemas	4	123,972	0.4%
Costco	2	289,447	0.8%
Dick's Sporting Goods	3	154,708	0.4%
Dillard's	3	471,494	1.4%
Federated			
Bloomingdale's	1	237,537	
Filene's	1	93,123	
Hecht's	5	714,988	
Kaufmann's	8	976,246	
Lord & Taylor	1	121,200	
Macy's	5	1,139,456	
Marshall Field's	2	257,316	
Strawbridge ⁽³⁾	9	2,278,780	
Total Federated	32	5,818,646	16.9%
Gander Mountain	1	83,835	0.2%
Giant Food Stores	1	67,185	0.2%
Hollywood Theaters	1	54,073	0.2%
Home Depot	3	397,323	1.2%
J.C. Penney	28	3,119,786	9.0%
Kohl's	4	322,194	0.9%
Linens 'N Things	1	54,096	0.2%
Lowe's	2	326,483	0.9%
Premier Cinemas	2	92,748	0.3%
Saks			
Herberger's	1	41,344	
Parisian	1	61,692	
Total Saks	2	103,036	0.3%
Sears Holdings			
Sears	40	3,693,717	
K-mart	3	302,481	
Total Sears Holdings	43	3,996,198	11.6%
Target	8	1,076,679	3.1%

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Anchor Name ⁽¹⁾	# of Stores	Space Occupied ⁽²⁾	% of Total Square Feet
Teletch Customer Care Mgmt.	1	64,964	0.2
Value City	5	392,518	1.1
Wal-Mart	2	119,388	0.3
Weis Markets	2	118,488	0.3
	196	20,988,726	60.8%

- (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) Includes anchors that own their own space and do not pay rent.
- (3) Federated Department Stores, owner of these anchors, has announced plans to close five of these stores and is currently negotiating to sell the properties. It has also announced plans to cease using the Filene's, Hecht's, Kaufmann's, Marshall Field's and Strawbridge's nameplates at the other stores and rename the stores Macy's.

MAJOR TENANTS

The following table presents information regarding the primary tenants in our retail properties as of December 31, 2005:

Primary Tenant	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 Base Rent ⁽¹⁾
The Gap, Inc.	57	5	62	748,303	\$ 13,706,910
Limited Brands, Inc.	87	19	106	631,461	12,585,730
Footlocker, Inc.	81	4	85	433,244	8,302,703
JC Penney	23	6	29	3,119,786	7,099,316
Sears	28	4	32	3,725,684	6,065,264
Zales Corporation	92		92	76,152	5,786,519
Luxottica Group S.P.A.	89	2	91	156,596	5,035,793
Hallmark Cards, Inc.	58	2	60	217,137	4,645,858
American Eagle Outfitters	32	2	34	182,005	4,440,259
Sterling Jewelers, Inc.	46		46	64,502	4,401,411
Borders	33	2	35	219,061	3,995,397
Transworld Entertainment	31		31	157,951	3,335,946
Finish Line	32	1	33	158,040	3,292,591
Regis Corporation	94		94	113,555	3,284,780
Bon-Ton	15	1	16	1,138,898	2,973,869
Aeropostale, Inc.	34		34	115,732	2,790,090
Sun Capital Partners, Inc. ⁽²⁾	27	2	29	95,787	2,708,032
Pacific Sunwear of California	35	4	39	127,144	2,672,833
Charming Shoppes, Inc.	28	2	30	184,517	2,657,420
Shoe Show Inc.	33		33	162,465	2,615,137
Total	955	56	1,011	11,828,020	\$ 102,395,858

- (1) Includes PREIT's proportionate share of tenant rents from partnership properties that are not consolidated based on PREIT's ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized base rent is calculated based only on fixed monthly rents as of December 31, 2005.
- (2) Musicland Holding Corp., an affiliate of Sun Capital Partners, Inc., filed for bankruptcy protection (Chapter 11) in January 2006. Five of PREIT's leases with an aggregate of 16,654 square feet and \$0.6 million of annualized base rents have been rejected, and these five stores closed on or before January 31, 2006. The bankruptcy court has approved the closing of 10 other locations, with an aggregate of 40,026 square feet and \$1.1 million of annualized base rents. The disposition of the remaining leases has not yet been determined.

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The following tables present scheduled lease expirations of non-anchor tenants and anchor tenants for the next 10 years as of December 31, 2005:

RETAIL LEASE EXPIRATION SCHEDULE NON-ANCHORS

For the Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases ⁽¹⁾	Approximate GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Base Rent Per Square Foot of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Leased GLA Represented By Expiring Leases ⁽²⁾
2005 and prior (3)	236	\$ 13,214,865	595,689	\$ 22.18	4.84%
2006	399	21,580,956	1,057,971	20.40	8.60%
2007	481	28,257,617	1,346,217	20.99	10.94%
2008	404	27,896,430	1,175,389	23.73	9.55%
2009	410	28,683,004	1,136,760	25.23	9.24%
2010	427	32,775,899	1,404,584	23.33	11.42%
2011	265	25,264,258	1,238,935	20.39	10.07%
2012	231	22,774,882	985,049	23.12	8.01%
2013	180	15,045,681	615,727	24.44	5.00%
2014	158	13,510,192	568,686	23.76	4.62%
2015	168	16,722,379	747,196	22.38	6.07%
	3,359	\$ 245,726,163	10,872,203	\$ 22.60	88.36%

- (1) Includes PREIT's proportionate share of tenant rents from partnership properties that are not consolidated based on PREIT's ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized base rent is calculated based only on fixed monthly rents as of December 31, 2005.
- (2) Percentage of total leased GLA is calculated by dividing the approximate GLA of expiring leases by the total leased GLA, which is 12,303,031 square feet.
- (3) Includes all tenant leases that had expired and were on a month-to-month basis as of December 31, 2005.

RETAIL LEASE EXPIRATION SCHEDULE ANCHORS

For the Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases ⁽¹⁾	Approximate GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Base Rent Per Square Foot of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Leased GLA Represented By Expiring Leases ⁽²⁾
2005 and prior (3)	1	\$ 188,400	154,852	\$ 1.22	1.32%
2006	4	475,011	107,219	4.43	0.92%
2007	9	2,045,173	822,331	2.49	7.02%
2008	17	3,206,682	1,226,147	2.62	10.47%
2009	12	2,321,570	929,598	2.50	7.94%
2010	22	6,144,328	2,089,444	2.94	17.84%
2011	22	5,119,750	1,847,700	2.77	15.77%
2012	3	475,902	302,710	1.57	2.58%
2013	6	2,728,654	453,533	6.02	3.87%
2014	6	2,081,285	662,582	3.14	5.66%
2015	1	468,666	85,212	5.50	0.73%
	103	\$ 25,255,421	8,681,328	\$ 2.91	74.12%

- (1) Includes PREIT's proportionate share of tenant rents from partnership properties that are not consolidated by PREIT based on PREIT's ownership percentage in the respective partnerships. Annualized base rent is calculated based only on fixed monthly rents as of December 31, 2005.
- (2) Percentage of total leased GLA is calculated by dividing the approximate GLA of expiring leases by the total leased GLA, which is 11,714,391 square feet.
- (3) Includes all tenant leases that had expired and were on a month-to-month basis as of December 31, 2005.

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

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right on one occasion at any time during the seventh lease year to terminate the office lease upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. Effective June 1, 2004 our base rent is \$1.4 million per year during the first five years of the office lease and \$1.5 million per year during the second five years.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In April 2002, a partnership in which we hold a 50% interest filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware against the Delaware Department of Transportation and its Secretary alleging failure of the Department and the Secretary to take actions agreed upon in a 1992 Settlement Agreement necessary for development of the Christiana Power Center Phase II project. In October 2003, the Court decided that the Department did breach the terms of the 1992 Settlement Agreement and remitted the matter to the Superior Court of the State of Delaware for a determination of damages. The Delaware Department of Transportation appealed the Chancery Court's decision to the Delaware Supreme Court, which, in April 2004, affirmed the Chancery Court's decision.

In May 2005, the partnership entered into a settlement agreement with the Delaware Department of Transportation and its Secretary providing for the sale of the approximately 111 acres on which the partnership's Christiana Phase II project would have been built for \$17.0 million. The settlement agreement also contains mutual releases of the parties from claims that were or could have been asserted in the existing lawsuit. In July 2005, the property was sold to the Delaware Department of Transportation, and \$17.0 million was received by the partnership. Our share of the proceeds was \$9.5 million, representing a reimbursement for the approximately \$5.0 million of costs and expenses incurred previously in connection with the Christiana Phase II project and a gain on the sale of non-operating real estate of \$4.5 million.

In the normal course of business, the Company has and may become involved in legal actions relating to the ownership and operation of its properties and the properties it manages 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 the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2005.

[Back to 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:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividend Paid</u>
Quarter ended March 31, 2005	\$ 43.21	\$ 38.91	\$ 0.54
Quarter ended June 30, 2005	\$ 48.10	\$ 39.66	0.57
Quarter ended September 30, 2005	\$ 50.20	\$ 39.60	0.57
Quarter ended December 31, 2005	\$ 42.60	\$ 35.24	0.57
			<u>\$ 2.25</u>

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividend Paid</u>
Quarter ended March 31, 2004	\$ 37.85	\$ 33.30	\$ 0.54
Quarter ended June 30, 2004	\$ 37.87	\$ 30.25	0.54
Quarter ended September 30, 2004	\$ 38.85	\$ 33.40	0.54
Quarter ended December 31, 2004	\$ 43.70	\$ 38.66	0.54
			<u>\$ 2.16</u>

As of December 31, 2005, there were approximately 3,500 holders of record of our common shares and approximately 24,000 beneficial holders of our common shares.

We currently anticipate that cash distributions will continue to be paid in the future in March, June, September and December. However, 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, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and other factors that our Board of Trustees deems relevant.

Units

Class A and Class B Units of PREIT Associates 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 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 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 on the tenth business day following tender for redemption, PREIT Associates will pay a cash amount equal to the number of Units so tendered multiplied by such average closing price.

Unregistered Offerings

On October 18, 2005, we issued 1,797 shares in return for an equal number of Class B Units tendered for redemption by a limited partner of PREIT Associates. The shares were issued under exemptions provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 or Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table shows the total number of shares that we acquired in the fourth quarter of 2005 and the average price paid per share. The purchases reflected in the table were pursuant to our share repurchase program announced on October 31, 2005, as well as our employees' use of shares to pay the exercise price of options and to pay the withholding taxes payable upon the exercise of options or the vesting of restricted shares.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
October 1 - October 31, 2005		\$		
November 1 - November 30, 2005	10,498	36.86		
December 1 - December 31, 2005	218,700	38.18	218,700	\$ 91,600,000
Total	229,198	\$ 38.12	218,700	

(1) On October 31, 2005, we announced that our Board of Trustees authorized a program to repurchase up to \$100 million of our common shares in the open market or in privately negotiated or other transactions until the end of 2007, subject to the Board's authority to terminate the program earlier. We repurchased 218,700 common shares from the program's inception through December 31, 2005.

In December 2005, we also purchased 339,300 Class B Units of our operating partnership for cash at a value of \$36.375 per unit. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis - Related Party Transactions.

[Back to Contents](#)**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, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis 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 with current year presentation.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
(in thousands of dollars, except per share results)					
Operating Results:					
Total revenue	\$ 429,659	\$ 402,067	\$ 176,827	\$ 69,784	\$ 57,482
Gains (losses) on sales of interests in real estate continuing operations	\$ 10,111	\$ 1,484	\$ 16,199	\$	\$ 2,107
Income from continuing operations	\$ 49,494	\$ 46,503	\$ 27,365	\$ 9,981	\$ 9,108
Gains (adjustments to gains) on discontinued operations	\$ 6,158	\$ (550)	\$ 178,121	\$ 4,085	\$
Net income	\$ 57,629	\$ 53,788	\$ 196,040	\$ 23,678	\$ 19,789
Dividends on preferred shares	\$ (13,613)	\$ (13,613)	\$ (1,533)	\$	\$
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 44,016	\$ 40,175	\$ 194,507	\$ 23,678	\$ 19,789
Income from continuing operations per share basic	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.27	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.62
Income from continuing operations per share diluted	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.28	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.11	\$ 9.54	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.35
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.10	\$ 9.38	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.35

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Balance sheet data:										
Investments in real estate, at cost	\$	2,868,559	\$	2,533,576	\$	2,292,205	\$	739,429	\$	636,294
Intangible assets, net	\$	173,594	\$	171,850	\$	181,544	\$	19,100	\$	12,794
Total assets	\$	3,018,547	\$	2,731,403	\$	2,701,537	\$	703,663	\$	602,628
Total mortgage notes, corporate notes, bank loans payable, and debt premium	\$	1,809,032	\$	1,472,214	\$	1,391,181	\$	450,551	\$	360,373
Minority interest	\$	118,320	\$	131,969	\$	112,652	\$	32,472	\$	36,768
Shareholders equity	\$	976,876	\$	1,004,466	\$	1,023,634	\$	188,013	\$	180,285
Other data:										
Cash flows from operating activities	\$	129,084	\$	132,430	\$	63,503	\$	42,025	\$	40,179
Cash flows from investing activities	\$	(326,738)	\$	(103,930)	\$	(310,392)	\$	(34,916)	\$	(25,428)
Cash flows from financing activities	\$	178,956	\$	(31,137)	\$	276,313	\$	(3,814)	\$	(10,584)
Cash distributions per share common	\$	2.25	\$	2.16	\$	2.07	\$	2.04	\$	2.04

The significant fluctuations in the Company's historical financial condition and results of operations resulted primarily from the acquisition of real estate properties, including the merger with Crown American Realty Trust in 2003, and dispositions. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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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 power and strip centers located in the Mid-Atlantic region or in the eastern part of the United States. Our operating portfolio currently consists of a total of 52 properties. The retail portion of our portfolio contains 51 properties in 13 states and includes 39 shopping malls and 12 power and strip centers. We also own one office property acquired as part of a mall acquisition that we classify as non-strategic and is currently held-for-sale. The retail properties have a total of approximately 34.5 million square feet, of which we and partnerships or tenancy in common arrangements (collectively, "partnerships") in which we own an interest own approximately 25.9 million square feet.

The retail properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes have approximately 30.1 million square feet, of which we own approximately 23.1 million square feet. Properties that are owned by unconsolidated partnerships with third parties (see below) have approximately 4.4 million square feet, of which approximately 2.8 million square feet are owned by such partnerships.

Our primary business is owning and operating shopping malls and power and strip centers. 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.

We hold our interests in our portfolio of properties through our operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P. ("PREIT Associates"). We are the sole general partner of PREIT Associates and, as of December 31, 2005, held an 89.8% controlling interest in PREIT Associates. We consolidate PREIT Associates for financial reporting purposes. We hold our investments in seven of the 51 operating retail properties in our portfolio through unconsolidated partnerships with third parties in which we own a 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.

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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 Investments in partnerships, deficit balances.

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

We provide our management, leasing and development services through PREIT Services, LLC, which generally develops and manages properties that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. (PRI), which develops and manages properties that 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. One of our long-term objectives is to obtain managerial control of as many of our assets as possible. Due to the nature of our existing partnership arrangements, we cannot anticipate when this objective will be achieved, if at all.

Our revenues consist primarily of fixed rental income, additional rent in the form of expense reimbursements, and percentage rents (rents that are 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 income available to common shareholders increased by \$3.8 million, or 9.5%, to \$44.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$40.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in our net income resulted primarily from increased real estate revenues, gains on sales of interests in real estate and decreased general and administrative expenses, offset by higher property operating expenses, depreciation and amortization and interest expense. In particular, our net income was impacted by the changes to real estate revenues, property operating expenses, interest expense and depreciation and amortization expense resulting from properties acquired or disposed of during 2004 and 2005, and the impact on operating results of properties that are in various stages of redevelopment.

Our net income available to common shareholders decreased by \$154.3 million to \$40.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 from \$194.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The primary reason for the decrease from 2003 to 2004 was the sale of the 15 wholly-owned multifamily properties in the second and third quarters of 2003. The multifamily properties generated net income from operations of \$5.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2003, and we recognized a gain on the sale of the wholly-owned multifamily properties of \$178.1 million, resulting in income from discontinued operations of \$168.7 million (net of minority interest of \$18.8 million) for the year ended December 31, 2003. Our 2003 and 2004 property acquisitions caused an increase in our real estate revenues, with a corresponding increase in property operating expenses, depreciation and amortization expense and interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2003.

ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company records its acquisitions based on estimates of fair value as determined by management, based on information available and on assumptions of future performance. These allocations are subject to revisions, in accordance with GAAP, during the twelve-month periods following the closings of the respective acquisitions.

We are actively involved in pursuing and evaluating a number of additional acquisition opportunities. Our evaluation includes an analysis of whether the properties meet the investment criteria we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances.

2005 Acquisitions

In December 2005, we acquired Woodland Mall in Grand Rapids, Michigan, with 1.2 million square feet, for \$177.4 million. We funded the purchase price with two 90-day corporate notes totaling \$94.4 million having a weighted average interest rate of 6.85% and secured by letters of credit, \$80.5 million from our Credit Facility, and the remainder from our available working capital. We intend to obtain long term financing on this property before the 90-day notes mature in March 2006.

In November 2005, we and our partner acquired Springfield Mall in Springfield, Pennsylvania, with 0.6 million square feet, for \$103.5 million. To partially finance the acquisition costs, we and our partner, an affiliate of Kravco Simon Investments, L.P. and Simon Property Group, obtained a \$76.5 million mortgage loan. We funded the remainder of our share of the purchase price with \$5.0 million in borrowings from our Credit Facility.

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In May 2005, we exercised our option to purchase approximately 73 acres of previously ground leased land that contains Magnolia Mall in Florence, South Carolina for \$5.9 million. We used available working capital to fund this purchase.

In March 2005, we acquired Gadsden Mall in Gadsden, Alabama, with 0.5 million square feet, for \$58.8 million. We funded the purchase price from our Credit Facility. Of the purchase price amount, \$7.8 million was allocated to the value of in-place leases, \$0.1 million was allocated to above-market leases and \$0.3 million was allocated to below-market leases. The acquisition included the nearby P&S Office Building, a 40,000 square foot office building that we consider to be non-strategic, and which we have classified as held-for-sale for financial reporting purposes.

In February 2005, we purchased the 0.9 million square foot Cumberland Mall in Vineland, New Jersey and a vacant 1.7 acre parcel adjacent to the mall. The total price paid for the mall and the parcel was \$59.5 million, including the assumption of \$47.7 million in mortgage debt. We paid the \$0.9 million purchase price of the adjacent parcel in cash. We paid the remaining portion of the purchase price for the mall using 272,859 units in PREIT Associates (OP Units), which were valued at approximately \$11.0 million. Of the purchase price amount, \$8.7 million was allocated to the value of in-place leases, \$0.2 million was allocated to above-market leases and \$0.3 million was allocated to below-market leases. We also recorded a debt premium of \$2.7 million in order to record Cumberland Mall s mortgage at fair value.

PRI provided management and leasing services to Cumberland Mall since 1997 for Cumberland Mall Associates (a New Jersey limited partnership that owned Cumberland Mall). Ronald Rubin, chairman, chief executive officer and a trustee of the Company, and George F. Rubin, a vice chairman and a trustee of the Company, controlled and had substantial ownership interests in Cumberland Mall Associates and the entity that owned the adjacent undeveloped parcel. Accordingly, a committee of non-management trustees evaluated the transactions on behalf of the Company. The committee obtained an independent appraisal and found the purchase price to be fair to the Company. The committee also approved the reduction of the fee payable by Cumberland Mall Associates to PRI under the existing management agreement upon the sale of the mall from 3% of the purchase price to 1% of the purchase price. The fee received by PRI was treated as a reduction of the purchase price for financial reporting purposes. The Company s Board of Trustees also approved the transaction.

2004 Acquisitions

In December 2004, we acquired Orlando Fashion Square in Orlando, Florida, with 1.1 million square feet, for approximately \$123.5 million, including closing costs. The transaction was primarily financed from borrowings made under our Credit Facility. Of the purchase price amount, \$14.7 million was allocated to the value of in-place leases and \$0.7 million was allocated to above-market leases.

In May 2004, we acquired The Gallery at Market East II in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with 0.3 million square feet, for a purchase price of \$32.4 million. The purchase price was primarily funded from our Credit Facility. Of the purchase price amount, \$4.5 million was allocated to the value of in-place leases, \$1.2 million was allocated to above-market leases and \$1.1 million was allocated to below-market leases.

In May 2004, we acquired the remaining 27% ownership interest in New Castle Associates, the entity that owns Cherry Hill Mall in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, in exchange for 609,316 OP Units valued at \$17.8 million. We acquired our 73% ownership of New Castle Associates in April 2003 (see Additional 2003 Acquisitions). As a result, we now own 100% of New Castle Associates. Prior to the closing of the acquisition of the remaining interest, each of the partners in New Castle Associates other than the Company was entitled to a cumulative preferred distribution from New Castle Associates equal to \$1.2 million in the aggregate per annum, subject to certain downward adjustments based upon certain capital distributions by New Castle Associates.

Pan American Associates, a former limited partner of New Castle Associates, is controlled by Ronald Rubin and George F. Rubin. By reason of their interest in Pan American Associates, prior to our acquisition of the remaining 27% interest in New Castle Associates, Ronald Rubin had a 9.37% indirect limited partnership interest in New Castle Associates and George F. Rubin had a 1.43% indirect limited partnership interest in New Castle Associates. In addition, Ronald Rubin and George F. Rubin are beneficiaries of a trust that had a 7.66% indirect limited partnership interest in New Castle Associates. The transaction with New Castle Associates was approved by a special committee of independent members of our Board of Trustees.

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[Crown Merger](#)

On November 20, 2003, we announced the closing of the merger of Crown American Realty Trust (Crown) with and into the Company (the Merger) in accordance with an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) dated as of May 13, 2003, by and among us, PREIT Associates, Crown and Crown American Properties, L.P. (CAP), a limited partnership of which Crown was the sole general partner before the Merger. Through the Merger and related transactions, we acquired 26 regional shopping malls and the remaining 50% interest in Palmer Park Mall in Easton, Pennsylvania.

In the Merger, each Crown common share automatically was converted into the right to receive 0.3589 of a PREIT common share in a tax-free, share-for-share transaction. Accordingly, we issued approximately 11,725,175 of our common shares to the former holders of Crown common shares. In addition, we issued 2,475,000 11% non-convertible senior preferred shares to the former holders of Crown preferred shares in connection with the Merger. Also as part of the Merger, options to purchase a total of 30,000 Crown common shares were replaced with options to purchase a total of 10,764 PREIT common shares with a weighted average exercise price of \$21.13 per share and options to purchase a total of 421,100 units of limited partnership interest in CAP were replaced with options to purchase a total of 151,087 PREIT common shares with a weighted average exercise price of \$17.23 per share. In addition, a warrant to purchase 100,000 Crown common shares automatically was converted into a replacement warrant to purchase 35,890 PREIT common shares at an exercise price of \$25.08 per share.

Immediately after the closing of the Merger, CAP contributed the remaining interest in all of its assets --- excluding a portion of its interest in two partnerships --- and substantially all of its liabilities to PREIT Associates in exchange for 1,703,214 OP Units. The interest in the two partnerships retained by CAP is subject to a put-call arrangement described below under Commitments.

In connection with the Merger, we also assumed from Crown approximately \$443.8 million of a first mortgage loan that has a final maturity date of September 10, 2025 and is secured by a portfolio of 15 properties at an interest rate of 7.43% per annum. This rate remains in effect until September 10, 2008, the anticipated repayment date, at which time the loan can be prepaid without penalty. If not repaid at that time, the interest rate thereafter will be equal to the greater of (i) 10.43% per annum or (ii) the Treasury Rate plus 3.0% per annum. We also assumed an additional \$152.9 million in mortgages on certain properties with interest rates between 3.12% and 7.61% per annum, and repaid all \$154.9 million of outstanding indebtedness under a Crown line of credit facility with borrowings under our Credit Facility.

[Additional 2003 Acquisitions](#)

In September 2003, we acquired the remaining 70% interest in Willow Grove Park in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania that we did not previously own. The purchase price of the 70% interest was \$45.5 million in cash, which we paid using a portion of the net proceeds of our August 2003 equity offering. As of the date of the acquisition of the 70% interest, the property had \$109.7 million in mortgage debt with an interest rate of 8.39%. This mortgage debt was refinanced in the fourth quarter of 2005.

In September 2003, we purchased a 6.08 acre parcel and a vacant 160,000 square foot two-story building adjacent to the Plymouth Meeting Mall in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania for \$15.8 million, which included \$13.5 million in cash paid to IKEA for the building from our August 2003 equity offering and approximately 72,000 OP Units paid to the holder of an option to acquire the parcel.

In April 2003, we acquired Moorestown Mall, The Gallery at Market East I and Exton Square Mall from affiliated entities of The Rouse Company (Rouse) and in June 2003, we acquired Echelon Mall and Plymouth Meeting Mall from Rouse, all of which are located in the greater Philadelphia area. In June 2003, we also acquired the ground lessor s interest in Plymouth Meeting Mall from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA).

In addition, in April 2003, New Castle Associates acquired Cherry Hill Mall from Rouse in exchange for New Castle Associates interest in Christiana Mall, cash and the assumption by New Castle Associates of mortgage debt on Cherry Hill Mall. On that same date, we acquired a 49.9% ownership interest in New Castle Associates and, through subsequent contributions and option exercises, increased our ownership percentage to 100%.

The aggregate purchase price for our acquisition of the five malls from Rouse, for TIAA s ground lease interest in Plymouth Meeting Mall and for New Castle Associates (including the additional purchase price paid upon exercise of our option to acquire the remaining interests in New Castle Associates) was \$549 million, including \$237 million in cash, the assumption of \$277 million in non-recourse mortgage debt and the issuance of \$35 million in OP Units. Certain former partners of New Castle Associates not affiliated with us exercised their special right to redeem for cash an aggregate of 261,349 OP Units issued to such partners at closing, and we paid to those partners an aggregate amount of approximately \$7.7 million. In addition, we granted

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registration rights to the partners of New Castle Associates with respect to the shares underlying the OP Units issued to them, other than those redeemed for cash following the closing.

In connection with the April 2003 sale of Christiana Mall by New Castle Associates to Rouse, PRI received a brokerage fee of \$2.0 million pursuant to a pre-existing management and leasing agreement between PRI and New Castle Associates. This fee was received in April 2003 by PRI prior to our acquisition of our ownership interest in New Castle Associates.

PRI also entered into a new management and leasing agreement with New Castle Associates for Cherry Hill Mall, which provided for a fee of 5.25% of all rents and other revenues received by New Castle Associates from Cherry Hill Mall. We ceased recording charges under this agreement upon our purchase of the remaining interest in New Castle Associates in May 2004.

Pending Disposition

In January 2006, we entered into an agreement for the sale of Schuylkill Mall (one of the Non-Core Properties; see 2004 Dispositions) in Frackville, Pennsylvania for \$18.2 million. In July 2005, a prior agreement for the sale of this mall was terminated.

2005 Dispositions

In December 2005, we sold Festival at Exton in Exton, Pennsylvania for \$20.2 million. We recorded a gain of \$2.5 million from this sale.

In August 2005, we sold our four industrial properties (the Industrial Properties) for approximately \$4.3 million. We recorded a gain of \$3.7 million from this transaction.

In July 2005, a partnership in which we have a 50% interest sold the property on which the Christiana Power Center Phase II project would have been built to the Delaware Department of Transportation for \$17.0 million. See Litigation. Our share of the proceeds was \$9.5 million, representing a reimbursement for the \$5.0 million of costs and expenses incurred previously in connection with the project and a gain on the sale of non-operating real estate of \$4.5 million.

In July 2005, we sold our 40% interest in Laurel Mall in Hazleton, Pennsylvania to Laurel Mall, LLC. The total sales price of the mall was \$33.5 million, including assumed debt of \$22.6 million. Our net cash proceeds were \$3.9 million. We recorded a gain of \$5.0 million from this transaction.

In May 2005, pursuant to an option granted to the tenant in a 1994 ground lease agreement, we sold a 13.5 acre parcel in Northeast Tower Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania containing a Home Depot store to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$12.5 million. We recognized a gain of \$0.6 million on the sale of this parcel.

In January 2005, we sold a 0.2 acre parcel associated with Wiregrass Commons Mall in Dothan, Alabama for \$0.1 million. We recognized a gain of \$0.1 million on the sale of this parcel.

2004 Dispositions

In September 2004, we sold five properties for \$110.7 million. The properties were acquired in November 2003 in connection with the Merger, and were among six properties that were considered to be non-strategic (the Non-Core Properties). The Non-Core Properties were classified as held-for-sale as of the date of the Merger. The net proceeds from the sale were \$108.5 million after closing costs and adjustments. We used the proceeds from this sale primarily to repay amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility. We did not record a gain or loss on this sale for financial reporting purposes.

In August 2004, we sold our 60% non-controlling ownership interest in Rio Grande Mall, a 166,000 square foot strip center in Rio Grande, New Jersey to an affiliate of our partner in this property, for net proceeds of \$4.1 million. We recorded a gain of \$1.5 million from this transaction.

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2003 Dispositions

In the second and third quarters of 2003, we disposed of our entire portfolio of multifamily properties, which consisted of 15 wholly-owned properties and four properties in which we had a 50% partnership interest. We sold our 15 wholly-owned multifamily properties to MPM Acquisition Corp., an affiliate of Morgan Properties, Ltd., for a total sale price of \$392.1 million (approximately \$185.3 million of which consisted of assumed indebtedness). The sales of our wholly-owned multifamily properties resulted in a gain of \$178.1 million. In the second quarter of 2004, we recorded a \$0.6 million reduction to the gain on the sale of the portfolio in connection with the settlement of claims made against us by the purchaser of the properties. The results of operations of these properties and the resulting gains on sales are included in discontinued operations.

A substantial portion of the gain on the sale of the wholly-owned multifamily properties met the requirements for a tax deferred exchange with the properties acquired from Rouse.

In separate transactions in May through September 2003, we sold our 50% partnership interests in four multifamily properties to our respective partners for an aggregate price of \$24.4 million. We recorded an aggregate gain of \$15.0 million on these transactions.

In January 2003, we sold a parcel of land located at Crest Plaza Shopping Center in Allentown, Pennsylvania for \$3.2 million. We recognized a gain of \$1.1 million as a result of this sale.

Development and Redevelopment

We are engaged in the ground-up development of seven retail and other mixed-use projects that we believe meet the financial hurdles that we apply, given economic, market and other circumstances. As of December 31, 2005, we had incurred \$39.3 million of costs related to these projects. The costs identified to date to complete these ground-up projects are expected to be in the range of \$142.6 million to \$176.6 million in the aggregate, excluding the Gainesville, Florida and Pavilion at Market East projects because those amounts 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 the covenants contained in our Credit Facility, which limit our involvement in such projects. We generally seek to develop these projects in areas that we believe evidence the likelihood of supporting additional retail development and have desirable population or income trends, and where we believe the projects have the potential for strong competitive positions. We generally have several development projects under way at one time. These projects are typically in various stages of the development process. We manage all aspects of these undertakings, including market and trade area research, site selection, acquisition, preliminary development work, construction and leasing. We monitor our developments closely, including costs and tenant interest.

In February 2006, we acquired approximately 540 acres of land in Gainesville, Florida for approximately \$21.5 million, including closing costs. The acquired parcels are collectively known as Springhills. We continue to be involved in the process of obtaining the requisite entitlements for Springhills, with a goal of developing a mixed use project, including up to 1.5 million square feet of retail/commercial space, together with single and multifamily housing, office/institutional facilities, and hotel and industrial space.

In transactions that closed between May and August 2005, we acquired 45 acres in Lacey Township, New Jersey for approximately \$11.6 million in cash, including closing costs. In December 2005, we announced that we began construction of a new retail center anchored by Home Depot. Also in December 2005, Lacey Township authorized us to construct a retail center of up to 0.3 million square feet on this land, including a 0.1 million square foot Home Depot. We are currently awaiting an additional state permit before continuing with construction. We had previously executed an agreement to sell 10 acres of the site to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$9.0 million for Home Depot to construct its store.

In August 2005, we acquired an approximately 15 acre parcel in Christiansburg, Virginia adjacent to New River Valley Mall for \$4.1 million in cash, including closing costs. We plan to develop a power center on this property.

In transactions that closed between June 2005 and January 2006, we acquired a total of approximately 188 acres in New Garden Township, Pennsylvania for approximately \$30.1 million in cash, including closing costs, \$11.6 million of which is payable to the seller by January 2007. We are still in the process of obtaining various entitlements for our concept for this property, which includes retail and mixed use components.

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We entered into an agreement in October 2004 with Valley View Downs, LP (Valley View) and Centaur Pennsylvania, LLC (Centaur) to manage the development of a proposed harness racetrack and casino on an approximately 208 acre site located 35 miles northwest of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Valley View acquired the site in 2005, but the agreement contemplates that we will acquire the site and lease it to Valley View for the construction and operation of a harness racetrack and a casino and related facilities. We will not have any ownership interest in Valley View or Centaur. Our acquisition of the site and the construction of the racetrack require the issuance to Valley View of the sole remaining unissued harness racetrack license in Pennsylvania. The construction of the casino requires the issuance of a gaming license to Valley View. Valley View had been one of two applicants for the racing license. In November 2005, the Harness Racing Commission issued an order denying award of the racing license to both of the applicants. In December 2005, Valley View filed a motion for reconsideration with the Commission. In addition, Valley View filed an appeal of the ruling in the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court. Valley View is awaiting action by the Harness Racing Commission and the Commonwealth Court regarding these appeals. However, we are unable to predict whether Valley View will be issued the racing license or the gaming license.

In March 2004, we acquired 25 acres of land in Florence, South Carolina. The purchase price for the parcel was \$3.8 million in cash, including closing costs. The parcel, which is zoned for commercial development, is located across the street from Magnolia Mall and The Commons at Magnolia, both wholly-owned PREIT properties. We anticipate building a 0.2 million square foot power center with Home Depot as the anchor and four outparcel locations. In January 2006, we sold 11 acres of the site to Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. for \$2.1 million, and Home Depot has begun construction of its store.

We are engaged in the redevelopment of 10 of our consolidated properties and expect to increase the number of such projects in the future. These projects may include the introduction of multifamily, office or other uses to our properties. Total costs for nine of these projects are estimated to be \$180.7 million in the aggregate. We have not yet determined the estimated cost for the tenth project, which is the redevelopment of Echelon Mall.

The following table summarizes our intended investment for redevelopment projects:

(in thousands of dollars) Project	Estimated Project Cost	Invested as of December 31, 2005	Initial Occupancy Date
Capital City Mall	\$ 11,600	\$ 7,200	Fourth Quarter 2005
Patrick Henry Mall	26,900	20,300	Fourth Quarter 2005
New River Valley Mall ⁽¹⁾	23,000	1,000	First Quarter 2006
Francis Scott Key Mall	3,500	100	Third Quarter 2006
Valley View Mall	3,600	700	Third Quarter 2006
Lycoming Mall	11,800	900	Third Quarter 2006
South Mall	6,900	100	Third Quarter 2006
Cherry Hill Mall	40,000	900	First Quarter 2007
Plymouth Meeting Mall	53,400	18,900	Fourth Quarter 2007
Echelon Mall	To Be Determined	1,600	To Be Determined
		\$ 51,700	

(1) Amounts do not include costs associated with New River Valley Retail Center, a proposed new development project with an estimated project cost of \$26.8 million, and \$4.5 million invested as of December 31, 2005.

In connection with our current ground-up development and our redevelopment projects, we have made contractual and other commitments on some of these projects in the form of tenant allowances, lease termination fees and contracts with general contractors and other professional service providers. As of December 31, 2005, the remainder to be paid against such contractual and other commitments was \$25.4 million, which is expected to be financed through our Credit Facility or through short-term construction loans. The development and redevelopment projects on which these commitments have been made have total remaining costs of \$89.5 million.

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.

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Tax Protection Agreements

We have provided tax protection of up to approximately \$5.0 million related to the August 1998 acquisition of the Woods Apartments for a period of eight years ending in August 2006. Because the Woods Apartments were sold in connection with the disposition of the multifamily portfolio and because that transaction was treated as a tax-free exchange in connection with the acquisition of Exton Square Mall, The Gallery at Market East I and Moorestown Mall from The Rouse Company, we are now obligated to provide tax protection to the former owner of the Woods Apartments if we sell any of Exton Square Mall, The Gallery at Market East I or Moorestown Mall prior to August 2006.

In connection with the Merger, we entered into a tax protection agreement with Mark E. Pasquerilla, a trustee of the Company, and entities affiliated with Mr. Pasquerilla (the Pasquerilla Group). Under this tax protection agreement, we agreed not to dispose of certain protected properties acquired in the Merger in a taxable transaction until November 20, 2011 or, if earlier, until the Pasquerilla Group collectively owns less than 25% of the aggregate of the shares and OP Units that they acquired in the Merger. If we were to sell any of the protected properties during the first five years of the protection period, we would owe the Pasquerilla Group an amount equal to the sum of the hypothetical tax owed by the Pasquerilla Group, plus an amount intended to make the Pasquerilla Group whole for taxes that may be due upon receipt of such payments. From the end of the first five years through the end of the tax protection period, the payments are intended to compensate the affected parties for interest expense incurred on amounts borrowed to pay the taxes incurred on the sale. If we were to sell properties in transactions that trigger the tax protection payments, the amounts that we would be required to pay to the Pasquerilla Group could be substantial.

We have agreed to provide tax protection related to our acquisition of Cumberland Mall Associates and New Castle Associates to the prior owners of Cumberland Mall Associates and New Castle Associates, respectively, for a period of eight years following the respective closings. Ronald Rubin and George F. Rubin are beneficiaries of these tax protection agreements.

We have not entered into any other tax protection agreements in connection with our merger, acquisition or disposition activities in 2005, 2004, and 2003.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

General

PRI provides management, leasing and development services for 11 properties owned by partnerships in which certain officers or trustees of the Company and of PRI have indirect ownership interests. In addition, the mother of Stephen B. Cohen, a trustee of the Company, has an interest in two additional properties for which PRI provides management, leasing and development services. Total revenues earned by PRI for such services were \$0.8 million, \$2.0 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. This amount decreased in 2005 from 2004 because of a decrease in the number of properties that we manage for related parties. The 2003 amount includes a \$2.0 million brokerage fee received in connection with the sale of Christiana Mall. As of December 31, 2005, \$0.2 million was due from the property-owning partnerships to PRI. Of this amount, approximately \$0.1 million was collected subsequent to December 31, 2005. PRI holds a note receivable from a related party with a balance of \$0.1 million that is due in installments through 2010 and bears an interest rate of 10% per annum.

We lease our principal executive offices from Bellevue Associates (the Landlord), an entity in which certain of our officers/trustees have an interest. Total rent expense under this lease was \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. Ronald Rubin and George F. Rubin, collectively with members of their immediate families, own approximately a 50% interest in the Landlord. The office lease has a 10 year term that 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 to terminate the office lease upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. Effective June 1, 2004, our base rent is \$1.4 million per year during the first five years of the office lease and \$1.5 million per year during the second five years.

We use an airplane in which Ronald Rubin owns a fractional interest. We paid \$0.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$0.1 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 for flight time used by employees on Company-related business.

As of December 31, 2005, 12 of our officers had employment agreements with terms of up to three years that renew automatically for additional one-year or two-year terms. The agreements provided for aggregate base compensation for the year ended December 31, 2005 of \$3.9 million, subject to increases as approved by our compensation committee in future years, as well as additional incentive compensation.

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On December 22, 2005, we entered into a Unit Purchase Agreement with CAP, an entity controlled by Mark Pasquerilla, a trustee of the Company. Under the agreement, we purchased 339,300 OP Units from CAP at \$36.375 per unit, a 3% discount from the closing price of our common shares on December 19, 2005 of \$37.50. The aggregate amount we paid for the OP Units was \$12.3 million. The terms of the agreement were negotiated between us and CAP. These terms were determined without reference to the provisions of the partnership agreement of our operating partnership, which generally permit holders of OP Units to redeem their OP Units for cash based on the ten day average closing price of our common shares, or, at our election, for a like number of our common shares.

As a component of this agreement, CAP and its affiliates, including Mark Pasquerilla, agreed to a standard lockup preventing them from selling or transferring our securities or OP Units for a period of approximately 135 days. The end date of the lockup coincides with the end of the customary blackout period applicable to our trustees and officers following the announcement of our financial results for the first quarter of 2006. The transaction was approved by our Board of Trustees. The board authorized this transaction separate and apart from our previously-announced program to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of common shares through the end of 2007.

Crown Merger

See Off Balance Sheet Arrangements Tax Protection Agreements and Commitments.

Acquisition of New Castle Associates and Cumberland Mall

See Acquisitions, Dispositions and Development Activities and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements Tax Protection Agreements.

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 may 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 revenues 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. 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 2005, 2004 and 2003, 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.

Our management makes complex or subjective assumptions and judgments with respect to applying its critical accounting policies. In making these judgments and assumptions, management considers, among other factors:

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.

Revenue Recognition

We derive over 95% of our revenues from tenant rents and other tenant related activities. Tenant rents include base rents, percentage rents, expense reimbursements (such as common area maintenance, real estate taxes and utilities), amortization of above- and below-market intangibles and straight-line rents. We record base rents on a straight-line basis, which means that the monthly base rent income according to the terms of our leases with tenants is adjusted so that an average monthly rent is recorded for each tenant over the term of its lease. When tenants vacate prior to the end of their lease, we accelerate amortization

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of any related unamortized straight-line rent balances, and unamortized above-market and below-market intangible balances are amortized as a decrease or increase to real estate revenues, respectively.

Percentage rents represent rental income that the tenant pays based on a percentage of its sales. Tenants that pay percentage rent usually pay in one of two ways: either a percentage of their total sales or a percentage of sales over a certain threshold. In the latter case, we do not record percentage rent until the sales threshold has been reached. Revenues for rents received from tenants prior to their due dates are deferred until the period to which the rents apply.

In addition to base rents, certain lease agreements contain provisions that require tenants to reimburse a fixed or pro rata share of real estate taxes and certain common area maintenance costs. Tenants generally make expense reimbursement payments monthly based on a budgeted amount determined at the beginning of the year. During the year, our income increases or decreases based on actual expense levels and changes in other factors that influence the reimbursement amounts, such as occupancy levels. Subsequent to the end of the year, we prepare a reconciliation of the actual amounts due from tenants. The difference between the actual amount due and the amounts paid by the tenant throughout the year is billed or credited to the tenant, depending on whether the tenant paid too little or too much during the year.

Lease termination fee income is recognized in the period when a termination agreement is signed and we are no longer obligated to provide space to the tenant. In the event that a tenant is in bankruptcy when the termination agreement is signed, termination fee income is deferred and recognized when it is received.

Our other main source of revenue comes from the provision of management services to third parties, including property management, brokerage, leasing and development. Management fees generally are a percentage of managed property revenues or cash receipts. Leasing fees are earned upon the consummation of new leases. Development fees are earned over the time period of the development activity and are recognized on the percentage of completion method. These activities collectively are included in Management company revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

Real Estate

Land, buildings, fixtures and tenant improvements are recorded at cost and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Renovations or replacements, which improve or extend the life of an asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

For financial reporting purposes, properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30-50 years
Land improvements	15 years
Furniture/fixtures	3-10 years
Tenant improvements	Lease term

We are required to make subjective assessments as to the useful lives of our properties for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to reflect on an annual basis with respect to those properties based on various factors, including industry standards, historical experience and the condition of the asset at the time of acquisition. These assessments have a direct impact on our net income. If we were to determine that a longer expected useful life was appropriate for a particular asset, it would be depreciated over more years, and, other things being equal, result in less annual depreciation expense and higher annual net income.

Our assessment of recoverability of certain other lease related costs must be made when we have a reason to believe that the tenant may 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.

Gains from sales of real estate properties and interests in partnerships generally are recognized using the full accrual method in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 66, Accounting for Real Estate Sales, provided that various criteria are met relating to the terms of sale and any subsequent involvement by us with the properties sold.

Intangible Assets

We account for our property acquisitions under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141). Pursuant to SFAS No. 141, the purchase price of a property is allocated to the

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property's assets based on our estimates of their fair value. The determination of the fair value of intangible assets requires significant estimates by management and considers many factors, including our expectations about the underlying property and the general market conditions in which the property operates. The judgment and subjectivity inherent in such assumptions can have a significant impact on the magnitude of the intangible assets that we record.

SFAS No. 141 provides guidance on allocating a portion of the purchase price of a property to intangible assets. Our methodology for this allocation includes estimating an as-if vacant fair value of the physical property, which is allocated to land, building and improvements. The difference between the purchase price and the as-if vacant fair value is allocated to intangible assets. There are three categories of intangible assets to be considered: (i) value of in-place leases, (ii) above- and below-market value of in-place leases and (iii) customer relationship value.

The value of in-place leases is estimated based on the value associated with the costs avoided in originating leases comparable to the acquired in-place leases, as well as the value associated with lost rental revenue during the assumed lease-up period. The value of in-place leases is amortized as real estate amortization over the remaining lease term.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) our estimates of fair market lease rates for the comparable in-place leases, based on factors including historical experience, recently executed transactions and specific property issues, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The value of above-market lease values is amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases. The value of below-market lease values is amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases, including any below-market optional renewal period.

We allocate purchase price to customer relationship intangibles based on our assessment of the value of such relationships and if the customer relationships associated with the acquired property provide incremental value over the Company's existing relationships.

Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations

We generally consider assets to be held-for-sale when the sale transaction has been approved by the appropriate level of management and there are no known material contingencies relating to the sale such that the sale is probable within one year. The determination to classify an asset as held-for-sale requires significant estimates by us about the property and the expected market for the property, which are based on factors including recent sales of comparable properties, recent expressions of interest in the property, financial metrics of the property and the condition of the property. We must also determine if it will be possible under those market conditions to sell the property for an acceptable price within one year. When assets are identified by management as held-for-sale, we discontinue depreciating the assets and estimate the sales price, net of selling costs of such assets. If, in management's opinion, the net sales price of the assets that have been identified as held-for-sale is less than the net book value of the assets, the asset is written down to fair value less the cost to sell. Assets and liabilities related to assets classified as held-for-sale are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet.

Assuming no significant continuing involvement, a sold real estate property is considered a discontinued operation. In addition, properties classified as held-for-sale are considered discontinued operations. Properties classified as discontinued operations are reclassified as such in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for each period presented. Interest expense that is specifically identifiable to the property is used in the computation of interest expense attributable to discontinued operations. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of the properties included in discontinued operations. Investments in partnerships are excluded from discontinued operations treatment.

Asset Impairment

Real estate investments are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property might not be recoverable. A property's value is considered impaired only if our 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 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.

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The determination of undiscounted cash flows requires significant estimates by us, 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 impact our net income. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss will be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the property over the fair value of the property.

Tenant Receivables

We make estimates of the collectibility of our tenant receivables related to tenant rents including base rents, straight-line rents, expense reimbursements and other revenue or income. We specifically analyze accounts receivable, historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. 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 impact on our net income because a higher bad debt reserve results in less net income, other things being equal. We maintain a 15% reserve on our straight-line rent balances. We periodically review our straight-line rent reserve policy, and we adjust our reserve percentage if we determine that there was a change in the risk associated with these amounts due to various property and industry factors. In 2004, we increased the reserve from 5% to 15% to address such changes in risks.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003***Overview*

The results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 reflect changes due to the acquisition and disposition of real estate properties during the respective periods (including gains resulting from dispositions of \$16.3 million, \$0.9 million and \$194.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively). In 2005, we acquired three retail properties, one office property, and a 50% ownership interest in one additional retail property; we disposed of four industrial properties, one strip center and our partnership interest in one additional retail property. In 2004, we acquired two retail properties and the remaining interest in Cherry Hill Mall that we did not already own; we disposed of five of the Non-Core Properties acquired in the Merger and our interest in one other retail property. In 2003, we acquired 32 retail properties plus the remaining partnership interests in two other properties; we disposed of our multifamily portfolio, consisting of 15 wholly-owned properties and partnership interests in four other properties. Our results for the year ended December 31, 2005 were also significantly affected by ongoing redevelopment initiatives that were in various stages at 10 of our 39 mall properties.

The table below summarizes certain occupancy statistics (including properties owned by partnerships in which we own a 50% interest) as of December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003:

	Occupancy As of December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Retail portfolio (including anchors)	92.2%	92.2%	91.8%
Malls:			
In-line	87.0%	87.3%	89.0%
In-line - non redevelopment	88.6%	87.4%	88.9%
In-line - redevelopment (10 properties)	82.8%	87.3%	89.2%
Power centers	96.7%	95.0%	96.7%

The amounts reflected as income from continuing operations in the table below reflect our consolidated retail and office properties, with the exception of properties that are classified as discontinued operations. Our former wholly-owned multifamily and industrial properties operations are included in discontinued operations. Our unconsolidated partnerships are presented under the equity method of accounting in the line item Equity in income of partnerships.

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The following information summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003:

(in thousands of dollars)	Year Ended December 31, 2005	% Change 2004 to 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	% Change 2003 to 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
Real estate revenues	\$ 424,655	7%	\$ 395,763	136%	\$ 167,903
Property operating expenses	(162,137)	12%	(144,222)	145%	(58,763)
Management company revenue	3,956	(25)%	5,278	(34)%	8,037
Interest and other income	1,048	2%	1,026	16%	887
General and administrative expenses	(36,723)	(15)%	(43,033)	16%	(37,012)
Income taxes	(597)	N/A		N/A	
Interest expense	(81,907)	13%	(72,314)	105%	(35,318)
Depreciation and amortization	(110,002)	14%	(96,809)	157%	(37,644)
Equity in income of partnerships	7,474	33%	5,606	(22)%	7,231
Gains on sales of interests in real estate	10,111	581%	1,484	(91)%	16,199
Minority interest in properties	(179)	(71)%	(611)	(29)%	(857)
Minority interest in Operating Partnership	(6,205)	10%	(5,665)	72%	(3,298)
Income from continuing operations	49,494	6%	46,503	70%	27,365
Income from discontinued operations	8,135	12%	7,285	(96)%	168,675
Net income	\$ 57,629	7%	\$ 53,788	(73)%	\$ 196,040

Real Estate Revenues

Real estate revenues increased by \$28.9 million, or 7%, in 2005 as compared to 2004, primarily due to an increase of \$33.3 million from properties acquired in 2005 and 2004, including increased revenues from The Gallery at Market East II (\$3.0 million), Orlando Fashion Square (\$14.4 million), Cumberland Mall (\$10.9 million), Gadsden Mall (\$4.9 million) and Woodland Mall (\$0.1 million). Real estate revenues from properties that were owned by the Company prior to January 1, 2004 decreased by \$4.4 million, primarily due to decreases of \$3.5 million in base rents and \$2.2 million in lease terminations, partially offset by a \$1.3 million increase in expense reimbursements. In connection with our efforts to redevelop 10 of our 39 mall properties, base rents decreased largely due to the effects of these redevelopment initiatives on in-line occupancy (82.8% as of December 31, 2005 compared to 87.3% as of December 31, 2004) and total rent at the affected properties. Base rent was also impacted by the sale of the Home Depot parcel at Northeast Tower Center that was sold in the second quarter of 2005 and had real estate revenues that were \$0.8 million lower in 2005 as compared to 2004. Lease termination income decreased in 2005 due primarily to a \$1.5 million lease termination payment received from Dick's Sporting Goods at Northeast Tower Center during the third quarter of 2004. Expense reimbursement income increased due to higher expense levels, such as utilities and taxes, for which tenants reimburse us.

Real estate revenues increased by \$227.9 million, or 136%, in 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily due to property acquisitions. The properties acquired in the Merger during the fourth quarter of 2003 provided \$164.9 million of additional real estate revenues in 2004. Revenues related to the properties acquired from Rouse during the second quarter of 2003 provided \$36.9 million of additional revenues in 2004. Other properties and interests acquired in 2004 and 2003 provided \$22.0 million in additional revenues, including additional revenues from Willow Grove Park (\$15.6 million), The Gallery at Market East II (\$4.9 million) and Orlando Fashion Square (\$1.5 million). Real estate revenues from properties that were owned by the Company prior to January 1, 2003 increased by \$4.1 million, primarily due to increases of \$1.7 million in base rents,

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\$1.0 million in expense reimbursements and \$1.4 million in lease termination income. The base rent increase was due to higher occupancy and scheduled rent increases. Lease termination income increased in 2004 due primarily to a \$1.5 million lease termination payment received from Dick's Sporting Goods at Northeast Tower Center during 2004. Expense reimbursement income increased due to higher expense levels, such as utilities and taxes, for which tenants reimburse us.

Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses increased by \$17.9 million, or 12%, in 2005 as compared to 2004, primarily due to an increase of \$14.4 million from property acquisitions, including increased operating expenses at The Gallery at Market East II (\$1.3 million), Orlando Fashion Square (\$6.9 million), Cumberland Mall (\$4.6 million) and Gadsden Mall (\$1.6 million). Property operating expenses for properties that we owned prior to January 1, 2004 increased by \$3.5 million, primarily due to a \$2.0 million increase in utility expense, a \$1.3 million increase in real estate tax expense and a \$2.7 million increase in common area

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maintenance expense, including a \$0.8 million increase in snow removal and a \$0.8 million increase in common area utilities. These increases were offset by a \$2.5 million decrease in other property expense, including a \$3.6 million decrease in bad debt expense.

Property operating expenses increased by \$85.5 million, or 145%, in 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily due to property acquisitions. Property operating expenses related to the properties acquired in the Merger were \$60.1 million greater in 2004 compared to 2003. Property operating expenses related to the properties acquired from Rouse were \$16.3 million greater in 2004 compared to 2003. Properties and interests acquired in 2004 caused property operating expenses to increase by \$7.9 million, including increased operating expenses at Willow Grove Park (\$5.3 million), The Gallery at Market East II (\$2.0 million) and Orlando Fashion Square (\$0.6 million). Property operating expenses for properties that we acquired prior to January 1, 2003 increased by \$1.2 million, primarily due to an increase in bad debt expense of \$0.4 million, an increase in payroll expense of \$0.3 million, an increase in real estate tax expense of \$0.3 million and a \$0.2 million increase in repairs and maintenance expense.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$6.3 million, or 15%, in 2005 as compared to 2004. This decrease was due to a \$3.5 million decrease in corporate payroll and related expenses, a \$2.0 million decrease in professional expenses, a \$0.6 million decrease in the acceleration of amortization of development costs, and a \$0.2 million decrease in other expenses. The decrease in corporate payroll and related expenses is primarily due to the phase out of Crown's former Johnstown office, and lower incentive compensation expense.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$6.0 million, or 16%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. Corporate payroll and benefits increased by \$6.9 million, which included \$2.6 million from transitional employees related to our merger and acquisition activities, \$2.1 million related to increased incentive compensation and an executive long-term incentive plan, and \$6.5 million due to annual salary increases, additional employees and increased benefits expenses. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$4.3 million of Merger related bonuses that did not recur in 2004. Other general and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.9 million, including a decrease of \$2.0 million in costs related to the Merger, offset by increases in convention expenses of \$0.5 million and gift certificate program expenses of \$0.6 million.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$9.6 million, or 13%, in 2005 as compared to 2004. This increase is due to a \$6.8 million increase primarily related to the funding of the acquisitions of Orlando Fashion Square, Gadsden Mall and The Gallery at Market East II with funds borrowed under the Credit Facility, higher Credit Facility interest rates, \$2.5 million related to the assumption of mortgage debt in connection with the acquisition of Cumberland Mall in 2005, a \$0.8 million prepayment penalty related to refinancing the mortgage loan on Magnolia Mall, and \$1.6 million due to the 2004 substitution of two properties into the collateral pool that secures a mortgage loan with GE Capital Corporation. In connection with the closing of the sale of the Non-Core Properties, including West Manchester Mall and Martinsburg Mall, these two properties were released from the collateral pool and replaced by Northeast Tower Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Jacksonville Mall in Jacksonville, North Carolina. The mortgage interest on the sold properties is accounted for in discontinued operations, and thus is not included in interest expense, resulting in lower reported interest expense in 2004 and higher reported interest expense in 2005. These increases in interest expense were offset by a \$0.6 million decrease resulting from the sale of the Home Depot parcel at Northeast Tower Center and the repayment of the accompanying mortgage, and a \$0.9 million decrease in interest paid on mortgage loans that were outstanding during 2005 and 2004 due to principal amortization.

Interest expense increased by \$37.0 million, or 105%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. We assumed new mortgages in connection with the Merger in November 2003, resulting in an increase of \$26.2 million for 2004. Also, interest expense increased by \$11.1 million because we recognized a full year of interest expense relating to mortgages assumed in our other 2003 acquisitions, and new mortgages at Moorestown Mall and Dartmouth Mall. These mortgage interest increases were offset by a decrease of \$1.3 million in interest paid on mortgages that were outstanding during all of 2004 and 2003 due to principal amortization. Bank loan interest increased by \$3.1 million in 2004 due to higher interest rates and weighted average borrowings. These increases were offset by a \$2.0 million decrease in interest related to hedging activities (we did not have any hedging activity in 2004), a decrease in deferred financing fees of \$1.3 million from 2003 and an increase in capitalized interest of \$0.1 million.

Back to Contents*Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$13.2 million, or 14%, in 2005 as compared to 2004 primarily due to \$9.3 million related to newly acquired properties. Depreciation and amortization expense from properties that we owned prior to January 1, 2004 increased by \$3.9 million. The depreciation and amortization expense for 2004 reflected a reallocation of the purchase price of certain properties acquired in 2003, as permitted under applicable accounting principles. We reallocated a portion of the purchase price from land basis to depreciable building basis. This resulted in additional depreciation expense in 2004 of approximately \$2.0 million. Excluding this adjustment, depreciation and amortization expense from properties that we owned prior to January 1, 2004 increased by \$5.9 million, primarily due to a higher asset base resulting from capital improvements to some of those properties.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$59.2 million, or 157%, in 2004 as compared to 2003 primarily due to \$58.3 million related to new properties, including \$23.1 million relating to amortization of value of in-place leases. Depreciation and amortization expense from properties that we owned prior to January 1, 2003 increased by \$0.5 million primarily due to a higher asset base resulting from capital improvements to those properties. Corporate depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$0.4 million due to a higher asset base resulting from capital additions and leasehold improvements.

Gains on Sales of Interests in Real Estate

In 2005, we recorded gains on sales of interests in real estate of \$10.1 million. We sold our partnership interests in Laurel Mall and an undeveloped land parcel in connection with the Christiana Power Center Phase II litigation settlement and recorded gains of \$5.0 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. We also sold the Home Depot parcel at Northeast Tower Center and a land parcel associated with Wiregrass Commons for gains of \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

In 2004, we recorded gains on sales of interests in real estate of \$1.5 million relating to the sale of our partnership interest in Rio Grande Mall. In 2004, we also recorded a \$0.6 million adjustment to the gain on the sale of the wholly-owned multifamily properties. There was no gain or loss on the sale of the five Non-Core Properties.

In 2003, total gains on sales of interests in real estate recorded were \$16.2 million. We sold our partnership interests in four multifamily properties for a total gain of \$15.1 million (gains from sales of wholly-owned multifamily properties sold in 2003 are reflected in discontinued operations, discussed below). We also sold a land parcel at the Crest Plaza Shopping Center in Allentown, Pennsylvania for a gain of \$1.1 million.

Discontinued Operations

The Company has presented as discontinued operations the operating results of (i) Festival at Exton, (ii) the Industrial Properties, (iii) the wholly-owned multifamily portfolio, (iv) the Non-Core Properties, and (v) the P&S Office Building acquired in connection with the Gadsden Mall transaction.

Property operating results, gains (adjustment to gains) on sales of discontinued operations and related minority interest for the properties in discontinued operations for the periods presented were as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Property operating results of Festival at Exton	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,513
Property operating results of the Industrial Properties	232	292	272
Property operating results of wholly-owned multifamily properties			5,846
Property operating results of Non-Core Properties	1,042	6,774	1,780
Property operating results of P&S Office Building	117		
	<u>2,997</u>	<u>8,506</u>	<u>9,411</u>
Gains (adjustment to gains) on sales of discontinued operations	6,158	(550)	178,121
Minority interest in Operating Partnership	(1,020)	(653)	(18,849)
Minority interest in properties		(18)	(8)
Income from discontinued operations	<u>\$ 8,135</u>	<u>\$ 7,285</u>	<u>\$ 168,675</u>

[Back to Contents](#)**NET OPERATING INCOME**

Net operating income (a non-GAAP measure) is derived from real estate revenues (determined in accordance with GAAP) minus property operating expenses (determined in accordance with GAAP). It does not represent cash generated from 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 the Company's financial performance or to be an alternative to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity; nor is it indicative of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions. We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measurement to net operating income. We believe that net operating income 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. Net operating income excludes management company revenues, interest income, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, depreciation and amortization and gains on sales of interests in real estate.

The following table presents net operating income results for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. 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. Property operating results for retail properties that we owned for the full periods presented (Same Store) exclude the results of properties that have undergone or were undergoing redevelopment during the applicable periods, as well as properties acquired or disposed of during the periods presented:

(in thousands of dollars)	For the year ended December 31, 2005			For the year ended December 31, 2004		
	Real Estate Revenues	Property Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income	Real Estate Revenues	Property Operating Expenses	Net Operating Income
Same Store	\$ 417,567	\$ (156,495)	\$ 261,072	\$ 421,045	\$ (152,687)	\$ 268,358
Non Same Store	44,824	(18,484)	26,340	29,472	(14,655)	14,817
Total	\$ 462,391	\$ (174,979)	\$ 287,412	\$ 450,517	\$ (167,342)	\$ 283,175

% Change 2005 vs. 2004

	Same Store	Total
Real estate revenues	(1)%	3%
Property operating expenses	2%	5%
Net operating income	(3)%	1%

Total net operating income increased by \$4.2 million in 2005 compared to 2004. Non Same Store net operating income increased by \$11.5 million due to properties acquired in 2005 and 2004. Same Store net operating income decreased by \$7.3 million in 2005 compared to 2004.

Same Store net operating income for the 10 redevelopment properties decreased by \$6.6 million in 2005 compared to 2004, consisting of a \$4.8 million decrease in total real estate revenues and a \$1.8 million increase in total operating expenses. The real estate revenue decrease was largely due to the effects of the redevelopment initiatives on in-line occupancy (82.8% as of December 31, 2005 compared to 87.3% as of December 31, 2004) and total rent at the affected properties. The increase in total operating expenses included a \$1.6 million increase in utility costs due to higher energy costs and higher average temperatures during the summer cooling months in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Same Store net operating income for the properties not under redevelopment decreased by \$0.7 million in 2005 compared to 2004, consisting of a \$1.3 million increase in total real estate revenue and a \$2.0 million increase in total operating expenses. The amount of the increase in real estate revenues was affected by the fact that lease termination income decreased by \$1.6 million in 2005 compared to 2004, primarily due to a \$1.5 million lease termination payment received from Dick's Sporting Goods at Northeast Tower Center during 2004. Excluding the lease termination income variance, same store net operating income at the properties not under redevelopment increased by \$0.9 million in 2005 compared to 2004.

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The following information is provided to reconcile net income to net operating income:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
(in thousands of dollars)		
Net income	\$ 57,629	\$ 53,788
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization:		
Wholly-owned and consolidated partnerships	110,002	96,809
Unconsolidated partnerships	4,582	5,781
Discontinued operations	433	502
Interest expense		
Wholly-owned and consolidated partnerships	81,907	72,314
Unconsolidated partnerships	8,167	8,318
Discontinued operations	1,241	2,921
Minority interest in Operating Partnership		
Continuing operations	6,205	5,665
Discontinued operations	1,020	653
Minority interest in properties		
Continuing operations	179	611
Discontinued operations	□	18
Gains on sales of interests in real estate	(10,111)	(1,484)
(Gain)/adjustment to gain on sale of discontinued operations	(6,158)	550
Other expenses	37,320	43,033
Management company revenue	(3,956)	(5,278)
Interest and other income	(1,048)	(1,026)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net operating income	\$ 287,412	\$ 283,175
	<hr/>	<hr/>

FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS

The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) defines Funds From Operations (FFO), which is a non-GAAP measure, as income before gains (losses) on sales of operating properties and extraordinary items (computed in accordance with GAAP); plus real estate depreciation; plus or minus adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships to reflect funds from operations on the same basis.

FFO is a commonly used measure of operating performance and profitability in the real estate industry, and we use FFO as a supplemental non-GAAP measure to compare our Company's performance to that of our industry peers. In addition, we use FFO as a performance measure for determining bonus amounts earned under certain of our performance-based executive compensation programs. We compute FFO in accordance with standards established by NAREIT, which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition, or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently than we do.

FFO does not include gains (losses) on sales of operating real estate assets, which are included in the determination of net income in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, FFO is not a comprehensive measure of our operating cash flows. In addition, since FFO does not include depreciation on real estate assets, FFO may not be a useful performance measure when comparing our operating performance to that of other non-real estate commercial enterprises. We compensate for these limitations by using FFO in conjunction with other GAAP financial performance measures, such as net income and net cash provided by operating activities, and other non-GAAP financial performance measures, such as net operating income. FFO does not represent cash generated from 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, nor is it indicative of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions.

We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measurement to FFO. We believe that FFO is helpful to management and investors as a measure of operating performance because it excludes various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not

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indicative of operating performance, such as various non-recurring events that are considered extraordinary under GAAP, gains on sales of operating real estate and depreciation and amortization of real estate.

FFO was \$152.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$5.2 million, or 4%, compared to \$147.2 million for the comparable period in 2004. FFO increased primarily due to an increase in NOI, a decrease in general and administrative expenses and an increase in gains on sales of non-operating real estate, partially offset by an increase in interest expense. FFO per basic share increased \$0.05 per share to \$3.75 per basic share for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$3.70 per basic share for the year ended December 31, 2004. FFO per diluted share was \$3.70 for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$3.65 per diluted share for the comparable period in 2004, an increase of \$0.05 per share.

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The shares used to calculate both FFO per basic share and FFO per diluted share include common shares and OP Units not held by us. FFO per diluted share also includes the effect of common share equivalents.

The following information is provided to reconcile net income to FFO, and to show the items included in our FFO for the periods indicated:

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	For the year ended December 31, 2005	Per share (including OP Units)	For the year ended December 31, 2004	Per share (including OP Units)
Net income	\$ 57,629	\$ 1.42	\$ 53,788	\$ 1.35
Minority interest in Operating Partnership (continuing operations)	6,205	0.15	5,665	0.14
Minority interest in Operating Partnership (discontinued operations)	1,020	0.03	653	0.02
Dividends on preferred shares	(13,613)	(0.33)	(13,613)	(0.34)
Gains on sales of interests in real estate	(5,586)	(0.14)	(1,484)	(0.04)
(Gains) adjustment to gain on discontinued operations	(6,158)	(0.15)	550	0.01
Depreciation and amortization:				
Wholly-owned and consolidated partnerships ⁽¹⁾	107,875	2.65	95,360	2.40
Unconsolidated partnerships	4,582	0.11	5,781	0.15
Discontinued operations	433	0.01	502	0.01
Funds from operations ⁽²⁾	152,387	3.75	147,202	3.70
Minority interest in properties	450		474	
Effect of common share equivalents		(0.05)		(0.05)
Funds from operations for diluted calculation	\$ 152,837	\$ 3.70	\$ 147,676	\$ 3.65
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	36,090		35,609	
Weighted average effect of full conversion of OP Units	4,580		4,183	
Total weighted average shares outstanding, including OP Units basic	40,670		39,792	
Effect of common share equivalents	673		659	
Total weighted average shares outstanding, including OP Units diluted	41,343		40,451	

(1) Excludes depreciation of non-real estate assets and amortization of deferred financing costs.

(2) Includes the non-cash effect of straight-line rents of \$4.4 million and \$5.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Credit Facility

In January 2005 and March 2006, we amended our Credit Facility. Under the amended terms, the \$500.0 million Credit Facility can be increased to \$650.0 million under prescribed conditions, and the Credit Facility bears interest at a rate between 0.95% and 1.40% per annum over LIBOR based on our leverage. In determining our leverage under the amended terms, the capitalization rate used to calculate Gross Asset Value is

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7.50%. The availability of funds under the Credit Facility is subject to our compliance with financial and other covenants and agreements, some of which are described below. The amended Credit Facility has a term that expires in January 2009, with an additional 14 month extension provided that there is no event of default at that time. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, \$342.5 million and \$271.0 million, respectively, were outstanding under the Credit Facility. In addition, we pledged \$10.5 million under the Credit Facility as collateral for six letters of credit. The unused portion of the Credit Facility that was available to us was \$147.0 million as of December 31, 2005. The weighted average effective interest rate based on amounts borrowed was 4.83%, 4.24% and 5.48% for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. The weighted average interest rate on Credit Facility borrowings at December 31, 2005 was 5.43%.

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We must repay the entire principal amount outstanding under the Credit Facility at the end of its term. We may prepay any revolving loan at any time without premium or penalty. Accrued and unpaid interest on the outstanding principal amount under the Credit Facility is payable monthly, and any unpaid amount is payable at the end of the term. The Credit Facility has a facility fee of 0.15% to 0.20% per annum of the total commitments, depending on leverage and without regard to usage. The Credit Facility contains some lender yield protection provisions related to LIBOR loans. The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are guarantors of the obligations arising under the Credit Facility.

As amended, the Credit Facility contains affirmative and negative covenants customarily found in facilities of this type, as well as requirements that we maintain, on a consolidated basis (all capitalized terms used in this paragraph have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Credit Agreement): (1) a minimum Tangible Net Worth of not less than 80% of the Tangible Net Worth of the Company as of December 31, 2003 plus 75% of the Net Proceeds of all Equity Issuances effected at any time after December 31, 2003 by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries minus the carrying value attributable to any Preferred Stock of the Company or any Subsidiary redeemed after December 31, 2003; (2) a maximum ratio of Total Liabilities to Gross Asset Value of 0.65:1; (3) a minimum ratio of EBITDA to Interest Expense of 1.80:1; (4) a minimum ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to Fixed Charges of 1.50:1; (5) maximum Investments in unimproved real estate not in excess of 5.0% of Gross Asset Value; (6) maximum Investments in Persons other than Subsidiaries and Unconsolidated Affiliates not in excess of 10.0% of Gross Asset Value; (7) maximum Investments in Indebtedness secured by Mortgages in favor of the Company or any other Subsidiary not in excess of 5.0% of Gross Asset Value; (8) maximum Investments in Subsidiaries that are not Wholly-owned Subsidiaries and Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates not in excess of 20.0% of Gross Asset Value; (9) maximum Investments subject to the limitations in the preceding clauses (5) through (7) not in excess of 15.0% of Gross Asset Value; (10) a maximum Gross Asset Value attributable to any one Property not in excess of 15.0% of Gross Asset Value; (11) a maximum Total Budgeted Cost Until Stabilization for all properties under development not in excess of 10.0% of Gross Asset Value; (12) an aggregate amount of projected rentable square footage of all development properties subject to binding leases of not less than 50% of the aggregate amount of projected rentable square footage of all such development properties; (13) a maximum Floating Rate Indebtedness in an aggregate outstanding principal amount not in excess of one-third of all Indebtedness of the Company, its Subsidiaries and its Unconsolidated Affiliates; (14) a maximum ratio of Secured Indebtedness of the Company, its Subsidiaries and its Unconsolidated Affiliates to Gross Asset Value of 0.60:1; (15) a maximum ratio of recourse Secured Indebtedness of the Borrower or Guarantors to Gross Asset Value of 0.25:1; and (16) a minimum ratio of EBITDA to Indebtedness of 0.1150:1. As of December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all of these debt covenants.

Upon the expiration of any applicable cure period following an event of default, the lenders may declare all obligations of the Company in connection with the Credit Facility immediately due and payable, and the commitments of the lenders to make further loans under the Credit Facility will terminate. Upon the occurrence of a voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy proceeding of the Company, PREIT Associates or any material subsidiary, all outstanding amounts will automatically become immediately due and payable and the commitments of the lenders to make further loans will automatically terminate.

Financing Activity

In February 2006, we entered into a \$90.0 million mortgage loan on Valley Mall in Hagerstown, Maryland. The mortgage note has an interest rate of 5.49% and a maturity date of February 2016. We used the proceeds from this financing to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. After this repayment, there was a total of \$280.0 million outstanding under the Company's Credit Facility.

In December 2005, in order to finance the acquisition of Woodland Mall, we issued a 90-day \$85.4 million seller note with an interest rate of 7.0% per annum, and which is secured by an approximately \$86.9 million letter of credit, and a 90-day \$9.0 million seller note with an interest rate of 5.4% per annum, and which is secured by an approximately \$9.1 million letter of credit. We expect to obtain long term financing on the property before the maturity of the seller notes.

In December 2005, we refinanced the mortgage loan on Willow Grove Park in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania with a \$160.0 million first mortgage loan. The new loan has an interest rate of 5.65% per annum and will mature in December 2015. Under the mortgage terms, we have the ability to convert the loan to a senior unsecured loan during the first nine years of the mortgage loan term under prescribed conditions, including the achievement of a specified credit rating. We used \$107.5 million from the proceeds to repay the balance on the previous mortgage, which had a maturity date of March 2006 and an interest rate of 8.39%, and accelerated the unamortized debt premium of \$0.5 million. We used the remaining proceeds to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes.

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In November 2005, we and our partner, an affiliate of Kravco Simon Investments, L.P. and Simon Property Group, Inc., obtained a \$76.5 million mortgage loan to partially fund acquisition costs relating to Springfield Mall in Springfield, Pennsylvania. The mortgage loan has a two-year term and includes three one-year extension options. The loan has an interest rate of 1.10% over LIBOR, with a provision allowing for an increase to 1.275% over LIBOR in certain circumstances. The effective interest rate on this mortgage at December 31, 2005 was 5.49%.

In September 2005, we entered into a \$200.0 million first mortgage loan. The loan, secured by Cherry Hill Mall in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, has an interest rate of 5.42% and will mature in October 2012. Under the mortgage terms, we have the ability to convert this mortgage loan to a senior unsecured corporate obligation during the first six years of the mortgage loan term, subject to certain prescribed conditions, including the achievement of a specified credit rating. We used \$70.2 million of the proceeds to repay the previous first mortgage on the property, which we assumed in connection with the purchase of Cherry Hill Mall in 2003. The previous mortgage loan had a balance of \$70.2 million at closing and an interest rate of 10.6%. We used the remaining net proceeds of \$130.0 million to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Facility. In February 2005, we repaid a \$58.8 million second mortgage loan on Cherry Hill Mall using \$55.0 million from the Credit Facility and the remainder from working capital.

In July 2005, we refinanced the mortgage loan on Magnolia Mall in Florence, South Carolina. The new mortgage loan had an initial balance of \$66.0 million, a 10-year term and an interest rate of 5.33% per annum. Of the approximately \$67.4 million of proceeds (including refunded deposits of approximately \$1.4 million), \$19.3 million was used to repay the previous mortgage loan, \$0.8 million was used to pay a prepayment penalty on the previous mortgage loan, and approximately \$47.0 million was used to repay borrowings under our Credit Facility.

The following table sets forth a summary of significant mortgage, corporate note and Credit Facility activity for the year ended December 31, 2005:

(in thousands of dollars)	Mortgage Notes Payable	Corporate Notes Payable	Credit Facility	Total
Balance at January 1, 2005	\$ 1,145,079	\$	\$ 271,000	\$ 1,416,079
Acquisitions				
Cumberland Mall	47,700			47,700
Gadsden Mall			58,800	58,800
Springfield Mall			5,000	5,000
Woodland Mall		94,400	80,500	174,900
Dispositions				
Northeast Tower Center Home Depot parcel	(12,500)			(12,500)
Mortgage Activities				
Cherry Hill Mall second mortgage repayment	(58,791)		55,000	(3,791)
Magnolia Mall new mortgage	66,000			66,000
Magnolia Mall mortgage repayment	(19,302)		(47,000)	(66,302)
Cherry Hill Mall new mortgage	200,000			200,000
Cherry Hill Mall mortgage repayment	(70,238)		(130,000)	(200,238)
Willow Grove Park new mortgage	160,000			160,000
Willow Grove Park mortgage repayment	(107,500)		(50,000)	(157,500)
Principal amortization	(18,382)			(18,382)
Capital expenditures and other uses			99,200	99,200
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 1,332,066	\$ 94,400	\$ 342,500	\$ 1,768,966

Derivatives

In May 2005, we entered into three forward starting interest rate swap agreements that have a blended 10-year swap rate of 4.6858% on an aggregate notional amount of \$120.0 million settling no later than October 31, 2007. We also entered into seven forward starting interest rate swap agreements in May 2005 that have a blended 10-year swap rate of 4.8047% on an aggregate notional amount of \$250.0 million settling no later than December 10, 2008. A forward starting swap is an agreement that effectively hedges future base rates on debt for an established period of time. We entered into these swap agreements in order to

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hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of our anticipated future issuances of long-term debt. We assessed the effectiveness of these swaps as hedges at inception and on December 31, 2005, and consider these swaps to be highly effective cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133 (See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements).

As of December 31, 2005, the estimated unrealized gain attributed to the cash flow hedges was \$5.9 million. This amount is included in deferred costs and other assets and in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, no derivatives were designated as fair value hedges.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, derivatives were used to hedge the variable cash flows associated with our former credit facility that expired in the fourth quarter of 2003. In August 2003, we terminated our two derivative financial instruments contracts with an aggregate notional value of \$75.0 million, and an original maturity date of December 15, 2003. An expense of \$1.2 million was recorded in connection with the termination of these contracts and is reflected in other general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income.

Capital Resources

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements, including recurring capital expenditures, tenant improvements and leasing commissions, but excluding redevelopment projects, generally through our available working capital and net cash provided by operations. We believe that our net cash provided by operations will be sufficient to allow us to make any distributions necessary to enable us to continue to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The aggregate distributions made to common shareholders and OP Unitholders in 2005 were \$82.3 million and \$10.1 million, respectively. In addition, we believe that net cash provided by operations will be sufficient to permit us to pay the \$13.6 million of annual dividends payable on the preferred shares issued in connection with the Merger. The following are some of the factors that could affect our cash flows and require the funding of future distributions, capital expenditures, tenant improvements or leasing commissions with sources other than operating cash flows:

unexpected changes in operations that could result from the integration of acquired properties;

increase in tenant bankruptcies reducing revenue and operating cash flows;

increase in interest expenses as a result of borrowing incurred in order to finance long-term capital requirements such as property and portfolio acquisitions;

increase in interest rates affecting our net cost of borrowing;

increase in insurance premiums or our portion of claims;

eroding market conditions in one or more of our primary geographic regions adversely affecting property operating cash flows; and

disputes with tenants over common area maintenance and other charges.

We expect to meet certain long-term capital requirements, such as development and redevelopment projects, property and portfolio acquisitions, expenses associated with acquisitions, scheduled debt maturities, renovations, expansions and other non-recurring capital improvements, through long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness and the issuance of additional equity securities. We expect these capital expenditures to total approximately \$216.0 million in 2006. In general, when the credit markets are tight, we might encounter resistance from lenders when we seek financing or refinancing for properties or proposed acquisitions. In addition, the following are some of the potential impediments to accessing additional funds under the Credit Facility:

constraining leverage covenants under the Credit Facility;

increased interest rates affecting coverage ratios; and

reduction in our consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) affecting coverage ratios.

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In December 2003, we announced that the SEC had declared effective a \$500.0 million universal shelf registration statement. We may use the shelf registration to offer and sell shares of beneficial interest, preferred shares and various types of debt securities, among other types of securities, to the public. However, we may be unable to issue securities under the shelf registration statement, or otherwise, on terms that are favorable to us, if at all.

Mortgage Notes

Mortgage notes payable, which are secured by 29 of our consolidated properties, including one property classified as held-for-sale, are due in installments over various terms extending to the year 2017, with fixed interest at rates ranging from 4.95% to 8.70% and a weighted average interest rate of 6.51% at December 31, 2005. Mortgage notes payable for properties classified as discontinued operations are accounted for in

Liabilities of assets held-for-sale on the consolidated balance sheets. Mortgage notes payable for properties owned by unconsolidated partnerships are accounted for in Investments in partnerships, at equity on the consolidated balance sheets. The following table outlines the timing of principal payments related to our mortgage notes as of December 31, 2005.

(in thousands of dollars):

Payments by Period

	Total	Debt Premium	Up to 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Principal payments	\$ 172,128	\$ 40,066	\$ 22,146	\$ 44,839	\$ 24,504	\$ 40,573
Balloon payments	1,200,004			545,551	49,955	604,498
Total	\$ 1,372,132	\$ 40,066	\$ 22,146	\$ 590,390	\$ 74,459	\$ 645,071

Schuylkill Mall in Frackville, Pennsylvania is classified as held-for-sale. In December 2004, we completed a modification of the mortgage on Schuylkill Mall. The modification limits the monthly payments to interest plus any excess cash flow from the property after deducting management fees, leasing commissions and lender-approved capital expenditures. Monthly excess cash flow will accumulate throughout the year in escrow, and an annual principal payment will be made on the last day of each year from this account. All other terms of the loan, including the interest rate of 7.25%, remained unchanged. Due to the modification, the timing of future principal payment amounts cannot be determined and, consequently, are not included in the table above. The mortgage expires in December 2008 and had a balance of \$17.1 million at December 31, 2005.

In connection with the Merger, we assumed from Crown approximately \$443.8 million of a first mortgage loan secured by a portfolio of 15 properties. The mortgage loan had a balance of \$426.9 million as of December 31, 2005. The anticipated repayment date is September 2008, at which time the loan can be prepaid without penalty. This amount is included in the 1-3 Years column.

[Back to Contents](#)Contractual Obligations

The following table presents our aggregate contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005 for the periods presented (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Up to 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>More than 5 Years</u>
Mortgages (1)	\$ 1,332,066	\$ 22,146	\$ 590,390	\$ 74,459	\$ 645,071
Interest on mortgages	419,004	86,571	155,067	77,445	99,921
Corporate notes	94,400	94,400			
Credit Facility (2)	342,500		342,500		
Capital leases (3)	936	301	454	181	
Operating leases	16,876	3,045	4,634	3,521	5,676
Ground leases	27,986	1,032	2,064	2,064	22,826
Development and redevelopment commitments (4)	25,382	25,382			
Other long-term liabilities (5)	933	933			
Total	\$ 2,260,083	\$ 233,810	\$ 1,095,109	\$ 157,670	\$ 773,494

- (1) Includes amounts reflected in the Mortgage Notes table above other than debt premium. Excludes the indebtedness of our unconsolidated partnerships. Excludes debt premium reflected in the Mortgage Notes table above. Excludes the indebtedness on the property classified as held-for-sale.
- (2) At December 31, 2005, the Credit Facility had a term that expired in November 2007, with an option for us to extend the term for an additional 14 months provided that there is no event of default at that time. As amended effective March 1, 2006, the Credit Facility has a term that expires in January 2009, with an option for us to extend the term for an additional 14 months, provided that there is no event of default at that time.
- (3) Includes interest.
- (4) The timing of the payments of these amounts is uncertain. Management estimates that such payments will be made in the upcoming year, but situations could arise at these development and redevelopment projects that could delay the settlement of these obligations.
- (5) Represents long-term incentive compensation.

Commitments Related to Development and Redevelopment

We intend to invest approximately \$273.0 million to \$307.0 million over the next three years in connection with our development and redevelopment projects announced to date, excluding the Gainesville, Florida and Pavilion at Market East projects. See Development and Redevelopment. We also intend to invest significant additional amounts in additional development and redevelopment projects over that period.

Share Repurchase Program

In October 2005, our Board of Trustees authorized a program to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of our common shares through solicited or unsolicited transactions in the open market or privately negotiated or other transactions. We may fund repurchases under the program from multiple sources, including up to \$50.0 million from our Credit Facility. We are not required to repurchase any shares under the program. The dollar amount of shares that may be repurchased or the timing of such transactions is dependent on the prevailing price of our common shares and market conditions, among other factors. The program will be in effect until the end of 2007, subject to the authority of our Board of Trustees to terminate the program earlier.

Repurchased shares are treated as authorized but unissued shares. In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 6, Status of Accounting Research Bulletins, we account for the purchase price of the shares repurchased as a reduction to shareholders' equity. Through December 31, 2005, we had repurchased 218,700 shares at an average price of \$38.18 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$8.4 million since the inception of the program; the remaining authorized amount for share repurchases under this program was \$91.6 million.

CASH FLOWS

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Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$129.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, \$132.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$63.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. Cash provided by operating activities in 2005 as compared to 2004 was unfavorably impacted by increased incentive compensation payments (including a \$5.0 million payment related to an executive long term incentive compensation plan that was accrued in 2004 and paid in the first quarter of 2005).

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Cash flows used in investing activities were \$326.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$103.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$310.4 million used in 2003. Investment activities in 2005 reflect investment in real estate of \$223.0 million, primarily due to the acquisitions of Woodland Mall, Gadsden Mall, and Cumberland Mall. Investment activities also reflect investment in real estate improvements of \$61.3 million, investment in construction in progress of \$64.7 million, both of which primarily relate to our development and redevelopment activities. Investment activities in 2005 also includes investments in partnership interests of \$15.2 million, increase in cash escrows of \$2.0 million, capitalized leasing costs of \$3.6 million, and investment in corporate leasehold improvements of \$3.2 million. In 2005, the Company's sources of cash from investing activities included \$36.1 million from the sale of real estate and \$8.5 million from the sale of partnership interests.

Cash flows provided by financing activities were \$179.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$31.1 million used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$276.3 million provided in 2003. Cash flows provided by financing activities in 2005 were impacted by \$170.2 million of net proceeds from the refinancing of mortgage loans on Cherry Hill Mall, Willow Grove Park and Magnolia Mall, \$94.4 million of proceeds from two 90-day promissory notes related to the acquisition of Woodland Mall, aggregate net Credit Facility borrowings of \$71.5 million, and proceeds of net shares issued (disregarding shares repurchased under our share repurchase program) of \$3.1 million. These were offset by uses of cash related to dividends and distributions of \$106.0 million, principal installments on mortgage notes payable of \$18.8 million, the repayment of the \$12.5 million mortgage loan on the Home Depot parcel at Northeast Tower Center, the redemption of OP Units of \$12.4 million, the repurchase of \$11.8 million shares of beneficial interest (including 218,700 shares valued at \$8.4 million repurchased under our share repurchase program), and the payment of \$2.2 million of deferred financing costs.

COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2005, we had approximately \$25.4 million committed (as defined under applicable accounting principles) to complete current development and redevelopment projects. Total expected costs for the particular projects with such commitments are \$89.5 million. We expect to finance these amounts through borrowings under the Credit Facility or through short-term construction loans.

In connection with the Merger, Crown's former operating partnership retained an 11% interest in the capital and 1% interest in the profits of two partnerships that own 11 shopping malls. We consolidate our 89% ownership in these partnerships for financial reporting purposes. The retained interests entitle Crown's former operating partnership to a quarterly distribution of \$184,300 and are subject to a put-call arrangement between Crown's former operating partnership and the Company. Pursuant to this arrangement, we have the right to require Crown's former operating partnership to contribute the retained interest to the Company following the 36th month after the closing of the Merger (the closing took place in November 2003) and Crown's former operating partnership has the right to contribute the retained interests to the Company following the 4th month after the closing of the Merger, in each case in exchange for 341,297 additional OP Units. Mark E. Pasquerilla and his affiliates control Crown's former operating partnership.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In June and July, respectively, of 2003, a former administrative employee and a former building engineer of PRI pled guilty to criminal charges related to the misappropriation of funds at a property owned by Independence Blue Cross (IBC) for which PRI provided certain management services. PRI provided these services from January 1994 to December 2001. The former employees worked under the supervision of the Director of Real Estate for IBC, who earlier pled guilty to criminal charges. Together with other individuals, the former PRI employees and IBC's Director of Real Estate misappropriated funds from IBC through a series of schemes. IBC had estimated its losses at approximately \$14 million, and had alleged that PRI was responsible for such losses under the terms of a management agreement. No lawsuit was filed against PRI. We understand that IBC recovered \$5 million under fidelity policies issued by IBC's insurance carriers. In addition, we understand that several defendants in the criminal proceedings have forfeited assets having an estimated value of approximately \$5 million, which have been or will be liquidated by the United States Justice Department and applied toward restitution. The restitution and insurance recoveries resulted in a significant mitigation of IBC's losses and potential claims against PRI, although PRI may have been subject to subrogation claims from IBC's insurance carriers for all or a portion of the amounts paid by them to IBC. PRI had insurance to cover some or all payments to IBC, and took action to preserve its rights with respect to such insurance. In September 2005, the parties settled this matter. After applying insurance recoveries from our own insurance carriers towards the settlement, we recorded an expense of \$0.3 million.

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We are aware of certain environmental matters at some of our properties, including ground water contamination and the presence of asbestos containing materials. We have, in the past, performed remediation of such environmental matters, and we are not aware of any significant remaining potential liability relating to these environmental matters. We may be required in the future to perform testing relating to these matters. Although we do not expect these matters to have any significant impact on our liquidity or results of operations, we can make no assurances that the amounts that have been reserved for these matters of \$0.2 million will be adequate to cover future environmental costs. We have insurance coverage for certain environmental claims up to \$5.0 million per occurrence and up to \$5.0 million in the aggregate.

LITIGATION

In April 2002, a partnership in which we hold a 50% interest filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware against the Delaware Department of Transportation and its Secretary alleging failure of the Department and the Secretary to take actions agreed upon in a 1992 Settlement Agreement necessary for development of the Christiana Power Center Phase II project. In October 2003, the Court decided that the Department did breach the terms of the 1992 Settlement Agreement and remitted the matter to the Superior Court of the State of Delaware for a determination of damages. The Delaware Department of Transportation appealed the Chancery Court's decision to the Delaware Supreme Court, which, in April 2004, affirmed the Chancery Court's decision.

In May 2005, the partnership entered into a settlement agreement with the Delaware Department of Transportation and its Secretary providing for the sale of the approximately 111 acres on which the partnership's Christiana Phase II project would have been built for \$17.0 million. In July 2005, the property was sold to the Delaware Department of Transportation, and \$17.0 million was received by the partnership. The settlement agreement also contains mutual releases of the parties from claims that were or could have been asserted in the existing lawsuit. Our share of the proceeds was \$9.5 million, representing a reimbursement for the approximately \$5.0 million of costs and expenses incurred previously in connection with the Christiana Phase II project and a gain on the sale of non-operating real estate of \$4.5 million.

COMPETITION AND TENANT CREDIT RISK

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, power centers, lifestyle centers, strip centers, factory outlet centers, or theme/festival centers and community centers, as well as other commercial real estate developers and real estate owners. We compete with these companies to attract customers to our properties, as well as to attract anchor and in-line store tenants. Our malls and our power and strip 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 discount or value retailers, home shopping networks, mail order operators, catalogs, telemarketers and internet retailers. This competition could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease space and on the level of rent that we receive.

A significant amount of capital has and might continue to provide funding for the development of properties that might compete with our properties. The development of competing retail properties and the related increase in competition for tenants might require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would have deferred or would not have otherwise planned to make. Such redevelopments, undertaken individually or collectively, involve costs and expenses that could adversely affect our results of operations. An increase in the number of competing properties might also affect the occupancy and net operating income of our properties. We are vulnerable to credit risk if retailers that lease space from us experience economic declines or are unable to continue operating in our retail properties due to bankruptcies or other factors.

SEASONALITY

There is seasonality in the retail real estate industry. Retail property leases often provide for the payment of a portion of rents based on a percentage of sales over certain levels. Income from such rents 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 many tenants vacate 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 is expected to continue to result in a greater percentage of our cash flows being received in the fourth quarter.

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INFLATION

Inflation can have many effects on financial performance. Retail property leases often provide for the payment of rents based on a percentage of sales, which may increase with inflation. Leases may also provide for tenants to bear all or a portion of operating expenses, which may reduce the impact of such increases on us. However, during times when inflation is greater than increases in rent as provided for in a lease, rent increases may not keep up with inflation.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, 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 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 affected by uncertainties affecting real estate businesses generally as well as the following, among other factors:

- general economic, financial and political conditions, including changes in interest rates or the possibility of war or terrorist attacks;

- changes in local market conditions or other competitive factors;

- risks relating to development and redevelopment activities, including construction;

- our ability to maintain and increase property occupancy and rental rates;

- our ability to acquire additional properties and our ability to integrate acquired properties into our existing portfolio;

- our dependence on our tenants' business operations and their financial stability;

- possible environmental liabilities;

- 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;

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

- our ability to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost;

- our ability to raise capital through public and private offerings of debt or equity securities and other financing risks, including the availability of adequate funds at a reasonable cost; and

- our short- and long-term liquidity position.

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 and disclaim any duty or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events or otherwise.

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.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2005, our consolidated debt portfolio, including the mortgage note on one held-for-sale property, consisted of \$342.5 million borrowed under our Credit Facility,

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\$94.4 million in corporate notes, and \$1,389.20 million in fixed-rate mortgage notes, including \$40.1 million of mortgage debt premium.

Mortgage notes payable, which are secured by 29 of our consolidated properties, including one property classified as held-for-sale, are due in installments over various terms extending to the year 2017, with fixed interest at rates ranging from 4.95% to 8.70% and a weighted average interest rate of 6.51% at December 31, 2005. Mortgage notes payable for properties classified as discontinued operations are accounted for in

Liabilities of assets held-for-sale on the consolidated balance sheets. Mortgage notes payable for properties owned by unconsolidated partnerships that are accounted for in Investments in partnerships, at equity on the consolidated balance sheet.

Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. The table below presents the principal amounts of the expected annual maturities and the weighted average interest rates for the principal payments in the specified periods:

(in thousands of dollars) Year Ended December 31,	Fixed-Rate Debt		Variable-Rate Debt	
	Principal Payments	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Principal Payments	Weighted Average Interest Rate
2006	\$ 22,146	6.59%		
2007	\$ 63,366	7.55%	\$ 342,500(1)	5.43%(2)
2008	\$ 527,024	7.27%		
2009	\$ 62,110	6.03%		
2010	\$ 12,349	5.67%		
2011 and thereafter	\$ 645,071	5.59%		

(1) As of December 31, 2005, the Credit Facility had a term that expired in November 2007, with an additional 14 month extension period, provided that there is no event of default at that time. As amended effective March 1, 2006, the Credit Facility has a term that expires in January 2009, with an additional 14 month extension period, provided that there is no event of default at that time.

(2) Based on the weighted average interest rate in effect as of December 31, 2005.

The preceding table excludes scheduled maturities for properties that are classified as held-for-sale. There is one held-for-sale property, Schuylkill Mall, which has a mortgage with an outstanding balance of \$17.1 million and an interest rate of 7.25% at December 31, 2005, which matures in 2008.

Changes in market interest rates have different impacts on the fixed and variable portions of our debt portfolio. A change in market interest rates on the fixed portion of the debt portfolio impacts the fair value, but it has no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. A change in market interest rates on the variable portion of the debt portfolio impacts the interest incurred and cash flows, but does not impact the fair value. The sensitivity analysis related to the fixed debt portfolio, which includes the effects of the forward starting interest rate swap agreements described above, assumes an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates from their actual December 31, 2005 levels, with all other variables held constant. A 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in a decrease in the net financial instrument position of \$32.3 million at December 31, 2005. A 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates would result in an increase in the net financial instrument position of \$32.1 million at December 31, 2005. Based on the variable-rate debt included in our debt portfolio as of December 31, 2005, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in an additional \$3.4 million in interest annually. A 100 basis point decrease would reduce interest incurred by \$3.4 million annually.

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 the underlying exposure. Interest rate differentials that arise under swap contracts are recognized in interest expense over the life of the contracts. If interest rates rise, the resulting cost of funds is expected to be lower than that which would have been available if debt with matching characteristics was issued directly. Conversely, if interest rates fall, the resulting costs would be expected to be higher. We may also employ forwards or purchased options to hedge qualifying anticipated transactions. Gains and losses are deferred and recognized in net income in the same period that the underlying transaction occurs, expires or is otherwise terminated. See also Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2005, we entered into three forward starting interest rate swap agreements that have a blended 10-year swap rate of 4.6858% on an aggregate notional amount of \$120.0 million settling no later than October 31, 2007. We also entered into seven forward starting interest rate swap agreements in May 2005 that have a blended 10-year swap rate of 4.8047% on an aggregate notional amount of \$250.0 million settling no later than December 10, 2008. A forward starting interest rate swap is an agreement that effectively hedges future base rates on debt for an

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established period of time. We entered into these swap agreements in order to hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of our anticipated future issuances of long term debt. We assessed the effectiveness of these swaps as hedges at inception and on December 31, 2005 and consider these swaps to be highly effective cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133.

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Because the information presented above includes only those exposures that exist as of December 31, 2005, it does not consider those changes, exposures or positions which could arise after that date. The information presented herein has limited predictive value. As a result, the ultimate realized gain or loss or expense with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on the exposures that arise during the period, our hedging strategies at the time and interest rates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, and the notes thereto, our report on internal control over financial reporting, and the reports of our independent registered public accounting firm thereon, our summary of unaudited quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the financial statement schedule begin on page F-1 of this report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

We are committed to providing accurate and timely disclosure in satisfaction of our SEC reporting obligations. In 2002, we established a Disclosure Committee to formalize our disclosure controls and procedures. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2005, and have concluded as follows:

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the information that we are required to disclose in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately and on a timely basis.

Information that we are required to disclose in our Exchange Act reports is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

See Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting included before the financial statements contained in this report.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE TRUST.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained in, our definitive proxy statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than April 30, 2006, and thus we have omitted such information in accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained in, our definitive proxy statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than April 30, 2006, and thus we have omitted such information in accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained in, our definitive proxy statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than April 30, 2006, and thus we have omitted such information in accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained, in our definitive proxy statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than April 30, 2006, and thus we have omitted such information in accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to, and will be contained in, our definitive proxy statement, which we anticipate will be filed no later than April 30, 2006, and thus we have omitted such information in accordance with General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K.

Back to Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.**

The following documents are included in this report:

(1) Financial Statements

<u>Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>F-1</u>
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003</u>	<u>F-8</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-9</u>

(2) Financial Statement Schedule

<u>III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>S-1</u>
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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, not required or because the required information is reported in the consolidated financial statement or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2.1	Agreement of Purchase and Sale among The Rouse Company of Nevada, LLC, The Rouse Company of New Jersey, LLC and PR Cherry Hill Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.
2.2	Agreement of Purchase and Sale among Echelon Mall Joint Venture and Echelon Acquisition, LLC and PR Echelon Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.2 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.
2.3	Agreement of Purchase and Sale among The Gallery at Market East, LLC and PR Gallery I Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.3 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.
2.4	Agreement of Purchase and Sale among The Rouse Company of Nevada, LLC, The Rouse Company of New Jersey, LLC and PR Moorestown Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.4 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.
2.5	Agreement of Purchase and Sale between Plymouth Meeting Property, LLC and PR Plymouth Meeting Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.5 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 2.6 Agreement of Purchase and Sale between The Rouse Company, L.P. and PR Exton Limited Partnership, dated as of March 7, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.6 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.7 Agreement and Plan of Merger among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Crown American Realty Trust and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.8 Crown Partnership Distribution Agreement between Crown American Realty Trust and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.9 PREIT Contribution Agreement between Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and PREIT Associates, L.P., dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.3 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.10 Crown Partnership Contribution Agreement between Crown American Properties, L.P. and PREIT Associates, L.P., dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.4 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.11 Agreement of Exchange between Crown Investments Trust and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.5 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.12 Purchase and Sale Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P., et al. and MPM Acquisition Corp., dated as of March 3, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed March 6, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.13 First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P., et al. and MPM Acquisition Corp., dated as of March 3, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed March 6, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.14 Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P., et al. and MPM Acquisition Corp., dated as of April 4, 2003 filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2003 and filed April 10, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.15 Third Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P., et al. and MPM Acquisition Corp., dated as of May 27, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.4 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.16 Letter Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P., et al. and MPM Acquisition Corp, dated May 30, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.5 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.17 Purchase and Sale Agreement between Mid-Island Properties, Inc. and PREIT Associates, L.P. dated May 1, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.6 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.18 Assignment and Assumption of Purchase and Sale Agreement between Mid-Island Properties, Inc. and Tree Farm Road, L.P. dated May 1, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.7 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.19 Partnership Assignment Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P. and Tree Farm Road, L.P. dated May 1, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.8 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 2.20 Purchase and Sale Agreement by and among Countrywood Apartments Limited Partnership, Countrywood Apartments General Partnership, PR Countrywood LLC and PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 2.9 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 3, 2003 and filed May 30, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.21 First Amendment to Agreement of Purchase and Sale Plymouth Meeting Mall, dated as of April 28, 2003, by and between Plymouth Meeting Property, LLC and PR Plymouth Meeting Limited Partnership, filed as exhibit 2.7 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.22 First Amendment to Agreement of Purchase and Sale Echelon Mall, dated as of April 28, 2003, by and between Echelon Mall Joint Venture, Echelon Acquisition, LLC and PR Echelon Limited Partnership, filed as exhibit 2.8 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.23 Contribution Agreement, dated as of April 22, 2003, among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P. and the persons and entities named therein and the joinder to the contribution agreement, filed as exhibit 2.9 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.24 Call and Put Option Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2003, among PREIT Associates, L.P., PR New Castle LLC, Pan American Associates and Ivyridge Investment Corp., filed as exhibit 2.10 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.25 Purchase and Sale Agreement by and among Norman Wolgin, Sidney Wolgin, William Wolgin and PR Fox Run, L.P. dated as of June 30, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.10 to PREIT's Form 8-K dated May 30, 2003, as amended on August 8, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.26 Purchase and Sale Agreement by and among Norman Wolgin, Alfred Frans Nijkerk, Alfred Frans Nijkerk as Trustee of Trust U/W Inge M.H. Nijkerk Von Der Laden and PR Will-O-Hill, L.P. dated as of July 2003, filed as exhibit 2.11 to PREIT's Form 8-K dated May 30, 2003, as amended on August 8, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.27 Assignment of Limited Partnership Interests as of September 2, 2003 by Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Employees Retirement System to PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 2, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.28 Assignment of General Partnership Interests as of September 2, 2003 by LMRES Real Estate Advisers, Inc. to PRWGP General, LLC, filed as exhibit 2.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 2, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.29 Purchase and Sale Agreement between PREIT Associates, L.P. and Lightstone Real Estate Partners, LLC dated as of May 14, 2004, as amended on June 2, 2004, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.1 Trust Agreement as Amended and Restated on December 16, 1997, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.2 Designating Amendment to Trust Agreement Designating the Rights, Preferences, Privileges, Qualifications, Limitations and Restrictions of 11% Non-Convertible Senior Preferred Shares, filed as exhibit 4.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.3 Amendment to Trust Agreement as Amended and Restated on December 16, 1997, filed as exhibit 4.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.4 Amendment, dated as of December 20, 2005, to Trust Agreement, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 21, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 3.5 By-Laws of PREIT as amended through July 29, 2004, filed as exhibit 3.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 4.1 First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated September 30, 1997, of PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 4.15 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.2 First Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated September 30, 1997, of PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 4.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.3 Second Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated September 30, 1997, of PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 4.2 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.4 Third Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated September 30, 1997, of PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 4.3 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.5 Fourth Amendment to First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of PREIT Associates L.P. dated May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 4.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 7, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.6 Rights Agreement dated as of April 30, 1999 between PREIT and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, as Rights Agent, filed as exhibit 1 to PREIT's Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated April 29, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.7 Addendum to First Amended and Restated Partnership Agreement of PREIT Associates, L.P. Designating the Rights, Obligations, Duties and Preferences of Senior Preferred Units, filed as exhibit 4.3 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.8 Appointment of Successor Rights Agent dated February 21, 2005 between PREIT and Wells Fargo, filed as exhibit 4.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.9 Amendment No. 1, dated as of December 16, 2005, to Rights Agreement, filed as Exhibit 4.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 21, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.1 Credit Agreement, dated as of November 20, 2003, among PALP, PREIT and each of the financial institutions signatory thereto, filed as exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.2 First Amendment to Credit Agreement by and among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., the guarantors named therein and each of the financial institutions signatory thereto, filed as exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 2, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.3 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement by and among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., the guarantors named therein and each of the financial institutions signatory thereto filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 7, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Form of Revolving Note, dated November 20, 2003, filed as exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.5 Swingline Note, dated November 20, 2003, filed as exhibit 10.3 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.6 Guaranty, dated as of November 20, 2003, executed by PREIT and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, filed as exhibit 10.4 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.7 Guaranty Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2003, by PREIT Associates, L.P. in favor of The Rouse Company, L.P. and its affiliates (relating to Cherry Hill Mall), filed as Exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.8 Guaranty Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2003, by PREIT Associates, L.P. in favor of The Gallery at Market East, LLC and its affiliates, including The Rouse Company, L.P. (relating to The Gallery at Market East), filed as Exhibit 10.3 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.9 Guaranty Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2003, by PREIT Associates, L.P. in favor of The Rouse Company, L.P. and its affiliates (relating to Moorestown Mall), filed as Exhibit 10.4 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.10 Guaranty Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2003, by PREIT Associates, L.P. in favor of The Rouse Company, L.P. and its affiliates (relating to Exton Square Mall), filed as Exhibit 10.5 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.11 Letter agreement between Lehman Brothers Bank, FSB and Moorestown Mall LLC dated June 3, 2003, filed as Exhibit 10.17 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, as amended on June 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.12 Promissory Note, dated June 3, 2003, in the principal amount of \$64.3 million issued by Moorestown Mall LLC in favor of Lehman Brothers Bank, FSB, filed as Exhibit 10.18 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, as amended on June 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.13 Promissory Note, dated May 30, 2003, in the principal amount of \$70.0 million issued by PR North Dartmouth LLC in favor of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.19 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, as amended on June 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.14 Promissory Note, dated July 11, 2005, in the principal amount of \$66.0 million, issued by PR Magnolia LLC in favor of Lehman Brothers Bank, FSB, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 12, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.15 Promissory Note, dated September 30, 2005, in the principal amount of \$100.0 million, issued by Cherry Hill Center, LLC in favor of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 3, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.16 Promissory Note, dated September 30, 2005, in the principal amount of \$100.0 million, issued by Cherry Hill Center, LLC in favor of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 3, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.17 Promissory Note, dated December 9, 2005, in the principal amount of \$80.0 million, issued by W.G. Park, L.P. in favor of Prudential Insurance Company of America, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.18 Promissory Note, dated December 9, 2005, in the principal amount of \$80.0 million, issued by W.G. Park, L.P. in favor of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.19 Promissory Note, dated February 13, 2006, in the principal amount of \$90.0 million, issued by PR Hagerstown LLC in favor of Eurohypo AG, New York Branch, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 13, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.20 PREIT Contribution Agreement and General Assignment and Bill of Sale, dated as of September 30, 1997, by and between PREIT and PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 10.15 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.21 Declaration of Trust, dated June 19, 1997, by PREIT, as grantor, and PREIT, as initial trustee, filed as exhibit 10.16 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.22 TRO Contribution Agreement, dated as of July 30, 1997, among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., and the persons and entities named therein, filed as exhibit 10.17 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.23 First Amendment to TRO Contribution Agreement, dated September 30, 1997, filed as exhibit 10.18 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.24 Contribution Agreement (relating to the Court at Oxford Valley, Langhorne, Pennsylvania), dated as of July 30, 1997, among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., Rubin Oxford, Inc. and Rubin Oxford Valley Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 10.19 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.25 First Amendment to Contribution Agreement (relating to the Court at Oxford Valley, Langhorne, Pennsylvania), dated September 30, 1997, filed as exhibit 10.20 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.26 Contribution Agreement (relating to Northeast Tower Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), dated as of July 30, 1997, among the Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Roosevelt Blvd. Co., Inc. and the individuals named therein, filed as exhibit 10.22 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.27 First Amendment to Contribution Agreement (relating to Northeast Tower Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), dated as of December 23, 1998, among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., Roosevelt Blvd. Co., Inc. and the individuals named therein, filed as exhibit 2.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 7, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.28 Contribution Agreement (relating to the pre-development properties named therein), dated as of July 30, 1997, among PREIT, PREIT Associates, L.P., and TRO Predevelopment, LLC, filed as exhibit 10.23 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.29 First Amendment to Contribution Agreement (relating to the pre-development properties), dated September 30, 1997, filed as exhibit 10.24 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.30 First Refusal Rights Agreement, effective as of September 30, 1997, by Pan American Associates, its partners and all persons having an interest in such partners with and for the benefit of PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as exhibit 10.25 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.31 Contribution Agreement among the Woods Associates, a Pennsylvania limited partnership, certain general, limited and special limited partners thereof, PREIT Associates, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, and PREIT dated as of July 24, 1998, as amended by Amendment #1 to the Contribution Agreement, dated as of August 7, 1998, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 7, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.32 Purchase and Sale and Contribution Agreement dated as of September 17, 1998 by and among Edgewater Associates #3 Limited Partnership, an Illinois limited partnership, Equity-Prince George's Plaza, Inc., an Illinois corporation, PREIT Associates, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and PR PGPlaza LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 17, 1998 is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.33 Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of July 24, 1998 by and between Oaklands Limited Partnership, a Pennsylvania limited partnership, and PREIT Associates, L.P. a Delaware limited partnership, filed as exhibit 2.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 27, 1998 is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.34 Letter Agreement, dated March 26, 1996, by and among The Goldenberg Group, The Rubin Organization, Inc., Ronald Rubin and Kenneth Goldenberg, filed as exhibit 10.32 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.35 Letter Agreement dated July 30, 1997, by and between The Goldenberg Group and Ronald Rubin, filed as exhibit 10.33 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.36 Purchase and Sale Agreement effective as of March 31, 2005 by and between Colonial Realty Limited Partnership and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 5, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.37 Agreement of Sale (Springfield Associates and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc.) dated as of September 16, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 20, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.38 Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between Woodland Shopping Center Limited Partnership and PR Woodland Limited Partnership dated December 29, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.39 PREIT's Special Committee of the Board of Trustees' Statement Regarding Adjustment of Earnout Performance Benchmarks Under the TRO Contribution Agreement, dated December 29, 1998, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.40 Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of New Castle Associates, dated as of April 28, 2003, among PR New Castle LLC, as general partner, and PREIT Associates, L.P., Pan American Associates and Ivyridge Investment Corp., as limited partners, filed as Exhibit 10.7 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.41 Binding Memorandum of Understanding, dated October 7, 2004, by and between Valley View Downs, L.P., Centaur Pennsylvania, LLC, and PR Valley View Downs, L.P. filed as Exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.42 Contribution Agreement, dated as of October 8, 2004, by and among Cumberland Mall Management, Inc., Pan American Associates, Cumberland Mall Investment Associates, Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, and PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.43 Acquisition Agreement, dated as of October 8, 2004, by and among Hennis Road, L.L.C. and PREIT Associates, L.P., filed as Exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.44 Purchase and Sale Agreement, effective October 14, 2004, by and between The Prudential Insurance Company of America and Colonial Realty Limited Partnership, as tenants in common, and Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 20, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- +10.45 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of March 22, 2002, between PREIT and Jeffrey Linn, filed as exhibit 10.11 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.46 Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Jeffrey A. Linn, filed as exhibit 10.10 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.47 Employment Agreement effective January 1, 1999 between PREIT and Edward Glickman, filed as exhibit 10.30 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.48 Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Edward Glickman, filed as exhibit 10.4 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.49 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of March 22, 2002, between PREIT and David J. Bryant, filed as exhibit 10.67 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.50 Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and David J. Bryant, filed as exhibit 10.8 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.51 Employment Agreement, dated as of March 22, 2002, between PREIT and Bruce Goldman, filed as exhibit 10.69 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.52 Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Bruce Goldman, filed as exhibit 10.9 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.53 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Jonathan B. Weller, filed as exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.54 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Ronald Rubin, filed as exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.55 Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and George F. Rubin, filed as exhibit 10.3 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.56 Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Joseph F. Coradino, filed as exhibit 10.5 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.57 Employment Agreement, dated as of April 23, 2004, between PREIT and Robert McCadden, filed as exhibit 10.6 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.58 Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between PREIT and Douglas S. Grayson, filed as exhibit 10.7 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.59 Supplemental Retirement Plan for Jonathan B. Weller, effective as of September 1, 1994, as amended effective as of September 1, 1998, filed as exhibit 10.11 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.60 Supplemental Retirement Plan for Jeffrey A. Linn, effective as of September 1, 1994, as amended effective as of September 1, 1998, filed as exhibit 10.12 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.61 Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2000, between PREIT and Edward A. Glickman filed as exhibit 10.13 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- +10.62 Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2002, between PREIT and Douglas S. Grayson, filed as exhibit 10.14 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.63 Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of November 5, 2002, between PREIT and George F. Rubin, filed as exhibit 10.15 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.64 Amendment No. 1, effective January 1, 2004, to the Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement between PREIT and George F. Rubin filed as Exhibit 10.7 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.65 Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2002, between PREIT and Joseph F. Coradino, filed as exhibit 10.16 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.66 Amendment No. 1, effective January 1, 2004, to the Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement between PREIT and Joseph F. Coradino filed as Exhibit 10.8 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated by reference herein.
- +10.67 Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of May 17, 2004, between PREIT and Robert F. McCadden, filed as exhibit 10.17 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.68 Nonqualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement, dated as of September 9, 2004, between PREIT and Bruce Goldman filed as Exhibit 10.6 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.69 Agreement dated as of October 28, 2004, by and among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, Jonathan B. Weller, and Janine S. Weller and Andrew Weller as Trustees of the Irrevocable Indenture of Trust of Jonathan B. Weller dated August 26, 1994, filed as exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.70 Indemnification Agreement among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Company, Mark E. Pasquerilla and Crown Delaware Holding Company, dated as of May 13, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.6 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 22, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.71 Tax Protection Agreement among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Crown American Properties, L.P., Mark E. Pasquerilla, Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Crown Holding Company and Crown American Associates, dated as of November 18, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.7 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.72 Shareholder Agreement by Mark E. Pasquerilla, Crown American Properties, L.P., Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Company and Crown Delaware Holding Company, and acknowledged and agreed by Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and PREIT Associates, L.P., dated as of November 18, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.8 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.73 Standstill Agreement among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Mark E. Pasquerilla, Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Company, Crown Delaware Holding Company, Crown Holding Company, and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of November 18, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.10 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.74 Non-Competition Agreement among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, PREIT Associates, L.P., Mark E. Pasquerilla, Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Company, Crown Delaware Holding Company and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of November 18, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.11 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.75 Tax Indemnity Agreement, dated as of June 2, 2004, by and among PREIT Associates, L.P., Ivyridge Investment Corp., Leonard B. Shore, Lewis M. Stone, Pan American Office Investments, L.P., George F. Rubin, Ronald Rubin and the Non QTIP Marital Trust under the will of Richard I. Rubin filed as exhibit 10.18 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004.
- +10.76 PREIT's 1990 Incentive Stock Option Plan, filed as Appendix A to Exhibit A to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended November 30, 1990, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.77 PREIT's Amended and Restated 1990 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Trustees, filed as Appendix A to PREIT's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on December 16, 1997 filed on November 18, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.78 Amendment No. 2 to PREIT's 1990 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Trustees, filed as exhibit 10.9 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998 is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.79 PREIT's Amended Incentive and Non Qualified Stock Option Plan, filed as exhibit A to PREIT's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on December 15, 1994 filed on November 17, 1994, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.80 Amended and Restated 1990 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan of PREIT, filed as exhibit 10.40 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.81 Amendment No. 1 to PREIT's 1990 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, filed as exhibit 10.16 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.82 PREIT's 1993 Jonathan B. Weller Non Qualified Stock Option Plan, filed as exhibit B to PREIT's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on December 15, 1994 which was filed November 17, 1994, as incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.83 PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. Stock Bonus Plan Trust Agreement, effective as of September 30, 1997, by and between PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. and CoreStates Bank, N.A., filed as exhibit 10.38 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.84 PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. Stock Bonus Plan, filed as exhibit 10.39 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.85 1997 Stock Option Plan, filed as exhibit 10.41 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.86 Amendment No. 1 to PREIT's 1997 Stock Option Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.48 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.87 PREIT's 1998 Non-Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan, filed as exhibit 4 to PREIT's Form S-3 dated January 6, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.88 Amendment No. 1 to PREIT's Non-Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan, filed as exhibit 10.52 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.89 PREIT's 1998 Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan, filed as exhibit 4 to PREIT's Form S-8 dated December 30, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- +10.90 Amendment No. 1 to PREIT's Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan, filed as exhibit 10.54 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.91 PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. 1998 Stock Option Plan, filed as Exhibit 4 to PREIT's Form S-3 dated March 19, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.92 Amendment No. 1 to the PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. 1998 Stock Option Plan, filed as exhibit 10.56 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.93 PREIT's 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, filed as Appendix A to PREIT's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 29, 1999 filed on March 30, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.94 PREIT's Restricted Share Plan for Non-Employee Trustees, effective January 1, 2002, filed as exhibit 10.65 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 28, 2002, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.95 PREIT's 2002-2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan, effective January 1, 2002, filed as exhibit 10.66 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 28, 2002, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.96 Amendment No. 1 to 2002-2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan, filed as exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 14, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.97 PREIT's 2003 Equity Incentive Plan and Amendment No.1 thereto, filed as Appendix D to PREIT's Form S-4/A dated October 1, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.98 Form of Award Agreement under PREIT 2005-2008 Outperformance Program (for grantees without an employment contract) filed as exhibit 10.3 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.99 Form of Award Agreement under PREIT 2005-2008 Outperformance Program (for grantees with an employment contract) filed as exhibit 10.2 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.100 Form of Restricted Share Agreement under PREIT's Restricted Share Plan for Non-Employee Trustees filed as Exhibit 10.9 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.101 Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under PREIT's 2003 Equity Incentive Plan filed as Exhibit 10.10 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.102 Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement under PREIT's 2003 Equity Incentive Plan filed as Exhibit 10.11 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.103 Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (for Key Employees) under PREIT's 2003 Equity Incentive Plan filed as Exhibit 10.12 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.104 Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement (for Senior Officers with Employment Agreements) under PREIT's 2003 Equity Incentive Plan filed as Exhibit 10.13 to PREIT's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2004, is incorporated herein by reference.
- +10.105 Amended and Restated PREIT 2005-2008 Outperformance Program, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 5, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.106 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 30, 1997, among PREIT and the persons listed on Schedule A thereto, filed as exhibit 10.30 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.107 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 30, 1997, between PREIT and Florence Mall Partners, filed as exhibit 10.31 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 14, 1997, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.108 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2003, between Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and Pan American Associates, filed as Exhibit 10.8 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.109 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2003, among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, The Albert H. Marta Revocable Inter Vivos Trust, Marta Holdings I, L.P. and Ivyridge Investment Corp, filed as Exhibit 10.9 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.110 Registration Rights Agreement among Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, Mark E. Pasquerilla, Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Investment Company, Crown Delaware Holding Company and Crown American Properties, L.P., dated as of November 18, 2003, filed as exhibit 2.9 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.111 Leasing and Management Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2003, between New Castle Associates and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.11 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.112 Termination of Management and Leasing Agreement, dated as of April 28, 2003, between New Castle Associates and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.10 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.113 Real Estate Management and Leasing Agreement made as of August 1, 1996 between The Rubin Organization, Inc. and Bellevue Associates, filed as Exhibit 10.102 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 16, 2005, is incorporated by reference.
- 10.114 Amendment of Real Estate Management And Leasing Agreement dated as of January 1, 2005 between PREIT-RUBIN, Inc., successor-in-interest to The Rubin Organization and Bellevue Associates, filed as Exhibit 10.103 to PREIT's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated March 16, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.115 Amended and Restated Office Lease between Bellevue Associates and PREIT effective as of July 12, 1999, as amended by the First Amendment to Office Lease effective as of June 18, 2002, as further amended by the Second Amendment to Office Lease effective as of June 1, 2004, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 24, 2004, is incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.116 License Agreement, dated as of November 20, 2003 by and among Crown Investments Trust, Crown American Hotels Company and PREIT, filed as exhibit 10.7 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 20, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.117 Unit Purchase Agreement dated December 22, 2005 by and between Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and Crown American Properties, L.P, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to PREIT's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 22, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- 21* Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 23.1* Consent of KPMG LLP (Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm).
- 31.1* Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2* Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1* Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2* Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this form.

(*) Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

Date: March 13, 2006

By:

/s/ Edward A. Glickman

Edward A. Glickman
President and Chief Operating Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Ronald Rubin and Edward A. Glickman, or either of them, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agents, and either of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agents, or either of them or any substitute therefore, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Date</i>
<u>/s/ Ronald Rubin</u> Ronald Rubin	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee (principal executive officer)	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ George F. Rubin</u> George F. Rubin	Vice Chairman and Trustee	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ Edward A. Glickman</u> Edward A. Glickman	President and Chief Operating Officer and Trustee	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ Robert F. McCadden</u> Robert F. McCadden	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ Jonathen Bell</u> Jonathen Bell	Vice President Chief Accounting Officer (principal accounting officer)	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ Stephen B. Cohen</u> Stephen B. Cohen	Trustee	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ M. Walter D Alessio</u> M. Walter D Alessio	Trustee	March 13, 2006
<u>/s/ Rosemarie B. Greco</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006

Rosemarie B. Greco

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<u>/s/ Lee H. Javitch</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
Lee H. Javitch		
<u>/s/ Leonard I. Korman</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
Leonard I. Korman		
<u>/s/ Ira M. Lubert</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
Ira M. Lubert		
<u>/s/ Donald F. Mazziotti</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
Donald F. Mazziotti		
<u>/s/ Mark E. Pasquerilla</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
Mark E. Pasquerilla		
<u>/s/ John J. Roberts</u>	Trustee	March 13, 2006
John J. Roberts		

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust (us or the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our Board of Trustees, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the Company's transactions and the dispositions of assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and trustees; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In connection with the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements, management has conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls. Based on this evaluation, we have concluded that, as of December 31, 2005, our internal control over financial reporting was effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, audited management's assessment and independently assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. KPMG has issued a report concurring with management's assessment, which is included on page F-3 in this report.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders
Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust (a Pennsylvania business trust) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited financial statement schedule III. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 6, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 6, 2006

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders
Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control --- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 and related financial statement schedule, and our report dated March 6, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and related financial statement schedule.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 6, 2006

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands of dollars, except share and per share amounts)	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
ASSETS:		
INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE, at cost:		
Retail properties	\$ 2,807,575	\$ 2,510,256
Construction in progress	55,368	10,953
Land held for development	5,616	9,863
Industrial properties		2,504
Total investments in real estate	2,868,559	2,533,576
Accumulated depreciation	(220,788)	(150,885)
Net investments in real estate	2,647,771	2,382,691
INVESTMENTS IN PARTNERSHIPS, at equity	41,536	27,244
OTHER ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,642	40,340
Tenant and other receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$10,671 and \$9,394, respectively)	46,492	31,977
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$72,308 and \$38,333, respectively)	173,594	171,850
Assets held for sale	17,720	14,946
Deferred costs and other assets	69,792	62,355
Total assets	\$ 3,018,547	\$ 2,731,403
LIABILITIES:		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 1,332,066	\$ 1,145,079
Debt premium on mortgage notes payable	40,066	56,135
Credit Facility	342,500	271,000
Corporate notes payable	94,400	
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	18,233	18,556
Tenants' deposits and deferred rent	13,298	13,465
Investments in partnerships, deficit balances	13,353	13,758
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	69,435	76,975
Total liabilities	1,923,351	1,594,968
MINORITY INTEREST:		
Minority interest in Operating Partnership	115,304	128,384
Minority interest in properties	3,016	3,585
Total minority interest	118,320	131,969
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Shares of beneficial interest, \$1.00 par value per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 36,521,000 shares at December 31, 2005 and 36,272,000 shares at December 31, 2004	36,521	36,272
Non-convertible senior preferred shares, 11% cumulative, \$.01 par value per share; 2,475,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004 (see Note 6)	25	25
Capital contributed in excess of par	912,798	899,506
Deferred compensation	(13,359)	(7,737)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,377	(1,821)

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Retained earnings	36,514	78,221
Total shareholders' equity	976,876	1,004,466
Total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,018,547	\$ 2,731,403

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
REVENUE:			
Real estate revenues:			
Base rent	\$ 271,982	\$ 253,410	\$ 110,123
Expense reimbursements	123,838	113,570	47,392
Percentage rent	10,411	9,827	4,281
Lease termination revenues	1,852	3,931	985
Other real estate revenues	16,572	15,025	5,122
Total real estate revenues	424,655	395,763	167,903
Management company revenues	3,956	5,278	8,037
Interest and other revenues	1,048	1,026	887
Total revenue	429,659	402,067	176,827
EXPENSES:			
Property operating expenses:			
CAM and real estate tax	(113,681)	(99,507)	(40,993)
Utilities	(22,419)	(19,873)	(7,141)
Other property expenses	(26,037)	(24,842)	(10,629)
Total property operating expenses	(162,137)	(144,222)	(58,763)
Depreciation and amortization	(110,002)	(96,809)	(37,644)
Other expenses:			
General and administrative expenses	(36,723)	(43,033)	(37,012)
Income taxes	(597)		
Total other expenses	(37,320)	(43,033)	(37,012)
Interest expense	(81,907)	(72,314)	(35,318)
Total expenses	(391,366)	(356,378)	(168,737)
Income before equity in income of partnerships, gains on sales of interests in real estate, minority interest and discontinued operations	38,293	45,689	8,090
Equity in income of partnerships	7,474	5,606	7,231
Gains on sales of interests in real estate	10,111	1,484	16,199
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations	55,878	52,779	31,520
Minority interest in Operating Partnership	(6,205)	(5,665)	(3,298)
Minority interest in properties	(179)	(611)	(857)
Income from continuing operations	49,494	46,503	27,365
Discontinued operations:			
Operating results from discontinued operations	2,997	8,506	9,411
Gains (adjustment to gains) on sales of discontinued operations	6,158	(550)	178,121
Minority interest in Operating Partnership	(1,020)	(653)	(18,849)
Minority interest in properties		(18)	(8)
Income from discontinued operations	8,135	7,285	168,675

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Net income	57,629	53,788	196,040
Dividends on preferred shares	(13,613)	(13,613)	(1,533)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 44,016	\$ 40,175	\$ 194,507

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

EARNINGS PER SHARE

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Income from continuing operations	\$ 49,494	\$ 46,503	\$ 27,365
Dividends on preferred shares	(13,613)	(13,613)	(1,533)
Income from continuing operations available to common shareholders	\$ 35,881	\$ 32,890	\$ 25,832
Dividends on unvested restricted shares	(1,034)	(733)	
Income from continuing operations used to calculate earnings per share basic	\$ 34,847	\$ 32,157	\$ 25,832
Minority interest in properties continuing operations	179	611	857
Income from continuing operations used to calculate earnings per share diluted	\$ 35,026	\$ 32,768	\$ 26,689
Income from discontinued operations used to calculate earnings per share basic	\$ 8,135	\$ 7,285	\$ 168,675
Minority interest in properties discontinued operations		18	8
Income from discontinued operations used to calculate earnings per share diluted	\$ 8,135	\$ 7,303	\$ 168,683
Basic earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.27
Income from discontinued operations	0.22	0.21	8.27
	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.11	\$ 9.54
Diluted earnings per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.28
Income from discontinued operations	0.22	0.20	8.10
	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.10	\$ 9.38
(in thousands of shares)			
Weighted-average shares outstanding basic	36,090	35,609	20,390
Effect of dilutive common share equivalents	673	659	432
Weighted-average shares outstanding-diluted	36,763	36,268	20,822

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	Shares of Beneficial Interest \$ 1.00 Par	Preferred Shares \$.01 Par	Capital Contributed in Excess of Par	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance, January 1, 2003	\$ 16,697		\$ 216,769	\$ (2,513)	\$ (4,366)	\$ (38,574)	\$ 188,013
Comprehensive income:							
Net income						196,040	196,040
Unrealized gain on derivatives					2,508		2,508
Other comprehensive income					(148)		(148)
Total comprehensive income							198,400
Shares issued under equity offering	6,325		179,028				185,353
Shares issued upon exercise of options, net of retirements	219		4,775				4,994
Shares issued upon conversion of Operating Partnership units	172		4,916				5,088
Shares issued under distribution reinvestment and share purchase plan	295		9,296				9,591
Shares issued under employee share purchase plans	14		442				456
Shares issued under equity incentive plan, net of retirements	97		2,361	(3,010)			(552)
Preferred shares issued under Crown Merger		25	143,278				143,303
Shares of beneficial interest issued under Crown Merger	11,725		316,580				328,305
Amortization of deferred compensation				2,327			2,327
Distributions paid to common shareholders (\$2.07 per share)						(41,644)	(41,644)
Balance, December 31, 2003	35,544	25	877,445	(3,196)	(2,006)	115,822	1,023,634
Comprehensive income:							
Net income						53,788	53,788
Other comprehensive income					185		185
Total comprehensive income							53,973
Shares issued upon exercise of options, net of retirements	192		2,883				3,075
Shares issued upon conversion of Operating Partnership units	32		1,178				1,210
Shares issued under distribution reinvestment and share purchase plan	294		10,713				11,007
Shares issued under employee share purchase plans	17		635				652
Shares issued under equity incentive plan, net of retirements	193		6,652	(7,910)			(1,065)

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Amortization of deferred compensation				3,369			3,369
Distributions paid to common shareholders (\$2.16 per share)						(77,776)	(77,776)
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders (\$5.50 per share)						(13,613)	(13,613)
Balance, December 31, 2004	36,272	25	899,506	(7,737)	(1,821)	78,221	1,004,466
Comprehensive income:							
Net income						57,629	57,629
Unrealized gain on derivatives					5,937		5,937
Other comprehensive income					261		261
Total comprehensive income							63,827
Shares issued upon exercise of options, net of retirements	33		(397)				(364)
Shares issued upon conversion of Operating Partnership units	189		8,394				8,583
Shares issued under distribution reinvestment and share purchase plan	37		1,505				1,542
Shares issued under employee share purchase plans	15		510				525
Shares issued under equity incentive plan, net of retirements	194		8,005	(8,932)			(733)
Repurchase of common shares	(219)		(4,725)			(3,413)	(8,357)
Amortization of deferred compensation				3,310			3,310
Distributions paid to common shareholders (\$2.25 per share)						(82,310)	(82,310)
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders (\$5.50 per share)						(13,613)	(13,613)
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 36,521	\$ 25	\$ 912,798	\$ (13,359)	\$ 4,377	\$ 36,514	\$ 976,876

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31,

(in thousands of dollars)	2005	2004	2003
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 57,629	\$ 53,788	\$ 196,040
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	78,500	73,678	30,408
Amortization	16,299	6,281	7,059
Straight-line rent adjustments	(4,311)	(5,098)	(2,633)
Provision for doubtful accounts	2,970	6,772	2,948
Amortization of deferred compensation	3,310	3,369	2,327
Minority interest	7,404	6,946	23,053
(Gains) adjustments to gains on sales of interests in real estate	(16,269)	(934)	(194,320)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Net change in other assets	(10,831)	(8,387)	(12,272)
Net change in other liabilities	(5,617)	(3,985)	10,893
Net cash provided by operating activities	129,084	132,430	63,503
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Investments in consolidated real estate acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(223,002)	(162,372)	(488,142)
Investments in consolidated real estate improvements	(61,321)	(27,112)	(12,243)
Additions to construction in progress	(64,674)	(15,226)	(13,770)
Investments in unconsolidated partnerships	(15,197)	(1,211)	(4,863)
Increase in cash escrows	(2,003)	(3,959)	(11,366)
Capitalized leasing costs	(3,574)	(2,763)	(111)
Additions to leasehold improvements	(3,163)	(3,659)	(384)
Cash distributions from partnerships in excess of equity in income	1,578	669	2,102
Cash proceeds from sales of consolidated real estate investments	36,148	107,563	207,441
Cash proceeds from sales of interests in unconsolidated partnerships	8,470	4,140	10,944
Net cash used in investing activities	(326,738)	(103,930)	(310,392)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Principal installments on mortgage notes payable	(18,766)	(18,713)	(7,885)
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	426,000		134,250
Proceeds from corporate notes payable	94,400		
Repayment of mortgage notes payable	(267,509)	(30,000)	(42,000)
Prepayment penalty on mortgage notes payable	(803)		
Borrowing from unsecured revolving Credit Facility	295,500	208,000	181,100
Repayment of unsecured revolving Credit Facility	(224,000)	(107,000)	(141,900)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(2,168)	(100)	(5,252)
Shares of beneficial interest issued	6,545	19,060	206,168
Shares of beneficial interest repurchased	(11,786)	(1,148)	(875)
Operating partnership units purchased or redeemed	(12,416)		
Dividends paid to common shareholders	(82,310)	(77,776)	(41,644)
Dividends paid to preferred shareholders	(13,613)	(13,613)	

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Distributions paid to OP Unit holders and minority partners	(10,118)	(9,847)	(5,649)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	178,956	(31,137)	276,313
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(18,698)	(2,637)	29,424
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	40,340	42,977	13,553
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 21,642	\$ 40,340	\$ 42,977

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust, a Pennsylvania business trust founded in 1960, and one of the first equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the United States, has a primary investment focus on retail shopping malls and power and strip centers located in the Mid-Atlantic region or in the eastern part of the United States. As of December 31, 2005, the Company's operating portfolio consists of a total of 52 properties. The retail portion of the Company's portfolio contains 51 properties in 13 states and includes 39 shopping malls and 12 power and strip centers. The Company also owns one office property acquired as part of a mall acquisition and that is currently classified as held for sale. The retail properties have a total of approximately 34.5 million square feet, of which the Company and partnerships in which it owns an interest own approximately 25.9 million square feet.

The Company holds its interest in its portfolio of properties through its operating partnership, PREIT Associates, L.P. (the Operating Partnership). The Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of December 31, 2005, the Company held an 89.8% interest in the Operating Partnership and consolidates it for reporting purposes. The presentation of consolidated financial statements does not itself imply that the assets of any consolidated entity (including any special-purpose entity formed for a particular project) are available to pay the liabilities of any other consolidated entity, or that the liabilities of any consolidated entity (including any special-purpose entity formed for a particular project) are obligations of any other consolidated entity.

Pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership, each of the limited partners has the right to redeem his/her units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (OP Units) for cash or, at the election of the Company, the Company may acquire such OP Units for shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis, in some cases beginning one year following the respective issue date of the OP Units and in other cases immediately.

The Company provides its management, leasing and real estate development services through two companies: PREIT Services, LLC (PREIT Services), which generally develops and manages properties that the Company consolidates for financial reporting purposes, and PREIT-RUBIN, Inc. (PRI), which develops and manages properties that the Company does not consolidate for financial reporting purposes, including properties owned by partnerships in which the Company owns an interest. PREIT Services and PRI are consolidated. Because PRI is a taxable REIT subsidiary as defined by federal tax laws, it is capable of offering a broad range of services to tenants without jeopardizing the Company's continued qualification as a real estate investment trust under federal tax law.

Consolidation

The Company consolidates its accounts and the accounts of the Operating Partnership and other controlled subsidiaries and reflects the remaining interest of such entities as minority interest. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Partnership Investments

The Company accounts for its investment in partnerships which it does not control using the equity method of accounting. These investments, each of which represent 50% noncontrolling ownership interests at December 31, 2005, are recorded initially at the Company's cost and subsequently adjusted for the Company's share of net equity in income and cash contributions and distributions. The Company does not control any of these equity method investees for the following reasons:

Except for two properties that the Company co-manages with its partner, all of the other entities are managed on a day-to-day basis by one of the Company's 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.

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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 in proportion to the ownership percentages of each partner.

Statements of Cash Flows

The Company considers all highly liquid short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$21.6 million and \$40.3 million, respectively, and included tenant escrow deposits of \$5.2 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. Cash paid for interest, including interest related to discontinued operations, was \$99.2 million, \$92.7 million and \$42.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, net of amounts capitalized of \$2.8 million, \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Significant Non-Cash Transactions

The following table summarizes the significant non-cash activities in the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 (in thousands of dollars):

	For the year ended December 31, 2005	For the year ended December 31, 2004		For the year ended December 31, 2003		
	Cumberland Mall Acquisition (1)	New Castle Associates Acquisition 27% (2)	Rubin Organization Acquisition (3)	Crown Merger (4)	Rouse Property Acquisitions (4)	Willow Grove Acquisition 70% (5)
Mortgages assumed	\$ 47,778	\$	\$	\$ 596,666	\$ 276,588	\$ 76,876
Common shares issued for purchases				328,305		
Preferred shares issued for purchases				143,303		
OP units issued for purchases	10,993	17,844	10,245	47,690	17,144	
Options issued for purchases				690		
Liabilities assumed-net of other assets acquired				20,852		
Debt premium				55,141	18,488	5,152

- (1) The Company assumed two mortgage loans and issued OP Units in connection with the acquisition of Cumberland Mall in February 2005.
- (2) The Company issued 609,316 OP Units in connection with the acquisition of the remaining partnership interest in New Castle Associates, owner of Cherry Hill Mall.
- (3) The Company issued 279,910 OP Units to certain former affiliates of The Rubin Organization in 2004 in connection with the acquisition of The Rubin Organization in 1997 (See Note 11).
- (4) Amounts represent activities related to the Merger and the Rouse Property Acquisitions (see Note 2). In addition, the Company also issued 71,967 OP Units valued at \$2.3 million in connection with the acquisition of the IKEA parcel adjacent to Plymouth Meeting Mall from The Rouse Company.
- (5) Amounts represent the increase in the Company's proportionate share of the assumed mortgage debt in connection with the September 2003 acquisition of the remaining partnership interest in Willow Grove Park.

Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company's management makes complex or subjective assumptions and judgments in applying its critical accounting policies. In making these judgments and assumptions, management considers, among other factors:

events and changes in property, market and economic conditions;

estimated future cash flows from property operations; and

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the risk of loss on specific accounts or amounts.

The estimates and assumptions made by the Company's management in applying its critical accounting policies have not changed materially over time, except as otherwise noted, and none of these estimates or assumptions have proven to be materially incorrect or resulted in the Company recording any significant adjustments relating to prior periods. The Company will continue to monitor the key factors underlying its estimates and judgments, but no change is currently expected.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives over 95% of its revenues from tenant rents and other tenant-related activities. Tenant rents include base rents, percentage rents, expense reimbursements (such as common area maintenance, real estate taxes and utilities), amortization of above- and below-market intangibles and straight-line rents. The Company records base rents on a straight-line basis, which means that the monthly base rent income according to the terms of the Company's leases with its tenants is adjusted so that an average monthly rent is recorded for each tenant over the term of its lease. The straight-line rent adjustment increased revenue by approximately \$4.2 million in 2005, \$4.9 million in 2004 and \$2.6 million in 2003. The significant increases in 2005 and 2004 were due to property acquisitions of properties with leases having fixed rent increases. Amortization of above-market and below-market lease intangibles decreased revenue by \$1.4 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.4 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, as described below under Intangible Assets.

Percentage rents represent rental income that the tenant pays based on a percentage of its sales. Tenants that pay percentage rent usually pay in one of two ways, either a percentage of their total sales or a percentage of sales over a certain threshold. In the latter case, the Company does not record percentage rent until the sales threshold has been reached. Revenues for rents received from tenants prior to their due dates are deferred until the period to which the rents apply.

In addition to base rents, certain lease agreements contain provisions that require tenants to reimburse a pro rata share of real estate taxes and certain common area maintenance costs. Tenants generally make expense reimbursement payments monthly based on a budgeted amount determined at the beginning of the year. During the year, the Company's income increases or decreases based on actual expense levels and changes in other factors that influence the reimbursement amounts, such as occupancy levels. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company's accounts receivable included accrued income of \$8.0 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, because actual reimbursable expense amounts able to be billed to tenants under applicable contracts exceeded amounts actually billed. Subsequent to the end of the year, the Company prepares a reconciliation of the actual amounts due from tenants. The difference between the actual amount due and the amounts paid by the tenant throughout the year is billed or credited to the tenant, depending on whether the tenant paid too little or too much during the year.

No single tenant represented 10% or more of the Company's rental revenue in any period presented.

Lease termination fee income is recognized in the period when a termination agreement is signed and the Company is no longer obligated to provide space to the tenant. In the event that a tenant is in bankruptcy when the termination agreement is signed, termination fee income is deferred and recognized when it is received.

The Company's other main source of revenue comes from the provision of management services to third parties, including property management, brokerage, leasing and development. Management fees generally are a percentage of managed property revenues or cash receipts. Leasing fees are earned upon the consummation of new leases. Development fees are earned over the time period of the development activity and are recognized on the percentage of completion method. These activities are collectively included in management company revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

Real Estate

Land, buildings, fixtures and tenant improvements are recorded at cost and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Renovations or replacements, which improve or extend the life of an asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

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For financial reporting purposes, properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30-50 years
Land improvements	15 years
Furniture/fixtures	3-10 years
Tenant improvements	Lease term

The Company is required to make subjective assessments as to the useful lives of its real estate assets for purposes of determining the amount of depreciation to reflect on an annual basis with respect to those assets based on various factors, including industry standards, historical experience and the condition of the asset at the time of acquisition. These assessments have a direct impact on the Company's net income. If the Company were to determine that a longer expected useful life was appropriate for a particular asset, it would be depreciated over more years, and, other things being equal, result in less annual depreciation expense and higher annual net income.

Assessment of recoverability by the Company of certain other lease related costs must be made when the Company has a reason to believe that the tenant may not be able to perform under the terms of the lease as originally expected. This requires the Company to make estimates as to the recoverability of such costs.

Gains from sales of real estate properties and interests in partnerships generally are recognized using the full accrual method in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 66, Accounting for Real Estate Sales, provided that various criteria are met relating to the terms of sale and any subsequent involvement by the Company with the properties sold.

Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for its property acquisitions under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141). Pursuant to SFAS No. 141, the purchase price of a property is allocated to the property's assets based on management's estimates of their fair value. The determination of the fair value of intangible assets requires significant estimates by management and considers many factors, including the Company's expectations about the underlying property and the general market conditions in which the property operates. The judgment and subjectivity inherent in such assumptions can have a significant impact on the magnitude of the intangible assets that the Company records.

SFAS No. 141 provides guidance on allocating a portion of the purchase price of a property to intangible assets. The Company's methodology for this allocation includes estimating an as-if vacant fair value of the physical property, which is allocated to land, building and improvements. The difference between the purchase price and the as-if vacant fair value is allocated to intangible assets. There are three categories of intangible assets to be considered: (i) value of in-place leases, (ii) above- and below-market value of in-place leases and (iii) customer relationship value.

The value of in-place leases is estimated based on the value associated with the costs avoided in originating leases comparable to the acquired in-place leases, as well as the value associated with lost rental revenue during the assumed lease-up period. The value of in-place leases is amortized as real estate amortization over the remaining lease term.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimates of fair market lease rates for the comparable in-place leases, based on factors including historical experience, recently executed transactions and specific property issues, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The value of above-market lease values is amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases. The value of below-market lease values is amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases, including any below-market optional renewal periods.

The Company allocates purchase price to customer relationship intangibles based on management's assessment of the value of such relationships and if the customer relationships associated with the acquired property provide incremental value over the Company's existing relationships.

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The following table presents the Company's intangible assets and liabilities, net of accumulated amortization, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004:

As of December 31, 2005			
(in thousands of dollars)	Intangible Assets of Real Estate Held for Investment	Intangible Assets of Non-Core Properties⁽¹⁾	Total
Value of in-place lease intangibles	\$ 153,099	\$ 5,673	\$ 158,772
Above-market lease intangibles	8,666	48	8,714
Subtotal	161,765	5,721	167,486
Goodwill (see below)	11,829		11,829
Total intangible assets	\$ 173,594	\$ 5,721	\$ 179,315
Below-market lease intangibles	\$ (9,865)	\$ (172)	\$ (10,037)

As of December 31, 2004			
	Intangible Assets of Real Estate Held for Investment	Intangible Assets of Non-Core Properties⁽¹⁾	Total
Value of in-place lease intangibles	\$ 147,634	\$ 5,673	\$ 153,307
Above-market lease intangibles	12,171	65	