



NEWS RELEASE

Global Net Lease Announces Operating Results for Second Quarter 2016

8/8/2016

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 2016 /PRNewswire/ -- **Global Net Lease, Inc.** (NYSE: GNL) ("GNL" or the "Company"), a real estate investment trust focused on acquiring and managing a diversified portfolio of single tenant net lease commercial properties in the U.S. and Western Europe, announced today its financial and operating results for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Second Quarter 2016 Results and Highlights

- Net Income attributable to stockholders of \$15.8 million, or \$0.09 per share
- Net Operating Income ("NOI") of \$49.7 million, a year-over-year increase of 8.7%
- NAREIT defined Funds from Operations ("FFO") of \$39.3 million, or \$0.23 per share
- Core Funds from Operations ("Core-FFO") of \$39.4 million, or \$0.23 per share
- AFFO of \$32.4 million, or \$0.19 per share, a year-over-year increase of 23.1%
- Rental Income of \$51.7 million, a year over year increase of 9.5%
- Payout ratio of 94.7%, based on our annualized second quarter AFFO
- Added to the Russell 2000® Index and Russell® 3000 Index as part of the indexes' annual reconstitution on June 24, 2016

First Six Months 2016 Results and Highlights

- Net Income attributable to stockholders of \$22.3 million, or \$0.13 per share
- NOI of \$99.0 million
- NAREIT defined FFO of \$69.3 million, or \$0.41 per share
- Core-FFO of \$69.2 million, or \$0.41 per share
- AFFO of \$64.7 million, or \$0.38 per share
- Rental Income of \$103.2 million

Scott Bowman, Chief Executive Officer and President of GNL, commented, "We are pleased to report another solid quarter driven by our best-in-class portfolio of primarily mission critical assets, as well as continued progress in strengthening the quality of our balance sheet. We continue to benefit from GNL's strategy to access both the US

and European real estate and capital markets. This results in outsized spreads between acquisition cap rates and cost of debt, which in turn enhances our interest coverage ratio."

Property Portfolio Composition at June 30, 2016

The Company's diversified property portfolio consisted of 329 net lease properties located in 5 countries and comprising 18.7 million total square feet leased to 86 tenants across 36 industries. The real estate portfolio attributes include:

- 100% Occupancy
- Weighted average remaining portfolio lease term of 10.8 years
- 88.7% of portfolio NOI with contractual rent increases
- 70.1% of NOI derived from investment grade rated or implied investment grade rated tenants
- 60.9% U.S. and 39.1% Europe (based on NOI)
- 54% Office, 30% Industrial / Distribution and 15% Retail (based on an annualized NOI and on foreign currency exchange rates as of June 30, 2016)

"Our portfolio, leased to primarily investment grade tenants on long-duration leases, continues to provide predictable cash flows and allows us to manage beyond short term market uncertainty," said Mr. Bowman. "In the second quarter, the financial markets experienced heightened volatility created by Brexit, the United Kingdom's referendum vote favoring withdrawal from the European Union. Due to our in-place hedging strategy, this resulted in a minimal impact to our net cash flows for the quarter."

Capital Structure and Liquidity Resources

At June 30, 2016, the Company had \$40.5 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$66.3 million available under its revolving credit facility based on foreign exchange rates as of June 30, 2016. The Company's net debt to enterprise value was 46% with enterprise value of \$2.5 billion based on the June 30, 2016 closing share price of \$7.95, and total combined net debt of \$1.1 billion at quarter-end, including \$513.3 million of outstanding mortgage debt.

The Company continues to focus on enhancing the balance sheet. Due to movement in foreign exchange rates, the Company's annualized Net Debt/Adjusted EBITDA moved favorably to 6.7x in the second quarter from 7.0x in the first quarter.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company's total combined debt had a weighted average interest rate cost of 2.6%, consisting of 63.7% fixed rate¹ and 36.3% floating rate debt, resulting in an interest coverage ratio of 5.2 times.

On July 25, 2016, the Company formally exercised the first of its two one year extensions on its existing \$740 million credit facility.

In June, and prior to the Brexit referendum vote, the Company added additional foreign exchange hedging instruments through end-of-year 2019 as part of the Company's strategy to hedge earnings and manage risk.

"In keeping with our strategy to minimize risk and manage cash flows, management put in place additional hedging instruments prior to the June 23rd Brexit referendum vote," said Tim Salvemini, Chief Financial Officer of GNL. "We initiated new contracts as part of our overall hedging strategy, extending our hedges out to the end of 2019. Due to

our in-place hedges, we saw a minimal effect on our net cash flows for the quarter."

"We formally extended our credit facility in July, utilizing the first of two available one-year extensions, which give us flexibility as we look at options to fortify our balance sheet and diversify our capital stack," continued Mr. Salvemini.

"Our balance sheet and liquidity position remain strong. As of June 30, the Company's debt to enterprise value was 46%, annualized net debt to adjusted EBITDA was down from 7.0 to 6.7 times, our interest coverage ratio was 5.2 times, with approximately \$40.5 million in cash and \$66.3 million available under our corporate credit facility," said Mr. Salvemini.

Conference Call

GNL will host a conference call on August 8, 2016 at 11:00 a.m. ET to discuss financial and operating results for the second quarter 2016.

Dial-in instructions for the conference call and the replay are outlined below. This conference call will also be broadcast live over the Internet and can be accessed by all interested parties through the GNL website, www.globalnetlease.com, in the "Investor Relations" section.

To listen to the live call, please go to GNL's "Investor Relations" section of the website at least 15 minutes prior to the start of the call to register and download any necessary audio software. For those who are not able to listen to the live broadcast, a replay will be available shortly after the call on the GNL website at www.globalnetlease.com.

Conference Call Details

Live Call

Dial-In (Toll Free): 1-888-317-6003

International Dial In (Toll Free): 1-412-317-6061

Canada Dial In (Toll Free): 1-866-284-3684

Participant Elite Entry Number: 2056873

Conference Replay*

Domestic Dial In (Toll Free): 1-877-344-7529

International Dial In (Toll Free): 1-412-317-0088

Canada Dial In (Toll Free): 1-855-669-9658

Conference Number: 10091077

*Available one hour after the end of the conference call through November 8, 2016.

(Participants will be required to state their name and company upon entering call.)

Supplemental Schedules

The Company will file supplemental information packages with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") to provide additional disclosure and financial information. Once posted, the supplemental package can be found under the "Presentations" tab in the Investor Relations section of GNL's website at www.globalnetlease.com and on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

About Global Net Lease, Inc.

Global Net Lease, Inc. (NYSE: GNL) is a publicly traded real estate investment trust listed on the NYSE focused on acquiring and managing a diversified global portfolio of commercial properties, with an emphasis on sale-leaseback transactions involving single tenant, mission critical, income producing, net-leased assets across the United States, Western and Northern Europe. Additional information about GNL can be found on its website at www.globalnetlease.com.

Important Notice

The statements in this press release that are not historical facts may be forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to be materially different. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements regarding stockholder liquidity and investment value and returns. The words "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "estimates," "projects," "plans," "intends," "may," "will," "would" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements, including those set forth in the Risk Factors section of GNL's most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2015 with the SEC on February 29, 2016, and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, filed on May 6, 2016, and in future filings with the SEC. Further, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and GNL undertakes no obligation to update or reverse any forward-looking statement to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to future operating results, unless required to do so by law.

The discussion regarding 2016 AFFO per share guidance includes estimated projections of future operating results. These projections were not prepared in accordance with published guidelines of the SEC or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of financial projections. This information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results; the projections were prepared in good faith by management and are based on numerous assumptions that may prove to be wrong. Important factors that may affect actual results and cause the projections to not be achieved include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the company and other factors described under "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K and "Forward-Looking Statements." The projections also reflect assumptions as to certain business decisions that are subject to change. As a result, actual results may differ materially from those contained in the estimates. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the estimates will be realized.

Global Net Lease, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Real estate investments, at cost:		
Land	\$ 337,863	\$ 341,911
Buildings, fixtures and improvements	1,665,084	1,685,919
Construction in progress	-	180
Acquired intangible lease assets	510,407	518,294
Total real estate investments, at cost	2,513,354	2,546,304
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(179,106)	(133,329)
Total real estate investments, net	2,334,248	2,412,975
Cash and cash equivalents	40,501	69,938
Restricted cash	3,334	3,319
Derivatives, at fair value	6,559	5,812
Unbilled straight line rent	27,563	23,048
Prepaid expenses and other assets	17,944	15,345
Due from related parties	16	136
Deferred tax assets	2,561	2,552
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	3,042	2,988
Credit facility deferred financing costs, net	538	4,409
Total Assets	\$ 2,436,306	\$ 2,540,522
Liabilities and Equity		
Mortgage notes payable, net of deferred financing costs	\$ 507,075	\$ 524,262
Mortgage premium, net	436	676
Credit facility	673,674	717,286
Below-market lease liabilities, net	26,398	27,978
Derivatives, at fair value	17,245	6,028
Due to related parties	665	399
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	18,003	18,659
Prepaid rent	14,389	15,491
Deferred tax liability	4,079	4,016
Taxes payable	3,893	5,201
Dividends payable	30	407
Total liabilities	1,265,887	1,320,403
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized, 168,977,965 and 168,936,633 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	1,692	1,692
Additional paid-in capital	1,480,376	1,480,162
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,819)	(3,649)
Accumulated deficit	(310,600)	(272,812)
Total stockholders' equity	1,155,649	1,205,393
Non-controlling interest	14,770	14,726
Total equity	1,170,419	1,220,119
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,436,306	\$ 2,540,522

Global Net Lease, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended		
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$ 51,736	\$ 52,118	\$ 47,234
Operating expense reimbursements	1,460	3,925	1,834
Total revenues	53,196	56,043	49,068
Expenses:			
Property operating	3,542	7,389	3,377
Operating fees to related parties	4,959	4,956	4,065
Acquisition and transaction related	27	76	212

Listing fees	-	150	18,503
Vesting of Class B units	-	-	14,480
Change in fair value of listing note	-	(3,380)	4,430
General and administrative	1,880	1,537	1,892
Equity based compensation	70	(90)	503
Depreciation and amortization	23,812	23,918	22,089
Total expenses	34,290	34,556	69,551
Operating income	18,906	21,487	(20,483)
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(10,634)	(10,065)	(7,947)
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments	3,830	1,150	(3,736)
Unrealized gains (losses) on undesignated foreign currency advances and other hedge ineffectiveness	4,252	2,679	(508)
Unrealized losses on non-functional foreign currency advances not designated as net investment hedges	-	(623)	(11,842)
Other income	8	64	12
Total other expense, net	(2,544)	(6,795)	(24,021)
Net income (loss) before income taxes	16,362	14,692	(44,504)
Income taxes expense	(430)	(2,243)	(1,303)
Net income (loss)	15,932	12,449	(45,807)
Non-controlling interest	(169)	(137)	143
Net income (loss) attributable to stockholders	\$ 15,763	\$ 12,312	\$ (45,664)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to stockholders	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.25)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	168,948,472	168,936,633	180,380,436

Global Net Lease, Inc.
Quarterly Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures (Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Net income (loss) attributable to stockholders (in accordance with GAAP)	\$ 15,763	\$ 12,312	\$ (45,664)
Depreciation and amortization	23,812	23,918	22,089
Proportionate share of adjustments for non-controlling interest to arrive at FFO	(252)	(253)	(78)
FFO (as defined by NAREIT) attributable to stockholders	39,323	35,977	(23,653)
Acquisition and transaction fees	27	76	212
Listing fees	-	150	18,503
Vesting of Class B units upon listing note	-	-	14,480
Change in fair value of listing note	-	(3,380)	4,430
Proportionate share of adjustments for non-controlling interest to arrive at Core FFO	-	33	(133)
Core FFO	39,350	32,856	13,839
Non-cash equity based compensation	70	(90)	510
Non-cash portion of interest expense	2,400	2,365	1,994
Non-recurring general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	-	302	-
Straight-line rent	(2,722)	(3,236)	(3,437)
Amortization of above- and below-market leases and ground lease assets and liabilities, net	(27)	(52)	101
Eliminate unrealized (gains) losses on foreign currency transactions ⁽²⁾	(2,347)	(1,903)	1,229
Unrealized (gains) losses on undesignated foreign currency advances and other hedge ineffectiveness	(4,252)	(2,679)	508
Unrealized losses on non-functional foreign currency advances not designated as net investment hedges	-	623	11,842
Amortization of mortgage premium	(119)	(122)	(202)
Proportionate share of adjustments for non-controlling interest to arrive at AFFO	74	51	(45)
AFFO	\$ 32,427	\$ 28,115	\$ 26,339

⁽¹⁾ Represents our estimate of non-recurring internal audit service fees associated with our SOX readiness efforts and other non-recurring charges.
⁽²⁾ Effective January 1, 2016, we eliminate unrealized (gains) losses on foreign currency transactions in deriving AFFO. As a result of this change, we revised the prior period amounts in our reconciliation of AFFO. AFFO for three months ended December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015 were previously reported as \$30,187 and \$25,675, respectively, when not adjusting for the unrealized (gains) losses on foreign currency transactions of \$(1,903) and \$1,229 for each of these respective periods.

Global Net Lease, Inc.
Quarterly Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures (Unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Adjusted EBITDA			
Net income	\$ 15,932	\$ 12,449	\$ (45,807)
Depreciation and amortization	23,812	23,918	22,089
Interest expense	10,634	10,065	7,947
Income tax expense	430	2,243	1,303
Acquisition and transaction related	27	76	212
(Gains) losses on derivative instruments	(3,830)	(1,150)	3,736
Unrealized (gains) losses on undesignated foreign currency advances and other hedge ineffectiveness	(4,252)	(2,679)	508
Unrealized losses on non-functional foreign currency advances not designated as net investment hedges	-	623	11,842
Listing fees	-	150	18,503
Vesting of class B units	-	-	14,480
Change in FV of Listing Note	-	(3,380)	4,430
Equity based compensation	70	(90)	510
Other income	(8)	(64)	(12)
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 42,815</u>	<u>\$ 42,161</u>	<u>\$ 39,741</u>
Net Operating Income (NOI)			
Operating fees to related parties	4,959	4,956	4,065
General and administrative	1,880	1,537	1,885
NOI	<u>\$ 49,654</u>	<u>\$ 48,654</u>	<u>\$ 45,691</u>

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

These non-GAAP financial measures are not intended as alternative measures of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). Funds from Operations ("FFO"), Core Funds from Operations ("Core FFO") and Adjusted Funds from Operations ("AFFO") are calculated using inputs which are computed in accordance with GAAP.

Funds from Operations, Core Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations

Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, as discussed below, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"), an industry trade group, has promulgated a measure known as FFO, which we believe to be an appropriate supplemental measure to reflect the operating performance of a REIT. The use of FFO is recommended by the REIT industry as a supplemental performance measure. FFO is not equivalent to net income or loss as determined under GAAP.

We define FFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the standards established by the White Paper on FFO approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, as revised in February 2004 (the "White Paper"). The White Paper defines FFO as net income or loss computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from sales of property but including asset impairment write-downs, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect FFO. Our FFO calculation complies with NAREIT's definition. The historical accounting convention used for real estate assets requires straight-line depreciation of buildings and improvements, and straight-line amortization of intangibles, which implies that the value of a real estate asset diminishes predictably over time, especially if not adequately maintained or repaired and renovated as required by relevant circumstances or as requested or required by lessees for operational purposes in order to maintain the value disclosed. We believe that, because real estate values historically rise and fall with market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, the business cycle, unemployment and consumer spending, presentations of operating results for a REIT using historical accounting for depreciation and certain other items may be less informative. Historical accounting for real estate involves the use of GAAP. Any other method of accounting for real

estate such as the fair value method cannot be construed to be any more accurate or relevant than the comparable methodologies of real estate valuation found in GAAP. Nevertheless, we believe that the use of FFO, which excludes the impact of real estate related depreciation and amortization, among other things, provides a more complete understanding of our performance to investors and to management, and when compared year over year, reflects the impact on our operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, general and administrative expenses, and interest costs, which may not be immediately apparent from net income. However, FFO, Core FFO and AFFO, as described below, should not be construed to be more relevant or accurate than the current GAAP methodology in calculating net income or in its applicability in evaluating our operating performance. The method utilized to evaluate the value and performance of real estate under GAAP should be construed as a more relevant measure of operational performance and considered more prominently than the non-GAAP FFO, Core FFO and AFFO measures and the adjustments to GAAP in calculating FFO, Core FFO and AFFO. Other REITs may not define FFO in accordance with the current NAREIT definition (as we do) or may interpret the current NAREIT definition differently than we do and/or calculate Core FFO and/or AFFO differently than we do. Consequently, our presentation of FFO, Core FFO and AFFO may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures presented by other REITs.

We consider FFO, Core FFO and AFFO useful indicators of our performance. Because FFO calculations exclude such factors as depreciation and amortization of real estate assets and gains or losses from sales of operating real estate assets (which can vary among owners of identical assets in similar conditions based on historical cost accounting and useful-life estimates), FFO facilitates comparisons of operating performance between periods and between other REITs in our peer group.

Changes in the accounting and reporting promulgations under GAAP (for acquisition fees and expenses from a capitalization/depreciation model to an expensed-as-incurred model) that were put into effect in 2009 and other changes to GAAP accounting for real estate subsequent to the establishment of NAREIT's definition of FFO have prompted an increase in cash-settled expenses, specifically acquisition fees and expenses for all industries as items that are expensed under GAAP, that are typically accounted for as operating expenses.

Core FFO is FFO, excluding acquisition and transaction related costs as well as certain other costs that are considered to be non-core, such as charges relating to the Listing Note and listing related fees. The purchase of properties, and the corresponding expenses associated with that process, is a key operational feature of our business plan to generate operational income and cash flows in order to make dividend payments to stockholders. In evaluating investments in real estate, we differentiate the costs to acquire the investment from the operations derived from the investment. By excluding expensed acquisition and transaction related costs as well as non-core costs, we believe Core FFO provides useful supplemental information that is comparable for each type of real estate investment and is consistent with management's analysis of the investing and operating performance of our properties.

We exclude certain income or expense items from AFFO that we consider more reflective of investing activities, other non-cash income and expense items and the income and expense effects of other activities that are not a fundamental attribute of our business plan. These items include unrealized gains and losses, which may not ultimately be realized, such as gains or losses on derivative instruments, gains and losses on foreign currency transactions, and gains and losses on investments and early extinguishment of debt. In addition, by excluding non-cash income and expense items such as amortization of above-market and below-market leases intangibles,

amortization of deferred financing costs, straight-line rent and equity-based compensation from AFFO, we believe we provide useful information regarding income and expense items which have no cash impact and do not provide liquidity to the company or require capital resources of the company. We also include the realized gains or losses on foreign currency exchange contracts from AFFO as such cash flows impact the liquidity and capital resources available to distribute to investors. By providing AFFO, we believe we are presenting useful information that assists investors and analysts to better assess the sustainability of our ongoing operating performance without the impacts of transactions that are not related to the ongoing profitability of our portfolio of properties. We also believe that AFFO is a recognized measure of sustainable operating performance by the REIT industry. Further, we believe AFFO is useful in comparing the sustainability of our operating performance with the sustainability of the operating performance of other real estate companies that are not making a significant number of acquisitions. Investors are cautioned that AFFO should only be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance excluding these activities, as it excludes certain costs that have a negative effect on our operating performance during the periods in which these costs are incurred.

In calculating AFFO, we exclude certain expenses, which under GAAP are characterized as operating expenses in determining operating net income. These expenses are paid in cash by us, and therefore such funds will not be available to distribute to investors. All paid and accrued merger, acquisition and transaction related fees and certain other expenses negatively impact our operating performance during the period in which expenses are incurred or properties are acquired will also have negative effects on returns to investors, the ability to fund dividends or distributions in the future, and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property and certain other expenses. AFFO that excludes such costs and expenses would only be comparable to companies that did not have such activities. Further, under GAAP, certain contemplated non-cash fair value and other non-cash adjustments are considered operating non-cash adjustments to net income in determining cash flow from operating activities. In addition, we view fair value adjustments as items which are unrealized and may not ultimately be realized. We view both gains and losses from fair value adjustments as items which are not reflective of ongoing operations and are therefore typically adjusted for when assessing operating performance. Excluding income and expense items detailed above from our calculation of AFFO provides information consistent with management's analysis of the operating performance of the properties. Additionally, fair value adjustments, which are based on the impact of current market fluctuations and underlying assessments of general market conditions, but can also result from operational factors such as rental and occupancy rates, may not be directly related or attributable to our current operating performance. By excluding such changes that may reflect anticipated and unrealized gains or losses, we believe AFFO provides useful supplemental information.

As a result, we believe that the use of FFO, Core FFO and AFFO, together with the required GAAP presentations, provide a more complete understanding of our performance relative to our peers and a more informed and appropriate basis on which to make decisions involving operating, financing, and investing activities.

Adjusted Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization, and Net Operating Income

We believe that earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization adjusted for acquisition and transaction-related expenses, other non-cash items and including our pro-rata share from unconsolidated joint ventures ("Adjusted EBITDA") is an appropriate measure of our ability to incur and service debt. Adjusted EBITDA

should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities, as a measure of our liquidity or as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our operating activities. Other REITs may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently and our calculation should not be compared to that of other REITs. Net operating income ("NOI") is a non-GAAP financial measure equal to net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, less discontinued operations, interest, other income and income from preferred equity investments and investment securities, plus corporate general and administrative expense, acquisition and transaction-related expenses, depreciation and amortization, other non-cash expenses and interest expense. We use NOI internally as a performance measure and believe NOI provides useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and results of operations because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level. Therefore, we believe NOI is a useful measure for evaluating the operating performance of our real estate assets and to make decisions about resource allocations. Further, we believe NOI is useful to investors as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs and acquisition activity on an unlevered basis, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income. NOI excludes certain components from net income in order to provide results that are more closely related to a property's results of operations. For example, interest expense is not necessarily linked to the operating performance of a real estate asset and is often incurred at the corporate level as opposed to the property level. In addition, depreciation and amortization, because of historical cost accounting and useful life estimates, may distort operating performance at the property level. NOI presented by us may not be comparable to NOI reported by other REITs that define NOI differently. We believe that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of our operating results, NOI should be examined in conjunction with net income (loss) as presented in our consolidated financial statements. NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) as an indication of our performance or to cash flows as a measure of our liquidity.

¹ Inclusive of floating rate debt with in place rate hedges allowing debt to effectively act as fixed.

Logo - <http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20151022/279664LOGO>

To view the original version on PR Newswire, visit: <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/global-net-lease-announces-operating-results-for-second-quarter-2016-300310251.html>

SOURCE Global Net Lease, Inc.