

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
Form 10-K
February 26, 2013
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

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 number 001-9106 (Brandywine Realty Trust)
000-24407 (Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)

Brandywine Realty Trust
Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
MARYLAND (Brandywine Realty Trust) 23-2413352
DELAWARE (Brandywine Operating Partnership L.P.) 23-2862640
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

555 East Lancaster Avenue
Radnor, Pennsylvania 19087
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (610) 325-5600

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$0.01 per share (Brandywine Realty Trust)	New York Stock Exchange

6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest par value \$0.01 per share (Brandywine Realty Trust)	New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Units of General Partnership Interest (Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Brandywine Realty Trust	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. 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 for 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.

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. 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 definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Brandywine Realty Trust:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. Yes No

As of June 29, 2012, the aggregate market value of the Common Shares of Beneficial Interest held by non-affiliates of Brandywine Realty Trust was \$1,744,730,587 based upon the last reported sale price of \$12.34 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 29, 2012. An aggregate of 143,573,900 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest were outstanding as of February 21, 2013.

As of June 29, 2012, the aggregate market value of the 1,786,092 common units of limited partnership ("Units") held by non-affiliates of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. was \$22,040,372 based upon the last reported sale price of \$12.34 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 29, 2012 of the Common Shares of Beneficial Interest of Brandywine Realty Trust, the sole general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (For this computation, the Registrant has excluded the market value of all Units beneficially owned by Brandywine Realty Trust.)

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of the proxy statement for the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Brandywine Realty Trust are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 of Brandywine Realty Trust (the “Parent Company”) and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”). The Parent Company is a Maryland real estate investment trust, or REIT, that owns its assets and conducts its operations through the Operating Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, and subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company, the Operating Partnership and their consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this report as the “Company”. In addition, terms such as “we”, “us”, or “our” used in this report may refer to the Company, the Parent Company or the Operating Partnership.

The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and as of December 31, 2012, owned a 98.7% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 1.3% interest consists of common units of limited partnership interest issued by the Operating Partnership to third parties in exchange for contributions of properties to the Operating Partnership. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company has full and complete authority over the Operating Partnership’s day-to-day operations and management.

The Company believes that combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership into a single report will result in the following benefits:

- facilitate a better understanding by the investors of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling them to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- remove duplicative disclosures and provide a more straightforward presentation in light of the fact that a substantial portion of the disclosure applies to both the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership; and
- create time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

Management operates the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership as one enterprise. The management of the Parent Company consists of the same members as the management of the Operating Partnership. These members are officers of both the Parent Company and of the Operating Partnership.

There are few differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, which are reflected in the footnote disclosures in this report. The Company believes it is important to understand the differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how these entities operate as an interrelated consolidated company. The Parent Company is a REIT, whose only material asset is its ownership of the partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. As a result, the Parent Company does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing the debt obligations of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership holds substantially all the assets of the Company and directly or indirectly holds the ownership interests in the Company’s real estate ventures. The Operating Partnership conducts the operations of the Company’s business and is structured as a partnership with no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by the Parent Company, which are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units, the Operating Partnership generates the capital required by the Company’s business through the Operating Partnership’s operations, by the Operating Partnership’s direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of partnership units of the Operating Partnership or equity interests in subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership.

The equity and non-controlling interests in the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership’s equity are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership. The common units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership are accounted for as partners’ equity in the Operating Partnership’s financial statements while the common units of limited partnership interests held by parties other than the Parent Company are presented as non-controlling interests in the Parent Company’s financial statements. The differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership’s equity relate to the differences in the equity issued at the Parent Company and Operating Partnership levels.

To help investors understand the significant differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report presents the following as separate notes or sections for each of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership:

Consolidated Financial Statements;

Parent Company's and Operating Partnership's Equity

Liquidity and Capital Resources in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This report also includes separate Item 9A. (Controls and Procedures) disclosures and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications for each of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in order to establish that the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief

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Financial Officer of each entity have made the requisite certifications and that the Parent Company and Operating Partnership are compliant with Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. § 1350.

In order to highlight the differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, the separate sections in this report for the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership specifically refer to the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership. In the sections that combine disclosures of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report refers to such disclosures as those of the Company. Although the Operating Partnership is generally the entity that directly or indirectly enters into contracts and real estate ventures and holds assets and debt, reference to the Company is appropriate because the business is one enterprise and the Parent Company operates the business through the Operating Partnership.

As general partner with control of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company consolidates the Operating Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the Parent Company does not have significant assets other than its investment in the Operating Partnership. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are the same on their respective financial statements. The separate discussions of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in this report should be read in conjunction with each other to understand the results of the Company operations on a consolidated basis and how management operates the Company.

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EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

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Filing Format

This combined Form 10-K is being filed separately by Brandywine Realty Trust (the “Parent Company”) and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”).

Forward-Looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements. This Annual Report on Form 10-K and other materials filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) (as well as information included in oral or other written statements made by us) contain statements that are forward-looking, including statements relating to business and real estate development activities, acquisitions, dispositions, future capital expenditures, financing sources, governmental regulation (including environmental regulation) and competition. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe-harbor provisions of the 1995 Act. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “will,” “should” and similar expressions, as relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be achieved. As forward-looking statements, these statements involve important risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expected results and, accordingly, such results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

the continuing impact of modest global economic growth, which is having and may continue to have a negative effect on the following, among other things:

- the fundamentals of our business, including overall market occupancy, demand for office space and rental rates;
 - the financial condition of our tenants, many of which are financial, legal and other professional firms, our lenders, counterparties to our derivative financial instruments and institutions that hold our cash balances and short-term investments, which may expose us to increased risks of default by these parties;
 - the availability of financing on attractive terms or at all, which may adversely impact our future interest expense and our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt; and
 - a decline in real estate asset valuations, which may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or obtain or maintain debt financing secured by our properties or on an unsecured basis.
- changes in local real estate conditions (including changes in rental rates and the number of properties that compete with our properties);
- changes in the economic conditions affecting industries in which our principal tenants compete;
 - the unavailability of equity and debt financing;
 - our failure to lease unoccupied space in accordance with our projections;
 - our failure to re-lease occupied space upon expiration of leases;
 - tenant defaults and the bankruptcy of major tenants;
 - increases in interest rates;
 - failure of interest rate hedging contracts to perform as expected and the effectiveness of such arrangements;
 - failure of acquisitions to perform as expected;
 - unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition, integration and operation of our acquisitions;
 - unanticipated costs to complete, lease-up and operate our developments and redevelopments;
 - unanticipated costs associated with land development, including building moratoriums and inability to obtain necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental approvals, construction cost increases or overruns and construction delays;
 - impairment charges;
 - increased costs for, or lack of availability of, adequate insurance, including for terrorist acts;
 - actual or threatened terrorist attacks;
 - demand for tenant services beyond those traditionally provided by landlords;
 - liability under environmental or other laws;
 - failure or bankruptcy of real estate venture partners;

- inability of real estate venture partners to fund venture obligations;
- failure of dispositions to close in a timely manner;
- failure of buyers of our properties to comply with terms of their financing agreements to us;
- earthquakes and other natural disasters;
- the unforeseen impact of climate change and compliance costs relating to laws and regulations governing climate change;
- risks associated with federal, state and local tax audits;

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• complex regulations relating to our status as a REIT and the adverse consequences of our failure to qualify as a REIT; and

• the impact of newly adopted accounting principles on our accounting policies and on period-to-period comparisons of financial results.

Given these uncertainties, and the other risks identified in the “Risk Factors” section and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements that become untrue because of subsequent events.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Introduction

We are a self-administered and self-managed REIT that provides leasing, property management, development, redevelopment, acquisition and other tenant-related services for a portfolio of office, mixed-use and industrial properties. As of December 31, 2012, we owned 221 properties, consisting of 193 office properties, 19 industrial facilities, five mixed-use properties, two redevelopment properties and two re-entitlement properties (collectively, the “Properties”) containing an aggregate of approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet. In addition, as of December 31, 2012, we owned economic interests in 19 unconsolidated real estate ventures that contain approximately 7.0 million net rentable square feet (collectively, the “Real Estate Ventures”). As of December 31, 2012, we also owned 434 acres of undeveloped land, and held options to purchase approximately 52 additional acres of undeveloped land. The Properties and the properties owned by the Real Estate Ventures are located in or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Metropolitan Washington, D.C.; Southern and Central New Jersey; Richmond, Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware; Austin, Texas and Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo, California. In addition to managing properties that we own, as of December 31, 2012, we were managing approximately 7.4 million net rentable square feet of office and industrial properties for third parties and the Real Estate Ventures. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to square feet represent net rentable area.

Organization

The Parent Company was organized and commenced its operations in 1986 as a Maryland REIT. The Parent Company owns its assets and conducts its operations through the Operating Partnership and subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership was formed in 1996 as a Delaware limited partnership. The Parent Company controls the Operating Partnership as its sole general partner. As of December 31, 2012, the Parent Company owned a 98.7% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 1.3% interest in the Operating Partnership consists of common units of limited partnership interest issued to the holders in exchange for contributions of properties to the Operating Partnership. Our structure as an “UPREIT” is designed, in part, to permit persons contributing properties to us to defer some or all of the tax liability they might otherwise incur in a sale of properties. Our executive offices are located at 555 East Lancaster Avenue, Suite 100, Radnor, Pennsylvania 19087 and our telephone number is (610) 325-5600. We have offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Falls Church, Virginia; Mount Laurel, New Jersey; Richmond, Virginia; Austin, Texas; and Carlsbad, California. We have an internet website at www.brandywinerealty.com. We are not incorporating by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K any material from our website. The reference to our website is an inactive textual reference to the uniform resource locator (URL) and is for your reference only.

2012 Transactions

Real Estate Acquisitions/Dispositions

On December 31, 2012, we acquired a two-building office property totaling 136,075 of net rentable square feet in Austin, Texas known as 7000 West at Lantana for \$32.1 million. This property was 100.0% occupied as of December 31, 2012.

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On December 11, 2012, we acquired an office property containing 456,922 net rentable square feet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania known as 1900 Market Street for \$34.8 million. This property was 76.3% occupied as of December 31, 2012, with redevelopment expected to commence in early 2013 in anticipation of the lead tenant's departure in late 2015.

On November 20, 2012, we acquired a ten-acre parcel of land in Herndon, Virginia for \$2.1 million.

On January 6, 2012, we acquired a vacant office property containing 154,392 net rentable square feet in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania known as 660 West Germantown Pike for \$9.1 million. We are currently redeveloping this property.

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On July 18, 2012, we sold a portfolio of 11 flex/office properties, totaling 466,719 square feet, in Exton, Pennsylvania, for a sales price of \$52.7 million. These properties, collectively known as the Oaklands Corporate Center, were 81.6% occupied as of the date of sale.

On June 22, 2012, we sold Pacific Ridge Corporate Center, a 121,381 net rentable square feet, two-building office property located in Carlsbad, California, for a sales price of \$29.0 million. The property was 83.7% occupied as of the sale date.

On March 22, 2012, we sold South Lake at Dulles Corner, a 268,240 net rentable square feet office property located in Herndon, Virginia, for a sales price of \$91.1 million. The property was 100.0% occupied as of the date of sale.

On January 17, 2012, we sold 304 Harper Drive, a 32,978 net rentable square feet office property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, for a sales price of \$3.0 million. The property was 90.1% occupied as of the date of sale.

Brandywine/Toll Brothers Venture

On September 5, 2012, we formed a joint venture, TB-BDN Plymouth Apartments, L.P., (the "Venture"), with Toll Brothers, Inc. ("Toll Brothers"), a residential home builder. We, along with Toll Brothers, each own a 50% interest in the Venture. The Venture owns a 20-acre parcel of land located in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, which we contributed to the Venture upon its formation. Concurrent with our contribution of the aforementioned land parcel, Toll Brothers contributed \$15.5 million of cash to the venture, equivalent to the fair value of the land parcel we contributed. The Venture will use the cash contributed by Toll Brothers to fund predevelopment costs for construction of a 398 unit apartment complex.

Based on the facts and circumstances at the date of formation of the Venture, and in accordance with the applicable accounting standards for the consolidation of variable interest entities, or VIEs, we determined that the Venture is not a VIE. Accordingly, we used the voting interest model under the accounting standards for consolidation to determine whether to consolidate the Venture. Under the joint venture agreement for the Venture, we, along with Toll Brothers, each has significant participating rights and we do not have exclusive control over the development or construction phases of the Venture's project. Because each partner has significant participating rights, we deconsolidated the land parcel that we contributed to the Venture, and we are accounting for the Venture under the equity method of accounting. As of December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of our investment in the Venture equaled \$15.2 million, with an associated \$0.3 million permanent basis adjustment accounting for the difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the land parcel we contributed. This basis adjustment will remain unamortized until the property is sold to a third party or until the Venture is dissolved, in accordance with the accounting standard for equity method investments.

Brandywine AI Venture - Station Square Acquisition

On July 10, 2012, we contributed \$26.1 million to a joint venture, Brandywine AI Venture, that we formed in 2011 with an affiliate of Allstate Insurance. Our contribution funded our share of partner capital for the Venture's \$120.6 million acquisition of three office properties containing 497,896 net rentable square feet in Silver Spring, Maryland. The properties were 93.2% occupied as of December 31, 2012.

Unsecured Debt Activity and New Credit Facility

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we repurchased \$165.0 million of our unsecured Notes as summarized in the table below (excluding accrued interest, in thousands):

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Loss	Deferred Financing Amortization
2012 5.750% Guaranteed Notes	\$309	\$301	\$2	\$—
2014 5.400% Guaranteed Notes	4,630	4,302	264	8
2015 7.500% Guaranteed Notes	69,549	60,794	8,712	183
2016 6.000% Guaranteed Notes	113,942	99,571	12,961	260
	\$188,430	\$164,968	\$21,939	\$451

We funded these repurchases from a combination of proceeds from asset sales, cash flow from operations, borrowings under our unsecured Credit Facility and proceeds from a recent debt offering (as indicated below).

We use borrowings under our unsecured Credit Facility for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt.

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On February 1, 2012, we closed on a new \$600.0 million four-year unsecured revolving credit facility (the "New Credit Facility") and three unsecured term loans in the aggregate amount of \$600.0 million (collectively, the "New Term Loans"), consisting of a \$150.0 million three-year loan, a \$250.0 million four-year loan (with \$150.0 million swapped to fixed and repaid as of December 31, 2012) and a \$200.0 million seven-year loan. We used a portion of the net proceeds from the New Term Loans to repay all balances outstanding under, and concurrently terminate, our then existing \$600.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Prior Credit Facility") and \$183.0 million unsecured term loan (the "Prior Term Loan"), each of which had been scheduled to mature on June 29, 2012.

We have the option to increase the amounts available to be advanced under the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan, and the \$100.0 million four-year term loan by an aggregate of \$200.0 million, subject to customary conditions and limitations, by obtaining additional commitments from the current lenders and other financial institutions. We also have the option to extend the maturity dates of each of the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan and the \$250.0 million four-year term loan by one year, subject to payment of an extension fee and other customary conditions and limitations. We can prepay the \$150.0 million three-year term and the \$100.0 million four-year term loans at any time without penalty. The \$200.0 million seven-year term loan is subject to a declining prepayment penalty (3.00% commencing one year after closing, 2.00% after two years, 1.00% after three years and without penalty thereafter).

The spread to LIBOR for LIBOR-based loans under the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans will depend on our unsecured senior debt credit rating. Based on our current credit rating, the spread for such loans will be 150, 175, 175 and 190 basis points under the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan, the \$250.0 million four-year term loan and the \$200.0 million seven-year term loan, respectively. At our option, advances under the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans may also bear interest at a per annum floating rate equal to the higher of the prime rate or the federal funds rate plus 0.50% per annum. The New Credit Facility contains a competitive bid option that allows banks that are part of the lender consortium to bid to make loans to us at a reduced rate. We executed hedging transactions that fix the rate on the \$200.0 million seven-year term loan at a 3.623% average for its full term, and the rate on the \$150.0 million three-year term loan at a 2.596% average rate for periods of three to four years. All hedges commenced on February 1, 2012 and the rates are inclusive of the LIBOR spread based on our current investment grade rating.

The New Credit Facility and New Term Loans, consistent with the Prior Credit Facility and Prior Term Loan, contain financial and operating covenants and restrictions, including covenants that relate to our incurrence of additional debt; granting liens; consummation of mergers and consolidations; the disposition of assets and interests in subsidiaries; the making of loans and investments; and the payment of dividends. The restriction on dividends permits us to pay dividends to the greater of (i) an amount required for us to retain our qualification as a REIT and (ii) 95% of our funds from operations. The New Credit Facility and New Term Loans include financial covenants that require us to maintain an interest coverage ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio, an unsecured debt ratio and an unencumbered cash flow ratio above specified levels; to maintain a minimum net worth above an amount determined on a specified formula; and to maintain a leverage ratio and a secured debt ratio below certain maximum levels. Another financial covenant limits the ratio of our unsecured debt to the value of our unencumbered properties.

We were in compliance with all financial and non-financial covenants under the New Credit Facility and our credit agreements as of December 31, 2012. We continuously monitor our compliance with all covenants. Certain covenants restrict our ability to obtain alternative sources of capital. While we believe that we will remain in compliance with our covenants, a slow-down in the economy and a decrease in availability of debt financing could result in non-compliance with covenants.

On December 18, 2012, we closed a registered offering of \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 3.95% Guaranteed Notes due 2023. We used a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, which amounted to \$246.1 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses, to fund our repurchase, through a tender offer, of 7.50% Guaranteed Notes due May 15, 2015 and 6.00% Guaranteed Notes due April 1, 2016, as well as for general corporate purposes.

On December 27, 2012, in connection with the aforementioned offering, we repurchased \$50.3 million of our 7.50% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, and \$99.6 million of our 6.00% Guaranteed Notes due 2016. Our tender offer resulted in

a \$20.4 million loss on early extinguishment of debt as of December 31, 2012. We funded the total tender offer consideration of \$171.5 million from net proceeds of the registered offering, as well as available cash balances. On December 31, 2012, we repaid the entire \$150.0 million remaining fixed portion of our four-year term loan due February 1, 2016. In connection with this repayment, we also incurred a \$3.0 million charge on the termination of associated interest rate swap contracts.

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Secured Debt Activity

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we prepaid an aggregate of \$56.0 million of our secured debt, incurring prepayment penalties of \$0.1 million (included within loss on early extinguishment of debt on our consolidated statements of operations), using a combination of proceeds from asset sales, cash flow from operations and borrowings under the New Credit Facility. The prepayments are summarized as follows (excluding accrued interest, in thousands):

Mortgage Note	Payment Date	Amount
Newtown, Berwyn, Libertyview	Dec-12	\$54,858
Southpoint III	Dec-12	1,120
Total		\$55,978

Additional Financing Activity

On April 11, 2012, we closed on a registered public offering of 4,000,000 shares of 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, or Series E Preferred Shares, at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. Dividends on the Series E Preferred Shares are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of each January, April, July, and October, commencing July 15, 2012, at a rate per annum of 6.90% of the liquidation value of \$25.00 per share (equivalent to \$1.725 per share per annum). Net proceeds from this offering totaled approximately \$96.3 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and our related expenses.

On May 3, 2012, we used a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Series E Preferred Shares to redeem all 2,000,000 shares of our then outstanding 7.50% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a redemption price of \$50.0 million plus \$0.2 million of dividends accrued through the redemption date.

On December 28, 2012 we used a portion of available cash balances to redeem all 2,300,000 shares of our previously outstanding 7.375% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at an aggregate redemption price of \$57.5 million plus \$0.8 million of dividends accrued through the redemption date.

We maintain a continuous equity offering program (the "Offering Program"), under which we may sell up to an aggregate amount of 15,000,000 common shares until March 10, 2013 in at-the-market offerings. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we did not sell any shares under the Offering Program. From the inception of the Offering Program in March 2010 through December 31, 2012, we have sold 6,421,553 common shares under the Offering Program, leaving 8,578,447 shares available for sale. We have contributed the net proceeds from the sale of shares to the Operating Partnership in exchange for the issuance of 6,421,553 common partnership units to the Parent Company. The Operating Partnership used the net proceeds contributed by the Parent Company to repay balances on our credit facilities and for general corporate purposes. We are currently evaluating an extension of the Offering Program subsequent to its scheduled expiration date.

Business Objective and Strategies for Growth

Our business objective is to deploy capital effectively to maximize our return on investment and thereby maximize our total return to shareholders. To accomplish this objective we seek to:

- maximize cash flow through leasing strategies designed to capture rental growth as rental rates increase and as leases are renewed;
- attain a high tenant retention rate by providing a full array of property management and maintenance services and tenant service programs responsive to the varying needs of our diverse tenant base;
- form joint venture opportunities with high-quality partners having attractive real estate holdings or significant financial resources;
- utilize our reputation as a full-service real estate development and management organization to identify acquisition and development opportunities that will expand our business and create long-term value; and
- increase the economic diversification of our tenant base while maximizing economies of scale.

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We also consider the following to be important objectives:

- to acquire and develop high-quality office and industrial properties at attractive yields in markets that we expect will experience economic growth and where we can achieve operating efficiencies;
- to monetize or deploy our land inventory for development of high-quality office and industrial properties, or rezone from office/industrial to residential, retail and hotel to align with market and demand shifts as appropriate; and
- to capitalize on our redevelopment expertise to selectively develop, redevelop and reposition properties in desirable locations.

We expect to concentrate our real estate activities in markets where we believe that:

- current and projected market rents and absorption statistics justify construction activity;
- we can maximize market penetration by accumulating a critical mass of properties and thereby enhance operating efficiencies;
- barriers to entry (such as zoning restrictions, utility availability, infrastructure limitations, development moratoriums and limited developable land) will create supply constraints on office and industrial space; and
- there is potential for economic growth, particularly job growth and industry diversification.

Operating Strategy

We currently expect to continue to operate in markets where we have a concentration advantage due to economies of scale. We believe that where possible, it is best to operate with a strong base of properties in order to benefit from the personnel allocation and the market strength associated with managing several properties in the same market. However, we intend to selectively dispose of properties and redeploy capital if we determine a property cannot meet our long term earnings growth expectations. We believe that recycling capital is an important aspect of maintaining the overall quality of our portfolio.

Our broader strategy remains focused on continuing to enhance liquidity and strengthen our balance sheet through capital retention, targeted sales activity and management of our existing and prospective liabilities.

In the long term, we believe that we are well positioned in our current markets and have the expertise to take advantage of both development and acquisition opportunities, as warranted by market and economic conditions, in new markets that have healthy long-term fundamentals and strong growth projections. This capability, combined with what we believe is a conservative financial structure, should allow us to achieve disciplined growth. These abilities are integral to our strategy of having a geographically and physically diverse portfolio of assets, which will meet the needs of our tenants.

We use experienced on site construction superintendents, operating under the supervision of project managers and senior management, to control the construction process and mitigate the various risks associated with real estate development.

In order to fund developments, redevelopments and acquisitions, as well as refurbish and improve existing Properties, we must use excess cash from operations after satisfying our dividend and other requirements. The availability of funds for new investments and maintenance of existing Properties depends in large measure on capital markets and liquidity factors over which we can exert little control. In addition, downgrades of our public debt ratings by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Service could increase our cost of capital.

Policies With Respect To Certain Activities

The following is a discussion of our investment, financing and other policies. These policies have been determined by our Board of Trustees and our Board of Trustees may revise these policies without a vote of shareholders.

Investments in Real Estate or Interests in Real Estate

We may develop, purchase or lease income-producing properties for long-term investment, expand and improve the properties presently owned or other properties purchased, or sell such properties, in whole or in part, as circumstances warrant. Although there is no limitation on the types of development activities that we may undertake, we expect that our development activities will meet current market demand and will generally be on a build-to-suit basis for particular tenants where a significant portion of the building is pre-leased before construction begins. We continue to participate with other entities in property ownership through existing joint ventures or other types of co-ownership.

Our equity investments may be subject to existing or future mortgage financing and other indebtedness that will have priority over our equity investments.

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Securities of or Interests in Entities Primarily Engaged in Real Estate Activities and Other Issuers

Subject to the percentage of ownership limitations and gross income tests necessary for REIT qualification, we may invest in securities of other REITs, other entities engaged in real estate activities or securities of other issuers. We may enter into joint ventures or partnerships for the purpose of obtaining an equity interest in a particular property. We do not currently intend to invest in the securities of other issuers except in connection with joint ventures or acquisitions of indirect interests in properties.

Investments in Real Estate Mortgages

While our current portfolio consists of, and our business objectives emphasize, equity investments in commercial real estate, we may, at the discretion of management or our Board of Trustees, invest in other types of equity real estate investments, mortgages and other real estate interests. We do not presently intend to invest to a significant extent in mortgages or deeds of trust, but may invest in participating mortgages if we conclude that we may benefit from the cash flow or any appreciation in the value of the property securing a mortgage. From time to time, we provide seller financing to buyers of our properties. We do this when the buyer requires additional funds for the purchase and provision of seller financing will be beneficial to us and the buyer compared to a mortgage loan from a third party lender.

Dispositions

Our disposition of properties is based upon management's periodic review of our portfolio and the determination by management or our Board of Trustees that a disposition would be in our best interests. We intend to use selective dispositions to fund our capital and refinancing needs.

Financing Policies

A primary objective of our financing policy has been to manage our financial position to allow us to raise capital from a variety of sources at competitive rates. Our mortgages, credit facilities and unsecured debt securities contain restrictions on our ability to incur indebtedness. Our charter documents do not limit the indebtedness that we may incur. Our financing strategy is to maintain a strong and flexible financial position by limiting our debt to a prudent level and minimizing our variable interest rate exposure. We intend to finance future growth and future maturing debt with the most advantageous source of capital then available to us. These sources may include selling common or preferred equity and debt securities sold through public offerings or private placements, utilizing availability under our New Credit Facility or incurring additional indebtedness through secured or unsecured borrowings. To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute to our shareholders each year at least ninety percent of our net taxable income, excluding any net capital gain. This distribution requirement limits our ability to fund future capital needs, including for acquisitions and developments, from income from operations. Therefore, we expect to continue to rely on third party sources of capital to fund future capital needs.

Working Capital Reserves

We maintain working capital reserves and access to borrowings in amounts that our management determines to be adequate to meet our normal contingencies.

Policies with Respect to Other Activities

We expect to issue additional common and preferred equity in the future and may authorize our Operating Partnership to issue additional common and preferred units of limited partnership interest, including to persons who contribute their interests in properties to us in exchange for such units. We have not engaged in trading, underwriting or agency distribution or sale of securities of unaffiliated issuers and we do not intend to do so. We intend to make investments consistent with our qualification as a REIT, unless because of circumstances or changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (or the Treasury Regulations), our Board of Trustees determines that it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. We may make loans to third parties, including to joint ventures in which we participate and to buyers of our real estate. We intend to make investments in such a way that we will not be treated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Management Activities

We provide third-party real estate management services primarily through wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership (collectively, the "Management Companies"). As of December 31, 2012, the Management Companies were managing properties containing an aggregate of approximately 32.5 million net rentable square feet, of which

approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet related to Properties owned by us and approximately 7.4 million net rentable square feet related to properties owned by third parties and unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures.

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Geographic Segments

As of December 31, 2012, we were managing our portfolio within seven segments: (1) Pennsylvania Suburbs, (2) Philadelphia Central Business District (“CBD”), (3) Metropolitan Washington D.C., (4) New Jersey/Delaware, (5) Richmond, Virginia, (6) Austin, Texas and (7) California. The Pennsylvania Suburbs segment includes properties in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties in the Philadelphia suburbs. The Philadelphia CBD segment includes properties located in the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Metropolitan Washington, D.C. segment includes properties in Northern Virginia and suburban Maryland. The New Jersey/Delaware segment includes properties in Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties in New Jersey, and in New Castle county in the state of Delaware. The Richmond, Virginia segment includes properties primarily in Albemarle, Chesterfield, Goochland and Henrico counties and Durham, North Carolina. The Austin, Texas segment includes properties in Austin. The California segment includes properties in Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo. Our corporate group is responsible for cash and investment management, development of certain real estate properties during the construction period, and certain other general support functions.

Competition

The real estate business is highly competitive. Our Properties compete for tenants with similar properties primarily on the basis of location, total occupancy costs (including base rent and operating expenses), services provided, and the design and condition of the improvements. We also face competition when attempting to acquire or develop real estate, including competition from domestic and foreign financial institutions, other REITs, life insurance companies, pension funds, partnerships and individual investors. Additionally, our ability to compete depends upon trends in the economies of our markets, investment alternatives, financial condition and operating results of current and prospective tenants, availability and cost of capital, construction and renovation costs, land availability, our ability to obtain necessary construction approvals, taxes, governmental regulations, legislation and population trends.

Insurance

We maintain commercial general liability and “all risk” property insurance on our properties. We intend to obtain similar coverage for properties we acquire in the future. There are types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as losses from war, terrorism, environmental issues, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes that are subject to limitations in certain areas or which may be uninsurable risks. We exercise our discretion in determining amounts, coverage limits and deductibility provisions of insurance, with a view to maintaining appropriate insurance on our investments at a reasonable cost and on suitable terms. If we suffer a substantial loss, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of our lost investment. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors also might make it impractical to use insurance proceeds to fully replace or restore a property after it has been damaged or destroyed.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had 391 full-time employees, including 19 union employees.

Government Regulations Relating to the Environment

Many laws and governmental regulations relating to the environment apply to us and changes in these laws and regulations, or their interpretation by agencies and the courts, occur frequently and may adversely affect us. Existing conditions at some of our Properties. Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I or similar environmental site assessments on our Properties. We generally obtain these assessments prior to the acquisition of a Property and may later update them as required for subsequent financing of the property or as requested by a tenant. Site assessments are generally performed to ASTM standards then existing for Phase I site assessments, and typically include a historical review, a public records review, a visual inspection of the surveyed site, and the issuance of a written report. These assessments do not generally include any soil samplings or subsurface investigations. Depending on the age of the property, the Phase I may have included an assessment of asbestos-containing materials. For properties where asbestos-containing materials were identified or suspected, an operations and maintenance plan was generally prepared and implemented. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for our evaluation in accordance with the accounting standard governing asset retirement obligations. Historical operations at or near some of our properties, including the operation of underground storage tanks, may have caused soil or groundwater contamination. We are not aware of any such condition, liability or concern by any

other means that would give rise to material, uninsured environmental liability. However, the assessments may have failed to reveal all environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns; there may be material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns that a review failed to detect or which arose at a property after the review was completed; future laws, ordinances or regulations

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may impose material additional environmental liability; and current environmental conditions at our Properties may be affected in the future by tenants, third parties or the condition of land or operations near our Properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks. We cannot be certain that costs of future environmental compliance will not affect our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Use of hazardous materials by some of our tenants. Some of our tenants handle hazardous substances and wastes on our properties as part of their routine operations. Environmental laws and regulations may subject these tenants, and potentially us, to liability resulting from such activities. We generally require our tenants, in their leases, to comply with these environmental laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities. These tenants are primarily involved in the life sciences and the light industrial and warehouse businesses. We are not aware of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products in connection with any of our Properties, and we do not believe that on-going activities by our tenants will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Costs related to government regulation and private litigation over environmental matters. Under environmental laws and regulations, we may be liable for the costs of removal, remediation or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances present or released on our Properties. These laws could impose liability without regard to whether we are responsible for, or knew of, the presence or release of the hazardous materials. Government investigations and remediation actions may entail substantial costs and the presence or release of hazardous substances on a property could result in governmental cleanup actions or personal injury or similar claims by private plaintiffs.

Potential environmental liabilities may exceed our environmental insurance coverage limits. We carry what we believe to be sufficient environmental insurance to cover potential liability for soil and groundwater contamination, mold impact, and the presence of asbestos-containing materials at the affected sites identified in our environmental site assessments. Our insurance policies are subject to conditions, qualifications and limitations. Therefore, we cannot provide any assurance that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover all liabilities for losses.

Potential environmental liabilities may adversely impact our ability to use or sell assets. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may impair our ability to sell or lease real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral.

Other

We do not have any foreign operations and our business is not seasonal. Our operations are not dependent on a single tenant or a few tenants and no single tenant accounted for more than 10% of our total 2012 revenue.

Code of Conduct

We maintain a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to our Board of Trustees and all of our officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions. A copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on our website, www.brandywinerealty.com. In addition to being accessible through our website, copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics can be obtained, free of charge, upon written request to Investor Relations, 555 East Lancaster Avenue, Suite 100, Radnor, PA 19087. Any amendments to or waivers of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller and persons performing similar functions and that relate to any matter enumerated in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC will be disclosed on our website.

Corporate Governance Principles and Board Committee Charters

Our Corporate Governance Principles and the charters of the Executive Committee, Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Trustees of Brandywine Realty Trust and additional information regarding our corporate governance are available on our website, www.brandywinerealty.com. In addition to being accessible through our website, copies of our Corporate Governance Principles and charters of our Board Committees can be obtained, free of charge, upon written request to Investor Relations, 555 Lancaster Avenue, Suite 100, Radnor, PA 19087.

Availability of SEC Reports

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and other information with the SEC. Members of the public may read and copy materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's

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Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Members of the public may also obtain information on the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, including us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and other

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information filed by us with the SEC are available, without charge, on our Internet web site, <http://www.brandywinerealty.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed electronically with the SEC. Copies are also available, free of charge, upon written request to Investor Relations, Brandywine Realty Trust, 555 East Lancaster Avenue, Suite 100, Radnor, PA 19087.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, financial condition, results from operations and ability to make distributions on our equity and to pay debt service on our indebtedness may be affected by the risk factors set forth below. All investors should consider the following risk factors before deciding to purchase our securities.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and our ability to pay distributions to you.

Our business is affected by the continued volatility in the financial and credit markets, the ongoing recovery in the global economy, and other market or economic challenges experienced by the U.S. economy or the real estate industry as a whole. While there are signs of recovery in the U.S. economy, the recovery rate has been much slower than anticipated. Moreover, the impact of the government's legislative and administrative efforts aimed at restoring liquidity to credit markets remains unclear, both as it pertains to the economy as a whole, as well as the demand for commercial leasing. Our portfolio consists primarily of office buildings (as compared to a more diversified real estate portfolio); if economic conditions again deteriorate, then our results of operations, financial condition, financial results and ability to service current debt and to pay distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected by the following, among other potential conditions:

- significant job losses in the financial and professional services industries may occur, which may decrease demand for our office space, causing market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted;

- our ability to borrow on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could reduce our ability to complete development opportunities and refinance existing debt;

- reduced values of our properties may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans;

- the value and liquidity of our short-term investments and cash deposits could be reduced as a result of a deterioration of the financial condition of the institutions that hold our cash deposits or the institutions or assets in which we have made short-term investments, the dislocation of the markets for our short-term investments, increased volatility in market rates for such investments or other factors;

- reduced liquidity in debt markets and increased credit risk premiums for certain market participants may impair our ability to access capital; and

- one or more lenders under our line of credit could refuse or be unable to fund their financing commitment to us and we may not be able to replace the financing commitment of any such lenders on favorable terms, or at all.

These conditions, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions, may continue or worsen in the future.

Our performance is subject to risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry.

Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets, and consequently the value of our securities, are subject to the risk that if our properties do not generate revenues sufficient to meet our operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, our cash flow and ability to pay distributions to our shareholders will be adversely affected. Events or conditions beyond our control that may adversely affect our operations or the value of our properties include:

- downturns in the national, regional and local economic climate including increases in the unemployment rate and inflation;

- competition from other office, mixed use, industrial and commercial buildings;

- local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply or reduction in demand for office, industrial or commercial space;

• changes in interest rates and availability of financing;

• vacancies, changes in market rental rates and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-lease space;

• increased operating costs, including insurance expense, utilities, real estate taxes, janitorial costs, state and local taxes, labor shortages and heightened security costs;

• civil disturbances, earthquakes and other natural disasters, or terrorist acts or acts of war which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;

• significant expenditures associated with each investment, such as debt service payments, real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs which are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in revenues from a property; and

• declines in the financial condition of our tenants and our ability to collect rents from our tenants.

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Any disruption in the debt capital markets could adversely affect us.

Notwithstanding the recent improvement in capital and credit markets, these markets are still considered volatile and disruptions in these markets are still possible. Disruption events could have an adverse effect on the availability of credit, the terms on which credit can be sourced and the overall cost of debt capital. This could negatively affect us by:

- increasing our costs to finance our ongoing operations and fund our development and redevelopment activities;
- reducing the availability of potential bidders for, and the amounts offered for, any properties we may wish to sell; and
- preventing us from accessing necessary debt capital on a timely basis leading us to consider potentially more dilutive capital transactions such as undesirable sales of properties or equity securities.

We may suffer adverse consequences due to the financial difficulties, bankruptcy or insolvency of our tenants.

The current economic conditions have caused some of our tenants to experience financial difficulties. If more of our tenants were to continue to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn in their business, there could be an adverse effect on our financial performance and distributions to shareholders. We cannot assure you that any tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay us rent. A bankruptcy filing by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or lease guarantor, or its 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 bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of a tenant or lease guarantor could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. 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. If, however, a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general, unsecured claim for damages. Any such unsecured claim would only be paid to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of general, unsecured claims. Restrictions under the bankruptcy laws further limit the amount of any other claims that 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 the remaining rent during the term. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors that May Influence Future Results of Operations - Tenant Credit Risk."

The terms and covenants relating to our indebtedness could adversely impact our economic performance.

Like other real estate companies which incur debt, we are subject to risks associated with debt financing, such as the insufficiency of cash flow to meet required debt service payment obligations and the inability to refinance existing indebtedness. If our debt cannot be paid, refinanced or extended at maturity, we may not be able to make distributions to shareholders at expected levels or at all. Furthermore, an increase in our interest expense could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders. If we do not meet our debt service obligations, any properties securing such indebtedness could be foreclosed on, which would have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and ability to make distributions and, depending on the number of properties foreclosed on, could threaten our continued viability.

Our New Credit Facility, New Term Loans and the indenture governing our unsecured public debt securities contain (and any new or amended facility will contain) restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness, including total debt to asset ratios, secured debt to total asset ratios, debt service coverage ratios and minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt which we must maintain. Our ability to borrow under our credit facilities is subject to compliance with such financial and other covenants. In the event that we fail to satisfy these covenants, we would be in default under the credit facilities, the term loan and the indenture and may be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under such circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available to us, or may be available only on unattractive terms. In addition, the mortgages on our properties contain customary covenants such as those that limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the applicable property or to discontinue insurance coverage. If we breach covenants in our secured debt agreements, the lenders can declare a default and take possession of the property securing the defaulted loan.

Increases in interest rates on variable rate indebtedness will increase our interest expense, which could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders. Rising interest rates could also restrict our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts

that third parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to alter our portfolio promptly in relation to economic or other conditions. We entered into and may, from time to time, enter into agreements such as interest rate hedges, swaps, floors, caps and other interest rate hedging contracts with respect to a portion of our variable rate debt. Although these agreements may lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they also expose us to the risk that other parties to the agreements will not perform or that we cannot enforce the agreements.

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Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing or affect the market price of our equity shares or debt securities.

Our degree of leverage could affect our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital expenditures, development, acquisitions or other general corporate purposes. In the event that our unsecured debt is downgraded by Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's from the current ratings, we would likely incur higher borrowing costs and the market prices of our common shares and debt securities might decline. Our degree of leverage could also make us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy in general.

We may experience increased operating costs, which might reduce our profitability.

Our properties are subject to increases in operating expenses such as for cleaning, electricity, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, administrative costs and other costs associated with security, landscaping and repairs and maintenance of our properties. In general, under our leases with tenants, we pass through all or a portion of these costs to them. We cannot assure you, however, that tenants will actually bear the full burden of these higher costs, or that such increased costs will not lead them, or other prospective tenants, to seek office space elsewhere. If operating expenses increase, the availability of other comparable office space in our core geographic markets might limit our ability to increase rents; if operating expenses increase without a corresponding increase in revenues, our profitability could diminish and limit our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Our investment in property development or redevelopment may be more costly or difficult to complete than we anticipate.

We intend to continue to develop properties where market conditions warrant such investment. Once made, these investments may not produce results in accordance with our expectations. Risks associated with our development and construction activities include:

- the unavailability of favorable financing alternatives in the private and public debt markets;
 - having sufficient capital to pay development costs;
 - unprecedented market volatility in the share price of REITs;
 - dependence on the financial services sector as part of our tenant base;
 - construction costs exceeding original estimates due to rising interest rates, diminished availability of materials and labor, and increases in the costs of materials and labor;
 - construction and lease-up delays resulting in increased debt service, fixed expenses and construction or renovation costs;
 - expenditure of funds and devotion of management's time to projects that we do not complete;
 - the unavailability or scarcity of utilities;
- occupancy rates and rents at newly completed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions, resulting in lower than projected rental rates and a corresponding lower return on our investment;
- complications (including building moratoriums and anti-growth legislation) in obtaining necessary zoning, occupancy and other governmental permits; and
 - increased use restrictions by local zoning or planning authorities limiting our ability to develop and impacting the size of developments.

See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors that May Influence Future Results of Operations - Development Risk."

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We have recently acquired properties, and may in the future continue to acquire properties and portfolios of properties, including large portfolios that would increase our size and potentially alter our capital structure. Although we believe that the acquisitions that we have completed and that we expect to undertake in the future have, and will, enhance our future financial performance, the success of such transactions is subject to a number of factors, including the risks that:

- we may not be able to obtain financing for acquisitions on favorable terms;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than our estimates;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets where we may have limited knowledge and understanding of the local economy, an absence of business relationships in the area or unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may not be able to efficiently integrate acquired properties, particularly portfolios of properties, into our organization and manage new properties in a way that allows us to realize cost savings and synergies.

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We acquired in the past and in the future may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in our Operating Partnership. This acquisition structure has the effect, among other factors, of reducing the amount of tax depreciation we can deduct over the tax life of the acquired properties, and typically requires that we agree to protect the contributors' ability to defer recognition of taxable gain through restrictions on our ability to dispose of the acquired properties and/or the allocation of partnership debt to the contributors to maintain their tax bases. These restrictions on dispositions could limit our ability to sell an asset or pay down partnership debt during a specified time, or on terms, that would be favorable absent such restrictions.

Acquired properties may subject us to known and unknown liabilities.

Properties that we acquire may be subject to known and unknown liabilities for which we would have no recourse, or only limited recourse, to the former owners of such properties. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of an acquired property, we might be required to pay significant sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our financial results and cash flow. Unknown liabilities relating to acquired properties could include:

- liabilities for clean-up of pre-existing disclosed or undisclosed environmental contamination;
- claims by tenants, vendors or other persons arising on account of actions or omissions of the former owners of the properties; and
- liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business.

We have agreed not to sell certain of our properties and to maintain indebtedness subject to guarantees.

We agreed not to sell some of our properties for varying periods of time, in transactions that would trigger taxable income to the former owners, and we may enter into similar arrangements as a part of future property acquisitions.

These agreements generally provide that we may dispose of the subject properties only in transactions that qualify as tax-free exchanges under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code or in other tax deferred transactions. Such transactions can be difficult to complete and can result in the property acquired in exchange for the disposed of property inheriting the tax attributes (including tax protection covenants) of the sold property. Violation of these tax protection agreements would impose significant costs on us. As a result, we are restricted with respect to decisions related to financing, encumbering, expanding or selling these properties.

We have also entered into agreements that provide prior owners of properties with the right to guarantee specific amounts of indebtedness and, in the event that the specific indebtedness that they guarantee is repaid or reduced, we would be required to provide substitute indebtedness for them to guarantee. These agreements may hinder actions that we may otherwise desire to take to repay or refinance guaranteed indebtedness because we would be required to make payments to the beneficiaries of such agreements if we violate these agreements.

We may be unable to renew leases or re-lease space as leases expire; certain leases may expire early.

If tenants do not renew their leases upon expiration, we may be unable to re-lease the space. Even if the tenants do renew their leases or if we can re-lease the space, the terms of renewal or re-leasing (including the cost of required renovations) may be less favorable than the current lease terms. Certain leases grant the tenants an early termination right upon payment of a termination penalty or if we fail to comply with certain material lease terms. Our inability to renew or release spaces and the early termination of certain leases could affect our ability to make distributions to shareholders. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors that May Influence Future Results of Operations - Tenant Rollover Risk."

We face significant competition from other real estate developers.

We compete with real estate developers, operators and institutions for tenants and acquisition and development opportunities. Some of these competitors may have significantly greater financial resources than we have. Such competition may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to us, may interfere with our ability to attract and retain tenants and may increase vacancies, which could result in increased supply and lower market rental rates, reducing our bargaining leverage and adversely affect our ability to improve our operating leverage. In addition, some of our competitors may be willing (e.g., because their properties may have vacancy rates higher than those for our properties) to make space available at lower rental rates or with higher tenant concession percentages than available space in our properties. We cannot assure you that this competition will not adversely affect our cash

flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

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Property ownership through joint ventures may limit our ability to act exclusively in our interest.

We develop, acquire, and contribute properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when we believe circumstances warrant the use of such structures. As of December 31, 2012, we had investments in 19 unconsolidated real estate ventures. Our net investments in the 19 unconsolidated real estate ventures aggregated approximately \$193.6 million as of December 31, 2012. We could become engaged in a dispute with one or more of our joint venture partners that might affect our ability to operate a jointly-owned property. Moreover, our joint venture partners may, at any time, have business, economic or other objectives that are inconsistent with our objectives, including objectives that relate to the appropriate timing and terms of any sale or refinancing of a property. In some instances, our joint venture partners may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflicts of interest. If the objectives of our joint venture partners or the lenders to our joint ventures are inconsistent with our own objectives, we may not be able to act exclusively in our interests. Furthermore, if the current constrained credit conditions in the capital markets persist or deteriorate further, the value of our investments could deteriorate and we could be required to reduce the carrying value of our equity method investments if a loss in the carrying value of the investment is other than a temporary decline pursuant to the accounting standard governing the equity method of accounting.

Because real estate is illiquid, we may not be able to sell properties when in our best interest.

Real estate investments generally, and in particular large office and industrial/flex properties like those that we own, often cannot be sold quickly. The capitalization rates at which properties may be sold could be higher than historic rates, thereby reducing our potential proceeds from sale. Consequently, we may not be able to alter our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code limits our ability to sell properties that we have held for fewer than two years without potential adverse consequences to our shareholders. Furthermore, properties that we have developed and have owned for a significant period of time or that we acquired in exchange for partnership interests in our operating partnership often have a low tax basis. If we were to dispose of any of these properties in a taxable transaction, we may be required under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to REITs to distribute a significant amount of the taxable gain to our shareholders and this could, in turn, impact our cash flow. In some cases, tax protection agreements with third parties will prevent us from selling certain properties in a taxable transaction without incurring substantial costs. In addition, purchase options and rights of first refusal held by tenants or partners in joint ventures may also limit our ability to sell certain properties. All of these factors reduce our ability to respond to changes in the performance of our investments and could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders as well as the ability of someone to purchase us, even if a purchase were in our shareholders' best interests.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance.

We currently carry comprehensive "all-risk" property, and rental loss insurance and commercial general liability coverage on all of our properties. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits of these policies are adequate and appropriate. There are, however, types of losses, such as lease and other contract claims, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards and acts of war that generally are not insured. We cannot assure you that we will be able to renew insurance coverage in an adequate amount or at reasonable prices. In addition, insurance companies may no longer offer coverage against certain types of losses, such as losses due to earthquake, terrorist acts and mold, flood, or, if offered, these types of insurance may be prohibitively expensive. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property. In such an event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We cannot assure you that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future. If any of our properties were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay revenue and result in large expenses to repair or rebuild the property. Such events could adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders. If one or more of our insurance providers were to fail to pay a claim as a result of insolvency, bankruptcy or otherwise, the nonpayment of such claims could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if one or more of our insurance providers were to become subject to insolvency, bankruptcy or other proceedings and our insurance policies with the provider were terminated or cancelled as a result of those proceedings, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to find alternative coverage in adequate amounts or at reasonable prices. In

such case, we could experience a lapse in any or adequate insurance coverage with respect to one or more properties and be exposed to potential losses relating to any claims that may arise during such period of lapsed or inadequate coverage.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may adversely impact our performance and may affect the markets on which our securities are traded.

Terrorist attacks against our properties, or against the United States or our interests, may negatively impact our operations and the value of our securities. Attacks or armed conflicts could result in increased operating costs; for example, it might cost more in the future for building security, property and casualty insurance, and property maintenance. As a result of terrorist activities and other market conditions, the cost of insurance coverage for our properties could also increase. We might not be able to pass through the

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increased costs associated with such increased security measures and insurance to our tenants, which could reduce our profitability and cash flow. Furthermore, any terrorist attacks or armed conflicts could result in increased volatility in or damage to the United States and worldwide financial markets and economy. Such adverse economic conditions could affect the ability of our tenants to pay rent and our cost of capital, which could have a negative impact on our results.

Our ability to make distributions is subject to various risks.

Historically, we have paid quarterly distributions to our shareholders. Our ability to make distributions in the future will depend upon:

- the operational and financial performance of our properties;
- capital expenditures with respect to existing, developed and newly acquired properties;
- general and administrative costs associated with our operation as a publicly-held REIT;

• the amount of, and the interest rates on, our debt; and

• the absence of significant expenditures relating to environmental and other regulatory matters.

Certain of these matters are beyond our control and any significant difference between our expectations and actual results could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Changes in the law may adversely affect our cash flow.

Because increases in income and service taxes are generally not passed through to tenants under leases, such increases may adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make expected distributions to shareholders. Our properties are also subject to various regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment, fire and safety. Our failure to comply with these requirements could result in the imposition of fines and damage awards and could result in a default under some of our tenant leases. Moreover, the costs to comply with any new or different regulations could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions. Although we believe that our properties are in material compliance with all such requirements, we cannot assure you that these requirements will not change or that newly imposed requirements will not require significant expenditures in order to be compliant.

Potential liability for environmental contamination could result in substantial costs.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be liable for the costs to investigate and remove or remediate hazardous or toxic substances on or in our properties, often regardless of whether we know of or are responsible for the presence of these substances. These costs may be substantial. While we do maintain environmental insurance, we can not be assured that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to protect us from all of the aforesaid remediation costs. Also, if hazardous or toxic substances are present on a property, or if we fail to properly remediate such substances, our ability to sell or rent the property or to borrow using that property as collateral may be adversely affected.

Other laws and regulations govern indoor and outdoor air quality including those that can require the abatement or removal of asbestos-containing materials in the event of damage, demolition, renovation or remodeling and also govern emissions of and exposure to asbestos fibers in the air. The maintenance and removal of lead paint and certain electrical equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and underground storage tanks are also regulated by federal and state laws. We are also subject to risks associated with human exposure to chemical or biological contaminants such as molds, pollens, viruses and bacteria which, above certain levels, can be alleged to be connected to allergic or other health effects and symptoms in susceptible individuals. We could incur fines for environmental compliance and be held liable for the costs of remedial action with respect to the foregoing regulated substances or tanks or related claims arising out of environmental contamination or human exposure to contamination at or from our properties.

Additionally, we develop, manage, lease and/or operate various properties for third parties. Consequently, we may be considered to have been or to be an operator of these properties and, therefore, potentially liable for removal or remediation costs or other potential costs that could relate to hazardous or toxic substances.

An earthquake or other natural disasters could adversely affect our business.

Some of our properties are located in California which is a high risk geographical area for earthquakes or other natural disasters. Depending upon its magnitude, an earthquake could severely damage our properties which would adversely affect our business. We maintain earthquake insurance for our California properties and the resulting business interruption. We cannot assure you that our insurance will be sufficient if there is a major earthquake.

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Americans with Disabilities Act compliance could be costly.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (“ADA”), requires that all public accommodations and commercial facilities, including office buildings, meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Compliance with ADA requirements could involve the removal of structural barriers from certain disabled persons’ entrances which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Other federal, state and local laws may require modifications to or restrict further renovations of our properties with respect to such accesses. Although we believe that our properties are in material compliance with present requirements, noncompliance with the ADA or similar or related laws or regulations could result in the United States government imposing fines or private litigants being awarded damages against us. In addition, changes to existing requirements or enactments of new requirements could require significant expenditures. Such costs may adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Our status as a REIT (or any of our REIT subsidiaries) is dependent on compliance with federal income tax requirements.

If we (or any of our subsidiaries that elects to be taxable as a REIT) fail to qualify as a REIT, we or the affected REIT subsidiaries would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Also, unless the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, granted us or our affected REIT subsidiaries, as the case may be, relief under certain statutory provisions, we or it would remain disqualified as a REIT for four years following the year it first failed to qualify. If we or any of our REIT subsidiaries fails to qualify as a REIT, we or they would be required to pay significant income taxes and would, therefore, have less money available for investments or for distributions to shareholders. This would likely have a material adverse effect on the value of the combined company’s securities. In addition, we or our affected REIT subsidiaries would no longer be required to make any distributions to shareholders.

Failure of the Operating Partnership (or a subsidiary partnership) to be treated as a partnership would have serious adverse consequences to our shareholders. If the IRS were to successfully challenge the tax status of the Operating Partnership or any of its subsidiary partnerships for federal income tax purposes, the Operating Partnership or the affected subsidiary partnership would be taxable as a corporation. In such event we would cease to qualify as a REIT and the imposition of a corporate tax on the Operating Partnership or a subsidiary partnership would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution from the Operating Partnership to us and ultimately to our shareholders. Even if we qualify as a REIT, we will be required to pay certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and properties. In addition, our taxable REIT subsidiaries will be subject to federal, state and local income tax at regular corporate rates on their net taxable income derived from management, leasing and related service business. If we have net income from a prohibited transaction, such income will be subject to a 100% tax.

Failure to qualify as a REIT would subject us to U.S. federal income tax which would reduce the cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

We operate our business to qualify to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS that we qualify as a REIT, and the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not binding on the IRS or any court. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the income that we distribute currently to our shareholders. Many of the REIT requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income must come from specific passive sources, such as rent, that are itemized in the REIT tax laws. In addition, to qualify as a REIT, we cannot own specified amounts of debt and equity securities of some issuers. We also are required to distribute to our shareholders with respect to each year at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (excluding net capital gains). The fact that we hold substantially all of our assets through the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements for us. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status and, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs and the ongoing importance of factual determinations, we cannot provide any assurance that we will continue to qualify as a REIT. Furthermore, Congress and the IRS might make changes to the tax laws and regulations, and the courts might issue new rulings, that make it more difficult, or impossible, for us to remain qualified as a REIT. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and are able to avail ourselves of one or more of the statutory

savings provisions in order to maintain our REIT status, we would nevertheless be required to pay penalty taxes of \$50,000 or more for each such failure.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, we would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on all of our income. As a taxable corporation, we would not be allowed to take a deduction for distributions to shareholders in computing our taxable income or pass through long term capital gains to individual shareholders at favorable rates. We also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes. We would not be able to elect to be taxed as a REIT for four years following the year we first failed to qualify unless the IRS were to grant us relief under certain statutory provisions. If we

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failed to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes, which would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to our shareholders. This likely would have a significant adverse effect on our earnings and likely would adversely affect the value of our securities. In addition, we would no longer be required to pay any distributions to shareholders.

Failure of the Operating Partnership (or a subsidiary partnership) to be treated as a partnership would have serious adverse consequences to our shareholders. If the IRS were to successfully challenge the tax status of the Operating Partnership or any of its subsidiary partnerships for federal income tax purposes, the Operating Partnership or the affected subsidiary partnership would be taxable as a corporation. In such event we would cease to qualify as a REIT and the imposition of a corporate tax on the Operating Partnership or a subsidiary partnership would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution from the Operating Partnership to us and ultimately to our shareholders. To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds on a short term basis during unfavorable market conditions.

As a REIT, we are subject to certain distribution requirements, including the requirement to distribute 90% of our REIT taxable income, that may result in our having to make distributions at a disadvantageous time or to borrow funds at unfavorable rates. Compliance with this requirement may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

We will pay some taxes even if we qualify as a REIT, which will reduce the cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we will be required to pay certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. For example, we will be subject to income tax to the extent we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, including capital gains. Additionally, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which dividends paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. Moreover, if we have net income from "prohibited transactions," that income will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. The determination as to whether a particular sale is a prohibited transaction depends on the facts and circumstances related to that sale. We cannot guarantee that sales of our properties would not be prohibited transactions unless we comply with certain statutory safe-harbor provisions. In addition, any net taxable income earned directly by our taxable REIT subsidiaries, or through entities that are disregarded for federal income tax purposes as entities separate from our taxable REIT subsidiaries, will be subject to federal and possibly state corporate income tax. In this regard, several provisions of the laws applicable to REITs and their subsidiaries ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct certain interest payments made to an affiliated REIT. In addition, the REIT has to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives or on some deductions taken by a taxable REIT subsidiary if the economic arrangements between the REIT, the REIT's customers, and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties. Finally, some state and local jurisdictions may tax some of our income even though as a REIT we are not subject to federal income tax on that income because not all states and localities follow the federal income tax treatment of REITs. To the extent that we and our affiliates are required to pay federal, state and local taxes, we will have less cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

We face possible federal, state and local tax audits.

Because we are organized and qualify as a REIT, we are generally not subject to federal income taxes, but are subject to certain state and local taxes. Certain entities through which we own real estate either have undergone, or are currently undergoing, tax audits. Although we believe that we have substantial arguments in favor of our positions in the ongoing audits, in some instances there is no controlling precedent or interpretive guidance on the specific point at issue. There can be no assurance that these or future audits will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. The Operating Partnership has been audited by the Internal Revenue Service for its 2004 tax year. The audit concerned the tax treatment of a transaction in September 2004 in which we acquired a portfolio of properties through the acquisition of a limited partnership. On December 17, 2010, the IRS proposed an adjustment to the

allocation of recourse liabilities allocated to the contributor of the properties. The Operating Partnership has appealed the proposed adjustment. The proposed adjustment, if upheld, would not result in a material tax liability for us. However, an adjustment could raise a question as to whether a contributor of partnership interests in the 2004 transaction could assert a claim against us under the tax protection agreement entered into as part of the transaction. Competition for skilled personnel could increase labor costs.

We compete with various other companies in attracting and retaining qualified and skilled personnel. We depend on our ability to attract and retain skilled management personnel who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of our company. Competitive pressures may require that we enhance our pay and benefits package to compete effectively for such personnel. We may not be

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able to offset such added costs by increasing the rates we charge our tenants. If there is an increase in these costs or if we fail to attract and retain qualified and skilled personnel, our business and operating results could be harmed. We are dependent upon our key personnel.

We are dependent upon our key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed. We are dependent on our executive officers for strategic business direction and real estate experience. Loss of their services could adversely affect our operations.

Although we have an employment agreement with Gerard H. Sweeney, our President and Chief Executive Officer, this agreement does not restrict his ability to become employed by a competitor following the termination of his employment. We do not have key man life insurance coverage on our executive officers.

Certain limitations will exist with respect to a third party's ability to acquire us or effectuate a change in control. Limitations imposed to protect our REIT status. In order to protect us against the loss of our REIT status, our Declaration of Trust limits any shareholder from owning more than 9.8% in value of our outstanding shares, subject to certain exceptions. The ownership limit may have the effect of precluding acquisition of control of us. If anyone acquires shares in excess of the ownership limit, we may:

- consider the transfer to be null and void;
- not reflect the transaction on our books;
- institute legal action to stop the transaction;
- not pay dividends or other distributions with respect to those shares;
- not recognize any voting rights for those shares; and
- consider the shares held in trust for the benefit of a person to whom such shares may be transferred.

Limitation due to our ability to issue preferred shares. Our Declaration of Trust authorizes our Board of Trustees to cause us to issue preferred shares, without limitation as to amount and without shareholder consent. Our Board of Trustees is able to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred shares issued and these shares could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our shareholders' best interests.

Limitation imposed by the Maryland Business Combination Law. The Maryland General Corporation Law, as applicable to Maryland REITs, establishes special restrictions against "business combinations" between a Maryland REIT and "interested shareholders" or their affiliates unless an exemption is applicable. An interested shareholder includes a person, who beneficially owns, and an affiliate or associate of the trust who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of, ten percent or more of the voting power of our then-outstanding voting shares. Among other things, Maryland law prohibits (for a period of five years) a merger and certain other transactions between a Maryland REIT and an interested shareholder unless the board of trustees had approved the transaction before the party became an interested shareholder. The five-year period runs from the most recent date on which the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder. Thereafter, any such business combination must be recommended by the board of trustees and approved by two super-majority shareholder votes unless, among other conditions, the common shareholders receive a minimum price for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for our shares or unless the board of trustees approved the transaction before the party in question became an interested shareholder. The business combination statute could have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire us and of increasing the difficulty of consummating any such offers, even if the acquisition would be in our shareholders' best interests.

Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Maryland law provides that "control shares" of a REIT acquired in a "control share acquisition" shall have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the vote eligible to be cast on the matter under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. "Control Shares" means shares that, if aggregated with all other shares previously acquired by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing trustees within one of the following ranges of voting power: one-tenth or more but less than one-third, one-third or more but less than a majority or a majority or more of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously

obtained shareholder approval. A “control share acquisition” means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions. If voting rights or control shares acquired in a control share acquisition are not approved at a shareholder’s meeting, then subject to certain conditions and limitations the issuer may redeem any or all of the control shares for fair value. If voting rights of such control shares are approved at a shareholder’s meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. Any control shares acquired in a control share acquisition which are not exempt under our Bylaws are subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Our Bylaws contain

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a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of our shares. We cannot assure you that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

Advance Notice Provisions for Shareholder Nominations and Proposals. Our bylaws require advance notice for shareholders to nominate persons for election as trustees at, or to bring other business before, any meeting of our shareholders. This bylaw provision limits the ability of shareholders to make nominations of persons for election as trustees or to introduce other proposals unless we are notified in a timely manner prior to the meeting.

Many factors can have an adverse effect on the market value of our securities.

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 may require a higher yield. Higher market interest rates would not, however, result in more funds for us to distribute 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 common 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 comparable to us in particular;

• level of institutional investor interest in our securities;

• relatively low trading volumes in securities of REITs;

• our results of operations and financial condition; and

• investor confidence in the stock market generally.

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

Additional issuances of equity securities may be dilutive to shareholders.

The interests of our shareholders could be diluted if we issue additional equity securities to finance future developments or acquisitions or to repay indebtedness. Our Board of Trustees may authorize the issuance of additional equity securities without shareholder approval. Our ability to execute our business strategy depends upon our access to an appropriate blend of debt financing, including unsecured lines of credit and other forms of secured and unsecured debt, and equity financing, including the issuance of common and preferred equity.

The issuance of preferred securities may adversely affect the rights of holders of our common shares.

Because our Board of Trustees has the power to establish the preferences and rights of each class or series of preferred shares, we may afford the holders in any series or class of preferred shares preferences, distributions, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, senior to the rights of holders of common shares. Our Board of Trustees also has the power to establish the preferences and rights of each class or series of units in the Operating Partnership, and may afford the holders in any series or class of preferred units preferences, distributions, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, senior to the rights of holders of common units.

The acquisition of new properties or the development of new properties which lack operating history with us may give rise to difficulties in predicting revenue potential.

We may continue to acquire additional properties and may seek to develop our existing land holdings strategically as warranted by market conditions. These acquisitions and developments could fail to perform in accordance with expectations. If we fail to accurately estimate occupancy levels, operating costs or costs of improvements to bring an acquired property or a development property up to the standards established for our intended market position, the performance of the property may be below expectations. Acquired properties may have characteristics or deficiencies affecting their valuation or revenue potential that we have not yet discovered. We cannot assure you that the performance of properties acquired or developed by us will increase or be maintained under our management.

Our performance is dependent upon the economic conditions of the markets in which our properties are located.

Our properties are located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Texas, and California. Like other real estate markets, these commercial real estate markets have been impacted by the ongoing economic recovery from the recent

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recession, and any adverse changes in economic conditions in the future in any of these economies or real estate markets could negatively affect cash available for distribution. Our financial performance and ability to make distributions to our shareholders will be particularly sensitive to the economic conditions in these markets. The local economic climate, which may be adversely impacted by business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, changing demographics and other factors, and local real estate conditions, such as oversupply of or reduced demand for office, industrial and other competing commercial properties, may affect revenues and the value of properties, including properties to be acquired or developed. We cannot assure you that these local economies will grow in the future.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments
None.

Item 2. Properties

Property Acquisitions

On December 31, 2012, we acquired a two-building office property totaling 136,075 of net rentable square feet in Austin, Texas known as 7000 West at Lantana for \$32.1 million. This property was 100.0% occupied as of December 31, 2012. We funded the acquisition price with available corporate funds.

On December 11, 2012, we acquired an office property containing 456,922 net rentable square feet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania known as 1900 Market Street for \$34.8 million. This property was 76.3% occupied as of December 31, 2012, with redevelopment expected to commence in early 2013 in anticipation of the lead tenant's departure in late 2015. We funded the acquisition price with available corporate funds.

On November 20, 2012, we acquired a ten-acre parcel of land in Herndon, Virginia for \$2.1 million. We funded the acquisition price with available corporate funds.

On January 6, 2012, we acquired a vacant office property containing 154,392 net rentable square feet in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania known as 660 West Germantown Pike for \$9.1 million. We are currently redeveloping this property. We funded the acquisition price with available corporate funds.

Development and Redevelopment Properties Placed in Service

During 2012, we did not place any development or redevelopment properties into service. At December 31, 2012, we were proceeding on the following redevelopment activity:

Month of Transaction	Property/Portfolio Name	Location	Number of Buildings	Square Footage
Jan-12	660 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting, PA	1	154,392
Dec-12	1900 Market Street	Philadelphia, PA	1	456,922
	Total Redevelopment Properties		2	611,314

Property Sales

We sold the following office properties during the year ended December 31, 2012:

Month of Sale	Property/Portfolio Name	Location	# of Properties	Rentable Square Feet/ Acres	Property/Portfolio Occupancy % at Date of Sale	Sales Price (in thousands)
Jul-12	Oakland's Corporate Center	Exton, PA	11	466,719	81.6	% 52,700
Jun-12	Pacific Ridge Corporate Center	Carlsbad, CA	1	121,381	83.7	% 29,000
Mar-12	South Lake at Dulles Corner	Herndon, VA	1	268,240	100.0	% 91,100
Jan-12	304 Harper Drive	Moorestown, NJ	1	32,978	90.1	% 2,975
	Total Office Properties Sold		14	889,318		\$ 175,775

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Properties

As of December 31, 2012, we owned 221 properties, consisting of 193 office properties, 19 industrial facilities, five mixed-use properties (217 core properties), two redevelopment properties and two re-entitlement properties that contain an aggregate of approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet. The properties are located in or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Southern and Central New Jersey, Richmond, Virginia, Wilmington, Delaware, Austin, Texas, and Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo, California. As of December 31, 2012, the Properties were approximately 88.3% occupied by 1,399 tenants and had an average age of approximately 20.3 years. The office properties are primarily suburban office buildings containing an average of approximately 0.1 million net rentable square feet. The industrial and mixed-use properties accommodate a variety of tenant uses, including light manufacturing, assembly, distribution and warehousing. We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties, with policy specifications and insured limits which we believe are adequate.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our core properties at December 31, 2012:

	Location	State	Year Built/ Renovated	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Leased as of December 31, 2012 (a)	Total Base Rent for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012 (b) (000's)	Average Annualized Rental Rate as of December 31, 2012 (c)	
PENNSYLVANIA SUBURBS SEGMENT								
	150 Radnor Chester Road	Radnor	PA	1983	340,380	99.3 %	\$9,907	\$32.72
	201 King of Prussia Road	Radnor	PA	2001	251,434	98.4 %	6,546	28.71
	555 Lancaster Avenue	Radnor	PA	1973	241,687	100.0 %	6,562	31.56
	401 Plymouth Road	Plymouth Meeting	PA	2001	202,252	82.3 %	4,885	30.84
	One Radnor Corporate Center	Radnor	PA	1998	201,874	100.0 %	5,372	26.30
	101 West Elm Street	W. Conshohocken	PA	1999	173,827	97.8 %	4,250	26.77
	Five Radnor Corporate Center	Radnor	PA	1998	164,677	100.0 %	4,515	30.30
	Four Radnor Corporate Center	Radnor	PA	1995	164,464	100.0 %	4,191	27.28
	751-761 Fifth Avenue	King Of Prussia	PA	1967	158,000	100.0 %	629	4.03
	630 Allendale Road	King of Prussia	PA	2000	150,000	61.9 %	2,382	25.31
	640 Freedom Business Center	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1991	132,000	98.0 %	2,472	20.29
	52 Swedesford Square	East Whiteland Twp.	PA	1988	131,017	35.1 %	948	—
	400 Berwyn Park	Berwyn	PA	1999	124,182	90.7 %	2,524	16.55
	4000 Chemical Road	Plymouth Meeting	PA	2007	120,877	100.0 %	3,083	27.56

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Three Radnor Corporate Center	Radnor	PA	1998	119,087	100.0	% 3,045	29.21
101 Lindenwood Drive	Malvern	PA	1988	118,121	98.4	% 2,321	19.48
300 Berwyn Park	Berwyn	PA	1989	107,702	96.8	% 2,241	24.59
Two Radnor Corporate Center	Radnor	PA	1998	97,576	100.0	% 1,679	19.61
301 Lindenwood Drive	Malvern	PA	1984	97,813	94.2	% 1,570	20.30
1 West Elm Street	W. Conshohocken	PA	1999	97,737	100.0	% 2,611	28.68
555 Croton Road	King of Prussia	PA	1999	96,909	69.8	% 2,054	14.80
500 North Gulph Road	King Of Prussia	PA	1979	93,082	74.1	% 1,127	19.82
620 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1990	90,183	94.2	% 1,470	24.12
610 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1987	90,088	94.2	% 1,566	15.43
630 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1988	89,870	97.2	% 2,282	29.77
600 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1986	89,626	100.0	% 1,563	25.11
630 Freedom Business Center	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1989	86,683	100.0	% 1,532	21.04
1200 Swedesford Road	Berwyn	PA	1994	86,622	100.0	% 1,722	29.27
620 Freedom Business Center	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1986	86,570	94.3	% 1,711	24.29
595 East Swedesford Road	Wayne	PA	1998	81,890	100.0	% 1,672	22.18
1050 Westlakes Drive	Berwyn	PA	1984	80,000	100.0	% 1,984	27.35
One Progress Drive	Horsham	PA	1986	79,204	80.0	% 798	16.21
1060 First Avenue	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1987	77,718	91.0	% 1,330	22.12
741 First Avenue	King Of Prussia	PA	1966	77,184	100.0	% 376	5.85
1040 First Avenue	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1985	75,488	23.4	% 726	24.87
200 Berwyn Park	Berwyn	PA	1987	75,025	77.1	% 1,277	21.33
1020 First Avenue	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1984	74,556	100.0	% 1,608	22.07
1000 First Avenue	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1980	74,139	96.5	% 1,550	23.71

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130 Radnor Chester Road	Radnor	PA	1983	71,349	100.0	% 2,150	33.19
14 Campus Boulevard	Newtown Square	PA	1998	69,542	100.0	% 1,815	27.46
170 Radnor Chester Road	Radnor	PA	1983	68,143	100.0	% 1,688	29.60
500 Enterprise Road	Horsham	PA	1990	66,751	100.0	% 823	20.04
575 East Swedesford Road	Wayne	PA	1985	66,265	100.0	% 1,229	27.56
610 Freedom Business Center	(d) King Of Prussia	PA	1985	62,991	78.2	% 641	17.56
925 Harvest Drive	Blue Bell	PA	1990	62,957	85.9	% 902	21.37
980 Harvest Drive	Blue Bell	PA	1988	62,379	85.9	% 1,022	15.84
426 Lancaster Avenue	Devon	PA	1990	61,102	100.0	% 1,213	21.88
1180 Swedesford Road	Berwyn	PA	1987	60,371	45.8	% 624	4.11
1160 Swedesford Road	Berwyn	PA	1986	60,099	51.1	% 802	22.68
100 Berwyn Park	Berwyn	PA	1986	57,730	86.9	% 923	22.94
640 Allendale Road	(f) King of Prussia	PA	2000	56,034	100.0	% 316	7.37
565 East Swedesford Road	Wayne	PA	1984	55,456	100.0	% 1,029	23.35
650 Park Avenue	King Of Prussia	PA	1968	54,338	92.0	% 794	17.89
910 Harvest Drive	Blue Bell	PA	1990	52,611	100.0	% 1,040	21.45
2240/50 Butler Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1984	52,229	100.0	% 969	16.86
920 Harvest Drive	Blue Bell	PA	1990	51,875	95.3	% 936	21.67
660 Allendale Road	King of Prussia	PA	2011	50,635	100.0	% 677	16.30
875 First Avenue	King Of Prussia	PA	1966	50,000	100.0	% 1,037	23.96
620 Allendale Road	King Of Prussia	PA	1961	50,000	100.0	% 600	12.99
15 Campus Boulevard	Newtown Square	PA	2002	49,621	100.0	% 1,223	26.98
17 Campus Boulevard	Newtown Square	PA	2001	48,565	100.0	% 1,137	26.89
11 Campus Boulevard	Newtown Square	PA	1998	47,699	81.8	% 1,117	26.25
585 East Swedesford Road	Wayne	PA	1998	43,683	100.0	% 771	28.93
1100 Cassett Road	Berwyn	PA	1997	43,480	100.0	% 1,106	32.40
1336 Enterprise Drive	West Goshen	PA	1989	39,330	—	% —	—

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600 Park Avenue	King Of Prussia	PA	1964	39,000	100.0	% 234	6.00
18 Campus Boulevard	Newtown Square	PA	1990	37,374	100.0	% 864	24.73
100 Arrandale Boulevard	Exton	PA	1997	34,931	100.0	% 456	18.53
300 Lindenwood Drive	Malvern	PA	1991	33,000	100.0	% 794	25.30
2260 Butler Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1984	31,892	100.0	% 447	23.10
120 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1984	30,574	100.0	% 561	21.77
1700 Paoli Pike	Malvern	PA	2000	28,000	—	% —	—
140 West Germantown Pike	Plymouth Meeting	PA	1984	25,357	100.0	% 515	24.11
100 Lindenwood Drive	Malvern	PA	1985	18,400	100.0	% 373	22.58
200 Lindenwood Drive	Malvern	PA	1984	12,600	100.0	% 212	18.74
SUBTOTAL - PENNSYLVANIA SUBURBS SEGMENT				6,505,907	91.3	% 129,121	23.85
PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT SEGMENT							
1717 Arch Street	(d) Philadelphia	PA	1990	1,029,413	92.7	% 17,932	17.41
2970 Market Street	Philadelphia	PA	2010	862,692	100.0	% 19,543	31.34
2929 Arch Street	(d) Philadelphia	PA	2005	730,187	99.7	% 24,730	35.94
100 North 18th Street	(e) Philadelphia	PA	1988	708,844	80.7	% 19,025	33.74
130 North 18th Street	Philadelphia	PA	1989	595,041	89.9	% 12,112	30.36
101 - 103 Juniper Street	(i) Philadelphia	PA	2011	N/A	—	% —	—
2930 Chestnut Street	(d), (g) Philadelphia	PA	2010	553,421	100.0	% 117	11.39
3020 Market Street	(d) Philadelphia	PA	1959	190,925	68.7	% 2,201	21.46
Philadelphia Marine Center	(d), (g) Philadelphia	PA	Various	181,900	100.0	% 1,139	4.85

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SUBTOTAL - PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON D.C. SEGMENT				4,852,423	93.1	% 96,799	25.64
	1676 International Drive	McLean	VA 1999	299,387	93.8	% 9,006	34.48
	2340 Dulles Corner Boulevard	Herndon	VA 1987	264,405	100.0	% 8,011	32.36
	2291 Wood Oak Drive	Herndon	VA 1999	230,389	100.0	% 7,813	31.78
	1900 Gallows Road	Vienna	VA 1989	210,632	85.3	% 3,670	23.72
	3141 Fairview Park Drive	(h) Falls Church	VA 1988	183,618	84.4	% 8,627	28.83
	2411 Dulles Corner Park	Herndon	VA 1990	180,510	78.4	% 4,543	0.03
	2355 Dulles Corner Boulevard	Herndon	VA 1988	179,176	73.9	% 4,117	32.56
	1880 Campus Commons Drive	Reston	VA 1985	172,943	95.7	% 3,450	22.20
	2121 Cooperative Way	Herndon	VA 2000	162,578	89.0	% 4,167	17.29
	6600 Rockledge Drive	(d) Bethesda	MD 1981	160,173	91.3	% 4,511	30.65
	8260 Greensboro Drive	McLean	VA 1980	158,961	79.1	% 3,360	27.55
	2251 Corporate Park Drive	Herndon	VA 2000	158,016	100.0	% 4,294	25.72
	12015 Lee Jackson Memorial Highway	Fairfax	VA 1985	153,255	94.8	% 3,907	22.80
	13880 Dulles Corner Lane	Herndon	VA 1997	151,853	71.6	% 1,412	26.22
	8521 Leesburg Pike	Vienna	VA 1984	150,897	93.2	% 2,114	26.50
	2273 Research Boulevard	Rockville	MD 1999	147,689	100.0	% 4,165	30.37
	2275 Research Boulevard	Rockville	MD 1990	147,650	97.9	% 4,045	31.48
	2201 Cooperative Way	Herndon	VA 1990	128,173	43.3	% 1,172	22.90
	2277 Research Boulevard	Rockville	MD 1986	137,045	100.0	% 3,528	31.30
	11781 Lee Jackson Memorial Highway	Fairfax	VA 1982	130,935	76.5	% 2,936	27.70
	11720 Beltsville Drive	Beltsville	MD 1987	128,903	58.8	% 1,828	24.36
		Herndon	VA 1989	104,150	61.4	% 802	16.54

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13825 Sunrise Valley Drive								
198 Van Buren Street	Herndon	VA	1996	98,934	46.5	% 1,347	30.95	
196 Van Buren Street	Herndon	VA	1991	98,291	81.5	% 1,546	18.15	
11700 Beltsville Drive	Beltsville	MD	1981	96,843	82.8	% 2,210	24.99	
11710 Beltsville Drive	Beltsville	MD	1987	81,281	67.6	% 1,373	19.12	
4401 Fair Lakes Court	Fairfax	VA	1988	55,972	92.5	% 1,539	27.15	
11740 Beltsville Drive	Beltsville	MD	1987	6,783	100.0	% 138	22.79	

SUBTOTAL -								
METROPOLITAN								
WASHINGTON D.C.								
SEGMENT								
				4,179,442	85.3	% 99,631	30.39	

NEW
JERSEY/DELAWARE
SEGMENT

300 Delaware Avenue	Wilmington	DE	1989	298,071	79.0	% 3,056	15.27	
920 North King Street	Wilmington	DE	1989	203,328	96.7	% 4,192	27.34	
10000 Midlantic Drive	Mt. Laurel	NJ	1990	186,908	87.3	% 1,207	20.98	
1009 Lenox Drive	Lawrenceville	NJ	1989	180,734	83.7	% 4,134	24.32	
400 Commerce Drive	Newark	DE	1997	154,086	100.0	% 2,332	17.78	
457 Haddonfield Road	Cherry Hill	NJ	1990	121,737	93.2	% 1,836	21.33	
2000 Midlantic Drive	Mt. Laurel	NJ	1989	121,658	92.6	% 1,387	20.91	
2000 Lenox Drive	Lawrenceville	NJ	2000	119,731	100.0	% 3,207	27.79	
700 East Gate Drive	Mt. Laurel	NJ	1984	119,272	94.9	% 1,807	19.78	
989 Lenox Drive	Lawrenceville	NJ	1984	112,055	60.8	% 1,485	23.61	
993 Lenox Drive	Lawrenceville	NJ	1985	111,124	100.0	% 2,920	20.76	
1000 Howard Boulevard	Mt. Laurel	NJ	1988	105,312	97.4	% 754	10.31	
One Righter Parkway (d)	Wilmington	DE	1989	104,761	97.3	% 1,995	24.06	
1000 Atrium Way	Mt. Laurel	NJ	1989	99,668	89.8	% 1,076	17.47	
997 Lenox Drive	Lawrenceville	NJ	1987	97,277	81.5	% 2,096	27.46	

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Two Righter Parkway	(d)	Wilmington	DE	1987	95,514	96.5	% 1,617	22.21
1120 Executive Boulevard		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1987	95,183	40.5	% 486	21.65
15000 Midlantic Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1991	84,056	94.1	% 1,055	21.60
220 Lake Drive East		Cherry Hill	NJ	1988	78,509	85.9	% 895	23.08
1200 Lenox Drive		Lawrenceville	NJ	2007	76,419	100.0	% 2,241	30.06
200 Lake Drive East		Cherry Hill	NJ	1989	76,352	88.7	% 1,047	23.96
200 Commerce Drive		Newark	DE	1998	68,034	100.0	% 1,327	20.99
9000 Midlantic Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1989	67,299	74.2	% 817	24.60
100 Commerce Drive		Newark	DE	1989	62,787	76.5	% 680	18.82
701 East Gate Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1986	61,794	82.2	% 609	19.95
210 Lake Drive East		Cherry Hill	NJ	1986	60,604	50.5	% 598	23.25
308 Harper Drive		Moorestown	NJ	1976	59,500	83.3	% 560	18.24
305 Fellowship Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1980	56,824	68.6	% 575	18.83
309 Fellowship Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1982	55,911	92.6	% 640	22.68
307 Fellowship Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1981	54,485	93.6	% 657	19.77
303 Fellowship Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1979	53,768	79.1	% 410	16.18
1000 Bishops Gate		Mt. Laurel	NJ	2005	53,281	100.0	% 1,049	28.64
1000 Lenox Drive		Lawrenceville	NJ	1982	52,264	100.0	% 1,329	31.24
100 Lenox Drive		Lawrenceville	NJ	1991	50,942	100.0	% 971	23.82
2 Foster Avenue	(f)	Gibbsboro	NJ	1974	50,761	94.6	% 220	4.66
4000 Midlantic Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1998	46,945	100.0	% 575	21.19
Five Eves Drive		Marlton	NJ	1986	45,564	97.8	% 665	21.07
161 Gaither Drive		Mount Laurel	NJ	1987	44,739	93.2	% 543	22.30
Main Street - Piazza		Voorhees	NJ	1990	44,708	100.0	% 548	16.88
20 East Clementon Road		Gibbsboro	NJ	1986	38,260	93.5	% 390	18.65
Two Eves Drive		Marlton	NJ	1987	37,532	100.0	% 404	15.78
Main Street - Promenade		Voorhees	NJ	1988	31,445	90.3	% 251	12.78
Four B Eves Drive		Marlton	NJ	1987	27,011	83.3	% 373	15.37
815 East Gate Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1986	25,500	65.1	% 100	18.57
817 East Gate Drive		Mt. Laurel	NJ	1986	25,351	100.0	% 276	15.57
Four A Eves Drive		Marlton	NJ	1987	24,687	82.2	% 270	16.54
1 Foster Avenue	(f)	Gibbsboro	NJ	1972	24,255	100.0	% 111	4.58
4 Foster Avenue	(f)	Gibbsboro	NJ	1974	23,372	100.0	% 162	7.96
7 Foster Avenue		Gibbsboro	NJ	1983	22,158	82.3	% 156	8.76
10 Foster Avenue		Gibbsboro	NJ	1983	18,651	100.0	% 166	17.34
5 U.S. Avenue	(f)	Gibbsboro	NJ	1987	5,000	100.0	% 24	5.00
50 East Clementon Road		Gibbsboro	NJ	1986	3,080	100.0	% 160	51.90
5 Foster Avenue		Gibbsboro	NJ	1968	2,000	100.0	% —	—
					3,940,267	88.3	% 56,441	20.79

SUBTOTAL - NEW
JERSEY/DELAWARE
SEGMENT

RICHMOND, VA
SEGMENT

300 Arboretum Place	Richmond	VA	1988	212,228	84.0	% 3,261	18.74
6800 Paragon Place	Richmond	VA	1986	145,647	86.4	% 2,272	14.27
6802 Paragon Place	Richmond	VA	1989	143,788	99.3	% 2,442	17.57
7501 Boulders View Drive	Richmond	VA	1990	136,654	100.0	% 1,997	14.87
2511 Brittons Hill Road (f)	Richmond	VA	1987	132,548	100.0	% 680	7.14
2100-2116 West Laburnam Avenue	Richmond	VA	1976	128,337	97.0	% 1,813	15.20
7300 Beaufont Springs Drive	Richmond	VA	2000	120,665	100.0	% 1,690	20.29
1025 Boulders Parkway	Richmond	VA	1994	93,143	66.1	% 1,147	17.64
2201-2245 Tomlynn Street (f)	Richmond	VA	1989	85,861	97.2	% 446	6.42
7401 Beaufont Springs Drive	Richmond	VA	1998	82,706	78.3	% 838	17.05
7325 Beaufont Springs Drive	Richmond	VA	1999	75,218	75.5	% 1,064	21.45
100 Gateway Centre Parkway	Richmond	VA	2001	74,991	39.0	% 568	11.26

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6806 Paragon Place	Richmond	VA	2007	74,480	100.0	% 1,609	18.81
9011 Arboretum Parkway	Richmond	VA	1991	73,183	48.7	% 683	18.10
4870 Sadler Road	Glen Allen	VA	2000	63,832	100.0	% 1,402	21.70
4880 Sadler Road	Glen Allen	VA	1998	63,427	100.0	% 1,251	19.33
4805 Lake Brooke Drive	Glen Allen	VA	1996	60,867	100.0	% 730	20.48
9100 Arboretum Parkway	Richmond	VA	1988	58,446	80.6	% 752	16.38
2812 Emerywood Parkway	Henrico	VA	1980	56,984	100.0	% 894	17.07
4364 South Alston Avenue	Durham	NC	1985	56,601	60.8	% 572	16.22
2277 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1986	50,400	100.0	% 278	6.35
9200 Arboretum Parkway	Richmond	VA	1988	49,542	100.0	% 748	16.74
9210 Arboretum Parkway	Richmond	VA	1988	48,012	59.1	% 427	15.35
2212-2224 Tomlynn Street	(f) Richmond	VA	1985	45,353	100.0	% 327	7.74
2221-2245 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1994	45,250	100.0	% 273	6.98
2251 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1983	42,000	100.0	% 223	7.28
2161-2179 Tomlynn Street	(f) Richmond	VA	1985	41,550	100.0	% 177	5.59
2256 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1982	33,413	100.0	% 219	8.07
2246 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1987	33,271	100.0	% 282	9.92
2244 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1993	33,050	100.0	% 280	9.80
9211 Arboretum Parkway	Richmond	VA	1991	30,791	100.0	% 210	10.74
2248 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1989	30,184	100.0	% 212	8.94
2130-2146 Tomlynn Street	(f) Richmond	VA	1988	29,700	100.0	% 224	10.12
2120 Tomlyn Street	(f) Richmond	VA	1986	23,850	86.2	% 143	8.55
2240 Dabney Road	(f) Richmond	VA	1984	15,389	100.0	% 130	10.01
SUBTOTAL - RICHMOND, VA SEGMENT				2,491,361	89.2	% 30,264	14.57

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AUSTIN, TX

SEGMENT

1250 Capital of Texas Highway South	Austin	TX	1984	270,711	98.9	% 3,741	25.6
1301 Mopac Expressway	Austin	TX	2001	222,580	100.0	% 3,305	23.04
3711 South Mopac Expressway	Austin	TX	2007	205,195	100.0	% 3,803	31.19
1601 Mopac Expressway	Austin	TX	2000	195,639	100.0	% 3,101	29.29
1501 South Mopac Expressway	Austin	TX	1999	195,324	100.0	% 2,729	25.33
1221 Mopac Expressway	Austin	TX	2001	173,302	100.0	% 2,940	27.38
7000 West William Cannon Drive	Austin	TX	1999	136,075	100	% 6	24.93

SUBTOTAL -

AUSTIN, TX

SEGMENT

1,398,826 99.8 % 19,625 26.65

CALIFORNIA

SEGMENT

155 Grand Avenue	Oakland	CA	1990	204,336	73.6	% 4,343	29.77
2 Kaiser Land	(g) Oakland	CA	N/A	—	—	% —	—
Oakland Lot B	(g) Oakland	CA	N/A	—	—	% —	—
1220 Concord Avenue	Concord	CA	1984	175,153	100.0	% 4,204	24.28
1200 Concord Avenue	Concord	CA	1984	175,103	100	% 4,427	25.74
5900 & 5950 La Place Court	Carlsbad	CA	1988	80,506	70.8	% 707	13.98
16870 West Bernardo Drive	Rancho Bernardo	CA	2002	68,708	100.0	% 1,561	26.02
5963 La Place Court	Carlsbad	CA	1987	61,587	75.8	% 812	17.77
2035 Corte Del Nogal	Carlsbad	CA	1991	53,982	82.4	% 814	20.31
5973 Avenida Encinas	Carlsbad	CA	1986	51,695	89.3	% 927	23.18

SUBTOTAL -

CALIFORNIA

SEGMENT

871,070 87.7 % 17,795 24.34

TOTAL CORE

PORTFOLIO

24,239,296 90.3 % \$449,676 23.93

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- (a) Calculated by dividing net rentable square feet included in leases signed on or before December 31, 2012 at the property by the aggregate net rentable square feet of the property.
 “Total Base Rent” for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 represents base rents earned during such period,
- (b) excluding tenant reimbursements and deferred market rent adjustments, calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) determined on a straight-line basis.
 “Average Annualized Rental Rate” is calculated by taking: (i) for office leases written on a triple net basis, the sum of the annualized base rent utilizing contractual rental rates pursuant to executed leases as of December 31, 2012 exclusive of concessions and abatements plus the prorata 2012 budgeted operating expense reimbursements excluding tenant electricity; and (ii) for office leases written on a full service basis, the annualized base rent utilizing contractual rental rates pursuant to executed leases as of December 31, 2012 exclusive of concessions and abatements, and dividing the sum of such amounts by the total square footage occupied as of December 31, 2012.
- (c) These properties are subject to a ground lease with a third party.
 We hold our interest in Two Logan Square (100 North 18th Street) through our ownership of second and third mortgages that are secured by this property and that are junior to a first mortgage with a third party. Our ownership of these two mortgages currently provides us with all of the cash flows from Two Logan Square after the payment of operating expenses and debt service on the first mortgage.
- (d) These properties are industrial facilities.
- (e) These are mixed-use properties.
 We contributed this property to an unconsolidated real estate venture, however, we will continue to consolidate this property due to our continuing involvement resulting from our ongoing lease of space, and our 50% ownership interest in the venture. Please see Note 3 to the consolidated financial financial statements for additional information.
- (f) This is a 220-space parking garage facility.

The following table shows information regarding rental rates and lease expirations for the Properties at December 31, 2012 and assumes that none of the tenants exercises renewal options or termination rights, if any, at or prior to scheduled expirations:

Year of Lease Expiration December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring Within the Year	Rentable Square Footage Subject to Expiring Leases	Final Annualized Base Rent Under Expiring Leases (a)	Final Annualized Base Rent Per Square Foot Expiring Leases	Percentage of Total Final Annualized Base Rent Under Expiring Leases	Cumulative Total	
2012 (b)	69	52,113	\$428,593	\$8.22	0.1	% 0.1	%
2013	268	2,009,429	43,083,802	21.44	7.7	% 7.8	%
2014	239	2,309,224	58,042,589	25.14	10.4	% 18.2	%
2015	227	2,550,005	62,346,498	24.45	11.1	% 29.3	%
2016	216	1,982,205	50,094,198	25.27	8.9	% 38.2	%
2017	219	2,982,391	83,267,061	27.92	14.9	% 53.1	%
2018	123	1,880,856	55,369,834	29.44	9.9	% 63.0	%
2019	85	1,067,619	33,500,480	31.38	6.0	% 69.0	%
2020	57	1,112,540	28,381,762	25.51	5.1	% 74.1	%
2021	42	1,107,147	29,629,044	26.76	5.3	% 79.4	%
2022	36	1,428,919	45,121,856	31.58	8.1	% 87.5	%
2023 and thereafter	43	2,908,703	70,607,640	24.27	12.6	% 100.0	%
	1,624	21,391,151	\$559,873,357	\$26.17	100.0	%	

“Final Annualized Base Rent” for each lease scheduled to expire represents the cash rental rate of base rents, excluding tenant reimbursements, in the final month prior to expiration multiplied by 12. Tenant reimbursements (a) generally include payment of a portion of real estate taxes, operating expenses and common area maintenance and utility charges.

Relates to existing month-to-month tenancy leases and to expired leases that we executed, which converted to (b) month-to-month tenancies until a written notice to vacate is provided by us or a new lease agreement is agreed upon with the tenant.

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At December 31, 2012, our Properties were leased to 1,399 tenants that are engaged in a variety of businesses. The following table sets forth information regarding leases at the Properties with the 20 tenants with the largest amounts leased based upon Annualized Base Rent as of December 31, 2012:

Tenant Name (a)	Number of Leases	Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term Months	Aggregate Leased Square Feet	Aggregate Leased Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent (in 000) (b)	Percentage of Aggregate Annualized Base Rent	
General Services Administration — U.S. Govt.	17	180	1,547,532	7.2	% \$34,606	7.2	%
Northrop Grumman Corporation	4	43	432,776	2.0	% 13,422	2.8	%
Pepper Hamilton LLP	2	33	296,432	1.4	% 11,302	2.4	%
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	10	53	438,723	2.1	% 11,219	2.3	%
Lockheed Martin	9	16	547,616	2.6	% 10,246	2.1	%
KPMG, LLP	2	104	241,828	1.1	% 8,070	1.7	%
Dechert LLP	1	82	218,565	1.0	% 7,534	1.6	%
Lincoln National Management Co.	1	91	198,079	0.9	% 6,612	1.4	%
Blank Rome LLP	1	121	236,903	1.1	% 6,294	1.3	%
Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP	1	18	209,584	1.0	% 6,101	1.3	%
Comcast Corporation	4	291	247,169	1.2	% 5,923	1.2	%
Deltek Systems, Inc.	1	116	157,900	0.7	% 5,176	1.1	%
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.	1	8	144,438	0.7	% 4,211	0.9	%
Hewlett Packard	2	42	141,339	0.7	% 4,179	0.9	%
Intel Corporation	1	1	164,061	0.8	% 4,025	0.8	%
Executive Health Resources, Inc.	4	48	152,819	0.7	% 4,020	0.8	%
VWR Management Services LLC	1	144	149,858	0.7	% 3,818	0.8	%
Woodcock Washburn, LLP	1	108	109,323	0.5	% 3,714	0.8	%
Computer Sciences	3	20	197,077	0.9	% 3,677	0.8	%
Solarwinds.net, Inc.	1	41	109,645	0.5	% 3,558	0.7	%
Consolidated Total/Weighted Average	67	58	5,941,667	27.8	% \$157,707	32.9	%

(a) The identified tenant includes affiliates in certain circumstances.

Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly base rent, excluding tenant reimbursements, for each lease in effect

(b) at December 31, 2012 multiplied by 12. Tenant reimbursements generally include payment of a portion of real estate taxes, operating expenses and common area maintenance and utility charges.

Real Estate Ventures

As of December 31, 2012, we had an aggregate investment (net of returns of investment) of approximately \$193.6 million in 19 unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures. We formed these ventures with unaffiliated third parties to develop or manage office properties or to acquire land in anticipation of possible development of office properties. As of December 31, 2012, 15 of the Real Estate Ventures owned 54 office buildings that contain an aggregate of approximately 7.0 million net rentable square feet, three Real Estate Ventures owned 24 acres of undeveloped land, and one Real Estate Venture developed a hotel property that contains 137 rooms in Conshohocken, PA.

We account for our investments in these Real Estate Ventures using the equity method. Our ownership interests range from 20% to 65%, subject to specified priority allocations in certain of the Real Estate Ventures. Our investments, initially recorded at cost, are subsequently adjusted for our share of the Real Estate Ventures' income or loss and contributions to capital and distributions, unless we have no intent or obligation to fund losses in which case our

investment would not go below zero.

On November 1, 2012, we contributed \$13.3 million to our Real Estate Venture known as Six Tower Bridge. This Real Estate Venture used proceeds of our contribution to repay the balance of its mortgage indebtedness. Of the \$13.3 million that we advanced, \$8.4 million is classified as a partner loan that pays interest at 9.0% per annum and \$4.9 million is classified as a partner loan that accrues interest at 9.0% per annum (the additional funds contributed from the partner and priority loans were used for operations

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of the venture). We accounted for our contribution as additional basis in our investment in the Real Estate Venture. We are treating interest payments to us as distributions that decrease our basis in the Real Estate Venture. On September 19, 2012, we made a one-time payment of \$1.0 million to terminate an agreement with a third party who provided services related to the Real Estate Venture known as Brandywine AI Ventures. Our agreement with the third party provided for commissions and fees related to acquisitions undertaken through this venture. We paid the termination fee in order to terminate and discharge any future obligations of commissions and fees associated with acquisitions by the venture. The termination payment is recorded in our consolidated statements of operations as "Loss on real estate venture formation" because the fee is associated with a contract executed upon formation of the venture. There were no comparable charges for the prior period.

On September 5, 2012, we formed a joint venture, TB-BDN Plymouth Apartments, L.P., (the "Venture"), with Toll Brothers, Inc. ("Toll Brothers"), a residential home builder. We, along with Toll Brothers, each own a 50% interest in the Venture. The Venture owns a 20-acre parcel of land located in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, which we contributed to the Venture upon its formation. Concurrent with our contribution of the aforementioned land parcel, Toll Brothers contributed \$15.5 million of cash to the venture, equivalent to the fair value of the land parcel we contributed. The Venture will use the cash contributed by Toll Brothers to fund predevelopment costs for construction of a 398 unit apartment complex.

On July 10, 2012, we contributed \$26.1 million to our Real Estate Venture known as Brandywine AI Ventures to fund our share of partner capital for the Venture's \$120.6 million acquisition of three office properties containing 497,896 net rentable square feet in Silver Spring, Maryland. The properties were 93.2% occupied as of December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, we had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$0.6 million of loans on behalf of the Real Estate Ventures. We also provide customary environmental indemnities and completion guarantees in connection with construction and permanent financing both for our own account and on behalf of the Real Estate Ventures.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved from time to time in legal proceedings, including tenant disputes, employee disputes, disputes arising out of agreements to purchase or sell properties and disputes relating to state and local taxes. We generally consider these disputes to be routine to the conduct of our business and management believes that the final outcome of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The common shares of Brandywine Realty Trust are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "BDN." There is no established trading market for units of partnership interests in the Operating Partnership. On February 21, 2013, there were 698 holders of record of our common shares and 37 holders of record (in addition to Brandywine Realty Trust) of Class A units of the Operating Partnership. On February 21, 2013, the last reported sales price of the common shares on the NYSE was \$13.20. The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low sales price per common share reported on the NYSE for the indicated periods and the distributions paid by us with respect to each such period.

	Share Price High	Share Price Low	Distributions Paid During Quarter
First Quarter 2011	\$12.32	\$11.09	\$0.15
Second Quarter 2011	\$12.76	\$11.06	\$0.15
Third Quarter 2011	\$12.34	\$7.88	\$0.15
Fourth Quarter 2011	\$9.63	\$7.09	\$0.15
First Quarter 2012	\$11.48	\$9.40	\$0.15
Second Quarter 2012	\$12.34	\$10.66	\$0.15
Third Quarter 2012	\$12.88	\$11.28	\$0.15
Fourth Quarter 2012	\$12.66	\$11.07	\$0.15

For each quarter in 2012 and 2011, the Operating Partnership paid a cash distribution per Class A unit in an amount equal to the dividend paid on a common share for each such quarter.

In order to maintain the status of Brandywine Realty Trust as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our taxable income (not including net capital gains). Future distributions will be declared at the discretion of our Board of Trustees and will depend on our actual cash flow, financial condition and capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors as our Board of Trustees deems relevant.

On December 11, 2012, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly dividend distribution of \$0.15 per common share that was paid on January 18, 2013. On December 13, 2011, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly dividend distribution of \$0.15 per common share that was paid on January 19, 2012. Our Board of Trustees has adopted a dividend policy designed to match our distributions to our projected, normalized taxable income for 2013.

On June 28, 2012, we filed with the NYSE our annual CEO Certification and Annual Written Affirmation pursuant to Section 303A.12 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, each certifying that we were in compliance with all of the listing standards of the NYSE.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2012, with respect to compensation plans under which our common shares are authorized for issuance:

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	3,337,549	\$14.85	5,311,022
	—	—	—

Equity compensation plans not
approved by security holders

Total	3,337,549	\$14.85	5,311,022
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Relates to our Amended and Restated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “1997 Plan”) and 46,667 options awarded prior to adoption of the 1997 Plan. In June 2010, our shareholders approved amendments to the 1997 Plan. The (1) amendments, among other things, increased the number of common shares available for awards under the 1997 Plan by 6,000,000 (of which 3,600,000 were made available solely for awards of options and share appreciation rights).

The following table presents information related to our common share repurchases during the year ended December 31, 2012:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (a)
January 1 to January 31	3,817	(b) \$9.66	—	539,200
February 1 to February 29	—	—	—	539,200
March 1 to March 31	146,822	(b) 11.04	—	539,200
April 1 to April 30	104,671	(b) 11.48	—	539,200
May 1 to May 31	—	—	—	539,200
June 1 to June 30	—	—	—	539,200
July 1 to July 31	—	—	—	539,200
August 1 to August 31	—	—	—	539,200
September 1 to September 30	—	—	—	539,200
October 1 to October 31	22,345	(b) 11.61	—	539,200
November 1 to November 30	—	—	—	539,200
December 1 to December 31	—	—	—	539,200
Total	277,655		—	

Relates to the remaining common share repurchase availability under our share repurchase program. There is no (a) expiration date on the common share repurchase program. Our Board of Trustees initially authorized this program in 1998 and has periodically replenished capacity under the program.

Represents common shares cancelled upon vesting of restricted common shares previously awarded to employees (b) in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations. Such shares do not reduce the total number of shares that remain available to be purchased under the share repurchase program.

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SHARE PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The SEC requires us to present a chart comparing the cumulative total shareholder return on the common shares with the cumulative total shareholder return of (i) a broad equity index and (ii) a published industry or peer group index. The following chart compares the cumulative total shareholder return for the common shares with the cumulative shareholder return of companies on (i) the S&P 500 Index (ii) the Russell 2000 and (iii) the NAREIT ALL-REIT Total Return Index as provided by NAREIT for the period beginning December 31, 2007 and ending December 31, 2012 and assumes an investment of \$100, with reinvestment of all dividends, has been made in the common shares and in each index on December 31, 2007.

Index	Year Ended					
	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	12/31/2011	12/31/2012
Brandywine Realty Trust	100.00	47.84	77.99	83.93	72.57	98.21
S&P 500	100.00	63.00	79.68	91.68	93.61	108.59
Russell 2000	100.00	66.21	84.20	106.82	102.36	119.09
NAREIT All Equity REIT Index	100.00	62.27	79.70	101.98	110.42	132.18

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected financial and operating data and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected data have been revised to reflect disposition of all properties since January 1, 2008, which have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented in accordance with the accounting standard governing discontinued operations.

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Brandywine Realty Trust

(in thousands, except per common share data and number of properties)

Year Ended December 31,	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Operating Results					
Total revenue	\$559,833	\$561,753	\$540,432	\$551,822	\$561,756
Loss from continuing operations	(30,154	) (18,965	) (37,325	) (781	) (6,750
Net income (loss)	6,529	(4,715	) (17,606	) 8,089	38,525
Income (loss) allocated to Common Shares	(8,238	) (12,996	) (25,578	) (245	) 28,462
Loss from continuing operations per Common Share					
Basic	\$(0.31	) \$(0.20	) \$(0.34	) \$(0.08	) \$(0.17
Diluted	\$(0.31	) \$(0.20	) \$(0.34	) \$(0.08	) \$(0.17
Earnings (loss) per Common Share					
Basic	\$(0.06	) \$(0.10	) \$(0.19	) \$—	\$0.32
Diluted	\$(0.06	) \$(0.10	) \$(0.19	) \$—	\$0.32
Cash distributions paid per Common Share	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$1.76
Balance Sheet Data					
Real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation	\$3,922,893	\$4,061,461	\$4,201,410	\$4,164,992	\$4,191,367
Total assets	4,506,709	4,557,718	4,690,378	4,663,750	4,742,619
Total indebtedness	2,465,330	2,393,995	2,430,446	2,454,577	2,741,495
Total liabilities	2,733,193	2,668,022	2,712,604	2,742,010	3,020,121
Noncontrolling interest	21,238	33,105	128,272	38,308	52,961
Brandywine Realty Trust's equity	1,752,278	1,856,591	1,849,502	1,883,432	1,669,537
Other Data					
Cash flows from:					
Operating activities	\$157,283	\$178,749	\$185,127	\$220,405	\$233,867
Investing activities	(73,037	) (47,665	) (171,936	) (102,549	) 164,046
Financing activities	(83,107	) (147,239	) 1,807	(120,213	) (399,589
Property Data					
Number of properties owned at year end	221	232	233	245	248
Net rentable square feet owned at year end	25,079	25,221	25,633	25,563	26,257

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Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.

(in thousands, except per common partnership unit data and number of properties)

Year Ended December 31,	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Operating Results					
Total revenue	\$559,833	\$561,753	\$540,432	\$551,822	\$561,756
Loss from continuing operations	(30,154)	(18,965)	(37,325)	(781)	(6,750)
Net income (loss)	6,529	(4,715)	(17,606)	8,089	38,525
Loss from continuing operations per Common Partnership Unit					
Basic	\$(0.31)	\$(0.19)	\$(0.33)	\$(0.08)	\$(0.17)
Diluted	\$(0.31)	\$(0.19)	\$(0.33)	\$(0.08)	\$(0.17)
Earnings (loss) per Common Partnership Units					
Basic	\$(0.06)	\$(0.09)	\$(0.19)	\$—	\$0.32
Diluted	\$(0.06)	\$(0.09)	\$(0.19)	\$—	\$0.32
Cash distributions paid per Common Partnership Unit	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$1.76
Balance Sheet Data					
Real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation	\$3,922,893	\$4,061,461	\$4,201,410	\$4,164,992	\$4,191,367
Total assets	4,506,709	4,557,718	4,690,378	4,657,320	4,737,584
Total indebtedness	2,465,330	2,393,995	2,430,446	2,454,577	2,741,495
Total liabilities	2,733,193	2,668,022	2,712,604	2,742,010	3,020,121
Redeemable limited partnership units	26,777	38,370	132,855	44,620	54,166
Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	65	—
Brandywine Operating Partnership's equity	1,746,739	1,851,326	1,844,919	1,871,155	1,663,534
Other Data					
Cash flows from:					
Operating activities	\$157,283	\$178,749	\$185,127	\$220,405	\$233,867
Investing activities	(73,037)	(47,665)	(171,936)	(102,549)	164,046
Financing activities	(83,107)	(147,239)	1,807	(120,213)	(399,589)
Property Data					
Number of properties owned at year end	221	232	233	245	248
Net rentable square feet owned at year end	25,079	25,221	25,663	25,563	26,257

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere herein and is based primarily on our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

OVERVIEW

As of December 31, 2012, we manage our portfolio within seven segments: (1) Pennsylvania Suburbs, (2) Philadelphia CBD, (3) Metropolitan Washington D.C., (4) New Jersey/Delaware, (5) Richmond, Virginia, (6) Austin, Texas and (7) California. The Pennsylvania Suburbs segment includes properties in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties in the Philadelphia suburbs. The Philadelphia CBD segment includes properties located in the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Metropolitan Washington, D.C. segment includes properties in Northern

Virginia and suburban Maryland. The New Jersey/Delaware segment includes properties in Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties in New Jersey and in New Castle county in the state of Delaware. The Richmond, Virginia segment includes properties primarily in Albemarle, Chesterfield, Goochland and Henrico counties and

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Durham, North Carolina. The Austin, Texas segment includes properties in Austin. The California segment includes properties in Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo.

We generate cash and revenue from leases of space at our properties and, to a lesser extent, from the management of properties owned by third parties and from investments in the Real Estate Ventures. Factors that we evaluate when leasing space include rental rates, costs of tenant improvements, tenant creditworthiness, current and expected operating costs, the length of the lease, vacancy levels and demand for office and industrial space. We also generate cash through sales of assets, including assets that we do not view as core to our portfolio, either because of location or expected growth potential, and assets that are commanding premium prices from third party investors.

Factors that May Influence Future Results of Operations

Global Market and Economic Conditions

In the U.S., market and economic conditions have been challenging, characterized by tight credit conditions and modest growth. While recent economic data reflects modest growth, the cost and availability of credit may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in some cases, cease to provide funding to borrowers. Continued volatility in the U.S. and international markets and economies may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition, and the liquidity and financial condition of our tenants. If these market conditions continue, they may limit our ability and the ability of our tenants, to timely refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs.

Real Estate Asset Valuation

General economic conditions and the resulting impact on market conditions or a downturn in tenants' businesses may adversely affect the value of our assets. Challenging economic conditions in the U.S., declining demand for leased office, mixed use, or industrial properties and/or a decrease in market rental rates and/or market values of real estate assets in our submarkets could have a negative impact on the value of our properties and related tenant improvements. If we were required under GAAP to write down the carrying value of any of our properties to the lower of cost or fair value due to impairment, or if as a result of an early lease termination we were required to remove or dispose of material amounts of tenant improvements that are not reusable to another tenant, our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected.

Leasing Activity and Rental Rates

The amount of net rental income generated by our properties depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space, newly developed or redeveloped properties and space available from unscheduled lease terminations. The amount of rental income we generate also depends on our ability to maintain or increase rental rates in our submarkets. Negative trends in one or more of these factors could adversely affect our rental income in future periods.

Development and Redevelopment Programs

Historically, a significant portion of our growth has come from our development and redevelopment efforts. We have a proactive planning process by which we continually evaluate the size, timing, costs and scope of our development and redevelopment programs and, as necessary, scale activity to reflect the economic conditions and the real estate fundamentals that exist in our strategic submarkets. We are currently proceeding on certain redevelopment projects, and we take a cautious and selective approach when determining if a certain development or redevelopment project will benefit our portfolio.

In addition, we may be unable to lease committed development or redevelopment properties at expected rental rates or within projected timeframes or complete development or redevelopment properties on schedule or within budgeted amounts, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Financial and Operating Performance

Our financial and operating performance is dependent upon the demand for office, industrial and other commercial space in our markets, our leasing results, our acquisition, disposition and development activity, our financing activity, our cash requirements and economic and market conditions, including prevailing interest rates.

Volatile economic conditions could result in a reduction of the availability of financing and potentially in higher borrowing costs. These factors, coupled with an ongoing economic recovery, have reduced the volume of real estate

transactions and created credit

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stresses on some businesses. Vacancy rates may increase, and rental rates may decline, through 2013 and possibly beyond as the current economic climate may negatively impacts tenants.

We expect that the impact of the current state of the economy, including high unemployment and potential volatility in the financial and credit markets, could have a dampening effect on the fundamentals of our business, including increases in past due accounts, tenant defaults, lower occupancy and reduced effective rents. These conditions would negatively affect our future net income and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. We believe that the quality of our assets and our strong balance sheet will enable us to raise debt capital, if necessary, in various forms and from different sources, including traditional term or secured loans from banks, pension funds and life insurance companies. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to borrow funds on terms that are economically attractive or at all.

We seek revenue growth throughout our portfolio by increasing occupancy and rental rates. Occupancy at our wholly owned properties at December 31, 2012 was 88.3%.

The table below summarizes selected operating and leasing statistics of our wholly owned operating properties for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Year ended December 31, 2012	
Leasing Activity:		
Total net rentable square feet owned (1)	24,239,296	
Occupancy percentage (end of period)	88.3	%
Average occupancy percentage	88.3	%
New leases and expansions commenced (square feet)	1,801,876	
Leases renewed (square feet)	1,716,736	
Net absorption (square feet) (2)	284,870	
Percentage change in rental rates per square feet (3):		
New and expansion rental rates	3.8	%
Renewal rental rates	1.2	%
Combined rental rates	2.0	%
Capital Costs Committed (4):		
Leasing commissions (per square feet)	\$4.79	
Tenant Improvements (per square feet)	\$13.11	

(1) For each period, includes all properties in the core portfolio (i.e. not under development or redevelopment), including properties that were sold during these periods.

(2) Includes leasing related to completed developments and redevelopments, as well as sold properties.

(3) Rental rates include base rent plus reimbursement for operating expenses and real estate taxes.

(4) Calculated on an average basis.

In seeking to increase revenue through our operating, financing and investment activities, we also seek to minimize operating risks, including (i) tenant rollover risk, (ii) tenant credit risk and (iii) development risk.

Tenant Rollover Risk:

We are subject to the risks that tenant leases, upon expiration, are not renewed, that space may not be relet; and that the terms of renewal or reletting (including the cost of renovations) may be less favorable to us than the current lease terms. Leases accounting for approximately 8.5% of our aggregate final annualized base rents as of December 31, 2012 (representing approximately 7.7% of the net rentable square feet of the properties) expire without penalty in 2013. We maintain an active dialogue with our tenants in an effort to maximize lease renewals. Our retention rate for leases that were scheduled to expire in 2012 was 66.2%. If we are unable to renew leases or relet space under expiring leases, at anticipated rental rates, or if tenants terminate their leases early, our cash flow would be adversely impacted.

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Tenant Credit Risk:

In the event of a tenant default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as a landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. Our management regularly evaluates our accounts receivable reserve policy in light of our tenant base and general and local economic conditions. Our accounts receivable allowance was \$16.6 million or 10.9% of total receivables (including accrued rent receivable) as of December 31, 2012 compared to \$15.5 million or 11.2% of total receivables (including accrued rent receivable) as of December 31, 2011.

If economic conditions persist or deteriorate further, we may experience increases in past due accounts, defaults, lower occupancy and reduced effective rents. This condition would negatively affect our future net income and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Development Risk:

As of December 31, 2012, we owned approximately 434 acres of undeveloped land, and held options to purchase approximately 52 additional acres of undeveloped land. As market conditions warrant, we will seek to opportunistically monetize those parcels through sale or development. For parcels of land that we ultimately develop, we will be subject to risks and costs associated with land development, including building moratoriums and inability to obtain necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental approvals, construction cost increases or overruns and construction delays, and insufficient occupancy rates and rental rates.

We also entered into development agreements related to two parcels of land under option for ground lease that required us to commence development by December 31, 2012. During the current year, we were granted an extension to commence development by December 31, 2015 related to these development agreements, and will incur a \$3.5 million extension fee over the extension period. If we determine that we will not be able to start the construction by the date specified, or if we determine that development is not in our best economic interest and an additional extension of the development period cannot be negotiated, we will have to write off all costs that we have incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, amounting to \$13.6 million as of December 31, 2012. We expect to commence development on one of the land parcels during 2013.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discuss our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting periods. Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical accounting policies, as they require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made and changes in the accounting estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period.

Management believes the following critical accounting policies reflect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. For a summary of all of our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize rental revenue on the straight-line basis from the later of the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of acquisition of the property subject to existing leases, which averages minimum rents over the terms of the leases. Lease incentives, which are included as reductions of rental revenue are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease agreements contain provisions that require tenants to reimburse a pro rata share of real estate taxes and common area maintenance costs. For certain leases in the portfolio, there are significant assumptions and judgments made by management in determining the lease term such as when termination options are provided to the tenant. The lease term impacts the period over which minimum rents are determined and recorded and also considers the period over which lease related costs are amortized. In addition, our rental revenue is impacted by our determination of whether the improvements made by us or the tenant are landlord assets. The determination of whether an asset is a landlord asset requires judgment and principally considers whether improvements would be utilizable by another tenant upon move out by the existing tenant. To the extent they are determined not to be landlord

assets, and we fund them, they are considered as lease incentives. To the extent the tenant funds the improvements that we consider to be landlord assets, we treat them as deferred revenue which is amortized to revenue over the lease term.

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Real Estate Investments

Real estate investments are carried at cost. We record acquisition of real estate investments under the acquisition method of accounting and allocate the purchase price to land, buildings and intangible assets on a relative fair value basis. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the useful lives of buildings and capital improvements (5 to 55 years) and over the shorter of the lease term or the life of the asset for tenant improvements. Direct construction costs related to the development of Properties and land holdings are capitalized as incurred. Capitalized costs include pre-construction costs essential to the development of the property, development and constructions costs, interest, property taxes, insurance, salaries and other project costs during the period of development. Estimates and judgments are required in determining when capitalization of certain costs such as interest should commence and cease. We expense routine repair and maintenance expenditures and capitalize those items that extend the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Real Estate Ventures

When we obtain an economic interest in an entity, we evaluate the entity to determine if the entity is deemed a variable interest entity (“VIE”), and if we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, in accordance with the accounting standard for the consolidation of variable interest entities. This accounting standard requires significant use of judgments and estimates in determining its application. If the entity is not deemed to be a VIE, and we serve as the general partner or managing member within the entity, we evaluate to determine if our presumed control as the general partner or managing member is overcome by the “kick out” rights and other substantive participating rights of the limited partners or non-managing members in accordance with the same accounting standard.

We consolidate (i) entities that are VIEs and of which we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which we control. Entities that we account for under the equity method (i.e., at cost, increased or decreased by our share of earnings or losses, less distributions) include (i) entities that are VIEs and of which we are not deemed the primary beneficiary (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which we do not control, but over which we have the ability to exercise significant influence and (iii) entities that are non-VIEs which we maintain an ownership interest through our general partner status, but in which the limited partners in the entity have the substantive ability to dissolve the entity or remove us without cause or have substantive participating rights. We continuously assess our determination of whether an entity is a VIE and who the primary beneficiary is, and whether or not the limited partners in an entity have substantive rights, including if certain events occur that are likely to cause a change in original determinations.

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are any indicators that the value of our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures may be impaired. An investment is impaired only if management’s estimate of the value of the investment is less than the carrying value of the investment, and such decline in value is deemed to be other than temporary. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss shall be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the fair value of the investment. Our estimates of value for each investment (particularly in commercial real estate joint ventures) are based on a number of assumptions that are subject to economic and market uncertainties including, among others, demand for space, competition for tenants, changes in market rental rates, and operating costs. These factors are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter management’s assumptions; accordingly, the values estimated by management in its impairment analyses may not be realized.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The review of recoverability is based on an estimate of the future undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the long-lived asset’s use and eventual disposition. These cash flows consider factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If impairment exists due to the inability to recover the carrying value of a long-lived asset, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair-value of the property. We are required to make subjective assessments as to whether there are impairments in the values of the investments in long-lived assets. These assessments have a direct impact on our net income because recording an impairment loss results in an immediate negative adjustment to net income. The evaluation of anticipated

cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Operating properties are also evaluated if they have been identified for potential sale. No impairment was determined; however, if actual cash flows or the estimated holding periods change, an impairment could be recorded in the future and it could be material. Although our strategy is generally to hold our properties over the long-term, we will dispose of properties to meet our liquidity needs or for other strategic needs. If our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized to reduce the property to the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and such loss could be material. If we determine that impairment has occurred and the assets are classified as held and used, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair-value.

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Where properties have been identified as having a potential for sale, additional judgments are required related to the determination as to the appropriate period over which the undiscounted cash flows should include the operating cash flows and the amount included as the estimated residual value. Management determines the amounts to be included based on a probability weighted cash flow analysis. This requires significant judgment. In some cases, the results of whether an impairment is indicated are sensitive to changes in assumptions input into the estimates, including the hold period until expected sale.

During our impairment review for 2012 and 2011, we determined that no impairment charges were necessary. We also entered into development agreements related to two parcels of land under option for ground lease that required us to commence development by December 31, 2012. During the current year, we were granted an extension to commence development by December 31, 2015 related to these development agreements, and will incur a \$3.5 million extension fee over the extension period. If we determine that we will not be able to start the construction by the date specified, or if we determine that development is not in our best economic interest and an additional extension of the development period cannot be negotiated, we will have to write off all costs that we have incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, amounting to \$13.6 million as of December 31, 2012. We expect to commence development on one of the land parcels during 2013.

Income Taxes

Parent Company

The Parent Company has elected to be treated as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). In addition, the Parent Company may elect to treat one or more of its subsidiaries as REITs. In order to continue to qualify as a REIT, the Parent Company and each of its REIT subsidiaries are required to, among other things, distribute at least 90% of their REIT taxable income to their stockholders and meet certain tests regarding the nature of their income and assets. As REITs, the Parent Company and its REIT subsidiaries are not subject to federal income tax with respect to the portion of their income that meets certain criteria and is distributed annually to the stockholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal income taxes is included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the operations of these REITs. The Parent Company and its REIT subsidiaries, if any, intend to continue to operate in a manner that allows them to continue to meet the requirements for taxation as REITs. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. If the Parent Company or one of its REIT subsidiaries were to fail to meet these requirements, they would be subject to federal income tax.

The Parent Company may elect to treat one or more of its subsidiaries as a taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS. In general, a TRS may perform additional services for our tenants and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate related business (except for the operation or management of health care facilities or lodging facilities or the provision to any person, under a franchise, license or otherwise, of rights to any brand name under which any lodging facility or health care facility is operated). A TRS is subject to corporate federal income tax. The Parent Company has elected to treat certain of its corporate subsidiaries as TRSs; these entities provide third party property management services and certain services to tenants that could not otherwise be provided.

Operating Partnership

In general, the Operating Partnership is not subject to federal and state income taxes, and accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The partners of the Operating Partnership are required to include their respective share of the Operating Partnership's profits or losses in their respective tax returns. The Operating Partnership's tax returns and the amount of allocable Partnership profits and losses are subject to examination by federal and state taxing authorities. If such examination results in changes to the Operating Partnership profits or losses, then the tax liability of the partners would be changed accordingly.

The Operating Partnership may elect to treat one or several of its subsidiaries as REITs under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code. Each subsidiary REIT has met or intends to meet the requirements for treatment as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, and, accordingly, no provision has been made for federal and state income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. If any subsidiary REIT fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, that subsidiary REIT will be subject to federal and state income taxes and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for the four subsequent taxable years. Also, each subsidiary REIT may be subject

to certain local income taxes.

The Operating Partnership has elected to treat several of its subsidiaries as taxable TRSs, which are subject to federal, state and local income tax.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts that represents an estimate of losses that may be incurred from the inability of tenants to make required payments. The allowance is an estimate based on two calculations that are combined to determine the total amount reserved. First, we evaluate specific accounts where we have determined that a tenant may have an inability to meet its financial obligations. In these situations, we use our judgment, based on the facts and circumstances, and record a specific reserve for that tenant against amounts due to reduce the receivable to the amount that we expect to collect. These reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information becomes available. Second, a reserve is established for all tenants based on a range of percentages applied to receivable aging categories. If the financial condition of our tenants were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. For accrued rent receivables, we consider the results of the evaluation of specific accounts as well as other factors including assigning risk factors to different industries based on our tenants standard industrial classification. Considering various factors including assigning a risk factor to different industries, these percentages are based on historical collection and write-off experience adjusted for current market conditions.

Deferred Costs

We incur direct costs related to the financing, development and leasing of our properties. Management exercises judgment in determining whether such costs, particularly internal costs, meet the criteria for capitalization or must be expensed. Capitalized financing fees are amortized over the related loan term on a basis that approximates the effective interest method while capitalized leasing costs are amortized over the related lease term. Management re-evaluates the remaining useful lives of leasing costs as the creditworthiness of our tenants and economic and market conditions change.

Purchase Price Allocation

We allocate the purchase price of properties to net tangible and identified intangible assets acquired based on fair values. Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) our estimate of the fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancellable term of the lease (includes the below market fixed renewal period, if applicable). Capitalized above-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases.

Capitalized below-market lease values are amortized as an increase of rental income over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases, including any fixed-rate renewal periods.

Other intangible assets also include amounts representing the value of tenant relationships and in-place leases based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with the respective tenant. We estimate the cost to execute leases with terms similar to the remaining lease terms of the in-place leases, include leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses. This intangible asset is amortized to expense over the remaining term of the respective leases and any fixed-rate bargain renewal periods. We estimate fair value through methods similar to those used by independent appraisers or by using independent appraisals. Factors that we consider in our analysis include an estimate of the carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. We also consider information obtained about each property as a result of our pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, which primarily range from three to twelve months.

Characteristics that we consider in allocating value to our tenant relationships include the nature and extent of our business relationship with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality and expectations of lease renewals. The value of tenant relationship intangibles is amortized over the remaining initial lease term and expected renewals, but in no event longer than the remaining depreciable life of the building. The value of in-place leases is amortized over the remaining non-cancellable term of the respective leases and any fixed-rate renewal periods.

In the event that a tenant terminates its lease prior to the end of the lease term, the unamortized portion of each intangible, including market rate adjustments, in-place lease values and tenant relationship values, would be charged to expense.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. We believe that presentation of our consolidated financial information, without a breakdown by segment, will effectively present important information useful to our investors.

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Net operating income (“NOI”) as presented in the comparative analysis below is defined as total revenue less property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses. Property operating expenses that are included in determining NOI consist of costs that are necessary and allocable to our operating properties such as utilities, property-level salaries, repairs and maintenance, property insurance, management fees and bad debt expense. General and administrative expenses that are not reflected in NOI primarily consist of corporate-level salaries, amortization of share awards and professional fees that are incurred as part of corporate office management. NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that we use internally to evaluate the operating performance of our real estate assets by segment, as presented in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements, and of our business as a whole. We 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. While NOI is a relevant and widely used measure of operating performance of real estate investment trusts, it does not represent cash flow from operations or net income as defined by GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to those measures in evaluating our liquidity or operating performance. NOI also does not reflect general and administrative expenses, interest expenses, real estate impairment losses, depreciation and amortization costs, capital expenditures and leasing costs. Trends in development and construction activities that could materially impact our results from operations are also not included in NOI. We believe that net income, as defined by GAAP, is the most appropriate earnings measure. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of NOI to our consolidated net income (loss).

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2012 to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

The table below shows selected operating information for the “Same Store Property Portfolio” and the “Total Portfolio.” The Same Store Property Portfolio consists of 211 properties containing an aggregate of approximately 23.7 million net rentable square feet, and represents properties that we owned for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. The Same Store Property Portfolio includes properties acquired or placed in service on or prior to January 1, 2011 and owned through December 31, 2012. The Total Portfolio includes the effects of other properties that were either placed into service, acquired or redeveloped after January 1, 2011 or disposed prior to December 31, 2012. A property is excluded from our Same Store Property Portfolio and moved into the redevelopment column in the period that we determine that a redevelopment would be the best use of the asset, and when said asset is taken out of service or is undergoing re-entitlement for a future development strategy. This table also includes a reconciliation from the Same Store Property Portfolio to the Total Portfolio net income (i.e., all properties owned by us during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2012 and 2011) by providing information for the properties which were acquired, placed into service, under development or redevelopment and administrative/elimination information for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands).

The Total Portfolio net income presented in the table is equal to the net income of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership.

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Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2012 to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Same Store Property Portfolio			Recently Completed Properties (a)		Development Properties (b)		Other (Eliminations) (c)		Total Portfolio
	2012	2011	Increase/ (Decrease)	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
(dollars in thousands)										
Revenue:										
Cash rents	\$426,730	\$425,080	\$1,650	\$5,326	\$2,945	\$1,309	\$1,002	\$(2,959)	\$8,821	\$430,406
Straight-line rents	21,682	18,537	3,145	825	370	765	46	—	525	23,272
Above/below market rent amortization	5,608	5,147	461	487	156	82	—	—	142	6,177
Total rents	454,020	448,764	5,256	6,638	3,471	2,156	1,048	(2,959)	9,488	459,855
Tenant reimbursements	76,986	77,659	(673)	702	309	998	1,008	(73)	132	78,613
Termination fees	3,233	2,951	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,233
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,116	11,536	12,116
Other	5,636	3,392	2,244	28	13	13	60	339	1,922	6,016
Total revenue	539,875	532,766	7,109	7,368	3,793	3,167	2,116	9,423	23,078	559,833
Property operating expenses	164,091	170,904	6,813	3,018	1,565	1,914	1,898	(9,727)	(7,290)	159,296
Real estate taxes	54,470	51,794	(2,676)	257	206	650	591	592	1,580	55,969
Third party management expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,127	5,590	5,127
Net operating income	321,314	310,068	11,246	4,093	2,022	603	(373)	13,431	23,198	339,441
General & administrative expenses	—	74	(74)	150	538	96	—	25,167	23,990	25,413
Depreciation and amortization	190,553	200,653	(10,100)	3,742	1,850	1,284	857	262	6,974	195,841
Operating income (loss)	\$130,761	\$109,341	\$21,420	\$201	\$(366)	\$(777)	\$(1,230)	\$(11,998)	\$(7,766)	\$118,187
Number of properties	211	211		6		4				221
Square feet	23,734	23,734		505		840				25,079
Core Occupancy % (d)	88.3	% 86.4	%	83.9	%	N/A				88.3

Other Income		
(Expense):		
Interest income		3,012
Historic tax credit		11,840
transaction income		
Interest expense	(132,939)	
Interest expense —		
Deferred financing costs	(6,208)	
Recognized hedge activity	(2,985)	
Interest expense —Financing	(850)	
Obligation		
Equity in income of real estate ventures	2,741	
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—	
Net gain on sale of undepreciated real estate	—	
Loss on real estate venture formation	(950)	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(22,002)	
Loss from continuing operations	(30,154)	
Income from discontinued operations	36,683	
Net income (loss)	\$6,529	
Loss per common share	\$(0.06)	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Results include: Five assets placed in service and one acquired property.

(b) Results include: Two redevelopments and two re-entitlement properties.

Represents certain revenues and expenses at the corporate level as well as various intercompany costs that are eliminated in consolidation and third-party management fees. This also includes two properties that were contributed to an unconsolidated real estate venture in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest.

(d) Pertains to properties that are part of our core portfolio (i.e. not under development, redevelopment, or re-entitlement).

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Total Revenue

Cash rents from the Total Portfolio decreased by \$7.4 million from 2011 to 2012 primarily reflecting a decrease of \$11.8 million of rental income as a result of contributing two properties to one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011.

This decrease was offset by:

- an increase of \$1.7 million due to an increase in same store occupancy of 190 basis points from 2011 to 2012;

- an increase of \$2.4 million related to the placement into service of the Juniper Street Garage and 660 Allendale Road during the third quarter of 2011, the acquisition of 3020 Market Street during the third quarter of 2011, and the acquisition of 7000 West at Lantana during the fourth quarter of 2012, and;

- an increase of \$0.3 million related to the the redevelopment of 660 West Germantown Pike and 1900 Market Street during 2012.

Straight-line rents increased by \$3.8 million from 2011 to 2012, consistent with the factors described above: an increase of \$3.1 million due to an increase in same store occupancy of 190 basis points from 2011 to 2012, and an increase of \$1.2 million due to the placement in service, acquisition, and redevelopment of the above mentioned properties. This increase was offset by \$0.5 million as a result of contributing two properties to one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011.

Tenant reimbursements decreased \$0.5 million from 2011 to 2012 as a direct result of the \$7.8 million decrease in operating expenses over the same period. Please see the Property Operating Expenses explanations below and note that certain costs, such as snow removal costs, carry a higher tenant reimbursement percentage.

Termination fees at our Total Portfolio increased by \$0.3 million due to timing and volume of tenant move-outs during 2012 when compared to 2011.

Other income at our Total Portfolio increased by \$0.6 million during 2012 compared to 2011 as a result of real estate tax refunds received related to prior years tax assessment appeals.

Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses across our total portfolio decreased by \$7.8 million from 2011 to 2012, mainly attributable to the following: (i) a decrease of \$3.4 million in snow removal costs as a result of the mild winter experienced in our Pennsylvania and New Jersey submarkets during 2012 as compared to 2011, (ii) a decrease of \$2.8 million related to lower utility costs, (iii) a decrease of \$2.4 million as a result of contributing two properties to one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011, (iv) a decrease of \$1.7 million in repairs and maintenance expenses, directly attributable to timing and tenant needs, and (v) a decrease of \$1.0 million in contracted janitorial and landscaping expenses as a result of entering into contracts at more favorable rates during 2012 as compared to 2011. These decreases were offset by: (i) an increase of \$1.5 million in salaries, bonuses and related benefits from 2011 to 2012, (ii) an increase of \$1.5 million due to the acquisition or placement in service of certain properties throughout 2011 and 2012, as mentioned above, and (iii) an increase of \$0.5 million in state and local taxes during 2012, consistent with an increase in tax rates during the year.

Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes across our total portfolio increased by \$1.8 million, primarily as a result of an increase in real estate tax rates across our same store portfolio during 2012 compared to 2011 of \$2.7 million. The increase was offset by a \$1.0 million decrease in real estate tax expenses for the two properties contributed to an unconsolidated real estate venture in 2011.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$0.8 million from 2011 to 2012, mainly attributable to an increase in the amortization of performance-based compensation of \$1.2 million. This increase is due to the fact that we accelerated the amortization of such compensation subsequent to certain of our executive personnel meeting qualifying retirement conditions during 2012, causing their associated performance-based compensation to fully vest

(please refer to Footnote 14 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion). This increase is offset by a decrease in acquisition costs of \$0.4 million from 2011 to 2012.

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Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by \$14.5 million, mainly attributable to a decrease of \$6.7 million as a result of contributing two properties to one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2011, we also recorded a \$4.7 million out-of-period adjustment for intangible assets representing tenant relationships and in-place leases that should have been written-off in prior years. The remaining decreases are due to decreases related to asset write-offs related to early move-outs and fully amortized assets in 2012, without comparable expenses in 2011. These decreases were offset by an increase of \$2.3 million related to the additional depreciation and amortization expense from the aforementioned properties that we acquired, placed into service, or redeveloped during 2012.

Interest Income

Interest income increased by \$1.2 million primarily due to the recognition of \$1.0 million of accrued interest income related to the payoff of the Trenton note receivable during the year ended December 31, 2012. The installment sale method was used to account for the transaction as a result of the note receivable, and therefore interest income is recognized on a cash basis. We recognized all of the interest income accrued to date during the year ended December 31, 2012 upon receipt of payment from the borrower. See "Discontinued Operations" section below.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense of \$1.5 million is primarily due to the following:

- an increase of \$11.4 million as a result of the incurrence of \$600.0 million in New Term Loans which closed on February 1, 2012;
- an increase of \$5.8 million in swap interest expense. We have entered into interest rate swap agreements related to all of our variable rate debt except \$100.0 million of term loan indebtedness and \$69.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility;
- an increase of \$4.4 million related to our \$325.0 million 4.950% Guaranteed Notes due 2018 issued in April 2011, and;
- an increase of \$0.4 million related to our \$250.0 million 3.950% Guaranteed Notes Due 2023 issued in December 2012.

The increase of \$22.0 million in interest expense described above was offset by the following decreases in interest expense during 2012 compared to 2011:

- decrease of \$7.1 million related to our \$151.5 million 5.400% Guaranteed Notes that matured and were repaid in full during April 2012;
- decrease of \$5.4 million in mortgage interest expense which is directly related to the \$208.4 million decrease in mortgage indebtedness during 2011 and the \$60.0 million decrease during 2012;
- decrease of \$5.3 million related to the repurchases of debt subsequent to the fourth quarter of 2011, including (i) \$4.3 million of our 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014, (ii) \$60.8 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, and (iii) \$99.6 million of our 6.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2016;
- decrease of \$2.1 million related to the extinguishment of our Prior Term Loans, and;
- decrease in interest expense of \$0.6 million related to an increase in capitalized interest.

Interest Expense - Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs increased \$1.2 million during 2012 compared to 2011 mainly due to the write-off of costs related to repurchases of debt during 2012, which included, (i) \$0.3 million of our 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012, (ii) \$4.3 million of our 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014, (iii) \$60.8 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, (iv) \$99.6 million of our 6.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2016 and (v) \$150.0 million of term loan indebtedness.

Recognized Hedge Activity

Recognized hedge activity increased \$3.0 million during 2012 due to the recognition of \$3.0 million of early termination fees related to the termination of interest rate swap contracts. The interest rate swap contracts were terminated in connection with the repayment of the Company's \$150.0 million fixed portion of its four-year term loan due February 1, 2016 during the fourth quarter of 2012 (see Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further details of these transactions). There were no comparable charges incurred during 2011.

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Interest Expense - Financing obligation

Financing obligation interest expense relates to a property that we contributed to a joint venture in the fourth quarter of 2011 that did not qualify for sale accounting, and therefore increased by \$0.8 million during 2012 as compared to 2011. The interest primarily represents our partner's 50% share of the net operating income of the property.

Equity in income of real estate ventures

The decrease in equity in income of real estate ventures of \$1.0 million is primarily due to lower net income at the real estate venture properties during 2012 compared to 2011. We also recognized \$0.7 million of net losses (inclusive of depreciation and amortization) related to the BDN AI Venture which was formed in the fourth quarter of 2011, of which \$0.2 million related to acquisition costs incurred to acquire three properties during 2012.

Net Gain on Sales of Interests in Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized a \$2.8 million net gain upon the sale of the remaining 11% ownership interest in three properties that we partially sold to one of our unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures in December 2007. We had retained an 11% equity interest in these properties subject to a put/call at fixed prices for a period of three years from the time of the sale. In January 2011, we exercised the put/call which then transferred full ownership in the three properties to the Real Estate Venture. Accordingly, our direct continuing involvement through our 11% interest in the properties ceased as a result of the transfer of the ownership interest. There were no comparable gains for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Loss on Real Estate Venture Formation

Loss on real estate venture formation increased by \$0.7 million primarily due to our termination of an agreement with a third party broker that was entered into upon contributing two properties into a joint venture in December 2011. During 2012, we determined that it was in our best interest to terminate the contract in order to avoid additional commissions and fees on future joint venture acquisitions, recognizing the fee as an additional cost of forming the real estate venture.

Loss on early extinguishment of debt

During 2012, we repurchased (i) \$150.0 million of term loan indebtedness, (ii) \$99.6 million of our 6.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2016, (iii) \$60.8 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, (iv) \$4.3 million of our 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014, and (v) \$0.3 million of our 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012, which resulted in a net loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$21.9 million. In addition, we prepaid the remaining balances on two of our existing mortgages, totaling \$58.4 million, for which we incurred associated prepayment penalties of \$0.1 million.

During 2011, we repurchased (i) \$23.7 million of our 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012 and (ii) \$22.7 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, which resulted in a net loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$3.3 million. The loss was offset by the write-off of the unamortized fixed-rate debt premium of \$0.5 million related to the prepayment of two of our mortgage loans during 2011.

Discontinued Operations

During 2012, we sold one property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, one property located in Herndon, Virginia, one property located in Carlsbad, California, and 11 flex/office properties located in Exton, Pennsylvania. These properties had total revenues of \$7.3 million, property operating expenses of \$2.6 million, and \$2.8 million of depreciation and amortization expense. In addition, we recognized a deferred gain related to two properties located in Trenton, New Jersey that were sold during the fourth quarter of 2009. The gain was deferred as a result of a note receivable that we held from the buyer in the amount of \$22.5 million. The note receivable and accrued interest was paid in full during the second quarter of 2012, prior to its maturity date of October 2016. We recognized a net gain on sale related to these transactions of \$34.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

The amounts for the year ended December 31, 2011 are reclassified to include the operations of the properties sold during the twelve-months period ended December 31, 2012, as well as all properties that were sold through the year ended December 31, 2011. Therefore, the discontinued operations amount for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2011 includes total revenue of \$25.0 million, operating expense of \$9.2 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$8.8 million.

Net income (loss)

Net income (loss) increased by \$11.2 million from the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2011 to the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2012 as a result of the factors described above. Net income is significantly impacted by depreciation of

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operating properties and amortization of acquired intangibles. These non-cash charges do not directly affect our ability to pay dividends. Amortization of acquired intangibles will continue over the related lease terms or estimated duration of the tenant relationships.

Loss per Common Share

Loss per share was \$0.06 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 as compared to a loss per share of \$0.10 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 as a result of the factors described above.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2011 to the Year Ended December 31, 2010

The table below shows selected operating information for the “Same Store Property Portfolio” and the “Total Portfolio.”

The Same Store Property Portfolio consists of 223 properties containing an aggregate of approximately 22.2 million net rentable square feet that we owned for the entire twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Same Store Property Portfolio includes properties acquired or placed in service on or prior to January 1, 2010 and owned through December 31, 2011. The Total Portfolio includes the effects of other properties that were either placed into service, acquired or redeveloped after January 1, 2010 or disposed of prior to December 31, 2011. A property is excluded from our Same Store Property Portfolio and moved into the redevelopment column in the period that we determine that a redevelopment would be the best use of the asset, and when said asset is taken out of service or is undergoing re-entitlement for a future development strategy. This table also includes a reconciliation from the Same Store Property Portfolio to the Total Portfolio net income (i.e., all properties owned by us during the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010) by providing information for the properties which were acquired, under development (including lease-up assets) or placed into service and administrative/elimination information for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands). We present the comparative data for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 using information that was included in the previously filed Form 10-K on February 24, 2012, and, as a result of varying levels of acquisition, disposition, redevelopment and re-entitlement activities by the Company in 2012, the operating results set forth below do not lend themselves to direct comparison to the current year results of operations shown above.

The Total Portfolio net income presented in the table is equal to the net income of Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.

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Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2011 to the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Same Store Property Portfolio			Recently Completed Properties		Other (Eliminations) (a)		Total Portfolio		Increase/Decrease
	2011	2010	Increase/(Decrease)	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
(dollars in thousands)										
Revenue:										
Cash rents	\$400,969	\$417,100	\$(16,131)	\$45,076	\$15,003	\$8,823	\$9,294	\$454,868	\$441,397	\$13,471
Straight-line rents	15,840	11,152	4,688	3,923	2,197	524	402	20,287	13,751	6,536
Above/below market rent amortization	5,345	5,898	(553)	(41)	(102)	141	157	5,445	5,953	(508)
Total rents	422,154	434,150	(11,996)	48,958	17,098	9,488	9,853	480,600	461,101	19,499
Tenant reimbursements	70,818	73,321	(2,503)	9,781	3,194	637	624	81,236	77,139	4,097
Termination fees	2,993	5,471	(2,478)	—	105	—	—	2,993	5,576	(2,583)
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	—	—	—	—	—	11,536	11,830	11,536	11,830	(294)
Other	3,093	2,703	390	426	60	1,921	1,547	5,440	4,310	1,130
Total revenue	499,058	515,645	(16,587)	59,165	20,457	23,582	23,854	581,805	559,956	21,849
Property operating expenses	160,370	166,110	(5,740)	18,387	6,774	(6,766)	(4,973)	171,991	167,911	4,080
Real estate taxes	49,805	49,639	166	4,785	2,166	1,640	1,759	56,230	53,564	2,666
Third party management expenses	—	—	—	—	—	5,590	5,866	5,590	5,866	(276)
Net Operating Income	288,883	299,896	(11,013)	35,993	11,517	23,118	21,202	347,994	332,615	15,379
General & administrative expenses	—	1	(1)	612	304	23,990	23,001	24,602	23,306	1,296
Depreciation and amortization	183,729	189,341	(5,612)	26,861	11,567	7,090	9,684	217,680	210,592	7,088
Operating Income (loss)	\$105,154	\$110,554	\$(5,400)	\$8,520	\$(354)	\$(7,962)	\$(11,483)	\$105,712	\$98,717	\$6,995
Number of properties	223	223		9				232	232	
Square feet	22,207	22,207		3,014				25,221	25,221	
Core Occupancy % (b)	86.6	% 86.5	%	85.9	%			86.5	%	

Other Income			
(Expense):			
Interest income	1,813	3,222	(1,400)
Historic tax credit	12,026	—	12,026
transaction income			
Interest expense	(131,405)	(132,640)	1,235
Interest expense —			
Deferred financing costs	(4,991)	(3,770)	(1,221)
Equity in income of real estate ventures	3,775	5,305	(1,530)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	2,791	—	2,791
Net gain on sale of undepreciated real estate	45	—	45
Loss on real estate venture formation	(222)	—	(222)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(2,776)	(2,110)	(666)
Loss from continuing operations	\$(13,232)	\$(31,276)	\$18,044
Income from discontinued operations	8,517	13,670	(5,153)
Net Loss	\$(4,715)	\$(17,606)	\$12,891
Loss per common share	\$(0.10)	\$(0.19)	\$0.07

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Represents certain revenues and expenses at the corporate level as well as various intercompany costs that are (a) eliminated in consolidation and third-party management fees. This also includes two properties that were contributed to an unconsolidated real estate venture in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest.

(b) Pertains to properties that are part of our core portfolio (i.e. not under development, redevelopment, or re-entitlement).

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Total Revenue

Cash rents from the Total Portfolio increased by \$13.5 million from 2010 to 2011, primarily reflecting:

an increase of \$30.1 million in rental income due to our acquisition of Three Logan Square, the completion and placement in service of the IRS Philadelphia Campus and Cira South Garage during the third quarter of 2010, the acquisition of Overlook I and II during the first quarter of 2011, the placement in service of the Juniper Street Parking Garage during the second quarter of 2011, and the acquisition of 3020 Market Street during the third quarter of 2011; and

an offsetting decrease of \$16.6 million of rental income at the same store and corporate-level portfolio's as a result of declining renewal rates and the commencement of leases with free rent periods during 2011 compared to 2010.

Straight-line rents increased by \$6.5 million due to the aforementioned properties that were acquired and placed in service in 2011 and also due to leases that commenced during 2011 with free rent periods at our same store properties.

Tenant reimbursements increased by \$4.1 million from 2010 to 2011 primarily due to \$6.6 million of additional reimbursements from the aforementioned properties that were acquired and placed in service during 2011. These increases were offset by a \$2.5 million decrease in tenant reimbursements in our same store portfolio resulting from decreases in property operating expenses at our same store portfolio. These changes in tenant reimbursements are consistent with the changes in property operating expenses and real estate taxes.

Termination fees at the Total Portfolio decreased by \$2.6 million from 2010 to 2011 mainly due to timing and volume of tenant move-outs during 2011.

Other Income

Other Income increased by \$1.1 million mainly as a result of the expiration of a third party purchase option on a parcel of land in the Pennsylvania suburbs that was entered into during March of 2007. Upon expiration of this purchase option, we recognized the value of the option as other income.

Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses at the Total Portfolio increased by \$4.1 million mainly due to \$11.6 million of additional expenses from the aforementioned properties that we acquired and placed in service during 2011. This increase was offset by the decreases in repairs and maintenance costs of \$4.5 million, utilities costs of \$1.2 million, and bad debt expense of \$2.0 million during 2011 compared to 2010 within our same store portfolio. The reduction in repairs and maintenance costs are a result of contract negotiations that took place across our portfolio during 2011. The reduction in utilities costs reflects our entry in 2011 into two year contracts at lower prices within our Pennsylvania and New Jersey portfolios. Bad debt expense decreased as a result of fewer early lease terminations during 2011 compared to 2010 with such terminations requiring the write off to bad debt expense of any remaining straight line receivable balances.

Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes increased by \$2.7 million mainly due to additional real estate taxes from the aforementioned properties that we acquired and placed into service during 2011.

General & Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative Expense increased by \$1.3 million primarily due to:

an increase of \$0.8 million in benefits claims expense as a result of more insurance claims being made compared to the prior year; and

a decrease in capitalized salaries of \$0.8 million due to less construction activity compared to the prior year

These increases were offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in various corporate level expenses during 2011, none of which were individually significant.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$7.1 million from 2010 to 2011, primarily due to the additional \$15.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense from the aforementioned properties that we acquired and placed into

service during 2011. We also recorded \$4.7 million of an out of period depreciation and amortization expense adjustment during the second quarter of

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2011 for intangible assets representing tenant relationships and in-place leases that should have been written off in prior years (see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements). These increases were offset by \$12.9 million in expense decreases related to asset write-offs related to early move-outs and fully amortized assets in 2010, without comparable expenses in 2011.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by \$1.4 million primarily due to our receipt during the third quarter of 2010 of the repayment of the \$40.0 million purchase money mortgage note that we extended to the buyer of our properties in Oakland, California in October 2008.

Historic Tax Credit Transaction Income

During the third quarter of 2011, we recognized \$12.0 million of income related to our historic tax credit financing. We expect to recognize approximately the same amount of income each year over the remaining four year tax credit recapture period as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details of our historic tax credit transaction.

Interest Expense

The decrease in interest expense of \$1.2 million is primarily due to the following:

- decrease of \$10.6 million related to our \$300.0 million 5.625% Guaranteed Notes that matured during December of 2010;

- decrease of \$7.5 million as a result of our prior year hedges maturing during the fourth quarter of 2010;

- decrease of \$2.0 million related to the repurchase of our \$345.0 million 3.875% Guaranteed exchangeable notes;

- decrease of \$1.1 million in mortgage interest expense which is directly related to the \$199.8 million decrease in mortgage indebtedness during the year ended December 31, 2011; and,

- decrease of \$1.3 million resulting from our buybacks of unsecured notes during 2011. The details of various repurchases made during 2011 are noted in "Loss on early extinguishment of debt" section below.

The decrease of \$22.5 million in interest expense described above was offset by the following increases in interest expense during 2011 compared to 2010:

- increase of \$12.3 million related our issuance in April 2011 of \$325.0 million 4.950% Guaranteed Notes due 2018;

- decrease of \$8.4 million of capitalized interest expense as a result of lower development activity during 2011;

- increase of \$0.3 million related to the Historic Tax Credit interest accretion. We accrete interest related to the preferred return due to our partner in the Philadelphia IRS Campus transaction; and,

- increase of \$0.3 million of interest on our Prior Credit Facility due to a higher outstanding balance during 2011 compared to 2010.

Interest Expense - Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs

The increase in amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1.2 million is mainly attributable to the acceleration of \$0.8 million of deferred financing costs in connection with the mortgage debt prepayments we made during 2011. The remainder of the increase is due to the closing of the forward financing on the IRS Philadelphia Campus and Cira South Garage during the third quarter of 2010.

Equity in Income of Real Estate Ventures

The decrease in equity in income of real estate ventures of \$1.5 million is primarily due to lower net income at the real estate venture properties during 2011 compared to 2010 and the recognition of \$0.5 million of acquisition costs related to a real estate venture formed during the fourth quarter of 2011. These decreases were offset by \$0.6 million of

income from the sale of a building to one of the unconsolidated real estate ventures and by \$0.5 million of preferred returns from the two unconsolidated real estate ventures in which we acquired a 25% interest during the third quarter of 2010 (see Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for details of these two transactions).

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Net Gain on Sales of Interests in Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized a \$2.8 million net gain upon the sale of the remaining 11% ownership interest in three properties that we partially sold to one of our unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures in December 2007. We had retained an 11% equity interest in these properties subject to a put/call at fixed prices for a period of three years from the time of the sale. In January 2011, we exercised the put/call which then transferred full ownership in the three properties to the Real Estate Venture. Accordingly, our direct continuing involvement through our 11% interest in the properties ceased as a result of the transfer of the ownership interest.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

During 2011, we repurchased (i) \$23.7 million of our 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012 and (ii) \$22.7 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, which resulted in a net loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$3.3 million. The loss was offset by the write-off of the unamortized fixed-rate debt premium of \$0.5 million related to the prepayment of two of our mortgage loans during 2011.

During 2010, we repurchased (i) \$68.1 million of our \$345.0 million 3.875% Exchangeable Notes, (ii) \$1.9 million of our \$300.0 million 5.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2010 and (iii) \$12.6 million of our \$300.0 million 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012 which resulted in a net loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$2.2 million. The net loss was offset by a gain from the write-off of the remaining premium on the Plymouth Meeting Executive Campus note at the time of pay-off of \$0.1 million resulting in an aggregate net loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$2.1 million.

Discontinued Operations

During 2011, we sold three properties in Marlton, New Jersey, and one property in Exton, PA. These properties had total revenues of \$5.0 million, operating expense of \$2.3 million and \$1.4 million of depreciation and amortization expense. We recognized a gain on sale of these properties of \$7.3 million.

The amounts for the year ended December 31, 2010 are reclassified to include the operations of the properties sold during the twelve months period ended December 31, 2011, as well as all properties that were sold through the year ended December 31, 2010. Therefore, the discontinued operations amount for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010 includes total revenue of \$13.3 million, operating expenses of \$6.4 million and depreciation and amortization expense of \$4.2 million.

Net Loss

Net loss decreased by \$12.9 million from the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010 as a result of the factors described above. Net income is significantly impacted by depreciation of operating properties and amortization of acquired intangibles. These non-cash charges do not directly affect our ability to pay dividends. Such charges can be expected to continue until lease intangibles are fully amortized. These intangibles are amortizing over the related lease terms or estimated duration of the tenant relationship.

Loss per Common Share

Loss per share was \$0.10 for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2011 as compared to loss per share of \$0.19 for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2010 as a result of the factors described above and an increase in the average number of common shares outstanding. The increase in the average number of common shares outstanding is primarily due to issuances pursuant to the Offering Program in 2011 and the redemption of 7.1 million of redeemable limited partnership units in exchange for our common shares.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE PARENT COMPANY

The Parent Company conducts its business through the Operating Partnership and the Parent Company's only material asset is its ownership of interests in the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issues equity from time to time, the proceeds of which it contributes to the Operating Partnership in exchange for additional interests in the Operating Partnership, and guarantees debt obligations of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company's principal funding requirement is the payment of dividends on its common shares and preferred shares. The Parent Company's source of funding for its dividend payments and other obligations is the distributions it receives from the Operating Partnership.

As of December 31, 2012, the Parent Company owned a 98.7% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining interest of approximately 1.3% pertains to common limited partnership interests owned by non-affiliated investors who contributed property

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to the Operating Partnership in exchange for their interests. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company has full and complete responsibility for the Operating Partnership's day-to-day operations and management.

As noted above, the Parent Company's only source of capital (other than proceeds of equity issuances which the Parent Company contributes to the Operating Partnership) is distributions it receives from the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company believes that the Operating Partnership's sources of working capital, particularly its cash flows from operations and borrowings available under its Credit Facility, are adequate for the Operating Partnership to make its distributions to the Parent Company, which in turn enables the Parent Company to make dividend payments to its shareholders.

The Parent Company's ability to sell common shares and preferred shares is dependent on, among other things, general market conditions for REITs, market perceptions about the Company as a whole and the current trading price of the Parent Company's shares. The Parent Company regularly analyzes which source of capital is most advantageous to it at any particular point in time.

In March 2010, the Parent Company commenced a continuous equity offering program (the "Offering Program"), under which it may sell, in at-the-market offerings, up to an aggregate amount of 15,000,000 common shares until March 10, 2013. The Parent Company may sell common shares in amounts and at times to be determined by the Parent Company. Actual sales will depend on a variety of factors to be determined by the Parent Company, including market conditions, the trading price of its common shares and determinations by the Parent Company of the appropriate sources of funding. In conjunction with the Offering Program, the Parent Company engages sales agents who receive compensation, in aggregate, of up to 2% of the gross sales price per share sold. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares under the Offering Program. From inception of the Offering Program through December 31, 2012, the Parent Company has sold 6,421,553 shares under the program at an average sales price of \$12.50 per share, resulting in 8,578,447 remaining shares available for sale. The Parent Company contributed the net proceeds from the sales to the Operating Partnership, which the Operating Partnership in turn used to repay its debt and for general corporate purposes. The Parent Company is currently evaluating an extension of the Offering Program subsequent to its scheduled expiration date.

On April 11, 2012, the Parent Company closed on a registered public offering of 4,000,000 shares of 6.90% Series E Preferred Shares at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. Dividends on the Series E Preferred Shares are payable quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of each January, April, July, and October, commencing July 15, 2012, at a rate per annum of 6.90% of the liquidation value of \$25.00 per share (equivalent to \$1.725 per share per annum). Net proceeds from this offering totaled approximately \$96.3 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and our related expenses.

On May 3, 2012, the Parent Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of Series E Preferred Shares to redeem all 2,000,000 shares of its then outstanding 7.50% Series C Preferred Shares at a redemption price of \$50.0 million plus \$0.2 million of dividends accrued through the redemption date.

On December 28, 2012 the Parent Company used available cash balances to redeem all 2,300,000 shares of its then outstanding 7.375% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a redemption price of \$57.5 million plus \$0.8 million of dividends accrued through the redemption date.

The Company recognized \$4.1 million of redemption costs (\$2.1 million and \$2.0 million related to the Series C and Series D redemptions, respectively) associated with the total aforementioned redemptions as a reduction in net earnings to arrive at net income applicable to common shares. These costs are shown within the Company's consolidated statements of operations as "Preferred share redemption charge". There were no comparable charges for the prior year.

On December 11, 2012, the Parent Company declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common share, totaling \$21.6 million, which it paid on January 18, 2013 to its shareholders of record as of January 4, 2013. In addition, the Parent

Company declared distributions on its 6.90% Series E Preferred Shares to holders of record as of December 30, 2012, and paid the declared distributions on January 15, 2013 in the aggregate amount of \$1.7 million.

The Parent Company also maintains a share repurchase program under which its Board of Trustees has authorized the Parent Company to repurchase its common shares from time to time. As of December 31, 2012, there were approximately 0.5 million shares remaining to be repurchased under this program. The Parent Company's Board of Trustees has not limited the duration of the program and it may be terminated, or replenished by the Board of Trustees, at any time.

Together with the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company maintains a shelf registration statement that has registered the offering and sale of common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares, warrants and unsecured debt securities. Subject to the Company's ongoing compliance with securities laws, and if warranted by market conditions, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership may offer and sell equity and debt securities from time to time under the shelf registration statement.

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The Parent Company unconditionally guarantees the Operating Partnership's secured and unsecured obligations, which, as of December 31, 2012, amounted to \$443.9 million and \$2,028.0 million, respectively. If the Operating Partnership fails to comply with its debt requirements, the Parent Company will be required to fulfill the Operating Partnership's commitments under such guarantees. However, the Parent Company's only material asset is its interest in the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership was in compliance with all of its debt covenant and requirement obligations.

In order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, the Parent Company is required to, among other things, pay dividends to its shareholders of at least 90% of its REIT taxable income. The Parent Company has historically satisfied this requirement.

Overall, and as discussed above, the liquidity of the Parent Company is dependent on the Operating Partnership's distributions to the Parent Company and thus is dependent on the Operating Partnership's access to sources of capital.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP

General

The Operating Partnership's principal liquidity needs for the next twelve months are as follows:

- fund normal recurring expenses,
- fund capital expenditures, including capital and tenant improvements and leasing costs,
- fund principal payments on our secured debt,
- fund current development and redevelopment costs, and
- fund distributions to the Parent Company.

The Operating Partnership believes that with uncertain economic conditions, vacancy rates may increase, effective rental rates on new and renewed leases may decrease and tenant installation costs, including concessions, may increase in most or all of its markets throughout 2013 and possibly beyond. As a result, the Operating Partnership's revenues and cash flows could be insufficient to cover operating expenses, including increased tenant installation costs over the short-term. If this situation were to occur, the Operating Partnership expects that it would finance cash deficits through borrowings under the New Credit Facility and other sources of debt and equity financings.

The Operating Partnership believes that its liquidity needs will be satisfied through available cash balances and cash flows generated by operations, financing activities and selective property sales. Rental revenue, expense recoveries from tenants, and other income from operations are its principal sources of cash that it uses to pay operating expenses, debt service, recurring capital expenditures and the minimum distributions required to maintain its REIT qualification. The Operating Partnership seeks to increase cash flows from its properties by maintaining quality standards for its properties that promote high occupancy rates and permit increases in rental rates while reducing tenant turnover and controlling operating expenses. The Operating Partnership's revenue also includes third-party fees generated by its property management, leasing, development and construction businesses. The Operating Partnership believes that its revenue, together with proceeds from property sales and debt financings, will continue to provide funds for its short-term liquidity needs. However, material changes in its operating or financing activities may adversely affect its net cash flows. Such changes, in turn, would adversely affect its ability to fund distributions to the Parent Company, debt service payments and tenant improvements. In addition, a material adverse change in cash provided by operations would affect the financial performance covenants under its Credit Facility, unsecured term loans and unsecured notes, and the availability of borrowings under the Credit Facility.

Financial markets have experienced unusual volatility and uncertainty. The Operating Partnership's ability to fund development projects, as well as its ability to repay or refinance debt maturities could be adversely affected by its inability to secure financing at reasonable terms beyond those already completed. It is possible, in these unusual and uncertain times that one or more lenders in its Credit Facility could fail to fund a borrowing request. Such an event could adversely affect its ability to access funds from its Credit Facility when needed.

The Operating Partnership's liquidity management remains a priority. The Operating Partnership regularly pursues new financing opportunities to ensure an appropriate balance sheet position. As a result of these dedicated efforts, the Operating Partnership is comfortable with its ability to meet future debt maturities and development or property acquisition funding needs. The Operating Partnership believes that its current balance sheet is in an adequate position at the date of this filing, despite the volatility in the credit and financial markets.

The Operating Partnership uses multiple financing sources to fund its long-term capital needs. When needed, it will use borrowings under its New Credit Facility for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties

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and the repayment of other debt. It will also consider other properties within its portfolio as necessary, where it may be in its best interest to obtain a secured mortgage.

The Operating Partnership's ability to incur additional debt is dependent upon a number of factors, including its credit ratings, the value of its unencumbered assets, its degree of leverage and borrowing restrictions imposed by its current lenders. If more than one rating agency were to downgrade its credit rating, the Operating Partnership's access to capital in the unsecured debt market would be more limited and the interest rate under its New Credit Facility and the New Term Loans would increase.

The ability of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership to sell their equity securities is dependent on, among other things, general market conditions for REITs, market perceptions about the Company and the current trading price of the Parent Company's shares. The Parent Company contributes the proceeds it receives from its equity issuances to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units of the Operating Partnership in accordance with the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement. The Operating Partnership uses the net proceeds from the sales contributed by the Parent Company to repay its debt and for general corporate purposes. The Operating Partnership, from time to time, also issues its own partnership units as consideration for property acquisitions and developments.

The Operating Partnership will also consider sales of selected Properties as another source of managing its liquidity. Asset sales during 2011 and through 2012 have been a source of cash. During 2012, the Parent Company sold 14 properties containing 0.9 million in net rentable square feet for net cash proceeds of \$171.9 million. During 2012, the Parent Company also contributed \$26.1 million to fund the acquisition of three office buildings, containing 0.5 million in net rentable square feet, to an unconsolidated joint venture in Silver Spring, Maryland, as well as a 20-acre parcel of land to an unconsolidated joint venture in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, receiving a 50% interest in each of the respective ventures. The Operating Partnership has used proceeds from asset sales to repay existing indebtedness, provide capital for its development activities and strengthen its financial condition. There is no guarantee that it will be able to raise similar or even lesser amounts of capital from future asset sales.

Cash Flows

The following discussion of the Operating Partnership's cash flows is based on the consolidated statement of cash flows and is not meant to be a comprehensive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Operating Partnership maintained cash and cash equivalents of \$1.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The following are the changes in cash flow from its activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30 (in thousands):

Activity	2012	2011	2010
Operating	\$ 157,283	\$ 178,749	\$ 185,127
Investing	(73,037)	(47,665)	(171,936)
Financing	(83,107)	(147,239)	1,807
Net cash flows	\$ 1,139	\$ (16,155)	\$ 14,998

The Operating Partnership's principal source of cash flows is from the operation of its properties. The Operating Partnership does not restate its cash flow for discontinued operations.

The net decrease of \$21.5 million in cash from operating activities of the Operating Partnership during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011 is primarily attributable to the following:

- a decrease in the number of operating properties due to dispositions. The Operating Partnership sold a total of 14 properties during 2012.

- the timing of cash receipts and cash expenditures in the normal course of operations.

The net increase of \$25.4 million in cash used in investing activities of the Operating Partnership during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011 is primarily attributable to the following:

- an increase of \$60.1 million of investments in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures during the year-ended December 31, 2012, primarily reflecting \$26.1 million that was contributed to fund our share of an acquisition of three office properties by the Brandywine AI venture, \$24.2 million that was contributed to two real estate ventures to repay our share of their mortgage indebtedness, and \$9.7 million that was contributed to a real estate venture to fund our share

of its operations;

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a increase of \$36.9 million in funds used to acquire operating properties, mainly attributable to the Operating Partnership acquiring the 660 West Germantown Pike development, 1900 Market Street, and 7000 West at Lantana during 2012, compared to the acquisition of Overlook I and II during 2011;

a decrease in cash distributions from unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures of \$5.2 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

a decrease in advances for purchase of tenant assets, net of repayments of \$1.1 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 when compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011, and;

a decrease of \$0.8 million in loan proceeds received from an unconsolidated real estate venture partner.

The increase in cash used in investing activities was partially offset by the following transactions:

a decrease in capital expenditures for tenant and building improvements and leasing commissions by \$39.2 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

an increase of \$23.4 million related to proceeds received in connection with the repayment of two mortgage notes receivable during the year-ended December 31, 2012. There were no comparable mortgage notes receivable repayments during the year-ended December 31, 2011;

an increase of \$15.0 million of net proceeds from 14 property sales during 2012, compared to five property sales during 2011 (see Note 3 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for details), and;

a decrease of \$1.1 million related to a loan provided to an unconsolidated real estate venture partner during 2011. There were no comparable loans provided during 2012.

The net increase of \$64.1 million in cash from financing activities of the Operating Partnership during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011 is mainly due to the following:

an increase in proceeds from New Term Loans of \$600.0 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 with no comparable term loan funding during the year-ended December 31, 2011;

a decrease in repayments of the Prior Credit Facility and mortgage notes payable of \$469.8 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

an increase in net proceeds received from the issuance of common and preferred shares of the Parent Company of \$88.3 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

deferred financing obligations of \$0.9 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012, with no comparable amount during the year-ended December 31, 2011;

a increase in the exercise of stock options of \$0.6 million for the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011, and;

an increase of the net settlement of hedge transactions amounting to \$0.7 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011.

The net increase in cash from financing activities described above was offset by the following:

a decrease in proceeds from the New Credit Facility and unsecured notes of \$688.8 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

an increase in the repayment of unsecured notes of \$232.7 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011;

the redemption of our 7.50% Series C Preferred Shares and 7.375% Series D Preferred Shares in the amount of \$108.5 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012, with no comparable charges for the year-ended December 31, 2011;

the repayment of an unsecured term loan of \$45.0 million during 2012;

the redemption of partnership units of \$9.7 million during 2012, with no comparable redemptions for 2011;

an increase in debt financing costs of \$5.9 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year-ended December 31, 2011, and;

an increase in distributions paid by the Parent Company to its shareholders and on non-controlling interests from \$91.9 million during the year-ended December 31, 2011 to \$97.5 million during the year-ended December 31, 2012.

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Capitalization

Indebtedness

The Operating Partnership is the issuer of our unsecured notes and the Parent Company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on the notes. During the year-ended December 31, 2012, we repurchased \$165.0 million of our outstanding unsecured notes in a series of transactions which are summarized in the table below (in thousands):

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Loss	Deferred Financing Amortization
2012 5.750% Notes	\$ 309	\$ 301	\$ 2	\$—
2014 5.400% Notes	4,630	4,302	264	8
2015 7.500% Notes	69,549	60,794	8,712	183
2016 6.000% Notes	113,942	99,571	12,961	260
	\$188,430	\$164,968	\$21,939	\$451

As of December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership had approximately \$2.5 billion of outstanding indebtedness. The following table summarizes the Operating Partnership's indebtedness under its mortgage notes payable, its unsecured notes and its Credit Facility (excluding applicable premiums/discounts) at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2011		
Balance:				
Fixed rate	\$2,302,895	\$2,061,728		
Variable rate — unhedged	169,000	338,774		
Total	\$2,471,895	\$2,400,502		
Percent of Total Debt:				
Fixed rate	93.2	% 85.9		%
Variable rate — unhedged	6.8	% 14.1		%
Total	100	% 100		%
Weighted-average interest rate at period end:				
Fixed rate	5.3	% 6.0		%
Variable rate — unhedged	1.9	% 1.1		%
Total	5.1	% 5.3		%

The variable rate debt shown above generally bear interest based on various spreads over a LIBOR term selected by the Operating Partnership.

The Operating Partnership will use New Credit Facility borrowings for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. It has the option to increase the maximum borrowings under the New Credit Facility to \$200.0 million subject to the absence of any defaults and its ability to obtain additional commitments from its existing or new lenders. The New Credit Facility requires the maintenance of financial covenants, including ratios related to minimum net worth, debt to total capitalization and fixed charge coverage and customary non-financial covenants. The Operating Partnership is in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, 2012.

The indenture under which the Operating Partnership issued its unsecured notes contains financial covenants, including (i) a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, (ii) a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 40%, (iii) a debt service coverage ratio of greater than 1.5 to 1.0 and (iv) an unencumbered asset value of not less than 150% of unsecured debt. The Operating Partnership is in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, 2012.

The Operating Partnership has mortgage loans that are collateralized by certain of its Properties. Payments on mortgage loans are generally due in monthly installments of principal and interest, or interest only. The Operating Partnership intends to refinance or repay its mortgage loans as they mature through the use of proceeds from selective

Property sales and secured or unsecured borrowings. However, in the current and expected future economic environment one or more of these sources may not be available on attractive terms or at all.

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The charter documents of the Parent Company and Operating Partnership do not limit the amount or form of indebtedness that the Operating Partnership may incur, and its policies on debt incurrence are solely within the discretion of the Parent Company's Board of Trustees, subject to the financial covenants in the Credit Facility, indenture and other credit agreements.

On February 1, 2012, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership closed on a new \$600.0 million four-year unsecured credit facility and three unsecured term loans in the aggregate amount of \$600.0 million, consisting of a \$150.0 million three-year loan, a \$250.0 million four-year loan and a \$200.0 million seven-year loan. The new credit facility and term loans are referred to earlier in this Form 10-K as our "New Credit Facility" and "New Term Loans", respectively, and the Parent Company used the proceeds from the initial advances under the New Term Loans to repay all balances outstanding under, and concurrently terminate, the Prior Credit Facility and Prior Term Loan. The New Credit Facility has terms that are generally comparable to those under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility.

On December 18, 2012, the Operating Partnership closed a registered offering of \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its 3.95% Guaranteed Notes due 2023. The Operating Partnership used a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, which amounted to \$246.1 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses, to fund its repurchase, through a tender offer, of 7.50% Guaranteed Notes due May 15, 2015 and 6.00% Guaranteed Notes due April 1, 2016, as well as for general corporate purposes.

On December 27, 2012, in connection with the aforementioned offering, the Operating Partnership repurchased \$50.3 million of our 7.50% Guaranteed Notes due 2015, and \$99.6 million of our 6.00% Guaranteed Notes due 2016. The Operating Partnership's tender offer resulted in a \$20.4 million loss on early extinguishment of debt as of December 31, 2012. The Operating Partnership funded the total tender offer consideration of \$171.5 million from net proceeds of the registered offering, as well as available cash balances.

On December 31, 2012, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership repaid the entire \$150.0 million remaining fixed portion of the four-year term loan due February 1, 2016. In connection with this repayment, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership also incurred a \$3.0 million charge on the termination of associated interest rate swap contracts, as reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Please refer to Footnote 9 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

As of December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$0.6 million of loans on behalf of one Real Estate Venture. The Operating Partnership also provides customary environmental indemnities and completion guarantees in connection with construction and permanent financing both for its own account and on behalf of certain of the Real Estate Ventures.

Equity

On April 11, 2012, the Operating Partnership issued 6.90% Series E-Linked Preferred Mirror Units to the Parent Company, in connection with the previously mentioned offering of Series E Preferred Shares. On May 3, 2012, the Operating Partnership also redeemed all of its Series D Preferred Mirror Units as a result of the aforementioned redemption of Series C Preferred Shares.

On December 28, 2012, the Operating Partnership redeemed all of its Series E Preferred Mirror Units as a result of the redemption of Series D Preferred Shares.

In accordance with GAAP, the Operating Partnership also recognized \$4.1 million of redemption costs (\$2.1 million and \$2.0 million related to the Series D and Series E redemptions, respectively) associated with the total aforementioned redemptions as a reduction in net earnings to arrive at net income applicable to common units. These costs are listed above and shown within the Operating Partnership's consolidated statements of operations as "Preferred unit redemption charge". There were no comparable charges for the prior year.

On December 17, 2012, the Operating Partnership redeemed 811,984 limited partnership units from the estate of a former unit holder for a total cash consideration of \$9.7 million, based on a calculated price of \$12.00 per unit on the date of redemption.

On December 11, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common partnership unit, totaling \$21.6 million, which was paid on January 18, 2013 to unitholders of record as of January 4, 2013.

On December 11, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared distributions on its Series E-Linked Preferred Mirror Units to holders of record as of December 30, 2012. These units are entitled to a preferential return of 6.90%. Distributions

paid on January 15, 2013 to holders of Series E-Linked Preferred Mirror Units totaled \$1.7 million.

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During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares under the Offering Program, and accordingly, the Operating Partnership did not issue any common partnership units in connection with the Parent Company's Offering Program. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not repurchase any shares under its share repurchase program, and accordingly, the Operating Partnership did not repurchase any units in connection with the Parent Company's share repurchase program. From the inception of the Offering Program in March 2010 through December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has issued an aggregate of 6,421,553 common partnership units to the Parent Company. The Operating Partnership has used the net proceeds from such sales to repay balances on its unsecured revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. Together with the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company maintains a shelf registration statement that registered common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares, warrants and unsecured debt securities. Subject to the Company's ongoing compliance with securities laws, if warranted by market conditions, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership may offer and sell equity and debt securities from time to time under the shelf registration statement.

Short- and Long-Term Liquidity

The Operating Partnership believes that its available cash balances and cash flow from operations are adequate to fund its short-term liquidity requirements, including principal payments under its debt obligations. Cash flow from operations is generated primarily from rental revenues and operating expense reimbursements from tenants and management services income from providing services to third parties. The Operating Partnership intends to use these funds to meet short-term liquidity needs, which are to fund operating expenses, recurring capital expenditures, tenant allowances, leasing commissions, interest expense and the minimum distributions required to maintain the Parent Company's REIT qualification under the Internal Revenue Code. As of December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership had \$2,028.0 million of total unsecured debt and \$443.9 million of mortgage debt with \$11.2 million of mortgage principal payments scheduled to be repaid through December 31, 2013. The Company closed on the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans on February 1, 2012 and used the initial advances under the New Term Loans to repay all balances outstanding under, and concurrently terminate, its Prior Credit Facility and the Prior Term Loans, both of which were scheduled to mature on June 29, 2012.

During 2012, the Operating Partnership sold its entire remaining portfolio of available-for-sale securities, all purchased during 2012 and totaling \$106.2 million, recognizing a \$0.2 million loss associated with the sale. This transaction was completed after determining that a strategy of liquidation was in the Operating Partnership's best interest.

The Operating Partnership expects to meet its long-term liquidity requirements, such as for property acquisitions, development, investments in real estate ventures, scheduled debt maturities, major renovations, expansions and other significant capital improvements, through cash from operations, borrowings under the New Credit Facility, additional secured and unsecured indebtedness, the issuance of equity securities, contributions from joint venture investors and proceeds from asset dispositions.

Inflation

A majority of the Operating Partnership's leases provide for tenant reimbursement of real estate taxes and operating expenses either on a triple net basis or over a base amount. In addition, many of its office leases provide for fixed base rent increases. The Operating Partnership believes that inflationary increases in expenses will be partially offset by expense reimbursement and contractual rent increases.

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Commitments and Contingencies

The following table outlines the timing of payment requirements related to the Operating Partnership's contractual commitments as of December 31, 2012:

	Payments by Period (in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Mortgage notes payable (a)	\$443,942	\$11,237	\$111,976	\$126,932	\$193,797
Revolving credit facility	69,000	69,000	—	—	—
Unsecured term loan	450,000	—	250,000	—	200,000
Unsecured debt (a)	1,508,953	—	404,914	775,429	328,610
Ground leases (b)	297,798	1,818	5,545	5,727	284,708
Development contracts (c)	1,147	1,147	—	—	—
Interest expense (d)	555,807	104,985	183,117	122,688	145,017
Other liabilities (e)	12,674	—	—	—	12,674
	\$3,339,321	\$188,187	\$955,552	\$1,030,776	\$1,164,806

(a) Amounts do not include unamortized discounts and/or premiums.

Future minimum rental payments under the terms of all non-cancelable ground leases under which we are the lessee are expensed on a straight-line basis regardless of when payments are due. The table above does not include the future minimum annual rental payments related to the ground lease that we assumed in connection with our

(b) acquisition of Three Logan Square in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the amounts cannot be determined at this time.

The table also does not include the future minimum rental payments related to the ground lease in connection with our acquisition of 3020 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both of these ground leases are discussed below.

(c) Represents contractual obligations for development projects and does not contemplate all costs expected to be incurred for such developments.

(d) Variable rate debt future interest expense commitments are calculated using December 31, 2012 interest rates.

Other liabilities consists of deferred compensation liability and the interest accretion on the existing transfer tax (e) liability on Two Logan Square in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (see related discussion below), as of December 31, 2012.

The Operating Partnership obtained ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement when it acquired Three Logan Square on August 5, 2010. The annual rental payment under this ground lease is ten dollars through August 2022, which is when the initial term of the ground lease will end. After the initial term, the Operating Partnership has various options to renew the lease until 2091. The Operating Partnership also obtained the option to purchase the land at fair market value after providing a written notice to the owner. The annual rental payment after 2022 will be adjusted at the lower of \$3.0 million or the prevailing market rent at that time until 2030. Subsequent to 2030, the annual rental payment will be adjusted at the lower of \$4.0 million or the prevailing market rent at that time until 2042 and at fair market value until 2091. The Operating Partnership believes that based on conditions as of the date the lease was assigned (August 5, 2010), the lease will reset to market after the initial term. Using the estimated fair market rent as of the date of the acquisition over the extended term of the ground lease (assuming the purchase option is not exercised), the future payments will aggregate \$27.4 million. The Operating Partnership has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed and determinable.

The Operating Partnership also acquired ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement related to its acquisition of an office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 12, 2011. The annual rental payments under this ground lease are equal to a percentage of the NOI generated by the property. The Company has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed or determinable.

As part of the Operating Partnership's September 2004 acquisition of a portfolio of properties from the Rubenstein Company (which the Operating Partnership refers to as the "TRC acquisition"), the Operating Partnership acquired its interest in Two Logan Square, a 708,844 square foot office building in Philadelphia, primarily through its ownership

of a second and third mortgage secured by this property. This property is consolidated as the borrower is a variable interest entity and the Operating Partnership, through its ownership of the second and third mortgages, is the primary beneficiary. The Operating Partnership currently does not expect to take title to Two Logan Square until, at the earliest, September 2019. If the Operating Partnership takes fee title to Two Logan Square upon a foreclosure of its mortgage, the Operating Partnership has agreed to pay an unaffiliated third party that holds

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a residual interest in the fee owner of this property an amount equal to \$2.9 million. On the TRC acquisition date, the Operating Partnership recorded a liability of \$0.7 million and this amount will accrete up to \$2.9 million through September 2019. As of December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has a balance of \$1.5 million for this liability on its consolidated balance sheet.

The Operating Partnership was audited by the IRS for its 2004 tax year. The audit concerned the tax treatment of the TRC acquisition in September 2004 in which the Operating Partnership acquired a portfolio of properties through the acquisition of a limited partnership. On December 17, 2010, the Operating Partnership received notice that the IRS proposed an adjustment to the allocation of recourse liabilities allocated to the contributor of the properties. The Operating Partnership appealed the proposed adjustment and expects to enter into a settlement agreement with the IRS which will not result in a material tax liability for the Operating Partnership. Assuming that the settlement agreement is finalized as expected, the contributor of partnership interests in the 2004 transaction has agreed not to assert a claim against the Operating Partnership under the tax protection agreement entered into as part of the transaction.

As part of the Operating Partnership's 2006 merger with Prentiss Properties Trust, the 2004 TRC acquisition and several of its other transactions, it agreed not to sell certain of the properties it acquired in transactions that would trigger taxable income to the former owners. In the case of the TRC acquisition, the Operating Partnership agreed not to sell acquired properties for periods up to 15 years from the date of the TRC acquisition as follows at December 31, 2012: One Rodney Square and 130/150/170 Radnor Financial Center (January, 2015); and One Logan Square, Two Logan Square and Radnor Corporate Center (January, 2020). In the Prentiss acquisition, the Operating Partnership assumed the obligation of Prentiss not to sell Concord Airport Plaza before March, 2018. The Operating Partnership's agreements generally provide that we may dispose of the subject properties only in transactions that qualify as tax-free exchanges under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code or in other tax deferred transactions. If the Operating Partnership was to sell a restricted property before expiration of the restricted period in a non-exempt transaction, it would be required to make significant payments to the parties who sold the applicable property to the Operating Partnership for tax liabilities triggered to them.

As part of the Operating Partnership's acquisition of properties from time to time in tax-deferred transactions, it has agreed to provide certain of the prior owners of the acquired properties with the right to guarantee its indebtedness. If the Operating Partnership were to seek to repay the indebtedness guaranteed by the prior owner before the expiration of the applicable agreement, it will be required to provide the prior owner an opportunity to guarantee a qualifying replacement debt. These debt maintenance agreements may limit its ability to refinance indebtedness on terms that will be favorable to the Operating Partnership.

In connection with the development of the IRS Philadelphia Campus and the Cira South Garage, during 2008, the Operating Partnership entered into a historic tax credit and new markets tax credit arrangement, respectively. The Operating Partnership is required to be in compliance with various laws, regulations and contractual provisions that apply to its historic and new market tax credit arrangements. Non-compliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and therefore, require a refund to US Bancorp or a reduction of investor capital contributions, which are reported as deferred income in the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheet, until such time as its obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The remaining compliance periods for its tax credit arrangements runs through 2015. The Operating Partnership does not anticipate that any material refunds or reductions of investor capital contributions will be required in connection with these arrangements.

The Operating Partnership entered into development agreements related to two parcels of land under option for ground lease that required the Operating Partnership to commence development by December 31, 2012. During 2012, the Operating Partnership was granted an extension to commence development by December 31, 2015 related to these development agreements, and will incur a \$3.5 million extension fee over the extension period. If the Operating Partnership determines that it will not be able to start the construction by the date specified, or if the Operating Partnership determines development is not in its best economic interest and an additional extension of the development period cannot be negotiated, the Operating Partnership will have to write off all costs that it has incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, amounting to \$13.6 million as of December 31, 2012. The Operating Partnership expects to commence development on one of these land parcels in 2013.

The Operating Partnership invests in properties and regularly incurs capital expenditures in the ordinary course of its business to maintain the properties. The Operating Partnership believes that such expenditures enhance its competitiveness. The Operating Partnership also enters into construction, utility and service contracts in the ordinary course of its business which may extend beyond one year. These contracts typically provide for cancellation with insignificant or no cancellation penalties.

Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of the Operating Partnership's financial instruments to selected changes in market rates. The range of changes chosen reflects its view of changes which are reasonably possible over a one-year period. Market values are the present value of projected future cash flows based on the market rates chosen.

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The Operating Partnership's financial instruments consist of both fixed and variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2012, its consolidated debt consisted of \$443.9 million of mortgage loans and \$1,430.3 million of unsecured notes, all of which are fixed rate borrowings. We also have variable rate debt consisting of \$69.0 million in borrowings under our New Credit Facility, \$78.6 million in trust preferred securities and \$450.0 million of unsecured term loans, both of which are swapped to fixed except for \$100.0 million of unsecured term loans which bear interest at a variable rate of interest. All financial instruments were entered into for other than trading purposes and the net market value of these financial instruments is referred to as the net financial position. Changes in interest rates have different impacts on the fixed and variable rate portions of our debt portfolio. A change in interest rates on the fixed portion of the debt portfolio impacts the net financial instrument position, but has no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. A change in interest rates on the variable portion of the debt portfolio impacts the interest incurred and cash flows, but does not impact the net financial instrument position.

If market rates of interest increase by 100 basis points, the fair value of the Operating Partnership's outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt would decrease by approximately \$26.0 million. If market rates of interest decrease by 100 basis points, the fair value of its outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt would increase by approximately \$28.5 million. As of December 31, 2012, based on prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, the fair value of the Operating Partnership's \$1,430.3 million of unsecured notes was \$1,553.1 million. For sensitivity purposes, a 100 basis point change in the discount rate equates to a change in the total fair value of the Operating Partnership's debt of approximately \$14.2 million at December 31, 2012.

From time to time or as the need arises, the Operating Partnership uses derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The total carrying value of the Operating Partnership's variable rate debt (including variable swapped to fixed) was approximately \$597.6 million and \$391.6 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The total fair value of the Operating Partnership's debt was approximately \$595.7 million and \$380.8 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. For sensitivity purposes, a 100 basis point change in the discount rate equates to a change in the total fair value of its debt of \$1.7 million at December 31, 2012 and a 100 basis point change in the discount rate equates to a change in the total fair value of its debt of approximately \$3.4 million at December 31, 2011.

At December 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership's outstanding variable rate debt based on LIBOR totaled approximately \$597.6 million, of which \$169.0 million remained variable, with the remaining \$428.6 million being swapped to fixed. At December 31, 2012, the interest rate on the Operating Partnership's variable rate debt was approximately 1.2%. If market interest rates on its variable rate debt were to change by 100 basis points, total interest expense would have changed by approximately \$0.4 million for year-ended December 31, 2012.

These amounts were determined solely by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on the Operating Partnership's financial instruments. Due to the uncertainty of specific actions it may undertake to minimize possible effects of market interest rate increases, this analysis assumes no changes in its financial structure.

Funds from Operations (FFO)

Pursuant to the revised definition of FFO adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"), we calculate FFO by adjusting net income/(loss) attributable to common unit holders (computed in accordance with GAAP) for gains (or losses) from sales of properties, impairment losses on depreciable consolidated real estate, impairment losses on investments in unconsolidated joint ventures driven by a measurable decrease in the fair value of depreciable real estate held by the unconsolidated joint ventures, real estate related depreciation and amortization, and after similar adjustments for unconsolidated real estate ventures. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Operating Partnership believes that the use of FFO combined with the required U.S. GAAP presentations, has been beneficial in improving the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and making comparisons of REITs' operating results more meaningful. The Operating Partnership considers FFO to be a useful measure for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and real estate depreciation and amortization, FFO can help the investing public compare the operating performance of a company's real estate between periods or as compared to other companies. The Operating Partnership's computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs or real estate companies that do not define the term in accordance

with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently.

The Operating Partnership considers net income, as defined by U.S. GAAP, to be the most comparable earnings measure to FFO. While FFO and FFO per unit are relevant and widely used measures of operating performance of REITs, FFO does not represent cash flow from operations or net income as defined by U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to those measures in evaluating the Company's liquidity or operating performance. The Operating Partnership believes that to further understand

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our performance, FFO should be compared with its reported net income/(loss) attributable to common unit holders and considered in addition to cash flows in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our consolidated financial statements. The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss) attributable to common unit holders to FFO for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Year-ended December 31, 2012		Year-ended December 31, 2011	
	(amounts in thousands, except share information)			
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$(8,304	)	\$(13,212)
Add (deduct):				
Amount allocated to unvested restricted unitholders	376		505	
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—		(2,791)
Net gain on sale of undepreciated real estate	—		(45)
Loss on real estate venture formation	950		222	
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	(34,774	)	(7,264)
Depreciation and amortization:				
Real property — continuing operations	156,620		160,001	
Leasing costs including acquired intangibles — continuing operations	38,983		49,286	
Real property — discontinued operations	2,459		8,560	
Leasing costs including acquired intangibles — discontinued operations	291		217	
Company's share of unconsolidated real estate ventures	14,788		9,181	
Funds from operations	\$171,389		\$204,660	
Funds from operations allocable to unvested restricted shareholders	(856	)	(1,264)
Funds from operations available to common share and unit holders (FFO)	\$170,533		\$203,396	
Weighted-average shares/units outstanding — fully diluted	146,500,828		146,299,625	

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See discussion in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7 herein.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary financial data of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership and the reports thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, with respect thereto are listed under Items 15(a) and 15(b) and filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Item 15.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**Controls and Procedures (Parent Company)****Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Parent Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Parent Company's management conducted an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer of the Parent Company concluded

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that the Parent Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Parent Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f).

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Parent Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Parent Company's management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation under the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework, the Parent Company's management concluded that the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

The effectiveness of the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Controls and Procedures (Operating Partnership)

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Operating Partnership's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Operating Partnership's management conducted an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer of Operating Partnership concluded that the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Operating Partnership is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f).

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Operating Partnership's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Operating Partnership's management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation under the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework, the Operating Partnership's management concluded that the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

The effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

There have not been any changes in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with respect to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with respect to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with respect to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with respect to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with respect to its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules of Brandywine Realty Trust

(b) Financial Statements and Schedules of Brandywine Operating Partnership

The financial statements and schedules of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership listed below are filed as part of this annual report on the pages indicated.

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Financial Statements of Brandywine Realty Trust	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	<u>F-4</u>
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Financial Statements of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.	
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<u>Consolidated Statements of Partners' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	<u>F-14</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010</u>	<u>F-17</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)</u>	<u>F-19</u>
<u>Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)</u>	<u>F-58</u>
<u>Schedule III — Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)</u>	<u>F-59</u>

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3. Exhibits

Exhibits No.	Description
3.1.1	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (amended and restated as of May 12, 1997) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated June 9, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.2	Articles of Amendment to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (September 4, 1997) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated September 10, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.3	Articles of Amendment to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated June 3, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.4	Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (September 28, 1998) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 13, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.5	Articles of Amendment to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (March 19, 1999) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.6	Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (April 19, 1999) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 26, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.7	Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (December 30, 2003) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated December 29, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.8	Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (February 5, 2004) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated February 5, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.9	Articles of Amendment to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (October 3, 2005) (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 4, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.10	Articles Supplementary to Declaration of Trust of Brandywine Realty Trust (April 6, 2012) classifying and designating Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference \$25 per share, of Brandywine Realty Trust (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated April 6, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.1.11	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership") (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated December 17, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference)

3.1.12 First Amendment to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated December 17, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference)

3.1.13 Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership Agreement of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 13, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)

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- 3.1.14 Third Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated May 14, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.15 Fourth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 13, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.16 Fifth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 13, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.17 Sixth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 13, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.18 Seventh Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.19 Eighth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.20 Ninth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.21 Tenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.22 Eleventh Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.23 Twelfth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)

- 3.1.24 Thirteenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated September 21, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.25 Fourteenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated January 10, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.26 Fifteenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated August 18, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.27 Sixteenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated August 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)

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- 3.1.28 Seventeenth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 11, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.1.29 List of partners of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Brandywine Realty Trust (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated June 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.1 Form of 7.50% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Share Certificate (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated December 29, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.2 Form of 7.375% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Share Certificate (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated February 5, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.3 Form of 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares Certificate (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-A dated April 6, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.4.1 Indenture dated October 22, 2004 by and among Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., Brandywine Realty Trust, certain subsidiaries of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. named therein and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 22, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.4.2 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 25, 2005 by and among Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., Brandywine Realty Trust, certain subsidiaries of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. named therein and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated May 26, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.4.3 Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 4, 2006 by and among Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., Brandywine Realty Trust and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 4, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.4.4 Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 5, 2011 by and among Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., Brandywine Realty Trust and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 5, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)

- 4.5 Form of \$250,000,000 5.40% Guaranteed Note due 2014 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 22, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.6 Form of \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.00% Guaranteed Note due 2016 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated March 28, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.7 Form of \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.70% Guaranteed Notes due 2017 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 30, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.8 Form of \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.50% Guaranteed Notes due 2015 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated September 25, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.9 Form of \$325,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.95% Guaranteed Notes due 2018 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 5, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)

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4.10	Form of \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.95% Guaranteed Notes due 2023 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated December 18, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1	Third Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.2	Term Loan A Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.3	Term Loan B Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4	Term Loan C Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5	Contribution Agreement dated August 18, 2004 with TRC Realty, Inc.-GP, TRC-LB LLC and TRC Associates Limited Partnership (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated August 19, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.6	Registration Rights Agreement (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated September 21, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7	Tax Protection Agreement (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated September 21, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 3, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated October 4, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)

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- 10.9 Letter to Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. relating to waiver of share ownership limit (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.10 Letter to RREEF America LLC relating to waiver of share ownership limit (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.11 Sales Agency Financing Agreement dated as of March 10, 2010 with BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated March 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.12 Sales Agency Financing Agreement dated as of March 10, 2010 with Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated March 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.13 Sales Agency Financing Agreement dated as of March 10, 2010 with Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated March 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of February 9, 2007 of Gerard H. Sweeney** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated February 14, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)

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10.15	Letter Agreement dated March 1, 2012 modifying Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Gerard H. Sweeney** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated March 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.16	Amended and Restated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended effective June 2, 2010)** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-167266 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.17	Amended and Restated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated January 1, 2013** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated December 11, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.18	2007 Non-Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.19	2007 Performance Share Award to Gerard H. Sweeney** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated February 14, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.20	Form of 2007 Performance Share Award to executive officers (other than the President and Chief Executive Officer)** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated February 14, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.21	Summary of Trustee Compensation** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.22	Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement to the President and CEO and Executive Vice President and CFO** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 11, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.23	Form of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement to the executive officers (other than the President and CEO and Executive Vice President and CFO)** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 11, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.24	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement to the President and CEO and Executive Vice President and CFO ** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 11, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.25	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement to the executive officers (other than the President and CEO and Executive Vice President and CFO)** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's

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Form 8-K dated April 11, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)

10.26 Forms of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 1, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)

10.27 Forms of Incentive Stock Option Agreement for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated April 1, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)

10.28 Form of Amended and Restated Change of Control Agreement with Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on February 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)

10.29 Employment Agreement dated February 3, 2010 with Howard M. Sipzner** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on February 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)

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- 10.30 Form of Restricted Share Award (March 2010) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.31 Form of Restricted Performance Share Unit and Dividend Equivalent Rights Award Agreement (March 2010) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.32 Forms of Incentive Stock Option Agreement (March 2010) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.33 Forms of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement (March 2010) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.34 2010-2012 Restricted Performance Share Unit Program** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.35 Form of Restricted Share Award (March 2011) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.36 Form of Restricted Performance Share Unit and Dividend Equivalent Rights Award Agreement (March 2011) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.37 Forms of Incentive Share Option Agreement (March 2011) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.38 Forms of Non-Qualified Share Option Agreement (March 2011) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.39 2011-2013 Restricted Performance Share Unit Program** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.40 Letter Agreement dated May 24, 2011 modifying options of President and Chief Executive Officer** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)

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- 10.41 Form of Restricted Share Award (March 2012) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.42 Form of Restricted Performance Share Unit and Dividend Equivalent Rights Award Agreement (March 2012) for Executive Officers** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.43 2012-2014 Restricted Performance Share Unit Program** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 12.1 Statement re Computation of Ratios of Brandywine Realty Trust
- 12.2 Statement re Computation of Ratios of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P
- 14.1 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics** (previously filed as an exhibit to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 8-K dated December 22, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)

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21	List of subsidiaries
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP relating to financial statements of Brandywine Realty Trust
23.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP relating to financial statements of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.1	Material Tax Consequences

**Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

(c) Financial Statement Schedule: See Item 15 (a) and (b) above

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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.

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST

By: /s/ Gerard H. Sweeney

Gerard H. Sweeney

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 25, 2013

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.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Walter D' Alessio Walter D' Alessio	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Gerard H. Sweeney Gerard H. Sweeney	President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Howard M. Sipzner Howard M. Sipzner	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Gabriel J. Mainardi Gabriel J. Mainardi	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Wyche Fowler Wyche Fowler	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ James Diggs James Diggs	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Michael J. Joyce Michael J. Joyce	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Anthony A. Nichols, Sr. Anthony A. Nichols, Sr.	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Charles P. Pizzi Charles P. Pizzi	Trustee	February 25, 2013

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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.

BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP,
L.P.

By: Brandywine Realty Trust, its General Partner

By: /s/ Gerard H. Sweeney

Gerard H. Sweeney

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 25, 2013

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.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Walter D'Alessio Walter D'Alessio	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Gerard H. Sweeney Gerard H. Sweeney	President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Howard M. Sipzner Howard M. Sipzner	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Gabriel J. Mainardi Gabriel J. Mainardi	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 25, 2013
/s/ Wyche Fowler Wyche Fowler	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ James Diggs James Diggs	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Michael J. Joyce Michael J. Joyce	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Anthony A. Nichols, Sr. Anthony A. Nichols, Sr.	Trustee	February 25, 2013
/s/ Charles P. Pizzi Charles P. Pizzi	Trustee	February 25, 2013

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Brandywine Realty Trust:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brandywine Realty Trust and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a) present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company’s management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules and on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 25, 2013

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Partners of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(b) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. and its subsidiaries (the “Partnership”) at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(b) present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Partnership’s management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules and on the Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 25, 2013

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share information)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Rental properties	\$4,726,169	\$4,793,080
Accumulated depreciation	(954,665	) (865,710
Operating real estate investments, net	3,771,504	3,927,370
Construction-in-progress	48,950	25,083
Land inventory	102,439	109,008
Total real estate investments, net	3,922,893	4,061,461
Cash and cash equivalents	1,549	410
Accounts receivable, net	13,232	14,718
Accrued rent receivable, net	122,066	108,101
Investment in real estate ventures, at equity	193,555	115,807
Deferred costs, net	122,243	115,362
Intangible assets, net	70,620	70,515
Notes receivable	7,226	18,186
Other assets	53,325	53,158
Total assets	\$4,506,709	\$4,557,718
LIABILITIES AND BENEFICIARIES' EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$442,974	\$511,061
Unsecured credit facility	69,000	275,500
Unsecured term loans	450,000	37,500
Unsecured senior notes, net of discounts	1,503,356	1,569,934
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	71,579	69,929
Distributions payable	23,652	23,895
Deferred income, gains and rent	82,947	99,569
Acquired lease intangibles, net	33,859	35,106
Other liabilities	55,826	45,528
Total liabilities	2,733,193	2,668,022
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)		
Brandywine Realty Trust's equity:		
Preferred Shares (shares authorized-20,000,000):		
7.50% Series C Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 0 in 2012 and 2,000,000 in 2011	—	20
7.375% Series D Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 0 in 2012 and 2,300,000 in 2011	—	23
6.90% Series E Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 4,000,000 in 2012 and 0 in 2011	40	—
Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized 200,000,000; 143,538,733 and 142,690,755 issued and outstanding in 2012 and 2011, respectively	1,434	1,424

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Additional paid-in capital	2,780,194	2,776,197
Deferred compensation payable in common shares	5,352	5,631
Common shares in grantor trust, 290,745 in 2012 and 292,646 in 2011	(5,352	) (5,631)
Cumulative earnings	479,734	477,338
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,918	) (6,079)
Cumulative distributions	(1,493,206	) (1,392,332)
Total Brandywine Realty Trust's equity	1,752,278	1,856,591
Non-controlling interests	21,238	33,105
Total equity	1,773,516	1,889,696
Total liabilities and equity	\$4,506,709	\$4,557,718

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share information)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenue:			
Rents	\$459,855	\$462,771	\$443,485
Tenant reimbursements	78,613	79,108	75,330
Termination fees	3,233	2,951	5,516
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	12,116	11,536	11,830
Other	6,016	5,387	4,271
Total revenue	559,833	561,753	540,432
Operating Expenses:			
Property operating expenses	159,296	167,077	163,294
Real estate taxes	55,969	54,171	51,927
Third party management expenses	5,127	5,590	5,866
Depreciation and amortization	195,841	210,334	203,345
General and administrative expenses	25,413	24,602	23,306
Total operating expenses	441,646	461,774	447,738
Operating income	118,187	99,979	92,694
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	3,012	1,813	3,218
Historic tax credit transaction income	11,840	12,026	—
Interest expense	(132,939)	) (131,405)	) (132,640)
Interest expense — amortization of deferred financing costs	(6,208)	) (4,991)	) (3,770)
Interest expense — financing obligation	(850)) —	—
Recognized hedge activity	(2,985)) —	—
Equity in income of real estate ventures	2,741	3,775	5,305
Net gain (loss) on sale of interests in real estate	—	2,791	(22)
Net gain on sale of undepreciated real estate	—	45	—
Loss on real estate venture formation	(950)	) (222)) —
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(22,002)	) (2,776)	) (2,110)
Loss from continuing operations	(30,154)	) (18,965)	) (37,325)
Discontinued operations:			
Income from discontinued operations	1,909	6,986	8,739
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	34,774	7,264	10,980
Total discontinued operations	36,683	14,250	19,719
Net income (loss)	6,529	(4,715)	) (17,606)
Net (income) loss from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests — LP units	(670)	) (553)	) (414)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests — LP units	736	769	946
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	66	216	532
Net income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	6,595	(4,499)	) (17,074)
Distribution to Preferred Shares	(10,405)	) (7,992)	) (7,992)
Preferred share redemption charge	(4,052)) —	—
Amount allocated to unvested restricted shareholders	(376)	) (505)	) (512)
Net loss attributable to Common Shareholders of Brandywine Realty Trust	\$(8,238)) \$(12,996)) \$(25,578)
Basic income (loss) per Common Share:			

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Continuing operations	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.34)
Discontinued operations	0.25		0.10		0.15	
	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.19)
Diluted income (loss) per Common Share:						
Continuing operations	\$ (0.31	)	\$ (0.20	)	\$ (0.34)
Discontinued operations	0.25		0.10		0.15	
	\$ (0.06	)	\$ (0.10	)	\$ (0.19)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	143,257,097		135,444,424		131,743,275	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	143,257,097		135,444,424		131,743,275	
Net income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust						
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (29,418	)	\$ (18,196	)	\$ (36,379)
Income from discontinued operations	36,013		13,697		19,305	
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,595		\$ (4,499	)	\$ (17,074)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income (loss)	\$6,529	\$(4,715	) \$(17,606)
Comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	(7,338	) (4,499	) 7,320
Settlement of interest rate swaps	(2,985) —	—
Reclassification of realized (gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments to operations, net	297	153	28
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(10,026	) (4,346	) 7,348
Comprehensive loss	(3,497	) (9,061	) (10,258)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	261	427	377
Comprehensive loss attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	\$(3,236	) \$(8,634	) \$(9,881)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF BENEFICIARIES' EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010

(in thousands, except number of shares)

December 31, 2010

	Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares	Number of Rabbi Trust/Deferred Compensation Shares	Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares in Treasury	Deferred Compensation Payable in Common Shares	Common Shares in Grantor Trust	Cumulative Earnings
December 31, 2009	4,300,000	\$43	128,849,176	251,764	255,700	\$1,286	\$2,610,421	\$(7,205)	\$5,549	\$(5,549)	\$501,380
Net loss											(17,074)
Comprehensive income											
Issuance of Common Shares of Beneficial Interest			5,742,268			57	71,924				
Equity issuance costs							(1,214)				
Issuance of LP Units											
Bonus Share Issuance				(32,607)	32,607			871	369	(369)	(502)
Vesting of Restricted Shares				(76,598)	8,989		(1,114)	2,304	103	(103)	(1,417)
Restricted Share Amortization							3,483				
Restricted Performance Units							965				
Amortization Conversion of LP Units to Common Shares				(17,468)				732			(266)
Share Issuance from/to Deferred Compensation Plan		(2,409)			(9,035)				(282)	282	
Share Option Amortization							1,131				
Outperformance Plan							380				

Amortization																				
Trustee Fees																				
Paid in Shares																				
Exercise of																				
Shares	12,761																			
Adjustment for																				
Non-controlling																				
Interest																				
Cumulative																				
Effect of																				
Accounting																				
Change for																				1,439
Variable Interest																				
Entities																				
Preferred Share																				
distributions																				
Distributions																				
declared (\$0.60																				
per share)																				
BALANCE,																				
December 31,	4,300,000	\$43	134,601,796	116,679	291,281	\$1,343	\$2,671,217	\$(3,074)	\$5,774	\$(5,774)	\$483,4									
2010																				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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December 31, 2011

	Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares	Number of Rabbi Trust/Deferred Compensation Shares	Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares in Treasury	Deferred Compensation Payable in Common Shares	Common Shares in Grantor Trust	Cumulative Earnings
BALANCE, December 31, 2010	4,300,000	\$43	134,601,796	116,679	291,281	\$1,343	\$2,671,217	\$(3,074)	\$5,774	\$(5,774)	\$483,4
Net loss											(4,500)
Comprehensive loss											
Issuance of Common Shares of Beneficial Interest			679,285			7	8,265				
Equity Issuance Costs							(345)				
Conversion of LP Units to Common Shares			7,204,104			72	85,966				
Bonus Share Issuance				(463)	463			12	6	(6)	(6)
Vesting of Restricted Shares			85,248	(116,216)	9,043	1	(1,818)	3,062			(1,595)
Restricted Share Amortization							2,937				
Restricted Performance Units							1,679				
Amortization											
Exercise of Share Options			120,179			1	349				
Share Option Amortization							1,487				
Outperformance Plan							123				
Amortization											
Share Issuance from/to											
Deferred Compensation Plan			(845)		(8,141)		(16)		(149)	149	
Share Choice Plan Issuance			(1,684)				(55)				

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Trustees Fees		2,672				32						
Paid in Shares												
Adjustment to												
Non-controlling						6,376						
Interest												
Preferred Share												
distributions												
Distributions												
declared (\$0.60												
per share)												
BALANCE,												
December 31,	4,300,000	\$43	142,690,755	—	292,646	\$1,424	\$2,776,197	\$—	\$5,631	\$(5,631)	\$477,3	
2011												

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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December 31, 2012

	Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Rabbi Trust Shares	Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation Payable in Common Shares	Common Shares in Grantor Trust	Cumulative Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Cumulative Distributions
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	4,300,000	\$43	142,690,755	-292,646	\$1,424	\$2,776,197	\$-5,631	\$(5,631)	\$477,338	\$(6,079)	\$(1,392)
Net income									6,595		
Comprehensive loss										(9,839)	
Issuance of Preferred Shares	4,000,000	40				96,810					
Preferred Share Issuance Costs						(613)					